

Annexes to Information Fiche 11

Outline of the Common Monitoring and Evaluation System for the EMFF 2021-2027

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Annex I

Areas of support corresponding to wider policy areas linked to the EMFF

EMFF PRIORITY	EMFF AREA OF SUPPORT	WIDER POLICY AREAS COVERED BY EMFF
1	Article 14(1) Achievement of the environmental objectives of the CFP	Ensure that fishing [and aquaculture] activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term (<i>Article 2.1 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Ensure that exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield (<i>Article 2.2 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Implement the eco-system based approach to fisheries management so as to ensure that negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem are minimised (<i>Article 2.3 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Endeavour to ensure that [aquaculture and] fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment (<i>Article 2.3 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Gradually eliminate discards [...] by avoiding and reducing, as far as possible, unwanted catches, and by gradually ensuring that catches are landed (<i>Article 2.5.a of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Provide for measures to adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets to levels of fishing opportunities consistent with paragraph 2, with a view to having [economically viable fleets] without overexploiting marine biological resources (<i>Article 2.5.d of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Be coherent with the Union environmental legislation, in particular with the objective of achieving a good environmental status by 2020 as set out in Article 1(1) of Directive 2008/56/EC, as well as with other Union policies (<i>Article 2.5.j of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
	Article 14(1) Achievement of the	Achieving economic benefits (<i>Article 2.1 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)

EMFF PRIORITY	EMFF AREA OF SUPPORT	WIDER POLICY AREAS COVERED BY EMFF
	economic objectives of the CFP	Provide conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing capture [and processing] industry and land-based fishing related activity (<i>Article 2.5.c of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Provide for measures to adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets to levels of fishing opportunities consistent with paragraph 2, with a view to having economically viable fleets [without overexploiting marine biological resources] (<i>Article 2.5.d of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Promote coastal fishing activities, taking into account [socio-]economic aspects (<i>Article 2.5.i of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
	Article 14(1) Achievement of the social objectives of the CFP	Achieving social benefits (<i>Article 2.1 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Contribute to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities, bearing in mind coastal fisheries and socio-economic aspects (<i>Article 2.5.f of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Contribute to the improvement of safety and working conditions for fishing operators (<i>Recital 15 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Promote coastal fishing activities, taking into account socio[-economic] aspects (<i>Article 2.5.i of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
	Article 14(1) Achievement of the employment objectives of the CFP	Achieving employment benefits (<i>Article 2.1 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Foster direct and indirect job creation and economic development in coastal areas (<i>Recital 12 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
	Article 16 Investments in small-scale coastal fishing fleets	Promote coastal fishing activities, taking into account socio-economic aspects (<i>Article 2.5.i of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
	Article 17(1) Management of fisheries and fishing fleets	Conservation of marine biological resources and management of fisheries and fleets exploiting such resources (<i>Article 1.a of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
Article 17(2) Permanent cessation of fishing activities	Provide for measures to adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets to levels of fishing opportunities consistent with paragraph 2, with a view to having economically viable fleets without overexploiting marine biological resources (<i>Article 2.5.d of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)	

EMFF PRIORITY	EMFF AREA OF SUPPORT	WIDER POLICY AREAS COVERED BY EMFF
	Article 18 Extraordinary cessation of fishing activities	Conservation of marine biological resources and management of fisheries and fleets exploiting such resources (<i>Article 1.a of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
	Article 19 Control and enforcement	Effective Union fisheries control system, including the fight against IUU fishing (<i>Article 36.1 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Ensuring control, inspection and enforcement of activities carried out within the scope of the CFP (<i>Article 36.3 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
	Article 20 Collection and processing of data for fisheries management and scientific purposes	Collect biological, environmental, technical, and socio-economic data necessary for fisheries management, manage those data and make them available to end-users (<i>Article 25.1 or Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Carry out fisheries and aquaculture research and innovation programmes (<i>Article 27.1 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
	Article 21 Compensation for additional costs in the outermost regions for fishery and aquaculture products	TFEU Article 349
	Article 22 Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity and ecosystems	Achieve or maintain a good environmental status in the marine environment (<i>Article 1.1 of Directive 2008/56/EC</i>)
		Implementation of spatial protection measures (<i>Article 13.4 of Directive 2008/56/EC</i>)
		Management, restoration and monitoring of Natura 2000 areas (<i>Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC</i>)
		Protection of species (<i>Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC</i>)
2	Article 23 Aquaculture	Promoting sustainability (<i>Article 34.1 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Contributing to food security and supplies (<i>Article 34.1 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Contributing to growth and employment (<i>Article 34.1 of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Improving the competitiveness of the aquaculture industry and supporting its development and innovation (<i>Article 34.1.a of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)

EMFF PRIORITY	EMFF AREA OF SUPPORT	WIDER POLICY AREAS COVERED BY EMFF
		Reducing the administrative burden and making the implementation of Union law more efficient and responsive to the needs of stakeholders (<i>Article 34.1.b of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Encouraging economic activity (<i>Article 34.1.c of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Diversification and improvement of the quality of life in coastal and inland areas (<i>Article 34.1.d of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Integrating aquaculture activities into maritime, coastal and inland spatial planning (<i>Article 34.1.e of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Animal health and welfare (Regulations 2016/429 and 652/2014)
	Article 24 Marketing of fishery and aquaculture products AND Article 25 Processing of fishery and aquaculture products	Make the best use of unwanted catches, without creating a market for such of those catches that are below the minimum conservation reference size (<i>Article 2.5.b of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Contribute to an efficient and transparent internal market for fisheries and aquaculture products, and contribute to ensuring a level playing field for fisheries and aquaculture products marketed in the Union (<i>Article 2.5.g of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Take into account the interests of both consumers and producers (<i>Article 2.5.h of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Contribute to the sustainable exploitation of living marine biological resources (<i>Article 35.1.a of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Enable the fishery and aquaculture industry to apply the CFP at the appropriate level (<i>Article 35.1.b of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Strengthen the competitiveness of the Union fishery and aquaculture industry, in particular producers (<i>Article 35.1.c of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)
		Improve the transparency and stability of the markets, in particular as regards economic knowledge and understanding of the Union markets for fishery and aquaculture products along the supply chain (<i>Article 35.1.d of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)

EMFF PRIORITY	EMFF AREA OF SUPPORT	WIDER POLICY AREAS COVERED BY EMFF
		<p>Ensure that the distribution of added value along the sector's supply chain is more balanced (<i>Article 35.1.d of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)</p> <p>Improve consumer information and raise awareness, by means of notification and labelling that provides comprehensible information (<i>Article 35.1.d of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)</p> <p>Contribute to ensuring a level playing field for all products marketed in the Union by promoting sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources (<i>Article 35.1.e of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)</p> <p>Contribute to ensuring that consumers have a diverse supply of fishery and aquaculture products (<i>Article 35.1.f of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)</p> <p>Provide the consumer with verifiable and accurate information regarding the origin of the product and its mode of production, in particular through marketing and labelling (<i>Article 35.1.g of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)</p> <p>The organisation of the industry including market stabilization measures (<i>Article 35.3.a of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)</p> <p>The production and marketing plans of fishery and aquaculture producer organisations (<i>Article 35.3.b of Regulation 1380/2013</i>)</p> <p>Promoting the marketing, the quality and the value added of fishery and aquaculture products (<i>Article 24 of the EMFF proposal</i>)</p>
3	Article 26 Community-led local development	<p>Capitalising on and strengthening environmental resources (<i>Article 26.2 of the EMFF proposal</i>)</p> <p>Capitalising on and strengthening cultural resources (<i>Article 26.2 of the EMFF proposal</i>)</p> <p>Capitalising on and strengthening social resources (<i>Article 26.2 of the EMFF proposal</i>)</p> <p>Capitalising on and strengthening human resources (<i>Article 26.2 of the EMFF proposal</i>)</p>
	Article 27 Marine knowledge	<p>Monitoring and site designation and management requirements (<i>Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC</i>)</p> <p>Maritime spatial planning (<i>Directive 2014/89/EU</i>)</p>

