



FAME Support Unit

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EMFF implementation report 2018

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1 Executive summary

The aim of the European Maritime and Fisheries Funds (EMFF) implementation report 2018 is to highlight the major achievements of the EMFF implementation and to demonstrate its impact towards various policy objectives and specific topics. The report delivers a synthesis of the qualitative information provided in the Annual Implementation Report (AIR), underpinned by quantitative data from Infosys reporting. Where possible, explanations are provided where there are significant differences between the AIR and Infosys data sets.

The report addresses a set of the most frequently addressed topics. Specific inquiries (for example at Member State level or related to specific beneficiaries) are beyond the scope of this report. They can be directed to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Monitoring and Evaluation (FAME) Support Unit and dealt with as ad-hoc requests.

- **Absorption**

The EMFF implementation advanced considerably during 2018. In total, EUR 2.4 billion was committed, corresponding to 41.8 % of the total EMFF funding available. Payments to beneficiaries also increased and reached EUR 1.1 billion, or 18.9 % of the total available funding. The greatest increase in terms of commitments and payments were measures related to the implementation of data collection, and the control and enforcement measures under Union Priority (UP) 3.

As regards sea basins, Member States (MS) representing the Atlantic sea basin committed nearly EUR 1 billion of EMFF funding. However, in relative terms, the highest commitment rate was reached for the North Sea basin: 55.7 % of the total available EMFF funding.

In absolute terms, the measures with the highest uptake of EMFF funding are related to data collection (Article 77) with EUR 362.4 million committed, and to control and enforcement (Article 76) with EUR 293.5 million committed. These two measures are closely followed by productive investments in aquaculture (EUR 241.5 million), and by support for processing fisheries and aquaculture products (Article 69) (EUR 225.4 million). Despite the usually slow and complicated launch of community-led local development (CLLD) activities, MS had already managed to commit EUR 170.9 million to the implementation of local development strategies (Article 63), which is more than one-third of the total planned EMFF budget for this measure. Measures attracting the least interest are related to increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy in aquaculture (Article 48(1)(k)), to the replacement or modernisation of main or ancillary engines (Article 41(2)) and to aquaculture stock insurance (Article 57); the amounts committed are just slightly above EUR 1 million and less than 5 % of the total planned EMFF allocation to these articles.

- **EMFF contribution to policy objectives**

In order to evaluate EMFF contributions to the various policy objectives of the common fisheries policy (CFP), the integrated maritime policy (IMP), the EU 2020 Thematic Objectives (TOs), and the horizontal objectives and specific topics, FAME developed a methodology in order to link EMFF articles to these policies and objectives. Several findings are highlighted below.

Two policy objectives attracted the majority of the EMFF funding: the objective related to the maximum sustainable yield (CFP Article 2(2, 3) and the objective of an economically viable and competitive fishing and processing industry (CFP Article 2(5 c) – EUR 669 million and

EUR 638 million respectively. The highest number of operations was related to the CFP objective of adjusting the fishing capacity: 11 744 operations, most of which are temporary and permanent cessation of fishing activities.

The EMFF has limited scope to support IMP objectives under shared management (EMFF Article 80(1)). MS contributed EUR 39.4 million to the 3 IMP objectives under shared management. The most attractive was the measure related to improving knowledge of the state marine environment, with commitments of EUR 22.6 million.

With regard to Europe 2020 objectives, most of the EMFF commitments and payments fall under TO3 (Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs) and TO6 (Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency) – EUR 1 billion each. However, the number of operations under TO3 is three times greater than those under TO6 (21 800 versus 6 747).

Article 5 of the EMFF Regulation ((EU) No 508/2014) sets 4 EMFF objectives. Under the objective: Promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture (508/2014 Article 5(a)), MS selected 28 655 operations with a total budget of EUR 1 408 million. This corresponds to 84 % of all the selected operations and to 59 % of the total EMFF amount committed.

- **Result indicators**

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

The period 2014-2020 was the first time that common result indicators (RIs) were used at that scale (the European Fisheries Fund 2007-2013 did not use them). Experience showed that this was a challenging task, especially when aggregating the values of result indicators at MS or EU level due to a number of formal and plausibility errors.

While the EMFF is currently (data from December 2018) at the mid-stage of implementation and the full results of the operations are not yet visible (many operations have only been recently completed), several general trends can already be observed.

Result indicator values and their interpretation will be the focus of the EMFF implementation report 2020.

- **Issues affecting the implementation of the programme, corrective measures taken**

2018 was the year to evaluate OP implementation progress in relation to the milestones set in the performance framework. Seven MS reached milestone indicators for all the UPs they implemented. Only one MS did not reach milestones for all UPs. The remainder of the MS did not reach the milestone indicators of between 1 and 4 UPs. UP3 was the best performer – only 2 MS did not achieve the milestones set by the performance framework for this priority. Also, 20 MS (out of 26) achieved the fulfilment of the milestones for UP5. The lowest ratio of MS reaching targets and MS that were not successful was in UP2 – 15 MS versus 12 MS.

In the AIR, MS provided a broad spectrum of issues impacting the OP implementation.

The most often-mentioned **demand-driven** issues affecting the implementation of the OP were a lack of interest for certain measures; low demand resulting from a poor image related

to the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) experience and weak support (advice during project preparation); and a lack of the necessary private co-funding.

Various **supply-driven issues** were provided in the AIR. In particular, a lack of administrative capacity (the complicated process of selection, late announcement of calls for proposals, long evaluation process, unclear evaluation criteria, issues with IT platforms); the decreased activity of the beneficiaries due to stricter requirements for applicants to achieve certain indicators and the related sanctions; difficulties regarding land ownership issues; and the increased complexity of establishing multi-funded CLLD.

The most common **context-driven issues** affecting implementation provided in the AIR are: the late adoption of legislation, causing delays to OP implementation; complex designation procedure; complex legislation; complex common result indicators; the novelty of UP6 and lack of experience in this area; complicated procedures to obtain the necessary permits in aquaculture; complexity of administrative procedures at national level; saturation of funding from the previous period (2007-2013); negative long-term consequences of wider political issues (Russian sanctions, Brexit); and a small and economically weak fisheries sector. On the other hand, the rebuilding of fish stocks and overall stability of landed volumes, an increase in fish prices and relatively low fuel prices, as well as favourable financing conditions offered by the private support instrument were noted as factors leading to a lower demand for EMFF assistance.

The most often-mentioned **remedy actions** are OP modification (review of the performance framework, reallocation of funding); amendments in national legislation related to the acquisition of the necessary aquaculture permits; reducing the time necessary for the project selection process; and information campaigns targeted at potential beneficiaries. Two MS noted the possible necessity of a redeployment of funding towards compensation for the temporary cessation of fishing due to Brexit.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

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

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

The Managing Authorities (MAs) of the EMFF operational programmes (OPs) report implementation progress according to:

- Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 (Common Provision Regulation, CPR) Article 50 and Regulation 508/2014 Article 114 (EMFF Regulation), specifying that the MAs shall prepare and submit an **Annual Implementation Report (AIR) by 31 May each year**, from 2016 up to and including 2023. AIRs are subject to an admissibility and acceptance procedure by the COM.
- Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 **Article 97.1(a)** and Regulation (EU) No 2017/788 and Regulation (EU) No 1242/2014 (Commission Implementing Regulation), specifying that MAs shall, **by 31 March each year**, provide the COM with relevant cumulative data on operations selected for funding up to the end of the previous calendar year, including key characteristics of the beneficiary and the operation itself. The Article 97.1(a) report is often colloquially referred to as ‘Infosys’. Infosys contains various complementary data that is not available in the AIR.

FAME aggregates the data of Infosys reports and AIRs submitted by MAs with the purpose of presenting the state of play with the operational programmes’ implementation, and to demonstrate its impact towards various policy objectives and specific topics. The structure of Infosys data allows for more detailed analysis and the detection of reporting errors. Infosys data thus serve as the basis for the quantitative part of the EMFF full report. Infosys data is compared to AIR data and explanations are provided where there are significant differences¹. The greatest value added from AIR reports comes from the qualitative information (for example, issues affecting the performance of the programme and the corrective measures taken, description of evaluation plans, etc.). This information was therefore compiled and included in the full EMFF report. Detailed quantitative data is available in the EMFF implementation report (light).

2.2 Purpose and target groups

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

The report addresses a series of topics agreed upon earlier. Specific inquiries (for example, at MS level or related to specific beneficiaries) are beyond the scope of this report. They can be directed to FAME and dealt with as ad-hoc requests under Core Task (CT) 03.

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

2.3 Structure of the report

The report broadly follows the structure of the AIR and represents the state of EMFF implementation as of 31 December 2018.

The report addresses the state of EMFF implementation at the level of Union Priorities (UPs), sea basins and Member States. It provides an overview of the main achievements of the OPs in relation to the common fisheries policy (CFP), the integrated maritime policy (IMP) objectives and the EU 2020 Thematic Objectives (TOs), as well as towards contributions to the horizontal objectives and specific topics. It also addresses EMFF absorption at the level of measures and provides an overview of the achieved result indicators. According to FAME's developed methodology, EMFF articles are linked to these policies and objectives. The methodology overview is provided in Annex 1 of this report.

3 Overview of the implementation of the operational programmes

3.1 Key developments

EMFF implementation advanced considerably during 2018. In total, EUR 2.4 billion of the available EMFF funding was committed, corresponding to 41.8 % of the total funding available. Payments to beneficiaries also increased, reaching EUR 1.1 billion or 18.9 % of the total available funding.

In total, the Commission adopted 23 OP modification decisions in 2018. Of these, 12 were adopted during the last quarter. However, some OP modifications were submitted in 2018 but only adopted in 2019 (DK, BG, HR, SI). Three MS (RO, CY, IT) had two OP modifications in 2018.

Key information in relation to the management of OPs as provided by MS in the AIR's section 2 is summarised below:

- Several MS mentioned OP modifications, in particular amendments related to output and financial indicators, as well as re-allocation of funding amongst UPs;
- Change of project selection criteria;
- Inability to report on result indicators due to the late start of programme implementation and few finalised projects;
- Simplification of the administrative rules and the development of electronic communication channels and IT systems in order to speed up the OP implementation;
- Shortening the time of processing applications;
- Developing the system to ensure the correct risk analysis in every element of the programme's implementation;
- Improvement to national normative acts;
- Facilitator was connected in order to guide potential applicants and facilitate projects.

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

3.2 Principal weaknesses and main challenges in implementation

A number of MS reported on issues affecting the performance. In particular, the lack of interest by potential beneficiaries to certain measures, complex national legislation to obtain the necessary permits for aquaculture activities, lack of producer organisations, difficulties with implementing the institutional framework for public procurement, administrative complexity for potential beneficiaries, and the poor quality of applications from beneficiaries.

MS also referred to the late adoption of the legal basis, unclear requirements for IT systems and the complex designation process. FR mentioned the competing offer for financial support through the state-financed scheme.

Another challenge was the reduction in quotas resulting from a poor state of fish stock. LV underlined the continuous impact of Russian sanctions, resulting in cautious investments and

smaller projects. Several MS (BE, IE, NL) drew attention to the potential impact of Brexit on OP implementation.

Some MS mentioned that stricter requirements (compared to the previous period) to achieve certain targets reduced the willingness of beneficiaries to apply for grants.

MS with regionalised OP implementation referred to their specific challenge of coordinating actions at all levels.

A few MS noted that stable landings, increased sales prices and low fuel prices determined an overall positive business climate for fisheries.

Redesigned fisheries websites and Twitter were mentioned as novelties for reaching out to potential beneficiaries.

MS described implementation challenges in more detail in Part B of the AIR. This information is summarised in section 12 of the report.

3.2.1 EMFF implementation progress

In this chapter, the EMFF implementation progress is presented at the levels of Union Priorities, sea basins and individual MS.

3.2.2 EMFF implementation per UP

The overall EMFF commitment rate stands at 41.8 %. In absolute and relative terms the most advanced is UP3 with EUR 656 million (EUR 673 million in the AIR) or almost 60 % of the total allocation already committed. This could be explained by a relatively easier implementation as data collection and control are usually performed by state-governed entities. In relative terms, UP6 has the second best commitment rate at 55.3 %; however, the total planned EMFF allocation to this UP is by far the smallest amongst all Union Priorities, reaching only EUR 71 million (See Table 1).

Other UPs advanced at a similar pace by having commitments in the range of 35 % to 39 % of the total planned EMFF allocations. In monetary terms, UP3 is followed by UP1 with nearly EUR 600 million (EUR 617 million in the AIR) in commitments. UP1 also has the highest number of operations – 19 586 (18 301). However, the majority of these relate to the implementation of permanent and temporary cessation measures. Nearly 5 000 grant agreements worth EUR 427 million (EUR 438 million in the AIR) were awarded to the development of aquaculture. In total, 4 143 grants were signed for processing and marketing with a value of EUR 388 million (EUR 396 million in the AIR).

The overall EMFF absorption rate is 19 %. The situation with absorption and commitments are similar for UP3 – this priority leads with nearly one-third or EUR 339 million (EUR 351 million in the AIR) of the total available EMFF funding already paid to beneficiaries. In monetary terms, UP3 is followed by UP1 and UP5. Payments to beneficiaries under UP4 lag behind. This could be explained by the relatively complicated and time-consuming procedures of community-led local development (CLLD) implementation.

