



FAMENET

CT 3.1 EMFAF Implementation Report 2023

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FAMENET

EMFAF Implementation Report 2023

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Authors:

Raimonds VESERS, Margot Van SOETENDAEL, Angelos SANOPOULOS

Contact:

FAMENET

Boulevard de la Woluwe 2

1150 Brussels

Info@famenet.eu

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List of abbreviations

CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CIR	Common Implementing Regulation
CISE	Common Information Sharing Environment
CLLD	Community-led Local Development
MEF	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
COM	European Commission
CPR	Common Provision Regulation
CR	Common Result Indicator
EMFF	European Maritime and Fisheries Funds
EMFAF	European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Funds
ESI Funds	European Structural and Investment Funds
EU	European Union
FFR	Fishing Fleet Register
LAG	Local Action Group
IB	Intermediate Body
IMP	Integrated Maritime Policy
IMS	Integrated Maritime Surveillance
LO	Landing Obligation
MA	Managing Authority
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MS	Member State
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
PO	Producer Organisation
SCO	Simplified Cost Options
SME	Small or Medium-sized Enterprise
SO	Specific Objective
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSCF	Small-scale Coastal Fishing/Fishery
TA	Technical Assistance - Priority
TOA	Type of Action
TOI	Type of Intervention

0 Executive summary

Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 of 7 July 2021 established the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture fund, and the EMFAF programmes were adopted in 2022 and 2023. This report is based on the relevant operation-level implementation data provided by MSs (under shared management) and DG MARE for direct and indirect management (henceforth “(in)direct management” for ease of reference) in line with Article 46 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 (EMFAF Regulation). It covers the implementation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023.

During the second half of 2023 the number of MSs reporting implementation results increased from 12 to 20. The total commitments rose from EUR 328 million (6.1% of the total EMFAF allocation) in June 2023 to EUR 561 million (9.2 % of the total EMFAF allocation¹) as of 31 December 2023, the most recent reporting period. The number of operations more than doubled – an increase from 1 767 to 3 883.

At the level of EMFAF priorities the highest commitment rates can be observed for EMFAF priority 3 (Enabling a sustainable blue economy in coastal, island and inland areas, and fostering the development of fishing and aquaculture communities) and EMFAF priority 4 (Strengthening international ocean governance and enabling seas and oceans to be safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed), with EUR commitments accounting for 28.9% and 23.7% respectively of the total available allocations for these priorities (shared and (in)direct management combined).

For shared management at the level of specific objectives (SOs) the highest commitment rates can be observed for SO 5.1 Technical assistance - Priority² and for SO 1.4 Control and data collection, with 15.4% and 14.6% respectively of the total available allocations to these SOs.

Implementation under (in)direct management accounted for EUR 207 million already committed in 504 operations. Operations under shared management nearly tripled compared to June 2023 and reached 3 379 with total commitments of EUR 353.7 million as of 31 December 2023.

Out of the 20 MSs reporting implementation results, EMFAF commitments as a percentage of total available allocations varied, ranging from 0.2% in Estonia and Spain to 31.3% in Denmark.

In terms of number of operations reported, around 40% were attributed to natural persons. However, most of the funding (96%) was provided to legal entities.

Nearly one-third (1 273 in total) of all operations were reported as relevant to small-scale coastal fisheries (SSCFs). In total 401 operations with EUR 74.2 million of EMFAF support were reported as relevant to the landing obligation (LO).

¹ Implementation data compared to the total EMFAF allocation of EUR 6.1 billion (EUR 5.3 billion for shared management and EUR 0.8 billion for (in)direct management).

² Annex II “Organisation of support under shared management” of the EMFAF Regulation provides a table with EMFAF Priorities and specific objectives. If the amount of the Funds allocated to technical assistance is identified in programmes as part of the financial allocations of each specific objective, it does not take the form of a separate priority and amounts committed and spent cannot be established.

Under shared management nearly EUR 252 million (71% of EMFAF support) dealt with climate change adaptation and mitigation, and around EUR 233 million (66% of EMFAF support) was provided to improve the environment.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

The Managing Authorities (MAs) of the EMFAF programmes report implementation progress according to:

- Regulation (EU) 2021/1060³ (Common Provisions Regulation, CPR) Article 42 specifying that MAs shall electronically transmit to the Commission cumulative data for their EMFAF programmes by 31 January, 30 April, 31 July, 30 September and 30 November of each year. The first transmission shall be due by 31 January 2022 or after the adoption of the programme, and the last one by 31 January 2030. Cumulative data shall be submitted via SFC2021⁴ in line with templates provided in Annex VII of the CPR: Table 1 – financial information; Table 4 – financial data by type of intervention; Table 5 – output indicators; Table 9 – common result indicators. Tables 1 and 4 shall be submitted five times a year, while tables 5 and 9 are submitted in January and July.
- Article 46 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 (the EMFAF Regulation) specifies that MAs shall by 31 January and 31 July each year provide the COM with the relevant operation-level implementation data. The EMFAF Regulation Article 46 report is often colloquially referred to as “the Infosys report”. The Commission implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/79⁵ lays down rules for the recording, transmission and presentation of operational-level implementation data. The data structure for Infosys reports is provided in Annex III of this report.

Figure 1 demonstrates the EMFAF reporting timeline. Twice a year, in January and July, both Infosys and CPR Article 42 aggregated reports shall be provided. Additionally, in April, September and November only CPR Article 42 aggregated financial data have to be reported.

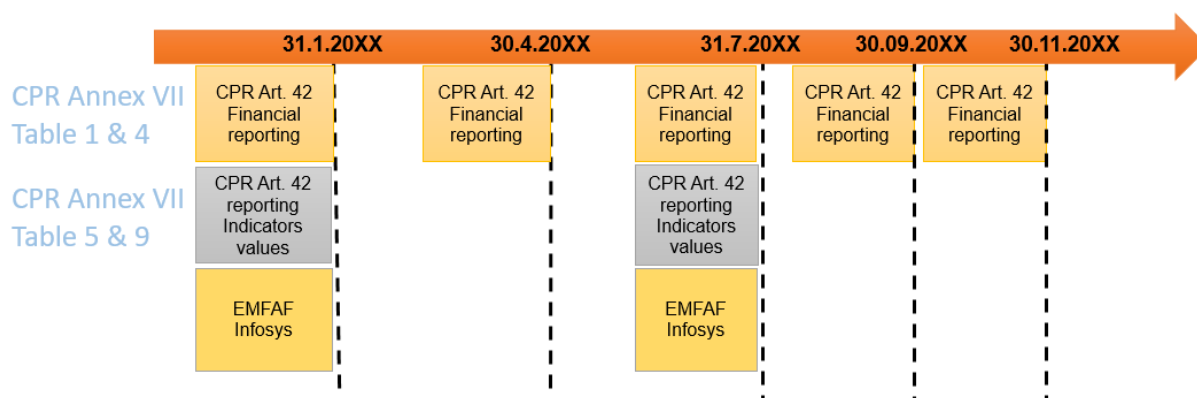
Following the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 establishing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF) the European Commission and MSs started bilateral negotiations which led to the adoption of EMFAF programmes in 2022 and early 2023. MSs then had to establish the relevant national legislation and put in place the necessary procedures before the first calls for proposals could be launched. As a result, only a few MSs had reported operations as of the end of 2022. EMFAF implementation picked up in the second half of 2023 and as of 31 December 20 MSs reported operations supported by the EMFAF (compared to 12 MS as of 30 June).

³ Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159).

⁴ SFC2021 is the electronic data exchange system for all official exchanges of information between the MSs and the Commission concerning the CPR Funds management as set out in Article 69(9) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021.

⁵ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/79 of 19 January 2022 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the recording, transmission and presentation of operation-level implementation data C/2022/166 OJ L 13, 20.1.2022, p. 24–36.

Figure 1: EMFAF reporting timeline



Source: FAMENET 2024

For the first time, implementation data from direct and indirect management (henceforth “(in)direct management” for ease of reference)⁶ are included in the Infosys reporting stream, since for the 2021-2027 period this part of EMFAF implementation now follows the same reporting rules as for shared management.

To demonstrate the implementation progress achieved, this report compares the results⁷ to planned allocations and target values derived from the EMFAF programmes. EMFAF financial implementation progress is demonstrated via the following figures:

- EMFAF support (EUR) - the amount of the EMFAF cost of the operation approved in the latest version of the document setting out the conditions for support. This is the EMFAF financial commitments, also referred to as the amount 'committed'.
- EMFAF eligible expenditure (EUR) - the amount of the EMFAF eligible expenditure as paid out to the beneficiary. This is the EMFAF expenditures, also referred to as the amount 'spent'.

2.2 Purpose and target groups

The aim of this report is to show EMFAF implementation progress, highlight the most important achievements of the EMFAF implementation as reported in the Infosys reports, and provide an up-to-date base for decision-making and communication by DG MARE and MSs.

The first EMFAF implementation report prepared by FAMENET⁸ (Fisheries and Aquaculture Monitoring, Evaluation and Local Support Network) covered the implementation period from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2023 and was considered a pilot due to the limited availability of data in this early stage of EMFAF implementation. As of 2024, EMFAF implementation reports will be issued

⁶ The scope of support provided under direct and indirect management is stipulated in EMFF Articles 48-54.

⁷ An operation can have one of the following states of progress (Infosys field 16): 00 – operation selected; 01 – operation interrupted/abandoned; 02 – operation under implementation; 03 – operation fully implemented; and 04 – operation completed. Data presented in this report include all operations (including those with code 01) regardless of their state of progress.

