



FAMENET

CT 3.1 EMFAF Implementation Report June 2023

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December 2023

FAMENET

EMFAF Implementation Report June 2023

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Table of contents

Table of contents	2
List of abbreviations.....	3
0 Executive summary.....	4
1 Introduction	5
1.1 Background.....	5
1.2 Purpose and target groups	6
1.3 Structure of the report	6
2 EMFAF implementation progress	7
2.1 EMFAF implementation per Priority.....	7
2.2 EMFAF implementation per Specific Objective	8
2.3 EMFAF implementation per Type of Intervention.....	10
2.4 EMFAF implementation per MS	12
2.5 Type of beneficiary	13
2.6 Gender of beneficiary/natural person.....	13
2.7 Marine/inland areas	14
2.8 State of progress.....	14
2.9 EMFAF contribution to specific topics.....	15
2.9.1 Small-scale coastal fisheries	15
2.9.2 Landing obligation	16
2.9.3 Climate change	17
2.9.4 EMFAF contribution to environment	18
2.9.5 EMFAF contribution to data collection	19
2.9.6 EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement.....	20
2.9.7 EMFAF contribution to biodiversity	21
2.9.8 EMFAF contribution to horizontal principles	23
2.9.9 EMFAF contribution to the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy	24
2.10 EMFAF implementation per type of operation	24
2.11 EMFAF common result indicators	25
3 Annexes.....	28
3.1 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)	28
3.2 Annex II: Types of Intervention (Regulation (EU) 2021/1139, Regulation (EU) 2022/79).....	29
3.3 Annex III: EMFAF Infosys fields	30
3.4 Annex IV: EMFAF implementation per type of operation	31
3.5 Annex V: EMFAF common result indicators (Table 10 of Annex II of CIR (EU) 2022/79)	32

List of abbreviations

CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CIR	Common Implementation 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
TOA	Type of Action
TOI	Type of Investment

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 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 30 June 2023.

Overall, EUR 328 million (6.1% of the total EMFAF allocation) of EMFAF support has already been committed to 1 767 operations implemented under shared management (12 MSs) and direct and indirect management as of 30 June 2023, the most recent reporting period.

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 of 18.6% and 21.1% 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 and for SO 1.4 Control and data collection, with 8.8% and 7.4% respectively of the total available allocations to these SOs.

Implementation under (in)direct management accounted for EUR 186 million already committed in 438 operations. This is faster progress compared to shared management, under which implementation preconditions are adopted in EMFAF programmes and established in national legislation and procedures.

EMFAF commitments as a percentage of total available allocations varied by MS, ranging from 0.6% in FR to 19.7% in DK.

Around EUR 61 million, or nearly 19% of all committed funds, was provided to natural persons, micro-enterprises and SMEs. 1 370 operations – more than two-thirds of all operations – are being implemented by such beneficiaries.

Nearly half (874 in total) of all operations were reported as relevant to small-scale coastal fisheries (SSCFs). In total 302 operations with EUR 58.2 million of EMFAF support were reported as relevant to the landing obligation (LO).

Under shared management nearly EUR 110 million (77% of EMFAF support) was provided to improve the environment, and around EUR 100 million (71% of EMFAF support) dealt with climate change and mitigation.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

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

- Regulation (EU) 2021/1060¹ (Common Provisions Regulation, CPR) Article 42 specifying that MAs shall electronically transmit to the Commission cumulative data for their EMFAF programme 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 SFC2021² in line with templates provided in Annex VII of 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.
- Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 Article 46 (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 “Infosys”. The Commission implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/79³ 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.

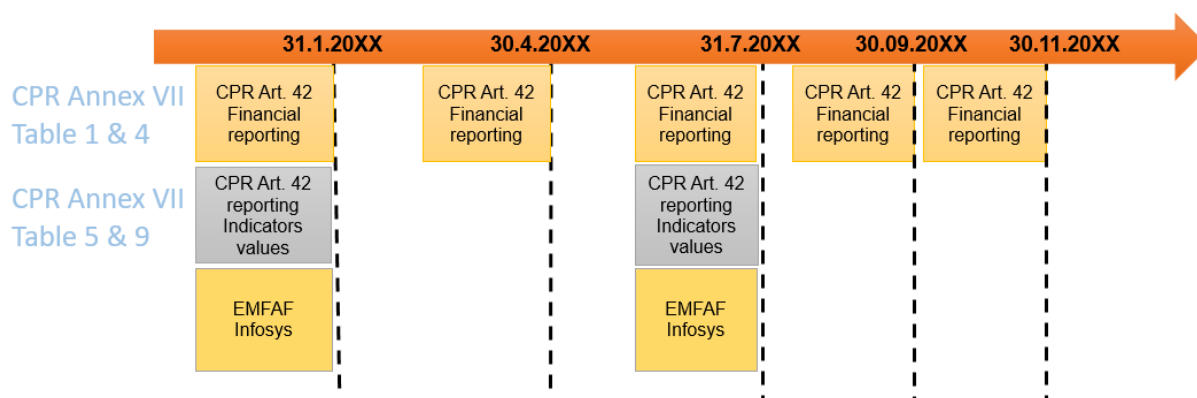
Following the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 establishing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF) the European Commission and MSs started bilateral negotiations which led to the adoption of EMFAF programmes in late 2022 and early 2023. MSs then had to establish the relevant 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 first half of 2023 and as of 30 June 12 MSs reported operations supported by the EMFAF.

