



FAMENET

EMFAF Implementation Report 2024

FINAL
June 2025

FAMENET

EMFAF Implementation Report 2024

Copyright notice:

© European Union, 2025

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION - Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Disclaimer:

The information and views set out in this report are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Commission. The Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this report. Neither the Commission nor any person acting on the Commission's behalf may be held responsible for the use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Recommended citation:

EUROPEAN COMMISSION - Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Unit D.3 (2025): FAMENET EMFAF implementation report 2024, Brussels

Authors:

Raimonds VESERS, Margot Van SOETENDAEL, Angelos SANOPOULOS

Contact:

FAMENET

Boulevard de la Woluwe 2

1150 Brussels

Info@famenet.eu

Table of contents

Table of contents.....	2
List of abbreviations	4
0 Executive summary	5
1 Introduction.....	9
1.1 Background	9
1.2 Purpose and target groups.....	10
1.3 Structure of the report.....	11
2 EMFAF implementation progress.....	12
2.1 EMFAF implementation per Priority	12
2.2 EMFAF implementation per Specific Objective.....	13
2.3 EMFAF implementation per Type of Intervention	16
2.4 EMFAF implementation per MS.....	18
2.5 Type of beneficiary.....	19
2.6 Gender of beneficiary/natural person	20
2.7 Marine/inland areas.....	21
2.8 State of progress.....	21
2.9 EMFAF contribution to specific topics.....	22
2.9.1 Operations involving vessels.....	23
2.9.2 Operations relevant to SSCF.....	24
2.9.3 Landing obligation.....	25
2.9.4 EMFAF contribution to climate change.....	25
2.9.5 EMFAF contribution to the environment.....	27
2.9.6 EMFAF contribution to data collection	28
2.9.7 EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement.....	31
2.9.8 EMFAF contribution to biodiversity.....	33
2.9.9 EMFAF contribution to horizontal principles.....	35
2.9.10 EMFAF contribution to the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy	36
2.10 EMFAF implementation per type of operation.....	38
2.11 EMFAF common result indicators	40
3 Annexes.....	43
3.1 Annex I: List of specific objectives for shared management (Annex II of the EMFAF Regulation) and for (in)direct management (Articles 48-54 of the EMFAF Regulation).....	43
3.2 Annex II: Types of Intervention (Regulation (EU) 2021/1139, Regulation (EU) 2022/79).....	45
3.3 Annex III: EMFAF Infosys fields.....	46

3.4	Annex IV: EMFAF support and expenditure and operations per MS – shared and (in)direct management.....	47
3.5	Annex V: EMFAF support and expenditure per type of beneficiary.....	48
3.6	Annex VI: EMFAF contribution to climate by types of intervention – shared management....	49
3.7	Annex VII: Types of operations relevant to climate change – (in)direct and shared management	50
3.8	Annex VIII: EMFAF contribution to environment by types of intervention – shared management.....	52
3.9	Annex IX: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity by types of intervention – shared management	53
3.10	Annex X: EMFAF implementation per type of operation.....	54
3.11	Annex XI: EMFAF common result indicators (Table 10 of Annex II of CIR (EU) 2022/79).....	56
3.12	Annex XII: EMFAF support and expenditure and operations per Type of Intervention – shared and (in)direct management.....	57