Table 1: EMFF implementation per UP

UP	Total EMFF allocation (EUR)	Total EMFF committed by Managing	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by	Absorption rate (%)	No of operations
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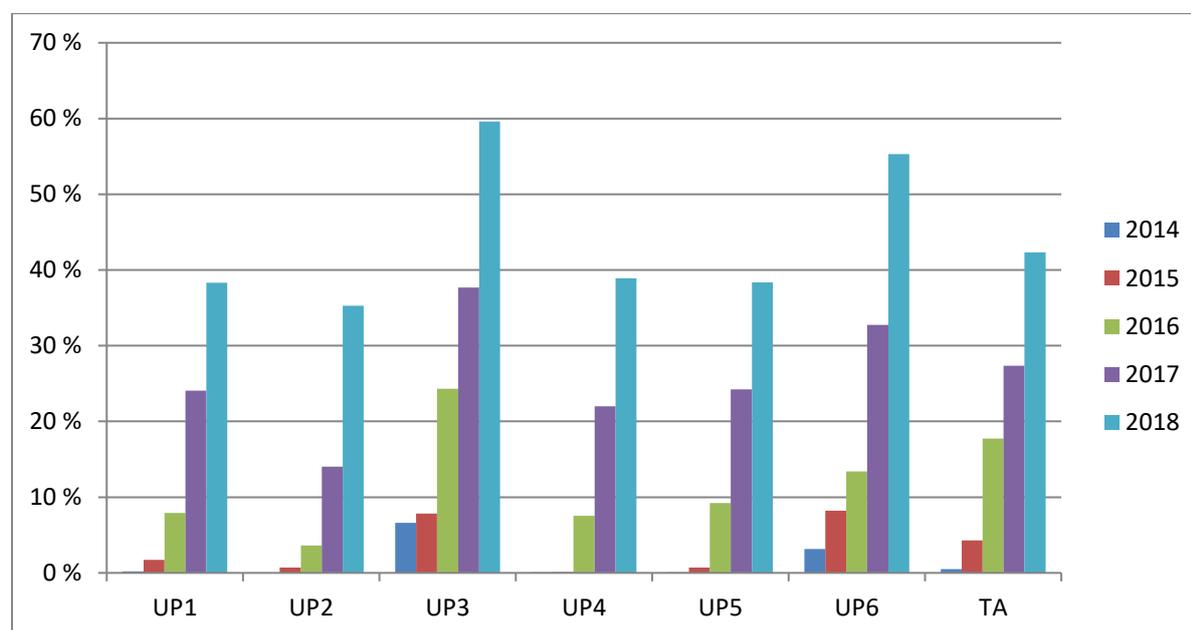
	(AIR)	Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)		beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)		
UP1	1 545 795 287	592 508 162	38.3	254 338 912	16.5	19 586
UP2	1 210 131 311	427 102 094	35.3	173 286 917	14.3	4 926
UP3	1 100 000 000	655 856 997	59.6	338 952 537	30.8	664
UP4	518 953 854	178 485 230	34.4	47 482 000	9.1	3 949
UP5	1 011 800 964	387 933 268	38.3	213 920 399	21.1	4 143
UP6	71 055 600	39 292 549	55.3	11 207 627	15.8	126
TA	291 594 585	123 449 784	42.3	49 233 409	16.9	909
Total	5 749 331 600	2 404 628 084	41.8	1 088 421 801	18.9	34 303

Source: Infosys 2018 reports.

Figure 1 below shows the EMFF implementation by UP per year. The progress of implementation is presented in percentage terms as the comparison of cumulative commitments at the end of each year with the total planned EMFF allocation in the OP.

UP3 demonstrates the best continuous performance year on year. Commitments towards UP2 were somehow slower in 2016, but picked up in the following years (the highest year-on-year growth from 2017 to 2018) to reach comparable levels with UP1, UP4 and UP6.

Figure 1 EMFF implementation per UP (2014-2018)



Source: Infosys 2014-2018 reports.

3.2.3 EMFF implementation per sea basin

For the purpose of this report a simplified approach was applied. Grouping MS by sea basin did not take into consideration that several MS implement operations in more than one sea basin. MS were grouped by sea basins in the following order:

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

The most significant part of the EMFF funding is allocated to the Atlantic sea basin – more than EUR 2.5 billion (see Table 2). Commitment in the Atlantic Ocean has already reached nearly EUR 1 billion (EUR 1 billion in the AIR) or 37.7 % of the total planned EMFF allocation.

Table 2: EMFF implementation per sea basin

Sea basin	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	Absorption rate (%)	No of operations
Black Sea	256 487 993	104 263 247	40.7	28 811 340	11.2	308
Mediterranean Sea	1 265 835 356	516 831 668	40.8	188 484 925	14.9	10 056
Atlantic Ocean	2 532 827 942	956 085 977	37.7	491 083 487	19.4	11 804
North Sea	571 220 991	318 338 906	55.7	142 895 854	25.0	3 464
Baltic Sea	1 030 005 010	468 771 093	45.5	222 667 618	21.6	7 915
Landlocked	92 954 308	40 337 193	43.4	14 478 576	15.6	756
Total	5 749 331 600	2 404 628 084	41.8	1 088 421 801	18.9	34 303

Source: Infosys 2018 reports.

In monetary terms, the Mediterranean and Baltic Sea basins are the next most significant with EUR 517 million (EUR 566 million in the AIR) and EUR 469 million (EUR 492 million in the AIR) in commitments, respectively. In relative terms, the highest commitment rate was reached in the North Sea basin – 55.7 %. The number of operations is the highest in the Atlantic – 11 804 (11 855 operations in the AIR) and Mediterranean – 10 056 (8 903 operations in the AIR) due to the numerous permanent and temporary cessations.

In terms of absorption, the leader again is the Atlantic sea basin with EUR 491 million (EUR 498 million in the AIR) already paid to beneficiaries. In relative terms, 25 % of the total planned EMFF allocation was paid to the North Sea basin, whereas the absorption was slower in the Black Sea with 11.2 % paid.

3.2.4 EMFF implementation per MS

The EMFF implementation per Member State varies significantly (See Annex 2). Commitment rates range from 9 % (Slovakia) to 88 % (Malta). The EU average is 41.8 %. In monetary terms, the MS with the largest OP allocations usually also have the largest commitments: EUR 303 million (26% of the total planned EMFF allocation) for Spain (4 865 operations), EUR 224 million (57%) for Portugal (2 536 operations), EUR 222 million (41%) for Italy (6 662 operations) and EUR 216 million (4 592 operations) for Poland.

Progress with the EMFF absorption also differs notably amongst MS. In relative terms it is led by Ireland and Finland – both have already paid more than 40 % of the total EMFF funding available to beneficiaries. Countries with an absorption rate of less than 10 % are Bulgaria, Greece, Slovenia and Slovakia. The EU average is 18.9 %. Overall, it could be observed that of every EUR 2 committed, slightly less than EUR 1 was paid to beneficiaries.

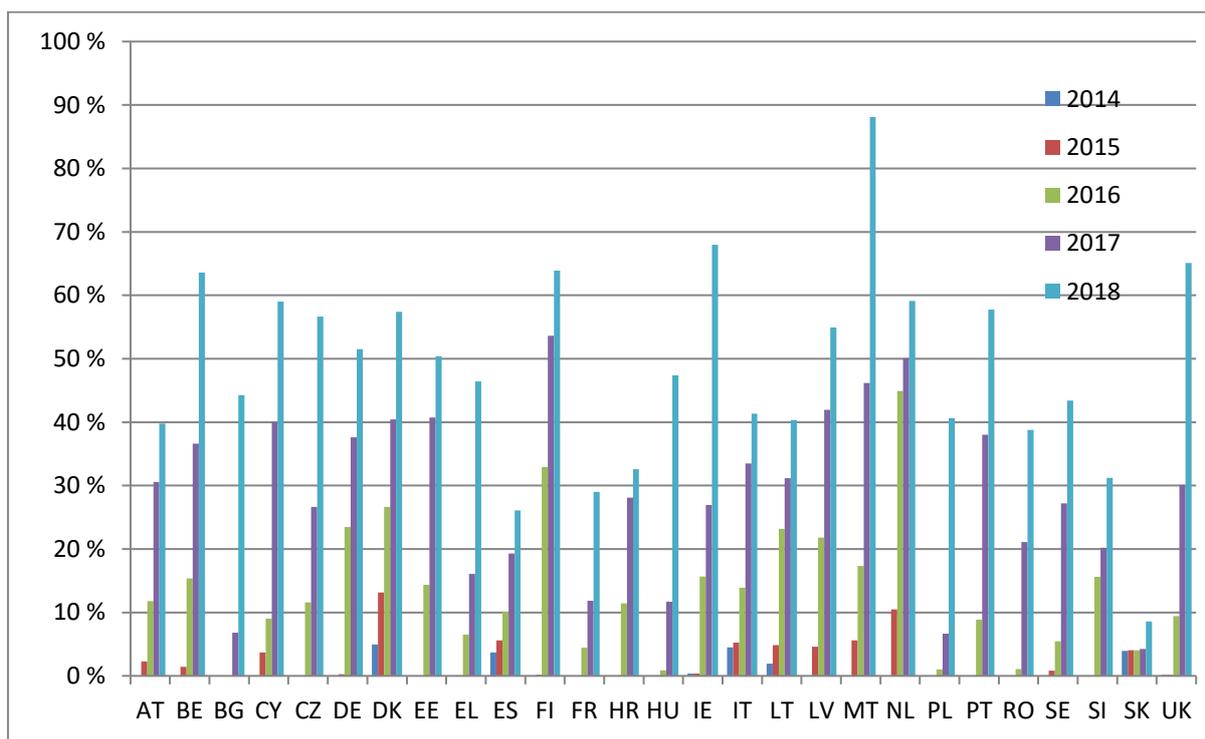
Data provided in the AIR compared to data reported in Infosys are not always fully coherent. In Annex 2, there are two tables that relate to EMFF implementation per Member State: one is based on Infosys data and the other is based on the AIR. Reasons for the differences in figures between the two sources are explained in a dedicated FAME working paper²

Figure 2 below provides the time series of EMFF implementation per MS and by year. The EMFF commitment rates were calculated by dividing the total EMFF allocation available by the total EMFF amount already committed at the end of each year. The figure confirms that EMFF implementation accelerated markedly in 2017 and 2018. It also affirms a notable variability in the commitment level amongst Member States. It can be observed that only 9 MS had commitments in 2015; the following year this number reached 15; in 2017, all MS but one had commitments. All MS made commitments in 2018.

The average year-over-year growth in commitments slowed slightly in 2018 compared to 2017. The most significant year-over-year changes in 2018 were observed in Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Spain.

² See FAME SU: CT03.1 working paper EMFF AIR and EMFF Art. 97.(1)(a) reports differences, October 2018.

Figure 2: EMFF implementation per Member State (2014-2018)



Source: Infosys 2014-2018 reports.

3.2.5 EMFF implementation per measures

Data provided in the AIR compared to data reported in Infosys are not always consistent³. However, regarding the EMFF committed and spent, most of the differences could be judged as negligible in light of producing general observations. For the sake of comparison, two tables related to EMFF implementation per measure are provided in Annex 3: one is based on Infosys data and the other is based on the AIR.

At the end of 2018, MS made commitments to all the measures with the exception of Article 29(3) (Promoting human capital and social dialogue – trainees on board small-scale coastal fishery vessels/ social dialogue), Article 35 (Mutual funds for adverse climatic events and environmental incidents), Article 53 (Conversion to eco-management and audit schemes and organic aquaculture) and Article 55 (Public health measures).

Implementation per article varies considerably; both in absolute terms by the EMFF funding committed and paid for, and in relative terms when compared to the planned allocation.

Under **UP1**, 19 586 operations (AIR: 18 301 operations) were implemented with a total of EUR 592.5 million (AIR: EUR 616.7 million) of EMFF funding committed. Of the total commitments, EUR 170.3 million (AIR: EUR 185.1 million) or 29 % relates to the support of investments in fishing ports and landing sites (Article 43(1) and (3)). The second highest commitment under this UP was attributed to the permanent cessation (Article 34) – EUR 103.3 million (AIR: EUR 103.0 million). Despite the imposed deadline (support for this measure could only be granted until 31 December 2017), only 60.4 % of the total planned allocation to these measures was committed. The third with EUR 90 million (AIR: EUR 98.4 million) in commitments was for investments related to the protection and restoration of marine biodiversity (Article 40(1)(b) to (g), (i)). The least demanded measures with commitments ranging from EUR 1.1 million to EUR 3.2 million were the replacement or modernisation of fishing vessel engines (Article 41(2)), schemes for compensation of damage to catches caused by mammals and birds (Article 40(1)(h)), and diversification and new forms of income (Article 30).

The highest number of operations amongst all EMFF articles is implemented under Article 33 (Temporary cessation) – 10 139 operations (AIR: 8 789). The difference between the Infosys and AIR data could be explained by the combination of several operations under one record in the AIR. However, in monetary terms the commitment is moderate: EUR 42.3 million (AIR: EUR 42.9 million).

MS committed EUR 427.1 million (AIR: EUR 437.7 million) in almost 5 000 operations (AIR: 4 821 operations) within **UP2**. Of the total amount committed, 55.6 % was provided for productive investments in aquaculture (Article 48(1)(a) to (d) and (f) to (h)). In absolute terms, productive investments in aquaculture are the third most popular EMFF measure, clearly demonstrating the demand from the sector and its future potential. Commitments under Article 48(1)(a) to (d) and (f) to (g) reached EUR 241.5 million (AIR: EUR 244.2 million) and stand at 44.5 % of the total planned EMFF allocation to this measure.

In absolute terms, the most popular EMFF articles are related to data collection (Article 77) with EUR 362.4 million (AIR: EUR 362.7 million) in commitments, and to control (Article 76) with EUR 293.5 million (AIR: EUR 310.6 million) committed. In general, the

³ Please see 2.1 Background, page 5 for explanations regarding discrepancies between Infosys and AIR.

implementation of both **UP3** measures is less complicated and time-consuming, taking into account that beneficiaries are usually state-governed institutions.

Despite the usually slow and complicated launch of CLLD activities, MS already managed to commit EUR 170.9 million (AIR: EUR 204.5 million) under **UP4** to the implementation of local development strategies (Article 63), which is more than one-third of the total planned EMFF budget for this measure. AIR data include also EMFF funding spent for the selection of Fishing Local Action Groups (FLAGs); Infosys data correspond only to the implementation of operations supported by FLAGs.

