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## List of acronyms

AIR	Annual Implementation Report
AIS	Automatic Identification System
ASM	Annual Stakeholder Meeting
CCI	Code Commun d'Identification (reference number of each programme, attributed by the Commission)
CFR	Community Fleet Register or Community Fleet Register number (vessel number) <sup>1</sup>
CISE	Common Information Sharing Environment
CMES	Common Monitoring and Evaluation System
CMO	Common Organisation of Markets (in fishery and aquaculture products)
COM	European Commission
CPR	Common Provisions Regulation
DG MARE	Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
EMFF	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund 2014-2020
EMFAF	European Maritime, Fisheries, and Aquaculture Fund 2021-2027
EMODnet	European Marine Observation and Data Network
ERS	Electronic Reporting System
ETP	Endangered Threatened and Protected
EU	European Union
FFR	Fishing Fleet Register or Fishing Fleet Register number (vessel number)
FLAG	Fisheries Local Action Group
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Undeclared fishing
LDS	Local Development Strategy
LO	Landing Obligation
MA	Managing Authority
MEF	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
MS	Member State
OI	Output Indicator
PO	Producer Organisation
PMP	Production and Marketing Plan
REM	Remote Electronic Monitoring
RI	Result Indicator
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
SFC	Shared Fund Management Common System
SSCF	Small Scale Coastal Fisheries
STECF	Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities und Threats
TA	Technical Assistance
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UP	Union Priority
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System

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<sup>1</sup> Obsolete term as of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/ 218 on the Union fishing fleet register.

# **1 Introduction**

## **1.1 Background**

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF Regulation), a common monitoring and evaluation system (CMES) for the operations co-financed by the EMFF under shared management was required to be established with the intention of measuring the performance and the achievements of the EMFF.

DG MARE assessed the implementation of the CMES and reported to the Council and the Parliament according to EMFF regulation 508/2014, Article 107(4). The so-called FAME CMES report appeared in September 2017 and summarised lessons learnt. A revised report is due in 2021.

In December 2020, there was a political agreement on both the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) and the EMFAF. Both regulations are expected to enter into force in the spring of 2021. They contain only general provisions related to the monitoring and evaluation framework (MEF). The MEF 2021-2027 details need to be formulated in subsequent implementing acts.

DG MARE and FAME SU developed a concept for the MEF 2021-2027 based on the lessons learnt from the current CMES since 2015 and the aforementioned report from 2017. This concept was presented to the Member States (MSs) and discussed with the EMFF Managing Authorities (MAs) during the FAME Annual Stakeholder Meeting (ASM) in September 2018. Updates were provided in the form of MEF fiches in the course of EMFF expert group meetings in 2019. This process culminates in the present paper.

## **1.2 Purpose and target group**

The objectives of the working paper on the MEF 2021-2027 are to:

- summarise the lessons learnt from the CMES 2014-2020;
- create a common reference document for all MEF 2021-2027 elements (e.g. common result indicators, Infosys<sup>2</sup>, etc.);
- provide a basis for the drafting of EMFAF implementing acts in relation to the monitoring, evaluation and reporting provisions of the CPR and the EMFAF regulation.
- assist MAs to prepare their EMFAF programmes for 2021-2027.

The target groups are DG MARE and MA officers, evaluators and other interested experts.

## **1.3 Structure of the document**

After this introductory chapter, the working paper is divided into three main chapters. Chapter 2 provides a background and overview of the MEF 2021-2027, including the legal and regulatory basis for the MEF, its overall purpose, an outline of its main elements, and the

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<sup>2</sup> Monitoring system under EMFF and EMFAF.

key deliverables and timeframe for its fulfilment. Chapter 3 describes in full detail all of the main elements of the MEF. Chapter 4 includes annexes of the most up-to-date lists of all the concrete items which form the basis of these MEF elements and are required knowledge for programme preparation.

**Note:** the present version of the working paper and all references to draft regulation articles are provisional; the working paper will be updated to reflect the MEF elements as they are defined according to the CPR/EMFAF Regulations upon their entry into force, which is expected in the spring of 2021.

The approach and methodologies proposed here do not constitute legal interpretation and are not binding. They are considered to be an exchange among technical experts.

#### **1.4 Acknowledgments**

FAME would like to thank all DG MARE officers and Member States' Managing Authorities experts and officials for their active contribution to this paper through a long series of meetings and workshops since 2018.

In particular, we acknowledge the hard work and dedication of Gabriela IGLOI, Vincent GUERRE, and Eoin MAC-AOIDH from DG MARE Unit D3 in the completion of this paper. Without their continued support and guidance, this working paper would not have been possible, and for that FAME is extremely grateful.

## 2 MEF 2021-2027

### 2.1 Legal basis

The MEF 2021-2027 described herein is based primarily on two documents<sup>3</sup>; the present paper combines them in a coherent structure:

- the December 2020 provisional agreement on the CPR 2021-2027, and
- the December 2020 provisional agreement on the EMFAF 2021-2027 regulation.

The fundamental principles of the MEF 2021-2027 are outlined in the CPR. It includes, in particular, a performance framework, a reporting on cumulative data on operations and a system of types of intervention. This framework common to all the funds is complemented with EMFAF-specific elements, i.e. reporting of operation-level data, specific EMFAF indicators and specific EMFAF types of intervention defined in the EMFAF regulation.

### 2.2 Purpose of MEF

The purpose of the MEF is to provide a standardised, structured system for the accurate, comparable, and systematic monitoring and evaluation of the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of EMFAF programmes. This requires a clearly defined system of data collection and reporting, and continued cooperation between COM and other relevant stakeholders.

An effective **monitoring and evaluation** system is necessary to assess to what extent MSs' programmes achieve their desired objectives, and to provide insight into what can be improved in the future.

#### Box 1: Monitoring and evaluation

**Monitoring and evaluation** can be defined as two separate but closely related activities.

**Monitoring** is defined as “a continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds.”

**Evaluation** is defined as “the systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project, programme, or policy, its design, implementation and results.”

*Source: OECD Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2010*

### 2.3 MEF elements and their position in the EMFAF framework

The MEF 2021-2027 consists of a number of key elements. The table below gives an overview of these elements, their source and date of appearance in the legislative framework, with short comments for contextualisation. They are discussed in detail in Chapter 3.

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<sup>3</sup> Both regulations have reached political agreement and are expected to be finalised soon and enter into force in the spring of 2021.; as soon as they are published in the Official Journal of the European Union this chapter will be updated.

**Table 1: Overview MEF 2021-2027 elements (provisional, January 2021)**

No	MEF element	Legal base	Date	Comments
1	Intervention logic	Based on final CPR and EMFAF and implementing acts	Final version expected spring 2021	The legal framework does not contain an exact description of an “intervention logic”. Annex II of the EMFAF regulation contains however an overview of the programming logic described in Article 17(2) of the new CPR. Here the terms describe the intervention strategy of the MS, and the linkages of MEF elements.
2	Policy objectives	Article 4 of CPR; EMFAF Annex II	January 2021; 14 June 2019	The CPR contains five policy objectives in Article 4; only two are relevant to EMFAF (b and e). The links between the policy objectives of the CPR and the EMFAF priorities are outlined in Annex II of the EMFAF.
3	EMFAF Priorities	EMFAF Article 4 and Annex II	14 June 2019	The EMFAF contains 4 fund-specific priorities in Article 4. The links between the EMFAF priorities and the policy objectives of the CPR are outlined in Annex II of the EMFAF.
4	SWOT	EMFAF Article 9.3.a.	14 June 2019	Discussed in FAME Peer Review Session 1 on 15 October, 2020
5	Needs	EMFAF Article 9.3.a.	14 June 2019	Presented during FAME Peer Review Session 1 on 15 October, 2020
6	Specific objectives	EMFAF Title II Ch. II-V and Annex II	14 June 2019	Replaced “Areas of Support” listed in the initial EMFAF proposal (June 2018)
7	Types of actions	CPR Article 17.3.d.i.	January 2021	Presented during FAME Peer Review Session 2 on 29 October, 2020, not pre-defined in the regulation



No	MEF element	Legal base	Date	Comments
8	Types of interventions	CPR Art. 37.2.a; EMFAF Annex IV; COM Working Paper WK 5246/2020 REV 2	29 May, 2018  15 October, 2020	Presented during FAME Peer Review Session 3 on 12 November, 2020
9	Common indicators	CPR Article 17.4.e.; EMFAF Annex I; COM Working Paper WK 10216/2019 REV 1, Annex 1	29 May 2018  30 September 2019	Presented during FAME Peer Review Session 2 on 29 October, 2020
10	Types of operations	FAME, future	14 June 2019	Presented during FAME Peer Review Session 3 on 12 November, 2020
11	Infosys Reporting	EMFAF Article 37; CPR Article 37	14 June 2019	Presented during FAME Peer Review Session 4 on 26 November, 2020
12	Annual Performance Review	CPR Article 36	January 2021	
13	CPR Article 37 Reporting	EMFAF proposal Interinstitutional File: 2018/0210(COD), Annex II	14 June 2019	Presented during FAME Peer Review Session 4 on 26 November, 2020
14	Evaluation Plan and Reporting Activities	COM(2018) 375 final 2018/0196(COD), Article 39.6	29 May, 2018	

Source: FAME, 2020

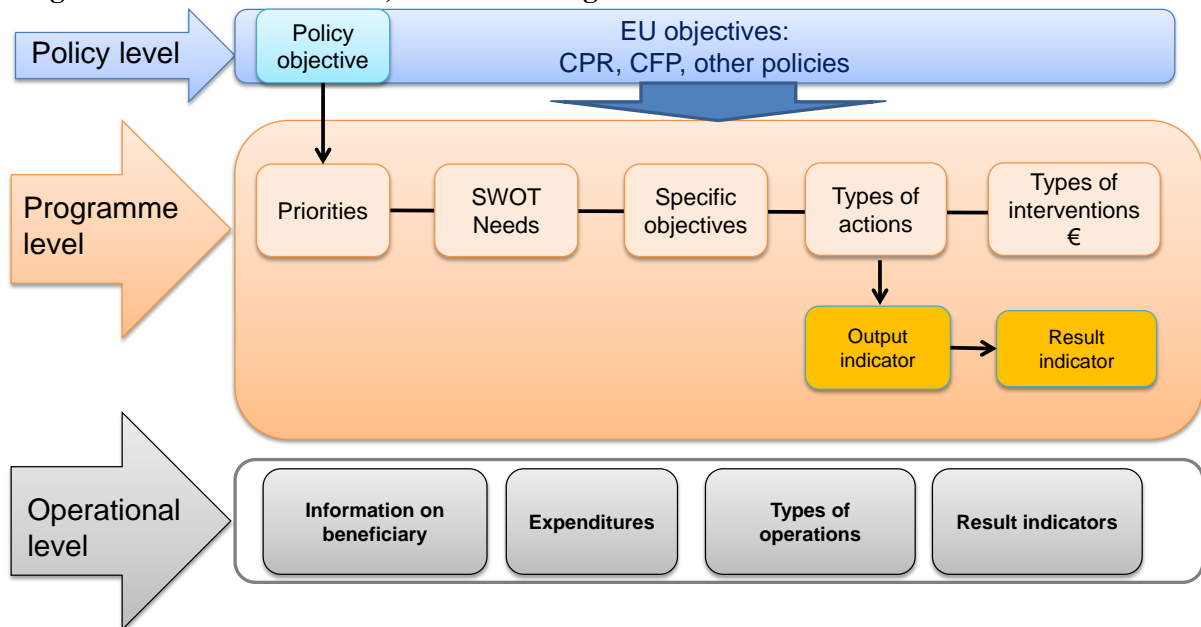
### 3 Elements of the MEF

#### 3.1 Intervention logic

A key element of the MEF is a clear intervention logic, which outlines the reasoning behind EMFAF intervention into MS’s fishery and aquaculture activities. The intervention logic will describe the needs of the MS in question, as well as how and why the EMFAF will be used to address these needs. The intervention logic should follow a clear and coherent structure, with a standardised style and format of reporting between MSs to ensure consistency and coherence. It builds on the following key principles:

- The EMFAF is structured along four priorities;
- Each priority is broken down in specific objectives (see Annex section 4.1);
- For each specific objective:
  - types of actions will be defined
  - main target groups will be defined
  - types of interventions will be selected
  - target values and milestones for output indicators will be set
  - a minimum of one common result indicator will be selected, and target values will be set.

**Figure 1: EMFAF 2021-2027, intervention logic**



Source: FAME 2020

### 3.2 Policy objectives

According to Article 4 of the provisional CPR agreement from December 2020, the EMFAF shall support the following overarching policy objectives of the European Union:

- a) **a more competitive** and smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation and **regional ICT connectivity**;
- b) a greener, low-carbon **transitioning towards a net zero carbon economy and resilient** Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate **change mitigation and** adaptation and risk prevention and management, **and sustainable urban mobility**;
- c) a more connected Europe by **enhancing mobility**;
- d) a more social **and inclusive** Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights;
- e) a Europe closer to citizens by **fostering the sustainable and integrated development of all types of territories**.

EMFAF priorities (see below) link to two of these policy objectives: EMFAF priorities 1, 2, 4 link to policy objective (b), and EMFAF priority 3 links to policy objective (e).

### 3.3 EMFAF priorities

Priorities are broad thematic or sectoral categories. There are four priorities, based on the provisional EMFAF agreement from December 2020:

1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources;
2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, contributing to food security in the union;
3. Enabling a sustainable blue economy in coastal, island and inland areas, and fostering the development of fishing and aquaculture communities
4. Strengthening international ocean governance and enabling safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

MSs select the priorities they wish to support in their EMFAF programme and then proceed with a SWOT analysis.

### 3.4 SWOT

A SWOT analysis is a strategic comprehensive planning technique used to **identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats** related to a region or a sector.

The **SWOT** analysis is included in Table 1A of the EMFAF programme. The SWOT is performed separately for each of the selected EMFAF priorities. It serves as a starting point to identify the overall **needs** to be addressed by the MSs, and the subsequent actions to be undertaken using EMFAF support:

- **Strengths** are *positive* characteristics inherent to the region or the sector, which can be beneficial to them as a whole.