¹ 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).

² SFC2021 is the electronic data exchange system for all official exchanges of information between the Member State and the Commission concerning the CPR Funds management as set in Article 69(9) of the Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021.

³ 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 2023

For the first time, implementation data from direct and indirect management (henceforth “(in)direct management” for ease of reference)⁴ 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 results to planned allocations and target values derived from the EMFAF programmes.

1.2 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 MSs’ Infosys reports, and provide an up-to-date base for decision-making and communication by DG MARE and MSs.

This is the first EMFAF implementation report prepared by FAMENET⁵ (Fisheries and Aquaculture Monitoring, Evaluation and Local Support Network) and it covers the implementation period from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2023. Due to the limited availability of data in this early stage of EMFAF implementation, the current report can be considered a pilot. As of 2024, EMFAF implementation reports will be issued annually and will cover periods until 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.

1.3 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.

⁴ The scope of support provided under direct and indirect management is stipulated in EMFF Articles 48-54.

⁵ 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.

2 EMFAF implementation progress

2.1 EMFAF implementation per Priority

The EMFAF financial envelope is EUR 6 108 000 000. The part of the financial envelope for shared management is EUR 5 311 000 000. All EMFAF MS programmes are implemented under shared management. The part of the financial envelope for (in)direct management is EUR 797 000 000.

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.

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

EMFAF Priority	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support, Infosys 30.06.2023		EMFAF expenditure, Infosys 30.06.2023		Number of operations
		EUR	%	EUR	%	
1	2 728 639 294	161 053 943	5.9	45 044 140	1.7	911
2	1 871 966 341	38 061 278	2.0	12 084 655	0.6	695
3	529 928 690	98 471 376	18.6	23 860 587	4.5	123
4	92 438 082	19 548 724	21.1	9 012 538	9.7	29
5	122 879 783	11 062 627	9.0	2 499 515	2.0	9
Total	5 345 852 190	328 197 948	6.1	92 501 435	1.7	1 767

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 30.06.2023

Up to 30 June 2023, EUR 328 million of EMFAF support has been committed for 1 767 operations implemented under shared and (in)direct management. 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.

2.2 EMFAF implementation per Specific Objective

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

Priority 1 has 6 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**⁶);
- **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 to 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** (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. 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.

⁶ 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 MS programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023		EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023		Number of operations
		EUR	%	EUR	%	
1.1.1	656 533 100	7 563 343	1.2	279 181	0.0	267
1.1.2	61 649 945	150 150	0.2		–	5
1.2	33 174 422	18 114	0.1	10 242	0.0	9
1.3	298 357 888	2 380 476	0.8	1 986 282	0.7	171
1.4	1 113 508 574	82 476 280	7.4	6 319 370	0.6	64
1.5	191 573 277	–	–	–	–	–
1.6	373 842 088	6 741 851	1.8	219 846	0.1	93
2.1	1 004 664 073	8 427 095	0.8	1 407 366	0.1	226
2.2	867 302 268	21 036 894	2.4	4 486 615	0.5	435
3.1	529 928 690	2 024 017	0.4	473 991	0.1	52
4.1	92 438 082	283 314	0.3		–	1
5.1	122 879 783	10 834 112	8.8	2 299 490	1.9	6
Total	5 345 852 190	141 935 644	2.7	17 482 383	0.3	1 329

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 30.06.2023

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). We can see that implementation under (in)direct management has advanced faster compared to shared management, where the adoption of EMFAF programmes and establishment of national legislation and procedures are preconditions for implementation. In total, EUR 186.3 million of EMFAF funding has already been committed, corresponding to 23% 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). Around half of all operations were implemented under Specific Objective 48c (Development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system).

Table 3: EMFAF implementation per Specific Objective – (in)direct management⁷

EMFAF SO	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
48a: Scientific advice	18 789 434	8 559 745	40
48c: Fisheries control	16 683 018	11 618 051	218
48d: Advisory councils	3 217 467	2 577 355	12
48e: Voluntary contributions - fisheries	21 398 402	12 860 763	20
49: Clean and healthy seas and oceans	1 635 408	613 304	12
50: Market intelligence	8 597 289	6 190 675	34
51a: Sustainable blue economy	6 846 244	3 125 356	20
51b1: Integrated governance	8 597 111	3 191 009	8
51b2: Spatial planning	4 108 638	1 404 568	3
51b3: Maritime cooperation	6 824 349	3 533 791	26
51c: Uptake of research	59 914 056	10 165 622	4
51d: Skills, literacy, economic data	7 340 181	1 684 571	9
51e: Innovative finance	2 816 780	281 678	1
52: EMODnet	9 167 641	1 393 436	7
53: Maritime security	3 658 956	3 538 559	4
54a: Voluntary contributions	4 400 000	2 624 882	5
54c: Ocean partnerships	40 455	20 228	2
54d: Relevant international agreements	498 732	335 582	8
54f: International research and data	1 499 626	1 099 850	2
5.3: Technical assistance	228 515	200 025	3
Total	186 262 303	75 019 051	438

Source: FAMENET, based on Infosys reports 30.06.2023

2.3 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.