⁸ FAMENET is a support unit to the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE). The key mission of FAMENET is to support stakeholders in implementing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF). One of the core tasks of FAMENET is to provide reports regarding the progress of EMFAF implementation.

annually and will cover periods up to the end of each calendar year. The content of future reports may be adjusted according to the availability of implementation data and observations provided by stakeholders.

2.3 Structure of the report

The report addresses the state of EMFAF implementation at the level of Priorities, Specific Objectives and MSs. It provides an overview of the main achievements of the Programmes and their contributions to the horizontal objectives and specific topics. It also provides an overview of the result indicators reported.

3 EMFAF implementation progress

3.1 EMFAF implementation per Priority

Article 4 of the EMFAF Regulation stipulates that the EMFAF financial envelope is EUR 6 108 billion. The part of the financial envelope for shared management is EUR 5 311 billion (Article 5 of the EMFAF Regulation). All EMFAF MS programmes are implemented under shared management. The part of the financial envelope for (in)direct management is EUR 797 million (Article 7 of the EMFAF Regulation).

EMFAF priorities are set at the level of the programme. The priorities are broad thematic or sectoral categories. According to Article 3 of the EMFAF Regulation the EMFAF shall pursue the following Priorities:

1. fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources;
2. fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, thus 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 seas and oceans to be safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed.

Priority 5 in Table 1 below refers to technical assistance - Priority.

Table 1: EMFAF implementation per EMFAF priority – (in)direct and shared management

EMFAF Priority	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support, Infosys 31.12.2023		EMFAF expenditure, Infosys 31.12.2023		Number of operations
		EUR	%	EUR	%	
1	2 709 780 640	289 717 143	10.7	68 526 747	2.5	2 444
2	1 860 851 068	76 503 553	4.1	18 745 954	1.0	1 107
3	528 340 550	152 887 163	28.9	30 955 053	5.9	259
4	91 898 082	21 813 367	23.7	10 006 113	10.9	37
5	122 879 783	19 550 405	15.9	218 684	0.2	36
(in)direct	797 000 000					
Total	6 110 750 123	560 471 632	9.2	128 452 550	2.1	3 883

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Up to 31 December 2023, EUR 561 million of EMFAF support has been committed for 3 883 operations implemented under shared (3 379 operations) and (in)direct management (504 operations). Most operations are implemented under EMFAF priorities 1 and 2. Table 1 demonstrates, however, that in relative terms a substantial amount of funding is committed to operations under EMFAF priorities 3 and 4.

3.2 EMFAF implementation per Specific Objective

Specific Objectives (SOs) are defined in the EMFAF regulation separately for each Priority.

Priority 1 has six Specific Objectives:

- strengthening economically, socially and environmentally sustainable **fishing activities** (this SO is further split into **SO 1.1.1** and **SO 1.1.2**⁹);
- **SO 1.2** – increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO₂ emissions through the **replacement or modernisation of engines** of fishing vessels;
- **SO 1.3** – promoting the adjustment of fishing capacity to fishing opportunities in cases of **permanent cessation** of fishing activities and contributing to a fair standard of living in cases of **temporary cessation** of fishing activities;
- **SO 1.4** – fostering efficient fisheries **control and enforcement**, including fighting against Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, as well as reliable **data** for knowledge-based decision making;
- **SO 1.5** – promoting a level playing field for fishery and aquaculture products from the **outermost regions**;
- **SO 1.6** – contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic **biodiversity and ecosystems**.

Priority 2 has two Specific Objectives:

- **SO 2.1** – promoting sustainable **aquaculture** activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring that the activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term;
- **SO 2.2** – promoting **marketing**, quality and **added value** of fishery and aquaculture products, as well as **processing** of those products.

Priority 3 has one Specific Objective: enabling a sustainable blue economy in **coastal, island and inland areas**, and fostering the sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture communities (**SO 3.1**).

Priority 4 has one Specific Objective: strengthening sustainable sea and ocean management through the promotion of **marine knowledge, maritime surveillance** or **coast guard** cooperation (**SO 4.1**).

There are two options for how **technical assistance - Priority** (TA) can be implemented: as a flat rate (CPR Article 36(5)) or as real cost (CPR Article 36(4)).

Table 2 provides an overview of EMFAF implementation per SO for operations implemented under shared management. The highest commitment rates can be observed for SO 5.1 Technical assistance and SO 1.4 Control and data collection, 15.4% and 14.6% respectively, (more than half of all EMFAF support). This observation confirms a trend similar to that seen in EMFF implementation: at the beginning of each programming period, commitments advance the fastest in technical assistance and in operations that are usually implemented by public bodies.

⁹ SO 1.1.1 – all operations except those supported under Articles 17 and 19; SO 1.1.2 – operations supported under Articles 17 and 19).

Table 2: EMFAF implementation per Specific Objective – shared management

EMFAF SO	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023		EMFAF expenditure, Infosys 31.12.2023		Number of operations
		EUR	%	EUR	%	
1.1.1	652 839 970	25 141 671	3.9	2 104 931	0.3	512
1.1.2	60 919 799	2 282 234	3.7	263 200	0.4	29
1.2	32 926 262	183 938	0.6	58 442	0.2	27
1.3	297 457 888	9 693 349	3.3	6 120 665	2.1	640
1.4	1 106 068 574	161 698 509	14.6	17 768 792	1.6	98
1.5	187 225 130	10 634 193	5.7	4 009 927	2.1	535
1.6	372 343 017	19 368 719	5.2	591 156	0.2	275
2.1	998 309 364	31 723 448	3.2	4 663 631	0.5	525
2.2	862 541 704	31 865 217	3.7	7 388 872	0.9	538
3.1	528 340 550	40 806 437	7.7	555 667	0.1	168
4.1	91 898 082	1 439 077	1.6		–	5
5.1	122 879 783	18 917 532	15.4		–	27
Total	5 313 750 123	353 754 326	6.7	43 525 283	0.8	3 379

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Table 3 provides an overview of EMFAF implementation per Specific Objective for operations implemented under (in)direct management. For operations implemented under (in)direct management the EMFAF Regulation provides a separate list of Specific Objectives (see Annex I). In total, EUR 206.7 million¹⁰ of EMFAF funding has already been committed, corresponding to 26% of total EMFAF funding available for operations implemented under (in)direct management. The highest committed amount is for operations under Specific Objective 51c (Enhancement of the transfer and uptake of research, innovation and technology) which is primarily a contribution to the blending instrument managed by the European Investment Fund¹¹. Around 47% of all operations were implemented under Specific Objective 48c (Development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system) Many of these under direct management were small contracts for IT support to the integrated fisheries management system¹².

¹⁰ (In)direct management implementation data were adjusted compared to the previous reporting period to take into account several reporting errors. 20 operations were excluded, and as a result EMFAF support decreased from EUR 186.3 million to EUR 175.3 million.

¹¹ DG MARE unit A1

¹² DG MARE unit A1

Table 3: EMFAF implementation per Specific Objective – (in)direct management¹³

EMFAF SO	EMFAF support (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure (EUR)	Number of operations
48a: Scientific advice	14 728 875	7 827 212	38
48b: Regional cooperation on conservation measures	250 000	175 000	2
48c: Fisheries control	18 771 923	13 335 592	239
48d: Advisory councils	269 651	219 797	2
48e: Voluntary contributions – fisheries	22 876 863	14 381 197	29
49: Clean and healthy seas and oceans	3 817 216	1 670 835	18
50: Market intelligence	12 936 921	6 693 451	44
51a: Sustainable blue economy	14 330 074	5 975 610	28
51b1: Integrated governance	1 024 216	547 495	12
51b2: Spatial planning	8 597 111	3 191 009	8
51b3: Maritime cooperation	11 581 489	5 289 379	20
51c: Uptake of research	60 651 806	10 165 622	5
51d: Skills, literacy, economic data	13 079 251	3 821 882	17
51e: Innovative finance	2 816 780	1 408 390	1
52: EMODnet	10 155 053	1 576 985	9
53: Maritime security	3 658 956	3 538 559	4
54a: Voluntary contributions	4 450 000	3 372 212	6
54b: Voluntary cooperation & coordination int. fora/organisations/bodies/institutions			
54c: Ocean partnerships	40 455	20 228	2
54d: Relevant international agreements	498 428	383 278	7
54e: Implementation of relevant international agreements, measures and tools to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing			
54f: International research and data	1 571 399	1 114 850	4
5.3: Technical assistance	632 873	218 684	9
Total	206 739 338	84 927 267	504

Source: FAMENET, based on Infosys reports 31.12.2023

3.3 EMFAF implementation per Type of Intervention

Types of Interventions (TOIs) are predefined thematic categories related to policy issues (for example combating climate change) and are defined at programme level. They are used to allocate funds indicatively along those policy areas at the programming stage. They are also used to monitor the EU contribution to climate and environment objectives and for reporting on funding allocated. Each type of intervention thus has a predefined climate and environment coefficient, which is used to track climate change and environmental expenditure reported by the MSs.

¹³The implementation of operations under (in)direct management is governed by bi-annual work programmes. Financial allocations in these programmes do not necessarily follow the structure of specific objectives. As a result, it is not possible to provide data related to implementation progress at the level of specific objectives as a percentage of total allocations.

The EMFAF Regulation includes 16 TOIs for shared management¹⁴ (of which three are CLLD-specific and one is TA-specific) and nine types of intervention for (in)direct management (Table 4).¹⁵ The full list of TOIs can be found in Annex II of this report.

In Infosys, TOIs are reported in a dedicated field (field 25).

In EMFAF programmes the biggest part of the planned amounts is attributed to Type of Intervention TOI 2 *Promoting conditions for a viable and competitive sector*, which accounts for slightly more than EUR 2 billion of the total EMFAF allocation. Implementation results in shared management confirm that the highest EMFAF support went towards “data collection” TOIs. For (in)direct management, the majority of EMFAF support was dedicated to operations related to maritime policy. By number of operations, more than a quarter of all operations were related to TOI 2.