- **Weaknesses** are *negative* characteristics inherent to the region or the sector, which could be detrimental to them as a whole.
- **Opportunities** are *positive elements outside the control of the region or sector*, which nevertheless affect them and can be utilised to generate positive outcomes.
- **Threats** are *negative elements outside the control of the region or sector*, which could be detrimental to them.

The SWOT analysis helps determine the needs of the sector and helps to select priorities and specific objectives.

### 3.5 Needs

The needs of a MS are determined on the basis of the SWOT analysis, and are general descriptions of what the MS needs to do/support in the coming programming period to improve its fisheries and aquaculture sector. Examples of needs include:

- “Need for economic recovery of local fishermen”;
- “Need to reduce the fleet”;
- “Need for the development of knowledge exchange and availability of skilled labour”.

Needs are a pivotal part in the intervention logic, because proposed actions are meant to respond to those needs.

### 3.6 EMFAF specific objectives

Specific objectives result from breaking down the priorities into smaller, more focused segments.

Specific objectives are set in the EMFAF regulation. Priority 1 has six specific objectives, priority 2 has two, and priorities 3 and 4 have only one specific objective each.

MSs select specific objectives based on the SWOT and needs analysis.

For each selected specific objective, MSs will define or select:

- types of actions (narrative of intervention);
- common result indicators (based on a predefined set) and their respective baselines and targets;
- types of interventions (based on a predefined set) and indicative allocation of funds thereto;
- financial allocation and EU co-financing rate.

A full list of the EMFAF specific objectives is provided in Annex 4.1.

### 3.7 Types of actions

Types of actions are new to the EMFAF 2021-2027. These are broadly-defined planned actions to address the needs defined through the SWOT. MAs need to define types of actions

according to their needs, separately for each specific objective, following the logic of the programme. Types of actions are not selected from a predefined list<sup>4</sup>.

The definition of types of actions helps in selecting types of interventions and common result indicators.

### 3.8 Types of interventions

Types of interventions are predefined thematic categories related to policy issues (for example combating climate change). They are used to indicatively allocate funds along those policy issues at the programming stage. They are the main thematic blocks MAs should use when communicating about the funds on their websites. They are also used to monitor climate and environment expenditure and for reporting on funding allocated. Each type of intervention has predefined climate and environment coefficients, which the Commission will apply to the amounts reported by the MSs to track climate change and environmental expenditure.

The provisional EMFAF agreement from December 2020 includes 16 types of interventions, of which three are CLLD-specific and one is TA-specific. They are listed in Annex IV of the EMFAF Regulation.

MSs select under each specific objective the most appropriate types of interventions in accordance with the defined types of actions, and indicatively allocate funds to each of them.

MSs can freely choose as many types of interventions per specific objective as they see fit; no formal restriction applies. MS however must choose at least one type of intervention per specific objective in their programme.

During the programme implementation, the MA must choose the most appropriate type of intervention for each selected operation (see also chapter 3.10). One operation can be linked only to one single type of intervention. This is necessary for reporting of aggregated data for each operation under CPR Article 37.

A full list of the EMFAF types of interventions is provided in Annex 0.

### 3.9 Set of common indicators

A crucial component of an effective monitoring and evaluation system is a set of indicators that can be used to monitor results and outputs and evaluate the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of interventions.

MEF 2021-2027 has three types of **common indicators: output indicators, result and core performance indicators.**

**N.B.** Core performance indicators for EMFAF are to be used by the Commission in compliance with its reporting requirement pursuant to Article 41(3)(h)(iii) of Regulation (EU) No 2018/1046 (Financial Regulation). They are derived from the common result indicators and Infosys. Please note that they are not further discussed in this working paper.

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<sup>4</sup> Additionally, actions listed in the “Commission Staff Working Document (SWD) setting out a regional sea basin perspective to guide the EMFF programming” can act as source of inspiration.

### 3.9.1 Common output indicators

Output indicators aim to measure output produced with EMFAF support. The EMFAF has only one type of output indicator: “number of operations”.

MAs define the target value for the number of operations for each specific objective in the EMFAF programme. That is the sum of all operations to be implemented for that specific objective.

EMFAF output indicators demonstrate their full explanatory potential in combination with Infosys (see chapter 3.11).

### 3.9.2 Common result indicators

Common result indicators are a predefined set of indicators, along specific thematic categories, included in Annex 1 of the EMFAF regulation. They aim to demonstrate the gross effect of the EMFAF programme, and are common to all MSs.

It is assumed that the set of common result indicators covers the entire scope of what the MSs might fund under the EMFAF. Programme-specific result indicators defined by the MS themselves are in principle possible, and MAs may use them, but they should not include them in their programme nor report on them to the COM.

A full list of common result indicators is provided in Annex 4.3.

They are used in **three phases, during:**

- **programming,**
- **implementation,**
- **evaluation.**

#### ***Common result indicators during programming***

MAs select under each specific objective the most appropriate common result indicator(s) to reflect their strategy and the outcome expected. MAs must select at least one common result indicator for each specific objective, but may select more.

The rule is: “**As few as possible, as many as necessary**”.

Selected common result indicators need not cover every possible aspect of the envisaged actions, but cover the most important effects.

MAs define the **baseline and the target value** for each selected common result indicator for all specific objectives in the EMFAF programme. The baseline is the value of the indicator at the “starting point”, for example, 2021. The specific period in which the baseline is measured depends on the timing of approval of the MS’ programme. The target is the sum of the effects of all operations to be implemented up to the end of the period. Target values only refer to results achieved by EMFAF operations.

Common result indicators have a baseline of zero in the programme. An exception is RI 12 “Effectiveness of the system for “collection, management and use of data”.

**Example:**

A certain MA determines that the programme should address their country's SSCF, which is in decline. As part of their programming strategy, the MA decides to allocate EMFAF funds towards actions relating to SSCF under specific objective 1(a) "Strengthening economically, socially and environmentally sustainable fishing activities".

The total effects of these actions would ultimately be seen in terms of securing employment, *turnover increased*, and *skills enhancement*. Relevant indicators are "jobs maintained", "businesses with higher turnover" and "persons benefitting". However, the political focus and the majority of the funds are linked to employment and economic viability. Thus, the MA decides that the most important indicators to use in the programme and to set targets for are "jobs maintained" and "businesses with higher turnover".

**Common result indicators during implementation**

MAAs report in Infosys for each selected operation the common result indicator(s) selected under the given specific objective of the programme. Should those indicators not be applicable to the specific operation, the MA selects (either at the point of selection or during the first Infosys reporting) another, more fitting, common result indicator.

The rule is: **"no operation without at least one common result indicator; should the common result indicators selected in the programme not be applicable, the operation can use another common result indicator"**.

When the operation is selected, the MS (MA, IB or beneficiary, as per the discretion of the MS) will decide which common result indicator(s) will be chosen for the operation. Then, during implementation, the beneficiary will report three values for each relevant common result indicator:

- a baseline value indicating the situation before the operation (in most cases zero);
- An ex-ante target value, which is the situation expected to be reached because of the operation;
- An ex-post target value, which is the situation actually reached after the operation and because of the operation.

**Example:**

The MA of the example above selects two operations under specific objective 1(a), a *diversification operation* and a *training operation*.

The beneficiary of the diversification operation invests to enable them to take tourists on board their vessel. The jobs of the family members are secured and their turnover rises. The programme indicators "jobs maintained" and "businesses with higher turnover" are both suitable, since they measure the primary effects of the operation.

The beneficiary of the training operation, a vocational training institute, trains young fishers in marketing techniques. In this case the employment and turnover of the beneficiary are irrelevant to the EMFAF, so “*jobs maintained*” and “*businesses with higher turnover*” are declared non-applicable at the operation level. Instead, the beneficiary (i.e. the vocational training institute) selects “*persons benefitting*” as a more suitable indicator for this operation.

In the case that MS desire to make an amendment to their programme, including the *modification* of indicators (for example target values), they may submit a motivated request for an amendment to the COM as per the requirements set out in Article 19 of the CPR. However, amendments relating to the *introduction* of additional indicators for programmes supported by the EMFAF do not require the approval of the commission, as per CPR Art. 19(7).

### **Common result indicators during evaluation**

MAs provide the monitoring data collected during implementation to the evaluators. The task of the evaluators is the systematic and objective assessment of the programme design, implementation and results, comparing – among other things – the targets set in the programme with the results achieved. The evaluation analyses whether or not targets have been achieved, reviews the assumptions made during the programming, and investigates the reasons that led to achievement or non-achievement

The common result indicators offer a valuable quantitative base for the evaluation, although they do not cover all possible aspects to be evaluated. Additional evaluation indicators might be needed.

The EMFAF common result indicators gain explanatory power when combined with Infosys data (among others NUTS location, type of intervention, type of operation etc.). For example, the common result indicator “Innovations enabled” becomes more versatile when combined with the type of operation (“Innovations enabled – marketing”, “Innovations enabled – product”, etc.) and the type of beneficiary.

### **3.10 Types of operations**

Types of operations are precise thematic categories used to label single operations for EMFAF monitoring (Infosys).

They will be set in a future legal supporting act following the final EMFAF regulation.

When an operation is selected for implementation, MSs (MAs, IBs or the beneficiary, as per the discretion of the MS) select the most appropriate “type” for each operation. Only one type is possible per operation; for complex operations the most representative type must be chosen.

A full list is provided in Annex 4.6.





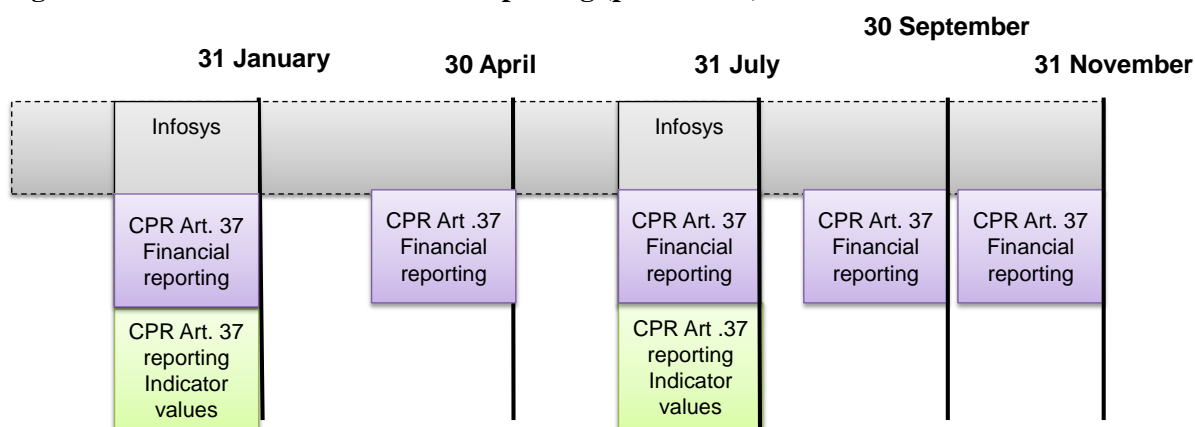
### 3.13 CPR Article 37 reporting

The cumulative data of the EMFAF programme shall be transmitted by the MA electronically via the IT platform SFC. The design of the elements described herein allows for a largely automated processing of the relevant data (for example, aggregation is conducted at the level of the type of intervention chosen for each operation).

Under the MEF 2021-2027 the reporting will have three different levels (see Figure 3):

1. the operations' level, that is the Infosys in the narrow sense similar to the 2014-2020 Infosys (twice a year, 31 January and 31 July)
2. the aggregated indicator values' level based on Infosys with possible corrections (same timing as Infosys)
3. the aggregated financial data (5 times per year, 31 January, 30 April, 31 July, 30 September, 31 October)

**Figure 3: Timeline of CPR Article 37 reporting (provisional)**



Source: FAME 2020

### 3.14 Evaluation plan and evaluation activities (CPR Article 39)

As with the current programming period, each MS will have to draw up an evaluation plan and submit it to their EMFAF monitoring committee no later than one year after the approval of the programme.

The evaluation plan should cover all evaluations foreseen for the programme period.

As for the EMFF 2014-2020, EMFAF evaluations should validate the results achieved, exploring how and why inputs, outputs and results contributed to the achievement of objectives. They should focus on effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value. FAME will provide methodological support for the formation of evaluation plans and related evaluation activities in the 2021-2027 period at a later stage.

MS will have to undertake the following evaluations:

- Evaluation on effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value;
- Impact evaluation to be carried out by 30 June 2029.

These evaluations by MSs will feed the mid-term (by the end of 2024) and retrospective (by the end of 2031) evaluations to be conducted by the COM in the same framework. Article 39(3) states that MS shall entrust the evaluations to “...internal or external experts who are functionally independent.”

The main simplification in 2021-2027 is that an ex-ante evaluation (as required in 2014-2020) would no longer be required. The necessary information should be captured in the SWOT analysis and identification of needs in the programme.

## 4 Annexes

### 4.1 EMFAF Specific objectives<sup>5</sup>

Priorities	Specific objectives	Specific conditions
Priority 1: Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources	<p>(a) Strengthening economically, socially and environmentally sustainable fishing activities.</p> <p>(b) Increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through the replacement or modernisation of engines of fishing vessels.</p> <p>(c) Promoting the adjustment of fishing capacity to fishing opportunities in cases of permanent cessation and contributing to a fair standard of living in cases of temporary cessation of fishing activities.</p> <p>(d) Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making.</p> <p>(e) Promoting a level playing field for fishing and aquaculture products from the outermost regions.</p> <p>(f) Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<p>Article 15 Transferring or reflagging of fishing vessels</p> <p>Article 16 First acquisition of a fishing vessel</p> <p>Article 16a Replacement or modernisation of a main or ancillary engine</p> <p>Article 16b Increase of the gross tonnage of a fishing vessel to improve safety, working conditions or energy efficiency</p> <p>Article 17 Permanent cessation</p> <p>Article 18 Temporary cessation</p> <p>Article 19 Control and enforcement</p> <p>Article 20 Collection, management and use of biological, environmental, technical and socioeconomic data in the fisheries sector</p> <p>Article 21 Promoting a level-playing field for fishery and aquaculture products from the outermost regions</p> <p>Article 22 Protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems</p>
Priority 2: Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, contributing to food security in the union	<p>(a) Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production while ensuring that the activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term .</p>	<p>Article 23 Aquaculture</p> <p>Article 25 Processing of fishery and aquaculture products</p>

<sup>5</sup> Interinstitutional File: 2018/0210(COD) – Council of the European Union – 10297/19 – Brussels, 14 June 2019.

