



FAME Support Unit

EMFF implementation report 2019

December 2020

Copyright notice:

© European Union, 2020

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION – Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Disclaimer:

The information and views set out in this report are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Commission. The Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this report. Neither the Commission nor any person acting on the Commission's behalf may be held responsible for the use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Recommended citation:

EUROPEAN COMMISSION – Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Unit D.3 (2020): FAME SU, EMFF implementation report 2019, Brussels

Authors:

Raimonds VESERS, Angelos SANOPOULOS

Contact:

FAME Support Unit
Boulevard de la Woluwe 2
B-1150 Brussels
T : +32 2 775 84 44
FAME@fame-emff.eu

Table of Contents

1	Executive summary	1
2	Introduction	3
2.1	Background	3
2.2	Purpose and target groups	4
2.3	Structure of the report	4
3	Overview of the implementation of the operational programmes	5
3.1	Key developments	5
3.2	EMFF implementation progress	6
3.2.1	EMFF implementation per UP	7
3.2.2	EMFF implementation per sea basin	8
3.2.3	EMFF implementation per MS	9
3.2.4	EMFF implementation per measures	11
3.2.4.1	Measures per MS	12
3.2.4.2	Types of operations per selected articles	14
3.2.5	Average EMFF support	17
3.2.5.1	Average EMFF support by Union Priority	17
3.2.5.2	Average EMFF support by Member State	17
3.2.5.3	Average EMFF support by measure implemented	18
3.2.6	EMFF contribution to CFP objectives	20
3.2.7	EMFF contribution to IMP objectives under shared management	22
3.2.8	EMFF contribution to the Europe 2020 Thematic Objectives	23
3.2.9	Contribution to the EMFF objectives, Article 5	24
3.2.10	EMFF support for climate change objectives	25
3.2.11	EMFF contribution to specific topics	26
3.2.11.1	Small-scale coastal fisheries	26
3.2.11.1.1	SSCF per MS	29
3.2.11.1.2	SSCF per sea basin	29
3.2.11.2	Landing obligation	30
3.2.11.3	Innovation	31
3.2.11.4	Natura 2000	32
3.2.11.5	Biodiversity	33
3.2.11.6	Outermost regions	34
3.2.12	EMFF common result indicators, status quo	35
3.2.13	EMFF programme-specific result indicators	43
4	Issues affecting the performance of the programme and corrective measures taken (Article 50(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)	44
4.1	Issues affecting performance	44
4.2	Corrective measures taken	45
5	Information on serious infringements and remedy actions (Article 114(2) of Regulation (EU) No 508/2014)	46
6	Information on the actions taken to ensure the publication of beneficiaries (Article 114(2) of Regulation (EU) No 508/2014)	47

7	Activities in relation to the evaluation plan and synthesis of the evaluations (Article 114(2)) of Regulation (EU) No 508/2014, Article 50(2) of Regulation (EU) NO 1303/2013).....	48
8	Citizen’s summary (Article 50(9) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013).....	59
9	Report on the implementation of financial instruments (Article 46(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)	60
	Annex 1 EMFF contributions to policy objectives and specific topics.....	62
	Annex 2 EMFF implementation per Member State	65
	Annex 3 EMFF implementation per measures	67
	Annex 4 Top 5 Measures per MS according to value of support committed	70
	Annex 5 Types of operations per selected articles	78
	Annex 6 Small-scale coastal fisheries	83
	Annex 7 EMFF result indicators (Infosys data).....	85
	Annex 8 EMFF common result indicators (AIR data).....	88
	Annex 9 EMFF specific result indicators (AIR data).....	90

List of Tables

Table 1: EMFF implementation per UP.....	7
Table 2: EMFF implementation per sea basin	9
Table 3: EMFF implementation per Member State (2014–2019)	10
Table 4 Average and maximum EMFF committed to an operation per Union Priority	17
Table 5 Average and maximum EMFF funding committed to an operation per Member State	18
Table 6 Size of operations by measures implemented.....	19
Table 7 EMFF contribution to CFP objectives	21
Table 8 EMFF contribution to IMP objectives	23
Table 9 EMFF contribution to the Europe 2020 Thematic Objectives.....	24
Table 10 EMFF contribution to the EMFF objectives.....	25
Table 11 EMFF contribution to climate change of operations selected for support.....	25
Table 12 General overview of all vessel-related operations (EU total).....	28
Table 13 EMFF support 2014-2019 in relation to active fleet in 2016	28
Table 14 EMFF contribution to landing obligation (broad approach).....	30
Table 15 EMFF contribution to landing obligation (AIR – broad approach).....	31
Table 16 EMFF contribution to landing obligation (narrow approach)	31
Table 17 EMFF contribution to innovation	32
Table 18 EMFF contribution to Natura 2000 (directly related EMFF measures)	32
Table 19 EMFF contribution to Natura 2000 (potentially related EMFF measures)	33
Table 20 EMFF contribution to Biodiversity.....	34
Table 21 EMFF contribution to the outermost regions.....	35
Table 22: Use of RIs	37
Table 23: RI values: Ex-post values as a percentage of ex-ante values (absolute numbers)...	41

List of Figures

Figure 1 EMFF funds committed, cumulative (left) and per year (right), as a percentage of total allocation.....	6
Figure 2 EMFF spending, cumulative (left) and per year (right), as a percentage of total allocation.....	6
Figure 3 Cumulative commitment rates for EMFF implementation per UP (2014-2019) as a percentage of total allocation	8
Figure 4 EMFF implementation per MS (2014-2019).....	10
Figure 5 Level of OP diversification (commitments to top five measures as a percentage of total EMFF funding committed)	14

List of abbreviations

AIR	Annual Implementation Report
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CIR	Common Implementation Regulation
CISE	Common Information Sharing Environment
CLLD	Community-led Local Development
CMES	Common Monitoring and Evaluation System
COM	European Commission
CPR	Common Provision Regulation
EMFF	European Maritime and Fisheries Funds
ESI Funds	European Structural and Investment Funds
EU	European Union
FFR	Fishing Fleet Register
FLAG	Fishing Local Action Group
IB	Intermediate Body
IMP	Integrated Maritime Policy
IMS	Integrated Maritime Surveillance
LO	Landing Obligation
MA	Managing Authority
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MS	Member State
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OP	Operational Programme
PO	Producer Organisation
RI	Result Indicator
SME	Small or Medium-sized Enterprise
SO	Specific Objective
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSCF	Small-scale Coastal Fishery
TA	Technical Assistance
TO	Thematic Objective
UP	Union Priority

1 Executive summary

The EMFF implementation report 2019 describes how the available EMFF financial support has been put to use by the Member States. The impact of the EMFF on key policy objectives and specific topics is highlighted. Reporting is based on the latest data available, which pertains to all operations supported between January 2014 and December 2019. The report aggregates and analyses the data provided by Member States on each operation they have supported (Infosys reporting). Additional context is taken from information provided by Member States in their Annual Implementation Reports (AIRs).

As the report is based on the state of implementation at the end of 2019, Data concerning the impact of Covid-19, and measures taken to alleviate its impacts are not yet available. Member States are due to transmit the first such data covering the 2020 calendar year to the Commission at the end of April 2021.

Absorption

By the end of 2019, EUR 3.21 billion of EMFF funding had been committed to operations in the Member States¹. This corresponds to 55.8% of the total EMFF envelope of EUR 5.69 billion available (under shared management). EUR 1.4 billion of the support committed contributes to the objective of enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs, while EUR 1.3 billion is dedicated to preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency. The remaining EUR 0.5 billion is committed to a variety of topics, which notably include promoting quality employment and labour mobility.

Six of the 51 measures in the EMFF account for nearly EUR 2 billion, or 60% of all EMFF funding committed to date. These are: **data collection** (EUR 433.9 million), **control** (EUR 375.8 million), productive investments in **aquaculture** (EUR 348 million), **processing** of fisheries and aquaculture products (EUR 300 million), **local development strategies** (EUR 265 million), and **fishing ports** (EUR 241 million).

Looking specifically at 2019, a total of EUR 661 million in EMFF funding was committed during 2019. This corresponds to 11.5% of the total EMFF envelope. By comparison, EUR 1 075 million was committed during 2018. Since the start of the funding period in 2014, beneficiaries have received EMFF payments totalling EUR 1.73 billion (30.1% of the EMFF envelope). Although the total value of funding committed in 2019 was lower, payments to beneficiaries increased significantly in 2019. Around one-third of all payments were made in 2019. This accounts for more operations reaching completion and payment stage, with fewer operations entering the pipeline and receiving a commitment of funding. However, in both commitments and payments there are significant differences across the Member States. EMFF commitments range between 17.8% and 88.9% of the Member State's allocation. Meanwhile payments range between 7.3% and 67.8% of the Member State's allocation. Eight Member States are below the EU average of 55.8% in commitments, while fifteen Member States are below the EU average of 30.1% in payments.

¹ EUR 3.27 billion was reported according to the Annual Implementation Reports (AIR), while EUR 3.21 billion was reported according to Infosys. Where relevant in this report, both figures are given and any slight differences explained. Typically, differences arise due to later reporting of AIRs, aggregating, simplification, and rounding factors applied in AIRs.

EMFF contribution to specific topics

Dedicated sections are provided in the report on each of the topics below with a full breakdown on relevant details.

- Support to the fishing fleet

Member States committed EUR 280.6 million to operations linked to vessels. This accounts for 8.8% of the total EMFF funding committed. At the end of 2019, the EMFF has supported a total of 9 874 unique vessels (14.6% of the total active fleet). The average EMFF contribution per vessel was EUR 28 400. EMFF support dedicated to vessels equates to about 2.5% of the total value of landings.

- Small-scale coastal fisheries (SSCF)

Member States committed EUR 63 million to operations linked to SSCF² vessels. This accounts for 31% of the EMFF funding committed to vessels. To date, the EMFF has supported a total of 4 547 SSCF vessels (11.2% of the total active SSCF fleet). The average EMFF contribution per SSCF vessel was EUR 17 800. EMFF support dedicated to SSCF vessels equates to about 5% of the total value of SSCF landings.

- Landing obligation

Member States committed EUR 116.7 million in EMFF support to facilitate implementation of the Landing Obligation.

- Innovation

Member States committed EUR 164.1 million in EMFF support to innovation. Nearly half of all the funding committed to innovation was related to aquaculture.

- Natura 2000

Member States committed EUR 336 million in EMFF support to measures directly or potentially supporting the Natura 2000 network.

- Biodiversity

Member States committed EUR 1.4 billion for supporting operations in relation to protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

- Climate change

Overall, the EMFF contribution to climate change objectives by the end of 2019 was EUR 599 million, or 18.3% of the total EMFF funding committed to date.

- Outermost regions

Member States (Spain, France and Portugal) committed EUR 131 million to support the economic viability of operations in the outermost regions.

²SSCF vessels defined according to Article 3 of the EU 508/2014 Regulation (i.e. below 12m and with static (S) gear)

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

FAME (Fisheries and Aquaculture Monitoring and Evaluation) is a support unit for the European Commission, Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE).

Through its network of experts, FAME provides support to the European Commission (COM) and to the Member States (MS) for the monitoring and evaluation of the European Maritime and Fisheries Funds (EMFF). One of the core tasks of FAME is to provide reports on the progress of the EMFF implementation.

The managing authorities (MA) of the EMFF operational programmes (OPs) report implementation progress according to:

- Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 (Common Provision Regulation, CPR) Article 50 and Regulation 508/2014 Article 114 (EMFF Regulation), specifying that the MAs shall prepare and submit an **annual implementation report (AIR) by 31 May each year**, from 2016 up to and including 2023. As a response to the COVID-19 outbreak the deadline for submitting the 2019 AIR was extended to 30 September 2020 (Regulation (EU) 2020/558). AIRs are subject to an admissibility and acceptance procedure by the COM. Quantitative data from AIR tables 1 to 4 are presented as of 30 October 2020. At that moment the AIR acceptance procedure was not yet finalised for all MS. As a result, AIR modifications introduced after this date are not taken into account in this report.
- Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 **Article 97(1)(a)** and Regulation (EU) No 2017/788 and Regulation (EU) No 1242/2014 (Commission Implementing Regulation), specifying that MA shall, **by 31 March each year**, provide the COM with relevant cumulative data on operations selected for funding up to the end of the previous calendar year, including key characteristics of the beneficiary and the operation itself. Exceptionally, as a consequence of the COVID-19 crisis, several MS provided Article 97(1)(a) data for 2019 after 31 March 2020. The Article 97(1)(a) report is often colloquially referred to as ‘Infosys’. Infosys contains various complementary data that is not available in the AIR.

FAME aggregates the data of the Infosys reports and AIRs submitted by MA with the purpose of presenting the state of play in terms of implementation of the operational programmes, and to demonstrate the effect of this on various policy objectives and specific topics. Compared to the AIRs, the structure of the Infosys data allows for more detailed analysis and the detection of reporting errors. Infosys data thus serve as the basis for the quantitative part of the EMFF full report. Infosys data is compared to AIR data and explanations are provided where there are significant differences.³ The greatest value added from AIR reports comes from the qualitative information (for example, issues affecting the performance of the programme and the corrective measures taken, descriptions of evaluation plans, etc.).

³ See FAME SU: CT03.1 working paper EMFF AIR and EMFF Article 97(1)(a) reports differences, October 2018.

2.2 Purpose and target groups

The aim of this report is to highlight the most important achievements of the EMFF implementation as provided through Infosys and the AIR in a timely manner, and in a way that can be directly used for communication purposes or decision-making by the Commission and Member States.

2.3 Structure of the report

The report broadly follows the structure of the AIR and represents the state of EMFF implementation as of 31 December 2019.

The report addresses the state of EMFF implementation at the level of Union Priorities (UP), sea basins and MS. It provides an overview of the main achievements of the OPs in relation to the CFP, the IMP objectives and EU 2020 Thematic Objectives, as well as contributions to the horizontal objectives and specific topics. It also addresses EMFF absorption at the level of individual measures and provides an overview of the result indicators reported.

According to the methodology developed by FAME, EMFF articles are linked to these policies and objectives. Annex 1 of this report gives an overview of the methodology.

3 Overview of the implementation of the operational programmes

3.1 Key developments

Compared to 2018, EMFF implementation advanced at a slightly lower pace during 2019. In total, EUR 3.21 billion (EUR 3.27 billion in the AIR⁴) of EMFF funding was committed, corresponding to 56.5% of the total EMFF funding available. Payments to beneficiaries continued to advance and reached EUR 1.73 billion (AIR: EUR 1.74 billion) or 30.5% of the total EMFF funding. Around one-third of all payments were made explicitly in 2019. In total 47 thousand operations were reported in Article 97(1)(a) reports.

In total, the Commission adopted 23 OP modification decisions in 2019. As of the end of 2019, RO and CY were already on their seventh OP versions, whereas the UK had not yet modified its initial OP. Several MS (BE, BG, FR, SI) had two OP modifications during 2019.

Key information in relation to the management of OPs summarises the following issues: management of the OP and its amendments; calls for proposals; financial implementation; achievement of output and result indicators; and factors that impacted OP implementation.

There follows a non-inclusive list of issues indicated by MS in section 2 of the AIR:

- Most MS mentioned OP modifications. In particular, amendments related to re-allocating funding amongst UP, reviewing the list of implemented measures, and adjusting output and financial indicators;
- Changes of MA and IB structures/personnel (BE, BG, DK, ES, HR, SI);
- Simplification of the administrative rules and the development of electronic communication channels and IT systems (BE, ES, HR, PL, SE) to speed up OP implementation;
- Impact of external factors such as COVID-19, Brexit, fishing bans (BE, DE, FR, IE, LV, PL);
- Results of audit of the management and control system (CZ, HR);
- Activities related to complying with the N+3 rule in order to avoid losing funds (BG, CZ, HU, PL);
- Development of various operational procedures and instructions (EE, PL);
- Orientation towards innovation measures (EE, FI, IE, LV);
- Redesign of EMFF measures (SI);
- Change of project selection criteria (MT);
- Diverse activities to support OP implementation (training sessions, regional events, involvement of NGOs) (BG, ES, RO);
- Improvement of national normative acts (BG, LV);
- Reporting on result indicators (late start of programme implementation and few finalised projects; collection of RIs at the level of beneficiaries) (IE, FI);

⁴ Please see section 2.1 for explanations regarding discrepancies between Infosys and AIR.

- Adoption of simplified cost scheme (UK);
- Shortage of budget at the level of UP or at regional level (DE, IE).

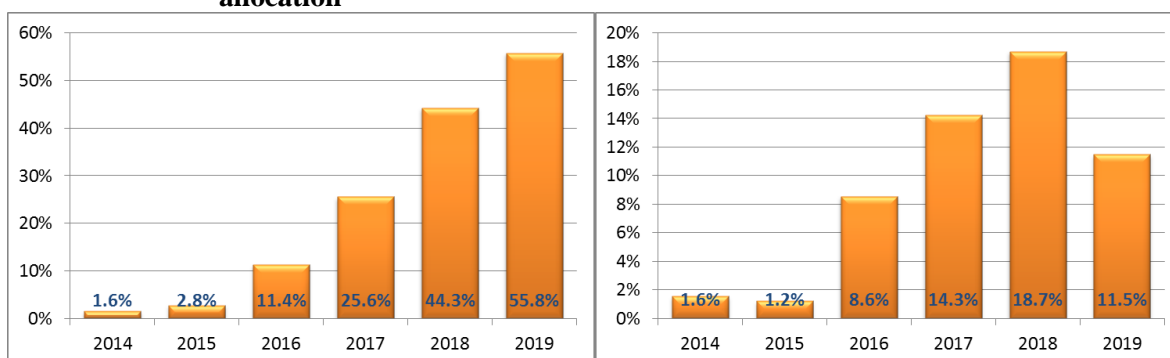
Information regarding financial instruments is provided in section 9: Report on the implementation of financial instruments.

3.2 EMFF implementation progress

This chapter presents EMFF implementation progress at the levels of Union Priorities, sea basins and individual MS.

As expected, EMFF implementation continues to advance and the overall EMFF commitment rate at the end of 2019 stands at 55.8% (Figure 1). However, absorption varies from year to year (Figure 2).

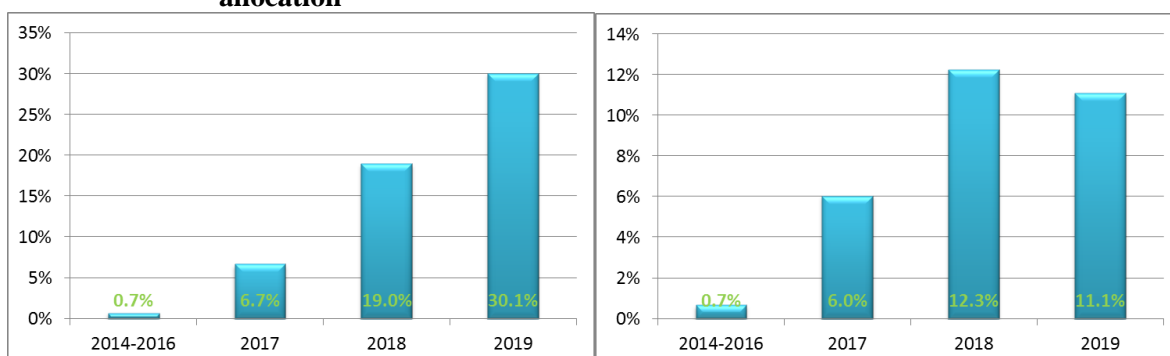
Figure 1 EMFF funds committed, cumulative (left) and per year (right), as a percentage of total allocation



Source: Infosys 2019

With EUR 1.7 billion paid to beneficiaries, the total EMFF absorption rate has reached 30.1%. However, Figure 2 shows that 2018 was a peak year in which MS paid beneficiaries 12.3% of the total EMFF allocation. In 2019 the figure fell to 11.1%.

Figure 2 EMFF spending, cumulative (left) and per year (right), as a percentage of total allocation



Source: Infosys 2019

3.2.1 EMFF implementation per UP

The EMFF pursues the following Union priorities for the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture and related activities:

- Union Priority 1 - Promoting environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based fisheries;
- Union Priority 2 - Fostering environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based aquaculture;
- Union Priority 3 - Fostering the implementation of the CFP;
- Union Priority 4 - Increasing employment and territorial cohesion;
- Union Priority 5 - Fostering marketing and processing;
- Union Priority 6 - Fostering the implementation of the IMP.

In both absolute and relative terms the most advanced of the Union Priorities is UP3, with EUR 810 million (EUR 817 million in AIR) – or 73.4% of the total UP3 allocation – already committed. UP3 covers data collection and control, which are usually performed by state-governed entities, so it is not surprising that UP3 was the best performer right from the start. In relative terms UP6 has a similar level of commitment (73.6%) to UP3, but the total planned EMFF allocation for UP6 is by far the smallest amongst all the UP, at just EUR 70 million (Table 1).

Table 1: EMFF implementation per UP

UP	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR 2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations (Infosys, 31/12/2019)
UP1	1 493 407 185	786 774 165	52.7	393 807 503	26.4	25 740
UP2	1 135 185 845	588 279 745	51.8	269 836 658	23.8	6 600
UP3	1 102 383 838	809 563 705	73.4	515 535 388	46.8	868
UP4	542 637 941	274 753 004	50.6	101 569 277	18.7	6 130
UP5	1 045 884 676	544 271 151	52.0	346 702 151	33.1	6 265
UP6	69 893 800	52 143 286	74.6	17 616 531	25.2	187
TA	297 297 863	154 628 679	52.0	88 056 062	29.6	1 248
Total	5 686 691 152	3 210 413 735	56.5	1 733 123 569	30.5	47 038

Source: AIR/Infosys 2019

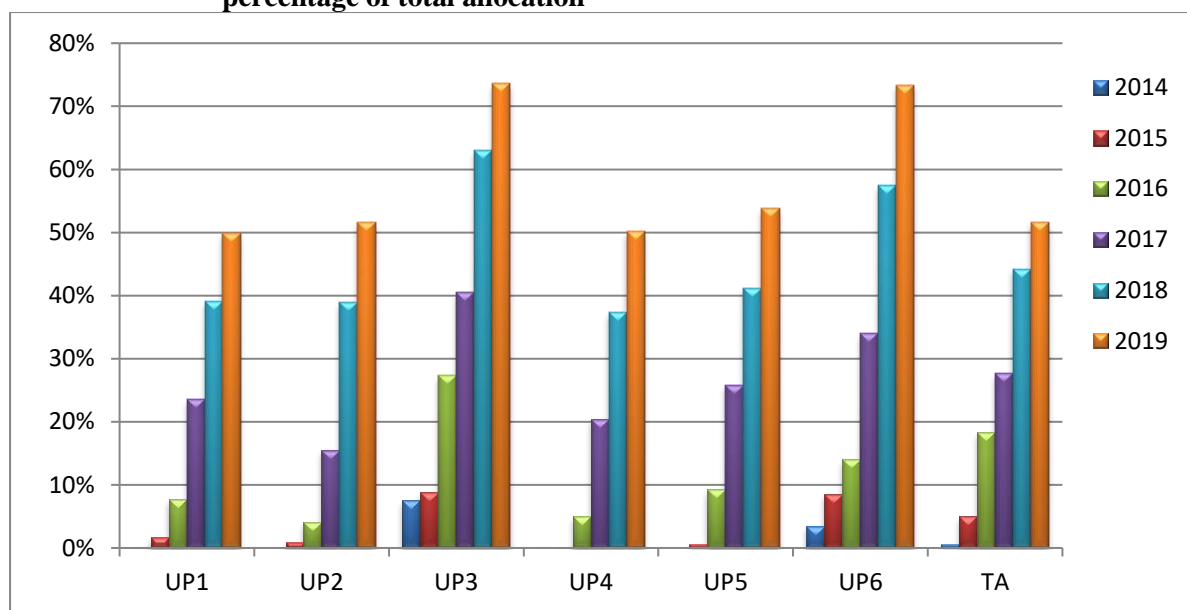
In terms of the amount committed, UP1 (EUR 787 million) (EUR 808 million in AIR) is in second place a fraction behind UP3 (EUR 810 million) (EUR 807 million in AIR). However, the UP1 commitment constitutes only half of the EMFF allocation available, and in relative terms most of the other UP are at a similar level, with commitment rates from 50% to 54%. UP1 accounts for more than half of all EMFF operations – four times the number of operations implemented under each of UP2, UP4 and UP5.

The overall EMFF absorption rate is 30.5%. UP3 leads with 46.8% (EUR 516 million) (EUR 502 million in AIR) of the total available EMFF funding already paid to beneficiaries. In absolute terms, UP3 is followed by UP1 and UP5, with EUR 394 (EUR 398 million in AIR)

and EUR 347 million (EUR 348 million in AIR) respectively. The most challenging situation is with payments to beneficiaries under UP4, where beneficiaries have received only 18.7% of the total allocation to this priority.

Figure 3 shows the EMFF commitment rate for each UP and each year. UP3 demonstrates the best continuous performance year on year, but a solid growth tendency can be observed for all the UP starting from 2017. Average year-on-year growth rate in commitments at EU level in 2019 was 33.5%. At EU level, MS took a balanced approach to implementing measures under all the UP in 2019. This is clear from the rather homogeneous growth rates of commitments under the various UP, which ranged from 23% (for UP2) to 40% (for UP5).

Figure 3 Cumulative commitment rates for EMFF implementation per UP (2014-2019) as a percentage of total allocation



Source: Infosys 2019

3.2.2 EMFF implementation per sea basin

Looking at the various sea basins, for the purpose of this report FAME applied a simplified approach based on a common agreement with DG MARE from 2017. Under this arrangement, MS are grouped by sea basin in the order below, ignoring the fact that several MS have operations in more than one basin:

- Black Sea – BG, RO;
- Mediterranean Sea – CY, GR, HR, IT, MT, SI;
- Atlantic Ocean – ES, FR, IE, PT, UK;
- North Sea – BE, DE, DK, NL;
- Baltic Sea – EE, FI, LT, LV, PL, SE;
- Landlocked – AT, CZ, HU, SK.