MS supported 4 143 projects (AIR: 4 257 projects) with a total EMFF funding of EUR 387.9 million (AIR: EUR 395.8 million) under **UP5**. EUR 225.4 million (AIR: EUR 228.8 million) or 58 % of this amount is related to the processing of fisheries and aquaculture products (Article 69). In absolute terms, Article 69 is the fourth most popular amongst the beneficiaries. The highest number of operations were implemented in relation to compensation regimes: 1 815 operations with a committed EMFF funding of EUR 78.1 million or 20 % of all commitments. The least popular was storage aid with just 37 operations worth EUR 7.5 million (AIR: EUR 9.1 million) or just 16.6 % of the total planned allocation for this measure.

UP6 has by far the smallest allocation amongst all the UPs so the commitments are much lower: in total EUR 39.2 million (AIR: EUR 39.8 million) was granted for 126 operations (AIR: 127 operations). The majority of operations and 57.4 % of all commitments was awarded for improving knowledge on the state of the marine environment (Article 80(1)(c)).

The most popular measures, gauged by the funding committed, vary significantly amongst Member States. These variations are related to multiple factors, such as geographical location, total OP allocation available, the priorities set in the OPs, progress of implementation, etc.

3.2.6 EMFF contribution to CFP objectives

Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council sets several objectives of the common fisheries policy. In order to estimate the EMFF contribution to each of these objectives, FAME applied a methodology to link the EMFF articles to the objectives (see Annex 1 of this report).

- CFP objective: **Exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield; Fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment (CFP Article 2(2, 3))**. The detailed structure of Infosys data allows for a tailored approach of calculating the EMFF contribution to this objective – EMFF commitments to several Articles (Article 38 and Article 68) were further split according to the type of operation. The same methodology could not be applied for AIR data. As a result, Infosys and AIR data are not directly comparable. MS have selected 4 394 operations (AIR: 4 258 operations) with a total EMFF funding of EUR 439 million (AIR: EUR 464 million). The money spent amounted to EUR 168 million (AIR: EUR 177 million) (see Table 3 based on Infosys data).
- CFP objective: **Collection of scientific data (CFP Article 2(4))**. At the end of 2018, MS selected 128 operations (AIR: 127 operations) with a total budget of

EUR 362 million (AIR: EUR 363 million) and paid beneficiaries EUR 226 million (AIR: EUR 231 million).

- CFP objective: **Gradually eliminate discards, by avoiding and reducing unwanted catches, and by gradually ensuring that catches are landed; where necessary, make the best use of unwanted catches** (CFP Article 2(5 a, b)). The detailed structure of Infosys data allows for a tailored approach of calculating EMFF contributions to this objective; EMFF commitments to several Articles were further split according to the type of operation. The same methodology could not be applied for AIR data. As a result, Infosys and AIR data are not directly comparable. At the end of 2018, MS selected 1 542 operations (AIR: 976 operations) with a total EMFF funding of EUR 52 million (AIR: EUR 41 million) and spent EUR 25 million (AIR: EUR 19 million).
- CFP objective: **Provide conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing capture and processing industry and land-based fishing-related activity** (CFP Article 2(5 c)). MS selected 6 707 operations (AIR: 6 726 operations) with a total EMFF budget of EUR 638 million (AIR: EUR 688 million) and spent EUR 202 million (AIR: EUR 207 million).
- CFP objective: **Adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets according to fishing opportunities** (CFP Article 2(5 d)). MS selected 11 744 operations (AIR: 10 310 operations) with a total EMFF allocation of EUR 150 million (AIR: EUR 150 million) and spent EUR 112 million (AIR: EUR 113 million).
- CFP objective: **Promote the development of sustainable aquaculture activities** (CFP Article 2(5 e)). MS selected 4 926 operations (AIR: 4 821 operations) with a total budget of EUR 427 million (AIR: EUR 438 million) and spent EUR 173 million (AIR: EUR 176 million).
- CFP objective: **Contribute to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities** (CFP Article 2(5 f)). MS selected 3 371 operations (AIR: 3 500 operations) with a total budget of EUR 110 million (AIR: EUR 112 million) and spent EUR 84 million (AIR: EUR 86 million).
- CFP objective: **Contribute to an efficient and transparent internal market for fisheries and aquaculture** (CFP Article 2(5 g)). MS selected 673 operations with a total EMFF allocation of EUR 46 million and spent EUR 29 million.
- CFP objective: **Take into account the interests of both consumers and producers** (CFP Article 2(5 h)). MS selected 360 operations with a total EMFF allocation of EUR 28 million and spent EUR 17 million.

Table 3 EMFF contribution to CFP objectives

CFP objective	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
CFP_2_2_3	439 016 922	167 625 296	4 394
CFP_2_4	362 357 020	226 072 483	128
CFP_2_5_a_b	52 334 392	24 975 971	1 542
CFP_2_5_c	637 531 048	201 767 143	6 707
CFP_2_5_d	149 607 845	111 612 848	11 744

CFP_2_5_e	427 102 094	173 286 917	4 926
CFP_2_5_f	109 705 350	83 865 155	3 371
CFP_2_5_g	46 343 010	28 851 978	673
CFP_2_5_h	28 366 617	17 060 658	360

Source: Infosys 2018 reports.

3.2.7 EMFF contribution to IMP objectives under shared management

Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council stipulates several general and operational objectives. In order to estimate EMFF contributions to the relevant objectives, FAME applied a methodology of linking EMFF articles to the objectives (see Annex 1 of this report). The eligible operations for the IMP measures financed by the EMFF under shared management are listed in EMFF Article 80 (contribute to achieving the objectives of the IMS, protect the marine environment and improve the knowledge on the state of the marine environment).

- Seven MS selected 39 operations (AIR: 39 operations) with a total budget of EUR 5.7 million (AIR: EUR 5.8 million) (see Table 4) or 31.3 % of the total planned EMFF allocation to the IMP objective: **Promote the protection of the marine environment, in particular its biodiversity, and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources (IMP 2.c)**. MS have paid EUR 1.9 million (10.6 %) (AIR: EUR 2.0 million) to beneficiaries. Three member states together (UK, IE, NL) have a 79 % share of the total amount of commitments to this objective.
- Eight MS selected 20 operations (AIR: 20 operations) with a total budget of EUR 11.1 million (AIR: EUR 11.1 million) or 51.1 % of the total planned EMFF allocation related to the IMP objective: **Development of the Common Information Sharing Environment for the Union maritime domain, in line with the principles of the Integrated Maritime Surveillance (IMP 3.2.a)**. ES and PT have committed the most – EUR 4.5 million and EUR 2.8 million respectively. MS have paid EUR 1.7 million (7.9 %) (AIR: EUR 1.6 million) to beneficiaries.
- **Development of a comprehensive and publicly accessible high quality marine data and knowledge base (IMP 3.2.c)** is the most popular amongst the IMP objectives. Seventeen MS selected 67 operations (AIR: 68 operations) with a total budget of EUR 22.6 million (AIR: EUR 23.0 million) or 72.1 % of the total planned EMFF allocation to this objective. ES alone committed nearly EUR 10 million for 13 operations.

Table 4 EMFF contribution to IMP objectives

IMP objective	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
IMP 2.c	18 076 165	5 665 029	31.3	1 911 694	10.6	39
IMP 3.2.a	21 679 180	11 072 992	51.1	1 710 564	7.9	20

IMP 3.2.c	31 300 255	22 554 527	72.1	7 585 369	24.2	67
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Source: Infosys 2018 reports.

3.2.8 EMFF contribution to the Europe 2020 Thematic Objectives

- Common Provisions Regulation ((EU) No 1303/2013) sets 11 thematic objectives for the ESI Funds and Common Strategic Framework. The relevant objectives for the EMFF are TO3, TO4, TO6 and TO8. In order to estimate the EMFF contribution to these TOs, each EMFF article was linked to a TO according to the methodology provided in Annex 1 of this report. MS selected 21 800 operations (AIR: 20 669 operations) with a total budget of EUR 1 030 million (AIR: EUR 1 060 million) (see Table 5) or 39.7 % of the planned EMFF allocation for TO3: **Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises** (SMEs), under which falls 65 % of all operations and 45 % of the total committed amount. Of the total EMFF contribution of EUR 2 596 million planned for this TO, the highest amounts committed are in PT, ES and PL – EUR 172 million, EUR 127 million and EUR 100 million, respectively.
- MS selected 564 operations (AIR: 623 operations) with a total budget of EUR 6.1 million (AIR: EUR 5.7 million) for TO4: **Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors**. This is the least popular TO and also has the lowest commitment rate – 5.3 %.
- MS selected 6 747 operations (AIR: 6 420 operations) with a total budget of EUR 1 055 million (AIR: EUR 1 085 million) or 48.8 % of the planned EMFF allocation for TO6: **Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency**. The average size of operation under this TO is three times larger than the one under TO3. IT and ES committed the highest amounts – EUR 127 million and EUR 116 million, respectively.
- MS selected 4 283 operations (AIR: 4 283 operation) with a total budget of EUR 190 million (AIR: EUR 225 million) or 32.6 % of the planned EMFF allocation to TO8: **Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility**.

Table 5 EMFF contribution to the Europe 2020 Thematic Objectives

EU 2020 TO	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
TO3	2 595 721 349	1 029 513 310	39.7	422 981 709	16.3	21 800
TO4	116 173 724	6 137 103	5.3	3 943 755	3.4	564
TO6	2 161 735 613	1 055 236 659	48.8	559 343 607	25.9	6 747
TO8	584 106 329	190 291 228	32.6	52 919 322	9.1	4 283

Source: Infosys 2018 reports.

3.2.9 Contribution to the EMFF objectives, Article 5

Article 5 of the EMFF Regulation ((EU) No 508/2014) sets 4 EMFF objectives. In order to establish the EMFF contribution to each objective, links were established between the Article 5 objectives and the Union Priorities. UP1, UP2 and UP5 contribute to promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture. UP3 contributes to fostering the implementation of the CFP, and UP4 to promoting a balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries and aquaculture areas. UP6 contributes to fostering the development and implementation of the Union's IMP in a manner complementary to cohesion policy and to the CFP.

- MS selected 28 655 operations (AIR: 27 379 operations) with a total budget of EUR 1 408 million (AIR: EUR 1 450 million) (see Table 6) or 37.4 % of the total planned EMFF allocation to the objective: **Promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture (508/2014 Article 5(a))**. This corresponds to 84 % of all the selected operations and to 59 % of the total EMFF amount committed.
- MS selected 664 operations (AIR: 620 operations) with a total budget of EUR 656 million (AIR: EUR 673 million) or 59.6 % of the total planned EMFF allocation to the objective: **Fostering the implementation of the CFP (508/2014 Article 5(b))**.
- MS selected 3 949 operations (AIR: 3 869 operations) with a total budget of EUR 178 million (AIR: EUR 212 million) or 34.4 % of the total planned EMFF allocation to the objective: **Promoting a balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries and aquaculture areas (508/2014 Article 5(c))**.
- MS selected 126 operations (AIR: 127 operations) with a total budget of EUR 39.3 million (AIR: EUR 39.8 million) or 55.3 % of the total planned EMFF allocation to the objective: **Fostering the development and implementation of the Union's IMP in a manner complementary to cohesion policy and to the CFP (508/2014 Article 5(d))**.

Table 6 EMFF contribution to the EMFF objectives

EMFF objective	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	No of operations
Art. 5(a) EC 508/2014	3 767 727 561	1 407 543 524	37.4	641 546 228	17.0	28 655
Art. 5(b) EC 508/2014	1 100 000 000	655 856 997	59.6	338 952 537	30.8	664
Art. 5(c) EC 508/2014	518 953 854	178 485 230	34.4	47 482 000	9.1	3 949
Art. 5(d) EC 508/2014	71 055 600	39 292 549	55.3	11 207 627	15.8	126

Source: Infosys 2018 reports.

3.2.10 EMFF contribution to specific topics

The structure of AIR data provides limited possibilities to report on EMFF contributions to various specific topics. A short summary of information supplied in the AIR related to small-scale coastal fisheries, landing obligation and mitigation of the climate change is provided in this section. Several other topics are presented in a more detailed way in the EMFF implementation report (light), which is based on Infosys data.

3.2.10.1 Small-scale coastal fisheries

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

Several MS (CY, DE, LT, MT, RO) provided information related to SSCF in this AIR section. In particular, priority was given to small-scale coastal fishing sector during the evaluation of applications for the replacement or modernisation of engines.

The most common approach by MS for preferential treatment of SSCF is higher aid intensity. However, the uptake of this measure was minimal. EL has not yet activated this measure and HR did not implement it in 2018. ES noted that only a few applications were received and mentioned an unbalanced fleet as one of the reasons limiting support under this measure. EE informed that the measure had a low activity level and was a threat to the implementation of performance framework, thus the measure was excluded from the OP and the related output indicator from the performance framework. IT stated that the interest of SSCF operators was low due to the lack of private co-funding.

Table 7 EMFF contribution to SSCF

Vessel size	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	% of total	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	% of total	Number of operations	% of total
Large scale	153,990,094	67.7%	104,346,246	67.5%	10,274	58.4%
Small scale	65,191,848	28.6%	48,564,456	31.4%	7,167	40.7%
N/A	8,413,218	3.7%	1,649,447	1.1%	165	0.9%
Total	227,595,160	100.0%	154,560,148	100.0%	17,606	100.0%

Source: Infosys 2018 reports and the Community Fishing Fleet Register.

The structure of the AIR does not allow for extracting quantitative information in order to estimate EMFF contributions to SSCF. Table 7 is based on Infosys data and the database of the Community Fishing Fleet Register. It provides a summary of EMFF contributions to SSCFs and vessels longer than 12 meters. The data confirm that the interest of SSCF operators was rather high (40.7% of the total number of operations). However, in money terms less than one third of all commitments to fleet measures were awarded to SSCF. Of the

total commitments to SSCFs, nearly EUR 32 million or 43 % are related to permanent or temporary cessation.