<b>Priorities</b>	<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Specific conditions</b>
	(b) Promoting marketing, quality and value added of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of these products.	
Priority 3: Enabling a sustainable blue economy in coastal, island and inland areas, and fostering the development of fishing and aquaculture communities	Enabling a sustainable blue economy in coastal, island and inland areas, and to fostering the sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture communities	Article 26 Community-led local development
Priority 4: Strengthening international ocean governance and enabling safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans	Strengthening sustainable sea and ocean management through the promotion of marine knowledge, maritime surveillance and/or coastguard cooperation.	Article 27b Marine knowledge Article 28 Maritime surveillance Article 29 Coastguard cooperation

## 4.2 Types of interventions

Nr.	Type of Intervention	Climate Coefficient	Env. Coefficient
01.	Contributing to Good Environmental Status of fishing and aquaculture operations by reduction of negative impacts, and/or enrichment of biodiversity	100%	100%
02.	Promoting conditions for economically viable, competitive and attractive fishing, aquaculture and processing sectors	40%	40%
03.	Contributing to climate neutrality	100%	100%
04.	Temporary cessation of fishing activities	100%	100%
05.	Permanent cessation of fishing activities	100%	100%
06.	Contributing to Good Environmental Status through Implementing and monitoring marine protected areas including Natura 2000	100%	100%
07.	Compensation for unexpected environmental, climatic or public health events	0%	0%
08.	Compensation for additional costs in outermost regions	0%	0%
09.	Animal health and welfare	40%	40%
10.	Control and enforcement	40%	40%
11.	Data collection, analysis and promotion of marine knowledge	100%	100%
12.	Maritime surveillance and security	0%	0%
<b>Community Led Local Development (CLLD)</b>			
13.	CLLD preparation actions	0%	0%
14.	CLLD implementation of strategy	40%	40%
15.	CLLD running costs and animation	0%	0%
<b>Technical Assistance (TA)</b>			
16.	Technical Assistance	0%	0%

### 4.3 Common result indicators

#### 4.3.1 Common result indicators, overview<sup>6</sup>

No	Common result indicator	Unit	Comment	Baseline in programme	Baseline of the single operation	Target in programme	Target of the single operation
1	New production capacity	Tonnes/annum	Applicable to all sectors	Zero	Production capacity before the operation	Sum of difference between Target and Baseline of each single operation	Production capacity AFTER the operation
2	Aquaculture production maintained	Tonnes/annum	Applicable mainly to aquaculture	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Production maintained with the EMFAF support
3	Businesses created	Number of entities	An operation can create several businesses.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Businesses created with the EMFAF support
4	Businesses with higher turnover	Number of entities	An operation can lead to more businesses with higher turnover.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Businesses with higher turnover with the EMFAF support

<sup>6</sup> Several common result indicators are also core performance indicators: these are RI 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 18.1, 18.2, 19, and 22. A full list of the core performance indicators is provided along with the result indicators in EMFAF Annex 1. This working paper does not go into detail on the full list of core performance indicators.

No	Common result indicator	Unit	Comment	Baseline in programme	Baseline of the single operation	Target in programme	Target of the single operation
5.1	Capacity of vessels withdrawn	GT	For permanent cessation, programmes must use both sub-indicators 5.1 and 5.2 combined. Temporary cessation should use “persons benefitting” and provide “FFR number”	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Capacity (GT) of the vessel withdrawn
5.2		kW	As above	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Capacity (kW) of the vessel withdrawn
6	Jobs created	Number of persons	Half persons are possible (FTE approximation)	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Jobs created with the EMFAF support
7	Jobs maintained	Number of persons	As above	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Jobs maintained with the EMFAF support



No	Common result indicator	Unit	Comment	Baseline in programme	Baseline of the single operation	Target in programme	Target of the single operation
8	Persons benefiting	Number of persons	Specifically for this indicator, conservative calculations are paramount. Care should be taken to only report people <i>directly</i> benefitting, so that the number of persons benefitting is not over-reported or exaggerated.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Persons <i>directly</i> benefitting with the EMFAF support
9.1	Area addressed by operations contributing to good environmental status, protecting, conserving, and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems	km <sup>2</sup>	Natura 2000 and other protected habitats and zones.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	km <sup>2</sup> covered with the EMFAF support
9.2		km	Rivers and riparian zones.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Km covered with the EMFAF support

No	Common result indicator	Unit	Comment	Baseline in programme	Baseline of the single operation	Target in programme	Target of the single operation
10	Actions contributing to good environmental status, including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, fish health and welfare	Number of actions	Unlike RI 9.1 and 9.2, this indicator applies to operations without a spatial dimension.  An operation can deliver several actions.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Actions implemented with the EMFAF support
11	Entities increasing social sustainability	Number entities	An operation can concern several entities.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Entities enhanced with the EMFAF support
12	Effectiveness of the system for “collection, management and use of data”	3 = high 2 = medium 1 = low	The quality of the national data collection programme as assessed by STECF, and the improvement achieved.	Status quo (1,2,3)	Status quo (1,2,3)	Average of the values	Status to be achieved or maintained (1,2,3)
13	Cooperation activities between stakeholders	Number of actions	An operation can deliver several cooperation activities.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Cooperation facilitated enhanced with the EMFAF support

No	Common result indicator	Unit	Comment	Baseline in programme	Baseline of the single operation	Target in programme	Target of the single operation
14	Innovations enabled	Number of new products, services, processes, business models or methods	An operation can deliver several innovations of different types and in different sectors.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Innovations enabled with the EMFAF support
15	Control means installed or improved	Number of means	An operation can include several means installed on a single vessel. Beneficiaries need to provide “FFR number”	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Systems installed or improved with the EMFAF support
16	Entities benefiting from promotion and information activities	Number of entities	An operation can concern several entities.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Entities participating with the EMFAF support
17	Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing	Number of entities	An operation can concern several entities.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Entities improved with the EMFAF support
18.1	Energy consumption leading to CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction	litres/hour	Measurement of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction requires further calculation. FAME will provide the methodology.	Zero	Consumption per hour BEFORE the operation	Average of difference between Target and Baseline of each single operation	Consumption per hour AFTER the operation

No	Common result indicator	Unit	Comment	Baseline in programme	Baseline of the single operation	Target in programme	Target of the single operation
18.2		kWh/tonnes	As above	Zero	Energy need per tonne of produce and year BEFORE the operation	Average of difference between Target and Baseline of each single operation	Energy need per tonne of produce and year AFTER the operation
19	Actions to improve governance capacity	Number of actions	An operation can deliver several actions.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Actions facilitated with the EMFAF support
20	Investment induced	EUR	Investment induced as a direct consequence of an operation's enabling actions. Investment can be financed through private or public funds. Investment induced is not the private funds included in the operation itself.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Investments induced through the implementation of a project with EMFAF support
21	Datasets and advice made available	Number	An operation can deliver several datasets and advice pieces.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Datasets and advice made available with EMFAF support

No	Common result indicator	Unit	Comment	Baseline in programme	Baseline of the single operation	Target in programme	Target of the single operation
22	Usage of data and information platforms	Number of page views	Number of views over the course of the operation.	Zero	Zero	Sum of targets of the single operations	Usage of data during the implementation of a project with EMFAF support

#### 4.4 Common result indicators, fiches (December 2020)

<b>RI 1</b>	<b>New production capacity</b>
Indicator name	New production capacity
Measurement unit	Tonnes/annum
Definition	Increase in the maximum potential for production or processing of fish, calculated in product weight per year (aquaculture and processing) respective to customs of the exact product (for example, with or without shell)
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>indicator refers to the potential for additional, new production capacity based on the facility specifications. Actual production prediction is difficult due to market fluctuations.</li> <li>volume intended for sale for human consumption.</li> <li>sector defined in a specific Infosys field.</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	n/a
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme, the indicators should express the sum of the change of production capacity per year through EMFAF support</li> <li>baseline and target different from the indicator at the operation level</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>target values should be defined separately for each specific objective ex-ante</li> <li>target value of zero indicates “no change”, meaning the maintenance of the status quo</li> <li>estimation of target values should be based on beneficiary input and experience from historic values or benchmarks from other operations</li> <li>the target value achievements is the sum of the achievements of all operations</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>volume of production capacity before and after the operation.</li> <li>volume of new production capacity should be reported for the capacity of production units directly involved in the operation. In the case of micro- and very small companies, the volume of new production capacity of the whole company can be reported. In the case of large companies, only the volume of new production capacity of the department/location involved in the operation should be reported.</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>production capacity before the operation</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>production capacity at the time of completion</li> </ul>

<b>RI 1</b>	<b>New production capacity</b>
Example at the operation level	<p>A local oyster farmer decides to grow her business, and uses EMFAF funds to invest in her oyster farming operations in one location out of two where the business is active, hence increasing production capacity.</p> <p>To provide data for RI 1: “New production capacity”, she must report on the potential harvest in tonnes per annum of oysters before the investment in the specific farm area, and the potential harvest in tonnes per annum of oysters after the investment in the farm area.</p>

<b>RI 2</b>	<b>Aquaculture production maintained</b>
Indicator name	Aquaculture production maintained
Measurement unit	Tonnes/annum
Definition	Maintenance of capacity for aquaculture production
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>indicator refers to the potential production capacity maintained based on the facility specifications, not to actual production. Actual production prediction is difficult due to market fluctuations. The attention is on the maintenance of the activity.</li> <li>volume intended for sale for human consumption.</li> <li>sector defined in a specific Infosys field; the indicator can be used for aquaculture and processing</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	n/a
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme the indicators should express the <b>sum of maintained production capacity per year</b> with the support of the EMFAF</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>target values should be defined separately for each specific objective ex-ante</li> <li>target value is the sum of the maintained production capacity</li> <li>estimation of target values should be based on beneficiary input and experience from historic values or benchmarks from other operations</li> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the total results achieved at operational level</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>volume of production capacity maintained after the operation</li> <li>volume of production capacity maintained should be reported for the capacity of production units directly involved in the operation. In the case of micro- and very small companies, the volume of production capacity maintained of the whole company can be reported. In the case of large companies, only the volume of production capacity maintained of the department/location involved in the operation should be reported.</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a

<b>RI 2</b>	<b>Aquaculture production maintained</b>
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maintained production capacity at the time of completion</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	<p>A local carp farmer invests in maintaining the infrastructure of their concrete ponds, implementing a construction project to fortify and upgrade the old and degraded ponds..</p> <p>While the production is not increased, the pond remains operational. To provide data for RI 2: “Aquaculture production maintained” the farmer must report on the potential harvest of carp in tonnes per annum that would have been abandoned, had the pond not been maintained.</p>

<b>RI 3</b>	<b>Businesses created</b>
Indicator name	Businesses created
Measurement unit	Number of entities
Definition	Number of businesses created based on formal registration of these businesses in the appropriate registry of the MS
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all businesses are eligible regardless of size, legal form (sole operator, limited or stock company, other forms) and turnover</li> <li>for businesses requiring extensive approvals or permits before commencing operations, preliminary business registration prior to approval or granting of permits also count as formal registration for this indicator</li> <li>the beneficiary can also be a different entity from the business founder</li> <li>for a professional organisation within the meaning of the CMO regulation, “business created” refers to formally recognised producer organisations, associations thereof and inter-branch organisations</li> <li>for CLLD, “business created” refers to all types of new entities registered in the FLAG area, relevant to the Local Development Strategy (LDS), where creation can plausibly be attributed to an EMFAF intervention; operations do not need to be directly related to the fisheries, aquaculture or maritime sectors.</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>this should include any start-ups or scale-ups receiving support through grants or financial instruments or benefiting from assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme the indicator should provide the number of businesses created with EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>estimation of target values should be based on surveys among beneficiaries, studies, statistics or experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum</li> </ul>



<b>RI 3</b>	<b>Businesses created</b>
	of results achieved at operational level
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of businesses created based on formal documentation</li> <li>number of professional organisations in the meaning of the Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and relevant delegated acts</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of business created at completion or up to a certain number of years <b>after</b> the completion of the operation, depending on the MA rules for data collection (the general rule is: the later, the better)</li> </ul>
Calculation	n/a
Examples at the operation level	<p>A FLAG supports a local fisher to diversify and establish new companies in the area with a series of actions (advisory service, support in the form of feasibility studies, help with business plans, etc.).</p> <p>A number of fishers establish a limited company to serve the local tourism sector with fresh local seafood.</p> <p>The beneficiary registers the company, which is operational before the end of the EMFAF operation, and reports 1 business created.</p>

<b>RI 4</b>	<b>Businesses with higher turnover</b>
Indicator name	Businesses with higher turnover
Measurement unit	Number of entities
Definition	Number of businesses which achieved a higher turnover thanks to EMFAF support
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all businesses are eligible regardless of size, legal form (sole operator, limited or stock company) and turnover</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for direct management, this should include any start-ups or scale-ups receiving support through grants or financial instruments or business assistance</li> <li>for direct management it should not include businesses benefiting from information or data that is publicly available</li> </ul>
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme the indicator should provide the number of businesses with higher turnover thanks to EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>estimation of target values should be based on surveys among beneficiaries, studies, statistics or experience from the</li> </ul>

<b>RI 4</b>	<b>Businesses with higher turnover</b>
	<p>programming period 2014-2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>indication whether their business has a higher turnover</li> <li>if more than one business is involved in the operation, then the sum of all businesses with a higher turnover should be reported.</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value (1 or more)</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of businesses with higher turnover at completion or up to a certain number of years <b>after</b> the completion of the operation, depending on the MA rules for data collection (the general rule is: the later, the better)</li> </ul>
Calculation	n/a
Example at the operation level	An operator invests in infrastructure or introduces a new product with EMFAF support. As a direct consequence she or he can operate more efficiently, increase production and reach new markets. The resulting increased turnover would have been impossible without EMFAF support. The beneficiary can verify the higher turnover by comparing profit and loss accounts before and afterwards, and reports one business with higher turnover.