The most significant part of the EMFF funding – nearly EUR 2.5 billion – is allocated to the Atlantic basin (Table 2). Commitment in the Atlantic Ocean has reached nearly EUR 1.3 billion (EUR 1.32 billion in AIR), or 52.2% of the total planned EMFF allocation. In monetary terms, the Mediterranean and Baltic Sea basins are the next most significant,

with EUR 707 million (EUR 704 million in AIR) and EUR 602 million (EUR 627 million in AIR) respectively in commitments. In relative terms, the highest commitment rate (67.5%) was reached in the Black Sea basin. The number of operations is highest in the Atlantic (17 243) and Mediterranean (12 524), mostly due to the numerous cessations, both permanent and temporary.

MS in the Atlantic sea basin have paid EUR 784 million (EUR 795 million in AIR) to beneficiaries, which corresponds to 45% of total EMFF paid. In relative terms, EUR 203 million was paid to beneficiaries in the North Sea basin (35.5% of the total planned EMFF allocation to this sea basin). Absorption remains slower in the Black Sea – EUR 54 million paid (21.6% of the total planned EMFF allocation to this sea basin).

Table 2: EMFF implementation per sea basin

Sea basin		Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
Atlantic Ocean	2 482 835 422	1 296 004 167	52.2	783 542 335	31.6	17 243
Baltic Sea	1 030 005 010	601 645 339	58.4	352 846 268	34.3	11 265
Black Sea	249 245 098	168 167 670	67.5	53 855 213	21.6	598
Landlocked	89 438 263	57 012 261	63.7	26 063 336	29.1	1 108
Mediterranean Sea	1 263 946 368	706 587 712	55.9	313 956 830	24.8	12 524
North Sea	571 220 991	380 996 585	66.7	202 859 585	35.5	4 300
Total	5 686 691 152	3 210 413 735	56.5	1 733 123 569	30.5	47 038

Source: AIR/Infosys 2019

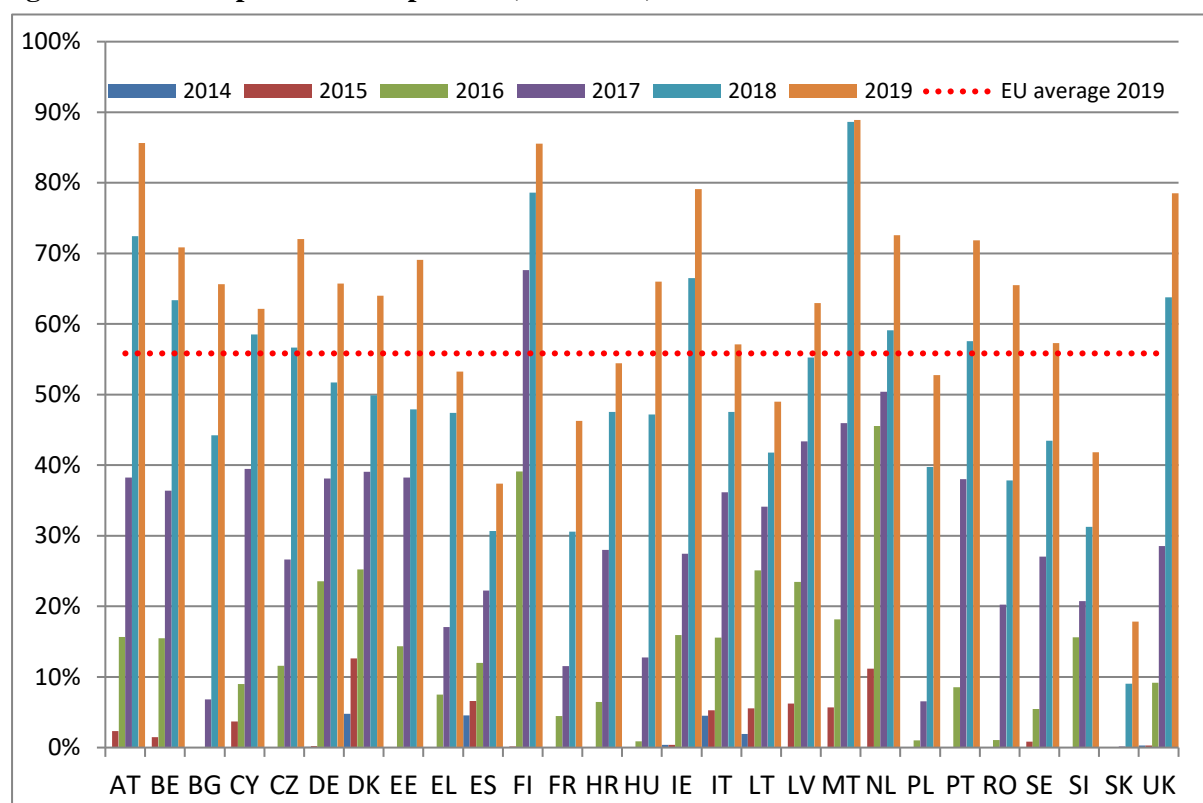
3.2.3 EMFF implementation per MS

Data provided in the AIR compared to data reported in Infosys are not always coherent. For some MS the discrepancies are significant. In Annex 2 are two tables that relate to EMFF implementation per MS: one is based on Infosys data and the other is based on the AIR. Analysis in this section is based on Infosys data.

EMFF implementation per MS varies significantly. Commitment rates are in the range of 17.8% (Slovakia) to 88.9% (Malta). In monetary terms, the MS with the largest OP allocations usually also have the largest commitments: EUR 434 million for Spain (7 121 operations), EUR 307 million for Italy (8 042 operations), EUR 282 million for Portugal (3 640 operations), and EUR 280 million for Poland (6 633 operations).

Progress in EMFF absorption also differs notably among MS. In relative terms Ireland and Finland already paid to beneficiaries respectively 67.8% and 57.0% of the total EMFF funding available. Countries with an absorption rate of less than 20% are Greece, Slovenia and Slovakia (SK has only 29 operations in total).

Overall, of every EUR committed, EUR 0.54 has been paid to beneficiaries.

Figure 4 EMFF implementation per MS (2014-2019)

Source: Infosys 2019

Figure 4 shows the time series of EMFF implementations for each MS. The EMFF commitment rates were calculated by dividing the total EMFF allocation available by the total EMFF amount already committed at the end of each year.

It is useful to look at the performance of several MS with the biggest EMFF budgets. In particular, ES increased its commitments by EUR 131 million, or 11.3% of the total allocation. IT committed another EUR 85 million, corresponding to 15.8% of the total EMFF allocation, and FR signed grant agreements worth EUR 101 million or 17.3% of the total EMFF allocation. Data presented in Table 3 are not cumulative.

Table 3 shows that total EMFF commitments at the EU level reached their maximum of EUR 1 075 million in 2018. The value of commitments in 2019 was EUR 661 million, which is slightly less than the total for 2017. Results for individual MS varied significantly in 2019. AT and SK, with the smallest EMFF total allocations, more than doubled their commitments in 2019.

Table 3: EMFF implementation per Member State (2014-2019)

MS	EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR)						Total 31/12/2019
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
AT		163 213	928 608	1 572 000	2 383 533	918 697	5 966 050
BE		606 323	5 863 384	8 713 987	11 272 679	3 132 200	29 588 573
BG				6 020 314	32 956 838	18 832 741	57 809 894
CY		1 460 240	2 119 576	12 106 281	7 563 859	1 427 608	24 677 565
CZ			3 610 869	4 674 494	9 337 214	4 792 769	22 415 346

MS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total 31/12/2019
DE	226 759	250 190	51 278 484	31 950 359	29 876 328	30 739 626	144 321 746
DK	9 971 355	16 318 083	26 268 551	28 853 586	22 604 783	29 360 761	133 377 119
EE			14 504 799	24 113 130	9 756 624	21 365 680	69 740 232
EL			29 171 860	37 268 532	117 856 084	22 764 285	207 060 762
ES	52 905 867	23 666 572	62 888 927	118 989 680	97 990 334	77 906 353	434 347 734
FI		117 551	28 978 860	21 227 291	8 143 135	5 188 814	63 655 652
FR			26 159 594	41 809 310	111 845 394	92 216 356	272 030 653
HR			16 295 170	54 460 991	49 364 256	17 426 454	137 546 870
HU			339 273	4 650 219	13 459 855	7 364 875	25 814 223
IE	550 000	5 000	22 969 231	17 034 706	57 570 460	18 653 283	116 782 680
IT	24 142 209	4 160 265	55 412 811	110 652 430	60 995 978	51 443 021	306 806 715
LT	1 237 402	2 292 973	12 403 221	5 699 224	4 883 104	4 574 127	31 090 052
LV		8 733 268	24 102 586	27 819 388	16 624 594	10 764 577	88 044 412
MT		1 286 283	2 826 690	6 281 963	9 665 294	53 217	20 113 447
NL		11 337 465	34 925 867	4 914 461	8 852 434	13 678 919	73 709 147
PL			5 540 508	29 284 634	176 430 517	69 029 117	280 284 777
PT			33 517 524	115 764 776	76 761 795	55 910 440	281 954 535
RO			1 790 563	32 289 261	29 676 459	46 601 493	110 357 777
SE	16 055	971 060	5 580 175	25 940 333	19 732 431	16 590 161	68 830 215
SI			3 879 648	1 264 067	2 614 358	2 624 280	10 382 353
SK				27 743	1 399 356	1 389 543	2 816 643
UK	706 191	4 154	21 617 374	47 071 456	85 628 545	35 860 845	190 888 565
Total	89 755 840	71 372 640	492 974 153	820 454 617	1 075 246 241	660 584 922	3 210 413 735

Source: Infosys 2019

3.2.4 EMFF implementation per measures

Data provided in the AIR compared to data reported in Infosys are not always consistent.⁵ For the EMFF funding committed and spent, however, most of the differences could be judged as negligible in light of producing general observations.⁶ For the sake of comparison, two tables related to EMFF implementation per measure are provided in Annex 3: one is based on Infosys data and the other is based on the AIR. Analysis in this section is based on Infosys data.

At the end of 2019, MS made commitments to all the measures with the exception of Article 35 (Mutual funds for adverse climatic events and environmental incidents) and Article 55 (Public health measures). For the first time, five grant agreement commitments

⁵ Please see section 2.1 for explanations regarding discrepancies between Infosys and AIR.

⁶ The only exception is reporting of operations under Article 40(1)(a). In Infosys in total 242 operations are reported, but in AIR the figure is 411. EMFF committed in Infosys EUR 12.2 million, in AIR EUR 20.8 million. EMFF spent EUR 6.1 million in Infosys and EUR 7.4 million in AIR. Most of these differences are due to additional operations included in ES and IT AIRs compared to Infosys reports.

were also concluded under Article 53 (Conversion to eco-management and audit schemes and organic aquaculture).

Implementation per article varies considerably; in both absolute terms by the EMFF funding committed and paid for, and in relative terms when compared to the planned allocation. In absolute terms, articles with the most uptakes still relate to data collection (Article 77, with EUR 433.9 million committed) and control (Article 76, with EUR 375.8 million committed). These figures correspond to 81.5% and 66.2%, respectively, of the total planned EMFF budget for Articles 76 and 77. In general, implementation of these measures is comparatively quick and uncomplicated, taking into account that beneficiaries are usually state-governed institutions.

Strong demand from aquaculture demonstrates the sector's belief in its future potential. Commitments under Article 48(1)(a-d,f-g) reached EUR 348.9 million and stand at 67.1% of the total planned EMFF allocation for this measure. Similar interest was demonstrated towards grants for the processing of fisheries and aquaculture products (Article 69); a total of EUR 300.4 million was committed for this, corresponding to 62.4% of the total planned allocation.

Effort invested in launching CLLD activities started to bear fruit in 2019. MS committed EUR 265.9 million – more than half of the total EMFF allocation planned for CLLD.

Investment in fishing ports and landing sites (Article 43(1,3)) also had a good uptake, with EUR 240.9 million in commitments (69.3% of total planned allocation).

Measures attracting the least interest relate to trainees on board SSCF vessels (Article 29(3)); energy efficiency and renewable energy in aquaculture (Article 48(1)(k)); replacement or modernisation of engines (Article 41(2)); and conversion to eco-management, audit schemes and organic aquaculture (Article 53). The amounts committed for these measures add up to less than 10% of the total planned EMFF allocation.

The highest number of operations (12 496) has been implemented under Article 33 (Temporary cessation). The large number of operations implemented under this article significantly distorts the overall statistics. However, in monetary terms the commitment is moderate: EUR 56.6 million. In terms of number of operations, temporary cessation is followed by the implementation of local development strategies, productive investments in aquaculture, compensation regimes, health and safety, and protection and restoration of marine biodiversity.

3.2.4.1 Measures per MS

The most popular measures, according to the level of funding committed, vary significantly amongst MS. These variations relate to multiple factors, including geographical location, total OP allocation available, the priorities set in the OPs, and the progress of implementation. The concentration of implementation is also particularly varied (Figure 5). For example, the share of the top five measures according to the level of funding committed, as a percentage of total commitments within a MS ranges from 54.4% in ES to 99.3% in SK, with an EU median of 66.8%. In MS whose OP implementation is relatively advanced, the top five measures make up a smaller percentage of the total support committed.

As expected, for landlocked MS the spread of measures is narrow, so the share of the top five measures as a percentage of total commitments has a median of 91.8%. Annex 4 includes a table showing the top five measures according to the level of commitments for each MS.

In **AT**, productive investments in aquaculture accounted for nearly half of all committed funding.

In **BE**, EMFF committed amounts were the most significant for data collection.

In **BG**, the largest amount of funding was committed to the implementation of CLLD.

In **CY**, the most significant share of commitments were investments in fishing ports and landing sites, followed by data collection and control.

In **CZ**, the most significant portion of EMFF funds committed was for productive investments in aquaculture.

In **DE**, most of the support is committed for data collection and control and enforcement, followed by support for aquaculture.

In **DK**, the largest amounts of support committed were for data collection and protection and restoration of marine biodiversity.

In **EE** the largest amounts of funding were committed to the processing of fishery and aquaculture products, as well as to the implementation of CLLD.

In **EL**, the highest shares of EMFF funding committed were for data collection, productive investments in aquaculture, investments in fishing ports and landing sites.

In **ES**, the highest shares of EMFF funding committed was provided to processing, CLLD, data collection, productive investments in aquaculture, and control and enforcement.

In **FI**, EMFF committed amounts were the most significant for data collection and control.

In **FR**, the highest shares of EMFF commitments were to measures related to data collection and compensation regimes.

In **HR**, the largest amount of EMFF support was committed to the implementation of CLLD and control and enforcement.

In **HU**, the largest amount of EMFF funding was committed to productive investments in aquaculture and processing.

In **IE**, according to the share of EMFF funding committed, the most advanced measures were data collection and control.

In **IT**, The largest shares of EMFF support committed was targeted at permanent cessation and data collection.

In **LT**, by EMFF committed, the largest amount of funding was allocated to aquaculture providing environmental services and control.

In **LV**, EMFF commitment values were the highest for processing and productive investments in aquaculture.

In **MT**, the largest amount of EMFF commitments was dedicated to investments in fishing ports and landing sites.

In **NL**, the measures with the highest EMFF commitments were data collection and control.

In **PL**, most of the support committed was for CLLD implementation, with aquaculture providing environmental services, productive investments in aquaculture, and investments in fishing ports and landing sites also receiving significant shares of support.

In **PT**, the top EMFF committed amount was allocated to processing. Investments in fishing ports and landing sites, compensation regimes, productive investments in aquaculture also receiving significant shares of support.

In **RO**, the measures with the highest EMFF commitments were productive investments in aquaculture, CLLD, and aquaculture providing environmental services.

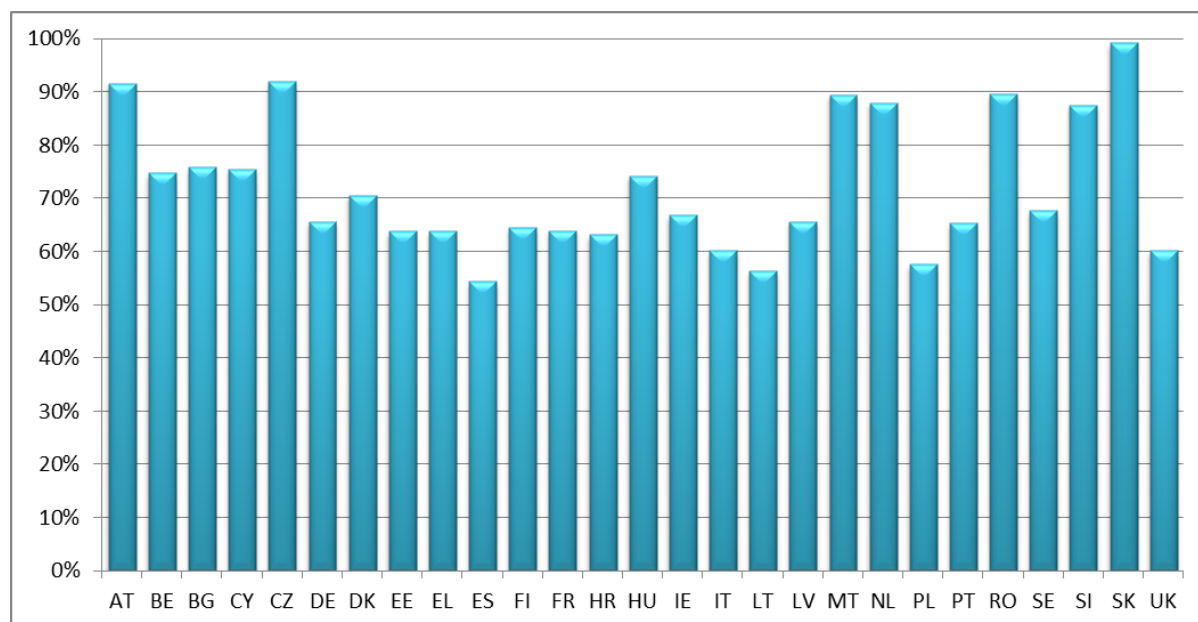
In **SE**, the measures to which the highest EMFF amounts were committed were data collection and control.

In **SI**, the largest share of EMFF funding was committed to the implementation of CLLD.

In **SK**, the measure with the highest EMFF commitment was productive investments in aquaculture.

In **UK**, the largest amount of EMFF commitments was towards control and enforcement and data collection.

Figure 5 Level of OP diversification (commitments to top five measures as a percentage of total EMFF funding committed)



Source: Infosys 2019

3.2.4.2 Types of operations per selected articles

The EMFF is the only ESI Fund to ensure reporting at the level of operations. This allows FAME to compile data related to EMFF contributions to various specific topics. Infosys also provides the opportunity to analyse EMFF support for specific measures by the type of operation or investment (Infosys data fields 20 and 21). Such detailed statistics have proved helpful in preparing the answers to various data requests and also for tailoring certain policy decisions.

In this section we analyse the following selected measures according to their type of operation or type of investment:

- Limiting the impact of fishing on the marine environment (Article 38);
- Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity (Article 40(1)(b-g,i));
- Replacement or modernisation of main or ancillary engines (Article 41(2));
- Productive investments in aquaculture (Article 48);
- Aquaculture providing environmental services (Article 54);
- Implementation of local development strategies (Article 63);
- Marketing measures (Article 68);
- Processing of fisheries and aquaculture products (Article 69);
- Control and enforcement (Article 76),
- Promotion of protection of marine environment and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources (Article 80(1)(b))
- establishing the monitoring programmes and the programmes of measures provided for in Directive 2008/56/EC⁷

A complete breakdown is shown in Annex 4.

In total, EUR 17.8 million, or 1 241 operations, were implemented in relation to **Article 38: Limiting the impact of fishing on the marine environment and adapting fishing to the protection of species**. More than half of all the committed EMFF funding was devoted to gear selectivity – EUR 9.8 million or 724 operations. The next most popular type of operation was to reduce discards or to deal with unwanted catches – EUR 3.7 million for 234 operations.

Nearly EUR 128 million in 1 954 operations was committed to **Article 40(1)(b-g,i): Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity – contribution to a better management or conservation, construction, installation or modernisation of static or movable facilities**. There are seven types of operations under this Article (Annex 5). More than half (1 076 operations) of all operations relate to other actions enhancing biodiversity (EUR 43.0 million committed). Another popular type is management of resources, with 689 operations and EUR 47.6 million in commitments. More than 70% of all EMFF committed funding falls under these two types of operations.

There are two types of operations under **Article 41(2): Energy efficiency and mitigation of climate change – Replacement or modernisation of main or ancillary engines**. Approximately two-thirds of the total commitment (EUR 1.0 million for 310 operations) was allocated to engine replacement; the remainder was for engine modernisation (EUR 0.5 million for 81 operations).

Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h): Productive investments in aquaculture is one of the most advanced measures, with EUR 348.9 million of EMFF funding committed. About 60% (EUR 210.9 million) of these commitments were classified as productive investments. Modernisation was the second most popular type of operation, with EUR 100.2 million in commitments. The remaining 11% of commitments were spread amongst five other types of operations (quality of products, restoration, diversification, complementary activities, and animal health).

⁷ Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)

Of the EUR 29.7 million committed to operations related to **Article 48(1)(e,i,j): Productive investments in aquaculture – resource efficiency**, 72% or EUR 21.4 million targeted the development of closed recirculation systems.

In total, 1 619 operations with EUR 80.6 million in commitments are implemented under **Article 54: Aquaculture providing environmental services**. This article has three types of operations. The largest proportion of the EMFF committed budget relates to aquaculture operations including conservation and improvement of environment and biodiversity – EUR 53.0 million in 1 328 operations.

Article 63: Implementation of local development strategies is one of the best performing measures overall, with EUR 265.9 million in EMFF commitments. ‘Running costs and animation’ with EUR 79.9 million in commitments (30% of total commitments under Article 63) is still in the lead. Less-popular types of operation related to value-adding diversification, socio-cultural, and environmental.

The total EMFF funding committed to **Article 68: Marketing measures** was EUR 88.0 million for 1 364 operations. Two types of operations were chosen more often than the others: Communication and promotional campaigns (472 grants worth EUR 35.7 million), and finding new markets and improving marketing conditions (532 operations with an EMFF commitment of EUR 28.5 million). To support the creation of producer organisations, association or inter-branch organisations, 11 operations with an EMFF commitment of EUR 0.6 million were implemented.

Processing of fisheries and aquaculture products (Article 69) was also amongst the most popular measures implemented, with a total EMFF funding of EUR 300.4 million committed for 1 738 operations. The following types of operations attracted most of the funding: new or improved products, processes or management systems with EUR 183.5 million in commitments (61% of total) in 1 043 operations (60% of total); improved safety, hygiene, health and working conditions (EUR 65.0 million, 373 operation); and energy saving or reducing the impact on the environment (EUR 27.8 million, 232 operations). On the other hand, beneficiaries were least attracted by the processing of organic aquaculture products (EUR 4.8 million, 31 operations).

The second most popular EMFF measure was related to **Control and enforcement (Article 76)** with a total of EUR 375.7 million of EMFF funding committed. Amongst the wide range of types of investment, the top three were purchase, installation and development of technology; modernisation and purchase of patrol vessels, aircraft and helicopters; and operational costs. These three types of investment together attracted 70% of total commitments.

Under **Article 80(1)(b): Promotion of protection of marine environment and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources** EUR 7.5 million was committed. Of this figure, EUR 5.3 million relates to marine protected areas and EUR 2.2 million to Natura 2000. In total 55 operations were implemented.

In total, 104 operations with EUR 29.8 million in commitments are implemented under **Article 80(1)(c): establishing the monitoring programmes and the programmes of measures provided for in Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)**. Of this, EUR 9.6 million relates to establishment of monitoring programme and EUR 20.2 million to establishment of measures for MSFD.

3.2.5 Average EMFF support

This section gives information about the average level of EMFF support per operation at the levels of UP, MS and measures. The data is presented in a general way, with limited scope for qualitative analysis. However, it may serve as a basis for further inquiries.

3.2.5.1 Average EMFF support by Union Priority

Variations amongst UP are notable, with the average EMFF support per operation ranging from EUR 31 000 to nearly EUR 1 million (Table 4). The average amount of EMFF support across all UP and technical assistance (TA) is EUR 68 000.

Looking at individual UP, the highest average amount of EMFF funding committed per operation is EUR 0.9 million in UP3. The data collection and control and enforcement measures are usually implemented by state-governed institutions, so grant agreements often cover a wide range of tasks and long time periods of implementation. For instance, the largest amount committed to a single operation under this UP is EUR 41.3 million.

UP3 is followed by UP6, whose average EMFF commitment amounts to EUR 279 000.

The average size of EMFF commitment per operation for UP1, UP2, UP4 and UP5 does not exceed EUR 100 000. However, MS have implemented several huge operations among these UP. The highest commitment for one operation in UP1 is close to EUR 33 million, and EUR 29.1 million in UP5.

Table 4 Average and maximum EMFF committed to an operation per Union Priority

UP	Number of operations	Average EMFF committed per operation by Managing Authority (EUR)	Maximal EMFF committed per operation by Managing Authority (EUR)
UP1	25 740	30 566	32 925 875
UP2	6 600	89 133	4 875 000
UP3	868	932 677	41 286 199
UP4	6 130	44 821	2 306 958
UP5	6 265	86 875	29 115 900
UP6	187	278 841	3 000 000
TA	1 248	123 901	6 322 528

Source: Infosys 2019

3.2.5.2 Average EMFF support by Member State

This section presents information in relation to the average and maximal size of a single operation in each MS (Table 5). The average size of an operation may depend on several factors. These include the type of measures implemented, which vary by MS: in data collection and control and enforcement, for instance, the average size of operation is expected to be higher than under other measures. Other factors may include the size of the EMFF budget (MS with larger budgets may have larger operations), and the progress of EMFF implementation (MS with fewer operations may have distorted averages).

The average amount of funding per operation varies widely amongst MS, ranging from EUR 34 000 in AT to EUR 394 000 in NL. When calculating averages, however, we need to

take into account the effect of extremes. In a number of MS the largest operations have EMFF funding of several million euros, and several operations exceed EUR 20 million.