Table 4: EMFAF support and expenditure and operations per Type of Intervention – shared and (in)direct management

EMFAF TOI	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023		EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023		Number of operations
		EUR	%	EUR	%	
TOI 1 Impacts on environment and contribution to GES	569 518 291	36 744 002	6.5	1 520 641	0.3	465
TOI 2 Promoting conditions for a viable and competitive sector	2 052 028 693	66 401 465	3.2	12 677 764	0.6	996
TOI 3 Contributing to climate neutrality	103 197 683	5 925 053	5.7	167 079	0.2	167
TOI 4 Temporary cessation of fishing activities	158 087 586	9 787 133	6.2	6 120 665	3.9	641
TOI 5 Permanent cessation of fishing activities	128 782 147	–	–	–	–	–
TOI 6 Implementing and monitoring MPAs including Natura 2000	125 142 715	182 935	0.1	15 245	0.0	12
TOI 7 Compensation for unexpected events	45 057 005	764 671	1.7	664 441	1.5	259
TOI 8 Compensation for additional costs in ORs	183 738 337	10 634 193	5.8	4 009 927	2.2	535
TOI 9 Animal health and welfare	17 026 749	100 517	0.6	25 061	0.1	5
TOI 10 Control and enforcement	479 304 374	31 670 321	6.6	2 883 916	0.6	64
TOI 11 Data collection and analysis, and marine knowledge	631 543 721	128 158 381	20.3	11 663 111	1.8	34
TOI 12 Maritime surveillance and security	49 664 095	87 120	0.2	–	–	1
TOI 13 CLLD preparation actions	5 760 566	2 058 546	35.7	84 000	1.5	65
TOI 14 CLLD implementation of strategy	420 062 101	31 471 169	7.5	33 793	0.0	66
TOI 15 CLLD running costs and animation	87 904 287	7 629 522	8.7	437 874	0.5	38
TOI 16 Technical Assistance	122 879 783	22 139 296	18.0	3 221 764	2.6	31
TOI 17 International ocean governance	–	6 560 282	–	4 890 569	–	19
TOI 18 Maritime policy	–	130 344 823	–	37 404 449	–	131

¹⁴ Annex IV of the Regulation (EU) 2021/1139

¹⁵ Table 9 of Annex II of CIR (EU) 2022/79

EMFAF TOI	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023		EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023		Number of operations
		EUR	%	EUR	%	
TOI 19 Scientific advice	–	14 978 875	–	8 002 212	–	40
TOI 20 Control and enforcement	–	18 771 923	–	13 335 592	–	239
TOI 21 Voluntary contributions to international organisations	–	22 876 863	–	14 381 197	–	29
TOI 22 Conservation measures	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOI 23 Advisory councils	–	269 651	–	219 797	–	2
TOI 24 Communication	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOI 25 Market intelligence	–	12 936 921	–	6 693 451	–	44
Total	5 179 698 133	560 493 664	10.8	128 452 550	2.5	3 883

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2023

3.4 EMFAF implementation per MS

In total, 20 MSs under shared management and DG MARE under (in)direct management reported operations in their EMFAF Infosys reports for the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023. Table 5 provides an overview of EMFAF implementation progress in these MSs as well as of implementation under (in)direct management.

Table 5: EMFAF support and expenditure and operations per MS – shared and (in)direct management

MS	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support, Infosys 31.12.2023		EMFAF expenditure, Infosys 31.12.2023		Number of operations
		EUR	%	EUR	%	
AT	6 718 094	1 122 507	16.71	255 234	3.80	30
BE	40 266 171	2 406 127	5.98	–	–	5
BG	84 944 698	–	–	–	–	–
CY	38 307 322	1 159 203	3.03	844 001	2.20	308
CZ	30 005 249	4 025 504	13.42	233 777	0.78	176
DE	211 811 682	49 146 814	23.20	9 697 388	4.58	306
DK	200 969 309	62 965 281	31.33	7 116 761	3.54	214
EE	97 391 060	175 938	0.18	–	–	5
EL	363 746 026	11 503 379	3.16	–	–	8
ES	1 120 441 924	2 485 542	0.22	203 293	0.02	103
FI	71 755 962	11 887 752	16.57	4 140 263	5.77	378
FR	567 136 526	39 415 826	6.95	3 263 230	0.58	264
HR	243 687 047	35 090 410	14.40	3 827 579	1.57	318
HU	37 710 346	–	–	–	–	–
IE	142 369 552	–	–	–	–	–
IT	518 216 830	64 571 549	12.46	–	–	50
LT	61 183 577	2 033 012	3.32	110 110	0.18	20
LV	134 876 696	21 307 560	15.80	5 581 504	4.14	289
MT	21 825 290	5 294 456	24.26	–	–	3

MS	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support, Infosys 31.12.2023		EMFAF expenditure, Infosys 31.12.2023		Number of operations
		EUR	%	EUR	%	
NL	97 924 288	5 742 035	5.86	518 123	0.53	171
PL	512 387 953	–	–	–	–	–
PT	392 572 022	11 114 808	2.83	4 009 927	1.02	559
RO	162 450 905	–	–	–	–	–
SE	115 896 525	21 312 221	18.39	3 724 092	3.21	157
SI	23 929 641	994 400	4.16	–	–	15
SK	15 225 428	–	–	–	–	–
<i>(in)direct</i>	<i>797 000 000</i>	<i>206 739 338</i>		<i>84 927 267</i>		<i>504</i>
Total	6 110 750 123	560 493 664	9.2	128 452 550	2.1	3 883

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2023

We can see that the highest percentage of commitments compared to the total EMFAF funding planned in programmes was in DK, where more than 31% of total available EMFAF funding had already been committed. MT committed 24% of available funding, followed by DE and SE with around 23% and 18% in commitments. Six MSs (BG, HU, IE, PL, RO and SK) have not yet reported any operations.

It can be observed that the majority (61%) of the commitments in DK related to SO 1.4 (Control, enforcement, and data collection). In DE the corresponding figure was nearly 80%, in MT it was around 90%, and in SE it was 39%.

3.5 Type of beneficiary

Table 6 provides an overview of EMFAF implementation per type of beneficiary. It can be seen that the largest amounts of EMFAF commitments were provided to public bodies.

Table 6: EMFAF support and expenditure and operations per type of beneficiary – (in)direct and shared management

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
PO – Producer organisation	6 987 855	2 103 581	40
APO – Association of producer organisations	1 941 355	40 039	15
IBO – Inter-branch organisation	661 414	–	8
Private enterprise – micro	22 706 109	8 568 651	1 092
Private enterprise – SME (Small or medium-sized enterprise)	84 866 897	33 757 671	1 087
Private enterprise – large	12 851 274	5 682 579	103
Public body	176 358 280	17 222 550	297
Research centre / university / scientists	83 978 091	7 329 159	87
Non-governmental organisation (NGO) / association	4 558 495	1 281 001	47
Educational institution	3 512 876	670 230	9
LAG – Local action group	39 434 140	471 874	101
Entity without legal personality	244 973	161 546	18
International organisation	30 701 796	19 809 051	42

Commission bodies and agencies	9 630 233	8 554 461	15
Natural persons	9 547 721	5 244 496	879
Other	72 512 156	17 555 662	43
Total	560 493 664	128 452 550	3 883

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Around EUR 176 million, or nearly one-third of all committed funds, was provided to the category *Public bodies*. Most of these operations are implemented under SO 1.4 (Control and data collection). Micro- and SME private enterprises together account for EUR 107 million of commitments and for more than half (2 179 operations) of all operations. The “other” category is mostly made up of funds transferred to the European Investment Fund that are then blended with InvestEU guarantees and finance from the European Investment Bank Group for investment in venture capital and impact funds which then invest in SMEs in the blue economy¹⁶.

3.6 Gender of beneficiary/natural person

In line with CIR (EU) 2022/79, for each operation MSs have to report the gender of the beneficiary. There are six gender classifications for natural persons, plus an ungendered type for operations implemented by legal persons.

Table 7 shows that most of the funding (96%) was provided to legal persons. In terms of number of operations, however, around 40% were attributed to natural persons, with a clear predominance of male beneficiaries.

Table 7: Gender of beneficiary – (in)direct and shared management

Gender of beneficiary	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Natural person – male	16 710 529	5 162 441	1 325
Natural person – female	569 782	104 497	57
Natural person – non-defined gender	3 197 682	2 472 493	18
More than one natural person, family	443 332	227 587	37
More than one natural person, predominantly male	1 929 771	1 073 962	92
More than one natural person, predominantly female	47 254		4
Legal persons – no gender identification	537 595 314	119 411 571	2 350
Total	560 493 664	128 452 550	3 883

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

3.7 Marine/inland areas

Infosys field 05 provides information about the geographical area to which the operation relates: marine, inland or both. Nearly two-thirds of all operations were reported as marine (Table 8).

¹⁶ DG MARE unit A1

Table 8: Area to which operations relate – (in)direct and shared management

Area	EMFAF support (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure (EUR)	Number of operations
Marine	159 763 139	48 796 234	2 395
Inland	23 982 398	1 233 444	601
Both	155 806 818	23 431 330	160
N/A ¹⁷	220 941 308	54 991 542	727
Total	560 493 664	128 452 550	3 883

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

3.8 State of progress

The implementation of an operation involves several steps. First, the operation is selected (meaning that the grant agreement or procurement contract is signed, thus having the EMFAF support also legally committed to this operation). Then the operation enters the implementation stage. When the operation is implemented, the beneficiary receives payments. After the final payment¹⁸ an operation is considered complete. If there are any obstacles to continue implementation, an operation can be given the status 'interrupted' or 'abandoned'. In Infosys field 16 a code corresponding to the state of progress has to be reported for each operation.