<b>RI 5.1/5.2</b>	<b>Capacity of vessels withdrawn (GT/kW)</b>
Indicator name	<p>5.1 Capacity of vessels withdrawn in gross tonnes (GT)</p> <p>5.2 Capacity of vessels withdrawn in kilowatt (kW)</p>
Measurement unit	<p>5.1 Gross tonnes (GT)</p> <p>5.2 Kilowatt (kW)</p>
Definition	<p>5.1 Capacity of vessels withdrawn permanently from the fleet in gross tonnes</p> <p>5.2 Capacity of vessels withdrawn permanently from the fleet in kilowatts</p>
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This indicator is specifically for <i>permanent cessation</i>. Infosys should include the FFR number.</li> <li>For temporary cessation operations, MA should rather choose RI 8: “persons benefitting”, and provide the FFR number in Infosys.</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	n/a
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme the indicator should provide the <b>total capacity</b> of vessels withdrawn with EMFAF support</li> <li>programmes need to use both indicators if permanent cessation is</li> </ul>

<b>RI 5.1/5.2</b>	<b>Capacity of vessels withdrawn (GT/kW)</b>
	included in the programme.
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero for R 5.1 and R 5.2</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>estimation of target values should be based on surveys among beneficiaries, studies, statistics or experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 GT of their vessel withdrawn</li> <li>5.2 kW of their vessels withdrawn</li> <li>FFR number</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	This indicator might be used in relation to a Simplified Cost Option <sup>7</sup>
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 GT of their vessels planned to be withdrawn</li> <li>5.2 kW of their vessels planned to be withdrawn</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 GT of their vessels actually withdrawn</li> <li>5.2 kW of their vessels actually withdrawn</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	A fisher scraps his or her vessel, making use of the opportunity offered by the MA following the decision of national authorities to adjust the fleet capacity to the available fishing opportunities. The fisher reports the FFR number of the scrapped vessel and its capacity in GT and kW as per the official registration documentation.

<b>RI 1</b>	<b>Jobs created</b>
Indicator name	Jobs created
Measurement unit	Number of persons
Definition	Employment of staff due to EMFAF investment (employed or self-employed for pay, profit or family gain)
Further clarification	<p>Jobs should be created according to the legal provision of the MS. The value of the RI is based on the report by the beneficiary based on their employment record:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reporting half-persons is possible to approximate the Full Time Equivalent approach; the calculation is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>full-time = 1 person</li> <li>part-time = 0.5 person</li> <li>seasonal or irregular = 0.3 person</li> </ul> </li> <li>In the case of individual fishers, the value is based on their own assessment</li> <li>if no company records are available, fishers should estimate that</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> See also EUROPEAN COMMISSION – Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Unit D.3 (2020): FAME SU: working paper EMFAF simplified cost options, Brussels

RI 1	Jobs created
	<p>the job created is either full- or part-time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the case of companies, the jobs created should be based on company records</li> <li>• people employed temporarily to work on realisation of the operation (e.g. FLAG management, project coordination, researchers) should not be recorded here</li> <li>• in the case of representative organisations such as POs the value is based on their own assessment</li> <li>• jobs are expected to be permanent or – in the case of seasonal jobs – recurring</li> <li>• jobs are considered at the beneficiary level</li> <li>• the indicator does not take account of qualitative factors such as educational level or salary</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	This covers only the beneficiary of the grant, financial instrument or assistance, not those benefiting from data or information services.
Programme level	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the programme the indicator should provide the number of jobs created with EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>• target values are expressed in persons, half persons are possible</li> <li>• estimation of target values could be based on surveys among beneficiaries, studies, statistics or experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>• the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> </ul>
Operation level	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of newly created jobs (persons)</li> <li>• the result indicator value should be as close as possible to the unit or location implementing the operation; if this is not possible, the number of jobs created during the operation should be linked to the whole company</li> <li>• in the case of large companies, it should be linked to the relevant department involved in the operation</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the MA might assist beneficiaries to define the number of persons in case of part time employees</li> </ul>
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	Number of newly created jobs (persons) <b>at completion or up to a certain number of years after completion of the operation</b> , depending on the MA rules for data collection (the general rule is:

<b>RI 1</b>	<b>Jobs created</b>
	the later, the better)
Example at the operation level	An entrepreneurial young fisherwoman decides to start her own business and uses EMFAF funding to develop her own small-scale commercial fishing company. The new company hires a full-time salesperson and a part-time logistics assistant. These jobs would not be there without EMFAF support. The beneficiary reports 1.5 persons with jobs created.

<b>RI 2</b>	<b>Jobs maintained</b>
Indicator name	Jobs maintained
Measurement unit	Number of persons
Definition	Retention of staff due to EMFAF investment (employed or self-employed for pay, profit or family gain)
Further clarification	<p>The indicator includes only jobs that would have been lost without the EMFAF operation.</p> <p>The value of the RI is based on the report by the beneficiary based on their employment record:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reporting half-persons is possible to approximate the Full Time Equivalent approach; the calculation is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ full-time = 1 person</li> <li>○ part-time = 0.5 person</li> <li>○ seasonal or irregular = 0.3 person</li> </ul> </li> <li>• in the case of individual fishers, the value is based on their own assessment</li> <li>• if no company records are available, fishers should estimate that the job created is either full- or part-time</li> <li>• in the case of companies, the jobs created should be based on company records</li> <li>• people employed temporarily to work on realisation of the operation (e.g. FLAG management, project coordination, researchers) should not be recorded here</li> <li>• in the case of representative organisations such as POs the value is based on their own assessment</li> <li>• jobs are expected to be permanent or – in the case of seasonal jobs – recurring</li> <li>• jobs are considered at the beneficiary level</li> <li>• the indicator does not take account of qualitative factors such as educational level or salary</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	For direct management this only covers the beneficiary of grant or financial instrument, not those benefiting from assistance or data access
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the programme the indicator should provide the estimated number of jobs maintained following EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>• target values are expressed in persons</li> </ul>

RI 2	Jobs maintained
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>estimation of target values could be based on surveys of beneficiaries, studies, statistics or experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> </ul>
Operation level	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of jobs maintained (persons)</li> <li>the result indicator value should be as close as possible to the unit or location implementing the operation</li> <li>if this is not possible, the number of jobs maintained during the operation should be linked to the whole company</li> <li>in the case of large companies, it should be linked to the relevant department involved in the operation</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the MA might assist beneficiaries to define the number of persons in case of part time employees</li> </ul>
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of jobs maintained (persons) <b>at the completion of the operation</b></li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	<p>A local aquaculture producer loses market shares due to price competition and inefficient production equipment. EMFAF helps them invest in new processing facilities and thus they are able to produce with increases cost efficiency. None of the employees needs to be laid off.</p> <p>The beneficiary registers the number of employees that would have been fired but were kept in the business with the EMFAF support.</p>

RI 3	Persons benefiting
Indicator name	Persons benefiting
Measurement unit	Number of persons
Definition	Persons directly benefiting from an activity with EMFAF support, for example training, installation of new equipment, provision of improved services, temporary cessation etc.
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>as a general rule, a conservative estimate is recommended – for example, only people actively participating in a training course, not their colleagues not attending, although they benefit indirectly, or only the specific users of a local service, not the municipality as a whole (a few thousand people).</li> <li>in the case of large companies, the number of persons benefiting should be calculated at the level of departments directly involved</li> </ul> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>participants in a training session or a meeting</li> <li>persons acquiring new skills or knowledge</li> <li>fishers benefiting from temporary cessation</li> </ul>

<b>RI 3</b>	<b>Persons benefiting</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of people benefiting from acquisition of safety equipment or improved working conditions on board and on land in the fisheries sector (fishing, aquaculture, processing)</li> <li>number of people benefiting from new or improved local services</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	As for shared management
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme the indicator is the number of persons benefiting thanks to EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>estimation of target values could be based on monitoring data and experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Input from beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of persons directly benefiting from the actions, e.g. receiving training, using safety equipment, participating in a knowledge exchange, benefiting from temporary cessation</li> <li>if it is not possible to estimate the number of persons benefiting directly from the operation, it is also possible to calculate the number of employees of the companies addressed by the beneficiary</li> <li>double counting can easily occur and should be avoided where possible</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> <li>target values estimated ex-ante should be chosen based on realistic assumptions</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of persons benefiting <b>at the completion of</b> the operation</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	<p>A local committee of lobster fishers organises a training course using EMFAF funding to teach the practice of v-notching their local lobster stock. By making a small notch in the tail of each egg-bearing female lobster they encounter, they can quickly identify breeding lobsters and thus protect the stock.</p> <p>For this operation, the organisers of the event would provide the total number of individuals who participated in the event and completed the training.</p>

<b>RI 9.1/9.2</b>	<b>Area addressed by operations contributing to good environmental status, protecting, conserving, and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems</b>
Indicator name	Area addressed by operations contributing to good environmental status, protecting, conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems (km <sup>2</sup> )
	Area addressed by operations contributing to good environmental status, protecting, conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems (km)
Measurement unit	9.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• km<sup>2</sup> of marine protected area (MPA)</li> <li>• km<sup>2</sup> of Natura 2000 area</li> <li>• km<sup>2</sup> of other protected area (e.g. inland water)</li> </ul> 9.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• km of river or river segment</li> </ul>
Definition	Protected area as per its Standard Data Form (for Natura 2000 areas) or, in the case of other MPAs, its designation decree
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the whole protected area is to be counted, regardless of the extent of a specific operation</li> <li>• this includes establishing new areas but also protecting and restoring biodiversity or ecosystems in an area that already has protected status</li> <li>• formal or legal protected status of the area is not required</li> <li>• it is sufficient that an operation is within the designated area and is clearly linked to the conservation management of the area in accordance with the requirements under the Birds 2009/147/EC or Habitats 92/43/EEC directives or the MSFD 2008/56/EC (see also CFP Article 11)</li> <li>• other types of protected areas should be linked to the national ecosystem protection strategies or other relevant strategies</li> <li>• this indicator can be also used for aquaculture providing environmental services when the type of operation is “27 Environmental services” when the farm is inside such a protected area. In that case the beneficiary should only provide the area of the farm within the protected area.</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	n/a
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the programme the indicator is km<sup>2</sup> or km of protected area addressed with EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value in the programme is zero for RI 9.1 and RI 9.2</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>• estimation of target values could be based on experience from the programming period 2014-2020, or on national strategies and plans</li> <li>• the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9.1 km<sup>2</sup> of the protected area concerned</li> </ul>



<b>RI 9.1/9.2</b>	<b>Area addressed by operations contributing to good environmental status, protecting, conserving, and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9.2 km of protected river</li> <li>• double counting, for example when the same protected area or river management body is beneficiary of two separate operations, can occur easily and should be avoided where possible or flagged for example by including the area code in the project name</li> <li>• In case of aquaculture providing environmental services (i.e. the type of operation is “27 Environmental services”) the beneficiary should only provide the area of the farm within the protected area and not the spatial extent of the entire area.</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agencies responsible for the management of protected areas can deliver the list of officially designated MPAs at a reference date, which should contain the spatial extent as a verification of the beneficiary data</li> </ul>
Inputs from the MA/Input from contracting authority (direct management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the MA should make sure to use the correct measurement unit (km<sup>2</sup>) and check the conversions of figures in other units (e.g. hectares or acres) from the beneficiary or other sources</li> <li>• the MA should add the area code in the name of the operation in Infosys to reduce double counting</li> </ul>
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	The baseline value is zero
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<p>R 9.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• km<sup>2</sup> of marine protected area (MPA) at completion of the operation</li> <li>• km<sup>2</sup> of Natura 2000 area at completion of the operation</li> <li>• km<sup>2</sup> of other protected area (e.g. inland water) at completion of the operation</li> </ul> <p>R 9.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• km of river or river segment</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	<p>A Natura 2000 management body invests in infrastructure needed for habitat and species protection. The situation of biodiversity and ecosystems is improved in the specific Natura 2000 area. The beneficiary reports the extent of the area as per its Standard Data.</p> <p>An aquaculture operator uses cultivation techniques that support biodiversity, enhance the landscape, and improve the quality of water, air and soil such as extensive farming within a protected area. The beneficiary reports the spatial of extent of her farm only (in km2).</p>

<b>RI 10</b>	<b>Actions contributing to good environmental status including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, fish health and welfare</b>
Indicator name	Actions contributing to good environmental status including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, fish

<b>RI 10</b>	<b>Actions contributing to good environmental status including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, fish health and welfare</b>
	health and welfare
Measurement unit	Number of actions
Definition	Actions protecting, conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems that CANNOT be expressed in terms of area (being a point action or intangible)
Further clarification	<p>Actions can relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conservation measures under Article 7 and Article 11 (if not covered by RI 9) of the CFP Regulation</li> <li>• restoring ecological continuity of rivers, restocking of marine and inland water, environmental services and specific investments for improving aquatic habitats and biodiversity such as investment in demarcating areas, artificial reefs, rebuilding fish banks, river revitalisation</li> <li>• refurbishment and equipment of vessels to meet CFP and IMP requirements</li> <li>• marine litter collection</li> <li>• animal welfare</li> <li>• extraordinary cessation when dictated by conservation reasons</li> <li>• collection or processing of data to measure environmental status</li> <li>• development of indicators for the environment</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	Only one indicator per action (yes/no)
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the programme the indicator is the number of actions addressing nature restoration and protection needs of biodiversity and ecosystems with EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>• estimation of target values could be based on experience from the programming period 2014-2020, or on national strategies and plans</li> <li>• the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> <li>• one operation can include one or several actions</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of actions implemented</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advice to the beneficiary in terms of what constitutes an action</li> <li>• the MA could add the area code in the name of the operation in Infosys to reduce double counting</li> </ul>
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value is zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>

<b>RI 10</b>	<b>Actions contributing to good environmental status including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, fish health and welfare</b>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of actions <b>implemented at</b> the completion of the operation</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	<p>The beneficiary, the national agency for biodiversity, works with the regional fisheries committees and Natura 2000 management bodies to develop a guide for the implementation of management and mitigation measures. Three pilot schemes are implemented in an equal number of protected areas.</p> <p>The beneficiary reports four actions (one guide and three pilots).</p>