The EMFAF includes 16 types of interventions for shared management⁸ (of which three are CLLD-specific and one is TA-specific) and eight types of intervention for (in)direct management (Table 4).⁹ The full list of TOIs can be found in Annex II of this report.

⁷The 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.

In the reporting, implementation data are split per TOI in Table 5 of Annex VII of the CPR. In Infosys, TOIs are reported in a dedicated field (field 25).

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

EMFAF TOI ¹⁰	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023		EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023		Number of operations
		EUR	%	EUR	%	
Environment and GES	569 518 291	9 107 104	1.6	673 430	0.1	144
Promoting fishery, aquaculture and processing sectors	2 052 028 693	31 717 398	1.5	5 478 500	0.3	558
Climate neutrality	103 197 683	2 332 842	2.3	10 242	0.0	77
Temporary cessation	158 087 586	2 380 476	1.5	1 986 282	1.3	171
Permanent cessation	128 782 147	–	0.0	–	–	
MPS, Natura 2000	125 142 715	–	0.0	–	–	
Compensation unexpected events	45 057 005	759 204	1.7	237 008	0.5	253
Compensation outermost regions	183 738 337	–	0.0	–	–	
Animal health and welfare	17 026 749	20 898	0.1	4 070	0.0	3
Control and enforcement	479 304 374	15 543 185	3.2	1 844 197	0.4	47
Data collection	631 543 721	67 216 409	10.6	4 475 173	0.7	18
Maritime surveillance	49 664 095	–	0.0	–	–	
CLLD preparation actions	5 760 566	165 339	2.9	14 000	0.2	14
CLLD implementation	420 062 101	483 678	0.1	24 991	0.0	23
CLLD running costs and animation	87 904 287	1 375 000	1.6	435 000	0.5	15
Technical assistance	122 879 783	10 834 112	8.8	2 299 490	1.9	6
International ocean governance	–	6 438 813		4 080 543		17
Maritime policy	–	111 137 879		29 131 920		97
Scientific advice	–	18 789 434		8 559 745		40
Control and enforcement	–	16 683 018		11 618 051		218
Contributions to international organisations	–	21 398 402		12 860 763		20
Conservation measures	–	3 217 467		2 577 355		12
Advisory councils	–	8 597 289		6 190 675		34
Communication	166 154 057	–				
Total	5 345 852 190	328 197 948	6.1	92 501 435	1.7	1 767

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 30.06.2023

¹⁰ Full names of types of interventions are provided in Annex II of this report.

2.4 EMFAF implementation per MS

In total 12 MSs and DG MARE (in)direct management reported operations in their EMFAF Infosys reports for the period from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2023. Table 5 provides an overview of EMFAF implementation progress in these MSs as well as of implementation under (in)direct management. We can see that the highest percentage of commitments compared to the total EMFAF planned in programmes was in DK, where nearly 20% of total available EMFAF funding had already been committed. SE had committed nearly 14% of available funding, followed by FI and IT with around 11% in commitments. The majority (85%) of the commitments in DK related to SO 1.4 (Control, enforcement and data collection). In SE, too, most (55%) of the commitments were implemented under SO 1.4. In FI the start of programme implementation was rather diversified, with operations implemented under eight different SOs.

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

MS	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support, Infosys 30.06.2023		EMFAF expenditure, Infosys 30.06.2023		Number of operations
		EUR	%	EUR	%	
AT	6 718 094	620 835	9.2	–	0.0	14
CY	38 307 322	917 719	2.4	327 742	0.9	282
CZ	30 005 249	1 668 693	5.6	-	0.0	95
DE	211 811 682	3 790 330	1.8	1 895 548	0.9	151
DK	200 969 309	39 619 251	19.7	4 330 969	2.2	77
FI	71 755 962	7 997 280	11.1	3 934 323	5.5	274
FR	599 238 593	3 586 557	0.6	–	0.0	60
IT	518 216 830	56 282 245	10.9	–	0.0	5
LT	61 183 577	1 618 574	2.6	–	0.0	14
LV	134 876 696	6 347 981	4.7	3 958 229	2.9	163
NL	97 924 288	3 621 595	3.7	–	0.0	102
SE	115 896 525	15 864 585	13.7	3 035 572	2.6	92
(in)direct	797 000 000	186 262 303	23.4	75 019 051	9.4	438