As expected at the very early stage of EMFAF implementation, Table 9 shows that most operations are either selected or under implementation. Completed operations mostly relate to compensation payments as well as to a number of operations implemented under (in)direct management.

Table 9: State of progress of operations – (in)direct and shared management

State of progress	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Operation selected	212 527 531	9 237 014	1 359
Operation interrupted/abandoned following partial implementation	22 032		5
Operation under implementation	326 606 530	98 461 314	1 501
Operation fully implemented (but for which all payments have not necessarily been made to the beneficiary or contractor)	1 300 735	1 205 556	23
Operation completed	20 036 835	19 548 666	995
Total	560 493 664	128 452 550	3 883

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

¹⁷ Categories of area to which operations relate (Infosys field 15) are provided in Table 5 of Annex II of CIR2022/79. N/A can be chosen if none of the other is suitable to an operation.

¹⁸ If a beneficiary has received a pre-financing payment, the final transaction can also be a recovery order from the beneficiary.

3.9 EMFAF contribution to specific topics

In Infosys fields 29 to 34, MSs have to report whether an operation is relevant to the following specific topics: small-scale coastal fishing (SSCF); the landing obligation; climate change; non-discrimination; gender equality; and rights of people with disabilities. This approach simplifies the reporting, but at the same time introduces some degree of subjective judgement by the beneficiaries.

Regulation (EU) No. 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council sets several objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). To estimate the EMFF contribution to each of these objectives, a methodology was developed to link each operation to an objective.

The following sections of the report provide implementation data and analysis related to these topics. Since an operation can relate to more than one area, the figures provided below should not be added up.

3.9.1 Small-scale coastal fisheries

Besides information provided in Infosys field 29 (relation to SSCF), Infosys reports also include the Common Fleet Register (CFR) number when a vessel is involved in an operation. The CFR number allows us to identify to which vessel class the vessel belongs:

- SSCF vessels defined according to recital (33)¹⁹ of the EMFAF Regulation;
- other vessels under 12 m;
- vessels between 12 and 24 m;
- vessels above 24 m.

Table 10 provides information on operations relevant to SSCF based on data reported in Infosys field 29 (Operation relevant to SSCF).

Table 10: EMFAF operations relevant to SSCF – (in)direct and shared management

Operations relevant to SSCF	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
All EMFAF operations	560 493 664	128 452 550	3 883
Operations relevant to SSCF	121 200 266	47 865 783	1 273
Part of SSCF relevant operations (%)	21.6	37.3	32.8

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

A more detailed analysis based on CFR numbers and the above vessel classes is provided in Table 11 below.

¹⁹ Small-scale coastal fishing is carried out by marine and inland fishing vessels of an overall length of less than 12 metres and not using towed fishing gear, and by fishers on foot, including shellfish gatherers.

Table 11: General overview of all vessel-related operations – (in)direct and shared management

Vessel size	EMFAF support Infosys, 31.12.2023 (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%	Number of vessels	%
SSCF vessels with passive gear	9 026 165	31.2	3 647 459	28.4	1 042	55.0	1 016	56.5
Other vessels under 12m	1 469 016	5.1	459 289	3.6	101	5.3	89	5.0
Vessels between 12–24m	12 898 338	44.5	5 355 755	41.6	568	30.0	517	28.8
Vessels above 24m	5 488 315	19.0	3 402 856	26.4	181	9.6	174	9.7
Unspecified	78 477	0.3	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	28 960 312	100.0	12 865 360	100.0	1 893	100.0	1 797	100.0

Source: FAMENET, based on CFR database and EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

3.9.2 Landing obligation

The landing obligation (LO) is established under the “fisheries management” pillar of the CFP. Article 15 of the CFP sets out the obligation to retain all species subject to catch limits or minimum sizes caught either in European Union (EU) waters or by Union fishing vessels outside EU waters.

Table 12: EMFAF operations relevant to the landing obligation – (in)direct and shared management

Operations relevant to the landing operation	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
All EMFAF operations	560 493 664	128 452 550	3 883
Operations relevant to the landing obligation	74 201 496	33 821 399	401
Share of LO-relevant operations (%)	13.2	26.3	10.3

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

For EMFAF a designated field in Infosys requires reporting of the relevance of an operation to the LO. In total 401 operation with EUR 74.2 million of EMFAF support were reported as relevant to the LO (Table 12).

3.9.3 EMFAF contribution to climate change

Annex IV of the EMFAF Regulation provides a list of types of intervention, and for each type defines climate and environmental coefficients for operations implemented under shared management. To arrive at EMFAF implementation data related to climate expenditure, EMFAF support and EMFAF expenditure are multiplied by the respective climate coefficients of each TOI (Table 13).

Table 13: EMFAF contribution to climate by types of intervention – shared management

TOI	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	Climate coefficient (%)	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF support climate (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure climate (EUR)
TOI 1 Impacts on environment and contribution to GES	569 518 291	100	36 744 002	36 744 002	1 520 641	1 520 641
TOI 2 Promoting conditions for a viable and competitive sector	2 052 028 693	40	66 401 465	26 560 586	12 677 764	5 071 106
TOI 3 Contributing to climate neutrality	103 197 683	100	5 925 053	5 925 053	167 079	167 079
TOI 4 Temporary cessation of fishing activities	158 087 586	100	9 787 133	9 787 133	6 120 665	6 120 665
TOI 5 Permanent cessation of fishing activities	128 782 147	100	–	–	–	–
TOI 6 Implementing and monitoring MPAs including Natura 2000	125 142 715	100	182 935	182 935	15 245	15 245
TOI 7 Compensation for unexpected events	45 057 005	0	764 671	–	664 441	–
TOI 8 Compensation for additional costs in ORs	183 738 337	0	10 634 193	–	4 009 927	–
TOI 9 Animal health and welfare	17 026 749	40	100 517	40 207	25 061	10 025
TOI 10 Control and enforcement	479 304 374	100	31 670 321	31 670 321	2 883 916	2 883 916
TOI 11 Data collection and analysis, and marine knowledge	631 543 721	100	128 158 381	128 158 381	11 663 111	11 663 111
TOI 12 Maritime surveillance and security	49 664 095	40	87 120	34 848	–	–
TOI 13 CLLD preparation actions	5 760 566	0	2 058 546	–	84 000	–
TOI 14 CLLD implementation of strategy	420 062 101	40	31 471 169	12 588 468	33 793	13 517
TOI 15 CLLD running costs and animation	87 904 287	0	7 629 522	–	437 874	–
TOI 16 Technical Assistance	122 879 783	0	22 139 296	–	3 221 764	–
Total	5 179 698 133		353 754 326	251 691 934	43 525 283	27 465 306

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

In line with Infosys reporting requirements MSs also have to report the relevance of each operation to climate change by choosing the appropriate code (01 – Yes; 02 – No). In total 883 operations were reported as relevant to climate change (Table 14).

Table 14: EMFAF operations relevant to climate change – (in)direct and shared management

Operations relevant to climate change	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
All EMFAF operations	560 493 664	128 452 550	3 883
Operations relevant to climate change	179 611 459	46 034 911	883
Share of climate change relevant operations (%)	32.0	35.8	22.7

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Table 15 shows how these operations are distributed by type of operation. By number of operations, “Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture” and “Reduction and prevention of pollution/contamination” are the most often reported types of operations among those marked as relevant to climate change. In terms of both EMFAF support and expenditure, the clear leader is a universal type of operation, “Other (economic)”, with just six operations. Of those six, the three implemented under (in)direct management (commitments related to the InvestEU blending instrument to intermediary venture capital or investment funds) account for 97% of all commitments reported under this type of operation.

Table 15: Types of operations relevant to climate change – (in)direct and shared management

Type of operation relevant to climate change ²⁰	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Other (economic)	61 351 959	10 000 000	6
Studies and research	16 429 647	5 585 906	38
Data collection	10 792 657	1 116 072	15
Advisory services	10 299 136	6 247 263	25
Data assembly and dissemination	6 897 768	656 607	6
Capacity building	6 669 655	3 748 705	9
Assistance under Direct Management	6 638 473	2 471 542	4
Management	5 552 996	1 207 254	8
Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	5 220 521	1 483 781	13
Training to improve skills and develop human capital	5 170 762	2 036 904	8
Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture	4 826 121	1 031 814	163
Reduction and prevention of pollution/contamination	4 342 675	107 100	135
Events	4 047 451	2 582 391	30
IT development and maintenance	3 602 260	2 529 634	42

²⁰ The link between some types of operations listed in this table and climate change is established based on information provided by beneficiaries (or IB or MA or DG MARE for (in)direct management) in Infosys field 31 “Operation relevant to climate change” by choosing a code 01 – Yes or 02 – No.