List of abbreviations

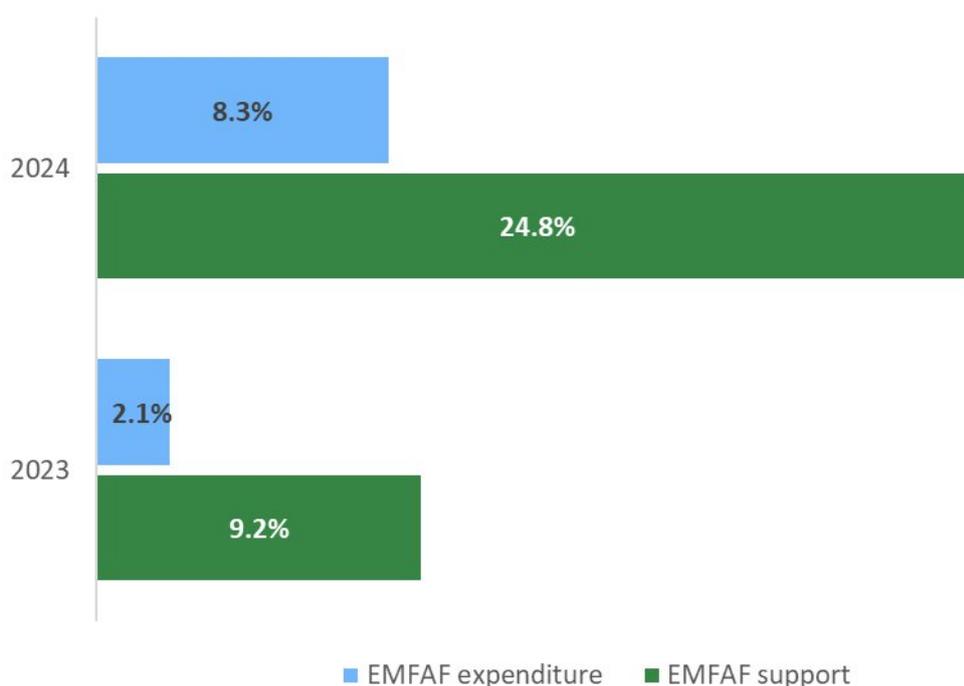
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CIR	Common Implementing Regulation
CISE	Common Information Sharing Environment
CLLD	Community-led Local Development
MEF	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
COM	European Commission
CPR	Common Provision Regulation
CR	Common Result Indicator
EMFF	European Maritime and Fisheries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

0 Executive summary

Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 of 7 July 2021 established the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture fund, and the EMFAF programmes were adopted in 2022 and 2023. This report is based on the relevant operation-level implementation data provided by MSs (under shared management) and DG MARE (for direct and indirect management – henceforth “(in)direct management” for ease of reference) in line with Article 46 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 (EMFAF Regulation). It covers the **implementation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024**.

During 2024 EMFAF support (committed funding) increased from 9.2% to 24.8%¹ of the total EMFAF allocation, while EMFAF expenditure (total eligible EMFAF expenditure declared by the beneficiary, verified by the MA and on which basis the beneficiary will be paid) rose from 2.1% to 8.3% (Figure 1).

Figure 1: EMFAF implementation as a percentage of total allocation – (in)direct and shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024

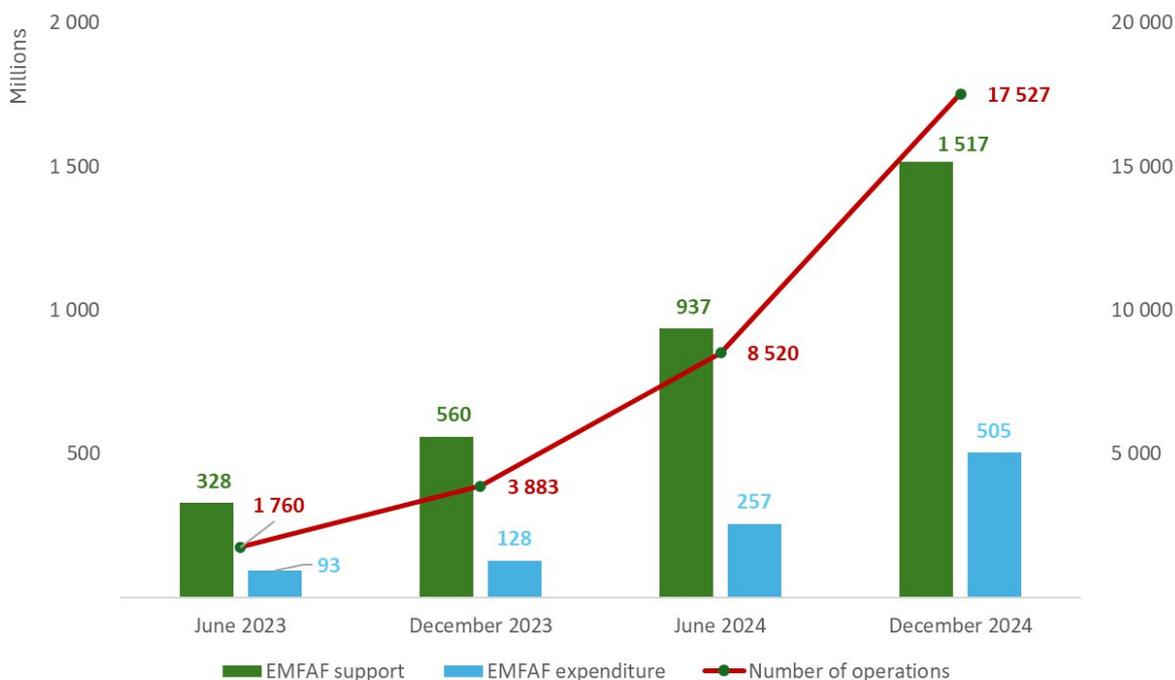
Regarding the shared management, the data presented in this report pertains to the implementation of EMFAF in 22 MSs. Four MSs (Hungary, Ireland, Romania, Slovakia) had not yet reported any operations by the end of 2024.