<b>RI 11</b>	<b>Entities increasing social sustainability</b>
Indicator name	Entities increasing social sustainability
Measurement unit	Number of entities
Definition	Number of entities that contribute to social sustainability (well-being and fair standard of living)
Further clarification	<p>Actions related to improving gender equality, employment of long-term unemployed, people with disabilities.</p> <p>Indicator to address the social objectives of the EMFAF. Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>employment of people who are older than 54, disadvantaged, long-term unemployed, inactive, refugees, people with disabilities</li> <li>improved working conditions</li> <li>improved health and safety conditions</li> <li>better work-life balance</li> <li>involving disadvantaged communities</li> <li>entities include businesses, FLAGs, NGOs and POs</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	This covers only the beneficiary of the grant, contract or financial instrument
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme the indicator is the number of entities increasing social sustainability following EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>estimation of target values could be based on a share of the average number of entities participating in EMFAF compared to the share of total entities in the MS that address social sustainability</li> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of entities</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>

<b>RI 11</b>	<b>Entities increasing social sustainability</b>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value is zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of entities <b>at</b> completion of the operation</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	<p>The beneficiary, a FLAG, helps a cooperative of fishers and a women’s club in a coastal community to develop a job swapping mechanism for seasonal jobs to increase the employment of people over 54.</p> <p>The beneficiary reports two entities increasing social sustainability (the fishers’ cooperative and the women’s club).</p>

<b>RI 12</b>	<b>Effectiveness of the system for “collection, management and use of data”</b>
Indicator name	Effectiveness of the system for “collection, management and use of data”
Measurement unit	Ordinal scale: 3 = high, 2 = medium, 1 = low
Definition	<p>Ability of state authorities, agencies and related bodies to meet the requirements of the regulations relating to data collection (Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 and related legislation).</p> <p>The quality of the national data collection programme responses is assessed by STECF. The assessment of the improvement made and the selection of the value is done by the MA and/or the national correspondent.</p>
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>this RI relates to the whole national data collection program as outlined in the corresponding National Work Plan (Article 6 of EU 2017/1004 and/or forthcoming regulations)</li> <li>the data collection programme is composed of several parts, which may be funded together or separately in different MSs; however, the RI is <b>not</b> related to separate individual operations which may be funded by EMFAF for this purpose</li> <li>in case the MS reports various operations, all operations in a given year should have the same values.</li> <li>the judgment of effectiveness is provided by the National Correspondent, who is responsible for the implementation of the whole data collection programme based on correspondence with the STECF</li> <li>for the landlocked countries the RI relates to their implementation of their programme, which , in contrast to the coastal MS might just include a number of pilot studies.</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	n/a
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme the indicator is the change in the effectiveness of the system for “collection, management and use of data” of the required quality following EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value of this indicator cannot be lower than 1</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the target value should always be greater than or equal to the baseline value</li> <li>estimation of target values could be based on monitoring data and</li> </ul>

<b>RI 12</b>	<b>Effectiveness of the system for “collection, management and use of data”</b>
	<p>experience from the programming period 2014-2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it is assumed that there is only a limited number of operations, e.g. two per programming period corresponding to the DCF work programmes</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>judgement by the National Correspondent, supported by a brief justification for the MA’s records</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>judgement of the National Correspondent can be based on the annual STECF report “Evaluation of DCF AR and transmission issues, Annex 2 – Data Transmission Results” or other suitable official documentation</li> </ul>
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value of this indicator cannot be lower than 1</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>effectiveness of the system for “collection, management and use of data” at completion of the operation</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	<p>The MS responds to the data calls and its obligations according to the national data collection programme. The STECF assesses the quality of the responses and documents them in the annual STECF reports and related annexes. The MA or the national correspondent reviews and synthesizes the STECF reports and decides for one of the values possible (1,2,3).</p> <p>If more than one operation is implemented in one year, they should have the same value.</p>

<b>RI 13</b>	<b>Cooperation activities between stakeholders</b>
Indicator name	Cooperation activities between stakeholders
Measurement unit	Number of actions
Definition	Number of new sustainable cooperation activities implemented that involve more than one partner/entity/institution (includes businesses, FLAGs, NGOs, POs, APOs, IBOs, training and governmental organisations)
Further clarification	<p>Cooperation is defined as any activity that includes two or more partners/entities/institutions. The cooperation should involve a sustainable result such as an agreement, initiative, joint business, project, product, innovation, memorandum of understanding, consultation process, joint learning, etc.</p> <p>Cooperation includes for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cooperation on fisheries control and coastguard operations (e.g. Frontex and EFCA)</li> <li>regional maritime cooperation in support of integrated governance and maritime policy management</li> <li>cooperation among ministries, agencies or regions within a single</li> </ul>

<b>RI 13</b>	<b>Cooperation activities between stakeholders</b>
	<p>MS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cooperation with other MSs, EU agencies or initiatives</li> <li>• cooperation with third countries</li> </ul> <p>CLLD cooperation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all types of partners (fishers, researchers, local authorities, businesses, NGOs etc.)</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	Ocean partnerships, coastguard, RFMO support
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the programme the indicator is the number of newly created cooperation activities following EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>• estimation of target values could be based on monitoring data, surveys and experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>• the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> <li>• the target values may be close to estimated output values</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of cooperation activities</li> <li>• the result indicator value should be as close as possible to the unit or location implementing the operation</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value is zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> <li>• target values estimated ex-ante should be chosen based on realistic assumptions</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of cooperation actions implemented involving more than one partner/entity/institution addressed <b>at the completion of</b> the operation</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	An NGO and a local research institute use EMFAF funds to combine their resources and expertise to research the effects of a cessation of fishing activities on the local cod stock. This operation results in one “cooperation activity” and thus the beneficiaries would report a value of 1 for RI 13: “Cooperation activities between stakeholders” at the operation level.

<b>RI 14</b>	<b>Innovations enabled</b>
Indicator name	Innovations enabled
Measurement unit	Number of new products, services, processes, business models or methods
Definition	Number of innovations, which are implemented or tested for new

RI 14	Innovations enabled
	products, services, processes or business models
Further clarification	<p><i>Innovation activities</i> include all developmental, financial and commercial activities undertaken by a firm that are intended to result in an innovation for the firm. The OSLO manual defines<sup>8</sup>:</p> <p><i>A business innovation</i> is a new or improved product or business process (or combination thereof) that differs significantly from the firm's previous products or business processes and that has been introduced on the market or brought into use by the firm.</p> <p><i>A product innovation</i> is a new or improved good or service that differs significantly from the firm's previous goods or services and that has been introduced on the market.</p> <p><i>A business process innovation</i> is a new or improved business process for one or more business functions that differs significantly from the firm's previous business processes and that has been brought into use by the firm.</p> <p>In the EMFAF context this may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identification or application of innovations that are useful in finding marketing solutions</li> <li>• identification or application of new ideas that are useful in finding solutions to issues of business processes (e.g. more sustainable fishing)</li> <li>• identification or application of new ideas that result in new products and services (e.g. environmental and social services)</li> <li>• support for changes or improvements in a series of linked tasks or activities to better help businesses reach their goals</li> </ul> <p>Mere studies, research and advice on potential innovations in the future are excluded.</p>
Further clarification direct management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for direct management this should only include innovations enabled through a grant or financial instrument to a beneficiary – not those supported by assistance or data services.</li> <li>• for direct management there should normally be a maximum of one innovation per action</li> </ul>
Programme level	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the programme the indicator is the number of innovations enabled following EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>• estimation of target values could be based on monitoring data, surveys and experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>• the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> <li>• one operation can include one or several innovations, hence the</li> </ul>

<sup>8</sup> Oslo Manual 2018: Guidelines for Collecting, Reporting, and Using Data on Innovation

RI 14	Innovations enabled
	estimated value can be close to the estimated output value
Operation level	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of innovations enabled</li> <li>• the result indicator value should be as close as possible to the unit or location implementing the operation</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value is zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of innovations per operation at completion, or up to a certain number of years <b>after</b> the completion of the operation, depending on the MA rules for data collection (the general rule is: the later, the better).</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	<p>The beneficiary, a research institute with EMFAF support, in cooperation with a local fishing fleet develops a new trawl monitoring system in hopes of reducing harm to local fauna. The local fishers adopt the system.</p> <p>The beneficiary reports one innovation enabled.</p>



<b>RI 15</b>	<b>Control means installed or improved</b>
Indicator name	Control means installed or improved
Measurement unit	Number of means
Definition	Number of new control means installed on board a vessel, as specified in the EMFAF regulation Article 19(2)
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• this RI aims specifically at the results of Article 19(2) equipment installed to meet the legal requirements, though equipment providing more than the legal requirement is also eligible.</li> <li>• the RI counts the number of installed or improved means, not the type of instrument.</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	n/a
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the programme the indicator is the number of vessels where control means are installed following EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• estimation of target values could be based on expert knowledge, statistics, monitoring data, surveys and experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>• the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> <li>• the target values may be close to estimated output values</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of means installed aboard the vessel</li> <li>• FFR number</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of vessels supported under Article 19.2</li> </ul>
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value is zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of vessels with new control means <b>at completion of the operation</b></li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	A vessel owner buys and installs new VMS and ERS on their vessel. The beneficiary would report a value of two, as he installs two different control means.

<b>RI 16</b>	<b>Entities benefiting from promotion and information activities</b>
Indicator name	Entities benefiting from promotion and information activities
Measurement unit	Number of entities
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of entities (e.g. fisheries/processing companies, NGOs) as well as companies of any kind that are not grant beneficiaries but which benefit directly from promotion- and information-related operations implemented by the grant beneficiary</li> <li>differs from “persons benefitting” in that it does not include any individual persons unless they are sole operators</li> </ul>
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for example, if a regional authority or a PO participates in trade fairs, market promotion activities etc., the fishers (as a business entity) of the region or the members of the PO are represented and thus benefit directly; the same applies to any fish processing companies or retailers who benefit</li> <li>this indicator is not about the number of companies or people who visit the trade fair or the pavilion of the beneficiary</li> <li>entities include businesses, FLAGS, NGOs, POs, etc.</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for events, this should be those exhibiting, pitching and promoting their activities – not those attending</li> <li>for direct management it covers only private entities</li> <li>for direct management it should not include closed workshops</li> </ul>
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme the indicator is the number of business entities benefiting from promotion and information activities following EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>estimation of target values could be based on surveys and experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> <li>the target value might be based on beneficiary surveys</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>entities benefiting from promotion and information activities (e.g. participants on a stand at a fair, or in an information event)</li> <li>the result indicator value should be as close as possible to the unit or location implementing the operation</li> <li>double counting can occur easily and should be avoided where possible</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value is zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> <li>target values estimated ex-ante should be chosen based on</li> </ul>

<b>RI 16</b>	<b>Entities benefiting from promotion and information activities</b>
	realistic assumptions
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• entities benefiting from promotion and information activities <b>at completion of the operation</b></li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	<p>The beneficiary, a regional maritime affairs and fisheries authority, decides to host a community trade fair, using EMFAF funding, for local businesses in the fisheries and aquaculture sector to advertise their products. A total of 20 local businesses participate with a stand or a pavilion. Approximately 2000 visitors attend.</p> <p>The beneficiary reports 20 entities benefiting from promotion and information activities. The number of visitors is irrelevant.</p>

<b>RI 17</b>	<b>Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing</b>
Indicator name	Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing
Measurement unit	Number of entities
Definition	Number of sole operators or companies introducing resource-saving technologies and processes including conversion to renewable energy or increasing efficiency through reduced water use, insulation, or reuse of material previously considered waste.
Further clarification	<p>Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing or avoiding discharges</li> <li>• reduction of water use</li> <li>• reducing water pollution</li> <li>• increasing efficiency in water consumption through recirculation systems or multi-trophic aquaculture</li> <li>• reduction of energy use and transfer to renewable energy sources</li> <li>• reduction of food waste</li> <li>• multi-use platforms</li> <li>• demonstrators or prototypes</li> </ul> <p>Entities include businesses, FLAGs, NGOs and POs.</p>
Further clarification direct management	As for shared management
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the programme the indicator is the number of entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing following EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value in the programme should be zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>• estimation of target values could be based on surveys and experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>• the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing</li> <li>• the result indicator value should be as close as possible to the unit or location implementing the operation</li> </ul>

<b>RI 17</b>	<b>Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing</b>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value is zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing <b>at the time of completion of</b> the operation</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	An aquaculture plant installs solar cells to cover its energy needs. To provide data for this indicator, the beneficiary would report the number of entities, which in this case is one as only the aquaculture plant is an EMFAF beneficiary.