Type of operation relevant to climate change ²⁰	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans by producer organisations	3 170 052	1 283 462	20
Observation coordination	2 922 630	662 450	3
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	2 683 061	937 737	4
Investment in reduction of energy use and energy efficiency	2 438 508	324 284	17
Governance	2 336 101	768 655	10
Temporary cessation of fishing activities	2 293 183	159 333	83
Environmental services	2 168 605		79
Investments in working conditions	2 019 149	527 820	41
Development of process innovation	1 563 654	–	9
Development of product innovation	1 117 790	–	4
Investment in physical infrastructure at existing fishing ports or at new or existing landing sites	1 114 361	–	2
Pilot projects	881 955	–	6
Specific investments for improving aquatic habitats and biodiversity	491 535	–	1
Investment in on-board production equipment	446 030	15 058	13
Evaluation	423 895	46 710	3
Compensation	308 924	229 695	26
Inspections	278 240	215 875	7
Investment in animal welfare	240 042	–	8
Other (environmental)	229 425	–	1
Food quality and hygiene safety	190 665	–	10
Preparatory actions	127 985	–	12
Investment in renewable energy systems	96 151	–	6
First acquisition of a fishing vessel	93 912	52 500	2
Investments in safety equipment	67 294	–	5
Marketing activities	34 932	6 357	4
Restoring ecological continuity of rivers	18 207	–	2
Other business-diversification operations not involving fisheries, aquaculture, or innovation	13 094	–	3
Total	179 611 459	46 034 911	883

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

3.9.4 EMFAF contribution to environment

Annex IV of the EMFAF Regulation provides a list of types of intervention, and for each type defines climate and environmental coefficients. To arrive at EMFAF implementation data related to the environment, EMFAF support and EMFAF expenditure are multiplied by the respective environmental coefficients of each TOI (Table 16). This is only applicable for shared management. These coefficients are not defined for (in)direct management.

For each TOI except TOI 10, the climate coefficient and the environmental coefficient take identical values: either 100%, 40% or 0%. For TOI 10 (Control and enforcement), the climate coefficient is 40% but the environmental coefficient is 100%.

Table 16: EMFAF contribution to environment by types of intervention – shared management

TOI	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	Environment coefficient (%)	EMFAF support, Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF support environment (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure environment (EUR)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (5)/(4)	(7)	(8)
TOI 1 Impacts on environment and contribution to GES	569 518 291	100	36 744 002	36 744 002	100,0	1 520 641	1 520 641
TOI 2 Promoting conditions for a viable and competitive sector	2 052 028 693	40	66 401 465	26 560 586	40,0	12 677 764	5 071 106
TOI 3 Contributing to climate neutrality	103 197 683	100	5 925 053	5 925 053	100,0	167 079	167 079
TOI 4 Temporary cessation of fishing activities	158 087 586	100	9 787 133	9 787 133	100,0	6 120 665	6 120 665
TOI 5 Permanent cessation of fishing activities	128 782 147	100	–	–	-	–	–
TOI 6 Implementing and monitoring MPAs including Natura 2000	125 142 715	100	182 935	182 935	100,0	15 245	15 245
TOI 7 Compensation for unexpected events	45 057 005	0	764 671	–	-	664 441	–
TOI 8 Compensation for additional costs in ORs	183 738 337	0	10 634 193	–	-	4 009 927	–
TOI 9 Animal health and welfare	17 026 749	40	100 517	40 207	40,0	25 061	10 025
TOI 10 Control and enforcement	479 304 374	40	31 670 321	12 668 128	40,0	2 883 916	1 153 567
TOI 11 Data collection and analysis, and marine knowledge	631 543 721	100	128 158 381	128 158 381	100,0	11 663 111	11 663 111
TOI 12 Maritime surveillance and security	49 664 095	40	87 120	34 848	40,0	–	–
TOI 13 CLLD preparation actions	5 760 566	0	2 058 546	–	-	84 000	–
TOI 14 CLLD implementation of strategy	420 062 101	40	31 471 169	12 588 468	40,0	33 793	13 517
TOI 15 CLLD running costs and animation	87 904 287	0	7 629 522	–	-	437 874	–
TOI 16 Technical Assistance	122 879 783	0	22 139 296	–	-	3 221 764	–
Total	5 179 698 133		353 754 326	232 689 741	65,8	43 525 283	25 734 956

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

3.9.5 EMFAF contribution to data collection

EMFAF operations of shared management contributing to data collection are implemented under SO 1.4 (Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making) and are attributed to TOI 11: “Data collection and analysis, and promotion of marine knowledge”.

The Infosys data structure allows us to come up with several data sets that provide possibilities for further in-depth analysis. This report demonstrates the EMFAF contribution to data collection from the perspective of the sectors that operations contribute to and provides splits per type of beneficiary.

The number of operations reported as related to data collection doubled compared to June 2023 and reached 34 operations. Many EMFAF data collection operations should not be expected even for the entire EMFAF implementation period. This assumption is based on the EMFF experience, where the number of data collection operations remained low because in most cases MSs concluded general

agreements with beneficiaries (usually public bodies like research centres and universities) which then implemented data collection operations stipulated in such agreements.

Table 17: EMFAF contribution to data collection per sector – shared management

Sector operations contribute to	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Integrated/multisector	71 299 896	7 933 930	12
Fisheries	38 404 145		5
Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)	9 169 266	478 971	5
Environment	8 905 456	3 183 247	9
Aquaculture	210 788		2
Processing	168 830	66 963	1
Tourism	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–
Total	128 158 381	11 663 111	34

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Table 17 above shows that as of 30 June 2023 operations related to data collection contributed to several sectors. In terms of both numbers of operations and EMFAF funding, most data collection operations (12 out of 34) fall under the heading “Integrated/multisector”. 24 operations were implemented by public bodies and 10 by research centres, universities, and scientists (Table 18).

Table 18: EMFAF contribution to data collection per type of beneficiary – shared management

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Public body	77 217 414	7 624 449	24
Research centre / university / scientists	50 940 967	4 038 662	10
Total	128 158 381	11 663 111	34

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

We can also conclude that data collection operations are just at their start – EMFAF support (commitments) is EUR 128.2 million, but EMFAF expenditure (paid amounts) is only EUR 11.7 million. The total indicative allocation in EMFAF programmes for TOI 11 (Data collection and analysis, and promotion of marine knowledge) is EUR 631.5 million.

Operations implemented under (in)direct management has a separate list of SOs in line with EMFAF Articles 48-54. There are several SOs which may serve as a proxy to estimate contribution to data collection of (in)direct management operations:

- 48a Provision of scientific advice and knowledge for the purposes of promoting sound and efficient fisheries management decisions under the CFP;
- 51d Improvement of maritime skills, ocean literacy and sharing of socio-economic and environmental data on the sustainable blue economy;
- 54f International cooperation on, and development of, ocean research and data.

Table 19: EMFAF contribution to data collection per SO – (in)direct management

EMFAF SO	EMFAF support (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure (EUR)	Number of operations
48a: Scientific advice	14 728 875	7 827 212	38
51d: Skills, literacy, economic data	13 079 251	3 821 882	17
54f: International research and data	1 571 399	1 114 850	4
Total	29 379 525	12 763 944	59

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Table 19 provides an overview of EMFAF contribution to data collection for (in)direct management per SO.

3.9.6 EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement

Control and enforcement operations for shared management are implemented under SO 1.4, but are attributed to another type of intervention: TOI 10 (Control and enforcement). This report demonstrates the EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement from the perspective of the sectors that operations contribute to and provides splits per type of beneficiary and type of operation.

Table 20 demonstrates that EMFAF support (commitments) totalling EUR 20.1 million (or 63% of the total EMFAF support for control and enforcement) was reported as “Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities”.

Table 20: EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement per type of operation – shared management

Type of operation	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	20 100 970	183 296	36
Cooperation	8 643 879	838 279	1
Investments for control and enforcement for private business	1 907 830	1 862 341	21
Knowledge sharing	420 000		1
IT development and maintenance	299 834		4
Investment in IT – software	297 809		1
Total	31 670 321	2 883 916	64

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Table 21 reveals that EUR 17.2 million, or 54% of the total EMFAF support for control and enforcement, was allocated to the *Fisheries* sector. This is followed by the *Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)* sector, with EUR 13.6 million of EMFAF support.

Table 21: EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement per sector –shared management

Sector operations contribute to	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Fisheries	17 234 263	942 564	33
Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)	13 564 792	1 941 353	27

Sector operations contribute to	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Integrated/multisector	420 000		1
Aquaculture	396 816		1
Other	54 450		2
Total	31 670 321	2 883 916	64

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

As expected (Table 22), most control and enforcement operations are implemented by public bodies – in 45 operations with EUR 28.0 million of EMFAF support (88% of the total EMFAF support for control and enforcement).

Table 22: EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement per type of beneficiary –shared management

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Public body	27 972 972	2 852 818	45
Other	3 665 572		2
Private enterprise – micro	22 421	22 003	12
Natural persons	7 436	7 176	4
Private enterprise – large	1 919	1 919	1
Total	31 670 321	2 883 916	64

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Operations implemented under (in)direct management has a separate list of SOs in line with EMFAF Articles 48-54. SO 48c: *Development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system* may serve as a proxy to estimate contribution to control and enforcement of (in)direct management operations. In total 239 operations with EUR 18.8 million of EMFAF support are implemented under this SO.

3.9.7 EMFAF contribution to biodiversity

For the purpose of this report, shared management operations carried out under SO 1.6 (Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems) were taken into consideration in order to demonstrate EMFAF's contribution to biodiversity.

This report demonstrates the EMFAF contribution to biodiversity from the perspective of the sectors that operations contribute to, and provides splits per type of beneficiary and type of operation.

By number of operations, around half of all biodiversity-related operations are implemented by public bodies and account for EUR 15.7 million of EMFAF support (or 81% of total EMFAF support for biodiversity). Private enterprises (both micro and SMEs) also contribute to biodiversity through a total of 109 operations with EUR 0.61 million of EMFAF support (Table 23).