The total commitments rose from EUR 560 million as of 31 December 2023 to EUR 1 516 million. EMFAF expenditure reached EUR 505 million. In 2024, the number of operations increased fivefold

¹ This report includes data from operations at all stages of progress, including selected operations, interrupted or abandoned operations following partial implementation, operations currently under implementation, fully implemented operations, and completed operations.

from 3 883 to 17 527 (see Figure 2 below). The number of unique beneficiaries for (in)direct and shared management reached 11 037 as of the end of 2024.

Figure 2: EMFAF implementation – (in)direct and shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024

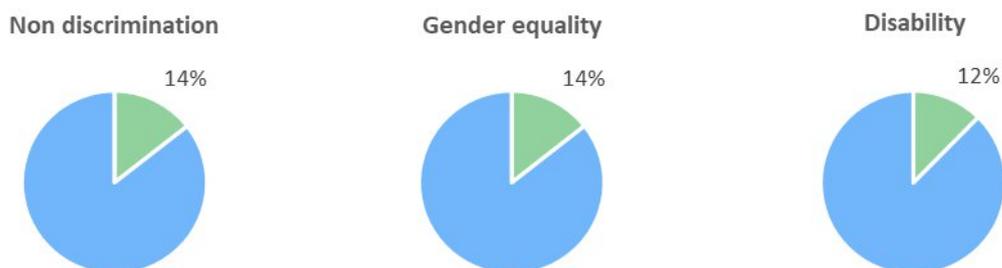
At the level of EMFAF priorities the highest commitment rates can be observed for EMFAF priority 4 (Strengthening international ocean governance and enabling seas and oceans to be safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed) and EMFAF priority 3 (Enabling a sustainable blue economy in coastal, island and inland areas, and fostering the development of fishing and aquaculture communities), with commitments accounting for 74.0% and 40.1% respectively of the total available allocations for these priorities (shared and (in)direct management combined).

For shared management at the level of specific objectives (SOs) the highest commitment rates can be observed for SO 5.1 Technical assistance² and for SO 1.4 Control and data collection, with 35.9% and 33.9% respectively of the total available allocations to these SOs.

Implementation under (in)direct management accounted for EUR 255 million (32% of the total available allocation) already committed in 611 operations. As of 31 December 2024, operations under shared management have more than doubled compared to 31 December 2023, reaching a total of 17 426 operations with commitments amounting to EUR 1 261.3 million.

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

Figure 4: EMFAF support related to horizontal objectives⁴ as a percentage of total EMFAF support – (in)direct and shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Contributions to other horizontal objectives⁵ were as follows: of the total of EUR 1 517 million of EMFAF support, EUR 219 million (1 721 operations) were reported as relevant to non-discrimination; EUR 218 million (1 834 operations) as relevant to gender equality; and EUR 188 million (1 644 operations) as relevant to the rights of people with disabilities (Figure 4, above).

⁴ Horizontal objectives' related data fields 32-34 of the Table 1 of Annex I of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/79 of 19 January 2022 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the recording, transmission and presentation of operation-level implementation data.

⁵ One operation can contribute to several horizontal objectives.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

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

- Regulation (EU) 2021/1060⁶ (Common Provisions Regulation, CPR) Article 42 specifying that MAs shall electronically transmit to the Commission cumulative data for their EMFAF programmes by 31 January, 30 April, 31 July, 30 September and 30 November of each year. The first transmission shall be due by 31 January 2022 or after the adoption of the programme, and the last one by 31 January 2030. Cumulative data shall be submitted via SFC2021⁷ in line with templates provided in Annex VII of the CPR: Table 1 – financial information; Table 4 – financial data by type of intervention; Table 5 – output indicators; Table 9 – common result indicators. Tables 1 and 4 shall be submitted five times a year, while Tables 5 and 9 are submitted in January and July.
- Article 46 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 (the EMFAF Regulation) specifies that MAs shall by 31 January and 31 July each year provide the COM with the relevant operation-level implementation data. The EMFAF Regulation Article 46 report is often colloquially referred to as the “Infosys report”. The Commission implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/79⁸ lays down rules for the recording, transmission and presentation of operational-level implementation data. The data structure for Infosys reports is provided in Annex III of this report.