<b>RI 18.1/18.2</b>	<b>Energy consumption leading to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction</b>
Indicator name	Energy consumption (on board a vessel/aquaculture/processing) leading to CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction (litres/h)
	Energy consumption (on board a vessel/aquaculture/processing) leading to CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction (kWh/tonne)
Measurement unit	18.1: litres/h 18.2: kWh per tonne
Definition	<p>Engine modernisation and replacements, and other measures to reduce fuel consumption. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are estimated based on the characteristics of the engine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18.1: energy consumption of new or modernised engines in fishing vessels (expressed in litres of fuel per hour of operation according to the specification of the manufacturer)</li> <li>18.2: energy consumption of an aquaculture or processing enterprise, expressed in kWh per tonne of produce</li> </ul>
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18.1: the indicator measures only theoretical consumption</li> <li>18.2: the indicator is a combination of energy consumption and fish production</li> <li>sector and type of investment are defined in Infosys</li> <li>the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction will be calculated by DG MARE (methodology for this will be addressed in a forthcoming FAME working paper)</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	n/a
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18.1: in the programme the indicator should express the average change in energy consumption (i.e. sum of all changes divided by the number of operations) in litres/h following EMFAF support</li> <li>18.2: in the programme the indicator should express the average <b>change in energy consumption</b> in kWh per tonne (<b>i.e. sum of all changes divided by the number of operations</b>) following EMFAF support</li> </ul>

RI 18.1/18.2	Energy consumption leading to CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero.</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>estimation of target values could be based on surveys and experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the average of the total results achieved at operational level minus the average baseline value at operational level</li> </ul>
Operation level	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18.1: calculation based on energy consumption in litre/h before and after the operation</li> <li>Standardised values based on the energy specifications of the equipment can be used</li> <li>the result indicator value should be as close as possible to the unit or location implementing the operation</li> <li>18.2: calculation based on (a) energy consumption before and after the operation AND (b) volume of production before and after the operation (a/b)</li> <li>for cases where no exact numbers are available, estimates based on the energy specifications of the equipment can be used</li> <li>the result indicator value should be as close as possible to the unit or location implementing the operation</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RI 18.1 fuel consumption per hour on board of a vessel as per technical specifications of the engine manufacturer</li> </ul>
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18.1: litres/h per engine <b>before</b> investment</li> <li>18.2: kWh per tonne energy consumption <b>before</b> the operation</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18.1: litres/h (new or modernised engine) at <b>completion</b> of the operation</li> <li>18.2: kWh per tonne energy consumption at <b>completion</b>, or up to a certain number of years <b>after</b> completion of the operation</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	<p>A fishing company upgrades its vessels with more fuel-efficient engines using EMFAF funding. To provide a reliable indicator for the effectiveness of this operation, the beneficiaries decide to choose RI 18.1: “Energy consumption leading to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction litres/h”. To provide data for this indicator, the company would need to report data on the litres/h per engine of its vessels before the EMFAF investment, as well as the litres/h per engine of the new or modernised engines at completion of the operation. The values can be based on the engine manufacturers’ specifications.</p>

<b>RI 19</b>	<b>Actions to improve governance capacity</b>
Indicator name	Actions to improve governance capacity
Measurement unit	Number of actions
Definition	Actions can be any planned and systematic activities increasing institutional capacity and governance for example related to training, joint exercises, operational support, IT systems, investment in other equipment and hardware etc.
Further clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for shared management it applies to actions related to the support of control agencies such as hardware investments (installation of IT infrastructure, helicopters, patrol vessels, etc.), software investments (IT programmes, communication and information protocols etc.), and human resources capacity building; the specific purpose should be indicated in the project description in Infosys</li> <li>for shared management it also applies to actions related to the FLAG operation that aim to increase institutional capacity and governance (for example animation, participation, local strategy development actions, etc.) at the local level, going beyond the FLAG operation alone</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for direct management this includes actions for enforcement, coastguards or maritime surveillance</li> <li>for direct management it applies to actions related to the support of institutions such advisory councils, RFMOs, United Nations agencies, the COM and the MS (FARNET, FAME)</li> </ul>
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme for control and enforcement, the indicator is the number of actions addressing control agency institutional capacity and governance with EMFAF support</li> <li>in the programme for FLAGs the indicator is the number of outreach actions of the FLAG</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>target values should be defined separately for each specific objective</li> <li>estimation of target values could be based on monitoring data, surveys and experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> <li>the target values may be close to estimated output values</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of actions</li> <li>This indicator can be combined with other result indicators at the operation level, for example persons benefitting.</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value is zero</li> </ul>

<b>RI 19</b>	<b>Actions to improve governance capacity</b>
operation	
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> <li>target values estimated ex-ante should be chosen based on realistic assumptions</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of actions implemented <b>at the completion of the operation</b></li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	The control agency implements an operation including i) patrol vessels procurement and ii) enhancement of the interoperability with other agencies. The beneficiary reports 2 actions.

<b>RI 20</b>	<b>Investment induced</b>
Indicator name	Investment induced
Measurement unit	EUR
Definition	<p>Investment induced as a direct consequence of an operation's enabling actions, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>when an operation provides potential investors with feasibility studies, cost benefit analyses etc.</li> <li>when a grant or financial instrument or assistance to the beneficiary increases investment suitability</li> </ul> <p>Investment can be financed through private or public funds.</p>
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not private co-financing of the EMFAF project per se</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for direct management this does not include investment in companies benefiting from publicly available products</li> </ul>
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme the indicator is the number of investments induced following EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>estimation of target values could be based on expert knowledge, statistics, monitoring data, surveys and experience from the programming period 2014-2020</li> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> <li>the target values may be close to estimated output values</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>total amount for concrete investment plans either started or defined in a binding agreement after the operation</li> <li>the result indicator value should be as close as possible to the unit or location implementing the operation</li> <li>This indicator can be combined with other result indicators at the operation level, for example innovations enabled.</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation and up to two years after completion of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zero</li> </ul>

<b>RI 20</b>	<b>Investment induced</b>
operation	
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• investment induced up to two years after completion of the operation</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	A research institute develops an innovative product for which market demand exists. When the operation is in the phase of finalisation an investor steps-in and agrees to invest EUR 1 million to bring the innovation to the market. This is sealed with an agreement. The beneficiary reports EUR 1 million as investment induced.

<b>RI 21</b>	<b>Datasets and advice made available</b>
Indicator name	Datasets and advice made available
Measurement unit	Number
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• datasets made available in a “ready to use” form via a website or a similar data depository. Such datasets should comply with state-of-the-art quality criteria, include metadata, and be in a non-proprietary format.</li> <li>• advice made available in a coherent, final and “standalone” form responding to a request to an institution (e.g. RFMO, advisory councils).</li> <li>• market intelligence (studies/reports/monthly highlights).</li> </ul>
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	The indicator excludes ad-hoc responses and incremental improvements/modifications of existing elements
Further clarification direct management	For direct management only the number of sets of advice and intelligence is measured – not the data itself
<b>Programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the programme the indicator is the number of datasets and sets of advice and intelligence made available following EMFAF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• estimation of target values could be based on expert knowledge, statistics, surveys and experience</li> <li>• the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> <li>• the target values may be close to estimated output values</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• total number of reports and advice made available based on internal reporting and recording systems</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• total number of datasets</li> </ul>



<b>RI 21</b>	<b>Datasets and advice made available</b>
Example at the operation level	A MS government develops with EMFAF support an online platform with an open-source database of maritime and fisheries statistics. The data are provided in three packages depending on the fisheries type in the MS and can be downloaded by interested parties. The beneficiary reports three datasets made available on the online platform during the duration of the operation.

<b>RI 22</b>	<b>Usage of data and information platforms</b>
Indicator name	Usage of data tools
Measurement unit	Number of page views
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of unique page views over the course of the project</li> </ul>
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of unique views counted by visitor counting system of a platform</li> <li>number of unique views by users registered on a restricted database platform</li> </ul>
Further clarification direct management	As for shared management
<b>programme level</b>	
Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the programme the indicator is the number of views of a database or information platform made available following EMFF support</li> </ul>
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the baseline value in the programme is zero</li> </ul>
Target values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>estimation of target values could be based on expert knowledge, statistics, surveys and experience</li> <li>the target value achievements will be calculated based on the sum of results achieved at operational level</li> <li>the target values may be close to estimated output values</li> </ul>
<b>Operation level</b>	
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of views in total during the operation</li> </ul>
Inputs from other sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>platform's own metrics (e.g. Google Analytics)</li> </ul>
Inputs from the MA/ Input from contracting authority (direct management)	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>duration of the operation</li> </ul>
Baseline for the single operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zero</li> </ul>
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex-ante assumption of the target value</li> </ul>
Achieved value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of views over the course of the project</li> </ul>
Example at the operation level	A MS government develops with EMFAF support an online platform with an open-source database of maritime and fisheries statistics. The beneficiary provides the number of unique views on the platform during the duration of the operation using the respective platform's own metrics provisions.

## 4.5 Infosys structure

### 4.5.1 Infosys, Annex I

No.	Content of fields 2021-2027	Description
1.	CCI	
2.	Unique identifier of the operation (ID)	
3.	Name/description of the operation	
4.	Vessel number	<p>Fishing fleet register(FFR) number as per Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/218</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one vessel per operation: FFR number</li> <li>• more than one vessel per operation: FFR numbers as Comma Separated Values</li> </ul>
5.	Sector the operation is contributing to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fisheries</li> <li>• aquaculture</li> <li>• processing</li> <li>• tourism</li> <li>• environment</li> <li>• public administration (incl. maritime policy)</li> <li>• integrated multisector</li> <li>• other</li> </ul>
6.	Specific objective	Specific objectives according to the EMFAF regulation
7.	NUTS code	In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) and related legislation

No.	Content of fields 2021-2027	Description
8.	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information on the beneficiary according to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Regulation (EU) 2016/679</li> <li>• name of the beneficiary</li> </ul>
9.	Beneficiary code	Unique code based on the national application system
10.	Type of beneficiary (legal entity) <sup>9</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PO – Producer organisation</li> <li>• APO – Association of producer organisations</li> <li>• IBO – Inter-branch organisation</li> <li>• private micro enterprise</li> <li>• SME</li> <li>• private enterprise larger than SME</li> <li>• public authority or similar body</li> <li>• research centre / university / scientists</li> <li>• NGO / association</li> <li>• educational institution</li> <li>• FLAG</li> <li>• entity without legal personality</li> <li>• international organisation</li> <li>• COM bodies and agencies</li> <li>• natural persons and sole operators</li> <li>• other</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> The lead beneficiary, if an operation has more than one beneficiary.

No.	Content of fields 2021-2027	Description
11.	Gender of beneficiary/natural person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• natural person – male</li> <li>• natural person – female</li> <li>• natural person – non-defined gender</li> <li>• more than one natural person, family</li> <li>• more than one natural person, predominately male</li> <li>• more than one natural person, predominately female</li> <li>• n.a. (in the case of legal persons)</li> </ul>
12.	Number of people involved in the operation	Number of people directly involved in the operation, e.g. number of employees of a department implementing the operation; this datum aims to capture the magnitude of the operation.
13.	Number of partners involved in the operation	Number of partners in a consortium or cooperation (excluding subcontractors)
14.	Lead partner	<p>This field is only valid for type of operations “Cooperation”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• yes</li> <li>• no</li> <li>• n.a.</li> </ul>
15.	Indication as to whether the operation relates to sea or inland fishing or both	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sea</li> <li>• inland</li> <li>• both</li> <li>• n.a.</li> </ul>
16.	State of progress of the operation	Code 0 = operation selected
		Code 1 = operation interrupted following partial implementation
		Code 2 = operation abandoned following partial implementation
		Code 3 = operation under implementation
		Code 4 = operation fully implemented (but for which all expenses have not necessarily been paid to the beneficiary)

No.	Content of fields 2021-2027	Description
		Code 5 = operation completed
17.	Total eligible cost (EUR)	Amount of the total eligible cost of the operation approved in the document setting out the conditions for support (EMFAF, private, national public)
18.	Total eligible public cost (EUR)	Amount of the total eligible costs constituting public expenditure (EMFAF, national public)
19.	EMFAF support (EUR)	Amount of EMFAF support, as set out in the document setting out the conditions for support
20.	Date of approval	Date of the document setting out the conditions for support
21.	Total eligible expenditure (EUR)	Actual total eligible expenditure, total (EMFAF, private, national public), declared by the beneficiary to the Managing Authority in payment claim(s)
22.	Total eligible public expenditure (EUR)	Actual total eligible expenditure, public (EMFAF, national public) corresponding to the eligible expenditure declared by the beneficiary to the Managing Authority in payment claim(s)
23.	EMFAF eligible expenditure (EUR)	Actual total eligible expenditure (EMFAF) corresponding to the eligible expenditure declared by the beneficiary to the Managing Authority in payment claim(s)
24.	Date of final payment to beneficiary	
25.	Type of intervention	According to the EMFAF regulation Annex IV
26.	Type of operation	According to the EMFAF implementing regulation Annex (tbd)
27.	Operation relevant to SSCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• yes</li> <li>• no</li> <li>• n.a.</li> </ul>

No.	Content of fields 2021-2027	Description
28.	Operation relevant to LO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• yes</li> <li>• no</li> <li>• n.a.</li> </ul>
29.	Increase of the gross tonnage of a fishing vessel under EMFAF, Article 16b.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase in GT (inserting a value in this field indicates an operation under Article 16.b.3. In this case the selected type of operation in field 26 should refer to Article 16.b.3)</li> <li>• n.a (in case operation not related to Article 16.b.3)</li> </ul>
30.	Operation directly related to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• yes</li> <li>• no</li> <li>• n.a.</li> </ul>
31.	Operation directly related to non-discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• yes</li> <li>• no</li> <li>• n.a.</li> </ul>
32.	Operation directly related to gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• yes</li> <li>• no</li> <li>• n.a.</li> </ul>
33.	Operation directly related to rights of people with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• yes</li> <li>• no</li> <li>• n.a.</li> </ul>
34.	Form of support (CPR, Article 47)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• grants</li> <li>• financial instruments</li> <li>• combination of grants and financial instruments</li> <li>• compensation not related to costs</li> <li>• contracting</li> </ul>
35.	Beneficiary is accessing EU money for the first time	<p>To be used only for CLLD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• yes</li> <li>• no</li> <li>• n.a.</li> </ul>

#### 4.5.2 Infosys, Annex II

<b>Infosys CIR content</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Content of fields 2021-2027</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	CCI	Link to Infosys Annex I (key attribute)
2	Unique identifier of the operation (ID)	Link to Infosys Annex I (key attribute)
36.	Common result indicator(s) related to the operation (as many rows as relevant)	According to the EMFAF regulation
37.	Baseline value (as many rows as relevant)	Zero or non-applicable are possible
38.	Indicative result expected by the beneficiary (as many rows as relevant)	Zero or non-applicable are possible; an expected result of zero indicates “no change to the status quo ante”
39.	Ex-post result (as many rows as relevant)	As above