Table 23: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per type of beneficiary – shared management

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Public body	15 741 303	18 889	142
Research centre / university / scientists	1 181 548	–	4
Educational institution	1 136 429	47 955	2
Non-governmental organisation (NGO) / association	659 602	138 260	9
Private enterprise – micro	460 524	242 265	87
Private enterprise – SME (Small or medium-sized enterprise)	149 809	114 019	22
Natural persons	33 771	29 768	7
Other	4 671	–	1
PO – Producer organisation	1 062	–	1
Total	19 368 719	591 156	275

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

EUR 11.0 million (or 57% of the total EMFAF support for biodiversity) of EMFAF support in 110 operations contributing to biodiversity is assigned to the *Environment* sector (Table 24). *Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)* account for slightly more than EUR 6 million of EMFAF support.

Table 24: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per sector– shared management

Sector	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Environment	10 947 095	157 149	110
Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)	6 033 684		40
Fisheries	1 171 101	386 052	123
Integrated/multisector	1 013 420	47 955	1
Aquaculture	203 419		1
Total	19 368 719	591 156	275

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Table 25 provides a detailed split of the EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per type of operation. In total, 13 different types of operation were reported. In terms of EMFAF support the most funding has already been committed for *Restoring ecological continuity of rivers* and for *Governance*.

Table 25: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per type of operation – shared management

Type of operation	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Restoring ecological continuity of rivers	10 161 694	11 058	110
Governance	2 304 583		9
Specific investments for improving aquatic habitats and biodiversity	1 449 303		1
Retrieval and/or disposal of marine litter	1 278 172	115 857	14
Knowledge sharing	1 013 420	47 955	1
Studies and research	929 242		4
Management and monitoring of marine protected areas (soft operations)	761 319		1
Other (environmental)	537 476	224 585	80
Restocking of aquatic species	452 824		5
Gear selectivity to reduce unwanted catches	199 789	91 305	24
Gear selectivity in relation to endangered, threatened and protected species	123 161	89 084	19
Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	123 009		1
Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts	34 727	11 313	6
Total	19 368 719	591 156	275

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Annex IV of the EMFAF Regulation provides a list of types of intervention, and for each type defines climate and environmental coefficients. Similar approach is applied also to calculate EMFAF contribution to biodiversity. Report “Biodiversity financing and tracking”²¹ provides information from a consultancy project carried out to assist the European Commission in its implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030. It evaluates the biodiversity expenditure tracking methodology used by the Commission for the 2014 to 2020 Multiannual Financial Framework, and, on the basis of those findings and in the light of changes to the structure of programmes, makes recommendations for tracking in the 2021-2027 period.

To arrive at EMFAF implementation data related to the biodiversity, EMFAF support and EMFAF expenditure are multiplied by the respective biodiversity coefficients of each TOI (Table 26).

Table 26: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity by types of intervention – shared management

TOI	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	Biodiversity coefficient (%)	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF support biodiversity (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure biodiversity (EUR)
TOI 1 Impacts on environment and contribution to GES	569 518 291	100	36 744 002	36 744 002	1 520 641	1 520 641
TOI 2 Promoting conditions for a viable and competitive sector	2 052 028 693	0	66 401 465		12 677 764	
TOI 3 Contributing to climate neutrality	103 197 683	40	5 925 053	2 370 021	167 079	66 832

²¹ European Commission, Directorate-General for Environment, Nesbit, M., Whiteoak, K., Underwood, E. et al., Biodiversity financing and tracking – Final report, Publications Office of the European Union, 2022, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2779/950856>

TOI	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	Biodiversity coefficient (%)	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF support biodiversity (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure biodiversity (EUR)
TOI 4 Temporary cessation of fishing activities	158 087 586	40	9 787 133	3 914 853	6 120 665	2 448 266
TOI 5 Permanent cessation of fishing activities	128 782 147	40				
TOI 6 Implementing and monitoring MPAs including Natura 2000	125 142 715	100	182 935	182 935	15 245	15 245
TOI 7 Compensation for unexpected events	45 057 005	0	764 671		664 441	
TOI 8 Compensation for additional costs in ORs	183 738 337	0	10 634 193		4 009 927	
TOI 9 Animal health and welfare	17 026 749	0	100 517		25 061	
TOI 10 Control and enforcement	479 304 374	40	31 670 321	12 668 128	2 883 916	1 153 567
TOI 11 Data collection and analysis, and marine knowledge	631 543 721	40	128 158 381	51 263 352	11 663 111	4 665 245
TOI 12 Maritime surveillance and security	49 664 095	40	87 120	34 848		
TOI 13 CLLD preparation actions	5 760 566	0	2 058 546		84 000	
TOI 14 CLLD implementation of strategy	420 062 101	40	31 471 169	12 588 468	33 793	13 517
TOI 15 CLLD running costs and animation	87 904 287	0	7 629 522		437 874	
TOI 16 Technical Assistance	122 879 783	0	22 139 296		3 221 764	
Total	5 179 698 133		353 754 326	119 766 608	43 525 283	9 883 312

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Of total of EUR 353.8 million EMFAF support around one third (EUR 119.8 million) contributes to biodiversity.

3.9.8 EMFAF contribution to horizontal principles

Infosys fields 32 to 34 provide information related to horizontal principles: relevance to non-discrimination; relevance to gender equality; and relevance to rights of people with disabilities.

Of total of 3 883 operations in (in)direct and shared management, 95 were reported as relevant to non-discrimination, 98 to gender equality and 56 to people with disabilities (Table 27).

Table 27: EMFAF contribution to horizontal principles – (in)direct and shared management

Horizontal principle	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Operations relevant to non-discrimination	31 140 465	7 997 023	95
Operations relevant to gender equality	31 974 056	7 736 238	98
Operations relevant to the rights of people with disabilities	20 535 050	2 021 725	56

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

3.9.9 EMFAF contribution to the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy

By applying a combination of Specific Objective and type of intervention, each operation was attributed²² to an objective of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). Regulation (EU) No. 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council sets several CFP objectives:

- Exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield; Fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment (Article 2(2,3) CFP Regulation).
- Collection of scientific data (Article 2(4) CFP Regulation).
- Gradually eliminate discards, by avoiding and reducing unwanted catches, and by gradually ensuring that catches are landed; where necessary, make the best use of unwanted catches (Article 2(5)(a,b) CFP Regulation).
- Provide conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing capture and processing industry and land-based fishing-related activity (Article 2(5)(c) CFP Regulation).
- Adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets according to fishing opportunities (Article 2(5)(d) CFP Regulation).
- Promote the development of sustainable aquaculture activities (Article 2(5)(e) CFP Regulation).
- Contribute to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities (Article 2(5)(f) CFP Regulation).
- Contribute to an efficient and transparent internal market for fisheries and aquaculture (Article 2(5)(g) CFP Regulation).
- Take into account the interests of both consumers and producers (Article 2(5)(h) CFP Regulation).
- Promote coastal fishing activities, taking into account socioeconomic aspects (Article 2(5)(i) CFP Regulation).

Table 28 shows how EMFAF support, expenditure and number of operations are distributed per CFP objectives. Most of the EMFAF support contributed towards Article (2)3 of CFP Regulation (EUR 164.8 million) and Article 2(4) (EUR 126.8 million) of CPR Regulation.

²² Each operation is attributed to a CFP objective. This is implemented by applying to each operation a unique combination of SO and type of intervention as reported in Infosys fields 06 and 25 (Annex I of CIR 2022/79).

Table 28: EMFAF contribution to the CFP objectives– (in)direct and shared management

CFP objective	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Art. 2(2) CFP Reg. Ensure that exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield	39 407 649	17 975 197	682
Art. 2(3) CFP Reg. Ensure that negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem are minimised and ensure that aquaculture and fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment	164 826 932	59 691 684	949
Art. 2(4) CFP Reg. Collection of scientific data	126 806 424	11 663 111	30
Art. 2(5)(a,b) CFP Reg. Gradually eliminate discards, by avoiding and reducing unwanted catches, and by gradually ensuring that catches are landed; where necessary, make the best use of unwanted catches	180 244	32 922	10
Art. 2(5)(c) CFP Reg. Provide conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing capture and processing industry and land-based fishing-related activity	78 534 029	12 337 640	362
Art. 2(5)(d) CFP Reg. Adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets according to fishing opportunities			
Art. 2(5)(e) CFP Reg. Promote the development of sustainable aquaculture activities to contribute to food supplies and security and employment	31 723 448	4 663 631	525
Art. 2(5)(f) CFP Reg. Contribute to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities	10 634 193	4 009 927	535
Art. 2(5)(g) CFP Reg. Contribute to an efficient and transparent internal market for fisheries and aquaculture	40 970 514	12 765 329	549
Art. 2(5)(h) CFP Reg. Take into account the interests of both consumers and producers	3 831 623	1 316 994	33
Art. 2(5)(i) CFP Reg. Promote coastal fishing activities, taking into account socioeconomic aspects	40 806 437	555 667	168
Total²³	537 721 494	125 012 102	3 843

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

3.10 EMFAF implementation per type of operation

Types of operations are precise thematic categories used to categorise single operations for EMFAF monitoring (Infosys). They are set out in Table 7 of Annex II of CIR (EU) 2022/79. This is one of the richest data sources, with 66 possible types of operations.

When an operation is selected for implementation, the MS (MA, IB or beneficiary, as decided by the MS) selects the most appropriate “type” for each operation. Each operation can have only one type, so for complex operations the most representative type must be chosen.

Despite the relatively early stage of EMFAF implementation, with fewer than 4 000 operations reported, beneficiaries have already reported a wide range of types of operations: 60 of the possible 66 types. This confirms the necessity for a diverse range of types of operation, since this allows the nature of the operations implemented to be best captured. It also provides valuable input for analysing the EMFAF contribution to various policies.

²³There are forty technical assistance related operations that are not linked to a CFP objective.