3.2.10.2 Landing obligation

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

IE mentioned good uptake for onboard investments on selectivity combined with projects to improve selectivity – driven by the landing obligation. PT mentioned several investments to build auction halls to support the implementation of the landing obligation. GR stated that no interest has been observed in relation to infrastructures supporting the landing obligation. FR informed that only few applications were related to the landing obligation (specific port investments) due to a late reorganisation of competencies between state and regions and the not yet full implementation of the landing obligation in 2019. IE noted that, due to the need to implement selectivity measures for the landing obligation, the best performing measures are those related to protection and restoration of biodiversity (Article 40(1)(b) to (g)), added value and use of unwanted catches (Article 42) and innovation (Article 26). SE declared that some measures for meeting the landing obligation have gained less interest from the industry than expected and therefore the budget for these measures has been decreased.

Table 8 EMFF contribution to landing obligation (Infosys – broad approach)

EMFF Article	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Article 37	17 620 163	8 313 841	172
Article 38	13 533 675	9 241 881	829
Article 39	15 383 607	2 430 568	82
Article 42	25 174 928	10 219 938	959
Article 43(2)	15 107 221	6 900 475	36
Article 68 (code 118)	895 839	391 092	12
Total	87 715 433	37 497 796	2 090

Source: Infosys 2018 reports.

Measures linked to landing obligation are often cited as contributing to sustainable growth.

The EMFF explicitly recognises the need to support the implementation of the LO with specific measures; however there is no explicit LO earmarking at the level of operation. In May 2018, FAME completed a report on the implementation of LO-relevant measures under the EFF and EMFF. As a result, two approaches were developed. A broad approach was based on the measure alone, but a narrow approach was based on a combination of the measure and Infosys operation implementation data. AIR and Infosys data related to LO could only be compared by applying the broad approach.

According to the broad approach based on Infosys data (see Table 8), MS selected 2 090 operations at the end of 2018 with a total EMFF funding of EUR 87.7 million for the landing obligation. Nearly half of all operations (959) were implemented under Article 42 with EMFF funding of EUR 25.2 million or 28.7 % of total commitments.

By applying a slightly modified (Article 68 (marketing measures) excluded from calculations) broad approach to AIR data the following results are obtained.

Table 9 EMFF contribution to landing obligation (AIR – broad approach)

EMFF Article	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Art. 37	17 975 390	8 500 693	165
Art. 38	12 312 137	7 803 634	810
Art. 39	15 250 515	2 525 393	78
Art. 42	24 760 641	11 183 310	938
Art. 43(2)	16 089 088	7 509 065	38
Total	86 387 771	37 522 095	2 029

Source: AIR 2018 reports.

For the sake of comparison, the narrow approach based on Infosys data provided the following results: 1 244 operations selected with a total committed EMFF funding of EUR 61.5 million and total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to MAs amounting to EUR 25.1 million.

3.2.10.3 Climate change

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

The level of detailed information provided in the AIR section 13 varies significantly across MS. Some MS included only the reference to the AIR Table 4, while others provided the actual calculated figure and also some additional information.

When asked for a reason for not reaching the level of EMFF OP allocation to be used for climate change objectives, MS most often mention that the implementation of measures contributing to climate change have not yet been launched or their level of implementation is insignificant.

Overall, the EMFF contribution to climate change stands at EUR 480 million or 18.4 % of the total EMFF committed and 8.4 % of the total EMFF allocation (See Table 10).

Table 10 EMFF contribution to the mitigation of climate change

MS	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Climate change amount of total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Climate change committed / EMFF allocation (%)	Climate change committed/ EMFF committed (%)
1	2	3	4	5 = 4/2	6 = 4/3
AT	6 965 000	4 948 185	900	0.0	0.0
BE	41 746 051	26 401 106	6 539 223	15.7	24.8
BG	88 066 622	38 208 948	7 478 392	8.5	19.6
CY	39 715 209	23 422 676	5 110 080	12.9	21.8
CZ	31 108 015	17 481 696	402 817	1.3	2.3
DE	219 596 276	117 612 720	28 835 174	13.1	24.5
DK	208 355 420	125 402 472	15 709 410	7.5	12.5
EE	100 970 418	53 155 101	6 612 946	6.5	12.4
ES	1 161 620 889	313 089 160	50 662 416	4.4	16.2
FI	74 393 168	49 290 492	13 037 084	17.5	26.4
FR	587 980 173	169 701 922	11 656 536	2.0	6.9
EL	388 777 914	173 129 408	34 572 520	8.9	20.0
HR	252 643 138	119 160 359	26 948 916	10.7	22.6
HU	39 096 293	18 529 491	4 357 815	11.1	23.5
IE	147 601 979	98 236 676	6 787 454	4.6	6.9
IT	537 262 559	223 192 187	64 981 596	12.1	29.1
LT	63 432 222	33 396 789	4 657 071	7.3	13.9
LV	139 833 742	76 812 120	9 581 778	6.9	12.5
MT	22 627 422	19 973 258	4 389 597	19.4	22.0
NL	101 523 244	59 998 202	5 483 798	5.4	9.1
PL	531 219 456	215 372 836	54 140 780	10.2	25.1
PT	392 485 464	234 625 622	23 592 215	6.0	10.1
RO	168 421 371	64 901 068	12 790 011	7.6	19.7
SE	120 156 004	63 847 735	14 092 799	11.7	22.1
SI	24 809 114	7 643 263	729 676	2.9	9.5
SK	15 785 000	1 427 099	-	-	-
UK	243 139 437	163 193 270	29 196 084	12.0	17.9
Total	5 749 331 600	2 512 153 864	442 347 088	7.7	17.6

Source: AIR 2018 reports.

3.2.11 EMFF output indicators and common result indicators, status quo

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

EMFF result indicators are fairly unique under the ESI Funds in measuring both the gross direct effects of the EMFF interventions, and the effects at the beneficiary level (via Infosys reporting).

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

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

The EMFF is at the mid-stage of implementation and the full results of the operations are not yet visible since many operations have only recently been completed. Certain general trends could be summarised as follows.

Socio-economic RIs of UP1 show positive development: change in the volume and value of production increased; led to an increased change in net profits. As a result, employment was maintained and the employment created showed a positive trend.

A similar picture was seen for the RI of UP2, although values referring to a change in the value of aquaculture production and a change in net profit are erroneous. Furthermore, employment figures describe positive developments in the aquaculture sector.

Targets set for RI related to control vary significantly amongst MS – from 0.04% to 100%. Only 5 MS reported the percentage of landings that have been subject to physical control. In total, MS reported on 6 913 serious infringements detected (RI target set at 11 467 infringements).

Despite its early stage, CLLD implementation is well on track at the level of a RI: 34 % of RI target was achieved for businesses created, 39% for employment created and employment maintained even exceeded the target.

RI reporting on the change in value and volume of first sales in producer organisations (POs) and non-POs should be approached with caution as they contain erroneous values.

UP6 RI shows moderate development: no change in the coverage of Natura 2000 areas and less than 1 % of RI target achieved regarding change in the coverage of other spatial protection measures.

In total, 18 MS intended to apply a programme-specific RI. Of these, 3 MS did not report any value for their specific indicators. Several MS used specific indicators that matched or are very similar to a common RI, in particular the RI related to the number of jobs maintained and created, as well as the volume and value of production. Of the 88 programme-specific indicators, 53 have zero value. Eleven RIs have values exceeding 100 % of the planned result (with at least some of them indicating the issues of erroneous metrics). This confirms the similar trend observed for common RIs. The results are not yet fully visible due to the late start of OP implementation. This also demonstrates that programme-specific RIs have most likely underperformed common RIs in measuring the progress on OP implementation. The complete table of all EMFF common and programme-specific result indicators and OP achievements can be found in Annex 4.

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

4.1 Issues affecting performance

This section provides a summary of the issues highlighted by Member States in section 4.2 of their AIR which affect the implementation of the programme.

- Brexit (BE, IE, NL);
- Delayed or no calls for applications launched yet (BG and CY for FLAGS);
- Implementation of CLLD (HR);
- Complexity of the public and administrative procedures for the implementation of the operations and the difficulties in coordinating several different ministries and competent authorities. (BE, CY, HR, HU, MT, PL, SK);
- Complex acquisition of aquaculture licences (HR, PL);
- Issues with IT platforms (EL, HU);
- No or low interest from potential beneficiaries to certain measures. In particular:
 - UP5 in CY;
 - UP6 in SE;
 - In EE – the measure ‘Support for improving the energy efficiency of fishing vessel and climate change mitigation’. Main reason for this is Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/531, which limits the activities to be supported;
 - Aquaculture environmental measures (ES);
 - Article 30, Article 41(1) and Article 41(2) (MT);
 - Innovation projects – Innovation requires a flexible project implementation, which may differ from the original plan/proposal. Beneficiaries fear having to return the received support. Sharing the results of innovation projects compromises a competitive advantage. Good economic results seem to reduce the need for innovation;
- For land-locked MS: ring-fence the allocation for UP3 due to its limited absorption capacity and the impossibility of transferring the budget to other UPs;
- As a result of the national audit authority’s verification, a number of projects could be declared ineligible;
- Implementation of public procurement (EL, MT);
- Annual EMFF allocation – it required the use of the largest proportion of EU funding at the beginning of the programme (HU);
- Control and enforcement may not reach intended levels if the penalty points system is not resolved, freeing up the money that is currently being withheld by the COM (IE);
- Fragmented structure of EMFF measures defined by the EU regulation. This limits the Managing Authority’s prompt action to address current challenges of the sector (LV);
- Breakdown of EMFF funding into 6 separate envelopes, where the redistribution is not allowed (LV);
- Application of common result indicators (Commission Regulation No 1014/2014). A large part of the common result indicators for measuring the results achieved by OPs are not relevant. They do not demonstrate the true contribution of the OP. A large part

of the values of the common indicators should be zeroed, as they cannot be obtained or measured in the way defined by guidelines developed at EU level (LV);

- Change of conditions and approach at EU level in the middle of the programming period (Omnibus Regulation, Commission Regulation 215/2014 on performance framework indicators, April 2018 guidelines for the preparation of the AIR, etc.). While these changes are generally positive, they do create additional administrative burdens for their implementation (LV);
- No possibilities of co-financing for potential beneficiaries (NL, RO, SK);
- Windmill parks at sea (NL);
- Threat of losing funding due to n+3 rule (PL);
- IMP is a new element introduced into the EMFF (UK).

4.2 Corrective measures taken

This section provides a summary of the corrective measures taken by Member States in response to the issues they highlighted as affecting implementation of the programme.

- OP modification (BE, EE, ES, IE, LV, MT, NL, RO, SE,);
- Communication strategy and campaigns (SE, SK);
- Methodological support (CZ);
- Organisation of seminars (CZ);
- Increased frequency of calls (CZ);
- Improvement, simplification of IT interface for monitoring and certification (CZ, DE, FR);
- The recovery of the fishery administration is of great importance to the government and therefore more funds have been allocated towards technical assistance from 4.9 % up towards the permitted 6 % (DK, HR);
- A thorough analysis of the guidelines and administration framework has been initiated (DK);
- Reallocation of funding between the measures (EE, FR, LV, NL);
- In order to ensure timely implementation of long-term and large-scale research projects, the MA will organise meetings with the research institutions involved in the implementation of the projects (EE);
- Training of managing authorities (FR);
- Increased use of simplified cost option to facilitate instruction and payments of dossiers (FR);
- Ongoing adaptation of selection criteria (FR, MT, SK);
- Necessary amendments to national laws and regulations (LV);
- Brexit may require introduction of support measures (BE, NL).

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

As OP implementation advanced, MS detected more infringement cases in 2018. DE reported one case related to Article 33 – fraud was detected in a timely manner and there was no financial loss for either national or EU funds. DK reported on 312 potentially serious violations discovered by their Office of the Auditor General. The exact number of violations will be known after the verification process is completed. ES reported the level of serious infringements corresponding to 4.32 % of all grant applications submitted. FI informed about one infringement detected by their intermediate bodies. However, the decision is under the appeal procedure and is not yet final. Five other decisions have been taken in respect of serious infringements, but these decisions have established that the respective infringements are unjustified. Another two cases are ongoing. The MT Fisheries Department detected 11 serious infringement cases.

PL created an electronic register of serious infringements and this information is publicly available. Several MS require beneficiaries to submit a declaration of compliance (SI, SK).

DE noted that the implementation of verifications in line with EMFF Article 10 is both time and labour-consuming for the administrative authorities.

Information presented in this AIR section varies significantly amongst the MS at the level of detail provided.

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

All MS reported having made the list of supported beneficiaries available on a dedicated website and provided the link to this list (except BE). Some MS (AT, SI) noted restrictions stipulated in national legislation to publish the names of physical persons.

MT informed that prospective applicants were notified via SMS messages regarding the upcoming calls for proposals.

UK Managing Authority plans to produce an annual publicity brochure to be presented to the members of monitoring committee and disseminated amongst the fishing community, as well as being available on the IB websites.

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

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

The late approval of EU-level legislation affected the approval and implementation of the OP. As a result, several MS (BG, EE, EL, ES) had not yet started evaluations of OP implementation by the end of 2018. However, most of them had launched public procurement or already contracted an evaluator (BG, HU, SK), had performed internal/on-going evaluations (PL) or undertook other preparatory activities (HR, RO, UK).

Most of the MS provided information in the AIR regarding the performed evaluations (AT, BE, CZ, DE, DK, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LV, MT, NL, SE, SI). Evaluations tackled the following issues:

- Process evaluation (CY, LT);
- Evaluation of CLLD implementation (CY, IE, LV, PT);
- Impact assessment at Union Priority level (CY);
- Progress of the OP (DK, IT, MT, NL, PT, SE);
- Reprogramming of the OP (IT, PT);
- Assessment of aspects related to environmental authorisation procedures in the aquaculture sector (IT);
- Assessment of OP indicators and their achievement (DK, IT, LT, MT, RO);
- Assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of the interventions of the OP at the level of measures (CZ);
- Assessment of progress in meeting programme objectives (CZ);
- Impact of the individual quota system for fisheries (FI);
- Ex-ante assessment of financial instruments (IE);
- Cost-benefit analysis of permanent cessation (IE);
- Evaluation of lobster V-notching scheme (IE);
- Evaluation of the Sustainable Fisheries Scheme (IE);
- Evaluation (impact assessment) of the contribution of the OP to the promotion of trade and processing (LV);
- Methodological issues, data collection (LV);
- Assessment of the monitoring system in relation to data provided for COM reports (PL);
- Trends of environmental indicators (RO).