## 4.6 Types of operations (Infosys field 26)

Type of operation	Further definition
<p>1 Investment in reduction of energy use and energy efficiency</p>	<p>Operations related to reductions in energy demand and increases in energy-use efficiency.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• converting/modernising to more fuel-efficient vessel main or ancillary engines or replacing them (FFR number required in the respective Infosys field and the selection of the RI 18.1)</li> <li>• gear modifications to reduce fuel use</li> <li>• onshore operations</li> <li>• provision of electricity to vessels in ports</li> <li>• improved insulation for refrigeration systems</li> <li>• use of heated water from adjacent industrial sources (e.g. power plants)</li> <li>• improved thermal insulation of processing areas or other measures to avoid temperature fluctuations</li> <li>• shifting to local suppliers, leading to reductions in food miles</li> <li>• purchasing more energy-efficient production technology</li> </ul> <p>In case the installation or renovation of energy efficiency according to EMFAF Article 16b (3) leads to an increase of GT the among of GT increased needs to be reported in field 29 of Infosys.</p>
<p>2 Investment in renewable energy systems</p>	<p>Operations related to the transition to more renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• installation of renewable energy systems (solar panels, wind turbines)</li> <li>• shifting to renewable energy systems</li> <li>• use of renewable energy by businesses or other entities in the FLAG area</li> </ul>
<p>3 Investment in on-board production equipment</p>	<p>Operations related to the acquisition of efficiency-improving and sustainability-increasing physical items, used on board fishing vessels for production activities, which are considered investment costs related to production.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• replacement or modernisation of on-board production equipment such as cool storage facilities</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Investment in reduction of energy use and energy efficiency</li> <li>• 2 Investment in renewable energy systems</li> <li>• 4 Investment on board to improve navigation or engine control;</li> <li>• 33 Gear selectivity to reduce unwanted catches</li> <li>• 34 Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts</li> <li>• 35 Gear selectivity in relation to endangered, threatened and protected species</li> <li>• 54 Investments in safety equipment</li> </ul>



Type of operation	Further definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 55 Investments in working conditions</li> </ul>
<p>4 Investment on board to improve navigation or engine control;</p>	<p>Operations related to investment in integrated bridge systems to improve navigation or engine control.</p> <p>In case the operation leads to an increase of GT according to EMFAF Article 16b (3), the among of GT increased needs to be reported in field 29 of Infosys.</p>
<p>5 Investment in physical infrastructure at existing fishing ports</p>	<p>Operations related to investment in physical infrastructure at existing fishing ports.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• implementing the landing obligation</li> <li>• developments in the blue economy</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54 Investments in safety equipment</li> <li>• 55 Investments in working conditions</li> </ul>
<p>6 First acquisition of a fishing vessel</p>	<p>Operations related to the first acquisition of a fishing vessel by a young fisher who, at the time of submitting the application, is under 40 years of age and has worked at least five years as a fisher or has acquired adequate vocational qualification in accordance with EMFAF, Article 16</p>
<p>7 Investment to improve traceability</p>	<p>Operations related to the traceability of fish from point of capture to retail.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IT systems related to development of traceability</li> <li>• use of barcodes, scanners, etc.</li> </ul>
<p>8 Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans by producer organisations</p>	<p>Operations related strictly to the design and execution of production and marketing plans (PMPs) by producer organisations.</p> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 Investment in marketing activities to support business development</li> </ul>
<p>9 Investment in marketing activities to support business development</p>	<p>Operations related to strengthening the competitiveness of the Union fishery and aquaculture industry; improving the transparency and stability of the markets, particularly in regard to economic knowledge and understanding of the Union markets for fishery and aquaculture products along the supply chain; ensuring that the distribution of added value along the sector's supply chain is more balanced; and improving consumer information and raising consumer awareness, for the purpose of increasing sales, by means of notification and labelling.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promotional campaigns and branding</li> <li>• eco-label certification</li> <li>• promoting sales</li> </ul>

Type of operation	Further definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• measures under Articles 8 and 15 of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 (related to the activities of producer organisations)</li> <li>• short circuits (e.g. direct sales) for fisheries products</li> <li>• improving the image of fisheries</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans by producer organisations</li> <li>• 11 Additional investments to support business development (strategy development, administration, equipment)</li> <li>• 12 Other business-diversification operations not involving fisheries, aquaculture, or innovation</li> <li>• 16 Awareness raising, communication to the wider public</li> <li>• 18 Development of marketing innovation</li> <li>• 20 Development of product innovation</li> </ul>
10 Advisory services	<p>Operations related to specialised technical advice given to operators in the relevant sectors and delivered by external experts, either during the implementation phase or once a business is already running.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advice on technological solutions for environmental conservation</li> <li>• feasibility studies for aquaculture, processing, or market developments</li> <li>• introduction of quality management systems (QMS, ISO)</li> </ul>
11 Additional investments to support business development (strategy development, administration, equipment)	<p>Operations related to existing businesses and the creation of new businesses in the relevant sectors.</p> <p>Under direct management this may include additional investments delivered through investment funds, for example through the BlueInvest Initiative. This does not include support to company through an intermediary.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• business planning strategies</li> <li>• start-up registrations</li> <li>• business development strategies</li> <li>• equipment to enhance local businesses</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans by producer organisations</li> <li>• 9 Investment in marketing activities to support business development</li> <li>• 10 Advisory services</li> <li>• 12 Other business-diversification operations not involving fisheries, aquaculture, or innovation</li> <li>• 18 Development of marketing innovation</li> <li>• 20 Development of product innovation</li> </ul>

Type of operation	Further definition
<p>12 Other business-diversification operations not involving fisheries, aquaculture, or innovation</p>	<p>Operations related to the action plan for small-scale fisheries and diversification of activities in the broader sustainable blue economy.</p> <p>Operations could be those that serve to enhance and access opportunities and income offered by the sustainable blue economy, and the potential for fishers to engage in new types of non-fishery-related activities in addition to, or in place of, fishery-related activities.</p> <p>In the case of CLLD, diversification can also refer to activities outside of fisheries, including by non-fishers, which serve to diversify the local economy as outlined in the respective Local Development Strategy.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tourism activities, including pesca-tourism</li> <li>• trade</li> <li>• new business development outside the fisheries sector</li> <li>• recycling</li> <li>• products or services developed outside fisheries and which do not involve innovation</li> <li>• renewable energy</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans by producer organisations</li> <li>• 9 Investment in marketing activities to support business development</li> <li>• 10 Advisory services</li> <li>• 11 Additional investments to support business development (strategy development, administration, equipment)</li> <li>• 18 Development of marketing innovation</li> <li>• 66 Other (economic)Other (economic)</li> </ul>
<p>13 Insurance schemes</p>	<p>Operations related to aquaculture stock insurance schemes.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mutual insurance schemes set up by operators to cover damage by natural disasters or diseases</li> </ul>
<p>14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</p>	<p>Operations related to <i>the transfer of skills and/or knowledge to individuals</i>, with the aim of strengthening the capability, human capital, productivity, and performance of trainees.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individual seminars, workshops, meetings etc. directed at individuals and conducted by trainers and experienced experts (e.g. fishers) with trainees, with the purpose of building human capacity and disseminating good practices</li> <li>• operations to improve the skills of different actors in the fisheries area (e.g. redirecting skills towards tourism or aquaculture)</li> <li>• apprenticeship schemes</li> <li>• scientists training fishers, e.g. to sample water quality</li> </ul>

Type of operation	Further definition
	<p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 Capacity building</li> <li>• 60 Preparatory actions</li> </ul>
15 Events	<p>Operations related to organising and holding of events.</p> <p>Examples under direct management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decarbonisation</li> <li>• spatial planning</li> <li>• sea-basin activities</li> <li>• voluntary cooperation (UNCLOS)</li> <li>• ocean partnerships</li> <li>• international agreements</li> </ul> <p>Events under shared management should be chosen if the main activity in the operation is the organisation and holding of one or more events.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conferences</li> <li>• trade shows</li> <li>• conventions</li> <li>• symposiums</li> <li>• marketing events</li> <li>• other types of events offered to the general public</li> </ul>
16 Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	<p>Operations related to general awareness-raising among the public (general public, schools, tourists etc.) on issues related to sustainability, the health benefits of fish consumption, and environmental protection, such as developing and conducting PR and communication campaigns.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• campaigns on sustainable fish consumption, marine litter and microplastics, nutrition</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans by producer organisations</li> <li>• 9 Investment in marketing activities to support business development</li> <li>• 18 Development of marketing innovation</li> <li>• 27 Environmental services</li> <li>• 60 Preparatory actions</li> </ul>
17 Capacity building	<p>Operations related to sector-level capacity building, with the aim of strengthening the capacity of relevant sectors as a whole. Activities in TA are included.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development of training centres</li> <li>• exposure visits</li> </ul>

Type of operation	Further definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• office and documentation support</li> <li>• development of learning centres</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</li> </ul>
18 Development of marketing innovation	<p>Operations related to the identification or application of new ideas that are useful in finding solutions to marketing issues.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifying and developing new markets for species that currently have no or low market value</li> <li>• responding to the need to cater for new market requirements such as organic sales or trademark registration</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans by producer organisations</li> <li>• 9 Investment in marketing activities to support business development</li> <li>• 10 Advisory services</li> <li>• 11 Additional investments to support business development (strategy development, administration, equipment)</li> <li>• 12 Other business-diversification operations not involving fisheries, aquaculture, or innovation</li> <li>• 20 Development of product innovation</li> <li>• 66 Other (economic)</li> </ul>
19 Development of process innovation	<p>Operations related to identifying or applying new ideas that are useful in improving business processes. Support changes or improvements in business processes through a series of linked tasks or activities to better help businesses reach their goals. These types of operations focus on <i>how</i> things are done.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• setting up or revamping systems of organisation</li> <li>• operational processes</li> <li>• supporting processes</li> </ul>
20 Development of product innovation	<p>Operations related to the identification or application of new ideas that are useful in finding solutions to product-related issues (Article 25 of COM(2018)390).</p> <p>Operations should be in line with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013).</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• developing and diversifying into new products</li> <li>• processing equipment</li> <li>• adding value to products</li> <li>• improvements in consumer convenience</li> <li>• packaging</li> <li>• extending shelf life</li> </ul>

Type of operation	Further definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• other quality improvements</li> </ul>
21 Studies and research	<p>Operations related to desk-based and/or field-based research into specific maritime and fisheries-related issues.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studies in the framework of scientific advice</li> <li>• Studies in the framework of voluntary contributions (fisheries)</li> <li>• market intelligence</li> <li>• healthy seas</li> <li>• decarbonisation</li> <li>• EMODnet (see type 21, below)</li> <li>• literacy</li> <li>• socio-economic data</li> <li>• projects and finance</li> <li>• IUU</li> </ul>
22 Knowledge sharing	<p>Operations related to investments aiming to increase data sharing and exchange of experience. Operations are those aimed at strengthening contacts between stakeholders and sharing knowledge, mainly through meetings or digital platforms.</p> <p>Operations related to the European marine observation and data network (EMODnet).</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IT platforms to share data and information</li> <li>• meetings, workshops, study visits etc. to share knowledge</li> <li>• CLLD operations aiming explicitly at knowledge sharing</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 46 Data collection</li> </ul>
23 Cooperation	<p>Includes cooperation in direct management or CLLD operations with partners from different FLAG or LAG areas (from the same MS, different MSs or non-EU countries)</p>
24 Restoring ecological continuity of rivers	<p>Operations related to investments to preserve or restore rivers. This includes river restoration as well as investments in the continuity of the river to support biodiversity, recreation, flood management and landscape development.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dam removal</li> <li>• supporting fish migratory routes</li> <li>• fish ladders in riverine fisheries</li> <li>• fish ladders</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 38 Investments in Natura 2000 areas restoration</li> <li>• 40 Investments in MPA restoration</li> </ul>
25 Restocking of endangered species in marine and inland	<p>Operations related either to the restocking of endangered species in fisheries, when explicitly listed as a conservation measure by a</p>

Type of operation	Further definition
waters	specific Union legal act, or to experimental restocking
26 Retrieval and proper disposal of marine litter	<p>Operations related to the retrieval and proper disposal of lost fishing gear and marine litter.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fishing for litter</li> <li>• infrastructure improvements for collection and disposal of marine litter</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Advisory services</li> </ul>
27 Environmental services	<p>Operations aiming to protect and enhance the marine and inland environment through fishing and cultivation techniques that support biodiversity, enhance the landscape, and improve the quality of water, air and soil.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extensive farming</li> <li>• environmental contributions of farming, e.g. maintenance and development of ponds contributing to water management in the local area</li> <li>• farming systems with low impact on the environment, e.g. aquaponics (combined production of fish and vegetables or seaweed)</li> <li>• integrated farming (e.g. using animal waste as fertiliser for fish ponds) and organic aquaculture (e.g. use of sustainably sourced feed)</li> <li>• conservation of high-value habitats and their associated biodiversity (e.g. by reducing predator mortality through deterrent devices)</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32 Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture</li> <li>• 34 Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts</li> <li>• 36 Use of unwanted catches</li> <li>• 37 Natura 2000 areas management and monitoring (soft operations)</li> <li>• 38 Investments in Natura 2000 areas restoration</li> <li>• 39 MPA management and monitoring (soft operations)</li> <li>• 40 Investments in MPA restoration</li> </ul>
28 Specific investments for improving aquatic habitats and biodiversity	<p>Operations related to specific and punctual investments in marine and inland waters to improve and preserve habitats and biodiversity.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• investment in demarcating areas</li> <li>• artificial reefs</li> <li>• rebuilding fish banks</li> <li>• river revitalisation</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of</p>

Type of operation	Further definition
	operations, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 36 Use of unwanted catches</li> <li>• 37 Natura 2000 areas management and monitoring (soft operations)</li> <li>• 38 Investments in Natura 2000 areas restoration</li> <li>• 39 MPA management and monitoring (soft operations)</li> <li>• 40 Investments in MPA restoration</li> </ul>
29 Permanent cessation	Operations related to permanent cessation achieved through the scrapping of a fishing vessel or through its decommissioning and retrofitting for activities other than commercial fishing, in line with the objectives of the CFP and multiannual plans. Specific conditions apply.
30 Temporary cessation	Operations related to temporary cessation of fishing activities. Temporary cessation applies in specific situations and under specific conditions (conservation).
31 Compensation for eligible regions	Operations related to compensation for additional costs in all regions eligible, including outermost regions, for fishery and aquaculture products.
32 Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture	Operations related to the production of sustainable aquaculture products and operations contributing to processing of aquaculture products. Such support shall contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the common organisation of the markets in aquaculture products. <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• purchase of equipment</li> <li>• modernisation to create more energy-efficient aquaculture</li> <li>• improving quality of products</li> </ul> Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Investment in reduction of energy use and energy efficiency</li> </ul>
33 Gear selectivity to reduce unwanted catches	Operations related to the implementation of the Landing Obligation that serve to reduce unwanted catches through better targeting of species and sizes of fish. <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new gear to increase selectivity of catches by implementing new designs, new materials or escape panels</li> </ul> Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</li> <li>• 17 Capacity building</li> <li>• 21 Studies and research</li> </ul>
34 Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts	Operations related to changes in fishing gear to reduce negative impacts on the seabed and sensitive benthic habitats, i.e. physical characteristics of the sea bottom and its flora and fauna, as foreseen