The MS with the highest average amounts are NL, MT, RO and BG. Those with the lowest average funding per operation (below EUR 35 000) are CZ, FI, AT and IT.

Table 5 Average and maximum EMFF funding committed to an operation per Member State

MS	Number of operations	Average EMFF committed per operation by Managing Authority (EUR)	Maximal EMFF committed per operation by Managing Authority (EUR)
AT	177	33 706	495 000
BE	189	156 553	5 335 836
BG	215	268 883	3 066 857
CY	584	42 256	5 204 906
CZ	721	31 089	456 785
DE	2 152	67 064	23 079 682
DK	1 772	75 269	6 516 203
EE	1 109	62 886	4 500 000
EL	1 291	160 388	23 400 000
ES	7 121	60 995	41 286 199
FI	1 900	33 503	14 202 187
FR	2 239	121 496	7 474 001
HR	2 439	56 395	13 535 387
HU	181	142 620	2 238 899
IE	1 863	62 685	17 465 331
IT	8 042	38 151	31 633 884
LT	347	89 597	2 759 817
LV	580	151 801	2 500 001
MT	59	340 906	3 094 975
NL	187	394 167	12 800 000
PL	6 633	42 256	32 925 875
PT	3 640	77 460	7 370 313
RO	383	288 140	5 843 501
SE	696	98 894	3 653 927
SI	109	95 251	1 468 839
SK	29	97 126	626 217
UK	2 380	80 205	11 963 710
Total	47 038	68 251	N/A

Source: Infosys 2019

3.2.5.3 Average EMFF support by measure implemented

This section presents information in relation to the average and maximal size of EMFF commitment to individual operations, broken down by measure (Table 6).

The average values range from EUR 2 805 for protection and restoration of marine biodiversity to EUR 2.3 million for data collection. The second-largest average operation size is for control and enforcement; the third-largest is for integrating maritime surveillance (Article 80(1)(a)). For these last two measures, the average EMFF allocation per operation exceeds EUR 500 000.

The average size of EMFF allocation to one operation supporting systems of allocation of fishing opportunities (Article 36) is EUR 410 967.

Support for fishing ports and shelters to facilitate compliance with the landing obligation is another measure that is apparently implemented via larger-scale projects, since the average operation size is EUR 335 945.

Four measures have an average of less than EUR 10 000 per operation: replacement or modernisation of main or ancillary engines (Article 41(2)); temporary cessation of fishing activities (Article 33); compensation schemes for damage to catches caused by mammals and birds (Article 40(1)(h)); and trainees on board SSCF vessels (Article 29(3)). Such relatively low budgets are explained by the nature of these types of operations, which usually require frequent but financially modest investment.

The difference between average and maximal sizes of operation differs enormously. The most pronounced divergence is observed for measures related to compensation (Article 70), fishing ports and shelters (Article 43(1,3)), and added value (Article 42).

A further analysis linking the number of operations to their average size may indicate the types of operations where the application of simplified cost options is most suitable.

Table 6 Size of operations by measures implemented

Article	Number of operations	Average EMFF committed per operation by Managing Authority (EUR)	Maximal EMFF committed per operation by Managing Authority (EUR)
Article 26	222	119 527	1 605 000
Article 27	45	98 658	1 254 899
Article 28	106	301 504	4 374 760
Article 29(1,2)	445	27 876	770 802
Article 29(3)	4	5 166	16 581
Article 30	146	32 556	137 196
Article 31	193	29 748	56 250
Article 32	2 054	12 437	457 035
Article 33	12 496	4 529	282 255
Article 34	1 705	61 484	509 949
Article 36	14	410 967	1 643 447
Article 37	219	106 305	1 563 517
Article 38	1 241	14 307	327 000
Article 39	122	200 682	1 046 978
Article 40(1)(a)	242	50 226	1 737 693
Article 40(1)(b-g,i)	1 954	65 407	2 505 659
Article 40(1)(h)	1 390	2 805	108 935

Article	Number of operations	Average EMFF committed per operation by Managing Authority (EUR)	Maximal EMFF committed per operation by Managing Authority (EUR)
Article 41(1)(a-c)	631	12 728	342 348
Article 41(2)	391	3 840	30 931
Article 42	1 306	23 937	2 250 000
Article 43(1,3)	763	315 710	32 925 875
Article 43(2)	51	335 945	3 673 476
Article 47	365	222 132	2 314 650
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	3 922	88 963	4 875 000
Article 48(1)(e,i, j)	176	168 574	1 743 051
Article 48(1)(k)	72	37 723	348 610
Article 49	68	121 820	2 208 223
Article 50	84	62 747	841 410
Article 51	42	156 715	1 500 000
Article 52	65	142 870	533 608
Article 53	5	132 902	274 553
Article 54	1 619	49 770	1 670 676
Article 56	134	92 328	2 889 108
Article 57	48	59 689	296 074
Article 62(1)(a)	253	20 914	334 793
Article 63	5 637	47 163	2 306 958
Article 64	240	15 019	130 220
Article 66	342	119 331	1 451 901
Article 67	51	189 378	1 478 650
Article 68	1 364	64 507	4 937 500
Article 69	1 738	172 869	4 875 000
Article 70	2 770	38 039	29 115 900
Article 76	681	551 657	31 633 884
Article 77	187	2 320 242	41 286 199
Article 78	1 248	123 901	6 322 528
Article 80(1)(a)	28	528 373	3 000 000
Article 80(1)(b)	55	136 537	900 000
Article 80(1)(c)	104	286 917	2 500 001

Source: Infosys 2019

3.2.6 EMFF contribution to CFP objectives

Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council sets several objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy. In order to estimate the EMFF contribution to each of these objectives, FAME applied a methodology to link the EMFF articles to the objectives (see Table 7 below and Annex 1).

Table 7 EMFF contribution to CFP objectives

CFP objective	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
CFP Article 2(2, 3)	571 568 952	274 648 109	4 891
CFP Article 2(4)	433 885 197	322 436 865	187
CFP Article 2(5 a, b)	64 611 361	42 213 842	2 333
CFP Article 2(5 c)	899 048 175	376 936 378	10 365
CFP Article 2(5 d)	167 180 384	132 734 441	14 215
CFP Article 2(5 e)	588 279 745	269 836 658	6 600
CFP Article 2(5 f)	152 996 394	122 721 742	5 324
CFP Article 2(5 g)	86 669 273	61 008 917	1 160
CFP Article 2(5 h)	39 402 290	24 914 027	528
Total ⁸	3 003 641 771	1 627 450 977	45 603

Source: Infosys 2019

- **CFP objective: Exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield; fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment (CFP Article 2(2,3)).** MS have selected 4 891 operations (5 887 in AIR⁹) with a total EMFF funding of EUR 572 million (EUR 596 million in AIR). The money spent amounted to EUR 275 million (EUR 272 million in AIR).
- **CFP objective: Collection of scientific data (CFP Article 2(4)).** At the end of 2019, MS selected 187 operations (165 in AIR) with a total budget of EUR 434 million (EUR 440 million in AIR) and paid beneficiaries EUR 322 million (EUR 323 million in AIR).
- **CFP objective: Gradually eliminate discards, by avoiding and reducing unwanted catches, and by gradually ensuring that catches are landed; where necessary, make the best use of unwanted catches (CFP Article 2(5)(a,b)).** At the end of 2019, MS selected 2 333 operations (1 441 in AIR) with a total EMFF funding of EUR 65 million (EUR 54 million in AIR), and spent EUR 42 million (EUR 31 million in AIR).
- **CFP objective: Provide conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing capture and processing industry and land-based fishing-related activity (CFP Article 2(5)(c)).** MS selected 10 365 operations (10 812 in AIR) with a total EMFF budget of EUR 899 million (EUR 916 million in AIR), and spent EUR 377 million (EUR 385 million in AIR).
- **CFP objective: Adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets according to fishing opportunities (CFP Article 2(5)(d)).** MS selected 14 215 operations (15 102 in AIR) with a total EMFF allocation of EUR 167 million (EUR 173 million in AIR), and spent EUR 133 million (EUR 139 million in AIR).

⁸ The EMFF operations not included in Table 7 relate to IMP objectives under shared management (Table 8) and to technical assistance.

⁹ For several CFP objectives, AIR values differ from Infosys values. In order to calculate Infosys values all operations are filtered by the codes of operation implementation data and only operations relevant to a specific CFP objective are taken into account.

- **CFP objective: Promote the development of sustainable aquaculture activities (CFP Article 2(5)(e)).** MS selected 6 600 operations (6 588 in AIR) with a total budget of EUR 588 million (EUR 585 million in AIR), and spent EUR 270 million (EUR 275 million in AIR).
- **CFP objective: Contribute to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities (CFP Article 2(5)(f)).** MS selected 5 324 operations (5 906) with a total budget of EUR 153 million (EUR 155 million in AIR), and spent EUR 123 million (EUR 122 million in AIR).
- **CFP objective: Contribute to an efficient and transparent internal market for fisheries and aquaculture (CFP Article 2(5)(g)).** MS selected 1 160 operations (1 737 in AIR) with a total EMFF allocation of EUR 87 million (EUR 132 million in AIR), and spent EUR 61 million (EUR 86 million in AIR).
- **CFP objective: Take into account the interests of both consumers and producers (CFP Article 2(5)(h)).** MS selected 528 operations with a total EMFF allocation of EUR 39 million, and spent EUR 25 million.

The remaining two CFP objectives (**CFP Article 2(5)(i): promote coastal fishing activities** and (**CFP Article 2(5)(h): be coherent with good environmental legislation**) are not analysed individually here because they are broad categories which should include all EMFF operations. For example, EMFF operations by their nature should not be at odds with environmental legislation.

3.2.7 EMFF contribution to IMP objectives under shared management

Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council stipulates several general and operational objectives.

To estimate EMFF contributions to the relevant objectives, FAME applied a methodology linking EMFF articles to the objectives (see Table 8 and Annex 1). The eligible operations for the IMP measures financed by the EMFF under shared management are listed in EMFF Article 80 (contribute to achieving the objectives of the IMS, protect the marine environment and improve knowledge of the state of the marine environment). Data in this section is based on Infosys reports. Overall, compared to 2018, good progress was achieved in all three IMP objectives. The number of operations increased from 126 to 187. EMFF funds committed reached EUR 52.1 million, or 73.4% of planned allocation (compared to EUR 39.3 million and 55.3% in 2018), and funds paid to beneficiaries were EUR 17.6 million or 24.8% of planned allocation (compared to EUR 11.2 million and 11.8% in 2018).

- Nine MS selected 55 operations with a total EMFF allocation of EUR 7.5 million, or 43.9% of the total planned EMFF allocation, under the IMP objective: **Promote the protection of the marine environment, in particular its biodiversity, and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources (IMP 2(c)).** MS have paid EUR 2.7 million (15.6%) to beneficiaries. Three MS (UK, IE and NL) have a 72% share of all the commitments to this objective.
- Nine MS selected 28 operations with a total budget of EUR 14.8 million, or 69.7% of the total planned EMFF allocation, related to the IMP objective: **Development of the Common Information Sharing Environment for the Union maritime domain, in line with the principles of the Integrated Maritime Surveillance (IMP 3(2)(a)).**

EL and PT have committed the most – EUR 4.5 million and EUR 4.0 million respectively. MS have paid EUR 2.6 million (15.6%) to beneficiaries.

- **Development of a comprehensive and publicly accessible high quality marine data and knowledge base (IMP 3(2)(c))** is the most popular amongst the IMP objectives. 19 MS assigned 104 operations with a total budget of EUR 29.8 million, or 91.1% of the total planned EMFF allocation, to this objective. ES alone committed EUR 10.3 million for 14 operations.

Table 8 EMFF contribution to IMP objectives

IMP objective	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
IMP 2(c)	14 732 766	7 509 512	51.0	2 670 027	18.1	55
IMP 3(2)(a)	19 280 828	14 794 438	76.7	2 584 098	13.4	28
IMP 3(2)(c)	35 880 207	29 839 335	83.2	12 362 406	34.5	104
Total	69 893 801	52 143 286	74.6	17,616,531	25.2	187

Source: AIR/Infosys 2019

3.2.8 EMFF contribution to the Europe 2020 Thematic Objectives

Common Provisions Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 sets 11 thematic objectives for the ESI Funds and Common Strategic Framework. The relevant objectives for the EMFF are TO3, TO4, TO6 and TO8 (Table 9). In order to estimate the EMFF contribution to these TOs, each EMFF Article was linked to a TO according to the methodology provided in Annex 1 of this report.

- MS selected 29 588 operations (31 213 in AIR) with a total budget of EUR 1 439 million (EUR 1 448 million in AIR), or 51.6% of planned EMFF allocation, for TO3: **Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)**, under which fall 65% of all operations and 47% of the total committed amount. Of the EUR 2 787 million total EMFF contribution planned for this TO, the highest amounts committed are in PT and ES – EUR 213 million and EUR 205 million respectively.
- MS selected 1 094 operations (1 163 in AIR) with a total budget of EUR 12.2 million (EUR 12.4 million in AIR) for TO4: **Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors**. The commitment rate doubled compared to 2018, but at 15.2% it still remains the lowest amongst all TOs.
- MS selected 8 445 operations (8 433 in AIR) with a total budget of EUR 1 312 million (EUR 1 331 million in AIR), or 68.0% of the planned EMFF allocation, for TO6: **Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency**. ES and IT committed the highest amounts – EUR 151 million and EUR 147 million respectively.
- MS selected 6 663 operations (7 005 in AIR) with a total budget of EUR 292 million (EUR 311 million in AIR), or 49.5% of the planned EMFF allocation, to TO8: **Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility**.

Table 9 EMFF contribution to the Europe 2020 Thematic Objectives

EU 2020 TO	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
TO3	2 787 074 485	1 438 689 840	51.6	727 437 200	26.1	29 588
TO4	80 542 224	12 248 794	15.2	7 547 896	9.4	1 094
TO6	1 930 408 899	1 312 397 087	68.0	797 879 424	41.3	8 445
TO8	591 367 680	292 449 335	49.5	112 202 987	19.0	6 663
Total¹⁰	5 389 393 288	3 055 785 057	56.7	1 645 067 508	0.31	45 790

Source: AIR/Infosys 2019

3.2.9 Contribution to the EMFF objectives, Article 5

Article 5 of the EMFF Regulation ((EU) No 508/2014) sets four EMFF objectives. In order to establish the EMFF contribution to each objective, links were established between the Article 5 objectives and the Union Priorities (

Table 10). UP1, UP2 and UP5 contribute to promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture. UP3 contributes to fostering the implementation of the CFP, and UP4 to promoting a balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries and aquaculture areas. UP6 contributes to fostering the development and implementation of the Union's IMP in a manner complementary to cohesion policy and to the CFP.

- MS selected 38 605 operations with a total budget of EUR 1 919 million (EUR 1 941 million in AIR), or 52.2% of the total planned EMFF allocation, to the objective: **Promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture (508/2014 Article 5(a))**. This corresponds to 84% of all the selected operations and to 63% of the total EMFF amount committed.
- MS selected 868 operations with a total budget of EUR 810 million (EUR 817 million in AIR), or 73.4% of the total planned EMFF allocation, to the objective: **Fostering the implementation of the CFP (508/2014 Article 5(b))**.
- MS selected 6 130 operations with a total budget of EUR 275 million (EUR 292 million in AIR), or 50.6% of the total planned EMFF allocation, to the objective: **Promoting a balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries and aquaculture areas (508/2014 Article 5(c))**.
- MS selected 187 operations with a total budget of EUR 52 million (EUR 52 million in AIR), or 74.6% of the total planned EMFF allocation, to the objective: **Fostering the development and implementation of the Union's IMP in a manner complementary to cohesion policy and to the CFP (508/2014 Article 5(d))**.

¹⁰ The EMFF operations not included in Table 9 relate to technical assistance (TO12).

Table 10 EMFF contribution to the EMFF objectives

EMFF objective	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
Article 5(a) EC 508/2014	3 674 477 708	1 919 325 061	52.2	1 010 346 312	27.5	38 605
Article 5(b) EC 508/2014	1 102 383 839	809 563 705	73.4	515 535 388	46.8	868
Article 5(c) EC 508/2014	542 637 941	274 753 004	50.6	101 569 277	18.7	6 130
Article 5(d) EC 508/2014	69 893 801	52 143 286	74.6	17 616 531	25.2	187

Source: Infosys 2019

3.2.10 EMFF support for climate change objectives

The EMFF supports operations related to the mitigation of climate change and energy efficiency in accordance with the headline target of the Europe 2020 strategy.

Overall, the EMFF contribution to climate change objectives by the end of 2019 was EUR 599 million, or 18.3% of the total EMFF funding committed to date. The respective number for total EMFF funding spent was EUR 316 million or 18.1% of total EMFF spent. The coefficients for calculating amounts of support for climate change objectives are provided in Annex III of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1232/2014.

Table 11 EMFF contribution to climate change of operations selected for support

MS	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Climate change amount of total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Climate change committed / EMFF allocation (%)	Climate change committed/ EMFF committed (%)
1	2	3	4	5 = 4/2	6 = 4/3
AT	6 965 000	5 997 258	900	0.0	0.0
BE	41 746 051	29 151 118	6 651 401	15.9	22.8
BG	80 823 727	57 731 619	9 394 645	11.6	16.3
CY	39 715 209	24 591 287	5 641 128	14.2	22.9
CZ	31 108 015	22 549 578	527 158	1.7	2.3
DE	219 596 276	145 794 336	41 911 979	19.1	28.7
DK	208 355 420	144 494 371	17 576 512	8.4	12.2
EE	100 970 418	71 976 549	9 686 339	9.6	13.5
ES	1 111 628 369	443 192 027	84 527 146	7.6	19.1
FI	74 393 168	64 089 517	17 786 238	23.9	27.8

FR	587 980 173	274 769 605	19 773 170	3.4	7.2
MS	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Climate change amount of total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Climate change committed / EMFF allocation (%)	Climate change committed/ EMFF committed (%)
EL	388 777 914	200 299 227	40 765 841	10.5	20.4
HR	252 643 138	138 008 431	29 124 324	11.5	21.1
HU	38 412 223	24 994 317	4 727 964	12.3	18.9
IE	147 601 979	118 480 367	9 748 045	6.6	8.2
IT	537 262 559	312 137 970	78 105 366	14.5	25.0
LT	63 432 222	38 328 197	5 441 110	8.6	14.2
LV	139 833 742	88 044 226	10 899 878	7.8	12.4
MT	22 627 422	20 352 317	4 650 417	20.6	22.8
NL	101 523 244	73 754 212	7 483 543	7.4	10.1
PL	531 219 456	280 671 039	66 354 295	12.5	23.6
PT	392 485 464	290 331 484	54 727 651	13.9	18.9
RO	168 421 371	107 214 734	19 758 552	11.7	18.4
SE	120 156 004	84 034 695	18 081 124	15.0	21.5
SI	22 920 126	9 104 008	1 567 261	6.8	17.2
SK	12 953 025	2 816 643	8 304	0.1	0.3
UK	243 139 437	197 573 271	33 798 130	13.9	17.1
Total	5 686 691 152	3 270 482 403	598 718 421	10.5	18.3

Source: AIR 2019 reports.

3.2.11 EMFF contribution to specific topics

The structure of AIR data provides limited possibilities to report on EMFF contributions to various specific topics, so the analysis provided in this section therefore relies on Infosys data. The EMFF is the only ESI Fund that ensures reporting at the level of operations. As a result of such unique Infosys datasets it is possible to provide a detailed analysis of EMFF contributions to various specific topics. Several topics deserve specific attention due to their political significance: in particular, these are small-scale coastal fisheries, outermost regions, innovation, landing obligation, and Natura 2000.

3.2.11.1 Small-scale coastal fisheries

Small-scale coastal fishing (SSCF) means fishing carried out by fishing vessels of an overall length of less than 12 metres without the use of towed fishing gear. SSCF is of economic importance to remote coastal communities and can also provide social and environmental benefits.

A short summary of information supplied in the AIRs related to small-scale coastal fisheries is provided below:

- Prioritisation of the SSCF sector is secured in the guidelines for applicants on two levels: (1) higher aid intensity and (2) prioritisation in the ranking when projects are assessed (BG, FR, HR, UK);

- EE mentioned that beneficiaries had little interest in measures under Article 41.2; the main reasons were the low level of support, and insufficient investment capacity of the coastal fishing sector;
- MT stated that following the liaison with fishers' cooperatives no calls under Article 41.2 were published in 2019. The investment appetite is limited due to the associated eligibility requirements;
- RO excluded Article 41.2 measures from its OP due to no demand;
- ES noted that this measure is difficult to implement, taking into account that the balance between the SSCF segment's fishing capacity and its fishing opportunities may change from year to year¹¹
- DE briefed that in 2019 no requests for modernisation or replacement of engines were submitted. Stocks of both the main target species are not within the safe biological limits, which makes funding inadmissible. Due to the stock situation there is a lot of demand for temporary cessation, which helps to maintain employment and keep the fleet functional.

Article 3(14) of Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 (the EMFF Regulation) defines “small-scale coastal fishing” as “fishing carried out by fishing vessels of an overall length of less than 12 metres and not using towed fishing gear as listed in Table 3 of Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 26/2004 (20)”.

The EMFF Regulation recognises the importance of SSCF in the environmental and social context of coastal communities, and stipulates that operations related to SSCF may benefit from higher aid intensity (+30 percentage points as defined in Annex I of the Regulation). While SSCF may benefit from this preferential treatment, the EMFF reporting streams (AIR and Infosys) do not contain detailed reporting provisions on SSCF. Infosys contains the so-called Fishing Fleet Register (FFR) number only when a vessel is involved in an operation; in that case we can refer back to the FFR to identify whether the vessel involved falls under the SSCF definition.

To contextualise SSCF data, the following vessel classes are defined:

- SSCF vessels defined according to Article 3 of the EU 508/2014 Regulation (i.e. below 12m and with static (S) gear);
- other vessels under 12m;
- vessels between 12-24m;
- vessels above 24m.

Another caveat is the allocation of EMFF operations to sea basins, where FAME has so far followed two approaches:

- **Simplified approach:** each operation belongs to an MS, and each MS belongs to a sea basin. The FAME Infosys reporting tool uses the following sea basins: Atlantic, Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Mediterranean, North Sea, and Landlocked. Outermost regions are reported on an ad-hoc basis. For most MS this is correct, but there are complications for several MS (DK, ES and FR).

¹¹ Support for the replacement or modernisation of main or ancillary engines may only be granted in respect of vessels belonging to a fleet segment for which the report on fishing capacity has shown a balance with the fishing opportunities available to that segment.

- **Detailed approach:** Operations from MS whose fishing grounds span more than one sea basin have been allocated to the respective basin based on the coastal NUTS 3 codes included in Infosys Annex I, field 5. Within the scope of this report the detailed approach has been used only for data in Annex 6 in two tables: “General overview of all vessel-related SSCF operations per MS” and “SSCF vessel-related operations per sea basin and MS”.

Table 12 General overview of all vessel-related operations (EU total)

Vessel size	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	% of total	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	% of total	Number of operations	% of total	Number of vessels	% of total
SSCF ¹²	81 061 440	28.9	63 035 513	30.9	9 801	42.3	4 547	46.1
Other vessels under 12m	9 138 997	3.3	7 638 044	3.7	1 148	5.0	643	6.5
Vessels between 12–24m	107 786 984	38.4	84 348 700	41.3	9 315	40.2	3 549	35.9
Vessels above 24	71 066 373	25.3	48 175 701	23.6	2 755	11.9	1 018	10.3
Unspecified	11 570 356	4.1	882 917	0.4	166	0.7	117	1.2
Total	280 624 150	100.0	204 080 874	100.0	23 185	100.0	9 874	100.0

Source: Infosys 2019, FFR 2019 (via DG MARE) and the Fishing Fleet Register

Of a total EMFF commitment of EUR 3.2 billion, EUR 280.6 million (8.8%) was dedicated to operations linked to an FFR vessel number. EMFF spending on vessel-specific operations amounted to 12% of the total EMFF spending. Over the six-year period the EMFF supported a total of 9 874 unique vessels, which is 14.6% of the total active fleet (67 474 vessels), or about 2.4% of the active fleet annually (Table 12). Total EMFF spending was EUR 204.1 million, which is about 2.5% of the total value of landings in 2016.

Further details are provided in Table 13.

Table 13 EMFF support 2014-2019 in relation to active fleet in 2016

	Total	SSCF	Other <12m	12 – < 24m	> = 24m
Supported number of vessels as % of total active fleet (sum of the whole EMFF period)	14.6	8.9	12.8	37.1	47.4
Supported active fleet, per year (%)	2.4	1.5	2.1	6.2	7.9
Average EMFF committed / vessel (EUR)	28 421	17 827	14 213	30 371	69 810
Average EMFF spending / vessel (EUR)	20 669	13 863	11 879	23 767	47 324
6-year EMFF spending as % of 2016 VoL	2.5	5.0	3.0	3.4	1.2
Annual average EMFF spending as % of 2016 VoL	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2

Source: Infosys 2019 reports and the Fishing Fleet Register

Average EMFF commitment per supported vessel amounted to about EUR 28 400, while the average EMFF spending was EUR 20 700. Average EMFF commitment per supported SSCF vessel amounted to about EUR 17 800, while the average EMFF spending was EUR 13 900. The EMFF supported 23 185 operations, of which 9 801 (42.3%) were for SSCF vessels. This

¹² SSCF vessels defined according to Article 3 of the EU 508/2014 Regulation (EMFF Regulation).

segment received 31% of the EMFF spending dedicated to specific vessels (EUR 63 million out of EUR 204.1 million). The EMFF supported 11.2% of the active SSCF fleet (4 547 out of 50 712 vessels) with an average amount of EUR 13 900 spent per vessel. EMFF spending on the SSCF fleet over the six-year period amounted to 5% of the value of landings in 2016, or approximately 0.8% per year.