EMFF PRIORITY	EMFF AREA OF SUPPORT	WIDER POLICY AREAS COVERED BY EMFF
		European marine observation and data network (Regulation 1255/2011, Article 3.2.4 of the EMFF proposal)
4	Article 28 Maritime surveillance	Common information sharing environment (Article 3.2.2 of the EMFF proposal; European Union Maritime Security Strategy and its Action Plan)
	Article 29 Coastguard cooperation	European cooperation on coastguard functions (Article 53 of Regulation 2016/1624; Article 2b of Regulation 2016/1625; Article 7a of Regulation 2016/1626)

Annex II

Areas of support corresponding to result indicators

UP	EMFF AREA OF SUPPORT	Volume of landings/production	Value of landings/production	Volume of unwanted catch	Business created	Business entities with higher turnover	Capacity of vessels	Jobs created (FTE)	Jobs maintained (FTE)	Person benefiting	Area addressed by operations protecting and restoring marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems	Operation of an effective system for “collection, management and use of data” in the required quality	Cooperation between stakeholders from different sectors or areas	Research, technological development, innovations and promotions enabled	New control means installed	Business entities benefitting from promotion and information activities	Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing	Energy consumption leading to CO2 emissions reduction
1	Article 14(1) Achievement of the environmental objectives of the CFP	x		x			x				x		x	x			x	x
	Article 14(1) Achievement of the economic objectives of the CFP	x	x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x			x	
	Article 14(1) Achievement of the social objectives of the CFP		x					x		x			x			x		
	Article 14(1) Achievement of the employment objectives of the CFP				x	x		x	x				x	x				
	Article 16 Investments in small-scale coastal fishing fleets	x	x		x		x		x	x						x		
	Article 17(1) Management of fisheries and fishing	x					x					x						x

UP	EMFF AREA OF SUPPORT	Volume of landings/production	Value of landings/production	Volume of unwanted catch	Business created	Business entities with higher turnover	Capacity of vessels	Jobs created (FTE)	Jobs maintained (FTE)	Person benefitting	Area addressed by operations protecting and restoring marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems	Operation of an effective system for “collection, management and use of data” in the required quality	Cooperation between stakeholders from different sectors or areas	Research, technological development, innovations and promotions enabled	New control means installed	Business entities benefitting from promotion and information activities	Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing	Energy consumption leading to CO2 emissions reduction	
	fleets																		
	Article 17(2) Permanent cessation of fishing activities	x					x				x							x	
	Article 18 Extraordinary cessation of fishing activities	x					x				x							x	
	Article 19 Control and enforcement											x							
	Article 20 Collection and processing of data for fisheries management and scientific purposes											x	x	x					
	Article 21 Compensation for additional costs in the outermost regions for fishery and aquaculture products									x									
	Article 22 Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity and ecosystems	x	x							x	x							x	
2	Article 23 Aquaculture	x	x		x	x		x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	
	Article 24 Marketing of fishery and aquaculture products				x	x		x		x			x	x		x	x		
	Article 25 Processing of fishery and aquaculture products	x	x					x		x			x	x		x		x	

UP	EMFF AREA OF SUPPORT	Volume of landings/production	Value of landings/production	Volume of unwanted catch	Business created	Business entities with higher turnover	Capacity of vessels	Jobs created (FTE)	Jobs maintained (FTE)	Person benefitting	Area addressed by operations protecting and restoring marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems	Operation of an effective system for “collection, management and use of data” in the required quality	Cooperation between stakeholders from different sectors or areas	Research, technological development, innovations and promotions enabled	New control means installed	Business entities benefitting from promotion and information activities	Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing	Energy consumption leading to CO2 emissions reduction
3	Article 26 Community-led local development				x	x		x		x			x	x				x
	Article 27 Marine knowledge										x	x	x	x	x			
4	Article 28 Maritime surveillance											x	x	x				
	Article 29 Coastguard cooperation												x	x				

Annex III Structure of Infosys

Annex/Table I to Infosys: Operation implementation data

Field CIR 1242/2014	Fields 2021-2027	Content of fields 2021-2027	Description
Annex I field 1	1	CCI	As in 2014-2020
Annex I field 2	2	Unique identifier of the operation (ID)	As in 2014-2020
Annex I field 3	3	Name/description of the operation	Description is new
Annex II field 4	4	Vessel number (community fleet register number, (CFR))	Remove from current Annex II and introduce as a field in Annex I, since 99% of the operations involve only one vessel. ¹
	5	Sector	Possible values:
			· fisheries
			· aquaculture
			· processing
			· tourism
			· social services
			· environmental services
			· CLLD, mixed sectors
		· other	
	6	Area of support	New
Annex I field 5	7	NUTS code	As in 2014-2020

¹ In case of more than one vessel, all CFR numbers could be entered in this field with a fixed delimiter, e.g. “;”

Field CIR 1242/2014	Fields 2021-2027	Content of fields 2021-2027	Description
Annex I field 6	8	Beneficiary	Information on the beneficiary according to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Regulation (EU) 2016/679
Annex I field 7	9	Gender of beneficiary/natural person	Possible values:
			· one or more natural persons, all male
			· one or more natural persons, all female
			· natural persons, male and female
			· natural persons, other or non-defined gender
· not applicable (legal person)			
Annex I field 8	10	Type of beneficiary (legal entity)	Rename to type of beneficiary (legal entity) and expand:
			Possible values:
			· micro enterprise
			· small enterprise
			· medium enterprise
			· large enterprise
			· producers' organisation
			· other organisation of fishermen/fish producers
			· public authority
			· research centre/university/scientists
			· NGO/association
			· educational institution
			· FLAG
· other			
	11	Number of participants CPR Article 2: "participant" means a	New
			Number of entities

Field CIR 1242/2014	Fields 2021- 2027	Content of fields 2021-2027	Description
		natural person benefiting from an operation but not receiving financial support from the Funds	
	12	Indication as to whether the operation relates to sea or inland fishing or both	Possible values: · Sea · Inland · Both
Annex I field 9	13	State of progress of the operation	As in 2014-2020 code 0 = operation covered by a decision granting aid but for which no expenditure has been declared by the beneficiary to the Managing Authority code 1 = operation interrupted following partial implementation (for which some expenditure has been declared by the beneficiary to the Managing Authority) code 2 = operation abandoned following partial implementation (for which some expenditure has been declared by the beneficiary to the Managing Authority) code 3 = operation under implementation (for which some expenditure has been declared by the beneficiary to the Managing Authority) code 4 = operation fully implemented (but for which all expenses have not necessarily been paid to the beneficiary) code 5 = operation completed (for which all expenditures have been paid to the beneficiary)
Annex I field 10	14	Total eligible cost	As in 2014-2020
Annex I field 11	15	Total eligible national public cost	Modified, previously: Total eligible public cost
Annex I field 12	16	EMFF support	As in 2014-2020
Annex I field 13	17	Date of approval	As in 2014-2020
Annex I field 14	18	Total eligible expenditure	As in 2014-2020
Annex I field 15	19	Total eligible national public expenditure	Modified, previously: Total eligible public expenditure
Annex I field 16	20	EMFF eligible expenditure	As in 2014-2020