Member States listed several conclusions in section 8 of the AIR, which were provided by internal evaluations and/or external evaluators. These conclusions often targeted the practical side of OP implementation:

- Reduce the administrative burden and simplify the forms (CZ);
- Ensure the clarity of the instructions for beneficiaries (CZ);
- Continue implementation of the Communication Strategy of the OP with an emphasis on the results of the process evaluation (CZ);
- Simplify the verification process, certification and audit; reduce the administrative burden; provide clear and flexible manuals; improve the communication protocol amongst IBs; improve IT application; externalise services to support MA and IB actions; modify the OP; improve the design of the result indicators in order to increase coherence with the measures implemented (ES);
- To exclude the measure of permanent cessation and re-allocate the funds (IE);
- Professionalism of applicants and beneficiaries has increased – fewer, but more robust projects (NL);
- Specific recommendations regarding reallocations (NL);
- For CLLD the best long-term value is for diversification projects, for example creating a local market or processing (SE);
- CLLD projects are in line with the objectives of the marine and fisheries programme regarding the fishing industry, environment and sustainability (SE);
- EMFF support in general has a positive effect in aquaculture and processing sectors. However, deadweight effect account for about 35 % for aquaculture and about 75 % for the processing industry (SE);
- The sectors of commercial marine fishing, aquaculture and processing are small and economically weak with respect to key indicators like number of employees and added value (SI);
- Issues of large numbers of measures intended for a small number of potential applicants; long-lasting procedures and administrative obstacles to obtaining permits and approvals; decreased interest from beneficiaries to apply due to the fear of sanctions for failing to achieve the required levels of the result indicators (SI).

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

All MS submitted a citizens' summary together with the AIR. It is a short overview on the state of play of the OP implementation.

The majority of the citizens' summaries describe the programme priorities and the state of play and the challenges of OP implementation.

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

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

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

Several MS have expressed intentions to set up financial instruments in their OP.

FR's MA has not implemented a financial instrument so far, according to the AIR. In its OP, FR stated that with regard to measures managed at national level, the MA has not identified any shortcomings in the financial market that would justify the implementation of a financial instrument. With regard to measures managed at regional level, all or some regions will use various financial instruments to be able to finance projects carried out by operators in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors that could not be optimally financed by the EMFF. To date, studies (ex-ante evaluation of the FESI 2014 2020 global programming policy) are under way to define the possibilities for implementing financial instruments and mobilising European funds, particularly for the ERDF and the ESF.

With regard to fisheries and aquaculture, national or regional financial instruments may be mobilised, in compliance with European regulations to support SME projects in fisheries and aquaculture, and to support the projects of processing companies (non-SME).

At this stage, the exhaustive list of the types of financial instruments implemented and the way in which they will be mobilised is not defined. FR retains the possibility of mobilising financial instruments at a later stage of the EMFF programming, when new elements or developments could encourage this approach. If FR decides to implement financial instruments, the OP will then be amended to specify the actions envisaged.

ES provided no information regarding the implementation of financial instruments in ES's AIR. In its OP, ES stated that ex-ante evaluation has positively assessed the use of financial instruments in order to support the implementation of certain measures aimed at promoting competitiveness and business innovation in the fisheries field.

LT completed an ex-ante evaluation of the use of financial instruments in 2018. In the conclusions it envisaged that two measures would be the most appropriate for funding via a financial instrument: 'Processing of the fisheries and aquaculture products' and 'Productive investments in aquaculture'. The investment gap in these two measures could reach about EUR 1.5 million. It would be appropriate to address this investment gap via preferential (subsidised?) loans. Taking into account that the administration of financial instruments is quite complicated and expensive, it was suggested to implement the EMFF OP financial instrument in combination with financial instruments implemented by other institutions. Unfortunately, due to the limited potential scope of financial instruments, there are currently no suitable mechanisms in place.

UK stated in its AIR that there are no plans to implement a financial instrument for the fisheries OP.

NL noted that at the moment there are no concrete developments to set up a financial instrument.

IE's OP states that an ex-ante assessment was conducted in 2017 in partnership with the managing authority of the rural development programme (RDP). The consultants Indecon International Economic Consultants concluded that there were market failures that warranted the use of financial instruments to support capital investments in aquaculture and seafood processing. The consultants recommended a partial loan guarantee fund and an interest rate subsidy. The consultants advised that a financial instrument solely for the EMFF is not economically viable and is also unlikely to be successful in securing take-up by banks. They recommended that it only be implemented as part of a single financial instrument with the RDP. Following a public consultation on the Ex-ante assessment, the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine directed that while a financial instrument will not be implemented for either Programme over the 2014-20 period, the lessons learned from the ex-ante assessment will be taken into consideration in the design of both programmes for the 2021-27 period and an update of the ex-ante assessment will be conducted at the that time.

IT's MA undertook an ex-ante evaluation of the implementation of financial instruments. The annex of the ex-ante evaluation was attached to the AIR. For the implementation of the activities related to the ex-ante evaluation of financial instruments, the MA signed an agreement with the University of Cassino of Southern Lazio. The report analyses the demand and supply of credit in the banking sector for businesses and economic operators of fisheries and aquaculture, and identifies a specific market gap for each category that is to be filled by the use of financial instruments. Furthermore, an analysis was carried out on the types of financial instruments and related to the previous experience of their application (Pillar I). In the second part of the report (Pillar II), a detailed analysis is provided on the economic impact and financial use of financial instruments, essentially based on microcredit, loans and guarantees in compliance with what is stipulated in the OP. The analysis was carried out according to specific indicators (added value, leverage, etc.) as requested according to the guidelines for the ex-ante evaluation of financial instruments and carried out on the basis of five scenarios and three contexts in order to examine all the possible cases.

Finally, the analysis led to a positive economic/financial assessment of the application of the instruments. The report also suggested some implementation methods (for example, the use of a managing body of the Credit Fund and the Guarantee Fund). The ex-ante evaluation report was sent to the Commission on 27 September 2018 and was presented to the Monitoring Committee on 13 November 2018.

EE reported that the total amount of the financial instrument planned under the EMFF 2014-2020 is EUR 15 million, of which the EMFF 2014-2020 contribution is 75 % and the Estonian state budget contribution is 25 %. Three types of financial instrument are mentioned:

- Growth loan for micro and small enterprises starting or dealing with fish processing;
- Long-term investment loan for enterprises starting or dealing with fish processing;
- Investment loan for enterprises starting or dealing with aquaculture production.

The AIR does not provide information on the amounts of support to be paid to the final recipients, or to the benefit of the final recipients, or committed in guarantee contracts by the financial instrument for investments in the final recipients.

10 EMFF contribution to horizontal principles

In section 12 of the AIR, MS provided information on three sets of horizontal principles of implementation ((Article 50(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013): partnership, gender equality and non-discrimination, and sustainability.

10.1 Partnership

The level of detail describing the partnership principle varies among MS. Usually the broad spectrum of stakeholders is mentioned. Most frequently, stakeholder participation in OP implementation is provided via their involvement in an MC and other participatory forums like steering committees, and expert and working groups.

Several MS discuss the main issues affecting the implementation of the OP in national Fisheries (Advisory) Councils/Boards (EE, LV, MT). Such councils/boards are national consultative and coordinating bodies, whose objective is to involve public authorities and non-governmental and professional organisations in the fisheries sector in the formulation and implementation of fisheries policy at national level.

MS provide the following ways that partners contribute to OP implementation: during the programming process, via establishing project selection criteria, via the preparation of calls for proposals and via monitoring the progress of an evaluation plan.

Only a few MS (EE, LV, SI) explicitly provided information in the AIR regarding the involvement of institutions' representatives responsible for control, surveillance, integrated maritime policy and data collection (e.g. Environment Inspectorate, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Economic Affairs).

FI mentioned that the implementation of innovation programmes is based on the public-private partnership model.

FI mentioned that FLAGs provide an important role in embedding the partnership principles at local level. DK employs FLAG coordinators, who are responsible for the professional and administrative tasks within the FLAG scheme with the purpose of strengthening the local boards and the competencies of the FLAG Secretariats.

HR indicated that relevant partners and the general public can contribute their opinions and suggestions during the consultation of draft decrees for measures to be implemented via a dedicated internet site ('E-consultation').

IT noted that the implementation of the partnership principle for regionalised OPs may result in more complex solutions. They established institutional working groups between the MA and IBs for multilevel coordination, as well as technical discussion forums for sharing the specialist and operational aspects of the OP.

DK was the only MS to raise the function of a facilitator. The role of the facilitator is to act as a catalyst for project development.

10.2 Gender equality and non-discrimination

Several MS (DK, EE, FI, HR, LV, SI, UK) referred to national legislation, national action plans, programmes and strategies on non-discrimination as the basis for respecting gender equality and non-discrimination principles.

Relevant stakeholders to these horizontal principles are often the members of a MC (CY, ES, FI, HR, HU, LV, MT, SK).

MS also practice the inclusion of specific conditions related to gender equality in project selection criteria and/or rules for applicants (BG, CY, CZ, ES, IT, MT, NL, RO).

A number of MS (FR, HR, LT, SI) stipulate special conditions in relation to gender equality for the implementation of CLLD, in particular by establishing gender-specific selection criteria and providing additional points to local development strategies that include a larger number of activities related to gender equality.

DE, DK and PT noted that the application of this horizontal principle in practice is bound by historical traditions. The fisheries sector is male dominated due to the nature of hard manual labour, but women dominate fish processing. At the same time, DK concluded that there is a challenge in the development and support for those parts of the sector that can become attractive to women. DE noted that processing enterprises do not fall in the SME category, therefore EMFF support is not eligible and no progress in the equality of treatment can be expected. IE states that, in practice, the great majority of applicants are enterprises rather than individuals, therefore the risk of gender or other discrimination in relation to the selection of beneficiaries is considered to be extremely low.

ES provided information on a unique initiative regarding the actions on promoting equality and non-discrimination – Spanish Network of Women in Fisheries. The network coordinates the Thematic Equality Group of Opportunities in the EMFF. IE has a similar initiative ongoing: the EMFF supports a project that will establish Women in Fisheries Network in Ireland.

In line with the CPR ((EU) No 1303/2013), MS shall ensure arrangements in accordance with the institutional and legal framework of MS for the involvement of bodies responsible for gender equality throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes. According to the FAME methodology (see Annex 1), only EMFF Article 29(1)(2) directly contributes to gender equality and non-discrimination. MS selected 329 operations with a total budget of EUR 14 million (see Table 11) or 22.7 % of the total planned EMFF allocation to **gender equality and non-discrimination**.

10.3 Sustainability

The implementation of the horizontal principle of sustainability is enacted by several means or by their combination.

The most frequently described option is to have introduced specific norms related to sustainability of operations in the project selection criteria and project evaluation process. BG, CY, CZ, DK, ES, HR, LV, MT, PT, SE, SI, SK and UK have chosen this option.

A number of MS (AT, DK, IE) refer to the compliance with EU-level legislation – the Water Framework Directive, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the Habitats and Birds Directive (Natura 2000) and the common fisheries policy. AT also mentions various national legislative acts, such as the Water Act, the Animal Welfare Act and the Animal Diseases Act.

Another approach applied is the presence of relevant stakeholders in the MC (CY, CZ, ES). BE stated that a particular problem is the complex spectrum of organisations involved in sustainable development, their structure, responsibilities and time lines.

FI specifies that ecological sustainability is achieved through a broad spectrum of environmental measures, social sustainability – through local development and within the framework of the small-scale coastal fishing action plan, for example, compensation for damage created by seals and cormorants – and economic sustainability by improving logistics, boosting the demand for local fish, and investing in research and innovation.

Environmental, economic and social stability are fundamental elements of investments from the ESI Funds. FAME linked several EMFF articles that contribute to sustainability, mostly from UP1 and UP2. MS selected 14 150 operations with a total budget of EUR 834.3 million, which corresponds to 45.9 % of the total planned EMFF allocation to **sustainability**.

Table 11 EMFF contribution to horizontal principles

Specific objective	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	Number of operations
Gender	61 877 619	14 040 307	22.7	5 540 727	9.0	329
Sustainability	2 554 762 508	834 338 981	32.7	317 187 775	12.4	14 150

Source: Infosys 2018 reports.

11 Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

The Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (COM(2010) 2020) is based on three mutually reinforcing priorities:

- Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;
- Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource-efficient, greener and more competitive economy;
- Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.

Based on the EMFF Regulation and utilising the linkage between Europe 2020 and EMFF thematic objectives as indicated in Annex I, and the description of the Union strategy pillars, FAME has assessed the extent to which each EMFF measure contributes to the Union strategy pillars. As a result, all the measures can be divided into two groups: those that have a direct impact on a Union strategy, and those with only an indirect influence. Consequently, Articles 26, 28, 31, 47 and 52 are considered to have a direct impact on the smart growth pillar. Articles 27, 30, 32, 33, 35, 40(1)(h), 42, 43(1) and (3), 48(1)(a) to (d) and (f) to (h), 49, 55, 56, 57, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70 tend to have only an indirect influence. MS were asked to provide the following information on the OP's contribution to each pillar of Union strategy: number of operations; EMFF funding allocated; EMFF funding committed and EMFF funding paid. As a minimum, data on the measures with direct impact had to be taken into account in the case of the smart growth pillar.

Table 12 shows that the total EMFF committed in relation to smart growth is EUR 1.1 billion in 20 669 operations. Around 12 % of these commitments are considered to have a direct impact and the remainder, an indirect impact. Article 47 (Innovation) is the largest contributor amongst the direct impact measures.