3.2.11.1.1 SSCF per MS

Annex 6 provides more details regarding SSCF support at the level of each MS. In total, 21 MS supported 4 547 SSCF vessels through EMFF commitments totalling EUR 81.1 million. The EU average EMFF commitment per SSCF vessel was EUR 17 827. The highest number of vessels supported is in EL (743), PT (659), ES (588) and PL (578). By EMFF funding committed, PL has more than one third of all commitments (EUR 27.9 million), followed by EL (EUR 18.1 million). The average amount committed per SSCF vessel varies significantly between MS. Vessels receiving the highest commitments are from PL (average EUR 48 268 per vessel), SE (EUR 34 958) and LV (EUR 28 460). Vessels with the smallest amounts are most likely to be found in NL (average EUR 1 875) and MT (EUR 2 368). However, in comparing the average commitments per vessel in various MS we must remember that one vessel may be involved in several grant-providing operations.

3.2.11.1.2 SSCF per sea basin

Annex 6 demonstrates how EMFF support to SSCF was allocated in various sea basins. It also provides an additional angle by analysing the EMFF contribution from the perspective of individual operations. The total number of operations related to SSCF was 9 801. This means that on average each SSCF vessel that received support did so slightly more than twice.

The Baltic Sea basin has the highest number of operations: 4 440, or 45% of the total. Of the Baltic MS, PL contributed 2 965 operations – by far the largest number at EU level. The Atlantic, Mediterranean and outermost regions have approximately similar shares: from 16.8% to 18.2% of the total number of operations.

The picture is slightly different when we analyse the amounts committed. The Baltic Sea basin has the biggest share with EUR 36.7 million, or 45% of total commitments. The Mediterranean, outermost regions and Atlantic follow, with shares of 31%, 12% and 10% respectively.

The average EMFF commitment per operation varies significantly amongst the sea basins and MS. The EU average is EUR 8 271. However, the average commitment in the Black Sea is EUR 15 440, and in the Mediterranean EUR 14 241, while the figures for the Atlantic and the outermost regions are only around one third of this. One explanation for the disparity relates to the different EMFF measures implemented for SSCF across the MS. Another is that MS either group their operations together or register them individually for administrative reasons.

To illustrate this difference, amongst MS, the highest average EMFF commitment per operation is in SE (EUR 36 778), followed by LV (EUR 28 460). In the same Baltic Sea basin, on the other hand, FI has an average of EUR 1 626 per commitment. For MS operating in more than one sea basin, the average commitments per operation also vary depending on the sea basin. For example, ES has an average commitment of EUR 2 583 in the Atlantic but EUR 8 849 in the Mediterranean. FR has an average of EUR 20 763 in the Atlantic, EUR 6 716 in the Mediterranean, and EUR 3 735 in the outermost regions.

The comparison of the number of operations and average value of each operation across MS should be approached with vigilance. It is at the discretion of the Managing Authority in the MS how operations are organised. They may decide to group support for several vessels into a single operation leading to a smaller number of operations with a high value, or they may register many smaller operations.

3.2.11.2 Landing obligation

The 2013 reform of the common fisheries policy (CFP) includes a landing obligation (LO) (sometimes referred to as the ‘discards ban’), which aims to minimise the discarding of unwanted fish catches by requiring all catches of regulated commercial species (quota species and those of minimum size) to be brought on board vessels and landed.

Table 14 EMFF contribution to landing obligation (broad approach)

EMFF Article	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Article 37	23 280 719	13 712 906	219
Article 38	17 755 598	12 726 732	1 241
Article 39	24 483 185	5 710 591	122
Article 42	31 261 844	19 317 115	1 306
Article 43(2)	17 133 194	12 535 961	51
Article 68 (code 118)	2 727 206	756 512	18
Total	116 641 747	64 759 817	2 957

Source: Infosys 2019

Measures linked to the LO are often cited as contributing to sustainable growth.

The EMFF explicitly recognises the need to support the implementation of the LO through specific measures, but there is no explicit LO earmarking at the level of individual operations. In May 2018, FAME completed a report on the implementation of LO-relevant measures under the EFF and EMFF. The approach to identify relevant operations was based on:

- the relevance of the measure under which the operation was implemented;
- a combination of relevant Infosys implementation data and/or result indicators such as a ‘change in unwanted catches’;
- validation of the above through an interview with the MS authorities.

While this approach proved fruitful, it was also too demanding to be repeated annually. For this reason, FAME developed two new ways to identify EMFF contributions to the LO implementation:

- A broad approach based on the measure alone (with the exception of Article 68: Marketing measures, where a combination of measure and operation implementation data is applied). The broad approach is easier to apply but might also include operations that are marginally relevant.
- A narrow approach combining the measure with Infosys operation implementation data. This is harder to apply, but more precise.

AIR and Infosys data related to LO could only be compared by applying the broad approach.

Table 15 EMFF contribution to landing obligation (AIR – broad approach)

EMFF Article	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Article 37	23 993 120	13 591 966	233
Article 38	17 282 213	11 769 906	1 251
Article 39	25 283 315	5 499 312	141
Article 42	33 194 681	19 264 451	1 389
Article 43(2)	20 460 398	12 217 199	52
Total	120 213 727	62 342 835	3 066

Source: AIR 2019 reports.

According to the broad approach (Table 14), at the end of 2019 MS selected 2 957 operations with a total EMFF funding of EUR 116.6 million for the Landing Obligation. At the end of 2018 the respective numbers stood at 2 090 operations and EUR 87.7 million. In terms of numbers of operations, most were implemented under Article 42 (1 306 operations) and Article 38 (1 241 operations). However, the funding committed to supporting the LO was distributed more evenly amongst the articles.

A slightly modified approach to the AIR data, with Article 68 (marketing measures) excluded from the calculations, gives the results shown in Table 15.

Table 16 EMFF contribution to landing obligation (narrow approach)

EMFF Article	Conditionality	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (Infosys, 31/12/2019) (EUR)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Article 37	Only if RI 1.4 is used	8 587 456	4 444 139	113
Article 38	Codes 35, 36, only if RI 1.4 is used	9 028 842	7 659 232	568
Article 39	Only if RI 1.4 is used	17 018 730	4 230 215	86
Article 42	Entire Article	31 261 844	19 317 115	1 306
Article 43(2)	Entire Article	17 133 194	12 535 961	51
Article 68	Code 118	2 727 206	756 512	18
Total		85 757 273	48 943 175	2 142

Source: Infosys 2019

According to the narrow approach (Table 16), at the end of 2019 MS selected 2 142 operations for the LO with a total EMFF funding of EUR 85.8 million. Under Article 37, 113 operations out of 219 were attributed to the LO. For Article 38, the LO figure was 568 out of 1 241 operations. For Article 39, 86 out of 122 operations were clearly connected to the LO as they reported on RI 1.4 “Change in unwanted catches”.

3.2.11.3 Innovation

The EMFF supports investment in innovation in order to increase the competitiveness and economic performance of fishing activities and aquaculture, and to conserve marine biological resources.

Operations related to **innovation** were selected by all 27 MS: in total 815 operations with a total budget of EUR 164.1 million, or 41.9% of the total planned EMFF allocation to innovation (Table 17). Nearly half of all the commitments to innovation related to aquaculture (Article 47). Amongst the MS, PT committed the most (EUR 26.9 million), followed by FR (EUR 23.1 million) and NL (EUR 16.7 million). The average size of EMFF commitment to an innovation operation was EUR 201 000. The average size of EMFF commitment to an innovation operation under Article 26 “Innovation” was EUR 120 000, but under Article 28 “Partnerships between fishermen and scientists” it was EUR 302 000.

Table 17 EMFF contribution to innovation

EMFF Article	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
Article 26	68 065 521	26 535 090	39.0	8 283 738	12.2	222
Article 28	56 538 451	31 959 463	56.5	6 943 851	12.3	106
Article 39	59 277 328	24 483 185	41.3	5 710 591	9.6	122
Article 47	185 009 829	81 078 073	43.8	20 020 996	10.8	365
Total	368 891 129	164 055 812	44.5	40 959 177	11.1	815

Source: AIR/Infosys 2019

3.2.11.4 Natura 2000

The EMFF supports operations to protect and restore marine biodiversity and ecosystems in the framework of sustainable fishing activities.

Table 18 EMFF contribution to Natura 2000 (directly related EMFF measures)

EMFF article	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
Article 40(1)(b-g, i)	198 126 559	127 806 025	64.5	50 054 328	25.3	1 954
Article 40(1)(h)	12 413 176	3 899 421	31.4	2 883 883	23.2	1 390
Article 54	103 038 431	80 577 617	78.2	73 031 438	70.9	1 619
Article 80(1)(b)	14 732 766	7 509 512	51.0	2 670 027	18.1	55
Total	328 310 933	219 792 576	66.9	128 639 675	39.2	5 018

Source: AIR/Infosys 2019

The EMFF contains, under shared management, a series of measures directly or potentially supporting the Natura 2000 network (Table 18). Directly related measures are Article 40(1)(b-g,i) (Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity – Natura 2000 sites), Article 40(1)(h) (Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity – schemes for compensation of

damage to catches caused by mammals and birds), Article 54 (Aquaculture providing environmental services) and Article 80(1)(b) (Promotion of the protection of marine environment, and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources).

In 5 018 operations, the MS together committed EUR 220 million, or 67% of the total planned allocation, to these measures. ES committed the biggest amount: EUR 37.8 million to Article 40(1)(b-g,i) alone. DK has the highest number of operations (936), all committed in relation to Article 40(1)(b-g,i). Of the total EMFF budget committed to the articles directly related to Natura 2000, Article 40(1)(b-g,i) and Article 54 jointly account for 95%.

Articles directly related to the implementation of the Natura 2000 network are further analysed according to their type of operation in section 3.2.4.2 of this report.

The EMFF measures that potentially support the implementation of the Natura 2000 network are provided in Table 19.

Table 19 EMFF contribution to Natura 2000 (potentially related EMFF measures)

EMFF article	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
Article 28	56 538 451	31 959 463	56.5	6 943 851	12.3	106
Article 38	52 499 755	17 755 598	33.8	12 726 732	24.2	1 241
Article 39	59 277 328	24 483 185	41.3	5 710 591	9.6	122
Article 40(1)(a)	54 323 357	12 154 612	22.4	6 065 399	11.2	242
Article 80(1)(c)	35 880 206	29 839 335	83.2	12 362 406	34.5	104
Total	258 519 099	116 192 194	44.9	43 808 980	16.9	1 815

Source: AIR/Infosys 2019

In total EUR 336 million of the EMFF funding is committed and EUR 172 million spent under measures directly or potentially supporting the Natura 2000 network.

3.2.11.5 Biodiversity

A wide range of EMFF measures potentially contribute to protection and restoration of biodiversity (Table 20). Taking this range of measures into account, MS committed EUR 1.34 billion of the EMFF funding over a total of 24 403 operations.

Table 20 EMFF contribution to Biodiversity

EMFF article	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
Article 33	145 498 859	56 596 772	38.9	55 037 323	37.8	12 496
Article 34	92 381 648	104 830 069	113.5	75 087 055	81.3	1 705
Article 36	9 017 957	5 753 543	63.8	2 610 063	28.9	14
Article 37	41 220 386	23 280 719	56.5	13 712 906	33.3	219
Article 38	52 499 756	17 755 598	33.8	12 726 732	24.2	1 241
Article 39	59 277 328	24 483 185	41.3	5 710 591	9.6	122
Article 40(1)(a)	54 323 358	12 154 612	22.4	6 065 399	11.2	242
Article 40(1)(b-g,i)	198 126 559	127 806 025	64.5	50 054 328	25.3	1 954
Article 40(1)(h)	12 413 176	3 899 421	31.4	2 883 883	23.2	1 390
Article 42	80 789 452	31 261 844	38.7	19 317 115	23.9	1 306
Article 49	22 643 005	8 283 781	36.6	2 702 950	11.9	68
Article 54	103 038 431	80 577 617	78.2	73 031 438	70.9	1 619
Article 76	548 948 772	375 678 508	68.4	193 098 523	35.2	681
Article 77	553 435 066	433 885 197	78.4	322 436 865	58.3	187
Article 80(1)(b)	14 732 766	7 509 512	51.0	2 670 027	18.1	55
Article 80(1)(c)	35 880 207	29 839 335	83.2	12 362 406	34.5	104
Total	2 024 226 727	1 343 595 740	66.4	849 507 604	42.0	23 403

Source: AIR/Infosys 2019

3.2.11.6 Outermost regions

To maintain the economic viability of operators in the outermost regions, the EMFF provides support to offset additional costs for the fishing, farming, processing and marketing of certain fishery and aquaculture products. To yield an overview of the EMFF contribution to the outermost regions, all operations implemented by ES, FR and PT with the relevant Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) codes were selected.

ES, FR and PT supported 3 087 operations in the outermost regions with a total budget of EUR 131.4 million (Table 21). Most of these were from PT: 2 370 operations with a total EMFF contribution of EUR 63.6 million. FR committed EUR 59.3 million in 602 operations. The average size of an operation in the outermost regions was: FR – EUR 98 469, ES – EUR 73 710, PT – EUR 26 847. Réunion (FR) implemented 63 operations with an average commitment per operation of EUR 490 281.

Table 21 EMFF contribution to the outermost regions

MS/Outermost region	NUTS code	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
ES		8 476 621	5 761 146	115
<i>Gran Canaria</i>	ES705	5 162 105	3 244 493	79
<i>Tenerife</i>	ES709	3 314 517	2 516 653	36
FR		59 278 206	43 452 240	602
<i>Guadeloupe</i> ¹³	FRA10	2 123 241	1 359 591	57
<i>Martinique</i>	FRA20	3 787 087	1 575 324	93
<i>French Guiana</i>	FRA30	17 402 935	15 474 812	105
<i>La Réunion</i>	FRA40	30 887 684	21 410 658	63
<i>Mayotte</i>	FRA50	5 077 259	3 631 856	284
PT		63 628 383	39 548 060	2 370
<i>Azores</i>	PT200	20 620 479	12 374 185	304
<i>Madeira</i>	PT300	43 007 904	27 173 875	2 066
Total		131 383 210	88 761 446	3 087

Source: Infosys 2019

3.2.12 EMFF common result indicators, status quo

Like all European Structural and Investment Funds (ESI Funds), the EMFF takes a reinforced result-oriented approach. To achieve this, a Common Monitoring and Evaluation System (CMES) for the EMFF has been introduced, comprising context, result and output indicators, as well as a reinforced intervention logic, milestones and target values.

Data on EMFF result indicators is provided both in Infosys reports and AIR. Both reporting streams have their benefits and constraints. However, Infosys has one significant advantage: reporting is done at the level of a single operation. That provides the opportunity to implement several measures for data quality control. As a consequence, in this section FAME provides analysis of EMFF result indicators based on Infosys reports. Result indicators reported in the AIR are presented in Annex 8.

EMFF result indicators are unusual among the ESI Funds in measuring the gross direct effects of EMFF interventions at the beneficiary level. Such granularity demands diligence and precision in collecting and inserting data into Infosys at the level of individual operations. On the positive side, it offers programme managers, evaluators and policymakers wide-ranging potential to identify promptly what works and at what cost.

The period 2014-2020 was the first time that common result indicators were used on this scale (EFF 2007-2013 did not use common result indicators). Experience showed that this

¹³ The French overseas community of Saint-Martin does not have its own NUTS code and is included under Guadeloupe (FRA10).

was a challenging task, especially when aggregating the values of result indicators at MS or EU level, due to a number of formal and plausibility errors.¹⁴

In order to improve RI data quality, the current version of the FAME Infosys validation tool has a total of 20 specific queries – one for each RI – plus one general query applying to all RIs (assessing the gap between ex-ante and ex-post values). Specific queries for single RIs compare costs and achievements. The logic implies that it takes a certain amount of investment to create one unit of result. Queries are designed to flag outliers using benchmarks established at the EU level. Plausibility issues flagged by the validation tool are reported to the MS in question. However, it is often challenging for the MA and/or intermediate body (IB) to rectify the situation, as this may require the reported values to be verified with each beneficiary.

The number of plausibility issues decreases each reporting year. However, the errors and plausibility issues that remain can reduce the accuracy of the interpretation of RI data when making detailed analysis.

The entire list of the EMFF common result indicators is found in Annex 8.

In this report FAME provides the following analysis related to RI:

- analysis of the degree of use of RI in Infosys reports;
- comparison of reported ex-ante and ex-post values of RI indicators;
- description of RI use per UP and SO.

Table 22 shows to what extent RIs were used by MS in Infosys reporting. First, FAME collected data on how many times each RI was linked to operations. Totals show that on average nearly five RIs were linked to one operation. RIs are linked to an operation according to the intervention logic pre-defining which RIs can be applied to each specific objective and measure.

The next step is to observe how many of these RIs have reported either an ex-ante or an ex-post value, or both. In their Infosys reports, MS have to provide a line for each applicable indicator in order to be consistent with the reporting structure. However, Infosys fields can be left empty if an RI is not applicable at the level of the operation. On average, it turns out that MS reported RI values (ex-ante and/or ex-post) approximately twice per operation. Finally, FAME calculated the percentage of use of RIs by dividing the number of RIs with at least ex-ante or ex-post reported values by the number of times those RIs were linked to operations. We conclude that a value was reported for nearly 40% of all RIs.

The use of RIs varies considerably among specific objectives. The highest use (92.8%) was achieved under UP1 for SO6 “Development of professional training, new professional skills and lifelong learning”. Under this SO in total 449 operations were implemented. At the opposite end of the scale, under UP2 SO4 “Promotion of aquaculture having a high level of environmental protection, and the promotion of animal health and welfare and of public health and safety” only one of eight RIs (or 12.5%) had a reported value. 1 801 operations were supported under this SO. The highest number of operations (18 393) fell under UP1 SO4 “Enhancement of the competitiveness and viability of fisheries enterprises, including of

¹⁴ Some examples of formal errors are: use of the national currency where EUR is required; values reported in EUR where ‘thousand EUR’ is required; values reported in kg where tonnes are required; duplication of RI values; missing values; wrong or missing codes (implementation data or result indicator codes); multiple use of codes where only one entry is required, etc.

small-scale coastal fleet, and the improvement of safety or working conditions”. For this SO the use of the RI stands at 30.5%.

Table 22: Use of RIs

UP	Specific Objective/ RI code	Specific objective/Result indicator	Number of times RI was linked to an operation	Number of RIs with at least ex-ante or ex-post value reported	Use of RI (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(4)
UP1	1.1	Reduction of the impact of fisheries on the marine environment, including the avoidance and reduction, as far as possible, of unwanted catches	5 200	2 835	54.5
	1.4.a	Change in unwanted catches (tonnes)	1 485	827	55.7
	1.4.b	Change in unwanted catches (%)	1 874	1 159	61.8
	1.5	Change in fuel efficiency of fish capture	1 841	849	46.1
	1.2	Protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems	2 933	2 314	78.9
	1.10.a	Change in the coverage of Natura 2000 areas designated under the Birds and Habitats directives	971	795	81.9
	1.10.b	Change in the coverage of other spatial protection measures under Article 13(4) of the Directive 2008/56/EC	986	764	77.5
	1.5	Change in fuel efficiency of fish capture	976	755	77.4
	1.3	Ensuring a balance between fishing capacity and available fishing opportunities	3 425	2 003	58.5
	1.3	Change in net profits	1 717	1 002	58.4
	1.6	Change in the % of unbalanced fleets	1 708	1 001	58.6
	1.4	Enhancement of the competitiveness and viability of fisheries enterprises, including of small-scale coastal fleet, and the improvement of safety or working conditions	139 952	42 616	30.5
	1.1	Change in the value of production	16 906	5 149	30.5
	1.2	Change in the volume of production	16 333	5 702	34.9
	1.3	Change in net profits	18 256	5 512	30.2
	1.5	Change in fuel efficiency of fish capture	17 213	4 516	26.2
	1.7	Employment created (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	16 756	4 696	28.0
	1.8	Employment maintained (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	18 266	6 465	35.4
	1.9.a	Change in the number of work-related injuries and accidents	18 111	5 528	30.5
	1.9.b	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	18 111	5 048	27.9
	1.5	Provision of support to strengthening technological development, innovation, including increasing energy efficiency, and knowledge transfer	4 452	3 047	68.4
	1.1	Change in the value of production	1 140	736	64.6
	1.2	Change in the volume of production	1 122	731	65.2

UP	Specific Objective/ RI code	Specific objective/Result indicator	Number of times RI was linked to an operation	Number of RIs with at least ex-ante or ex-post value reported	Use of RI (%)
	1.3	Change in net profits	1 333	932	69.9
	1.5	Change in fuel efficiency of fish capture	857	648	75.6
	1.6	Development of professional training, new professional skills and lifelong learning	1 700	1 577	92.8
	1.3	Change in net profits	2	2	100.0
	1.7	Employment created (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	419	401	95.7
	1.8	Employment maintained (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	447	415	92.8
	1.9.a	Change in the number of work-related injuries and accidents	444	414	93.2
	1.9.b	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	388	345	88.9
	UP2	2.1	Provision of support to strengthening technological development, innovation and knowledge transfer	1 178	752
2.1		Change in volume of aquaculture production	390	264	67.7
2.2		Change in value of aquaculture production	400	248	62.0
2.3		Change in net profit	388	240	61.9
2.2		Enhancement of the competitiveness and viability of aquaculture enterprises, including improvement of safety or working conditions, in particular of SMEs	16 937	11 509	68.0
2.1		Change in volume of aquaculture production	3 986	3 034	76.1
2.2		Change in value of aquaculture production	3 986	2 803	70.3
2.3		Change in net profit	3 796	2 659	70.0
2.8		Employment created	2 652	1 489	56.1
2.9		Employment maintained	2 517	1 524	60.5
2.3		Protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and enhancement of ecosystems related to aquaculture and promotion of resource efficient aquaculture	1 367	500	36.6
2.4		Change in the volume of production organic aquaculture	281	126	44.8
2.5		Change in the volume of production recirculation system	287	162	56.4
2.6		Change in the volume of aquaculture production certified under voluntary sustainability schemes	278	81	29.1
2.7		Aquaculture farms providing environmental services	222	33	14.9
2.8		Employment created	148	45	30.4
2.9		Employment maintained	150	53	35.3
6.1		Increase in the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain	1		–

UP	Specific Objective/ RI code	Specific objective/Result indicator	Number of times RI was linked to an operation	Number of RIs with at least ex-ante or ex-post value reported	Use of RI (%)
	2.4	Promotion of aquaculture having a high level of environmental protection, and the promotion of animal health and welfare and of public health and safety	9 013	1 126	12.5
	2.1	Change in volume of aquaculture production	1 743	99	5.7
	2.2	Change in value of aquaculture production	1 743	124	7.1
	2.4	Change in the volume of production organic aquaculture	1 293	92	7.1
	2.5	Change in the volume of production recirculation system	1 293	92	7.1
	2.6	Change in the volume of aquaculture production certified under voluntary sustainability schemes	1 293	91	7.0
	2.7	Aquaculture farms providing environmental services	1 648	628	38.1
	2.5	Development of professional training, new professional skills and lifelong learning	157	125	79.6
	2.8	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	73	57	78.1
	2.9	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	84	68	81.0
UP3	3.1	Improvement and supply of scientific knowledge and collection and management of data	183	105	57.4
	3.a.1	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	1	1	100.0
	3.B.1	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	182	104	57.1
	3.2	Provision of support to monitoring, control and enforcement, enhancing institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administration, without increasing the administrative burden	1 357	724	53.4
	3.A.1	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	679	375	55.2
	3.A.2	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	678	349	51.5
UP4	4.1	Promotion of economic growth, social inclusion and job creation, and providing support to employability and labour mobility in coastal and inland communities which depend on fishing and aquaculture, including the diversification of activities within fisheries	17 850	11 860	66.4
	4.1	Employment created (FTE)	6 059	4 448	73.4
	4.2	Employment maintained (FTE)	5 753	3 830	66.6
	4.3	Businesses created	6 038	3 582	59.3
UP5	5.1	Improvement of market organisation for fishery and aquaculture products	17 858	6 503	36.4

UP	Specific Objective/ RI code	Specific objective/Result indicator	Number of times RI was linked to an operation	Number of RIs with at least ex-ante or ex-post value reported	Use of RI (%)
	5.1.a	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	4 496	1 852	41.2
	5.1.b	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	4 451	1 397	31.4
	5.1.c	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	4 455	1 604	36.0
	5.1.d	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	4 455	1 649	37.0
	5.1.e	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	1	1	100.0
	5.2	Encouragement of investment in the processing and marketing sectors	6 629	3 782	57.1
	5.1.a	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	1 620	751	46.4
	5.1.b	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	1 620	755	46.6
	5.1.c	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	1 708	1 126	65.9
	5.1.d	Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	1 681	1 150	68.4
UP6	6.1	Development and implementation of the Integrated Maritime Policy	487	332	68.2
	6.1	Increase in the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain	156	101	64.7
	6.2.a	Change in the coverage of Natura 2000 areas designated under the Birds and Habitats directives	164	113	68.9
	6.2.b	Change in the coverage of other spatial protection measures under Article 13.4 of the Directive 2008/56/EC	167	118	70.7
	Total		230 678	91 710	39.8

Source: Infosys 2019

The next step in the analysis is to compare the ex-ante and ex-post RI values. FAME took a closer look at the relation between the RI values forecast by beneficiaries before the implementation of the operation (ex-ante) and the results actually achieved (ex-post). FAME selected all Infosys entries with values in both ex-ante and ex-post fields and compared the absolute deviation between them (Table 23).

It can be observed that RI data reported in Infosys include a number of entries with a large difference between ex-ante and ex-post values. FAME assumes that if the ex-post value exceeds the ex-ante value by more than 200% the reported values in general are likely to be implausible. Most of these errors are considered to be of the formal type, such as using the national currency where EUR is required, reporting in EUR where ‘thousand EUR’ is

required, or reporting in kg where tonnes are required. A smaller part of these differences may also relate to imprudent planning or unforeseen events during the implementation

Table 23: RI values: Ex-post values as a percentage of ex-ante values (absolute numbers)

Ex-post values as percentage of ex-ante values	Number of occurrences
More than 200% (most likely a reporting error)	1 000
From 100% to 200% (overperformance)	717
100% (ex-post and ex-ante values are the same)	6 295
Less than 100% (underperformance)	7 989
Ex-ante and ex-post values are zero (maintained status quo; compulsory common RI not applicable to the operation)	55 416
Ex-ante value is void, ex-post value is not zero (result was not anticipated ex-ante)	173
Total	71 590

Source: Infosys 2019

In 717 occurrences, over-performance of up to twice the ex-ante value is reported. Underperformance is observed in 7 989 cases, most of which could be considered as plausible.