Field CIR 1242/2014	Fields 2021-2027	Content of fields 2021-2027	Description
Annex I field 17	21	Date of final payment to beneficiary	As in 2014-2020
Annex I field 18	22	Type of operation	Primary type of operation (see Table 6) ²
	23	Type of operation	Secondary type of operation (see Table 6), if applicable
	24	Type of operation	Tertiary type of operation (see Table 6), if applicable
Annex III field 20		Operation implementation data	Remove
Annex III field 21		Value of the implementation data	Remove
	25	Operation relevant to SSCF (yes/no)	Relevance to CFP topics
	26	Operation relevant to LO (yes/no)	Relevance to CFP topics
	27	Operation directly related to climate change (yes/no)	
	28	Operation directly related to equal opportunities and non-discrimination (yes/no)	Relevance to CPR horizontal priorities
	29	Operation directly related gender equality (yes/no)	Relevance to CPR horizontal priorities
	30	Operation directly related rights of people with disabilities (yes/no)	Relevance to CPR horizontal priorities
	31	Form of support (CPR, Art. 47)	Grants or financial instruments or a combination thereof

² Allowing a single operation to be registered under three types will mean that without rather crude assumptions it will not be possible to say how much has been spent on particular types of operations.

Annex/Table II to Infosys: Results

Field CIR 1242/2014	Fields 2021-2027	Content of fields 2021-2027	Description
Annex I field 1	1	CCI	Link to Annex I
Annex I field 2	2	Unique identifier of the operation (ID)	Link to Annex I
Annex IV field 22	32	Result indicator(s) related to the operation	e.g. volume of production (see Infosys RI indicator table) An operation can be linked to many RIs. These RIs can be those linked to the respective area of support or additional ones from the list of common RIs. In such a case as many rows as necessary need to be inserted in Annex II.
New	33	Baseline result indicator value	Zero is possible
Annex IV field 23	34	Indicative result expected by the beneficiary	As in 2014-2020 Zero is possible. IF baseline and indicative result are zero this indicates the RI is not applicable to the operation, If baseline is different to zero and indicative result is zero, this indicates termination of the activity of the beneficiary.
Annex IV field 24	35	Validated result	As above.

Annex IV

Types of operations (Infosys)

Type of operation	Description	Examples
1 Energy efficiency	Operations that serve to reduce energy use or shift to renewable energy sources	Investments such as upgrading vessel engines to reduce fuel per unit of time, gear modifications to reduce fuel use by vessels, or investments in processing plants or aquaculture to reduce electricity consumption per unit of product
2 Investment on board vessels	<p>Operations relating to physical items on vessels or items that might be considered as ‘fixed’ or ‘investment’ costs and which relate to production.</p> <p>Investments in small scale fisheries according to Article 16.1(b) of COM(2018) 390, subject to the conditions of Article 16.3 and 16.4.</p> <p>Note that Article 13 of COM(2018) 390 precludes ‘investments on board fishing vessels necessary to comply with the requirements under Union or national law, including requirements under the Union’s obligations in the context of regional fisheries management organisations’. This type of operation does not include investment related to fishing gear (see below for specific operations related to gear), or improvements in crew accommodation or work areas to improve safety and comfort (see also below).</p>	Investments in information technology investments, or the replacement or modernisation of a main or ancillary engine in small-scale fisheries.
3 Investment at fishing port	Operations that involve investment in physical infrastructure at existing fishing ports (note that Article 13 of COM(2018) 390 precludes investments in ‘the construction of new ports, new landing sites or new auction halls’.	Investments or maintenance that relate to fishing piers, gear stores, vessel repair facilities in port (dry docks, slipways, etc.), waste disposal facilities, lighting and fencing, ice production,

Type of operation	Description	Examples
		etc. Investments in IT to improve port management arrangements could also be considered under this type of operation.
4 First acquisition of a fishing vessel	<p>The operation focuses on the specific description in Article 16.1 (a) of COM(2018) 390 ‘the first acquisition of a fishing vessel by a young fisher who, at the moment 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’.</p> <p>Vessels must be equipped for sea fishing and be between 5 and 30 years old, and also comply with Article 16.4 of COM(2018) 390.</p>	Vessel purchases (in line with Article requirements)
5 Marketing activities	<p>Operations that serve (in line with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013) to:</p> <p>strengthen the competitiveness of the Union fishery and aquaculture industry,</p> <p>ii) improve the transparency and stability of the markets, in particular as regards economic knowledge and understanding of the Union markets for fishery and aquaculture products along the supply chain,</p> <p>iii) ensure that the distribution of added value along the sector’s supply chain is more balanced, improve consumer information and raise awareness for the purpose of increasing sale, by means of notification and labelling.</p> <p>Note that investments related to product development and market innovation are considered separately below.</p> <p>This is also different from awareness raising activities that are separate from marketing: see types of operation No.21</p>	<p>Investments in consumer awareness/education campaigns about the benefits of fish consumption, branding campaigns, eco-label certification, investments promoting sales, or measures under Article 8 and 15 of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 (related to the activities of producer organisations).</p> <p>CLLD activities include for example short circuits (e.g. direct sales) for fisheries products; improving the image of fisheries, promoting fisheries and aquaculture as a career choice.</p>
6 Traceability	Operations that increase the traceability of fish from point of	IT investments related to traceability,

Type of operation	Description	Examples
	capture through to consumption	development of traceability systems and processes
7 Production and marketing plan	Any operations related to funds provided specifically to producer organisations (as per Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013)	Investments range from preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans prepared by producer organisations
8 Advisory services	Operations related to specialized technical advice	Investments range from advice on technological solutions to environmental conservation, and may include feasibility studies or support to existing businesses.
9 Product and process development and innovation to promote quality and add value	Operations that serve (in line with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013) to contribute to ensuring that consumers have a diverse and high-quality supply of fishery and aquaculture products, and that serve to increase the profitability of businesses through increases in added value. Operations related to the identification or application of new ideas that are useful in finding solutions to product-related issues.	Investments in developing and diversifying into new products, processing equipment, or investments which serve to add value to products in fisheries, aquaculture and processing. May include operations with a focus on packaging, and/or quality improvements.
10 Business development	Operations which underpin the creation of new businesses, i.e. businesses formally registered with the relevant national authorities and having their own unique company registration number	Investments in business planning, strategies, and start-up registrations
11 Diversification	Operations that fall under Article 15 of COM(2018) 390 related to the action plan for small-scale fisheries and ‘diversification of activities in the broader sustainable blue economy’. These operations are not those that relate to business or product development under 8, 9, or 10 above. Operations could be those that serve to enhance and access opportunities and income offered by the sustainable blue economy, and the potential for fishermen to engage in new types	Tourism activities, new business development, recycling, new product development, renewable energy.