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 30.06.2023

2.5 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 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
PO – Producer organisation	1 492 977	174 947	17
APO – Association of producer organisations	56 529	–	5
IBO – Inter-branch organisation	114 389	–	4
Private enterprise – micro	9 620 657	3 390 482	443
Private enterprise – SME (Small or medium-sized enterprise)	47 603 380	23 170 610	621
Private enterprise – large	10 108 351	3 495 479	82
Public body	102 304 407	11 735 333	130
Research centre / university / scientists	41 953 370	5 871 237	32
Non-governmental organisation (NGO) / association	1 375 283	363 485	24
Educational institution	2 556 870	613 473	3
LAG – Local action group	1 334 000	399 000	20
International organisation	28 236 176	16 713 677	32
Commission bodies and agencies	9 557 233	7 331 839	14
Natural persons	3 989 670	2 263 931	306
Other	67 894 656	16 977 942	34
Total	328 197 948	92 501 435	1 767

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

Around EUR 61 million, or nearly 19% of all committed funds, was provided to natural persons, micro-enterprises and SMEs. 1 370 operations, or more than two-thirds of all operations, are being implemented by such beneficiaries.

2.6 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 the majority of funding (97%) was provided to legal persons. In terms of number of operations, however, slightly more than one-third were attributed to natural persons, with a clear predominance of male beneficiaries.

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

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Natural person – male	4 704 948	2 564 709	578
Natural person – female	131 831	1 085	10
Natural person – non-defined gender	3 062 940	1 869 183	14
More than one natural person, family	98 321	39 668	13
More than one natural person, predominantly male	1 212 809	742 802	50
More than one natural person, predominantly female	26 888	–	2
Legal persons – no gender identification	318 960 210	87 283 987	1 100
Total	328 197 948	92 501 435	1 767

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

2.7 Marine/inland areas

Infosys field 05 provides information about the geographical area to which the operation relates: marine, inland or both. Slightly more than half of all operations were reported as marine (Table 8).

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

Area	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Marine	88 150 199	36 298 875	1 016
Inland	5 439 265	499 347	254
Both	97 517 527	14 583 923	91
N/A	137 090 957	41 119 290	406
Total	328 197 948	92 501 435	1 767

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

2.8 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). Then the operation enters the implementation stage. When the operation is implemented, the beneficiary receives payments.¹¹ After the final payment¹² an operation is considered complete. If there are any obstacles to continued 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.

¹² If a beneficiary has received a pre-financing payment, the final transaction can also be a recovery from the beneficiary.

As expected at the very early stage of EMFAF implementation, Table 8 shows that most operations are either selected or under implementation. Completed operations mostly relate to compensation payments.

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

State of progress	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Operation selected	64 549 350	2 031 480	567
Operation interrupted/abandoned following partial implementation	242 334	–	7
Operation under implementation	245 506 639	73 454 976	763
Operation fully implemented (but for which all payments have not necessarily been made to the beneficiary or contractor)	278 181	278 181	33
Operation completed	17 621 444	16 736 798	397
Total	328 197 948	92 501 435	1 767

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

2.9 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.

2.9.1 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)¹³ of the EMFAF Regulation;
- other vessels under 12 m;
- vessels between 12 and 24 m;
- vessels above 24 m.

¹³ 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 10 provides information on operations relevant to SSCF based on data reported in Infosys field 29 (Operation relevant to SSCF). A more detailed analysis based on CFR numbers and the above vessel classes will be provided in the next EMFAF implementation report due in Q1 2024, if data allow.

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

Operations relevant to SSCF	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
All EMFAF operations	328 197 948	92 501 435	1 767
Operations relevant to SSCF	81 161 894	44 800 280	874
Part of SSCF relevant operations (%)	24.7	48.4	49.5

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

2.9.2 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.

For EMFAF a designated field in Infosys requires reporting of the relevance of an operation to the LO. In total 302 operations with EUR 58.2 million of EMFAF support were reported as relevant to the LO.

Table 11: EMFAF operations relevant to the landing obligation – (in)direct and shared management

Operations relevant to the landing operation	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
All EMFAF operations	328 197 948	92 501 435	1 767
Operations relevant to the landing obligation	58 225 633	32 454 062	302
Share of LO relevant operations (%)	17.7	35.1	17.1

Source: EMFAF Infosys reports

2.9.3 Climate change

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 climate expenditure, EMFAF support and EMFAF expenditure are multiplied by the respective climate coefficients of each TOI (Table 12).

Table 12: EMFAF contribution to climate by types of intervention – (in)direct and shared management

TOI	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	Climate coefficient (%)	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF support climate (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure climate (EUR)
1	569 518 291	100	9 107 104	9 107 104	673 430	673 430
2	2 052 028 693	40	31 717 398	12 686 959	5 478 500	2 191 400
3	103 197 683	100	2 332 842	2 332 842	10 242	10 242
4	158 087 586	100	2 380 476	2 380 476	1 986 282	1 986 282
5	128 782 147	100				
6	125 142 715	100				
7	45 057 005	0	759 204		237 008	
8	183 738 337	0				
9	17 026 749	40	20 898	8 359	4 070	1 628
10	479 304 374	100	15 543 185	15 543 185	1 844 197	1 844 197
11	631 543 721	100	67 216 409	67 216 409	4 475 173	4 475 173
12	49 664 095	40				
13	5 760 566	0	165 339		14 000	
14	420 062 101	40	483 678	193 471	24 991	9 997
15	87 904 287	0	1 375 000		435 000	
16	122 879 783	0	10 834 112		2 299 490	
Total	5 179 698 133		141 935 644	109 468 805	17 482 383	11 192 349

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

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 449 operations were reported as relevant to climate change.