The relatively high number (6 295) of occurrences where ex-post and ex-ante RI values are exactly the same should be viewed with some scepticism. For example, in the case of an RI such as “Employment created” or “Employment maintained”, the values may be accurate – or simply influenced by pressure to deliver the result promised in the grant application. In the case of RIs related to changes in production volume, value or profit, we might ask whether such accurate forecasts are even possible.

The biggest group of observations (55 416 in total) relate to cases where both ex-ante and ex-post RI values are zero. In the case of an indicator measuring, for example, work-related injuries and accidents, this may simply mean preserving the status quo. In other cases it may indicate that preserving the current employment or volume of production was the best that could be achieved in a negative economic environment. It may also indicate that the applicability of the RI to all measures under the SO is limited.

In 173 occurrences an ex-post value is reported despite an ex-ante value not having been provided. Such a case can be either a mistake, or an admission by the beneficiaries that they achieved unexpected results following the implementation.

Further analysis on selected RIs for which the data reported have the least issues related to their plausibility is based on the table of the EMFF common result indicators provided in Annex 7 (Infosys data):

- **UP1 result indicators**

RI 1(4)(a,b) “Change in unwanted catches” as well as RI 1(6) “Change in the % of unbalanced fleets” likely have issues with reporting of negative and positive values. The data quality is also influenced by an additional layer of complexity related to the calculation of percentages. All six RIs under SO4 seem to suffer from frequent errors; common error types

are wrong reporting units, and reporting of values that go beyond the direct impact of EMFF support – for example, employment created and maintained. Three RIs reported under SO5 and representing such measures as innovation, partnership between fishers and scientists, and energy efficiency, report only limited achievement of targets regarding volume and value of production and net profits. Measures under SO6 (training, networking, and trainees on board SSCF vessels) relate more to maintaining jobs than to creating them: the RI measuring employment maintained reports 43% of targets as already achieved, whereas achievement of targets for employment created has been much more modest.

- **UP2 result indicators**

RIs (change in volume and value of production and change in net profit) under SO1 for measures related to innovation and advisory services report values corresponding to just 1% of their targets. The same RIs under SO2 (measures: productive investments in aquaculture and support to new aquaculture farmers) are obviously erroneous, mostly due to wrong reporting units. Under SO3 (covering measures related to energy and resource efficiency, increasing potential of aquaculture sites as well as eco-management and organic aquaculture) RIs show strong growth in organic aquaculture and a moderate 40% achievement of the target for recirculation systems. However, targets for employment indicators are fulfilled only at the 1% level. Under SO5 the most reliable value is probably for the RI “Aquaculture farms providing environmental services” – here the achievement of 53% of target value is reported.

- **UP3 result indicators**

UP3 has two distinguished SOs and related RIs –3(b)(1) “Increase in the percentage of fulfilment of data calls” and 3(a)(1) “Number of serious infringements detected”. These indicators are not applicable at the level of a single operation.

- **UP4 result indicators**

UP4 has only one SO, with measures related to local development strategies. According to the reported values, 4 320 jobs were created (173% of the target value), 3 249 jobs were maintained (41% of target), and 4 981 businesses were created (1 019% compared to target).

- **UP5 result indicators**

UP5 has two SOs: one relates to improvement of market organisation and the other to investments in processing and marketing. Both SOs have the same RI, which is designed to demonstrate the change in volume and value of first sales, both within and outside producer organisations. Compared to other RIs, the values of the UP5 RI have more exposure to external factors such as price volatility. Reporting on this RI is challenging, and the values are often erroneous. Most of the errors are due to the wrong measurement units, but it can be assumed that there are further distortions because the RI includes results that go beyond the direct impact of EMFF-supported operations.

- **UP6 result indicators**

UP6 is the smallest UP in terms of EMFF allocation and it has only one SO: “Development and implementation of the Integrated Maritime Policy”. As with the UP3 indicators, the RIs for UP6 are not applicable at the level of a single operation. The data quality is also influenced by an additional layer of complexity related to the calculation of percentages. As a result, caution is advised when looking at the reported values of RI 6(1) “Increase in the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) for the surveillance of the EU maritime

domain”, RI 6(2)(a) “Change in the coverage of Natura 2000 areas designated under the Birds and Habitats directives” and RI 6(2)(b) “Change in the coverage of other spatial protection measures under Article 13(4) of the Directive 2008/56/EC”.

3.2.13 EMFF programme-specific result indicators

The majority of MS have introduced programme-specific RIs in their OPs in order to fill the perceived gaps when measuring results only with common result indicators. Data related to programme-specific indicators cannot be aggregated at the EU level. These data are therefore reported in AIR, whereas Infosys reporting captures only common RIs.

In total, 16 MS provided at least a target value for 108 different programme-specific RIs in their AIRs. ES listed the highest number of programme-specific indicators (20), followed by PL (16) and HU (12).

As justification for programme-specific RIs, it is sometimes argued that for certain activities it is challenging to capture the result of implemented operations by means of common RIs. However, problems also exist when applying programme-specific RIs – for one-third of them (38 of 108) the reported cumulative value was zero. The target value of 29 programme-specific RIs was either achieved or over-achieved (with at least some of those over-achievements suggesting issues of erroneous metrics). For 11 programme-specific RIs achievement was above 50%.

The complete table of all EMFF programme-specific RIs can be found in Annex 9.

4 Issues affecting the performance of the programme and corrective measures taken (Article 50(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)

4.1 Issues affecting performance

The purpose of this section is to summarise issues highlighted by MS in AIR section 4.2. A non-exhaustive list of issues mentioned by MS is:

- Late start of the programme leading to risk that funds cannot be spent in time (the “n+3 rule”) and heavy administrative burden due to concurrent management of two programmes (BE, CY, HU, LT, PL);
- External events (Brexit, COVID-19) may require OP modification (BE, FR);
- Influence of East-Baltic cod fishing bans (DE, LV, LT);
- Complexity of the public and administrative procedures and the difficulties in coordinating different ministries and competent authorities. (BE, BG, HU);
- Consequences of audit findings (CY, DK);
- Issues related to human resources and administrative capacity of MA and IB (HU, SK);
- Backlog with payments to beneficiaries (HU);
- Complexity of IT platforms (BG, HU);
- Period from the submission of grant request until grant award decision is too long and undermines the efficiency of OP implementation (HU, SK);
- Implementation of public procurement (MT);
- Dependence on a few large projects (BG, MT, SI);
- Lack of interest in some measures compared to OP preparation phase (SI);
- Challenges with co-financing for potential beneficiaries (RO, SI);
- Difficulties of beneficiaries to comply with specific requirements (permits; achievement of indicators) (SI);
- Lengthy process of acquiring permits (building permits, SEA, opposition from civil society) (SI);
- Lack of opportunity for public co-financing (IE, SE);
- Insufficient quality level of applications (HR, SI, SK);
- Submitted projects are not economically viable (SK);
- For several measures, eligibility criteria are considered to be too restrictive:
 - EMFF Article 43(1)(3): only operations modernising existing infrastructure can be supported (RO)
 - EMFF Articles 38 and 39: number of vessels allowed to participate in trials (NL)
 - EMFF Article 69: the limitation of funding to small and medium-sized enterprises (DE);
- National funding outside the programme has been used to implement EMFF actions (SE);
- Need to improve communication and collaboration between MA and IB (PT);
- Difficulties with measures that previously were under direct management, like Data Collection and Control and Enforcement (ES);
- Challenges with applying CLLD approach for the first time (HR);

- Delays in implementation caused by complexity of administering the multi-fund local action groups (EL);
- Fragmented structure of EMFF measures defined by the EU regulation. This limits the MA's prompt action to address current challenges of the sector (LV);
- Breakdown of EMFF funding into six separate envelopes, with redistribution not allowed, prevents the full use of the EMFF support available to the MS. For example, under the "Storage aid" measure need is higher than allocated funding, while funding for "Control and Enforcement" could significantly exceed needs (LV);
- Application of common result indicators (Commission Regulation No 1014/2014). A large part of the common RIs for measuring the results achieved by OPs are not relevant. They do not demonstrate the true contribution of the OP. A large proportion of the common RIs should take the value zero, as they cannot be obtained or measured in the way defined by guidelines developed at EU level (LV).

4.2 Corrective measures taken

The purpose of this section is to summarise issues highlighted by MS in AIR section 4.2. A non-exhaustive list of corrective measures applied by MS is:

- Most MS modified their OPs to re-allocate funding and/or adjust indicators;
- Re-opening of previously closed measures and the introduction of new ones (LT);
- Strengthening of human resources and administrative capacity of MA/IB (BG, HU, LT, SK);
- MA effort in terms of training initiatives, issuing of technical guidelines, quality control and the supervision of delegated functions (PL, PT);
- Adjustments to the Management and Control System, namely in the internal organisation, by segregating functions (PT);
- To reinforce technical skills and clarify the applicable rules, MA issue technical guidelines for support schemes and calls for proposals (DK, PL, PT);
- Strengthening the capacity of potential beneficiaries (workshops, training) (HR, SI);
- Harmonising procedures between IBs (PT);
- Transition to dematerialised application process (PT, SI);
- Negotiations at ministerial level regarding faster processing of applications for water consents that are required for investments in aquaculture (SI);
- Close follow-up of projects by setting a timetable for several levels of project implementation (PT);
- Communication strategy and campaigns; improvement of OP website (BG, FR, PT, SK);
- Modifications of implementing rules and administrative procedures (DK, LT, PL, SK);
- Amendments to local development strategies (LT);
- Necessary amendments to national laws and regulations (LV);
- Announce regular project application rounds for measures including continuous application (LV);
- Increase of TA share to address the findings of National Audit Office (DK).

5 Information on serious infringements and remedy actions (Article 114(2) of Regulation (EU) No 508/2014)

Despite the advances in OP implementation, only a few MS reported that they had detected serious infringements. All MS have established detection and reporting systems to protect them from ineligible beneficiaries. Information presented in this AIR section varies significantly between the MS in terms of the level of detail provided.

To ensure the application of Regulation (EC) No.1224/2009, LV established a Fisheries Integrated Control and Information System. PL created an electronic register of serious infringements, and publishes its data. The federal states of DE have implemented comprehensive measures to prevent fraud, including investigation of the beneficiary before approval and during implementation of the operation (on-site visits and administrative control), as well as an IT-based administration and control process. Some MS request a signed statement from potential beneficiaries that they comply with Article 10 of the EMFF Regulation.

CY noted that the process of monitoring and auditing beneficiaries for serious infringements constitutes a significant administrative burden for the IB.

ES reported that in 2019 there were 3,554 applications submitted, of which 121 (3.4%) had serious infringements. ES also noted that in several cases the verification procedure creates a delay in implementing the OP, because verification requires human resources and the participation of several administrative bodies, and so is difficult to automate.

DK identified 218 potential serious infringements, but the final number is expected to be significantly lower. DK revised its points-based system for identifying serious violations.

FI in 2019 issued two decisions regarding serious violations, but those decisions state that the suspicions were unfounded and that the individuals concerned had committed no serious violations. During the programming period, a total of seven decisions have been made in which it was established that serious violations were unjustified. One serious infringement case is pending.

6 Information on the actions taken to ensure the publication of beneficiaries (Article 114(2) of Regulation (EU) No 508/2014)

All MS reported having made the list of supported beneficiaries available on a dedicated website and provided the link to this list.

Some MS (AT, CZ, FR) noted restrictions stipulated in GDPR or national legislation on publishing the names of physical persons.

Other information describing wider publicity measures provided in this AIR section includes:

- MT published and distributed children's books about fisheries and aquaculture. Targeting children aged 6-10, the books were freely distributed to five major public libraries across the Maltese islands in collaboration with Libraries Malta. This was an innovative approach to outreach: in educating the younger generation, the intent was also to indirectly inform their parents and grandparents;
- BG provided detailed information regarding various publicity measures (the amount of EMFF publications in news, the number of distributed information materials, etc.)
- IE mentioned two major stakeholder events in 2019 where the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine had an information stand: Skipper Expo in Galway (the main fishing industry event) and the annual Seafest (a public maritime festival).
- PL's MA carried out activities to inform a wide range of stakeholders about the opportunities offered by the programme and the rules of access to funding. Audiences included potential beneficiaries, professional organisations, economic and social partners, entities involved in promoting equality between women and men, and interested non-governmental organisations, including those dealing with environmental issues.
- SI described the following information dissemination activities: participation in several fairs; media advertising and promotional campaign; and workshops with fishers, fish farmers and processing companies.

7 Activities in relation to the evaluation plan and synthesis of the evaluations (Article 114(2)) of Regulation (EU) No 508/2014, Article 50(2) of Regulation (EU) NO 1303/2013)

CFP Article 50(2) stipulates that the AIR should provide a synthesis of the findings of all evaluations of the OP that have become available during the previous financial year.

Information presented in this AIR section varies significantly amongst the MS in terms of the level of detail provided. In this section we also included a case study on how evaluations are implemented by the Swedish MA.

Not all MS have already undertaken evaluations. This may be a reason why several MS in this AIR section provide information regarding the monitoring of outputs, results and financial indicators. EL and SI plan to start evaluations only in 2020. PL developed a mid-term evaluation plan which will be implemented by a team of external experts in 2020. PL's evaluations will address the following issues: OP management structure, operation cycle, and implementation of material and financial objectives of the OP, simplified cost options and financial instruments. DK described internal evaluations related to opening calls for proposals, and errors and deficiencies of instructions, as well as noting that an external evaluator will be involved during the preparations for the next programming period.

According to information provided in their AIRs, several MS undertook OP modifications as a result of evaluation recommendations (AT, BE, BG, FR, SK, UK). MS also refer to evaluations as an integral part of preparations for the next programming period.

Several MS (BE, FR, RO) referred to FAME support materials as a methodological basis for their evaluations:

- EUROPEAN COMMISSION – Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries – Unit D.3 2017: FAME SU EMFF Evaluation working paper, Brussels
- EUROPEAN COMMISSION – Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries – Unit D.3 2017: FAME SU EMFF Evaluation working paper – Toolbox, Brussels

Most MS preferred to outsource the evaluation tasks. Only a few MS (SE, SK) combined external evaluations with ones performed internally.

By type, the most frequently mentioned are process evaluations (implemented by CY, CZ, ES, FR, MT, PT, UK).

Effectiveness and impact evaluations cover a wide range of issues:

- Most evaluations addressed effectiveness/efficiency at the level of OP/Specific Objective/Measure (CY, CZ, ES, FR, LV, MT, HR, PT);
- Other specific evaluations: CLLD implementation (EE, IE, HR, PT, RO); Achievement of indicators (AT, SK); Cost/benefit analysis of decommissioning scheme (IE); Evaluation of lobster v-notching scheme (IE); Evaluation of sustainable fisheries scheme (IE); Recirculation aquaculture systems (FI); Impact assessment of the blue economy sectors (LV); Ex-ante assessment of financial instruments (CZ, IE).

Examples of evaluation findings/recommendations for selected MS are:

- **BG**

The OP mid-term evaluation suggested reviewing the OP objectives in view of the changes in the macro-economic environment, addressing the delay in UP4 implementation, and ensuring the launch of a national fisheries network. The evaluation also recommended revising the 2023 targets of the OP performance framework; drafting methodology for assessing indicators and monitoring projects; improving implementation of the OP communication strategy and communicating with applicants/beneficiaries; and continuing the development of the administrative capacity of the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Directorate.

- **CY**

The involvement of partners from representative industries is considered very important for the OP as this achieves effective coverage of various issues during the design and implementation of the OP. The same logic is found in the composition of the Monitoring Committee, where participants represent and specialise in various subjects, and can cover and provide feedback on the range of topics covered by the OP. Project monitoring imposes a large administrative burden in some cases. The strategy of the OP is characterised by satisfactory logic and programmatic continuity. During the implementation of the OP there were changes to the planned actions, such as non-implementation of specific measures. In some cases delays were created by the lack of maturity of the projects.

- **CZ**

OP interim evaluation recommended reducing administrative complexity, ensuring clarity of the instructions for beneficiaries, and concentrating all information for applicants/beneficiaries in one place. Also, the implementation of the Op communication strategy should be continued. An efficient and permanent electronic system to collect aquaculture data was created. As part of the preparations for the new programming period, the CZ MA implemented an ex-ante assessment of the use of financial instruments in aquaculture. Taking into account the size of the recommended amount of funding and the nature of potential projects the use of financial instruments in the field of aquaculture remains debatable. CZ also analysed the absorption capacity in order to establish the allocations and the performance framework of the new OP.

- **EE**

The main results of the evaluation of the CLLD implementation were:

- The values of the result indicators for the completed projects differ from the data in the national registers. The most likely reason for the inaccuracy of performance indicators lies in differing interpretations of the indicators;
- As of the end of 2018, 25% of the objectives of local development strategies have been met, 38% of objectives have been partially met, every fifth objective has not yet been met, and for 17% the fulfilment of the objectives cannot be assessed;
- Initiative groups implement strategies only partly in line with initial plans;
- The level of detail of the objectives described in the development strategies influences the assessment of their achievement. In other words, the more general the goal, the easier it is for the initiative group to achieve the goal;

- The economic performance of supported companies and the self-employed has greatly improved;
- Receiving a grant and successfully completing a project are likely to have a positive impact on the companies that receive the grant;
- The most important activities to improve the implementation of measures are legislation (regulations concerning measures and other organisational legislation), specification of local strategies (including activities improving the principles for the design and validation of objectives), and reduction of the administrative burden for initiative groups;
- There is a need to harmonise the process of developing a local development strategy;
- To set regional goals in the local development strategy as a cause-and-effect relationship, i.e. to formulate the results as objectives and not means;
- Specify the activities eligible for project grants to non-fisheries operators in such a way that they also directly benefit fisheries or the maritime sector;
- More evenly allocate the budget for the running costs of initiative groups.

- **ES**

The following recommendations were listed in AIR regarding improvements in EMFF document management:

- The execution of the EMFF is influenced by legal uncertainty. Spain implements practically all the measures, which makes it difficult to interpret the applicable regulations. To overcome this difficulty, MS prepared a document (a vade mecum) containing answers to questions and interpretations of community regulations, and issue clarifying circulars;

Another set of observations and suggestions relate to improvements in the execution process:

- Simplify the verification, certification and audit processes to ease the administrative burden. However, the combination of national and community regulations leads to lengthy and laborious procedures that do not help the agile implementation of the fund.
- ES made substantial progress in the widespread use of electronic administration.

Suggestions related to improvements in the communication strategy:

- MS should prioritise communication to potential beneficiaries using all channels available, such as meetings and training sessions with the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, advertising via the web or informative brochures, and intermediate channels such as NGOs.

Human resources:

- Expanding human resources departments and promoting continuous staff training;
- Outsource services that could support the actions of MA and IB.

- **FI**

The evaluation provides information on the development of the industries and operating environment in the fisheries sector. According to the evaluation, declining demand from the fur sector has reduced demand for herring; at the same time, consumer demand for natural

and local fish is growing; labour availability and catch damage caused by seals are also listed as problems impacting fishing.

- **FR**

FR reported evaluation recommendations to modify the EMFF OP in order to adapt the intervention strategy to new needs that appeared in the middle of the programming term. Recommendations concerned each UP – under UP1, for example, to mobilise temporary cessation in the event of a “no deal” Brexit. Other recommendations dealt with providing sustained support for EMFF actors in order to better optimise the end of programme implementation, especially regarding requests for payment and assistance from the beneficiaries. FR also advised strengthening the FLAG network.

- **HR**

Progress in implementing the programme is considered satisfactory. Despite initial delays in launching the first tenders, the review of performance indicators shows significant progress. In terms of financial indicators, the values achieved in some priorities lag behind the targets.

The intervention logic of the programme did not show significant shortcomings, which means that the measures relate well to user needs. This is partly due to the efforts of the Maintenance Authority to hold frequent direct consultations with users and ensure adequate absorption capacity.

The added value of CLLD remains difficult to measure. Local stakeholders welcome this approach, but the implementation of local strategies is still in its infancy, so it is not yet possible to evaluate the results.

- **HU**

Taking into account significant delays in the implementation, it is recommended to speed up both selection and application management processes. The institutional system currently needs further development and requires legal simplification; the administrative burden has not been reduced compared to the previous programming cycle. It is recommended to minimise organisational transformations, so as to ensure the adequate availability of human resources within authorities. In relation to the n+3 rule it is necessary to focus on financial planning and to increase the level of commitments. It is also recommended to adjust several RIs to better reflect real implementation progress.

- **IE**

The evaluation of cost benefit analysis of decommissioning scheme led to the following conclusions:

- This study examined the cost benefit case for the proposal to expend €16 million in EMFF funds to permanently withdraw up to 3,500 tonnes from the polyvalent fleet.
- While the study found that the proposal showed a cost benefit ratio of 1.27 to 1.4, depending on whether tax incentives were included.
- However, it recommended that a scheme only be implemented if measures can be identified that would prevent re-entry to the fleet of inactive capacity.

Conclusions related to the ex-ante assessment of the use of financial instruments:

- A financial instrument was warranted, and should comprise a partial loan guarantee and an interest rate subsidy.
- However, the analysis also advised that a financial instrument solely for the EMFF would not be viable, as it would be of insufficient scale to attract interest from the retail banks who would deliver it to customers. It recommended that a joint financial instrument for both EMFF and RDP be implemented.
- Following a public consultation on the ex-ante assessment, the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine directed that while a financial instrument will not be implemented for either programme over the 2014-20 period, the lessons learned from the ex-ante assessment will be taken into consideration in the design of both programmes for the 2021-27 period, and an update of the ex-ante assessment will be conducted at the that time.

Observations presented following the evaluation of the lobster v-notching scheme:

- This ongoing evaluation project is seeking to establish the efficacy of EMFF investment in the lobster v-notching measure, so as to inform policy decisions on its future use and financial support.
- The primary intention of the lobster v-notching method is to improve the sustainability of Ireland's lobster stocks by protecting female lobsters so that they can breed a number of times.

Evaluation of the sustainable fisheries scheme led to the following statements:

- The objectives of the study identified the main strengths and weaknesses of the scheme and suggested possible adaptations to improve the efficacy in one or more specific areas of future funding programmes for on-board investments.
- Grant-aided investments have contributed to an improvement in profitability during the assessment period;
- The fleet's overall carbon footprint should be reduced as a result of investment;
- In assessing projects, it would have been advisable to be more cognisant of the state of stock and also the economic viability of the fleet segments involved, while accepting that making the link to impacts of funding is difficult in many cases.

- **LV**

The following observations were provided based on an impact assessment of the blue economy sectors:

- In the field of living resources, one of the most important needs is to increase productivity.
- In the aquaculture sector, significant growth is observed in recent years, but cooperation between operators would be needed, since individual operators are unable to produce enough fish for large-scale supplies in the long term.
- The processing of aquaculture products should be encouraged, as well as investment in productivity, knowledge transfer and innovation.
- Investments in new markets, marketing activities and increases in the added value of products would be important for the growth of the fish processing sector. In the retail sector, support is needed for small businesses, especially fish farms that add value to fishery products themselves, to expand off-site sales and ensure the quality of services.

- Port activities are assessed as a highly developed area of the blue economy in Latvia, characterised by stable and even economic growth.
- EMFF support in the next programming period should be for the modernisation of the storage and warehousing sector and for innovation.
- Coastal tourism and related sectors play an important role.
- When planning support, it is necessary to take into account the opportunities provided by other funds and the development strategies and plans developed, and it is important to create synergies between transport, accommodation, catering and retail.

LV also provided a summary assessment of progress towards the objectives of the OP. For each Union Priority, the efficiency and impact of the support provided under the OP has been assessed:

- In UP1, EMFF support has facilitated balancing the capacity of cod fishing vessels of the Latvian fleet with the fish resources available.
- For UP2, the projects launched have potential to contribute to the development of the industry. In the future, it would be useful to extend the existing aquaculture environmental commitments beyond the 5-year period until the end of the programme.
- Investments in UP3 contribute to strengthening controls on stocks, raising awareness of the need to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, both for the general public and for fishers, inspectors, prosecutors and judges. An additional result indicator “Expenditure on research accounting” is recommended for the collection and management of data for scientific analysis, which would help to assess the results of the priority in achieving the objectives of the CFP.
- Investments in UP4 support measures have made a positive contribution to achieving its objective. The results focus on the development of communities in areas important for fisheries, projects of public importance, and diversification activities in the fisheries sector to promote employment. The conditions for supporting joint projects, especially for micro- and small-scale fishers, should be reconsidered. The solutions would be related to simpler requirements for project preparation and reporting, and increasing the proportion of eligible costs. In the future, it would be useful to prioritise young people as a support target group. It is also proposed to provide the possibility that coastal fishers may receive support for fishing in inland waters (for example, in estuaries) by revising the definition of coastal fishing or by providing more favourable conditions for coastal fishers fishing in inland waters.
- In support of UP5, market organisation has improved and the total export value of fishery products has increased significantly. It would be useful to provide support for participation in exhibitions only following market research on target customers in the countries where the products are to be exhibited.
- Support in UP6 has a positive contribution demonstrated by the stability of the result indicator (change in the area of Natura 2000 sites designated under the Birds and Habitats Directives). The usefulness of the measure is positive and can be continued in order to ensure that the objective is met.

- **MT**

The evaluation found that the OP continues to be of relevance to the sector, particularly with respect to its overarching objective that revolves around the need to ensure the survival of the Maltese fishing and aquaculture industries and their long-term sustainability. Timing of applications can be an issue for the target audience: fishers highlighted the difficulty of applying during the fishing season.