Type of operation	Description	Examples
	<p>of non-fishery-related activities in addition to, or in place of, fisheries-related activities.</p> <p>In the case of CLLD, diversification can also refer to activities outside of fisheries, including by non-fishers, that serve to diversify the local economy as outlined in the respective Local Development Strategy.</p>	
<p>12 Compensation not related to costs</p>	<p>These operations as provided for under Art. 18 of COM(2018) 390 could include support through compensation for the extraordinary cessation of fishing activities caused by the implementation of certain conservation measures, e.g. multiannual plans, targets for the conservation and sustainable exploitation of stocks, measures to adapt the fishing capacity of fishing vessels to available fishing opportunities and technical measures, by the implementation of emergency measures, by the interruption, due to reasons of force majeure, of the application of a sustainable fisheries partnership agreement, by a natural disaster or by an environmental incident. Operations may also relate to permanent cessation (Art 17 of COM(2018) 390). Note the conditionalities associated with both Articles. This includes compensation for additional costs in the outermost regions for fishery and aquaculture products (Art.21 of COM(2018) 390) and Natura 2000 compensations.</p>	<p>As per description</p>
<p>13 Insurance schemes</p>	<p>Operations relate specifically to aquaculture stock insurance schemes.</p>	
<p>14 Training</p>	<p>Operations related to the transfer of skills and/or knowledge from trainers or those with relevant experience to those participating in training who would then use skills in their work.</p>	<p>Investments in seminars, workshops, meetings, etc. conducted by trainers and experienced experts (e.g. fishers) with trainees, to physically come together with the purpose of building human capacity and disseminating best practice.</p>

Type of operation	Description	Examples
		<p>Other examples would be an experienced fisherman who takes an apprentice, or a scientist who is training fishermen to sample water quality.</p> <p>Promotion of general awareness (for example on benefits of eating fish) would not be considered ‘training’, but rather a marketing activity (or other).</p>
15 Marketing innovation	Operations related to the identification or application of new ideas that are useful in finding solutions to issues of marketing.	<p>Investments in identifying and developing new markets, for example for specific species that currently have no or low market value.</p> <p>Investments responding to the need to cater for new market requirements such as organic sales or trademark registration.</p>
16 Process and product innovation	<p>Operations related to identifying or applying new ideas that are useful in finding solutions to issues of business processes (note that this does not refer to processing of products covered above).</p> <p>Support for changes or improvements in a series of linked tasks or activities to better help businesses reach their goals. A focus on <i>how</i> things are done.</p>	Investments in the reorganisation or newly establishing of a organization’s system , operational processes (which constitute the core business), or supporting processes (such as human resources and accounting that are put in place to support the core business processes)
17 Studies and research	Operations that involve desk-based or field-based research activities into specific issues supporting EMFF objectives and/or other types of operation.	Investment in studies to investigate market potential for new products, to explore the feasibility of introducing more selective fishing gear, to prepare business development strategies, or to explore possible developments in aquaculture technology.
18 Data collection	Operations that support Member States’ actions to collect and	Investment in data collection on costs or earnings

Type of operation	Description	Examples
	process data (in line with the Data Collection Framework Regulation but not exclusively due to it and its obligations), to contribute to the best available scientific advice, provide information important for studies and evaluations, and which serve to increase knowledge on the state of the marine environment. See Art. 20, of COM(2018) 390.	from vessel owners, data collection from processing businesses on their operations, biological data on stocks, data to assess impacts of fisheries on ecosystems, social, economic and environmental data on aquaculture.
19 Knowledge sharing	Operations related to investments made 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, and are distinct from operations related to data collection above. Operations related to the European marine observation and data network.	. Investments in IT platforms to share data and information, meetings, workshops, study visits etc. to share knowledge.
20 Institutional cooperation	These are operations that involve more than one partner including: i) cooperation on fisheries control, and cooperation on coastguard operations; ii) maritime regional cooperation in support of an integrated governance and management of maritime policy (Art. 43 of COM(2018) 390).	Investments in any kind of institutional cooperation, joint deployment plans and CISE. Under CLLD, this may involve cooperation between stakeholders (including FLAGs) from different areas implementing local development strategies.
21 Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	These are operations distinct from those under ‘marketing activities’ above, or ‘conservation’ operations below, and relate to investments made in more general awareness building of the public (general public, schools, tourists etc.) in issues related to the benefit of fish consumption and health aspects and environmental protection aspects without a direct marketing relation.	Investment in the development and conducting of PR and communication campaigns (e.g. plastic campaign).
22 Marine litter	Operations supporting the retrieval and proper disposal of lost	Investments in fishing for litter, infrastructure

Type of operation	Description	Examples
	fishing gears and marine litter.	improvements for collection and disposal of marine litter, awareness actions specifically for marine litter and lost fishing gear.
23 Conservation and improvement of the environment and biodiversity	<p>Operations related to conservation and environmental investments that are not covered under other specific types of operations, typically those envisaged under Art 22 of COM(2018) 390. They may include the protection, restoration and/or management of areas of environmental importance, or of species.</p> <p>Note that many of the other types of operation have a conservation impact in the broader sense (e.g. gear selectivity/modification), while some other operations also relate directly to conservation, e.g. Natura 2000.</p>	Investment in demarcating areas, rebuilding fish banks or fish ladders in riverine fisheries, restocking (only as a conservation measure by a Union legal act or in the case of experimental restocking), public awareness of protected areas, , environmental services provided by aquaculture, artificial reefs, etc.
24 Gear selectivity in relation to fish	Operations that contribute to the implementation of the Landing Obligation and that serve to reduce unwanted fish catches through the better targeting of species and sizes of fish.	Investments in new gear design to increase selectivity of catches.
25 Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts	Operations that serve to introduce changes to fishing gear to reduce any negative impacts on the seabed and sensitive benthic habitats, i.e. physical characteristics of the sea bottom and its flora and fauna, as foreseen in Council Directive 92/43/EEC ('Habitats Directive').	Investments in gear that reduce physical interactions with the seabed its flora and fauna, such as pulse trawls.
26 Gear selectivity in relation to endangered threatened and protected species	Operations that serve to reduce unwanted catches of endangered threatened and protected species (e.g. birds, mammals)	Investments in new gear design to reduce ETP interactions, such as shape of fishing hooks, noise devices on gear.
27 Use of unwanted catches	Operations that contribute to the implementation of the Landing Obligation. Unwanted catches must not be destined for human consumption (Article 13.11 of EC Reg. (1380)2013).	Investments in processing and storage on board, through reception facilities in port, to production and marketing of products based on unwanted catch.