Table 12 EMFF contribution to smart growth

EMFF Article	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Direct impact	124 358 928	20 027 481	682
Art. 26	20 807 763	4 943 291	146
Art. 28	24 685 791	3 511 697	78
Art. 31	3 896 061	3 486 485	133
Art. 47	70 305 302	6 964 215	283
Art. 52	4 664 009	1 121 793	42
Indirect impact	935 311 569	411 308 591	19 987
Art. 27	5 047 838	2 633 401	38
Art. 30	3 227 801	1 218 786	95
Art. 32	15 872 061	8 317 952	1 289
Art. 33	42 888 141	37 917 868	8 789
Art. 40(1)(h)	3 206 887	2 029 852	1 071
Art. 42	24 760 641	11 183 310	938
Art. 43(1) and (3)	185 124 518	39 584 383	525
Art. 48(1)(a) to (d) and (f) to (h)	244 238 834	85 278 644	2 820
Art. 49	5 502 454	1 100 335	40
Art. 55	-	-	-

Art. 56	8 499 701	3 860 830	109
Art. 57	1 097 166	804 150	16
Art. 66	22 130 114	15 452 273	224
Art. 67	9 166 133	8 763 364	31
Art. 68	57 670 921	33 666 968	926
Art. 69	228 829 596	94 974 633	1 261
Art. 70	78 048 763	64 521 842	1 815
Total	1 059 670 497	431 336 072	20 669

Source: AIR 2018 reports.

All EMFF measures contributing to TO4 and TO6 should be considered as having a direct impact on the pillar of sustainable growth. According to Table 13, the EMFF amount committed in relation to sustainable growth amounts to EUR 1.1 billion in 7 043 operations. Data collection and control and enforcement-related operations are the most significant contributors, together providing 62 % of all commitments to this pillar of Union strategy.

Table 13 EMFF contribution to sustainable growth

EMFF Article	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Art. 34	103 029 105	73 437 461	1 512
Art. 36	4 113 124	1 574 550	9
Art. 37	17 975 390	8 500 693	165
Art. 38	12 312 137	7 803 634	810
Art. 39	15 250 515	2 525 393	78
Art. 40(1)(a)	6 073 028	5 014 871	166
Art. 40(1)(b) to (g) and (i)	98 356 387	30 217 341	1 475
Art. 41(1)(a) to (c)	3 633 185	2 603 426	339
Art. 41(2) and Art. 44(1)(d)	1 016 835	715 595	242
Art. 43(2)	16 089 088	7 509 065	38
Art. 48(1)(e) and (i) and (j)	19 971 494	5 090 482	115
Art. 48(1)(k)	1 091 366	452 259	42
Art. 51	3 958 514	1 488 725	27
Art. 53	-	-	-
Art. 54	74 935 873	68 533 338	1 278
Art. 76	310 638 721	120 435 318	493
Art. 77	362 670 433	230 590 496	127
Art. 80(1)(a)	11 075 686	1 591 220	20
Art. 80(1)(b)	5 788 582	1 991 585	39
Art. 80(1)(c)	22 958 139	7 963 136	68
Total	1 090 937 602	578 038 587	7 043

Source: AIR 2018 reports.

Similarly, all EMFF measures attributed to TO8 are considered as having a direct impact on the Union strategy of inclusive growth. In total, EUR 225 million was committed to operations contributing to inclusive growth. The implementation of CLLD was by far the most significant contributor with EUR 205 million in commitments.

Table 14 EMFF contribution to inclusive growth

EMFF Article	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Number of operations
Art. 29(1)(2)	9 302 999	4 713 356	365
Art. 29(3)	-	-	-
Art. 50	3 483 849	1 034 064	49
Art. 62(1)(a)	5,221,374	3,987,280	250
Art. 63 FLAG	204,523,629	48,491,144	3,460
Art. 64	2,457,918	1,325,041	159
Total	224,989,768	59,550,885	4,283

Source: AIR 2018 reports.

12 Issues affecting the performance of the programme — performance framework (Article 50(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)

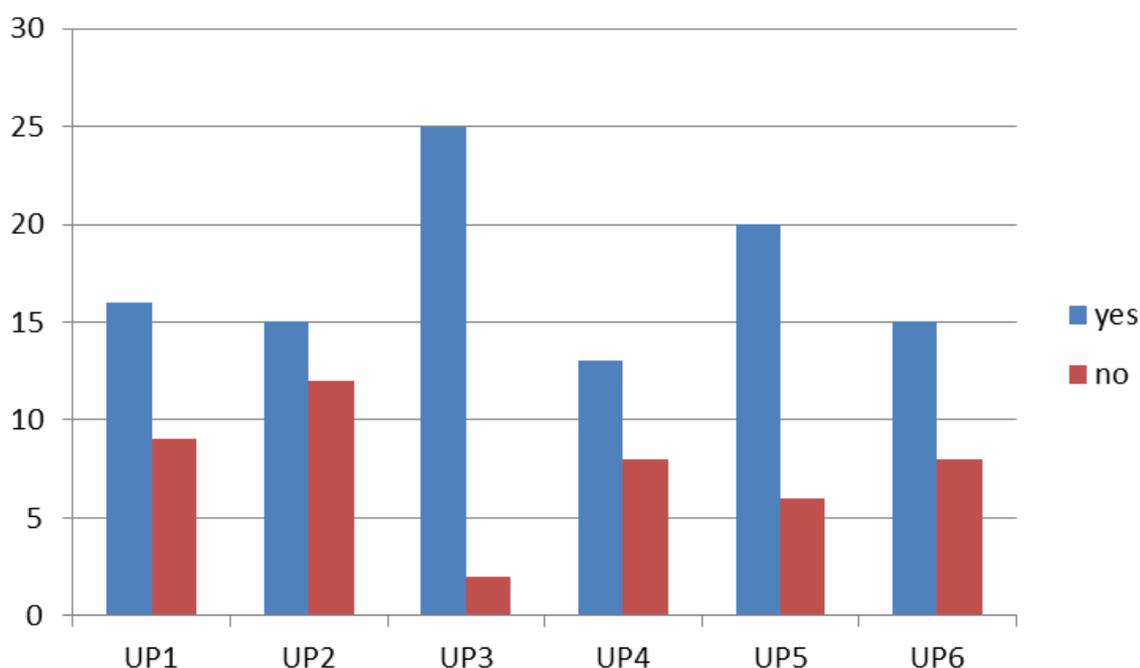
CFP Article 50(2) stipulates that the AIR should provide information in relation to any issues that affect the performance of the OP, and the measures taken to remedy the situation. FAME proposed to MS in its working paper *AIR 2018 Part C* to streamline the choice of reasons for underperformance to the demand, supply and context-driven issues.

2018 was the year to evaluate OP implementation progress in relation to the milestones set in the performance framework:

7 MS reached milestone indicators for all the UPs they implemented, 9 MS did not reach milestones for 1 UP, 3 MS for 2 UPs, 6 MS for 3 UPs and 2 MS for 4 UPs. Only 1 MS did not reach any of the milestones for the UPs it implements.

UP3 was the best performer: only 2 MS did not achieve the milestones set by the performance framework for this priority. The fulfilment of milestones for UP5 was achieved by 20 MS (out of a total of 26 MS implementing this UP). The lowest ratio of MS that reached targets and MS that were not successful was in UP2: 15 MS versus 12 MS.

Figure 3: Achievement of performance framework milestones by Member State per UP



Source: AIR 2018 reports.

MS listed the following most common **demand-driven issues** affecting the performance of the OP:

- Lack of interest of applicants for certain measures (BE, BG, CY, DE, HR, LT, NL, RO, SK);
- Low demand resulting from a poor image related to the EFF experience and weak support (advice during project preparation) (FR);

- Lack of the necessary private co-funding (IE, SI).

The following **supply-driven issues** were provided in the AIR:

- Lack of administrative capacity (BG);
- Increase in number of funding requests received and the accompanied workload (DE);
- Overestimation of needs for permanent cessation and improperly set target values for some measures (FR, IT);
- Complicated process of double selection for CLLD (FR);
- Decrease in activity of beneficiaries due to stricter requirements for applicants to achieve certain indicators and the related sanctions (LV, SI, SK);
- Late announcement of calls for proposals (PL);
- Difficulties regarding land ownership/land concession issues (RO);
- Increased complexity of establishing multi-fund CLLD (SI);
- Long evaluation process and inadequate quality of proposals (SK);
- Unclear evaluation criteria (SK);
- Late implementation of the promotional campaign (SK).

The most common **context factors** affecting the performance provided in the AIR are:

- Late adoption of legislation causing delays to the OP implementation (BE, DE, ES, HU, NL, PT, SI, SK);
- Complex designation procedure (DE, PT, SI);
- Complex legislation (CY, ES, IT, LT);
- Complex common result indicators (SI);
- Novelty of UP6, lack of experience in this area, breadth of the UP complicates setting priorities and objectives (BE, FR, NL, UK);
- Complex legal environment to obtain the necessary permits in aquaculture (BG, HR, SI);
- Complex administrative procedures at national level (CY);
- Socio-economic changes impact the original strategies of the beneficiaries (CY);
- Saturation of funding from the previous period (2007-2013) (CY);
- Increased damage due to predators (e.g. otter, cormorant) and severe draught in 2018 (DE);
- Stocks of cod and herring below maximum sustainable yield in western Baltic Sea (DE);
- Favourable context leading to less need for assistance: rebuilding fish stocks and overall stability of landed volumes, increase in fish prices and relatively low fuel prices (FR);
- Conditions offered by the private support instrument France Filière Pêche (EUR 130 million over the period 2014-2018) more flexible and attractive compared to the EMFF (FR);
- Upturn in market prices increased overall interest in aquaculture investment and associated EMFF support (IE);
- Negative long-term consequences of Russian sanctions. As a result, investments in the fishery products processing sector were made with caution, considering the opportunities in alternative product markets. Smaller financial projects were implemented (LV);
- Political developments - Brexit (BE, FR, NL)

- Long implementation periods for UP5 operations (PL);
- Small and economically weak fisheries sector as regards the key indicators for number of employees and added value (SI, SK).

The most often listed **measures to remedy the situation** are:

- OP modification (BE, BG, ES, NL, RO);
- Review of performance framework (ES);
- Reallocation of funding (BG, CY, DE, ES, IE, NL) action plan to overcome the delays in OP implementation (BG);
- Amendments in national legislation related to the acquisition of the necessary aquaculture permits (e.g. Water Act) (BG);
- Reducing time necessary for project selection process (BG);
- Information campaigns to potential beneficiaries (BG, DE);
- Brexit outlook may require redeployment of funding towards compensation for temporary cessation of fishing (FR, NL);
- Effective implementation of the FLAG National Network with a dedicated project manager, the adjustment of the dual selection procedure (FR).

Annex 1 EMFF contributions to policy objectives and specific topics

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

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

Policies	Objectives	EMFF Art. 508/2014	UP
CFP objectives	CFP(2)2: Ensure that exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield	37, 38 (partially), 39, 40(1)(a), 40(1)(b) to (g), 40(h)	1
	CFP(2)3: Ensure that fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment	7	3
	CFP(2)4: Collection of scientific data	77 ⁴	3
	CFP(2)5 a, b: Gradually eliminate discards, by avoiding and reducing unwanted catches, and by gradually ensuring that catches are landed; where necessary, make the best use of unwanted catches	38 (partially), 42, 43(2)	1
		68 (partially)	5
	CFP(2)5 c: Provide conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing capture and processing industry and land-based fishing-related activity	26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 35, 41(1)(a) to (c), 41(2), 43(1) and (3),	1
		62, 63, 64	4
		68 (partially), 69	5
	CFP(2)5 d: Adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets according to fishing opportunities	33, 34, 36	1
	CFP(2)5 e: Promote the development of sustainable aquaculture activities	47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57	2
	CFP(2)5 f: Contribute to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities	29, 32	3
		67, 70	5
	CFP(2)5 g: Contribute to an efficient and transparent internal market for fisheries and aquaculture	66	
CFP(2)5 i: Promote coastal fishing activities	All UP1 30 % aid intensity – Infosys report	1	
IMP objectives	IMP 3.2.a: Development of the Common Information Sharing Environment for the Union maritime domain, in line with the principles of the Integrated Maritime Surveillance	80(1)(a)	6

⁴ EC 508/2014 Article 13.4: limited allocation possible.

Policies	Objectives	EMFF Art. 508/2014	UP
	IMP 2.c: Promote the protection of the marine environment, in particular its biodiversity, and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources	80(1)(b)	6
	IMP 3.2 c: Development of a comprehensive and publicly accessible high quality marine data and knowledge base	80(1)(c) ⁵	6
EU 2020 objectives	TO3: Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40(1)(h), 42, 43(1) and (3)	1
		47, 48(1)(a) to (d) and (f) to (h), 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57	2
		66, 67, 68, 69, 70	5
	TO4: Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	41(1)(a) to (c), 41(2)	1
		48(1)(k)	2
	TO6: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	34, 37, 38(1)(a), 40(1)(a), 40(1)(b) to (g) and (i), 43(2)	1
		48(1)(e), (i) and (j), 53, 54	2
		77, 76	3
		80(1)	6
	TO8: Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility	29(1)(a) + 29(1)(b), 29(2), 29(3)	1
		50	2
		62(1)(a), 63, 64	4
EC 508/2014 Art. 5	508/2014 Art. 5(a): Promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture	UP1, 2, 5	1, 2, 5
	508/2014 Art. 5(b): Fostering the implementation of the CFP	UP3	3
	508/2014 Art. 5(c): Promoting a balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries and aquaculture areas	UP4	4
	508/2014 Art. 5(d): Fostering the development and implementation of the Union's IMP in a manner complementary to cohesion policy and to the CFP	UP6	6
Specific topics	Small-scale coastal fisheries	26, 28, 29(1), 29(2), 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40(1)(a), 40(1)(b) to (g) and (i), 40(1)(h), 41(1)(a) to (c), 41(2), 42, 43(1), 43(3), 63, 69, 70, 76 All operations with fleet register number filtered by the size of vessel (<12 m)	1,3,4,5

⁵ EC 508/2014 Article 13.7: limited allocation possible.