- **PT**

Support provided by the programme to business investment projects corresponds to about 44% of the average annual investment of companies in the fisheries sector. This demonstrates the significance of the programme in stimulating investment in the fisheries, and is practically unique compared to other sectors of the economy. The EMFF OP is a comprehensive programme, with ongoing arbitration between the objectives of promoting a more competitive and more efficient use of resources and the need to preserve the sustainability of these resources. This is a cross-cutting issue that all actors involved in the implementation of the programme should be aware of. It demands a balance between these two factors, and recognition that the long-term competitiveness of the sector will depend on its sustainability.

In the area of fisheries there are important regulatory constraints, in terms of both the eligibility of funding and of the role played by public financing, which contrast with the need to restructure and rejuvenate the national fishing fleet.

In aquaculture, positive expectations are matched by ongoing investments. The success and sustainability of aquaculture production units is highly dependent on knowledge-intensive activities.

In the area of processing and marketing, the expected effects are an expansion of production accompanied by modernisation and internationalisation of the sector. This will translate into the introduction of new fundamental skills to guarantee profitability, productivity and efficiency. It will create conditions for the development of new innovative products and new added value for undertakings traditionally focused on a single product or type of fish. As a consequence, there is a need to reinforce the level of competitiveness that allows the exploration of new markets and a growing commitment to internationalisation. EMFF support can enhance the competitiveness of the entire chain, from fishing activities to the aquaculture segment.

- **SE case study**

The Swedish Board of Agriculture's model for monitoring and evaluation of EU programmes 2014-2020

Organisation of monitoring and evaluation tasks at the MA

The Swedish EMFF evaluations are organised as part of a larger evaluation secretariat including the Rural development programme, the EMFF, and the Leader programmes for the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund. The secretariat is a national strategic initiative with the purpose of securing high-quality evaluations, and it has the operative responsibility for evaluation of the programmes.

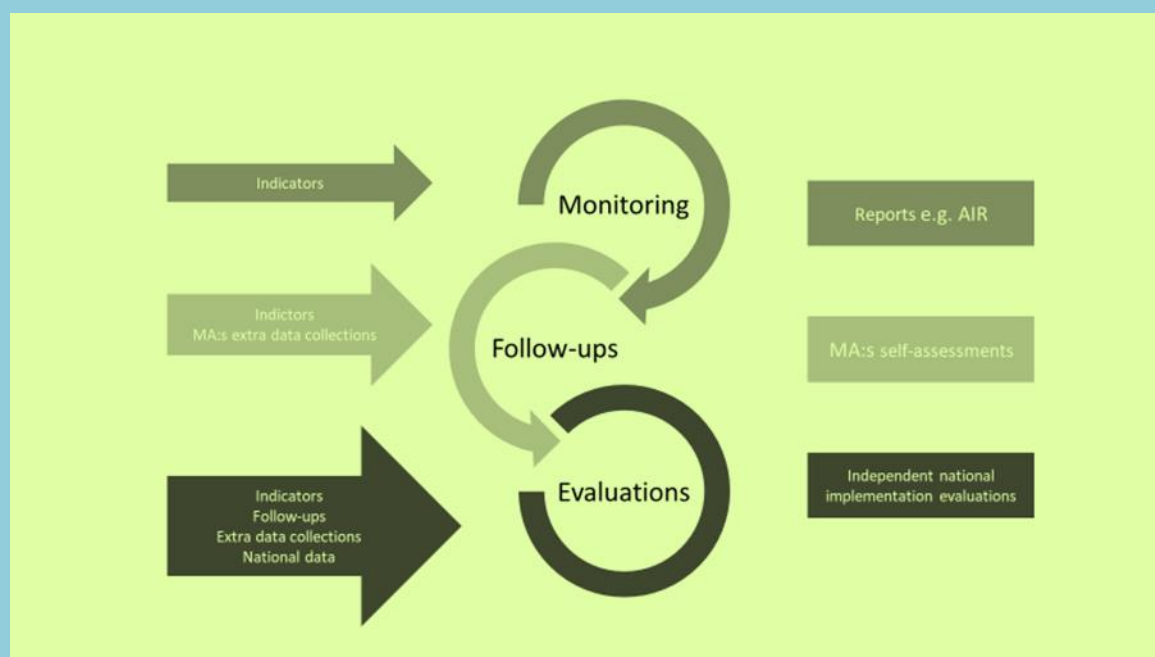
Approximately 2 full time equivalents are responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the EMFF. These tasks are implemented by two collaborating teams. As a result, 0.5 FTE is consumed for evaluations and 1.5 FTE for monitoring. Follow-ups are mainly a task for the monitoring team.

In Sweden, monitoring and evaluation of the EU programmes is implemented according to a three-level model. The model aims to strengthen the relation between monitoring and evaluation, and to meet variable needs of complexity and depth in the analysis.

The evaluation secretariat has contracted a scientific reference group consisting of researchers with competence in different methodologies and academic disciplines. The reference group assists in quality assurance of the evaluations. The evaluations are conducted by contracted research institutes, consultants, and functionally independent in-house evaluators.

The three levels referred to above are monitoring, follow-ups, and evaluations. Monitoring is based on EU and national requirements, and uses collected data on indicators. The results are presented in e.g. annual implementation reports. Follow-up reports are often based on the data collected, but can include additional data collections such as surveys and interviews with e.g. beneficiaries and different stakeholders. The follow-up reports are usually quite straightforward descriptive summaries and analyses of the outcomes and results of the programmes. Follow-up reports undergo an internal quality assurance process by the Swedish Board of Agriculture's (MA) experts and management. Follow-ups are published in the Swedish Board of Agriculture's online webstore in a special report series. Follow-up reports are made to meet specific needs regarding implementation and improvements of the programmes, but can also contribute as a basis or support for evaluations.

A three-level model of monitoring and evaluation



Evaluations are designed mainly from three perspectives, or a mix of these: implementation, process, and impact evaluations. The evaluations are used to answer, or help to answer the Commission's evaluation questions, for programme-specific issues, and to improve the implementation of the programmes. Evaluators' recommendations are of special interest for the MA, and function as external inputs for managing the ongoing programmes and future programming.

Dissemination of the results

All evaluation results are presented as reports in Swedish with an English summary. The evaluation results are presented at an evaluation forum hosted by the Swedish MA. This event gathers relevant governmental agencies and ministries for a one-hour discussion about the results and how these can be used. The results are further presented for the Swedish monitoring committee where e.g. industry representatives are present. All results are further presented in a short summary for the public in blog format on the Swedish MA's website (<https://programmenochpengarna.wordpress.com/>). Evaluation reports can be accessed at <https://webbutiken.jordbruksverket.se/sv/artiklar/rapporter/utvarderingar/index.html>

Evaluations step-by-step – an example

The topics for evaluation are determined within the evaluation secretariat. The specific questions are based on the needs of the MA and on Appendix 7 in the fisheries programme, where the overarching evaluation topics are outlined. All evaluation topics can be related to one of the objectives of the programme. Evaluations are categorised into three thematic areas: “Organisation, implementation, and management”, “Environment and Climate”, and “Innovation, employment and competition”.

For the two latter areas a framework contract for the evaluations was signed with a research institute. The contract is valid for four years and contains evaluations of four topics to be determined in collaboration between the MA and evaluation team. The evaluations are required to follow the guidelines in the FAME publication “Fisheries and Aquaculture Monitoring and Evaluation”. The evaluations must also be based on scientific foundations and must contribute to informed policy decisions.

For each evaluation, a specific contract is established with the details of the evaluation topic. This includes the EMFF support to be evaluated as well as the collaboration procedure with the research institute. The latter sets out who is responsible for what, a time plan for when the research institute shall provide deliverables, input from the MA, review by the MA's scientific reference group, dissemination plan, etc. The scientific design of the evaluation is delegated to the research institute. To date, three such evaluations have been provided by the research institute:

1. Permanent Cessation of Fishing Activities. The Swedish fisheries administration conducted a programme for the cessation of vessels within the cod fishery in 2008 and 2009 using EMFF funds. This resulted in about 30 vessels leaving the fishery and a capacity reduction of about 25%. The analysis shows that part of the funding was reinvested in new vessels (outside the cod fishery), and that many of the fishers who did not retire stayed in fishing or related industries. The results have been published as a Swedish report (with English summary), an English policy brief for managers, and a scientific paper. The results have been presented to the Swedish MA, the Swedish monitoring committee and the EMFF expert group in Brussels.

2. Investment support for aquaculture and processing. The purpose is to stimulate investments that promote an economic and environmentally sustainable development of the industries. However, there is a risk that financial support is provided to investments that the companies would have done anyway (so-called deadweight losses). The conclusion of the report is that the investment support has had a positive effect on investments, in both aquaculture and fish processing, but that deadweight losses occur. The deadweight loss is estimated to be about 35 percent for aquaculture and about 75 percent for fish processing. That is, 35 percent of the supported investments in aquaculture would have taken place even without the support. A possible reason for the difference between the industries is their structure: fish processing companies are on average larger in size. The deadweight loss in small-scale processing is estimated at about 40 percent, which is about the same as for aquaculture. The results are published in a Swedish report (with English summary) and have been presented to the MA and the Swedish monitoring committee.

3. Selective and predator-proof gear. *The purpose of support for selective gear is to stimulate investments in fishing gear that reduces unwanted bycatches of fish and crustaceans. Predator-proof gear protects the caught fish from being eaten by predators (primarily seals in Swedish fisheries). The analysis finds that support for species-selective grids in the fishery for Norway lobster (langoustine) has increased the use of the gear, which also has reduced the unwanted catches. On the other hand, the support does not seem to have increased the use of grids in the shrimp fishery. Based on available information, it is not possible to determine whether the support has increased the use of predator-proof gears. The results have been published in a Swedish report (with English summary) and presented to the MA.*

Other evaluations/studies/follow-ups described in SE AIR 2019:

- **Ex-ante evaluation related to simplifications**
- **Evaluation of organisation and working methods of the managing authorities of the ESIF funds**
- **Evaluation of the Rural Network**
- **Ongoing evaluation of sustainable effects from LEADER**
- **Sustainable development of fishing areas**
- **How to evaluate the effects of investment support on the impact of agriculture and fisheries on nutrient balance in water**
- **Is it possible to finance all initiatives in locally led development through the Rural Development Fund?** *A follow-up of all initiatives within locally led development, independent of the financing fund. The follow-up concludes that more than 90% of the contributions currently granted within other funds could in theory have been financed by the Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.*

Challenges with evaluations

The Swedish MA highlighted three main issues:

Priorities. *Not all the evaluations that are wanted can be covered with available resources. Constraints are present in both the capacity of the evaluation secretariat and the budget for external evaluators.*

Timing. *This is a crucial topic since evaluations tend to take time, while the need for evaluation input to the MA might require deliverables rather quickly. If the evaluation results take too long, they will reach the MA too late in the process. This is partly solved at the Swedish MA by the use of shorter 'follow-up reports'.*

Access to relevant evaluation competence. *EMFF support is provided to complex and heavily regulated industries. To evaluate the impact of support (separated from the impact of other management tools) on the result indicators, it is important for evaluators to have a good understanding of the industries right from the beginning of their evaluations. Complex evaluation topics also require knowledge of appropriate methodological approaches. A problem faced by the Swedish MA has been to find evaluation teams that are able to provide high-quality evaluations within the time limits necessary.*

Useful sources of information:

EU aquaculture, An economic analysis

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/552f04b9-4c84-11ea-b8b7-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF>

The EU fish processing industry, An economic analysis

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/a503b2a6-3b0c-11e9-8d04-01aa75ed71a1>

The EU fishing fleet, Trends and economic results (2018)

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/4f99456a-460b-11e9-a8ed-01aa75ed71a1>

Mobilisation and Mutual Learning (MML) action plans on societal challenges

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/5a602d88-59a1-4877-a12e-488378928a83/language-en>

Facts and Figures on the Common Fisheries Policy, Basic statistical data – 2020 edition
https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/sites/fisheries/files/docs/body/pcp_en.pdf

Guidelines:

FAME_working_paper_EMFF_Evaluation_2017-10_COM

FARNET Guide #15: Evaluating CLLD – Handbook for LAGs and FLAGS

Special thanks to Staffan WALDO, FAME Geographical Expert and Madielene WETTERSKOG from the Evaluation Secretariat of Swedish Board of Agriculture

8 Citizen's summary (Article 50(9) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)

Along with their AIRs, all MS also submitted a citizens' summary – a short overview on the state of play of the OP implementation.

It is assumed that the Managing Authorities will publish their citizens' summaries following the approval of the AIRs by DG MARE.

9 Report on the implementation of financial instruments (Article 46(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)

In cases where an MA has decided to use financial instruments, it must send the Commission a specific report covering their operations as an annex to the AIR, using the template included in the implementing act adopted pursuant to Article 46(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013.

According to the information provided in the AIRs, only Estonia currently implements financial instruments within the framework of the EMFF, in this case under UP2 and UP5. Under UP2, investment loans for aquaculture production were established in the total amount of EUR 4,320,000 (including management fees). As of the end of 2019, four payments have been made for a total amount of EUR 2,008,168, so more than half of the planned funding was not absorbed. The main reasons for this were overly optimistic forecasts based on the implementation of this instrument in the previous period 2007-2013, as well as the availability of grants. Following consultations with the sector, the initial budget for this instrument was reduced in line with actual demand.

Under UP5, EE has two types of financial instruments:

- A growth loan for micro- and small enterprises in fish processing, in the amount of EUR 3,456,000 (including management fees). As of the end of 2019, nine loan agreements have been concluded and four payments made, for a total of EUR 1,614,716.
- A long-term investment loan for enterprises starting or dealing with fish processing in the amount of EUR 4,320,000 (including management fees). As of the end of 2019, seven loan agreements have been concluded and six payments made, for a total of EUR 4,029,484.

Several MS reported on ex-ante evaluations related to the possible application of financial instruments:

- **IE** concluded that a financial instrument was warranted and that it should comprise a partial loan guarantee and an interest rate subsidy. However, it also advised that a financial instrument solely for the EMFF would not be viable, as it would be of insufficient scale to attract interest from the retail banks who would deliver it to customers. It recommended that a joint financial instrument for both EMFF and RDP be implemented. Following a public consultation on the ex-ante assessment, the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine directed that while a financial instrument will not be implemented for either programme over the 2014-20 period, the lessons learned from the ex-ante assessment will be taken into consideration in the design of both programmes for the 2021-27 period, and an update of the ex-ante assessment will be conducted at the that time.
- **FI** completed an external ex-ante evaluation of the use of financial instruments in autumn 2019. The evaluation recommends the introduction of financial instruments, especially in the new programming period.
- **LT** completed an ex-ante evaluation of the use of financial instruments in 2018. In the conclusions it envisaged that two measures would be the most appropriate for funding via a financial instrument: 'Processing of fisheries and aquaculture products' and 'Productive investments in aquaculture'. Taking into account that the administration of financial instruments is quite complicated and expensive, it was suggested to

implement the EMFF OP financial instrument in combination with financial instruments implemented by other institutions. Unfortunately, due to the limited potential scope of financial instruments, there are currently no suitable mechanisms in place.

Annex 1 EMFF contributions to policy objectives and specific topics

The EMFF Regulation ((EC) No 508/2014) structures support by measures (EMFF articles). The EMFF intervention logic links EMFF articles to TOs, SOs and UPs.

In order to determine the EMFF support to various policy objectives within the CFP, IMP and Europe 2020 strategy, and also specific topics (for example, SSCF, outermost regions, innovation, etc.), links had to be established between the EMFF articles and these objectives and topics. These links are presented in the table below.

Policies	Objectives	EMFF Article 508/2014	UP
CFP objectives	CFP(2)2: Ensure that exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield	37, 38 (partially), 39, 40(1)(a,b-g,h)	1
	CFP(2)3: Ensure that fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment	76	3
	CFP(2)4: Collection of scientific data	77 ¹⁵	3
	CFP(2)5 a, b: Gradually eliminate discards, by avoiding and reducing unwanted catches, and by gradually ensuring that catches are landed; where necessary, make the best use of unwanted catches	38 (partially), 42, 43(2)	1
		68 (partially)	5
	CFP(2)5 c: Provide conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing capture and processing industry and land-based fishing-related activity	26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 35, 41(1)(a-c), 41(2), 43(1,3)	1
		62, 63, 64	4
		68 (partially), 69	5
	CFP(2)5 d: Adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets according to fishing opportunities	33, 34, 36	1
	CFP(2)5 e: Promote the development of sustainable aquaculture activities	47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57	2
	CFP(2)5 f: Contribute to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities	29, 32	1
		67, 70	5
	CFP(2)5 g: Contribute to an efficient and transparent internal market for fisheries and aquaculture	66	5
IMP objectives	IMP 3.2.a: Development of the Common Information Sharing Environment for the Union maritime domain, in line with the principles of the Integrated Maritime Surveillance	80(1)(a)	6
	IMP 2.c: Promote the protection of the marine environment, in particular its biodiversity, and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources	80(1)(b)	6
	IMP 3.2 c: Development of a comprehensive and	80(1)(c) ¹⁶	6

¹⁵ EC 508/2014 Article 13(4): limited allocation possible.

¹⁶ EC 508/2014 Article 13(7): limited allocation possible.

	publicly accessible high quality marine data and knowledge base		
EU 2020 objectives	TO3: Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40.1.h, 42, 43(1,3)	1
		47, 48(1)(a-d,f-h), 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57	2
		66, 67, 68, 69, 70	5
	TO4: Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	41(1)(a-c), 41(2)	1
		48(1)(k)	2
	TO6: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	34, 37, 38(1)(a), 40(1)(a,b-g,i), 43(2)	1
		48(1)(e,i,j), 53, 54	2
		77, 76	3
		80(1)	6
	TO8: Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility	29(1)(a,b), 29(2), 29(3)	1
50		2	
62(1)(a), 63, 64		4	
EC 508/2014 Article 5	508/2014 Article 5(a): Promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture	UP1, 2, 5	1, 2, 5
	508/2014 Article 5(b): Fostering the implementation of the CFP	UP3	3
	508/2014 Article 5(c): Promoting a balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries and aquaculture areas	UP4	4
	508/2014 Article 5(d): Fostering the development and implementation of the Union's IMP in a manner complementary to cohesion policy and to the CFP	UP6	6
Specific topics	Small-scale coastal fisheries	26, 28, 29(1,2), 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40(1)(a,b-g,h,i), 41(1)(a-c), 41(2), 42, 43(1), 43(3), 63, 69, 70, 76. All operations with fleet register number filtered by the size of vessel (<12m)	1,3,4,5
	Outermost regions	NUTS codes (outermost regions for ES, FR, PT)	
	Innovation	26, 28, 39, 47	1, 2
	Landing Obligation (narrow approach)	37, 38, 39, 68 – partially, based on Infosys codes relevant to LO 42, 43(2) – all operations	1, 5
	Landing Obligation (broader approach)	37, 38, 39, 42, 43(2), 68 – partially, based on Infosys code relevant to LO	1, 5

Horizontal principles	Energy efficiency	41(1)(a-c), 41(2), 43(1,3), 48(1)(e,i,j), 48(1)(k), 53	1, 2
	Climate change adaptation	38(1)(c,d), 43(1,3), 43(2)	1
	Gender equality and non-discrimination	29(1,2)	1
	Sustainability	26, 27, 29, 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41	1
		47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57	2
		63	4
		68	5

Annex 2 EMFF implementation per Member State

EMFF implementation per Member State (Infosys)

MS	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR 2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	EMFF spending (%)	Number of operations
AT	6 965 000	5 966 050	85.7	3 207 485	46.1	177
BE	41 746 051	29 588 573	70.9	15 052 551	36.1	189
BG	80 823 727	57 809 894	71.5	17 913 052	22.2	215
CY	39 715 209	24 677 565	62.1	11 083 074	27.9	584
CZ	31 108 015	22 415 346	72.1	11 007 850	35.4	721
DE	219 596 276	144 321 746	65.7	82 436 754	37.5	2 152
DK	208 355 420	133 377 119	64.0	75 091 333	36.0	1 772
EE	100 970 418	69 740 232	69.1	40 072 533	39.7	1 109
EL	388 777 914	207 060 762	53.3	61 168 117	15.7	1 291
ES	1 111 628 369	434 347 734	39.1	286 549 307	25.8	7 121
FI	74 393 168	63 655 652	85.6	42 383 228	57.0	1 900
FR	587 980 173	272 030 653	46.3	168 896 887	28.7	2 239
HR	252 643 138	137 546 870	54.4	72 851 487	28.8	2 439
HU	38 412 223	25 814 223	67.2	10 702 942	27.9	181
IE	147 601 979	116 782 680	79.1	100 014 057	67.8	1 863
IT	537 262 559	306 806 715	57.1	152 277 826	28.3	8 042
LT	63 432 222	31 090 052	49.0	17 333 851	27.3	347
LV	139 833 742	88 044 412	63.0	50 000 834	35.8	580
MT	22 627 422	20 113 447	88.9	12 490 334	55.2	59
NL	101 523 244	73 709 147	72.6	30 278 947	29.8	187
PL	531 219 456	280 284 777	52.8	146 418 769	27.6	6 633
PT	392 485 464	281 954 535	71.8	115 020 482	29.3	3 640
RO	168 421 371	110 357 777	65.5	35 942 161	21.3	383
SE	120 156 004	68 830 215	57.3	56 637 054	47.1	696
SI	22 920 126	10 382 353	45.3	4 085 991	17.8	109
SK	12 953 025	2 816 643	21.7	1 145 060	8.8	29
UK	243 139 437	190 888 565	78.5	113 061 603	46.5	2 380
Total	5 686 691 152	3 210 413 735	56.5	1 733 123 569	30.5	47 038

Source: Infosys 2019

EMFF implementation per Member State (AIR)

MS	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	EMFF spent (%)	No of operations
AT	6 965 000	5 997 258	86.1	3 190 333	45.8	150
BE	41 746 051	29 151 118	69.8	15 054 577	36.1	189
BG	80 823 727	57 731 619	71.4	17 869 573	22.1	216
CY	39 715 209	24 591 287	61.9	11 154 745	28.1	614
CZ	31 108 015	22 549 578	72.5	11 048 837	35.5	721
DE	219 596 276	145 794 336	66.4	85 179 232	38.8	2 064
DK	208 355 420	144 494 371	69.3	75 676 161	36.3	1 818
EE	100 970 418	71 976 549	71.3	41 906 353	41.5	1 117
EL	388 777 914	200 299 227	51.5	63 493 240	16.3	1 291
ES	1 111 628 369	443 192 027	39.9	284 863 725	25.6	8 045
FI	74 393 168	64 089 517	86.1	39 474 906	53.1	1 900
FR	587 980 173	274 769 605	46.7	170 686 914	29.0	2 752
HR	252 643 138	138 008 431	54.6	69 368 228	27.5	823
HU	38 412 223	24 994 317	65.1	10 702 942	27.9	181
IE	147 601 979	118 480 367	80.3	101 239 486	68.6	1 864
IT	537 262 559	312 137 970	58.1	152 270 987	28.3	10 375
LT	63 432 222	38 328 197	60.4	17 092 421	26.9	325
LV	139 833 742	88 044 226	63.0	49 633 235	35.5	580
MT	22 627 422	20 352 317	89.9	8 386 627	37.1	34
NL	101 523 244	73 754 212	72.6	30 378 733	29.9	177
PL	531 219 456	280 671 039	52.8	145 541 999	27.4	6 633
PT	392 485 464	290 331 484	74.0	119 801 132	30.5	3 634
RO	168 421 371	107 214 734	63.7	46 929 174	27.9	383
SE	120 156 004	84 034 695	69.9	46 094 880	38.4	691
SI	22 920 126	9 104 008	39.7	4 097 825	17.9	109
SK	12 953 025	2 816 643	21.7	2 816 643	21.7	29
UK	243 139 437	197 573 271	81.3	118 074 072	48.6	2 395
Total	5 686 691 152	3 270 482 403	57.5	1 742 026 978	30.6	49 110

Source: AIR 2019 reports.