Table 29: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by EMFAF support committed – (in)direct and shared management

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Data collection	131 837 248	13 020 879	41
Other (economic) ²⁴	64 790 542	10 673 758	36
Other (social)	30 015 742		23
Capacity building	28 509 016	17 352 992	19
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	24 729 734	2 149 517	42

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

In the top five types of operations ranked by EMFAF support committed, “Data collection” ranks first with EUR 131.8 million in commitments. “Other (economic)” follows, with EUR 64.8 million already committed. A full list of EMFAF implementation per type of operation is provided in Annex IV of this report.

Table 30: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by EMFAF support committed – shared management

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Data collection	126 806 424	11 663 111	30
Other (social)	30 015 742		23
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	20 100 970	183 296	36
Management	17 426 328	3 659 638	48
Compensation	16 833 873	9 425 960	983

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Table 31: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by EMFAF support committed – (in)direct management

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Other (economic)	59 500 000	10 000 000	3
Capacity building	28 420 591	17 350 396	16
IT development and maintenance	21 730 488	15 808 765	271
Data assembly and dissemination	19 144 246	6 208 817	12
Studies and research	15 742 835	7 278 362	35

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

²⁴ A list of all 66 possible EMFAF operation types may be found in Table 7 of Annex II of CIR 2022/79. Three universal types of operations—Other (social), Other (environmental), and Other (economic)—are included in this list. They are expected to be used if other, more specific categories do not apply to an operation.

Table 30 and table 31 provide top five types of operation by EMFAF support committed for shared and (in)direct management.

Table 32 shows the top five types of operations by number of operations.

Table 32: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by number of operations – (in)direct and shared management

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Compensation	16 833 873	9 425 960	983
Temporary cessation of fishing activities	9 693 349	6 120 665	640
IT development and maintenance	22 030 322	15 808 765	275
Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture	11 496 995	2 885 259	261
Reduction and prevention of pollution/contamination	4 373 747	114 006	138

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Nearly 42% of all operations related to compensations: 983 operations related to “Compensation” and 640 operations were reported as “Temporary cessation of fishing activities”.

Table 33 and table 34 provide top five types of operation by number of operations separately for shared and (in)direct management.

Table 33: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by number of operations –shared management

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Compensation	16 833 873	9 425 960	983
Temporary cessation of fishing activities	9 693 349	6 120 665	640
Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture	11 496 995	2 885 259	261
Reduction and prevention of pollution/contamination	4 373 747	114 006	138
Investments in working conditions	4 590 911	1 378 711	133

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

Table 34: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by number of operations – (in)direct management

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
IT development and maintenance	21 730 488	15 808 765	271
Events	5 610 106	3 841 307	45
Studies and research	15 742 835	7 278 362	35
Advisory services	11 338 136	6 932 863	27
Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	8 352 287	2 825 409	26

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

3.11 EMFAF common result indicators

Common result indicators (CRs) are a predefined set of indicators attributed to specific thematic categories, included in Annex I of the EMFAF Regulation. They aim to demonstrate the gross effect of the EMFAF programme and are common to all MSs. The full list of CRs is available in Annex V of this report.

Compared to those in the EMFF, EMFAF CRs are simpler, fewer, and more flexible in application. This should lead to more robust monitoring of results achieved under the EMFAF.

For each operation, MSs report in Infosys every CR that succinctly captures the intended effects of the operation. Only CRs relevant to the specific operation should be reported, but MSs are encouraged to select as many CRs as needed to ensure that the various effects of the operation are adequately recorded. The general 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 should use another common result indicator”.

In line with Annex I of CIR (EU) 2022/79, MSs have to report CR values in Table 2. At the level of an operation during implementation, the beneficiary reports 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 value, which is the situation actually reached after, and because of, the operation.

At the level of an operation, for most CRs the baseline is zero. This means there is no result before the operation started. However, there are several exceptions (Table 35).

Table 35: Baseline, ex-ante and ex-post values for selected CRs

	Common result indicator	Unit	Baseline of the single operation	Ex-post value
CR01	New production capacity	Tonnes/annum	Production capacity before the operation	Production capacity AFTER the operation
CR12	Effectiveness of the system for “collection, management and use of data”	3 = high; 2 = medium; 1 = low	Status quo (1,2,3)	Status to be achieved or maintained (1,2,3)
CR18.1	Energy consumption leading to CO ₂ emissions reduction	kWh/tonne	Energy need per tonne of produce and year BEFORE the operation	Energy need per tonne of produce and year AFTER the operation
CR18.2	Energy consumption leading to CO ₂ emissions reduction	litres/hour	Consumption per hour BEFORE the operation	Consumption per hour AFTER the operation

Source: FAMENET, EMFAF MEF working paper

It is crucial to ensure a high level of data quality, and this is particularly true in relation to CR values. Better data quality was expected, thanks to the simpler and more flexible nature of EMFAF CRs compared with those from the EMFF. By analysing reported CR values, it can be concluded that in several cases national reporting systems were still under development. In relation to EMFAF

reporting, FAMENET provides ongoing assistance to MS in responses to ad-hoc requests and capacity building events. The FAMENET Infosys validation tool performs several data quality checks targeting CRs. There is a need for further capacity building in MS, which should lead to improved CR data quality in the upcoming Infosys reports.

Table 36 provides an overview of CR values (baseline, indicative result expected and ex-post result) as reported in Infosys.

Table 36: EMFAF common result indicators – (in)direct and shared management

CR code	Common result indicator	Measurement unit	Indicative result expected	Ex-post result	Number of operations
CR01	New production capacity	tonnes/annum	39 606	161 471	286
CR02	Aquaculture production maintained	tonnes/annum	194 264	48 597	162
CR03	Businesses created	number of entities	161	4	233
CR04	Businesses with higher turnover	number of entities	*	154	365
CR05.1	Capacity of vessels withdrawn	GT			
CR05.2	Capacity of vessels withdrawn	kW			
CR06	Jobs created	number of persons	2 827	244	312
CR07	Jobs maintained	number of persons	1 117	73	114
CR08	Persons benefitting	number of persons	125 723	9 666	1 530
CR09.1	Area addressed by operations contributing to a good environmental status, protecting, conserving, and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems	km ²	17 306		104
CR09.2	Area addressed by operations contributing to a good environmental status, protecting, conserving, and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems	km ²	808		62
CR10	Actions contributing to a good environmental status, including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, animal health and welfare	number of actions	16 135	915	890
CR11	Entities increasing social sustainability	number of entities	50	6	50
CR12	Effectiveness of the system for “collection, management and use of data”	scale: high, medium, low	3	2	25
CR13	Cooperation activities between stakeholders	number of actions	822	71	279
CR14	Innovations enabled	number of new products, services, processes, business models or methods	438	71	129
CR15	Control means installed or improved	number of means	881	21	54
CR16	Entities benefitting from promotion and information activities	number of entities	*	16 331	78
CR17	Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing	number of entities	530	23	700
CR18.1	Energy consumption leading to CO2 emissions reduction	kWh/tonnes			
CR18.2	Energy consumption leading to CO2 emissions reduction	litres/h	- 47	- 2	27
CR19	Actions to improve governance capacity	number of actions	410	15	240
CR20	Investment induced	EUR	*	46 816	11
CR21	Datasets and advice made available	number	*	800	105

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

*Data provided in Infosys reports for this CR are in the process of additional verification

EMFAF implementation has just started, and less than 4 000 operations have reported CR values. Most operations also take some time to be implemented and to achieve results. It is therefore premature to analyse ex-post results at this point in time.

4 Annexes

4.1 Annex I: List of specific objectives for shared management (Annex II of the EMFAF Regulation) and for (in)direct management (Articles 48-54 of the EMFAF Regulation)

Specific objective code	Specific objective description
1.1.1	All operations except those supported under Articles 17 and 19
1.1.2	Operations supported under Articles 17 and 19
1.2	Increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO2 emissions through the replacement or modernisation of engines of fishing vessels
1.3	Promoting the adjustment of fishing capacity to fishing opportunities in cases of permanent cessation of fishing activities and contributing to a fair standard of living in cases of temporary cessation of fishing activities
1.4	Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making
1.6	Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems
2.1	Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring that the activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term
2.2	Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fishery and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products
3.1	Enabling a sustainable blue economy in coastal, island and inland areas, and fostering the sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture communities
4.1	Strengthening sustainable sea and ocean management through the promotion of marine knowledge, maritime surveillance or coast guard cooperation
5.1	Technical assistance – Article 36(4) CPR
48a	Provision of scientific advice and knowledge for the purposes of promoting sound and efficient fisheries management decisions under the CFP
48b	Regional cooperation on conservation measures
48c	Development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system
48d	Functioning of Advisory Councils
48e	Voluntary contributions to the activities of international organisations dealing with fisheries
49	Promotion of clean and healthy seas and oceans
50	Market intelligence
51a	Promotion of a sustainable, low carbon and climate resilient blue economy
51b1	Maritime spatial planning
51b2	Sea basin strategies
51b3	Maritime regional cooperation
51c	The enhancement of the transfer and uptake of research, innovation and technology
51d	The improvement of maritime skills, ocean literacy and sharing of socio-economic and environmental data on the sustainable blue economy
51e	The development of project pipelines and innovative financing instruments
52	European marine observation and data network
53	Maritime security and surveillance
5.3	Technical assistance – (in)direct
54a	Voluntary contributions to international organisations active in the field of ocean governance

Specific objective code	Specific objective description
54b	Voluntary cooperation with, and coordination among, international fora, organisations, bodies and institutions
54c	Implementation of ocean partnerships between the Union and relevant ocean actors
54d	Implementation of relevant international agreements, arrangements and instruments that aim to promote better ocean governance
54e	Implementation of relevant international agreements, measures and tools to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing
54f	International cooperation on, and development of, ocean research and data