Policies	Objectives	EMFF Art. 508/2014	UP
	Outermost regions	NUTS codes (outermost regions for ES, FR, PT)	
	Innovation	26, 28, 39, 47	1
	Landing obligation (narrow approach)	37, 38, 39, 68 (partially), based on Infosys codes relevant to LO 42, 43(2) – all operations	1
	Landing obligation (broader approach)	37, 38, 39, 42, 43(2) and 68 (partially), based on Infosys code relevant to LO	1
	Energy efficiency	41(1)(a) to (c), 41(2), . 43(1) and (3), 48(1)(e) and (i) and (j), 48(1)(k), 53	1, 2
	Climate change adaptation	38(1)(c) and (d), 43(1) and (3), 43(2)	1
Horizontal principles	Gender equality and non-discrimination	29(1) and (2)	1
	Sustainability	26, 27, 29, 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41	1
		47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57	2
		63	4
68		5	

Annex 2 EMFF implementation per Member State

EMFF implementation per Member State (Infosys)

MS	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	EMFF spent (%)	No of operations
AT	6 965 000	2 769 841	39.8	1 694 628	24.3	107
BE	41 746 051	26 551 479	63.6	8 576 263	20.5	148
BG	88 066 622	38 968 565	44.2	5 592 314	6.4	131
CY	39 715 209	23 436 324	59.0	8 180 803	20.6	494
CZ	31 108 015	17 622 577	56.6	6 472 407	20.8	529
DE	219 596 276	113 105 246	51.5	55 109 069	25.1	1 593
DK	208 355 420	118 651 736	56.9	53 583 831	25.7	1 598
EE	100 970 418	50 870 552	50.4	26 841 058	26.6	725
EL	388 777 914	180 419 408	46.4	33 463 052	8.6	1 028
ES	1 161 620 889	303 205 915	26.1	181 007 701	15.6	4 865
FI	74 393 168	47 539 713	63.9	31 623 985	42.5	1 430
FR	587 980 173	169 362 127	28.8	109 689 755	18.7	1 403
HR	252 643 138	63 220 318	25.0	43 307 839	17.1	1 769
HU	39 096 293	18 517 676	47.4	5 642 206	14.4	105
IE	147 601 979	100 294 830	67.9	65 125 719	44.1	1 139
IT	537 262 559	222 074 574	41.3	93 119 308	17.3	6 662
LT	63 432 222	25 591 255	40.3	11 147 604	17.6	237
LV	139 833 742	76 812 118	54.9	34 957 070	25.0	404
MT	22 627 422	19 936 000	88.1	8 272 430	36.6	32
NL	101 523 244	60 030 445	59.1	25 626 691	25.2	125
PL	531 219 456	215 816 996	40.6	90 605 421	17.1	4 592
PT	392 485 464	224 927 070	57.3	68 342 644	17.4	2 536
RO	168 421 371	65 294 682	38.8	23 219 026	13.8	177
SE	120 156 004	52 140 458	43.4	27 492 481	22.9	527
SI	24 809 114	7 745 045	31.2	2 141 492	8.6	71
SK	15 785 000	1 427 099	9.0	669 335	4.2	15
UK	243 139 437	158 296 035	65.1	66 917 669	27.5	1 861
Total	5 749 331 600	2 404 628 084	41.8	1 088 421 801	18.9	34 303

Source: Infosys 2018 reports.

EMFF implementation per Member State (AIR)

MS	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	EMFF spent (%)	No of operations
AT	6 965 000	4 948 185	71.0	2 388 649	34.3	125
BE	41 746 051	26 401 106	63.2	8 553 304	20.5	148
BG	88 066 622	38 208 948	43.4	5 555 280	6.3	125
CY	39 715 209	23 422 676	59.0	8 320 131	20.9	523
CZ	31 108 015	17 481 696	56.2	6 426 283	20.7	529
DE	219 596 276	117 612 720	53.6	55 076 714	25.1	1 432
DK	208 355 420	125 402 472	60.2	54 967 378	26.4	1 538
EE	100 970 418	53 155 101	52.6	28 065 510	27.8	734
EL	388 777 914	173 129 408	44.5	35 706 711	9.2	1 028
ES	1 161 620 889	313 089 160	27.0	190 073 693	16.4	4 873
FI	74 393 168	49 290 492	66.3	31 464 706	42.3	1 391
FR	587 980 173	169 701 922	28.9	108 052 756	18.4	1 445
HR	252 643 138	119 160 359	47.2	50 225 852	19.9	572
HU	39 096 293	18 529 491	47.4	5 642 200	14.4	105
IE	147 601 979	98 236 676	66.6	64 634 314	43.8	1 215
IT	537 262 559	223 192 187	41.5	93 120 447	17.3	6 679
LT	63 432 222	33 396 789	52.6	11 149 605	17.6	230
LV	139 833 742	76 812 120	54.9	37 627 307	26.9	404
MT	22 627 422	19 973 258	88.3	6 672 451	29.5	32
NL	101 523 244	59 998 202	59.1	25 604 611	25.2	125
PL	531 219 456	215 372 836	40.5	96 472 196	18.2	4 572
PT	392 485 464	234 625 622	59.8	67 860 097	17.3	2 564
RO	168 421 371	64 901 068	38.5	34 870 453	20.7	177
SE	120 156 004	63 847 735	53.1	28 206 271	23.5	527
SI	24 809 114	7 643 263	30.8	2 176 950	8.8	69
SK	15 785 000	1 427 099	9.0	1 198 387	7.6	14
UK	243 139 437	163 193 270	67.1	66 981 660	27.5	1 758
Total	5 749 331 600	2 512 153 861	43.7	1 127 093 917	19.6	32 937

Source: AIR 2018 reports.

Annex 3 EMFF implementation per measures

EMFF implementation per measures (Infosys)

Measure	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (Infosys, 31/12/2018)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	No of operations
Art. 26	85 165 532	21 003 936	24.7	4 930 052	5.8	152
Art. 27	12 131 972	5 273 865	43.5	2 917 929	24.1	41
Art. 28	56 385 597	25 012 086	44.4	3 513 566	6.2	81
Art. 29(1)(2)	29 778 272	8 461 581	28.4	4 422 443	14.9	286
Art. 30	43 976 165	3 194 229	7.3	1 214 502	2.8	95
Art. 31	23 547 252	3 890 990	16.5	3 430 008	14.6	133
Art. 32	51 771 565	15 722 357	30.4	7 887 147	15.2	1 233
Art. 33	78 464 004	42 294 376	53.9	36 584 320	46.6	10 139
Art. 34	170 917 732	103 276 179	60.4	73 467 384	43.0	1 596
Art. 36	7 794 082	4 037 290	51.8	1 561 144	20.0	9
Art. 37	53 076 529	17 620 163	33.2	8 313 841	15.7	172
Art. 38	75 758 805	13 061 095	17.2	8 771 404	11.6	810
Art. 39	87 946 381	15 383 607	17.5	2 430 568	2.8	82
Art. 40(1)(a)	21 853 665	5 818 184	26.6	4 898 589	22.4	163
Art. 40(1)(b) to (g) and (i)	211 546 396	89 983 322	42.5	27 912 049	13.2	1 495
Art. 40(1)(h)	11 183 002	3 177 993	28.4	1 948 314	17.4	1 117
Art. 41(1)(a) to (c)	36 329 795	3 888 268	10.7	2 794 104	7.7	262
Art. 41(2)	26 621 421	1 118 068	4.2	741 218	2.8	266
Art. 42	78 785 221	24 927 221	31.6	10 067 255	12.8	923
Art. 43(1) and (3)	307 540 403	170 256 130	55.4	39 633 269	12.9	495
Art. 43(2)	49 028 166	15 107 221	30.8	6 899 807	14.1	36
Art. 47	144 311 000	65 748 955	45.6	7 492 053	5.2	270
Art. 48(1)(a) to (d), (f) to (h)	543 054 405	241 485 381	44.5	81 802 905	15.1	2 771
Art. 48(1)(e), (i) and (j)	118 303 575	16 855 144	14.2	5 784 068	4.9	106
Art. 48(1)(k)	53 222 508	1 130 767	2.1	408 433	0.8	36
Art. 49	32 099 348	5 578 725	17.4	1 118 285	3.5	43
Art. 50	25 193 374	3 344 416	13.3	1 014 879	4.0	48
Art. 51	54 960 898	3 996 224	7.3	1 481 205	2.7	27
Art. 52	37 291 348	4 493 144	12.0	1 168 735	3.1	39
Art. 54	121 450 285	74 948 684	61.7	67 663 384	55.7	1 461
Art. 56	20 776 051	8 410 086	40.5	3 856 063	18.6	109
Art. 57	27 425 000	1 110 567	4.0	1 496 907	5.5	16
Art. 62(1)(a)	14 152 413	5 158 182	36.4	3 867 794	27.3	246
Art. 63	480 513 200	170 848 533	35.6	42 370 375	8.8	3 548
Art. 64	24 288 241	2 478 516	10.2	1 243 831	5.1	155

Art. 66	120 513 051	20 189 483	16.8	13 162 804	10.9	214
Art. 67	44 976 000	7 467 571	16.6	7 064 802	15.7	37
Art. 68	193 345 304	56 814 128	29.4	34 091 535	17.6	844
Art. 69	460 466 610	225 408 246	49.0	95 110 495	20.7	1 233
Art. 70	192 500 000	78 053 840	40.5	64 490 763	33.5	1 815
Art. 76	580 000 000	293 499 977	50.6	112 880 054	19.5	536
Art. 77	520 000 000	362 357 020	69.7	226 072 483	43.5	128
Art. 78	291 594 585	123 449 784	42.3	49 233 409	16.9	909
Art. 80(1)(a)	21 679 180	11 072 992	51.1	1 710 564	7.9	20
Art. 80(1)(b)	18 076 165	5 665 029	31.3	1 911 694	10.6	39
Art. 80(1)(c)	31 300 255	22 554 527	72.1	7 585 369	24.2	67

Source: Infosys 2018 reports.

EMFF implementation per measures (AIR)

Measure	Total EMFF allocation (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Total EMFF committed by Managing Authority (EUR) (AIR, 31/12/2018)	Commitment rate (%)	Total eligible EMFF expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the Managing Authority (EUR)	Absorption rate (%)	No of operations
Art.26	87 246 915	20 807 763	23.8	4 943 291	5.7	146
Art.27	13 339 828	5 047 838	37.8	2 633 401	19.7	38
Art.28	56 730 604	24 685 791	43.5	3 511 697	6.2	78
Art.29(1)(2)	28 770 494	9 302 999	32.3	4 713 356	16.4	365
Art.29(3)	9 697 160	-	-	-	-	-
Art.30	44 585 488	3 227 801	7.2	1 218 786	2.7	95
Art.31	22 678 598	3 896 061	17.2	3 486 485	15.4	133
Art.32	51 636 371	15 872 061	30.7	8 317 952	16.1	1 289
Art.33	88 764 004	42 888 141	48.3	37 917 868	42.7	8 789
Art.34	147 009 336	103 029 105	70.1	73 437 461	50.0	1 512
Art.35 compensations	8 512 500	-	-	-	-	-
Art.36	10 112 957	4 113 124	40.7	1 574 550	15.6	9
Art.37	52 326 529	17 975 390	34.4	8 500 693	16.2	165
Art.38	67 178 132	12 312 137	18.3	7 803 634	11.6	810
Art.39	87 102 328	15 250 515	17.5	2 525 393	2.9	78
Art.40(1)(a)	20 767 755	6 073 028	29.2	5 014 871	24.1	166
Art.40(1)(b) to (g) and (i)	225 822 640	98 356 387	43.6	30 217 341	13.4	1 475
Art.40(1)(h)	11 992 369	3 206 887	26.7	2 029 852	16.9	1 071
Art.41(1)(a) to (c)	38 773 423	3 633 185	9.4	2 603 426	6.7	339
Art.41(2) and Art.44(1)(d)	24 400 771	1 016 835	4.2	715 595	2.9	242
Art.42	86 563 879	24 760 641	28.6	11 183 310	12.9	938
Art.43(1) and (3)	347 040 526	185 124 518	53.3	39 584 383	11.4	525
Art.43(2)	48 840 029	16 089 088	32.9	7 509 065	15.4	38
Art.47	160 380 972	70 305 302	43.8	6 964 215	4.3	282

Art.48(1)(a) to (d) and (f) to (h)	520 236 659	244 238 834	46.9	85 278 644	16.4	2 823
Art.48(1)(e) and (i) and (j)	111 569 099	19 971 494	17.9	5 090 482	4.6	115
Art.48(1)(k)	50 992 937	1 091 366	2.1	452 259	0.9	42
Art.49	24 850 377	5 502 454	22.1	1 100 335	4.4	40
Art.50	22 015 076	3 483 849	15.8	1 034 064	4.7	49
Art.51	53 488 476	3 958 514	7.4	1 488 725	2.8	27
Art.52	29 824 208	4 664 009	15.6	1 121 793	3.8	42
Art.53	10 809 190	-	-	-	-	-
Art.54	99 849 828	74 935 873	75.0	68 533 338	68.6	1 278
Art.55	11 339 591	-	-	-	-	-
Art.56	19 099 449	8 499 701	44.5	3 860 830	20.2	109
Art.57	25 233 869	1 097 166	4.3	804 150	3.2	16
Art.62(1)(a)	9 283 139	5 207 839	56.1	3 980 146	42.9	250
Art.63 FLAG	510 186 162	204 523 629	40.1	48 491 144	9.5	3 460
Art.64	27 819 661	2 438 520	8.8	1 320 332	4.7	159
Art.66	113 085 125	22 130 114	19.6	15 452 273	13.7	224
Art.67	44 235 456	9 166 133	20.7	8 763 364	19.8	31
Art.68	180 733 603	57 670 921	31.9	33 666 968	18.6	926
Art.69	481 599 095	228 829 596	47.5	94 974 633	19.7	1 261
Art.70	192 500 000	78 048 763	40.5	64 521 842	33.5	1 815
Art.76	567 918 418	310 638 721	54.7	120 435 318	21.2	493
Art.77	532 081 582	362 670 433	68.2	230 590 496	43.3	127
Art.78	299 251 389	136 555 993	45.6	58 168 372	19.4	942
Art.80(1)(a)	21 218 007	11 075 686	52.2	1 591 220	7.5	20
Art.80(1)(b)	17 087 260	5 788 582	33.9	1 991 585	11.7	39
Art.80(1)(c)	32 750 333	22 958 139	70.1	7 963 136	24.3	68

Source: AIR 2018 reports.