Type of operation	Description	Examples
28 Natura 2000 areas management and monitoring	Operations referred to in Art. 22.2.e of COM(2018) 390 related to <u>management and monitoring</u> in accordance with the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to the requirements under the Birds 2009/147/EC or Habitats 92/43/EEC directives	Investments in ‘soft’ actions in terms of demarcation of areas, awareness campaigns, surveys, and onsite inspections for monitoring purposes. Note that demarcation of areas and soft management actions may also contribute to natural restoration and regeneration of degraded areas.
29 Natura 2000 areas restoration	Operations referred to in Art. 22.2.e of COM(2018) 390 related to <u>restoration</u> in accordance with the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to the requirements under the Birds 2009/147/EC or Habitats 92/43/EEC directives	Investments in re-planting or other physical investments in equipment/facilities or management to intervene to restore degraded areas.
30 MPA management and monitoring	Operations related particularly to participatory management and monitoring of MPAs, i.e. protected areas other than Natura 2000 (Art 15.1.g of COM(2018)390) pursuant to the MSFD 2008/56/EC	Investment in ‘soft’ actions for Natura 2000 areas
31 MPA restoration	Operations related particularly to the restoration of MPAs, i.e. protected areas other than Natura 2000 (Art 15.1.g of COM(2018)390) pursuant to the MSFD 2008/56/EC.	Investment in ‘harder’ actions in and for Natura 2000 areas
32 Pollution/contamination prevention	Operations aimed at reducing or preventing pollution from fisheries and aquaculture.	Investment in in the utilisation of eco-friendly anti-fouling paints, reduction of discharge from vessels, ponds and plants or collection and processing of wastes (plastics, oil, etc.).
33 Water usage and quality	Operations related to efficient use of water, particularly in land-based activities, including aquaculture.	Investment in technologies which reduce water use, installation of water purification and recirculation systems, etc..

Type of operation	Description	Examples
34 Control and enforcement - control agencies	Operations related to ‘hard’ investments in equipment and facilities or ‘softer’ operations, supporting activities of the fisheries control agencies as foreseen in Art. 19.1 and 3 of COM(2018)390.	Investment in equipment for control agencies, or investments in IT solutions and processes for the management and recording of control-related data.
35 Control and enforcement – fishermen	Operations related to investments in “equipment” according to Art 19.2 and Art. 15.1.f.). This may include the purchase and installation by vessel owners on vessels of the necessary components for vessel tracking and electronic reporting systems used for control purposes (only in the case of small-scale coastal fishing vessels), purchase and installation of the necessary components for remote electronic monitoring systems used for controlling the implementation of the landing obligation, purchase and installation of devices for continuous measurement and recording of engine power.	Investment in cameras, sensors VMS/AIS, REMetc. on vessels
36 Animal welfare	Operations supporting animal health and welfare in aquaculture (art. 22 of COM(2018)390) in accordance with Regulations (EU) No 2016/429 and (EU) No 652/2014	Operations to prevent disease. Management of stocking densities or slaughtering techniques.
37 Food safety	Operations contributing to food safety to protect consumers and reduce food waste, and to increase EU food security	Investments in promote hygiene, quality certification or quality promotion (shorter and colder supply chains)
38 Safety equipment/working conditions	Operations aiming to improve health, safety and working conditions on board for small-scale fishing crews (Art. 15.1.e of COM(2018)390), fishers operating from the coast, and in aquaculture operations.	Investment in specific equipment to audits of safety and working conditions.
39 Capacity building for CLLD	Actions supporting the participative design and implementation of FLAG local development strategies.	Investment in training courses, seminars, workshops.
40 Pilot projects	Operations supporting initial testing of specific components of the production process to determine their feasibility in practice	Pilot project investments may relate to a broad range of activities, e.g. assessment of new gears,

Type of operation	Description	Examples
		specifications of processing machines, testing compositions of feeds in aquaculture, or new diversification activities.
41 Socio-cultural development	Operations promoting and/or capitalising on the social and cultural heritage of the area or improving the quality of life of the local community (Art 26.2 of COM(2018)390)	Investments that strengthen and capitalise on the environmental resources, cultural resources and social resources of the region.
42 Governance	Operations mainly aimed at improving ocean governance, within the EU as well as at global level. Supported through Art 28 and 29.	Investments in common information sharing, the environment, and coastguard cooperation. Under CLLD, governance can also refer to strengthening the participation of fishing communities in local governance and resource management.
43 CLLD management	Operations related to the running of the FLAGs in terms of staff and operational expenses. Specific operations initiated by the FLAG are not part of this type. Operations related to monitoring and evaluation of the FLAGs and strategy implementation.	Investment in monitoring the implementation of the CLLD strategy and the operations supported, and carrying out specific evaluation activities linked to that strategy
44 CLLD preparatory actions and animation	Operations supporting the preparatory work for project development. Operations related to information and awareness raising for FLAGs.	Investments in training for local stakeholders, studies of the area concerned, costs related to creating a local development strategy, including consultancy and meetings with stakeholders, administrative costs (operating and personnel costs) of the organisation that is applying for preparatory support, during the preparatory phase. Support for small pilot projects, information campaigns: events, meetings, leaflets, websites, social media, press etc.. Investments in the exchanges with stakeholders,

Type of operation	Description	Examples
		<p>community groups and potential project promoters to generate ideas and build trust and confidence.</p> <p>Investment in community organisations and the creation or strengthening of community structures, promoting and supporting the preparation of projects and applications, post-start-up project support.</p>
45 Other	<p>This type of operation will be removed from the final list, but is retained at this stage to allow MSs to propose types of operation and descriptions or examples that they feel are missing from the list above.</p>	

Annex V

Link between operational programme and Infosys

OP table	OP Template Annex V	Infosys table	Infosys information
Table 1A	Policy objectives		
Table 1A	Priority		
Table 1A	Needs		
Table 2	Priority	Infosys Annex I	CCI
	Area of support		Unique identifier of the operation (ID)
	Output indicator		Name/description of the operation
	Measurement unit		Vessel number (community fleet register number, (CFR))
	Milestone (2024)		Sector
	Target (2029)		Area of support
			NUTS code
			Beneficiary
			Gender of beneficiary/natural person
			Type of beneficiary (legal entity)
			Number of participants
			Indication as to whether the operation relates to sea or inland fishing or both
			State of progress of the operation
			Type of operation
			Operation implementation data
	Value of the implementation data		
	Operation relevant to SSCF (yes/no)		
Operation relevant to LO (yes/no)			
Operation directly related to equal opportunities and non-discrimination			
Operation directly related to gender equality			
Operation directly related to rights of people with disabilities			
Form of support (CPR, Art. 47)			
Table 3	Priority	Infosys Annex II	
Table 3	Area of support		
Table 3	Result indicator		Result indicator(s) related to the operation
	Measurement unit		

OP table	OP Template Annex V	Infosys table	Infosys information
	Baseline or reference value ³		Baseline result indicator value
	Reference year		Indicative result expected by the beneficiary
	Target (2029)		Validated result
	Source of data		
Table 11 A	Priority	Infosys Annex I	Total eligible cost
Table 11 A	EU contribution		Total eligible national public cost
Table 11 A	National public		EMFF support
Table 11 A	Total		Date of approval
			Total eligible expenditure
			Total eligible national public expenditure
			EMFF eligible expenditure
			Date of final payment to beneficiary

³ The majority of the result indicators have the baseline zero both at OP and operation level. Some result indicators have a baseline other than zero at the level of the operation, for example volume of production. For those indicators, the definition in the OP must be “change in” for example volume of production. This way the baseline in the OP can also be zero.