Table 13 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 operations marked as relevant to climate change.

Table 13: Operations relevant to climate change – (in)direct and shared management

Type of operation relevant to climate change	Number of operations
Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture	105
Reduction and prevention of pollution/contamination	66
Advisory services	36
IT development and maintenance	34
Temporary cessation of fishing activities	29
Other	179
Total	449

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

2.9.4 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.

Climate and environmental coefficients defined in the EMFAF Regulation are the same for all TOIs except for TOI 10 (Control and enforcement), where the climate coefficient is 40% but the environmental coefficient is 100%. 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 14).

Table 14: EMFAF contribution to environment by types of intervention – (in)direct and shared management

TOI	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	Environment coefficient (%)	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF support environment (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure environment (EUR)
1	569 518 291	100	9 107 104	9 107 104	673 430	673 430
2	2 052 028 693	40	31 717 398	12 686 959	5 478 500	2 191 400
3	103 197 683	100	2 332 842	2 332 842	10 242	10 242
4	158 087 586	100	2 380 476	2 380 476	1 986 282	1 986 282
5	128 782 147	100				
6	125 142 715	100				
7	45 057 005	0	759 204		237 008	
8	183 738 337	0				
9	17 026 749	40	20 898	8 359	4 070	1 628
10	479 304 374	40	15 543 185	6 217 274	1 844 197	737 679
11	631 543 721	100	67 216 409	67 216 409	4 475 173	4 475 173
12	49 664 095	40				
13	5 760 566	0	165 339		14 000	
14	420 062 101	40	483 678	193 471	24 991	9 997
15	87 904 287	0	1 375 000		435 000	
16	122 879 783	0	10 834 112		2 299 490	
Total	5 179 698 133		141 935 644	100 142 894	17 482 383	10 085 831

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

2.9.5 EMFAF contribution to data collection

EMFAF operations 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 the type of intervention 11: “Data collection and analysis, and promotion of marine knowledge”.

Table 15: EMFAF contribution to data collection per sector – (in)direct and shared management

Sector operations contribute to	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Fisheries	17 783 051		1
Processing	168 830	33 777	1
Environment	8 080 681	3 022 618	5
Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)	1 298 357	166 460	1
Integrated/multisector	39 602 176	1 252 318	9
Total	66 933 095	4 475 173	17

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

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.

We should remember that EMFAF implementation has just started, so the number of operations is rather low – in total 17 operations have been reported as related to data collection. In the past case of the EMFF, the number of data collection operations also historically remained low because in most cases MSs concluded general agreements with beneficiaries (usually public bodies like research centres or universities) which then implemented data collection operations stipulated in such agreements.

Table 15 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 (nine out of 17) fall under the heading “Integrated/multisector”. 11 operations were implemented by public bodies and six by research centres, universities and scientists (Table 16).

Table 16: EMFAF contribution to data collection per type of beneficiary – (in)direct and shared management

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Public body	38 504 786	469 697	11
Research centre / university / scientists	28 428 308	4 005 476	6
Total	66 933 095	4 475 173	17

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

We can also conclude that data collection operations are just at their beginning – EMFAF support (commitments) is EUR 66.9 million, but EMFAF expenditure (paid amounts) is only EUR 4.5 million.

2.9.6 EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement

Control and enforcement operations are also implemented under SO 1.4, but are attributed to another type of intervention: 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 17 demonstrates that EMFAF support (commitments) totalling EUR 12.8 million (or 83% of the total EMFAF support for control and enforcement) was reported as “Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities”.

Table 17: EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement per type of operation – (in)direct and shared management

Type of operation	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	12 838 068	–	26
Investments for control and enforcement for private business	1 861 784	1 844 197	15
Investment in IT – software	297 809	–	1
IT development and maintenance	545 525	–	5
Total	15 543 185	1 844 197	47

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

Table 18 reveals that EUR 12.1 million, or 78% of the total EMFAF support for control and enforcement, was allocated to the Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture) sector. This is followed by the Fisheries sector, with EUR 3.4 million of EMFAF support.

Table 18: EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement per sector – (in)direct and shared management

Sector operations contribute to	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Fisheries	3 382 297	12 954	18
Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)	12 141 088	1 831 243	28
Other	19 800	–	1
Total	15 543 185	1 844 197	47

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

As expected, most control and enforcement operations are implemented by public bodies – in 33 operations with EUR 15.5 million of EMFAF support (99.8% of the total EMFAF support for control and enforcement).