Figure 5 demonstrates the EMFAF reporting timeline. Twice a year, in January and July, both Infosys and CPR Article 42 aggregated reports shall be provided. Additionally, in April, September and November only CPR Article 42 aggregated financial data have to be reported.

Following the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 establishing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF), the European Commission and MSs started bilateral negotiations which led to the adoption of EMFAF programmes in 2022 and early 2023. MSs then had to establish the relevant national legislation and put in place the necessary procedures before the first calls for proposals could be launched. As a result, only a few MSs had reported operations as of the end of 2022. EMFAF implementation picked up in the second half of 2023 and as of 31 December 20 MSs reported operations supported by the EMFAF (compared to 12 MSs as of 30 June 2023). By the end of 2024, two additional MSs had submitted Infosys reports. Consequently, the number of MSs

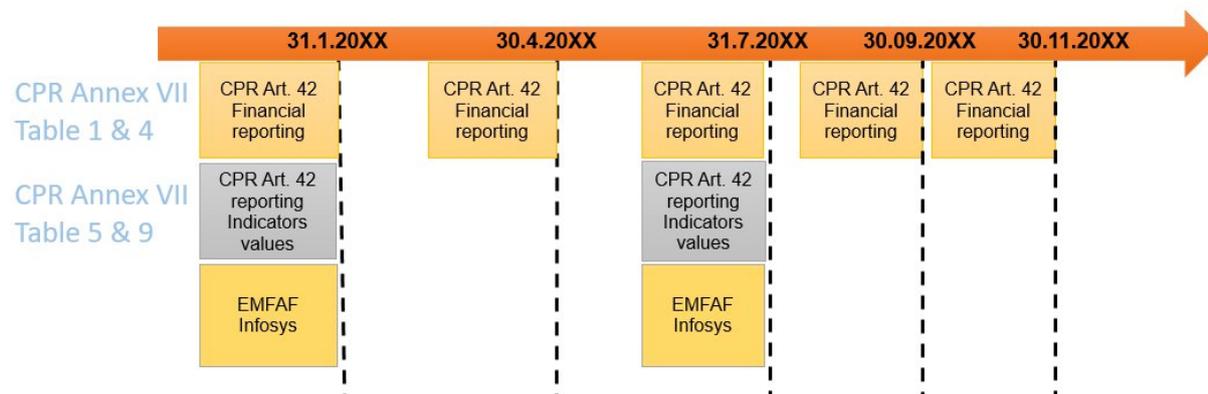
⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159).

⁷ SFC2021 is the electronic data exchange system for all official exchanges of information between the MSs and the Commission concerning CPR Funds management as set out in Article 69(9) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021.

⁸ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/79 of 19 January 2022 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the recording, transmission and presentation of operation-level implementation data C/2022/166 OJ L 13, 20.1.2022, p. 24–36.

reporting on the implementation of the EMFAF rose to 22, while four MSs still had not provided any data.

Figure 5: EMFAF reporting timeline.



Source: FAMENET EMFAF MEF working paper⁹ 2025

Under EMFAF, implementation data from direct and indirect management (henceforth “(in)direct management” for ease of reference)¹⁰ are also included in the Infosys reporting stream, since for the 2021-2027 period this part of EMFAF implementation now follows the same reporting rules as for shared management.

To demonstrate the implementation progress achieved, this report compares the results¹¹ to planned allocations and target values derived from the EMFAF programmes. EMFAF financial implementation progress is demonstrated via the following figures:

- EMFAF support (EUR) – the amount of the EMFAF cost of the operation approved in the latest version of the document setting out the conditions for support. This is the EMFAF financial commitments, also referred to as the amount ‘committed’.
- EMFAF expenditure (EUR) – total eligible EMFAF expenditure declared by the beneficiaries, verified by the MA and on which basis the beneficiaries will be paid. This is also referred to as the EMFAF amount ‘spent’.

1.2 Purpose and target groups

This is the third EMFAF implementation report covering the implementation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024 and the aim of it is to show EMFAF implementation progress, highlight the most important achievements of the EMFAF implementation reported in the Infosys, and to provide an up-to-date information for decision-making and communication by DG MARE and MSs.