Annex VI

Full description of each result indicator

Indicator Code	RI 1
Indicator Name	Volume of landings/production
Measurement Unit	Tonnes
Definition	Annual total volume of live weight of landings (fisheries) Annual total volume of product weight (aquaculture) Annual total volume of product weight in processing
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<p>The RI is reported at beneficiary level. The value of the RI per operation should be as close as possible to the investment (e.g. pond, department, vessel). If this is not possible the value should be referred to the type of beneficiary.</p> <p>The indicator refers to volume intended for sale for human consumption.</p> <p>The indicator refers to fisheries, aquaculture and processing, and must be treated separately for each sector.</p> <p>The same indicator applies to all sectors. The effect on individual sectors is distinguished through the related area of support.</p> <p>The value is reported by the beneficiary based on logbooks or landing declarations as applicable.</p> <p>The value for aquaculture is reported by the beneficiary based on bookkeeping.</p>
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total annual volume of landings as live weight/product weight/production recorded before the operation; • Total annual volume of landings as live weight/product weight/production recorded after the operation.
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	<p>The time span from directly before the operation to after completion for which the most current annual values are available.</p> <p>If available, averages over more than one annual cycle can be used.</p>
Calculation	<p>Estimate of the increase in live weight/product weight/production due to the operation.</p> <p>Increase in production (tonnes) = B – A</p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = total annual live weight/product weight/production before the operation • B = total annual live weight/product weight/production after the operation.
Baseline for the single operation	Volume of landings/production before the operation (at least one annual cycle value)
<i>Assumptions for target setting at OP level</i>	<i>In progress</i>
Indicative related types of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment on board vessels

Indicator Code	RI 1
operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First acquisition of a fishing vessel • Marketing activities • Production and marketing plan • Product and process development and innovation to promote quality and add value • Marketing innovation • Process innovation • Gear selectivity in relation to fish • Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts • Gear selectivity in relation to endangered threatened and protected species • Use of unwanted catches • Pollution/contamination prevention • Water usage and quality • Animal welfare • Food safety

Indicator Code	RI 2
Indicator Name	Value of landings/production
Measurement Unit	EUR
Definition	Annual total first sale value of landings Annual first sale of production
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	Reported at the beneficiary level. The indicator refers to the value intended for sale for human consumption.
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total annual value of landings/production before the operation; • Total annual value of landings/production after the operation. <p>The value is based on the profit and loss account or any other equivalent document from the beneficiary. It should refer only to revenue (i.e. total sales or turnover) from fish and related fishery products.</p> <p>For cases where no bookkeeping obligations exist or there is only a simplified version, beneficiary estimates are valid.</p>
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	The time span from directly before the operation to after completion for which the most current annual values are available. If available, averages over more than one annual cycle can be used.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of production (EUR) = B – A <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = total annual value of sales before the operation • B = total annual value of sales after the operation.
Baseline for the single operation	Value of landings/production before the operation (at least one annual cycle value)
Assumptions for target	<i>In progress</i>

Indicator Code	RI 2
<i>setting at OP level</i>	
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency • Investment on board vessels • First acquisition of a fishing vessel • Marketing activities • Production and marketing plan • Product and process development and innovation to promote quality and add value • Diversification • Marketing innovation • Process innovation • Gear selectivity in relation to fish • Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts • Gear selectivity in relation to endangered threatened and protected species • Use of unwanted catches • Pollution/contamination prevention • Water usage and quality • Animal welfare • Food safety

Indicator Code	RI 3
Indicator Name	Volume of unwanted catch
Measurement Unit	Tonnes
Definition	Annual volume of unwanted catches subject to the Landing Obligation (LO) detailed in Art. 15 of Reg. (EU) 1380/2013.
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	Reported at the beneficiary level (fisher/enterprise)
Inputs from the beneficiary	The value of total catches of species subject to the Landing Obligation is reported by the beneficiary based on the logbooks or on landing declarations, as applicable. It is assumed that fishers have implemented their LO obligations.
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	In the absence of relevant information available at beneficiary level, proxies can be obtained from estimates at fleet segment level. The MA should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • match the characteristics of the beneficiary to one of the fleet segments categorised by the MS/national research institutes in order to select the appropriate index; • verify that the selective gear financed through the OP operations is included in the list of types of selective gears for which standard coefficients exist, and use the coefficient to calculate the change in unwanted catches; • calculate the values to be reported for each operation.
Reference period for the	The time span from directly before the operation to after completion for

Indicator Code	RI 3
single operation	which the most current annual values are available. If available, averages over more than one annual cycle can be used.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of unwanted (EUR) = B – A where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = total annual weight of unwanted catches before the operation • B = total annual weight of unwanted catches after the operation.
Baseline for the single operation	Volume of unwanted catch before the operation (at least one annual cycle value)
<i>Assumptions for target setting at OP level</i>	<i>In progress</i>
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment on board vessels • Gear selectivity in relation to fish • Use of unwanted catches

Indicator Code	RI 4
Indicator Name	Businesses created
Measurement Unit	Number
Definition	Business refers to any kind of organised and registered activity where goods and services are exchanged for money or swapped. Based on formal registration of the business in the respective registry of the MS.
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All businesses are countable regardless of size, legal form (sole operator, limited or stock company) and turnover. For CLLD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LDS and the involvement of a local partner (e.g. an enterprise) in an operation (i.e. a local project) are the decisive elements for including a sector in the calculation of the indicator. • Subsidiaries and branches from enterprises based outside the FLAG area are also counted as long as these businesses are somehow registered in the FLAG area and are relevant to the LDS. • For CLLD, ‘business created’ refers to all types of new businesses in the FLAG area that are relevant to the Local Development Strategy (LDS), where creation can plausibly be attributed to an EMFF intervention. They do not need to be directly related to the fisheries or maritime sectors.
Inputs from the beneficiary	Number of business created that is plausibly attributable to EMFF support. It is assumed that business owner and beneficiary are the same. The beneficiary can also be a different entity from the business founder. In that case the beneficiary reports on all business created.
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	The time span from directly before the operation to after completion for which the most current annual values are available.

Indicator Code	RI 4
	If available, averages over more than one annual cycle can be used.
Calculation	Businesses created = A where: A= number of businesses created
Baseline for the single operation	The baseline is zero
<i>Assumptions for target setting at OP level</i>	<i>In progress</i>
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First acquisition of a fishing vessel • Marketing activities • Marine litter • Production and marketing plan • Business development • Diversification

Indicator Code	RI 5
Indicator Name	Business entities with higher turnover
Measurement Unit	Number
Definition	Business refers to any kind of organised and registered activity where goods and services are exchanged for money or swapped. Based on formal registration of the business in the respective registry of the MS.
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counts all those business which have a higher turnover after the EMFF operation than before. The turnover has to be directly relatable to the funding. • This includes all businesses are countable regardless of size, legal form (sole operator, limited or stock company) and turnover.
Inputs from the beneficiary	Turnover created/change created that is plausibly attributable to EMFF support.
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	The time span from directly before the operation to after completion for which the most current annual values are available. If available, averages over more than one annual cycle can be used.
Calculation	Business entities with higher turnover = A where: Turnover of the business is higher AFTER the operation then BEFORE. Calculation turnover directly AFTER the operation subtracted by the turnover directly BEFORE the operation. In case it is positive the entity can be counted as a value in the RI.
Baseline for the single operation	The baseline is zero
<i>Assumptions for target setting at OP level</i>	<i>In progress</i>

Indicator Code	RI 5
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency • Investment on board vessels • First acquisition of a fishing vessel • Marketing activities • Production and marketing plan • Product and process development and innovation to promote quality and add value • Diversification • Marketing innovation • Process innovation • Gear selectivity in relation to fish • Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts • Gear selectivity in relation to endangered threatened and protected species • Use of unwanted catches • Pollution/contamination prevention • Water usage and quality • Animal welfare • Food safety