Table 19: EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement per type of beneficiary – (in)direct and shared management

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Private enterprise – micro	16 975	9 280	9
Private enterprise – large	1 919	–	1
Public body	15 516 854	1 831 243	33
Natural persons	7 436	3 674	4
Total	15 543 185	1 844 197	47

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

2.9.7 EMFAF contribution to biodiversity

EMFAF operations contributing to biodiversity are implemented under SO 1.6 (Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems). As of 30 June 2023 MSs reported all operations contributing to biodiversity under Type of Intervention 1 “Reducing negative impacts and/or contributing to positive impacts on the environment and contributing to a good environmental status”. 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.

By number of operations, half of all biodiversity-related operations are implemented by public bodies and account for EUR 4.8 million of EMFAF support (or 71% of total EMFAF support for biodiversity). Private enterprises (both micro and SME) also contribute to biodiversity through a total of 36 operations with EUR 0.33 million of EMFAF support (Table 20).

Table 20: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per type of beneficiary – (in)direct and shared management

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
<i>TOI 1</i>	6 741 851	219 846	93
PO – Producer organisation	1 062	–	1
Private enterprise – micro	225 624	114 117	24
Private enterprise – SME (small or medium-sized enterprise)	111 041	89 415	12
Public body	4 772 528	–	46
Research centre / university / scientists	332 784	–	1
Non-governmental organisation (NGO) / association	253 922	–	2
Educational institution	1 013 420	–	1
Natural persons	31 470	16 314	6
Total	6 741 851	219 846	93

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

EUR 4.2 million (or 63% of the total EMFAF support for biodiversity) of EMFAF support in 32 operations contributing to biodiversity is assigned to the Environment sector (Table 21). Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture) and Integrated/multisector each account for slightly more than EUR 1 million of EMFAF support.

Table 21: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per sector– (in)direct and shared management

Sector	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
<i>TOI 1</i>	6 741 851	219 846	93
Fisheries	369 197	219 846	43
Environment	4 227 252	–	32
Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)	1 131 981	–	17
Integrated/multisector	1 013 420	–	1
Total	6 741 851	219 846	93

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

Table 22 provides a detailed split of the EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per type of operation. In total, eight 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 22: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per type of operation – (in)direct and shared management

Type of operation	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
<i>TOI 1</i>	6 741 851	219 846	93
Knowledge sharing	1 013 420	–	1
Restoring ecological continuity of rivers	2 336 385	–	30
Retrieval and/or disposal of marine litter	580 257	–	9
Gear selectivity to reduce unwanted catches	182 446	89 818	21
Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts	30 688	11 313	5
Gear selectivity in relation to endangered, threatened and protected species	103 801	69 392	14
Governance	2 304 583	–	9
Other (environmental)	190 270	49 322	4
Total	6 741 851	219 846	93

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

2.9.8 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 1 767 operations in (in)direct and shared management, 47 were reported as relevant to non-discrimination, 52 to gender equality and 17 to people with disabilities (Table 23).

Table 23: EMFAF contribution to horizontal principles – (in)direct and shared management

Horizontal principle	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Operations relevant to non-discrimination	9 930 320	5 840 369	47
Operations relevant to gender equality	12 681 230	7 559 731	52
Operations relevant to the rights of people with disabilities	3 152 085	1 221 254	17

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports

2.9.9 EMFAF contribution to the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy

By applying a combination of Specific Objective and type of intervention, each operation was attributed 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 (CFP Article 2(2,3)).
- Collection of scientific data (CFP Article 2(4)).
- Gradually eliminate discards, by avoiding and reducing unwanted catches, and by gradually ensuring that catches are landed; where necessary, make the best use of unwanted catches (CFP Article 2(5)(a,b)).
- Provide conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing capture and processing industry and land-based fishing-related activity (CFP Article 2(5)(c)).
- Adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets according to fishing opportunities (CFP Article 2(5)(d)).
- Promote the development of sustainable aquaculture activities (CFP Article 2(5)(e)).
- Contribute to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities (CFP Article 2(5)(f)).
- Contribute to an efficient and transparent internal market for fisheries and aquaculture (CFP Article 2(5)(g)).
- Take into account the interests of both consumers and producers (CFP Article 2(5)(h)).

Taking into account the relatively small number of EMFAF operations reported by 30 June 2023, data related to the contribution of EMFAF operations to CFP objectives will be provided in the next EMFAF implementation report due in early 2024.

2.10 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 2 000 operations reported, beneficiaries have already reported a wide range of types of operations: 53 of the possible 66 types. This confirms the necessity for a diverse range of types of operation, since this allows us to better capture the nature of the operations implemented. It also provides valuable input for analysing the EMFAF contribution to various policies.

In the top five types of operations ranked by EMFAF support committed, “Data collection” is ranked first with EUR 71.7 million in commitments. “Other (economic)” follows with EUR 60.2 million already committed. A full list of EMFAF implementation per type of operation is provided in the table below.

Table 24: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by EMFAF support committed

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Data collection	71 669 791	5 647 941	23
Other (economic)	60 264 240	10 000 000	23
Capacity building	27 495 697	16 159 761	17
IT development and maintenance	19 969 733	12 827 861	247
Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	19 175 952	1 410 635	27

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports

Table 25 shows the top five types of operations by number of operations.