Annex 3 EMFF implementation per measures

EMFF implementation per measure (Infosys)

Measure	Total EMFF allocation (AIR 31/12/2019) (EUR)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
Article 26	68 065 521	26 535 090	39.0	8 283 738	12.2	222
Article 27	10 253 517	4 439 589	43.3	2 880 578	28.1	45
Article 28	56 538 451	31 959 463	56.5	6 943 851	12.3	106
Article 29(1,2)	23 025 699	12 404 888	53.9	7 837 856	34.0	445
Article 29(3)	7 716 536	20 663	0.3	13 870	0.2	4
Article 30	37 899 442	4 753 167	12.5	2 043 570	5.4	146
Article 31	19 142 669	5 741 277	30.0	5 240 631	27.4	193
Article 32	46 917 199	25 545 473	54.4	16 316 655	34.8	2 054
Article 33	145 498 859	56 596 772	38.9	55 037 323	37.8	12 496
Article 34	92 381 648	104 830 069	113.5	75 087 055	81.3	1 705
Article 35	3 973 391	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Article 36	9 017 957	5 753 543	63.8	2 610 063	28.9	14
Article 37	41 220 386	23 280 719	56.5	13 712 906	33.3	219
Article 38	52 499 756	17 755 598	33.8	12 726 732	24.2	1 241
Article 39	59 277 328	24 483 185	41.3	5 710 591	9.6	122
Article 40(1)(a)	54 323 358	12 154 612	22.4	6 065 399	11.2	242
Article 40(1)(b-g,i)	198 126 559	127 806 025	64.5	50 054 328	25.3	1 954
Article 40(1)(h)	12 413 176	3 899 421	31.4	2 883 883	23.2	1 390
Article 41(1)(a-c)	24 874 026	8 031 153	32.3	5 451 096	21.9	631
Article 41(2)	16 104 004	1 501 602	9.3	1 128 684	7.0	391
Article 42	80 789 452	31 261 844	38.7	19 317 115	23.9	1 306
Article 43(1,3)	393 616 107	240 886 816	61.2	81 925 616	20.8	763
Article 43(2)	39 732 145	17 133 194	43.1	12 535 961	31.6	51
Article 47	185 009 829	81 078 073	43.8	20 020 996	10.8	365
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	576 791 553	348 914 293	60.5	147 520 826	25.6	3 922
Article 48(1)(e,i,j)	68 856 663	29 668 997	43.1	10 370 696	15.1	176
Article 48(1)(k)	39 564 194	2 716 039	6.9	968 116	2.4	72
Article 49	22 643 005	8 283 781	36.6	2 702 950	11.9	68
Article 50	17 987 504	5 270 780	29.3	2 781 984	15.5	84
Article 51	34 893 021	6 582 026	18.9	2 822 336	8.1	42
Article 52	19 371 709	9 286 573	47.9	1 958 068	10.1	65
Article 53	4 764 007	664 511	13.9	-	0.0	5
Article 54	103 038 431	80 577 617	78.2	73 031 438	70.9	1 619
Article 55	16 586 395	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Article 56	31 153 429	12 371 987	39.7	5 400 447	17.3	134

Measure	Total EMFF allocation (AIR 31/12/2019) (EUR)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
Article 57	14 526 105	2 865 067	19.7	2 258 801	15.5	48
Article 62(1)(a)	5 634 514	5 291 150	93.9	4 020 516	71.4	253
Article 63	511 666 446	265 857 187	52.0	95 211 234	18.6	5 637
Article 64	25 336 981	3 604 668	14.2	2 337 527	9.2	240
Article 66	118 695 774	40 811 337	34.4	34 407 842	29.0	342
Article 67	37 854 604	9 658 292	25.5	9 648 175	25.5	51
Article 68	170 548 733	87 987 433	51.6	52 271 613	30.6	1 364
Article 69	526 285 566	300 447 012	57.1	161 469 336	30.7	1 738
Article 70	192 500 000	105 367 078	54.7	88 905 185	46.2	2 770
Article 76	548 948 772	375 678 508	68.4	193 098 523	35.2	681
Article 77	553 435 066	433 885 197	78.4	322 436 865	58.3	187
Article 78	297 297 864	154 628 679	52.0	88 056 062	29.6	1 248
Article 80(1)(a)	19 280 828	14 794 438	76.7	2 584 098	13.4	28
Article 80(1)(b)	14 732 766	7 509 512	51.0	2 670 027	18.1	55
Article 80(1)(c)	35 880 207	29 839 335	83.2	12 362 406	34.5	104
Total	5 686 691 152	3 210 413 735	56.5	1 733 123 569	30.5	47 038

Source: AIR/Infosys2019

EMFF implementation per measures (AIR)

Measure	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	No of operations
Article 26	68 065 521	26 871 421	39.5	8 090 513	11.9	236
Article 27	10 253 517	4 688 947	45.7	2 883 173	28.1	49
Article 28	56 538 451	31 833 089	56.3	6 902 580	12.2	114
Article 29(1,2)	23 025 699	13 070 213	56.8	7 715 875	33.5	505
Article 29(3)	7 716 536	20 663	0.3	13 870	0.2	5
Article 30	37 899 442	4 851 965	12.8	1 999 054	5.3	158
Article 31	19 142 669	5 752 079	30.0	5 274 083	27.6	191
Article 32	46 917 199	26 619 032	56.7	16 185 038	34.5	2 135
Article 33	145 498 859	62 645 991	43.1	59 938 238	41.2	13 321
Article 34	92 381 648	104 921 544	113.6	76 049 290	82.3	1 769
Article 35	3 973 391	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Article 36	9 017 957	5 645 413	62.6	2 579 897	28.6	12
Article 37	41 220 386	23 993 120	58.2	13 591 966	33.0	233
Article 38	52 499 756	17 282 213	32.9	11 769 906	22.4	1 251

Measure	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2019)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	No of operations
Article 39	59 277 328	25 283 315	42.7	5 499 312	9.3	141
Article 40(1)(a)	54 323 358	20 808 124	38.3	7 364 103	13.6	411
Article 40(1)(b-g,i)	198 126 559	127 321 765	64.3	51 867 107	26.2	1 872
Article 40(1)(h)	12 413 176	3 917 670	31.6	2 906 988	23.4	1 389
Article 41(1)(a- c)	24 874 026	8 161 826	32.8	5 679 592	22.8	688
Article 41(2)	16 104 004	1 508 701	9.4	1 130 357	7.0	396
Article 42	80 789 452	33 194 681	41.1	19 264 451	23.8	1 389
Article 43(1,3)	393 616 107	239 458 893	60.8	78 767 916	20.0	790
Article 43(2)	39 732 145	20 460 398	51.5	12 217 199	30.7	52
Article 47	185 009 829	84 848 671	45.9	20 335 240	11.0	382
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	576 791 553	341 625 166	59.2	154 673 231	26.8	3 960
Article 48(1)(e,i,j)	68 856 663	30 350 236	44.1	9 724 329	14.1	185
Article 48(1)(k)	39 564 194	2 720 413	6.9	965 152	2.4	79
Article 49	22 643 005	8 353 986	36.9	2 877 149	12.7	72
Article 50	17 987 504	5 570 765	31.0	2 760 098	15.3	85
Article 51	34 893 021	6 286 750	18.0	2 751 655	7.9	44
Article 52	19 371 709	9 217 144	47.6	1 553 181	8.0	64
Article 53	4 764 007	9 000	0.2	-	0.0	1
Article 54	103 038 431	79 944 952	77.6	72 439 739	70.3	1 531
Article 55	16 586 395	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Article 56	31 153 429	13 009 263	41.8	5 198 080	16.7	137
Article 57	14 526 105	2 835 360	19.5	1 796 565	12.4	48
Article 62(1)(a)	5 634 514	5 239 547	93.0	4 980 058	88.4	253
Article 63 FLAG	511 666 446	283 279 233	55.4	104 699 546	20.5	5 941
Article 64	25 336 981	3 408 735	13.5	2 033 128	8.0	216
Article 66	118 695 774	41 425 838	34.9	34 702 971	29.2	315
Article 67	37 854 604	9 658 292	25.5	9 648 175	25.5	39
Article 68	170 548 733	90 825 659	53.3	51 492 696	30.2	1 422
Article 69	526 285 566	301 168 133	57.2	163 021 955	31.0	1 780
Article 70	192 500 000	105 362 219	54.7	88 905 875	46.2	3 222
Article 76	548 948 772	377 008 027	68.7	178 877 571	32.6	590
Article 77	553 435 066	440 082 481	79.5	323 446 947	58.4	165
Article 78	297 297 864	168 310 651	56.6	90 873 748	30.6	1 296
Article 80(1)(a)	19 280 828	13 867 634	71.9	2 610 451	13.5	27
Article 80(1)(b)	14 732 766	7 469 212	50.7	2 564 820	17.4	54
Article 80(1)(c)	35 880 207	30 293 974	84.4	11 404 109	31.8	95
Total	5 686 691 152	3 270 482 403	57.5	1 742 026 978	30.6	49 110

Source: AIR 2019 reports.

Annex 4 Top 5 Measures per MS according to value of support committed

MS/Top 5 EMFF measures	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
AT			
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	2 956 886	1 605 621	121
Article 69	887 815	513 282	27
Article 77	698 689	311 433	4
Article 76	495 000	217 217	1
Article 48(1)(e,i,j)	425 750	258 815	6
Other	501 911	301 117	18
Total	5 966 050	3 207 485	177
TOP 5 measures total	5 464 140	2 906 368	159
TOP 5 / Total	91.6%	90.6%	89.8%
EMFF OP allocation	6 965 000		
BE			
Article 77	8 756 490	4 648 090	2
Article 76	3 857 495	2 263 512	2
Article 40(1)(b-g,i)	3 803 967	1 368 716	12
Article 32	2 993 500	1 271 960	46
Article 69	2 703 436	1 871 718	27
Other	7 473 685	3 628 556	100
Total	29 588 573	15 052 551	189
TOP 5 measures total	22 114 888	11 423 995	89
TOP 5 / Total	74.7%	75.9%	47.1%
EMFF OP allocation	41 746 051		
BG			
Article 63 CLLD	15 300 235	884 289	9
Article 43(1,3)	9 507 794	1 842 534	6
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	7 110 958	3 407 433	55
Article 69	6 967 875	2 773 134	26
Article 76	4 986 884	3 517 408	23
Other	13 936 148	5 488 254	96
Total	57 809 894	17 913 052	215
TOP 5 measures total	43 873 746	12 424 798	119
TOP 5 / Total	75.9%	69.4%	55.3%
EMFF OP allocation	88 066 622		

CY			
Article 43(1,3)	6 256 270	627 561	5
Article 76	4 660 567	1 441 100	41
Article 77	3 872 695	2 707 750	1
Article 40(1)(h)	1 930 161	951 514	339
Article 40(1)(b-g,i)	1 907 509	654 711	17
Other	6 050 364	4 700 437	181
Total	24 677 565	11 083 074	584
TOP 5 measures total	18 627 201	6 382 637	403
TOP 5 / Total	75.5%	57.6%	69.0%
EMFF OP allocation	39 715 209		
CZ			
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	13 875 264	6 934 186	511
Article 48(1)(e,i,j)	3 112 987	2 228 195	29
Article 69	1 307 465	571 455	50
Article 68	1 264 036	176 649	38
Article 78	1 043 762	328 139	43
Other	1 811 831	769 226	50
Total	22 415 346	11 007 850	721
TOP 5 measures total	20 603 514	10 238 624	671
TOP 5 / Total	91.9%	93.0%	93.1%
EMFF OP allocation	31 108 015		
DE			
Article 77	37 195 778	24 473 777	2
Article 76	20 282 213	15 107 234	41
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	15 547 269	5 738 192	509
Article 54	11 270 235	8 388 161	508
Article 63 CLLD	10 501 159	3 341 990	108
Other	49 525 093	25 387 400	984
Total	144 321 746	82 436 754	2 152
TOP 5 measures total	94 796 654	57 049 353	1 168
TOP 5 / Total	65.7%	69.2%	54.3%
EMFF OP allocation	219 596 276		
DK			
Article 77	34 833 907	26 984 267	18
Article 40(1)(b-g,i)	27 558 345	6 462 081	936
Article 76	14 286 579	8 797 214	107
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	9 695 928	6 125 583	39
Article 78	7 816 180	7 831 166	62
Other	39 186 180	18 891 022	610
Total	133 377 119	75 091 333	1 772
TOP 5 measures total	94 190 939	56 200 311	1 162
TOP 5 / Total	70.6%	74.8%	65.6%

EMFF OP allocation	208 355 420		
EE			
Article 69	15 326 771	11 406 289	53
Article 63 CLLD	14 040 545	9 341 871	661
Article 77	6 218 758	3 348 228	4
Article 78	4 542 253	2 656 780	16
Article 28	4 374 760	1 318 317	1
Other	25 237 146	12 001 049	374
Total	69 740 232	40 072 533	1 109
TOP 5 measures total	44 503 087	28 071 484	735
TOP 5 / Total	63.8%	70.1%	66.3%
EMFF OP allocation	100 970 418		
ES			
Article 69	57 811 848	31 483 129	420
Article 63 CLLD	50 196 732	22 216 197	920
Article 77	46 776 275	46 521 421	22
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	42 245 821	16 980 724	516
Article 76	39 273 231	30 049 494	120
Other	198 043 828	139 298 342	5 123
Total	434 347 734	286 549 307	7 121
TOP 5 measures total	236 303 907	147 250 965	1 998
TOP 5 / Total	54.4%	51.4%	28.1%
EMFF OP allocation	1 161 620 889		
FI			
Article 76	14 475 011	10 861 543	18
Article 77	14 202 187	10 820 957	1
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	6 186 659	4 226 908	145
Article 43(1,3)	3 149 565	1 869 149	60
Article 47	3 097 586	1 187 221	11
Other	22 544 643	13 417 449	1 665
Total	63 655 652	42 383 228	1 900
TOP 5 measures total	41 111 009	28 965 779	235
TOP 5 / Total	64.6%	68.3%	12.4%
EMFF OP allocation	74 393 168		
FR			
Article 77	61 109 200	44 094 901	33
Article 70	41 398 491	35 942 198	483
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	31 872 754	22 501 538	661
Article 76	22 174 064	10 537 824	58
Article 69	17 366 785	9 111 957	105
Other	98 109 359	46 708 469	899
Total	272 030 653	168 896 887	2 239
TOP 5 measures total	173 921 294	122 188 418	1 340

TOP 5 / Total	63.9%	72.3%	59.8%
EMFF OP allocation	587 980 173		
EL			
Article 76	50 064 484	964 028	6
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	30 983 399	11 638 857	114
Article 43(1,3)	30 289 673	4 767 572	16
Article 34	23 014 632	20 181 684	766
Article 77	20 344 288	11 048 840	1
Other	25 237 146	12 001 049	374
Total	207 060 762	61 168 117	1 291
TOP 5 measures total	44 503 087	28 071 484	735
TOP 5 / Total	63.8%	70.1%	66.3%
EMFF OP allocation	388 777 914		
HR			
Article 63 CLLD	24 235 739	1 516 186	15
Article 76	19 291 089	7 063 747	3
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	16 432 283	12 890 985	60
Article 69	13 807 616	11 327 971	43
Article 43(1,3)	13 168 685	3 038 378	6
Other	50 611 458	37 014 221	2 312
Total	137 546 870	72 851 487	2 439
TOP 5 measures total	86 935 413	35 837 266	127
TOP 5 / Total	63.2%	49.2%	5.2%
EMFF OP allocation	252 643 138		
HU			
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	5 759 033	2 123 713	61
Article 69	5 315 177	1 039 858	13
Article 52	2 824 150		8
Article 47	2 724 802	620 874	3
Article 54	2 535 404	2 487 074	78
Other	6 655 656	4 431 423	18
Total	25 814 223	10 702 942	181
TOP 5 measures total	19 158 566	6 271 519	163
TOP 5 / Total	74.2%	58.6%	90.1%
EMFF OP allocation	39 096 293		
IE			
Article 77	32 557 058	32 557 058	2
Article 76	27 076 500	22 726 979	14
Article 43(1,3)	7 300 000	7 300 000	2
Article 69	6 311 737	4 161 948	105
Article 68	4 796 486	4 347 276	54
Other	38 740 899	28 920 795	1 686
Total	116 782 680	100 014 057	1 863

TOP 5 measures total	78 041 781	71 093 262	177
TOP 5 / Total	66.8%	71.1%	9.5%
EMFF OP allocation	147 601 979		
IT			
Article 34	52 194 529	27 325 082	351
Article 77	46 717 934	32 998 265	6
Article 69	31 975 291	17 573 731	233
Article 76	31 633 884	19 365 842	1
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	22 240 081	10 778 399	310
Other	122 044 995	44 236 506	7 141
Total	306 806 715	152 277 826	8 042
TOP 5 measures total	184 761 720	108 041 320	901
TOP 5 / Total	60.2%	71.0%	11.2%
EMFF OP allocation	537 262 559		
LT			
Article 54	4 881 893	3 699 585	18
Article 76	3 509 833	2 305 976	3
Article 69	3 317 771	2 095 072	16
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	2 997 576	2 544 992	29
Article 63 CLLD	2 837 376	1 059 871	34
Other	13 545 603	5 628 356	247
Total	31 090 052	17 333 851	347
TOP 5 measures total	17 544 449	11 705 495	100
TOP 5 / Total	56.4%	67.5%	28.8%
EMFF OP allocation	63 432 222		
LV			
Article 69	13 644 696	5 541 312	68
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	13 190 466	3 827 107	38
Article 43(1,3)	11 788 437	9 743 549	25
Article 63 CLLD	10 263 061	5 115 110	174
Article 42	8 877 713	5 816 828	17
Other	30 280 040	19 956 928	258
Total	88 044 412	50 000 834	580
TOP 5 measures total	57 764 372	30 043 906	322
TOP 5 / Total	65.6%	60.1%	55.5%
EMFF OP allocation	139 833 742		
MT			
Article 43(1,3)	7 782 094	5 089 672	5
Article 76	3 604 546	1 663 877	9
Article 77	3 281 400	2 117 506	2
Article 48(1)(e,i,j)	1 952 230	1 046 238	2
Article 80(1)(c)	1 368 750	1 200 000	1
Other	2 124 427	1 373 041	40

Total	20 113 447	12 490 334	59
TOP 5 measures total	17 989 020	11 117 293	19
TOP 5 / Total	89.4%	89.0%	32.2%
EMFF OP allocation	22 627 422		
NL			
Article 77	25 600 000	10 056 900	2
Article 76	19 673 231	9 740 593	12
Article 28	11 446 760	2 334 188	14
Article 78	4 980 000	3 386 691	1
Article 47	3 149 670	987 284	10
Other	8 859 486	3 773 292	148
Total	73 709 147	30 278 947	187
TOP 5 measures total	64 849 660	26 505 655	39
TOP 5 / Total	88.0%	87.5%	20.9%
EMFF OP allocation	101 523 244		
PL			
Article 63 CLLD	41 725 788	23 694 359	1 433
Article 54	36 293 710	36 479 121	910
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	33 087 105	11 961 096	334
Article 43(1,3)	32 940 739	14 903	2
Article 33	17 542 763	17 393 712	2 645
Other	118 694 671	56 875 577	1 309
Total	280 284 777	146 418 769	6 633
TOP 5 measures total	161 590 105	89 543 191	5 324
TOP 5 / Total	57.7%	61.2%	80.3%
EMFF OP allocation	531 219 456		
PT			
Article 69	57 292 751	27 163 324	60
Article 43(1,3)	41 131 678	12 569 802	99
Article 70	34 852 687	28 455 130	2 286
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	31 152 089	7 027 983	72
Article 76	19 906 986	4 547 863	14
Other	97 618 344	35 256 379	1 109
Total	281 954 535	115 020 482	3 640
TOP 5 measures total	184 336 191	79 764 103	2 531
TOP 5 / Total	65.4%	69.3%	69.5%
EMFF OP allocation	392 485 464		
RO			
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	42 724 017	4 601 940	83
Article 63 CLLD	23 060 731	382 046	173
Article 54	18 092 407	17 631 117	45
Article 78	8 134 675	7 927 270	5
Article 69	6 837 618	2 859 831	17

Other	11 508 330	2 539 957	60
Total	110 357 777	35 942 161	383
TOP 5 measures total	98 849 448	33 402 204	323
TOP 5 / Total	89.6%	92.9%	84.3%
EMFF OP allocation	168 421 371		
SE			
Article 76	20 256 361	20 373 884	85
Article 77	14 725 980	17 141 524	16
Article 63 CLLD	5 049 283	2 139 935	140
Article 40(1)(b-g) and (i)	3 459 456	1 062 923	19
Article 69	3 113 665	3 102 558	57
Other	22 225 469	12 816 230	379
Total	68 830 215	56 637 054	696
TOP 5 measures total	46 604 746	43 820 824	317
TOP 5 / Total	67.7%	77.4%	45.5%
EMFF OP allocation	120 156 004		
SI			
Article 63 CLLD	3 312 927	866 313	41
Article 78	1 984 730	856 546	7
Article 76	1 922 834	532 505	8
Article 77	1 406 085	805 606	4
Article 69	456 730	379 791	4
Other	1 299 048	645 230	45
Total	10 382 353	4 085 991	109
TOP 5 measures total	9 083 305	3 440 761	64
TOP 5 / Total	87.5%	84.2%	58.7%
EMFF OP allocation	24 809 114		
SK			
Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	1 359 321	258 693	11
Article 68	643 227	586 608	2
Article 48(1)(e,i,j)	417 367		2
Article 78	261 563	185 353	12
Article 76	114 405	114 405	1
Other	20 760		1
Total	2 816 643	1 145 060	29
TOP 5 measures total	2 795 883	1 145 060	28
TOP 5 / Total	99.3%	100.0%	96.6%
EMFF OP allocation	15 785 000		
UK			
Article 77	35 681 154	27 274 569	26
Article 76	33 653 710	13 403 099	36
Article 43(1,3)	18 446 610	12 432 678	122
Article 69	17 876 430	12 672 287	148

Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h)	9 161 876	4 932 287	86
Other	76 068 786	42 346 683	1 962
Total	190 888 565	113 061 603	2 380
TOP 5 measures total	114 819 779	70 714 920	418
TOP 5 / Total	60.2%	62.5%	17.6%
EMFF OP allocation	243 139 437		

Annex 5 Types of operations per selected articles

Article 38: Limiting the impact of fishing on the marine environment and adapting fishing to the protection of species

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Selectivity of gear	9 808 339	6 423 731	724
Reduce discards or deal with unwanted catches	3 680 778	3 180 523	234
Protecting gear and catches from mammals and birds	2 971 006	1 975 262	205
Eliminating impacts on ecosystem and seabed	1 277 692	1 135 860	77
Fish aggregating device in outermost regions	17 784	11 356	1
Total	17 755 598	12 726 732	1 241

Article 40(1)(b-g,i): Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Management of resources	47 546 419	19 065 294	689
Other actions enhancing biodiversity	42 980 780	11 102 397	1 076
Management of MPAs	17 400 519	13 721 162	28
Management of Natura 2000	7 070 436	3 060 986	45
Investment in facilities	6 066 598	1 949 977	46
Management plans for Natura 2000 and SPA	4 886 908	653 455	44
Increasing awareness	1 854 365	501 058	26
Management of resources	47 546 419	19 065 294	689
Total	127 806 025	50 054 328	1 954

Article 41(2): Energy efficiency and mitigation of climate change

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Replacement of engine	1 022 293	768 112	310
Modernisation	479 310	360 572	81
Total	1 501 602	1 128 684	391

Article 48(1)(a-d,f-h): Productive investments in aquaculture

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Productive	210 861 208	79 350 385	1 710
Modernisation	100 152 882	46 924 552	1 632
Quality of products	15 692 030	9 068 142	242
Restoration	7 041 355	4 372 959	85
Diversification	6 818 326	3 767 982	86
Complementary activities	4 569 767	1 570 325	60
Animal health	3 778 725	2 466 481	107
Total	348 914 293	147 520 826	3 922

Article 48(1)(e,i,j): Productive investments in aquaculture – resource efficiency

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Closed systems	21 407 502	5 364 805	93
Environmental and resources	6 235 608	3 359 817	61
Water usage and quality	2 025 887	1 646 075	22
Total	29 668 997	10 370 696	176

Article 54: Aquaculture providing environmental services

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Aquaculture operations including conservation and improvement of environment and biodiversity	53 038 088	48 232 433	1 328
Aquaculture in Natura 2000 areas	26 836 609	24 196 995	274
Ex-situ conservation and reproduction	702 920	602 010	17
Total	80 577 617	73 031 438	1 619

Article 63: Implementation of local development strategies

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Running costs and animation	79 895 013	18 670 157	362
Adding value	60 615 947	23 895 882	1 530
Diversification	53 328 505	21 001 395	1 383
Socio-cultural	48 096 600	23 125 067	1 781
Environment	17 880 213	6 965 879	467
Governance	6 040 909	1 552 854	114
Total	265 857 187	95 211 234	5 637

Article 68: Marketing measures

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Communication and promotional campaigns	35 714 963	22 387 982	472
Find new markets and improve marketing conditions (focus on species with marketing potential)	28 486 824	17 978 559	532
Promoting quality and value-added (focus on certification and promotion of sustainable products)	8 021 941	3 242 653	76
Promoting quality and value added (focus on direct marketing)	5 042 548	3 583 286	142
Find new markets and improve marketing	2 727 206	756 512	18

conditions (focus on unwanted catches)			
Find new markets and improve marketing conditions (focus on products with low impact or organic products)	2 331 081	327 868	22
Transparency of production	1 471 805	820 787	16
Traceability and eco-labels	1 163 765	930 166	30
Standard contracts	1 051 757	775 091	10
Promoting quality and value added (focus on packaging)	938 492	732 193	16
Create producer organisations, associations or inter-branch organisations	612 589	531 619	11
Promoting quality and value-added (focus on quality schemes)	424 461	204 896	19
Total	87 987 433	52 271 613	1 364

Article 69: Processing of fisheries and aquaculture products

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
New or improved products, processes or management systems	183 533 616	95 173 447	1 043
Improve safety, hygiene, health, working conditions	64 960 860	30 846 231	373
Energy saving or reducing impact on the environment	27 817 619	17 934 467	232
Processing by-products	10 471 140	7 409 927	43
Processing catches not for human consumption	8 822 971	7 728 452	16
Processing organic aquaculture products	4 840 807	2 376 812	31
Total	300 447 012	161 469 336	1 738

Article 76: Control and enforcement

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Purchase, installation and development of technology	107 793 424	54 916 943	154
Modernisation and purchase of patrol vessels, aircraft and helicopters	78 339 432	11 711 507	62
Operational costs	76 648 482	52 860 295	45

Development, purchase and installation of the components to ensure data transmission	36 576 298	23 594 550	102
Purchase of other control means	26 246 304	13 024 781	121
Development of innovative control and monitoring systems and pilot projects	17 119 470	12 907 282	38
Implementation of an action plan	14 844 686	11 521 755	14
Development, purchase and installation of the components necessary to ensure traceability	8 510 090	6 019 468	78
Implementation of programmes for exchanging and analysing data	5 506 748	4 356 878	16
Cost/benefit analyses and assessments of audits	2 449 412	1 555 437	4
Training and exchange programmes	1 289 554	345 796	29
Seminars and media tools	354 609	283 832	18
Total	375 678 508	193 098 523	681

Article 80(1)(b) – Promotion of protection of marine environment and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
MPA	5 354 596	2 012 127	34
Natura 2000	2 154 916	657 900	21
Total	7 509 512	2 670 027	55

Article 80(1)(c) – establishing the monitoring programmes and the programmes of measures provided for in Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Type of operation	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Establishment of monitoring programme	9 620 649	4 738 492	47
Establishment of measures for MSFD	20 218 685	7 623 913	57
Total	29 839 335	12 362 406	104

Annex 6 Small-scale coastal fisheries

General overview of all vessel-related SSCF operations per MS

MS	EMFF total			EMFF support linked to vessels				EMFF support linked to SSCF vessels			
	Number of operations	Committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Eligible expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations	Supported vessels	Committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Eligible expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations	Supported SSCF	Committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Eligible expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)
BE	189	29 588 573	15 052 551	62	29	2 358 120	1 134 724	–	–	–	–
BG	215	57 809 894	17 913 052	8	8	123 523	123 523	8	8	123 523	123 523
CY	584	24 677 565	11 083 074	517	427	3 743 057	2 625 618	452	390	3 516 637	2 495 428
DE	2 152	144 321 746	82 436 754	526	187	3 881 433	3 802 241	354	117	1 395 580	1 377 716
DK	1 772	133 377 119	75 091 333	250	156	15 581 976	4 858 088	22	17	190 305	190 372
EE	1 109	69 740 232	40 072 533	113	111	2 422 909	1 666 012	106	104	2 226 979	1 565 140
EL	1 291	207 060 762	61 168 117	1 007	888	26 111 943	21 556 530	796	743	18 104 094	15 813 816
ES	7 121	434 347 734	286 549 307	3 075	1 345	23 446 322	19 840 997	916	588	3 445 307	3 090 996
FI	1 900	63 655 652	42 383 228	956	369	1 768 101	1 624 903	900	346	1 463 779	1 397 460
FR	2 239	272 030 653	168 896 887	248	239	6 748 378	6 306 597	127	120	2 217 960	2 051 459
HR	2 439	137 546 870	72 851 487	2 084	509	23 261 518	21 189 540	174	122	942 098	493 455
IE	1 863	116 782 680	100 014 057	324	216	4 157 156	3 824 908	99	73	549 595	547 874
IT	8 042	306 806 715	152 277 826	5 880	2 425	68 032 091	39 403 020	168	124	1 225 581	387 091
LT	347	31 090 052	17 333 851	28	22	1 997 416	515 791	10	9	75 281	75 281
LV	580	88 044 412	50 000 834	32	22	1 678 362	1 554 679	3	3	85 379	85 379
MT	59	20 113 447	12 490 334	13	29	86 078	86 078	20	19	44 905	44 905
NL	187	73 709 147	30 278 947	92	157	5 042 859	3 321 703	1	1	1 875	18 750
PL	6 633	280 284 777	146 418 769	3 562	759	40 449 770	31 255 048	2 965	578	27 898 745	20 644 011
PT	3 640	281 954 535	115 020 482	2 919	1 003	32 681 606	28 022 746	1 895	659	9 689 025	8 471 608
SE	696	68 830 215	56 637 054	124	147	4 895 522	1 428 929	96	101	3 530 734	881 347
UK	2 380	190 888 565	113 061 603	1 348	826	12 156 011	9 939 199	689	425	4 317 182	3 279 901
Total	45 438¹⁷	3 032 661 344	1 667 032 080	23 185	9 874	280 624 149	204 080 874	9 801	4 547	81 061 439	63 035 513

¹⁷ Operations from landlocked MS are excluded.