Annex 4 EMFF common and specific result indicators

EMFF common result indicators (AIR)

Common RI	Measurement unit	RI target value	RI cumulative value
UP1			
Change in fuel efficiency of fish capture	litres fuel/tonnes landed catch	117,904	- 3,402
Change in net profits	thousand Euros	80,488	66,737
Change in the % of unbalanced fleets	%	- 36	78
Change in the % of work-related injuries and accidents in relation to total fishers	%	- 121	- 115
Change in the coverage of Natura 2000 areas designated under the Birds and Habitats Directives	km2	67,320	1,456
Change in the coverage of other spatial protection measures under Art. 13.4 of the Directive 2008/56/EC	km2	275,390	18,356
Change in the number of work-related injuries and accidents	number	- 696	- 351
Change in the value of production	thousand Euros	291,277	256,149
Change in the volume of production	tonnes	209,062	41,243
Change in unwanted catches (%)	%	- 329	- 70
Change in unwanted catches (tonnes)	tonnes	- 26,168	- 3,056
Employment created (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	FTE	4,668	446
Employment maintained (FTE) in the fisheries sector or complementary activities	FTE	27,183	6,033
UP2			
Aquaculture farms providing environmental services	number	1,319	87
Change in net profit	thousand Euros	208,054	4,010,219
Change in the volume of aquaculture production certified under voluntary sustainability schemes	tonnes	11,825	895
Change in the volume of production organic aquaculture	tonnes	21,642	2,301
Change in the volume of production recirculation system	tonnes	19,509	3,228
Change in the value of aquaculture production	thousand Euros	2,039,541	28,583,979
Change in the volume of aquaculture production	tonnes	737,747	142,660
Employment created	FTE	3,505	347
Employment maintained	FTE	23,480	1,319
UP3			
Increase in the percentage of fulfilment of data calls	%	810	459
Landings that have been the subject to physical control	%	346	37

Number of serious infringements detected	number	11,467	6,913
UP4			
Businesses created	number	758	259
Employment created (FTE)	FTE	2,924	1,154
Employment maintained (FTE)	FTE	8,326	9,116
UP5			
Change in the value of first sales in non-POs	thousand Euros	443,013	1,021,600
Change in the value of first sales in POs	thousand Euros	480,480	3,070,834
Change in the volume of first sales in non-POs	tonnes	249,023	5,462,802
Change in the volume of first sales in POs	tonnes	495,697	36,214,719
UP6			
Change in the coverage of Natura 2000 areas designated under the Birds and Habitats Directives	km2	39,220	-
Change in the coverage of other spatial protection measures under Art. 13.4 of the Directive 2008/56/EC	km2	146,625	1,340
Increase in the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain	%	607	200

Source: AIR 2018 reports.

EMFF specific result indicators

MS/UP/Specific RI	Specific RI (working translation)	Measurement unit	RI target value	RI cumulative value
AT				
UP2				
Anlagen - Becken und Fließkanäle	Facilities - basins and flow channels	m3	430,000	11,153
Anlagen - Gehege und Kreislaufanlagen	Facilities - Enclosures and Recirculation	m2	7,000	3,692
Anlagen - Teiche	Facilities - ponds	hectares	1,900	11
Beschäftigung in Aquakultur	Employment in aquaculture	FTE	240	233
Projekte	Projects	number	10	2
UP3				
Anzahl der wissenschaftlichen Publikationen zum Thema Fischerei/Aquakultur	Number of scientific publications on fisheries / aquaculture	number	144	7
Festgestellte schwerwiegende Verstöße im Aquakulturbereich auf Basis der Analytik hinsichtlich	Substantial serious aquaculture violations based on analytics regarding	number	5	0

Rückverfolgbarkeit	traceability			
UP5				
Beschäftigte in Verarbeitung und Vermarktung	Employees in processing and marketing	FTE	290	29
Pro Kopf Verbrauch	Per capita consumption	kg/per capita	8	0.2
BE				
UP1				
Verandering van het aantal obstakels voor vismigratie in het rivierbekken van Maas en Rijn	Change in the number of obstacles to fish migration in the river basins of Meuse and Rhine	number	-8	-19
CZ				
UP2				
Množství vysazeného úhoře	Quantity of restocked eel	kg	2,000	2,077
Udržení objemu akvakulturní produkce	Maintaining the volume of aquaculture production	tonnes	1,600	17,025
UP3				
Počet provedených kontrol v rámci softwaru pro sledovatelnost produktů akvakultury	Number of controls performed within the aquaculture traceability software	number	800	-
UP5				
Produkce zpracovaných ryb	Production of processed fish	tonnes	650	133
DE				
UP5				
Erhaltene Arbeitsplätze	Preserved jobs	FTE	366	-
Geschaffene Arbeitsplätze	Created jobs	FTE	126	-
DK				
UP1				
Mere viden om fiskeriets påvirkning af og samspil med det marine økosystem	More knowledge about fisheries' impact and interaction with the marine ecosystem	number	5	-
Omfang af opnået god økologisk tilstand	Extent of good ecological condition achieved	km	1,700	905
Viden om og til fremme af reduktion af uønskede fangster og landingsforpligtelse	Knowledge of and promotion of the reduction of unwanted catches and landing obligation	number	8	-
UP2				
Ændring i mængden af økologisk akvakulturproduktion	Change in the volume of organic aquaculture production	tonnes	3,000	1,700

Ændring i mængden af produktion fra recirkulerede anlæg UP5	Change in the volume of production from recirculation aquaculture	tonnes	15,000	1,456
Ændring i mængden af akvakulturproduktion, der er certificeret (ASC)	Change in volume of Certified Aquaculture Production (ASC)	tonnes	15,000	-
Bevaret beskæftigelse EE UP1	Retained employment	FTE	30	75
Innovaatilised tooted, protsessid	Innovative products, processes	number	6	-
Muutus kalapüügi kütusesäästlikkuses	Change in the fuel efficiency of fishing	liters/tonne	-3	-10
Partnerlusvõrgustiku tegevustes osalevad ettevõtjad	Entrepreneurs participating in the activities of the Partnership Network	number	60	310
Selektiivsed (sh hülgekindlad) püügi vahendid	Selective gear (including seals)	number	65	193
Taastatud kudealad (sh kunstkoelmud)	Restoration of spawning grounds (including artificial spawning grounds)	number	10	3
UP2 Innovaatilised tooted, protsessid	Innovative products, processes	number	4	-
Partnerlusvõrgustiku tegevustes osalevad ettevõtjad	Entrepreneurs participating in the activities of the Partnership Network	number	20	43
UP5				
Lisandväärtus töötaja kohta	Value added per employee	%	10	-
ES UP4				
Mujeres que han participado en actividades de formación	Women who have participated in training activities	number	2,000	345
Proyectos de diversificación de las actividades económicas en la zona	Diversification projects of economic activities in the area	number	200	74
Proyectos promovidos por mujeres/jóvenes	Projects promoted by women / youth	number	50	34
UP5				
Peso del empleo en acuicultura marina en Canarias frente al nacional	Weight of employment in marine aquaculture in the Canary Islands compared to the national	%	11	-

Producción actual de dorada y lubina en Canarias respecto a la producción nacional UP6	Current production of sea bream and sea bass in the Canary Islands compared to national production	%	21	-
Número de Km ² cartografiados de superficie marina UP6	Number of km ² mapped of sea surface	km2	125,000	52,146
HR				
UP6				
Uspostavljen sustav praćenja unosa energije u morski okoliš	A system for monitoring energy input into the marine environment has been put in place	number	1	0
HU				
UP1				
Area of the sites restored under the MAHOP		hectares	1,000	170
Number of sites restored under the MAHOP		number	40	10
UP2				
Aquaculture farms providing environmental services		hectares	17,524	11,980
Production value of intensive aquaculture systems		thousand Euros	2,152	206
Production volume of intensive aquaculture system UP3		thousand Euros	795	115
Number of data providers on aquaculture production		number	415	381
Aquaculture related data requests per year		number	70	185
Controls of fish trading points per year		number	80	1,032
UP5				
Annual value of turnover of EU-marketed production		thousand Euros	26,600	-
Volume of processed fish of domestic origin		tonnes	1,600	750
Increasing of fish consumption		kg/capita	1	1
Number of PO		number	2	1
LT				
UP1				
Investicinė žvejybos Baltijos jūroje grąža (ROI)	Investment return on fishing in the Baltic Sea (ROI)	%	11	-

Kuro sunaudojimo (litrai/ iškrautam kg) efektyvumo padidējimas	Increase in fuel efficiency (liters / kg)	liters/kg	5	-
Nerštavieču ir migruojoņu rūšiņu migrācijas ceļu atkūrimas	Restoration of spawning grounds and migratory species migration routes	number	7	-
UP2				
Akvakultūras ūdņu, taikanču aplinkosaugšanas pasākumu, skaitļus	Number of aquaculture farms applying environmental measures	number	19	-
Change in net profits		thousand Euros	100	-
Change in value of aquaculture production		thousand Euros	90	38
Change in volume of aquaculture production		tonnes	50	9
Employment created		FTE	100	3
LV				
UP1				
Izstrādātas inovācijas	Developed innovations	number	10	-
Ostu skaits, kurās attīstīta infrastruktūra	Number of ports with developed infrastructure	number	7	7
Zušu krājumu pārvaldības pasākumu īstenošana atbilstoši paredzētajam Zivju resursu mākslīgās atjaunošanas plānā 2017.–2020. gadam	Implementation of eel management measures as foreseen in the Artificial Fishery Recovery Plan 2017- 2020 year	number (in millions)	2	2
UP2				
Izstrādātas inovācijas	Developed innovations	number	7	-
Izveidoti konsultāciju pakalpojumi	Established consulting services	number	7	1
UP5				
Zvejas un akvakultūras produktu apstrādes uzņēmumi, kas veikuši investīcijas	Investments made by fishery and aquaculture processing enterprises	number	40	18
UP6				
Kvalitatīvie raksturlielumi laba jūras vides stāvokļa noteikšanai, kuros uzlabotas zināšanas par jūras vides stāvokli	Qualitative characteristics for good environmental status, with improved knowledge of the marine environment	number	11	-
MT				
UP2				
Employment maintained		FTE	153	-
UP5				
Increase in the estimated per capita fish consumption		kg/capita	1	-

UP6				
Comprehensive and integrated database on the marine environment		number	1	-
PL				
UP1				
Ilość użytego materiału zarybieniowego	Amount of stocking material used	number (in millions)	7	-
Number of protected areas NATURA 2000 covered by operations		number	17	-
Number of vessels having purchased the gear referred to in art. 38.1.a-c		number	200	-
Number of vessels having purchased the gear referred to in art. 38.1.d		number	20	-
Odsetek wyłowionych sieci-widm	Percentage of ghost nets caught	%	20	0
Zmiana odsetka podmiotów, która skorzysta z projektów wymiany doświadczeń	Change in the percentage of entities that will benefit from experience exchange projects	%	14	-
Zmiana odsetka portów i przystani, w których zapewniono możliwość odbioru niechcianych połowów	Change in the percentage of ports and harbors where unwanted catches are provided	%	10	10
Zmiana w % niezrównoważonych flot	Change in % of unbalanced fleets	%	-31	-
Zmiana zasięgu obszarów o ulepszonym zarządzaniu	Changing the scope of areas with improved management	km2	7,361	-
UP2				
Change in net profits		thousand Euros	1,606	-
Change in the value of production		thousand Euros	16,500	-
Number of trained people		number	2,400	-
Reduction of energy consumption in aquaculture facilities incl. moving towards renewable energy		%	5	-
Zmiana odsetka podmiotów wdrażających innowacje	Change in the percentage of entities implementing innovations	%	100	-
UP5				
Zmiana w zysku netto	Change in net profit	thousand Euros	1,856	-

UP6	Zmiana zasięgu obszarów o ulepszonym zarządzaniu	Changing the scope of areas with improved management	km2	3,060	-
PT					
UP1	Evolução nop respeitante à eficiencia de utilização de combustível na captura de peixe	Change in the fuel efficiency of fish capture	litres of fuel/euros of captures	-25	-5,502
SE					
UP2	Förändrad produktionsvolym inom recirkulerande vattenbrukssystem genom startstöd	Changed production volume within recirculating aquaculture systems through start-up support	tonnes	50	-
SI					
UP1	Ohranjeno število plovil privezanih v ribiških pristaniščih	Number of vessels moored in fishing ports	number	84	-
UP1	Povečano število plovil privezanih v ribiških pristaniščih	Increased number of vessels moored in fishing ports	number	15	-
UP1	Raven zavržkov	Discard level	%	15	-
UP2					
UP2	Sprememba obsega ekološke proizvodnje akvakulture	Changing the volume of organic aquaculture production	tonnes	10	-
UP6					
UP6	Sprememba v pokritosti z izboljšanim statusom upravljanja/ohranjanja	Change in coverage with improved management / conservation status	km2	1	1
SK					
UP2					
UP2	Počet rybochovných zariadení využívaných na hospodársky chov rýb	Number of fish farms used for fish farming	number	10	-
UP2	Počet udržaných pracovných miest na plný úväzok	Number of full - time jobs maintained	FTE	50	-
UP2	Zmena v počte rybníkov využívaných na hospodársky chov rýb	Change in the number of fish ponds used for fish farming	number	8	-
UP2	Zmena v počte rybochovných zariadení využívaných na hospodársky chov rýb	Change in the number of fish farms used for fish farming	number	50	-
UP2	Hodnota produkcie v spracovaní produktov rybolovu a akvakultúry	Value of production in the processing of fishery and aquaculture products	thousand Euros	200	-

Objem produkcie v spracovaní produktov rybolovu a akvakultúry	Production volume in the processing of fishery and aquaculture products	tonnes	50	-
Zmena v spotrebe rýb a rybích produktov na obyvateľa	Change in per capita consumption of fish and fish products	kg/capita	1	-

Source: AIR 2018 reports.