Table 25: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by number of operations

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Data collection	4 995 161	4 132 236	395
Other (economic)	19 969 733	12 827 861	247
Capacity building	2 380 476	1 986 282	171
IT development and maintenance	6 181 401	1 076 099	156
Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	982 878	446 132	91

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports

Around 22% (or 395 operations) of all operations related to “Data collection” and 14% (or 247 operations) were reported as “Other (economic)”. The remaining classifications in the top five were “Capacity building” (171 operations), “IT development and maintenance” and “Awareness raising, communication to the wider public”.

2.11 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 the EMFF, EMFAF CRs are simpler, fewer, and more flexible in application. This should lead to more robust monitoring of results achieved under 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 on the other hand 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”.

During implementation, the beneficiary reports three values for each chosen CR:

- 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 thanks to the operation;
- an ex-post target value, which is the situation actually reached as a result of the operation.

EMFAF implementation has just started and fewer than 2 000 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.

It is crucial to ensure a high level of data quality, and this is particularly true in relation to CR values. We expect good data quality, thanks to the simpler and more flexible nature of EMFAF CRs compared with those from the EMFF. The FAMENET Infosys validation tool provides several data quality checks targeting CRs. The reporting from July 2023 was the opportunity to verify the readiness of MSs' databases and processes, and an opportunity to test the FAMENET Infosys validation tool. This tool allows MSs to check the data quality of their Infosys reports from the perspective of both formal errors (requirements set in Regulations) and certain plausibility issues (mostly related to the values of common result indicators). With this accumulated experience we expect that the next reporting round in January 2024 will proceed in smoothly.

Table 26 provides an overview of CR values (baseline, indicative result expected and ex-post result) as reported in Infosys.

Table 26: EMFAF common result indicators¹⁴

CR code	Common result indicator	Baseline value	Indicative result expected	Ex-post result
CR01	New production capacity	11 056	28 205	62 230
CR02	Aquaculture production maintained	–	176 801	–
CR03	Businesses created	37	103	25
CR04	Businesses with higher turnover	52	161	154
CR06	Jobs created	201	2 164	93
CR07	Jobs maintained	–	532	77
CR08	Persons benefitting	9 371	121 404	9 398
CR09.2	Area addressed by operations contributing to a good environmental status, protecting, conserving, and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems	–	130	–
CR10	Actions contributing to a good environmental status, including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, animal health and welfare	81	2 151	128
CR11	Entities increasing social sustainability	–	14	1
CR13	Cooperation activities between stakeholders	23	266	53
CR14	Innovations enabled	3	114	71
CR15	Control means installed or improved	–	112	16
CR16	Entities benefitting from promotion and information activities	80	308 221	15 609
CR17	Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing	33	87	42
CR18.2	Energy consumption leading to CO ₂ emissions reduction (litres/h)	573	61	5
CR19	Actions to improve governance capacity	4	287	16
CR20	Investment induced	–	586 418 842	46 816
CR21	Datasets and advice made available	–	15 768	30 962
CR22	Usage of data and information platforms	–	379 920	60 272

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

¹⁴ CR 12 Effectiveness of the system for “collection, management and use of data” is excluded because it has a specific measurement scale (3 = high; 2 = medium; 1 = low).

3 Annexes

3.1 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 CO ₂ 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

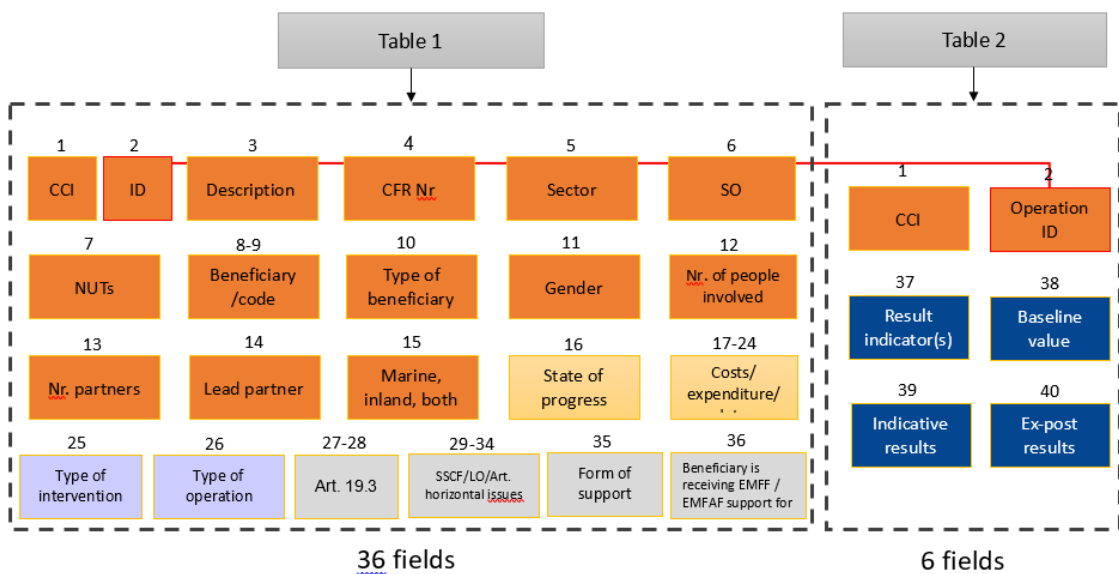
Specific objective code	Specific objective description
54b	Voluntary cooperation with, and coordination among, international fora, organisations, bodies and institutions
54c	Implementation of ocean partnerships between the Union and relevant ocean actors
54d	Implementation of relevant international agreements, 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