SSCF vessel-related operations per sea basin and MS

Sea basin	MS	Number of operations	EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2019)	Eligible expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)
Atlantic	ES	758	1 957 634	1 787 661
	FR	90	1 868 707	1 734 059
	IE	99	549 595	547 874
	PT	134	547 364	457 939
	UK	567	3 534 242	2 598 168
	Atlantic total	1 648	8 457 542	7 125 701
Baltic Sea	DE	354	1 395 580	1 377 716
	DK	6	72 548	72 847
	EE	106	2 226 979	1 565 140
	FI	900	1 463 779	1 397 460
	LT	10	75 281	75 281
	LV	3	85 379	85 379
	PL	2 965	27 898 745	20 644 011
	SE	96	3 530 734	881 347
	Baltic Sea total	4 440	36 749 025	26 099 181
Black Sea	BG	8	123 523	123 523
	Black Sea total	8	123 523	123 523
Mediterranean	CY	452	3 516 637	2 495 428
	EL	796	18 104 094	15 813 816
	ES	1,52	1 349 606	1 277 515
	FR	12	80 589	50 278
	HR	174	942 098	493 455
	IT	168	1 225 581	387 091
	MT	20	44 905	44 905
	Mediterranean total	1 622	25 263 510	20 562 488
North Sea	DK	16	117 757	117 525
	FR	4	190 222	190 222
	NL	1	18 750	18 750
	UK	122	782 940	681 733
	North Sea total	143	1 109 669	1 008 230
Outermost Regions	ES	6	138 068	25 821
	FR	21	78 442	76 901
	PT	1 761	9 141 662	8 013 668
	Outermost regions total	1 788	9 358 172	8 116 390
Total		9 649	81 061 441	63 035 513

Annex 7 EMFF result indicators (Infosys data)

UP1 Result indicators

SO	RI	RI description	RI unit	Target value (a)	RI ex-ante (b)	(c) =b/a	RI post factum (d)	(e) =d/a
1	1.4.a	Change in unwanted catches	tonnes	-15 840	290 123	-1 832%	165 051	-1 042%
1	1.4.b	Change in unwanted catches	%	-167	5 772	-3 456%	1 009	-604%
2	1.10.a	Change in the coverage of Natura 2000 areas designated under the Birds and Habitats directives	km ²	38 820	52 463	135%	411	1%
2	1.10.b	Change in the coverage of other spatial protection measures under Article 13(4) of the Directive 2008/56/EC	km ²	10 390	28 623	275%	10 745	103%
3	1.3	Change in net profits	thousand euros	8 754	74 008	845%	1 601	18%
3	1.6	Change in the % of unbalanced fleets	%	-94	2	-2%	1 061	-1 131%
4	1.1	Change in the value of production	thousand euros	183 623	8 430 882	4 591%	-489 754	-267%
4	1.2	Change in the volume of production	tonnes	116 525	89 116	76%	11 223	10%
4	1.3	Change in net profits	thousand euros	29 640	1 109 083	3 742%	259 338	875%
4	1.7	Employment created (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	FTE	2 974	1 373	46%	47 634	1 602%
4	1.8	Employment maintained (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	FTE	22 882	28 202	123%	16 079	70%
4	1.9.a	Change in the number of work-related injuries and accidents	number	- 526	362	-69%	79 007	-15 024%
5	1.1	Change in the value of production	thousand euros	78 603	9 917	13%	1 034	1%
5	1.2	Change in the volume of production	tonnes	59 525	11 410	19%	1 592	3%
5	1.3	Change in net profits	thousand euros	28 124	11 625	41%	4 563	16%
6	1.7	Employment created (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	FTE	1 294	1 440	111%	88	7%
6	1.8	Employment maintained (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	FTE	3 847	4 078	106%	1 651	43%
6	1.9.a	Change in the number of work-related injuries and accidents	number	-7	50	-714%		0%

UP2 Result indicators

SO	RI	RI description	RI unit	Target value (a)	RI ex-ante (b)	(c) =b/a	RI post factum (d)	(e) =d/a
1	2.1	Change in volume of aquaculture production	tonnes	160 741	28 306	18%	486	0%
1	2.2	Change in value of aquaculture production	thousand euros	337 219	52 786	16%	2 286	1%
1	2.3	Change in net profit	thousand euros	56 864	958 020	1685%	573	1%
2	2.1	Change in volume of aquaculture production	tonnes	297 075	1 881 795	633%	652 775	220%
2	2.2	Change in value of aquaculture production	thousand euros	908 968	51 004 853	5611%	493 138 698	54 253%

2	2.3	Change in net profit	thousand euros	125 066	13 436 419	10744%	5 099 454	4 077%
2	2.8	Employment created	FTE	1 373	1 108	81%	377	27%
2	2.9	Employment maintained	FTE	7 271	5 084	70%	1 850	25%
3	2.4	Change in the volume of production organic aquaculture	tonnes	2 400	83 977	3 499%	38 472	1 603%
3	2.5	Change in the volume of production recirculation system	tonnes	7 062	6 071	86%	2 804	40%
3	2.6	Change in the volume of aquaculture production certified under voluntary sustainability schemes	tonnes	5 845	3 331	57%	587	10%
3	2.7	Aquaculture farms providing environmental services	number	55	9	16%	1	2%
3	2.8	Employment created	FTE	238	117	49%	2	1%
3	2.9	Employment maintained	FTE	3 013	351	12%	37	1%
4	2.1	Change in volume of aquaculture production	tonnes	80 900	25 771	32%	-12	0%
4	2.2	Change in value of aquaculture production	thousand euros	4 000	511 291	12 782%	-11 166	-279%
4	2.4	Change in the volume of production organic aquaculture	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-
4	2.5	Change in the volume of production recirculation system	tonnes	-	50	-	-	-
4	2.6	Change in the volume of aquaculture production certified under voluntary sustainability schemes	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-
4	2.7	Aquaculture farms providing environmental services	number	288	325	113%	153	53%
5	2.8	Employment created	FTE	451	5	1%	13	3%
5	2.9	Employment maintained	FTE	10 878	698	6%	187	2%

UP3 Result indicators

SO	RI	RI description	RI unit	Target value (a)	RI ex-ante (b)	(c) =b/a	RI post factum (d)	(e) =d/a
1	3.B.1	Increase in the percentage of fulfilment of data calls	%	457	1 022	224%	112	25%
2	3.A.1	Number of serious infringements detected	number	5 310	3 960	75%	1 568	30%

UP4 Result indicators

SO	RI	RI description	RI unit	Target value (a)	RI ex-ante (b)	(c) =b/a	RI post factum (d)	(e) =d/a
1	4.1	Employment created (FTE)	FTE	2 496	3 513	141%	4 320	173%
1	4.2	Employment maintained (FTE)	FTE	7 998	15 014	188%	3 249	41%
1	4.3	Businesses created	number	489	2 169	443%	4 981	1 019%

UP5 Result indicators

SO	RI	RI description	RI unit	Target value (a)	RI ex-ante (b)	(c) =b/a	RI post factum (d)	(e) =d/a
1	5.1.a	Change in value of first sales in POs	thousand euros	178 548	5 601 976	3 138%	870 636	488%
1	5.1.b	Change in volume of first sales in POs	tonnes	87 788	691 701	788%	643 663	733%
1	5.1.c	Change in value of first sales in non-POs	thousand euros	128 188	13 989 106	10 913%	122 380 434	95 469%
1	5.1.d	Change in volume of first sales in non-POs	tonnes	64 904	84 704	131%	2 686	4%
2	5.1.a	Change in value of first sales in POs	thousand euros	156 386	5 904 113	3 775%	5 109 526	3 267%
2	5.1.b	Change in volume of first sales in POs	tonnes	85 963	39 063	45%	16 628	19%
2	5.1.c	Change in value of first sales in non-POs	thousand euros	282 980	45 038 889	15 916%	37 310 756	13 185%
2	5.1.d	Change in volume of first sales in non-POs	tonnes	139 697	335 671	240%	74 760	54%

UP6 result indicators

SO	RI	RI description	RI unit	Target value (a)	RI ex-ante (b)	(c) =b/a	RI post factum (d)	(e) =d/a
1	6.1	Increase in the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain	%	341	1 438	422%	501	147%
1	6.2.a	Change in the coverage of Natura 2000 areas designated under the Birds and Habitats directives	km ²	25 000	243	1%	100	0%
1	6.2.b	Change in the coverage of other spatial protection measures under Article 13(4) of the Directive 2008/56/EC	km ²	132 300	449 247	340%	444 528	336%

Annex 8 EMFF common result indicators (AIR data)

Common RI	Measurement unit	RI target value	RI cumulative value
UP1			
Change in fuel efficiency of fish capture	litres fuel/tonnes landed catch	118 177	8 293 213
Change in net profits	thousand Euros	67 445	221 224
Change in the % of unbalanced fleets	%	-43	72
Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	%	-120	118
Change in the coverage of Natura 2000 areas designated under the Birds and Habitats Directives	km ²	54 735	10 381
Change in the coverage of other spatial protection measures under Art. 13.4 of the Directive 2008/56/EC	km ²	275 340	18 898
Change in the number of work-related injuries and accidents	number	-631	-634
Change in the value of production	thousand Euros	158 271	6 975 260
Change in the volume of production	tonnes	99 524	46 194
Change in unwanted catches (%)	%	-275	-61
Change in unwanted catches (tonnes)	tonnes	-26 168	2 906
Employment created (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	FTE	4 639	779
Employment maintained (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	FTE	19 139	8 251
UP2			
Aquaculture farms providing environmental services	number	1 307	1 337
Change in net profit	thousand Euros	204 659	297 667
Change in the volume of aquaculture production certified under voluntary sustainability schemes	tonnes	6 445	1 295
Change in the volume of production organic aquaculture	tonnes	12 100	7 031
Change in the volume of production recirculation system	tonnes	19 255	3 360
Change in the value of aquaculture production	thousand Euros	1 618 934	776 252
Change in the volume of aquaculture production	tonnes	555 423	198 118
Employment created	FTE	3 054	404
Employment maintained	FTE	13 939	2 262
UP3			
Increase in the percentage of fulfilment of data calls	%	718	219
Landings that have been the subject to physical control	%	343	61
Number of serious infringements detected	number	7 502	9 164
UP4			
Businesses created	number	763	318
Employment created (FTE)	FTE	2 939	1 783
Employment maintained (FTE)	FTE	8 588	8 472
UP5			
Change in the value of first sales in non-POs	thousand Euros	291 991	1 445 519

Change in the value of first sales in POs	thousand Euros	609 320	5 726 710
Change in the volume of first sales in non-POs	tonnes	138 600	5 528 744
Change in the volume of first sales in POs	tonnes	138 993	35 680 004
UP6			
Change in the coverage of Natura 2000 areas designated under the Birds and Habitats Directives	km ²	25 600	139
Change in the coverage of other spatial protection measures under Art. 13.4 of the Directive 2008/56/EC	km ²	146 575	1 536
Increase in the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain	%	606	576

Source: AIR 2019 reports.

Annex 9 EMFF specific result indicators (AIR data)

MS/UP/Specific RI	Specific RI (working translation)	Measurement unit	RI target value	RI cumulative value
AT				
UP2				
Anlagen – Becken und Fließkanäle	Facilities – basins and flow channels	m ³	430 000	30 883
Anlagen – Gehege und Kreislaufanlagen	Facilities – Enclosures and Recirculation	m ²	7 000	3 907
Anlagen – Teiche	Facilities – ponds	hectares	1 900	14
Beschäftigung in Aquakultur	Employment in aquaculture	FTE	240	243
Projekte	Projects	number	10	2
UP3				
Anzahl der wissenschaftlichen Publikationen zum Thema Fischerei/Aquakultur	Number of scientific publications on fisheries / aquaculture	number	144	7
Festgestellte schwerwiegende Verstöße im Aquakulturbereich auf Basis der Analytik hinsichtlich Rückverfolgbarkeit	Substantial serious aquaculture violations based on analytics regarding traceability	number	5	0
UP5				
Beschäftigte in Verarbeitung und Vermarktung	Employees in processing and marketing	FTE	290	41
Pro Kopf Verbrauch	Per capita consumption	kg per capita	8	1
BE				
UP1				
Verandering van het aantal obstakels voor vismigratie in het rivierbekken van Maas en Rijn	Change in the number of obstacles to fish migration in the river basins of Meuse and Rhine	number	-8	-19
CZ				
UP2				
Množství vysazeného úhoře	Quantity of restocked eel	kg	2 000	2 924
Udržení objemu akvakulturní produkce	Maintaining the volume of aquaculture production	tonnes	14 000	19 346
UP3				
Procentní podíl proškolených kontrolorů v oblasti sledovatelnosti produktů v oblasti akvakultury	Percentage of trained inspectors in the field of traceability of aquaculture products	number	20	-
UP5				

MS/UP/Specific RI	Specific RI (working translation)	Measurement unit	RI target value	RI cumulative value
Produkcce zpracovaných ryb	Production of processed fish	tonnes	250	322
DE				
UP5				
Erhaltene Arbeitsplätze	Preserved jobs	FTE	366	468
Geschaffene Arbeitsplätze	Created jobs	FTE	126	10
DK				
UP1				
Mere viden om fiskeriets påvirkning af og samspil med det marine økosystem	More knowledge about fisheries' impact and interaction with the marine ecosystem	number	5	2
Omfang af opnået god økologisk tilstand	Extent of good ecological condition achieved	km	1 700	1 282
Viden om og til fremme af reduktion af uønskede fangster og landingsforpligtelse	Knowledge of and promotion of the reduction of unwanted catches and landing obligation	number	8	1
UP2				
Ændring i mængden af økologisk akvakulturproduktion	Change in the volume of organic aquaculture production	tonnes	3 000	470
Ændring i mængden af produktion fra recirkulerede anlæg	Change in the volume of production from recirculation aquaculture	tonnes	15 000	3 691
UP5				
Ændring i mængden af akvakulturproduktion, der er certificeret (ASC)	Change in volume of Certified Aquaculture Production (ASC)	tonnes	15 000	-
Bevaret beskæftigelse	Retained employment	FTE	30	296
EE				
UP1				
Innovaatilised tooted, protsessid	Innovative products, processes	number	10	-
Muutus kalapüügi kütusesäästlikkuses	Change in the fuel efficiency of fishing	litres/tonne	-3	-10
Partnerlusvõrgustiku tegevustes osalevad ettevõtjad	Entrepreneurs participating in the activities of the Partnership Network	number	399	384

MS/UP/Specific RI	Specific RI (working translation)	Measurement unit	RI target value	RI cumulative value
Selektiivsed (sh hülgekindlad) püügivahendid	Selective gear (including seals)	number	250	411
Taastatud kudealad (sh kunstkoelmud)	Restoration of spawning grounds (including artificial spawning grounds)	number	26	7
UP2				
Innovaatilised tooted, protsessid	Innovative products, processes	number	10	–
UP5				
Lisandväärtus töötaja kohta	Value added per employee	%	10	58
ES				
UP1				
Asistentes a actividades de formación	Attendees of training activities	number	7 240	27
Buques pesqueros afectados	Fishing vessels affected	number	42	56
Creación de nuevas Redes y Asociaciones	Creation of new Networks and Associations		25	2
Pescadores afectados	Fishermen affected	number	41 209	42 080
Pescadores afectados por sustitución de motor en buques menores de 12 metros	Fishermen affected by engine replacement in vessels smaller than 12 metres	number	60	8
Pescadores que se benefician de la operación	Fishermen who benefit from the operation	number	2 456	2 225
Pesquerías analizadas	Fisheries analysed	number	11	11
Variación del valor de la producción	Variation in the value of production	thousand Euros	2 500	0
Variación en % de los buques en desequilibrio	Variation in% of vessels in imbalance	%	-14.4	-66.4
UP4				
Población total abarcada por el GALP	Total population covered by the FLAG	number	2 710 845	2 710 845
Proyectos de diversificación de las actividades económicas en la zona	Diversification projects of economic activities in the area	number	300	126
UP5				
Empresas beneficiadas	Benefited companies	number	250	173
Empresas y otras entidades que se benefician de la operación	Companies and other entities that benefit from the operation	number	20 244	32 637

MS/UP/Specific RI	Specific RI (working translation)	Measurement unit	RI target value	RI cumulative value
Proyectos subvencionados	Subsidised projects	number	526	262
Volumen de la producción compensada	Production volume compensated	tonnes	265 671	85 311.29
UP6				
Número de Km ² cartografiados de superficie marina	Number of km ² mapped of sea surface	km ²	125 000	29 585
HR				
UP6				
Uspostavljen sustav praćenja unosa energije u morski okoliš	A system for monitoring energy input into the marine environment has been put in place	number	1	–
HU				
UP1				
Area of the sites restored under the MAHOP		hectares	1 000	175
Number of sites restored under the MAHOP		number	15	10
UP2				
Aquaculture farms providing environmental services		hectares	17 524	15 487
Area of fish farms providing environmental services		hectares	1 600	155
Number of sites restored under the MAHOP		number	15	10
Area of the sites restored under the MAHOP		hectares	1 000	176
Employment		FTE	1	1.63
Production value of intensive aquaculture systems		thousand Euros	2 152	855
Production volume of intensive aquaculture system		thousand Euros	795	626
UP5				
Annual value of turnover of EU-marketed production		thousand Euros	26 600	26 894
Value of first sales of POs		thousand Euros	415	381
Volume of first sales of POs		tonnes	70	185

MS/UP/Specific RI	Specific RI (working translation)	Measurement unit	RI target value	RI cumulative value
Volume of processed fish of domestic origin		tonnes	80	1 211
Increasing of fish consumption		kg per capita	2	–
LT				
UP1				
Investicinē žvejybos Baltijos jūroje graža (ROI)	Investment return on fishing in the Baltic Sea (ROI)	%	11	-
Kuro sunaudojimo (litrai/ iškrautam kg) efektyvumo padidėjimas	Increase in fuel efficiency (litres / kg)	litres/kg	5	-
Nerštamųjų ir migruojančių rūšių migracijos kelių atkūrimas	Restoration of spawning grounds and migratory species migration routes	number	5	-
UP2				
Change in net profits		thousand Euros	100	–
LV				
UP1				
Izstrādātas inovācijas	Developed innovations	number	10	2
Ostu skaits, kurās attīstīta infrastruktūra	Number of ports with developed infrastructure	number	7	8
Zušu krājumu pārvaldības pasākumu īstenošana atbilstoši paredzētajam Zivju resursu mākslīgās atražošanas plānā 2017.–2020. gadam	Implementation of eel management measures as foreseen in the Artificial Fishery Recovery Plan 2017-2020 year	number (in millions)	2.40	2.40
UP2				
Izstrādātas inovācijas	Developed innovations	number	7	-
Izveidoti konsultāciju pakalpojumi	Established consulting services	number	7	2
UP5				
Zvejas un akvakultūras produktu apstrādes uzņēmumi, kas veikuši investīcijas	Investments made by fishery and aquaculture processing enterprises	number	35	19
UP6				
Kvalitatīvie raksturlielumi laba jūras vides stāvokļa noteikšanai, kuros uzlabotas zināšanas par jūras vides stāvokli	Qualitative characteristics for good environmental status, with improved knowledge of the marine environment	number	11	–

MS/UP/Specific RI	Specific RI (working translation)	Measurement unit	RI target value	RI cumulative value
MT				
UP5				
Increase in the estimated per capita fish consumption		kg per capita	1	258
UP6				
Comprehensive and integrated database on the marine environment		number	1	1
PL				
UP1				
Ilość użytego materiału zarybieniowego	Amount of stocking material used	number (in millions)	7	-
Number of protected areas NATURA 2000 covered by operations		number	17	7
Number of vessels having purchased the gear referred to in Article 38(1)(a-c)		number	200	105
Number of vessels having purchased the gear referred to in Article 38(1)(d)		number	20	0
Odsetek wyłowionych sieci-widm	Percentage of ghost nets caught	%	20	26
Zmiana odsetka podmiotów, która skorzysta z projektów wymiany doświadczeń	Change in the percentage of entities that will benefit from experience exchange projects	%	14	3
Zmiana odsetka portów i przystani, w których zapewniono możliwość odbioru niechcianych połowów	Change in the percentage of ports and harbors where unwanted catches are provided	%	10	15
Zmiana w % niezrównoważonych flot	Change in% of unbalanced fleets	%	-31	-
Zmiana zasięgu obszarów o ulepszonym zarządzaniu	Changing the scope of areas with improved management	km ²	7 361	-
UP2				
Change in net profits		thousand Euros	1 606	-
Change in the value of production		thousand Euros	16 500	23
Number of trained people		number	2 400	-

MS/UP/Specific RI	Specific RI (working translation)	Measurement unit	RI target value	RI cumulative value
Reduction of energy consumption in aquaculture facilities incl. moving towards renewable energy		%	5	-
Zmiana odsetka podmiotów wdrażających innowacje	Change in the percentage of entities implementing innovations	%	100	-
UP5				
Zmiana w zysku netto	Change in net profit	thousand Euros	1 856	-
UP6 Zmiana zasięgu obszarów o ulepszonym zarządzaniu	Changing the scope of areas with improved management	km ²	3 060	-
PT				
UP1				
Evolução nop respeitante à eficiência de utilização de combustível na captura de peixe	Change in the fuel efficiency of fish capture	litres of fuel/euros of captures	-25	-5 502
SE				
UP2				
Förändrad produktionsvolym inom recirkulerande vattenbrukssystem genom startstöd	Changed production volume within recirculating aquaculture systems through start-up support	tonnes	50	-
SI				
UP1				
Ohranjeno število plovil privezanih v ribiških pristaniščih	Number of vessels moored in fishing ports	number	10	-
Povečano število plovil privezanih v ribiških pristaniščih	Increased number of vessels moored in fishing ports	number	3	-
Raven zavržkov	Discard level	%	5	-
Število ribičev vključenih v operacijo	Number of fishers involved in the operation	number	10	-
UP2				
Sprememba obsega ekološke proizvodnje akvakulture	Changing the volume of organic aquaculture production	tonnes	10	-
UP6				

MS/UP/Specific RI	Specific RI (working translation)	Measurement unit	RI target value	RI cumulative value
Sprememba v pokritosti z isboljšanim statusom upravljanja/ohranjanja	Change in coverage with improved management / conservation status	km ²	0.5	0.5
SK				
UP2				
Počet rybochovných zariadení využívaných na hospodársky chov rýb	Number of fish farms used for fish farming	number	10	1
Počet udržaných pracovných miest na plný úväzok	Number of full-time jobs maintained	FTE	50	-
Zmena v počte rybníkov využívaných na hospodársky chov rýb	Change in the number of fish ponds used for fish farming	number	8	-
Zmena v počte rybochovných zariadení využívaných na hospodársky chov rýb	Change in the number of fish farms used for fish farming	number	50	-
Hodnota produkcie v spracovaní produktov rybolovu a akvakultúry	Value of production in the processing of fishery and aquaculture products	thousand Euros	200	-
Objem produkcie v spracovaní produktov rybolovu a akvakultúry	Production volume in the processing of fishery and aquaculture products	tonnes	50	-
Zmena v spotrebe rýb a rybích produktov na obyvateľa	Change in per capita consumption of fish and fish products	kg per capita	1	-

Source: AIR 2019 reports.