Indicator Code	RI 6
Indicator Name	Capacity of vessels
Measurement Unit	6.1 Gross tonnes (GT) 6.2 Kilowatt (kW) 6.3 Days cessation
Definition	GT and kW as specified in the fleet register Days cessationas defined in the MA grant decision
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	GT and kW reduced by temporary or permanent cessation Number of days of removal of the fishing vessel (only for temporary cessation)
Inputs from the beneficiary	GT of supported vessels not in use/scrapped kW of supported vessels not in use/scrapped Days of supported vessels not in use
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	n/a
Calculation	n/a
Baseline for the single operation	The baseline is zero
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	In progress
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency • Investment on board vessels • First acquisition of a fishing vessel

Indicator Code	RI 6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation not related to costs

Indicator Code	RI 7
Indicator Name	Jobs created (FTE)
Measurement Unit	FTE
Definition	<p>Number of FTE in newly created employment (employed or self-employed for pay, profit or family gain) at the beneficiary level.</p> <p>Jobs are expressed as:</p> <p>Full-time = 1 FTE Part-time = 0.5 FTE Seasonal = 0.3 FTE</p> <p>Reason: very small enterprises, many sole operators, many employees work on catch-share basis or are family members, so FTE calculations based on working hours are not suitable</p>
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people employed temporarily to work on the operation realisation (e.g. FLAG management, project coordination, researchers) should not be recorded here • jobs are expected to be permanent or – in the case of seasonal jobs – recurring • jobs are considered at the beneficiary level • the indicator does not take account of qualitative factors such as educational level or salary <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"> • in the case of individual fishermen, the value is based on their own assessment • in the case of companies, the jobs created should relate directly to the EMFF operation and should be based on company records
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly created jobs (FTE) after the operation
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	MA might assist beneficiaries by choosing the applicable FTE value
Reference period for the single operation	<p>The time span from directly before the operation to after completion for which the most current annual values are available.</p> <p>If available, averages over more than one annual cycle can be used. Due to the nature of some of the operations, there may be a time lag before jobs are created; two years should be sufficient time in that case.</p>
Calculation	FTE after the operation – FTE before the operation
Baseline for the single operation	The baseline is zero
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	In progress
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing activities • Marine litter • Product and process development and innovation to promote

Indicator Code	RI 7
	<p>quality and add value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business development • Diversification • Institutional cooperation • Socio-cultural development • Governance

Indicator Code	RI 8
Indicator Name	Jobs maintained (FTE)
Measurement Unit	FTE
Definition	<p>Number of FTE in employment maintained (employed or self-employed for pay, profit or family gain) at the beneficiary level.</p> <p>Jobs are expressed as:</p> <p>Full-time = 1 FTE Part-time = 0.5 FTE Seasonal = 0.3 FTE</p> <p>Reason: very small enterprises, many sole operators, many employees work on catch-share basis or are family members, so FTE calculations based on working hours are not suitable</p>
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people employed temporarily to work on the operation realisation (e.g. FLAG management, project coordination, researchers) should not be recorded here • jobs are expected to be permanent or – in the case of seasonal jobs – recurring • jobs are considered at the beneficiary level • the indicator does not take account of qualitative factors such as educational level or salary <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"> • in the case of individual fishermen, the value is based on their own assessment • in the case of companies, the jobs created should relate directly to the EMFF operation and should be based on company records <p>The indicator is very much relating to the fisheries sector and less relevant for processing and aquaculture. Additionally it is also influenced by external factors (level of TACs, fuel price, overall business strategy, etc.)</p>
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs maintained (FTE) after the operation
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	MA might assist beneficiaries by choosing the applicable FTE value
Reference period for the single operation	<p>The time span from directly before the operation to after completion for which the most current annual values are available.</p> <p>If available, averages over more than one annual cycle can be used.</p>
Calculation	FTE after the operation – FTE before the operation

Indicator Code	RI 8
Baseline for the single operation	The baseline is zero
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	In progress
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment on board of vessels • Investment at fishing port • Production and marketing plan • Business development • Marine litter • Diversification • Institutional cooperation • Capacity building • Socio-cultural development • Governance

Indicator Code	RI 9
Indicator Name	Persons benefitting
Measurement Unit	Number
Definition	Persons benefitting directly from EMFF operations
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<p>The RI should not be linked to either data collection or promotion activities.</p> <p>CLLD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project beneficiaries benefitting from the EMFF for the first time, not using EMFF in the last 5 years • persons acquiring the first time (in the last 5 years) new skills or knowledge funded by EMFF(specification via Infosys)
Inputs from the beneficiary	Number of persons receiving training, equipment or participating in a cooperation financed by EMFF
Inputs from other sources	Number of persons per operation
Inputs from the MA	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	Duration of the operation
Calculation	n/a
Baseline for the single operation	The baseline is zero
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	In progress
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory service • Diversification • Insurance schemes • Training • Knowledge sharing • Institutional cooperation • Marine litter

Indicator Code	RI 9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety equipment/working conditions • Pilot projects • Socio-cultural development • Governance • CLLD management • CLLD preparatory actions and animation

Indicator Code	RI 10
Indicator Name	Area addressed by operations protecting and restoring marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems
Measurement Unit	km ²
Definition	km ² of marine protected area (MPA) and/or Natura 2000 area
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two operations in the same area should not be counted twice • the whole MPA and/or Natura 2000 area is to be counted, regardless of the extent of a specific operation; 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 • the area is defined as per its Standard Data Form (in case of Natura 2000 areas) or, in case of other MPA, per its designation decree (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) • make sure to use the correct measurement unit (km²)
Inputs from the beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spatial extent of the MPA/Natura 2000 site concerned
Inputs from other sources	
Inputs from the MA	The MA should make sure to use the correct measurement unit (km ²) and check the conversions of figures in other units (e.g. hectares or acres) from the beneficiary or other sources
Reference period for the single operation	The duration of the operation
Calculation	km ² of the protected area
Baseline	Baseline is zero
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	In progress
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine litter • Compensation not related to costs • Conservation and improvement of the environment and biodiversity • Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts • Gear selectivity in relation to endangered threatened and protected species • Natura 2000 areas management and monitoring

Indicator Code	RI 10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natura 2000 areas restoration • MPA management and monitoring • MPA restoration • Pollution/contamination prevention • Control and enforcement - control agencies • Control and enforcement – fishermen

Indicator Code	RI 11
Indicator Name	Operation of an effective system for “collection, management and use of data” in the required quality
Measurement Unit	Ordinal scale: high, medium, low, none
Definition	Ability of the state authorities, agencies and related bodies to operate their systems for “collection, management and use of data” to deliver outputs to the required quality.
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<p>The EMFF supports the implementation of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the MS collection, management and use of data system (as provided for in Article 25(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and further specified in Regulation (EU) No 2017/1004) <p>This task is implemented as a continuous state service. Hence the isolation of effects of single operations is not suitable.</p> <p>Hence, a qualitative ordinal indicator is used indicating whether the systems are fully operating and effective. The ordinal category to be selected is based on the analysis of the MA, COM and related reporting obligations.</p> <p>The main source for providing a value to the indicator could be the results of the “Evaluation of DCF Annual Reports and data transmission”. For the indicator, only data transmission issues marked as “satisfactory” are to be counted; Data transmission problems and issues which negatively affect the work of end users or the quality of scientific outcomes are categorised as non-satisfactory. A negative evaluation of the MS Annual Reports by STECF is also categorised as non-satisfactory if achievement is less than or equal to 50%.</p>
Inputs from the beneficiary	n/a
Inputs from other sources	For example Annual STECF Report on “Evaluation of DCF AR and transmission issues / Annex 2 - Data Transmission Results” (this refers only to coastal related activities)
Inputs from the MA	Assessment based on the inputs from other sources.
Reference period for the single operation	Duration of the operation
Calculation	Qualitative assessment and selection of high, medium, low quality or none
Baseline for the single	Operation/quality of the system before the operation