3.2 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
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%
2	Promoting conditions for economically viable, competitive and attractive fishery, aquaculture and processing sectors	Promoting fishery, aquaculture and processing sectors	40%	40%
3	Contributing to climate neutrality	Climate neutrality	100%	100%
4	Temporary cessation of fishing activities	Temporary cessation	100%	100%
5	Permanent cessation of fishing activities	Permanent cessation	100%	100%
6	Contributing to a good environmental status through implementing and monitoring of marine protected areas, including Natura 2000	MPS, Natura 2000	100%	100%
7	Compensation for unexpected environmental, climatic or public health events	Compensation unexpected events	0%	0%
8	Compensation for additional costs in outermost regions	Compensation outermost regions	0%	0%
9	Animal health and welfare	Animal health and welfare	40%	40%
10	Control and enforcement	Control and enforcement	40%	100%
11	Data collection and analysis, and promotion of marine knowledge	Data collection	100%	100%
12	Maritime surveillance and security	Maritime surveillance	40%	40%
13	CLLD preparation actions	CLLD preparation actions	0%	0%
14	CLLD implementation of strategy	CLLD implementation	40%	40%
15	CLLD running costs and animation	CLLD running costs and animation	0%	0%
16	Technical assistance	Technical assistance	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	
23	Advisory councils	Advisory councils	
24	Communication	Communication	
25	Market intelligence	Market intelligence	
997	Technical assistance (in)direct management	Technical assistance (in)direct management	

3.3 Annex III: EMFAP Infosys fields



3.4 Annex IV: EMFAF implementation per type of operation

Type of operation	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Data collection	71 669 791	5 647 941	23
Other (economic)	60 264 240	10 000 000	23
Capacity building	27 495 697	16 159 761	17
IT development and maintenance	19 969 733	12 827 861	247
Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	19 175 952	1 410 635	27
Advisory services	18 349 324	10 582 809	38
Assistance under Direct Management	18 039 875	2 803 220	9
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	17 376 832	1 942 538	30
Data assembly and dissemination	16 240 702	6 121 317	12
Studies and research	11 351 607	5 272 547	34
Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture	6 181 401	1 076 099	156
Compensation	4 995 161	4 132 236	395
Events	4 244 599	3 090 844	44
Management	3 674 490	2 734 490	18
Governance	3 006 880	325 327	16
Knowledge sharing	2 860 483		11
Training to improve skills and develop human capital	2 504 785	1 643 340	9
Temporary cessation of fishing activities	2 380 476	1 986 282	171
Restoring ecological continuity of rivers	2 349 276		32
Reduction and prevention of pollution/contamination	2 251 976	5 575	68
Investments for control and enforcement for private business	1 861 784	1 844 197	15
Observation coordination	1 617 396	662 450	2
Development of product innovation	1 382 019	14 033	9
Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans by producer organisations	1 078 893	49 000	8
Investments to support business development (strategy development, administration, equipment)	982 878	446 132	91
Investments in working conditions	872 415	19 732	46
Pilot projects	792 178	316 871	1
Inspections	717 185	601 763	10
Food quality and hygiene safety	643 062	240 399	37
Retrieval and/or disposal of marine litter	580 257		9
Marketing activities	461 455		14
Investment in renewable energy systems	396 898	156 269	15
Other business-diversification operations not involving fisheries, aquaculture, or innovation	301 484	19 367	9
Investment in IT – software	297 809		1
Gear selectivity to reduce unwanted catches	279 263	89 818	24
Other (environmental)	190 270	49 322	4
Investment in on-board production equipment	185 143	1 436	14
Socio-cultural development	172 025		1

Type of operation	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Preparatory actions	165 339	14 000	14
First acquisition of a fishing vessel	150 150		5
Evaluation	133 610	87 597	3
Gear selectivity in relation to endangered, threatened and protected species	103 801	69 392	14
Investment in reduction of energy use and energy efficiency	87 052	33 947	17
Investment in physical infrastructure at existing fishing ports or at new or existing landing sites	66 473		2
Cooperation	52 650	8 361	1
Investments in safety equipment	50 510	2 012	5
Development of process innovation	45 607		1
Investment in animal welfare	30 985		3
Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts	30 688	11 313	5
Development of marketing innovation	29 803		2
Animation and capacity building	28 523		2
Investment on board to improve navigation or engine control	21 000		1
Investment to improve traceability	6 064	1 200	2
Total	328 197 948	92 501 435	1 767

Source: EMFAF Infosys reports 30.06.2023

3.5 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
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