Type of operation	Further definition
	<p>in Council Directive 92/43/EEC (“Habitats Directive”).</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gear that reduces physical interactions with the seabed and its flora and fauna</li> </ul>
<p>35 Gear selectivity in relation to endangered, threatened and protected species</p>	<p>Operations related to the selection of gear aimed at reducing unwanted catches of endangered threatened and protected (ETP) species such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new gear designs to reduce ETP interactions</li> <li>• shape of fishing hooks</li> <li>• noise devices on gear</li> </ul>
<p>36 Use of unwanted catches</p>	<p>Operations related to addressing or alleviating consequences of the Landing Obligation. Unwanted catches must not be destined for human consumption.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• storage on board</li> <li>• reception facilities in port</li> <li>• production and marketing of products based on unwanted catches</li> </ul>
<p>37 Natura 2000 areas management and monitoring (soft operations)</p>	<p>Operations related to management and monitoring in accordance with the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to the requirements under the Birds 2009/147/EC or Habitats 92/43/EEC directives’ “soft” operations, related specifically to Natura 2000 areas.</p> <p>Note that demarcation of areas and soft management actions may also contribute to natural restoration and regeneration of degraded areas.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• actions related to the establishment of Natura 2000 sites (for example scientific studies/inventories for the identification of sites – surveys, inventories, mapping, condition assessment, workshops and meetings, creation of databases, establishment and operation of management structures and bodies etc.).</li> <li>• preparation of management plans, strategies and schemes (including scientific studies and investigations needed for planning and implementation, consultations, public meetings and liaison with landowners)</li> <li>• pilot projects;</li> <li>• conservation management measures design and implementation;</li> <li>• preparation of information and publicity material, awareness campaigns and surveys</li> <li>• monitoring and surveying, site surveillance.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Investment in on-board production equipment</li> <li>• 5 Investment in physical infrastructure at existing fishing ports</li> </ul>

Type of operation	Further definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</li> <li>• 17 Capacity building</li> <li>• 33 Gear selectivity to reduce unwanted catches</li> <li>• 34 Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts</li> <li>• 35 Gear selectivity in relation to endangered, threatened and protected species</li> <li>• 38 Investments in Natura 2000 areas restoration</li> </ul>
<p>38 Investments in Natura 2000 areas restoration</p>	<p>Operations related to investments in the restoration of Natura 2000 areas, in accordance with the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to the requirements under the Birds 2009/147/EC or Habitats 92/43/EEC directives.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• infrastructure needed for habitat or species protection, restoration and conservation including equipment acquisition</li> <li>• specific infrastructure for the monitoring and management of the environmental issues for example water management</li> <li>• infrastructure for public access, interpretation, observatories and kiosks, etc. (for example infrastructure to increase the amenity value of sites such as signage, trails, observation platforms and visitor centres).</li> <li>• investments related to green infrastructure measures.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 37 Natura 2000 areas management and monitoring (soft operations)</li> </ul>
<p>39 MPA management and monitoring (soft operations)</p>	<p>Operations related to management and monitoring of MPAs, i.e. protected areas other than Natura 2000 pursuant to the MSFD 2008/56/EC, and “soft” operations related specifically to MPAs.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• actions related to the establishment of MPAs (for example scientific studies/inventories for the identification of sites – surveys, inventories, mapping, condition assessment, workshops and meetings, creation of databases, establishment and operation of management structures and bodies etc.).</li> <li>• preparation of management plans, strategies and schemes (including scientific studies and investigations needed for planning and implementation, consultations, public meetings and liaison with landowners)</li> <li>• pilot projects;</li> <li>• conservation management measures design and implementation;</li> <li>• preparation of information and publicity material, awareness campaigns and surveys</li> <li>• monitoring and surveying, site surveillance.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 Investments in MPA restoration</li> </ul>
<p>40 Investments in MPA</p>	<p>Operations related to the restoration of MPAs, i.e. protected areas</p>

Type of operation	Further definition
restoration	<p>other than Natura 2000 pursuant to the MSFD 2008/56/EC. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• infrastructure needed for habitat or species protection, restoration and conservation including equipment acquisition</li> <li>• specific infrastructure for the monitoring and management of the environmental issues for example discharges and litter</li> <li>• infrastructure for public access, interpretation, observatories and kiosks, etc.</li> <li>• investments related to green infrastructure measures.</li> </ul>
41 Reduction and prevention of pollution/contamination	<p>Operations related to reducing or preventing pollution from fisheries and aquaculture. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eco-friendly anti-fouling paints</li> <li>• reduction of discharges from vessels, aquaculture operations and processing plants</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</li> <li>• 16 Awareness raising, communication to the wider public</li> <li>• 17 Capacity building</li> <li>• 21 Studies and research</li> <li>• 26 Retrieval and proper disposal of marine litter</li> </ul>
42 Water usage and quality in aquaculture	<p>Operations related to the efficient use of water, particularly in land-based activities like aquaculture and processing plants. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• technologies to reduce water use</li> <li>• installation of water purification systems</li> <li>• recirculation systems</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Advisory services</li> <li>• 14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</li> <li>• 17 Capacity building</li> <li>• 21 Studies and research</li> </ul>
43 Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	<p>Operations related to “hard” investments in equipment and facilities, or “softer” operations, supporting activities of the fisheries control agencies. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• equipment for control agencies</li> <li>• IT solutions</li> <li>• IT processes for the management and recording of control-related data</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 51 Inspections</li> <li>• 23 Cooperation</li> </ul>

Type of operation	Further definition
44 Investments for control and enforcement for private business	<p>Operations related to investments in equipment used by private businesses for control and enforcement.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCTV cameras</li> <li>• installation of VMS/AIS/ERS, REM</li> <li>• devices for electronic reporting of catch by small-scale fishers</li> <li>• devices for continuous measurement and recording of engine power</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Advisory services</li> <li>• 14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</li> <li>• 17 Capacity building</li> <li>• 21 Studies and research</li> </ul>
45 Observation coordination	<p>Operations related to the data collection framework in direct management.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scientific advice</li> <li>• EMODnet</li> <li>• voluntary contributions (governance)</li> <li>• ocean research and data</li> <li>• regional coordination of sampling through Data Collection Framework</li> </ul>
46 Data collection	<p>Operations related to MSs' actions to collect and process data (in line with the Data Collection Framework Regulation (EU) No 2017/1004), to contribute to the best available scientific advice and to provide information important for studies and evaluations, which serves to increase knowledge of the state of the marine environment.</p>
47 Investment in IT – hardware	<p>Operations related to investments in any kind of hardware used for governance of the seas and oceans (including MSP) and collection and processing of data for fisheries management and scientific purposes.</p> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43 Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities</li> <li>• 48 Investment in IT – software</li> </ul>
48 Investment in IT – software	<p>Operations related to investment in any kind of software related to governance of the seas and oceans (including MSP) and collection and processing of data for fisheries management and scientific purposes.</p> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43 Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities</li> <li>• 47 Investment in IT – hardware</li> </ul>
49 IT development and	<p>Operations related to investment in IT, development and maintenance</p>

<b>Type of operation</b>	<b>Further definition</b>
maintenance	as a joint operation mainly under direct management. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enforcement</li> <li>• IUU</li> </ul>
50 Data assembly and dissemination	Operations related to data assembly and dissemination mainly under direct management. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• data assembly and processing</li> <li>• maritime security</li> <li>• data aggregation and dissemination. e.g. EMODnet, Blue indicators</li> <li>• ocean research and data</li> <li>• EUMOFA market observatory under direct management</li> <li>• any future observatory on blue economy und direct management</li> </ul>
51 Inspections	Operations related to inspection under direct management. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enforcement</li> <li>• COM inspection missions</li> </ul>
52 Investment in animal welfare	Operations related to animal health and welfare in aquaculture in accordance with Regulations (EU) No 2016/429 and (EU) No 652/2014. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disease prevention</li> <li>• management of stocking densities</li> <li>• slaughtering techniques</li> </ul> Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Advisory services</li> <li>• 14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</li> <li>• 17 Capacity building</li> <li>• 21 Studies and research</li> </ul>
53 Food quality and hygiene safety	Operations related to food safety to protect consumers, reduce food waste and increase EU food security. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hygiene promotion</li> <li>• quality certification</li> <li>• quality promotion</li> </ul> Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Advisory services</li> <li>• 14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</li> <li>• 17 Capacity building</li> <li>• 21 Studies and research</li> </ul>
54 Investments in safety equipment	Operations related to improvements in health, safety and working conditions.

Type of operation	Further definition
	<p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on board health/safety improvements for crews such as on-board fire prevention systems, safety and alarm systems or noise reductions systems</li> <li>• health/safety improvements in ports</li> <li>• health/safety improvements in processing and aquaculture operations</li> </ul> <p>In case the operation leads to an increase of GT according to EMFAF Article 16b (3), the amount of GT increased needs to be reported in field 29 of Infosys.</p> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</li> <li>• 17 Capacity building</li> <li>• 55 Investments in working conditions</li> </ul>
55 Investments in working conditions	<p>Operations related to improvements in health, safety and working conditions.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on board working condition improvement such as accommodation facilities dedicated to the exclusive use of the crew, including sanitary facilities, common areas, kitchen facilities and shelter deck structures</li> <li>• improvements in ports</li> <li>• improvements in processing and aquaculture operations</li> </ul> <p>In case the operation leads to an increase of GT according to EMFAF Article 16b (3), the amount of GT increased needs to be reported in field 29 of Infosys.</p> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</li> <li>• 17 Capacity building</li> <li>• 54 Investments in safety equipment</li> </ul>
56 Pilot projects	<p>Operations related to an initial, often small-scale, implementation that is used to prove the viability, applicability and risks of an idea, concept or technique. Pilot projects can relate to a broad range of activities including CLLD.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assessment of new gear</li> <li>• specifications of processing machines</li> <li>• testing compositions of feeds in aquaculture</li> <li>• new diversification activities</li> </ul>
57 Socio-cultural development	<p>Operations related to promoting and/or capitalising on the social and cultural heritage of the area or improving the quality of life of the local community. Investments that strengthen and capitalise on the environmental resources, cultural resources and social resources of</p>

Type of operation	Further definition
	<p>the region. Projects can be related to CLLD.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• investments in revitalisation of old crafts</li> <li>• museums</li> <li>• markets</li> <li>• trails</li> <li>• support for clubs and societies</li> <li>• socio-cultural development</li> </ul>
58 Governance	<p>Operations related to improving ocean and coastal governance, within the EU as well as at global level. Investments that strengthen and capitalise on the environmental resources, cultural resources and social resources of the region or area.</p> <p>Examples under shared management include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLLD actions to involve small-scale coastal fisheries in relevant decision-making structures</li> <li>• CLLD actions to improve the management of local resources</li> </ul> <p>Examples under direct management include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advisory councils</li> <li>• voluntary contributions (fisheries)</li> <li>• healthy seas</li> <li>• maritime security</li> <li>• voluntary contributions (governance)</li> <li>• support to organisations such as coastguards or RFMOs</li> <li>• regional coordination such as the Atlantic assistance mechanism</li> </ul>
59 Animation and capacity building	<p>Operations related to participative implementation of FLAG local development strategies, including staff costs and operations supporting community animation, project development, and awareness- raising activities in FLAG areas.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information campaigns</li> <li>• strengthening community organisations</li> <li>• promoting and supporting the preparation of projects and applications, post-start-up project support</li> <li>• training courses, seminars, workshops etc.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Training to improve skills and develop human capital</li> <li>• 17 Capacity building</li> </ul>
60 Preparatory actions	<p>Operations related to participative design of FLAG local development strategies.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• studies of the area concerned</li> <li>• costs related to creating a local development strategy, including consultancy and meetings with stakeholders, community groups and potential project promoters</li> </ul>

Type of operation	Further definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• administrative costs (operating and personnel costs) of the organisation that is applying for preparatory support, during the preparatory phase</li> <li>• capacity building for local development strategy development</li> <li>• support for small pilot projects</li> <li>• information campaigns: events, meetings, leaflets, websites, social media, press etc.</li> </ul>
61 Management	<p>Operations related to the running costs and animation of FLAGS in terms of staff and operational expenses, including activities related to monitoring and evaluation of the FLAGS, and strategy implementation if not separate from the FLAG operation. TA activities.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• office expenses and staff costs</li> <li>• technical assistance</li> <li>• fisheries management</li> <li>• monitoring and evaluation of the FLAGS and strategy implementation (if not separate from the FLAG operation).</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that the operation is not more relevant to other types of operations, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 59 Animation and capacity building</li> <li>• 60 Preparatory actions</li> <li>• 63 Evaluation</li> </ul>
62 Assistance	<p>Operations supporting the implementation of EU policy, for example the Maritime Spatial Planning Platform, or assistance in direct management. Activities in TA are included.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial planning</li> <li>• governance</li> <li>• literacy</li> <li>• skills</li> <li>• projects and finance</li> <li>• voluntary cooperation (UNCLOS)</li> <li>• ocean partnerships</li> <li>• international agreements</li> <li>• IUU</li> <li>• ocean research and data</li> </ul>
63 Evaluation	<p>Operations related to the evaluation of EMFAF under direct and shared management. Activities in TA are included.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• process evaluation</li> <li>• impact evaluation</li> <li>• thematic assessments/studies</li> <li>• ex-ante evaluation</li> <li>• interim evaluation</li> <li>• ex-post evaluation</li> </ul>



<b>Type of operation</b>	<b>Further definition</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• support for COM evaluations</li><li>• monitoring and evaluation of the FLAGs and strategy implementation (if standalone)</li></ul>
64 Other (social)	Other operations contributing to improving human capital. This may include CLLD operations.
65 Other (environmental)	Other operations contributing to reducing the impact of fishing on marine ecosystems. This may include CLLD operations.
66 Other (economic)	Other operations contributing to business development. This may include CLLD operations.