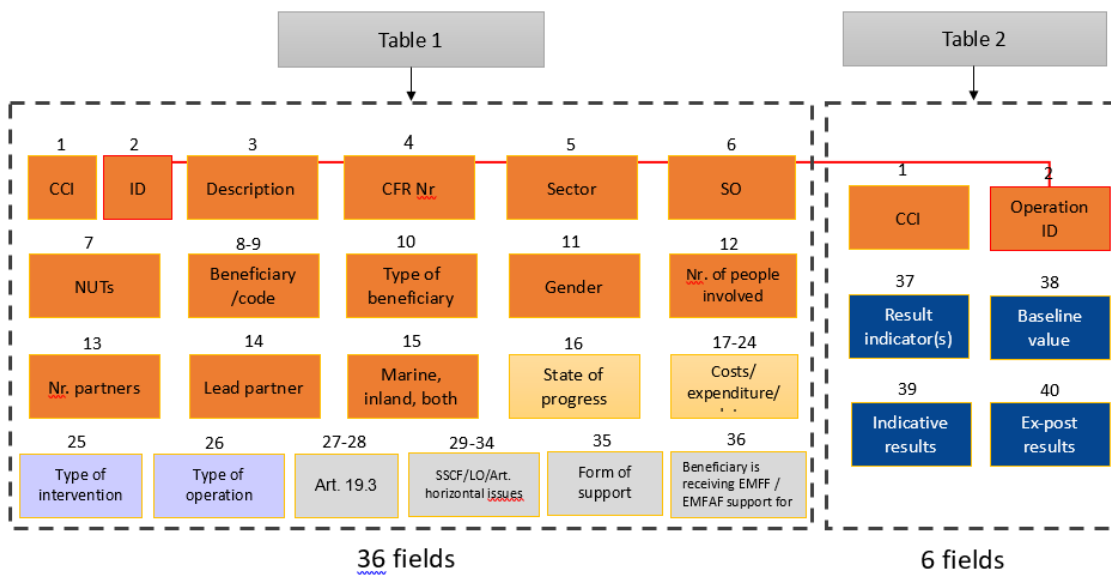
4.2 Annex II: Types of Intervention (Regulation (EU) 2021/1139, Regulation (EU) 2022/79)

No.	Type of intervention	Type of intervention short name	Climate coefficient	Environmental coefficient	Biodiversity coefficient ²⁵
1	Reducing negative impacts and/or contributing to positive impacts on the environment and contributing to a good environmental status	Environment and GES	100%	100%	100%
2	Promoting conditions for economically viable, competitive and attractive fishery, aquaculture and processing sectors	Promoting fishery, aquaculture and processing sectors	40%	40%	0%
3	Contributing to climate neutrality	Climate neutrality	100%	100%	40%
4	Temporary cessation of fishing activities	Temporary cessation	100%	100%	40%
5	Permanent cessation of fishing activities	Permanent cessation	100%	100%	40%
6	Contributing to a good environmental status through implementing and monitoring of marine protected areas, including Natura 2000	MPS, Natura 2000	100%	100%	100%
7	Compensation for unexpected environmental, climatic or public health events	Compensation unexpected events	0%	0%	0%
8	Compensation for additional costs in outermost regions	Compensation outermost regions	0%	0%	0%
9	Animal health and welfare	Animal health and welfare	40%	40%	0%
10	Control and enforcement	Control and enforcement	40%	100%	40%
11	Data collection and analysis, and promotion of marine knowledge	Data collection	100%	100%	40%
12	Maritime surveillance and security	Maritime surveillance	40%	40%	40%
13	CLLD preparation actions	CLLD preparation actions	0%	0%	0%
14	CLLD implementation of strategy	CLLD implementation	40%	40%	40%
15	CLLD running costs and animation	CLLD running costs and animation	0%	0%	0%
16	Technical assistance	Technical assistance	0%	0%	0%
17	International ocean governance	International ocean governance			
18	Maritime policy	Maritime policy			
19	Scientific advice	Scientific advice			
20	Control and enforcement	Control and enforcement			
21	Voluntary contributions to international organisations	Contributions to international organisations			
22	Conservation measures	Conservation measures			

²⁵ European Commission, Directorate-General for Environment, Nesbit, M., Whiteoak, K., Underwood, E. et al., Biodiversity financing and tracking – Final report, Publications Office of the European Union, 2022, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2779/950856>

No.	Type of intervention	Type of intervention short name	Climate coefficient	Environmental coefficient	Biodiversity coefficient ²⁵
23	Advisory councils	Advisory councils			
24	Communication	Communication			
25	Market intelligence	Market intelligence			
997	Technical assistance (in)direct management	Technical assistance (in)direct management			

4.3 Annex III: EMFAP Infosys fields



4.4 Annex IV: EMFAF implementation per type of operation

Type of operation	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Data collection	131 837 248	13 020 879	41
Other (economic)	64 790 542	10 673 758	36
Other (social)	30 015 742		23
Capacity building	28 509 016	17 352 992	19
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	24 729 734	2 149 517	42
Studies and research	24 651 584	7 281 732	72
Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	23 051 459	2 943 009	39
IT development and maintenance	22 030 322	15 808 765	275
Assistance under Direct Management	21 558 727	3 929 932	25
Data assembly and dissemination	19 521 602	6 208 817	14
Management	17 426 328	3 659 638	48
Compensation	16 833 873	9 425 960	983
Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture	11 496 995	2 885 259	261
Advisory services	11 347 936	6 942 663	28
Training to improve skills and develop human capital	11 202 565	4 927 384	25
Restoring ecological continuity of rivers	10 174 585	11 058	112
Temporary cessation of fishing activities	9 693 349	6 120 665	640
Cooperation	8 713 587	846 641	3
Environmental services	6 921 708	160 132	103
Events	5 901 993	3 841 307	49
Development of product innovation	5 799 686	250 544	32
Investments in working conditions	4 590 911	1 378 711	133
Reduction and prevention of pollution/contamination	4 373 747	114 006	138
Development of process innovation	4 026 478		16
Governance	3 882 299	848 849	19
Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans by producer organisations	3 571 985	1 316 994	31
Knowledge sharing	3 542 130	140 394	15
Observation coordination	3 215 126	808 698	4
Investment in reduction of energy use and energy efficiency	3 193 968	365 167	45
First acquisition of a fishing vessel	2 282 234	263 200	29
Pilot projects	2 167 722	316 871	11
Marketing activities	2 026 460	125 831	19
Specific investments for improving aquatic habitats and biodiversity	1 940 837		2
Investments for control and enforcement for private business	1 907 830	1 862 341	21
Preparatory actions	1 705 746	84 000	64
Retrieval and/or disposal of marine litter	1 278 172	115 857	14
Investments to support business development (strategy development, administration, equipment)	1 218 119	491 757	128

Type of operation	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Investment in physical infrastructure at existing fishing ports or at new or existing landing sites	1 180 834		4
Other (environmental)	766 901	224 585	81
Management and monitoring of marine protected areas (soft operations)	761 319		1
Food quality and hygiene safety	711 931	369 380	43
Other business-diversification operations not involving fisheries, aquaculture, or innovation	701 341	19 367	22
Investment in on-board production equipment	652 181	41 253	32
Inspections	644 185	487 718	9
Investment in renewable energy systems	569 278	175 467	21
Animation and capacity building	488 847		6
Restocking of aquatic species	452 824		5
Evaluation	434 923	46 710	4
Gear selectivity to reduce unwanted catches	398 122	124 227	34
Investment in animal welfare	339 516	4 676	13
Investment in IT – software	297 809		1
Investment to improve traceability	260 839	1 200	3
Socio-cultural development	194 495		2
Gear selectivity in relation to endangered, threatened and protected species	165 232	110 075	21
Water usage and water quality improvements	134 249	134 249	1
Investments in safety equipment	118 055	29 002	11
Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts	37 637	11 313	7
Development of marketing innovation	29 803		2
Investment on board to improve navigation or engine control	21 000		1
Total	560 493 664	128 452 550	3 883

Source: EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2023

4.5 Annex V: EMFAF common result indicators (Table 10 of Annex II of CIR (EU) 2022/79)

Code	Description	Measurement unit
CR01	New production capacity	tonnes/annum
CR02	Aquaculture production maintained	tonnes/annum
CR03	Businesses created	number of entities
CR04	Businesses with higher turnover	number of entities
CR05.1	Capacity of vessels withdrawn	GT
CR05.2	Capacity of vessels withdrawn	kW
CR06	Jobs created	number of persons
CR07	Jobs maintained	number of persons
CR08	Persons benefitting	number of persons
CR09.1	Area addressed by operations contributing to a good environmental status, protecting, conserving, and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems	km ²
CR09.2	Area addressed by operations contributing to a good environmental status, protecting, conserving, and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems	km ²
CR10	Actions contributing to a good environmental status, including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, animal health and welfare	number of actions
CR11	Entities increasing social sustainability	number of entities
CR12	Effectiveness of the system for "collection, management and use of data"	scale: high, medium, low
CR13	Cooperation activities between stakeholders	number of actions
CR14	Innovations enabled	number of new products, services, processes, business models or methods
CR15	Control means installed or improved	number of means
CR16	Entities benefitting from promotion and information activities	number of entities
CR17	Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing	number of entities
CR18.1	Energy consumption leading to CO ₂ emissions reduction	kWh/tonne
CR18.2	Energy consumption leading to CO ₂ emissions reduction	litres/h
CR19	Actions to improve governance capacity	number of actions
CR20	Investment induced	EUR
CR21	Datasets and advice made available	number
CR22	Usage of data and information platforms	number of page views