Indicator Code	RI 11
operation	
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	In progress
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection

Indicator Code	RI 12
Indicator Name	Cooperation between stakeholders from different sectors or areas
Measurement Unit	Number
Definition	Number of operations implemented involving more than one partner /entity.
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<p>Institutional cooperation including cooperation on fisheries control, and cooperation on coastguard operations; maritime regional cooperation in support of an integrated governance and management of the maritime policy, cooperation within the country with other ministries and agencies or other regions, cooperation with other MSs, with EU agencies or initiatives, cooperation with Frontex or EFCA. It should be distinct to operations under direct management.</p> <p>CLLD: Operations that formally involve more than one partner, e.g. fishermen and scientists, or two FLAGs. These partners may be from the same local area, the same MS or from different MSs. Formal involvement can include contributions in kind from partners (e.g. time or office space) as well as monetary contributions.</p> <p>Cooperation is defined as any activities which includes two or more entities during and after the operation. The cooperation should involve a sustainable result such as an agreement, initiative, joint business, project, product, innovation, etc.</p>
Inputs from the beneficiary	Number of operations undertaken through cooperation
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	During the operation
Calculation	Number of cooperation operations completed
Baseline	Baseline is zero
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	In progress
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional cooperation • Marine litter • Capacity building • Pilot projects

Indicator Code	RI 13
Indicator Name	Research, technological development, innovations and promotions enabled
Measurement Unit	Number
Definition	Operations enable new products, services, processes, business models or methods of working fostered with the support of the EMFF
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	Operations enable the identification or application of new ideas that are useful in finding solutions to issues of marketing; Operations enable the identification or application of new ideas that are useful in finding solutions to issues of business processes. Support for changes or improvements in a series of linked tasks or activities to better help businesses reach their goals. A focus on how things are done. The result indicator value only applies to completed products or processes.
Inputs from the beneficiary	Number and type of innovations per operation, with explanation of each innovation. Can be one or more innovative products or processes achieved in the operation.
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	Duration of the operation
Calculation	n/a
Baseline	Baseline is zero
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	In progress
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment at fishing port • Advisory service • Marketing innovation • Process innovation • Studies and research • Knowledge sharing • Marine litter • Reducing work-related injuries and accidents • Gear selectivity in relation to fish • Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts • Gear selectivity in relation to endangered threatened and protected species • Use of unwanted catches • Pollution/contamination prevention • Animal welfare • Food safety • Safety equipment/working conditions • Capacity building • Pilot projects • Institutional cooperation
Comments	n/a

Indicator Code	RI 14
Indicator Name	New control means installed
Measurement Unit	Number
Definition	Number of installations of a new means of control. This includes on board vessels and otherwise.
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	New control means equipment and IT that adds new capacity for better control of fishing operations. This can include for example VMS, AIS, REM, etc. as defined by the CFP Regulation, the Control Regulation or other relevant legislation needed to comply with the legal minimums. According to Art 19.2 equipment installed to meet the minimum legal requirements as well as equipment contributing more than the legal requirement are eligible. In the case two pieces of equipment are installed on the same vessel, they should be counted as separate items. In both cases the FFR number will be provided in Infosys.
Inputs from the beneficiary	Number of installed means
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	Input on new IT systems and other control equipment.
Reference period for the single operation	Duration of the operation
Calculation	n/a
Baseline	Baseline is zero
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	In progress
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control and enforcement – fishermen

Indicator Code	RI 15
Indicator Name	Business entities benefitting from promotion and information activities
Measurement Unit	Number
Definition	Business entities (fisheries/processing companies, NGOs.) as well as companies of any kind which are not grant beneficiaries but which benefit directly from promotion and information related operations implemented by the grant beneficiary. Different to RI 7 it does not include any natural person.
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	For example if a regional authority or a PO participates in 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.
Inputs from the beneficiary	Number of business entities addressed by the operation e.g. entities participating at a fair, etc.
Inputs from other sources	n/a

Indicator Code	RI 15
Inputs from the MA	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	Duration of the operation
Calculation	n/a
Baseline	Baseline is zero
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	In progress
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing activities • Advisory service • Product and process development and innovation to promote quality and add value • Diversification • Awareness raising, communication to the wider public

Indicator Code	RI 16
Indicator Name	Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing
Measurement Unit	Number
Definition	Persons (sole operators etc.) or companies of any kind introducing resource-efficient technologies and processes (energy, water, nutrients etc.) and improving water quality in their production lines.
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	Examples are: reducing or avoiding discharges, reducing water pollution, increasing efficiency in water consumption, recirculation systems, introducing multi-trophic aquaculture, use of multi-use platforms
Inputs from the beneficiary	Indication that resource-efficient technologies and processes were introduced
Inputs from other sources	n/a
Inputs from the MA	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	Duration of the operation
Calculation	n/a
Baseline	Baseline is zero
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	In progress
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment on board vessels • Marketing activities • Advisory service • Product and process development and innovation to promote quality and add value • Diversification • Training • Process and product innovation • Studies and research • Knowledge sharing • Institutional cooperation

Indicator Code	RI 16
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising, communication to the wider public • Pollution/contamination prevention • Water usage and quality

Indicator Code	RI 17
Indicator Name	Energy consumption leading to CO ₂ emissions reduction
Measurement Unit	17.1 litres/h 17.2 kWh/a
Definition	Annual energy consumption of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a vessel (expressed in litres of fuel per hour of operation) • or an enterprise (expressed in kWh of energy per year).
Further clarification (e.g. possible exceptions)	<p>The beneficiary will report only on the energy consumption (per hour or annual) before and after each operation.</p> <p>The change in consumption can be calculated at COM level. For a vessel the energy consumption has to be reported per hour to respond to different circumstances in the fishing sector (e.g. fish scarcity).</p> <p>The calculation of the change in CO₂ emissions will be calculated by the COM both at the operation or OP level.</p> <p>The calculation will be based on the following assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for “litres of fuel” a standard carbon load per diesel fuel litre and a national standard number of annual hours of operation will be defined. Based on that the total CO₂ emission (tonnes) will be calculated. • for “kWh of energy” a national energy mix (% fossil, % renewable) will be assumed AND a blended rate for CO₂ emission per kWh will be defined. Based on these the total CO₂ emission (tonnes) will be calculated.
Inputs from the beneficiary	Energy consumption before and after the operation
Inputs from other sources	Fuel consumption per hour on board a vessel as per technical specifications of the engine manufacturer
Inputs from the MA	n/a
Reference period for the single operation	Duration of the operation
Calculation	Decrease in energy consumption (litres or kWh)= B – A where: A = energy consumption BEFORE the operation B = energy consumption AFTER the operationoperation.
Baseline	Litres fuel consumed per hour kWh consumed per year
Assumptions for target setting at OP level	
Indicative related types of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency • Investment on board of vessels • Investment at fishing port Process and product innovation