⁹ https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/publications/working-paper-emfaf-monitoring-and-evaluation-framework-2021-2027_en

¹⁰ The scope of support provided under direct and indirect management is stipulated in EMFAF Articles 48-54.

¹¹An operation can have one of the following states of progress (Infosys field 16): 00 – operation selected; 01 – operation interrupted/abandoned; 02 – operation under implementation; 03 – operation fully implemented; and 04 – operation completed. Data presented in this report include all operations (including those with code 01) regardless of their state of progress.

1.3 Structure of the report

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

2 EMFAF implementation progress

2.1 EMFAF implementation per Priority

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

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

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

Priority 5 in Table 1 below refers to technical assistance under shared management for those MSs¹² that implement technical assistance based on real costs (as opposed to those that implement it as a flat rate).

Up to 31 December 2024, EUR 1 516 million of EMFAF support has been committed for 17 527 operations implemented under shared (16 916 operations) and (in)direct management (611 operations). Most operations are implemented under EMFAF priorities 1 and 2.

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

Priority	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support [EUR]	EMFAF support [%]	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	EMFAF expenditure [%]	Number of operations
1	2 721 954 671	710 761 343	26.1%	205 799 581	7.6%	12 232
2	1 851 461 193	398 475 944	21.5%	89 047 682	4.8%	3 524
3	528 801 650	82 366 751	15.6%	9 676 870	1.8%	1 013
4	88 652 826	25 605 285	28.9%	2 321 003	2.6%	46
5	122 879 783	44 108 771	35.9%	5 605 679	4.6%	101
Total shared management	5 313 750 123	1 261 318 094	23.7%	312 450 815	5.9%	16 916
<i>(in)direct</i>	797 000 000	255 285 309	32.0%	192 487 306	24.2%	611
Total	6 110 750 123	1 516 603 403	24.8%	504 938 121	8.3%	17 527

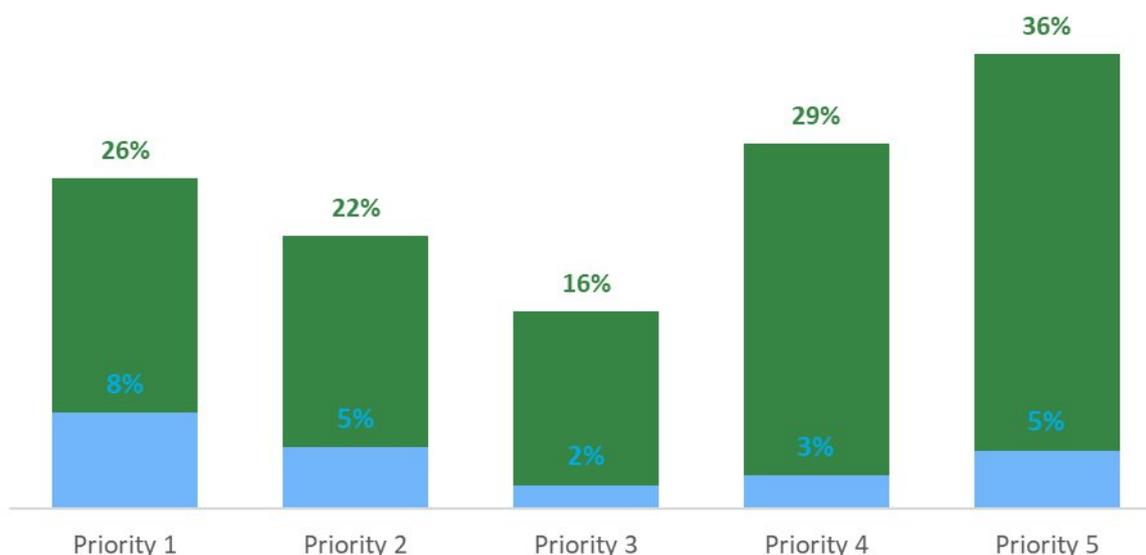
Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024

¹² Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia. To note: Hungary, Romania and Slovakia have not reported any EMFAF operations as of 31 December 2024.

Table 1 demonstrates that in relative terms (EMFAF support as a percentage of the total EMFAF allocation) a substantial part of the respective available funding is committed to operations under EMFAF priorities 5, 4 and 1, and under (in)direct management.

Figure 6 illustrates EMFAF support (committed amount – in green) and EMFAF expenditure (paid amount – in blue) as a percentage of the total EMFAF allocation for shared management, as of the end of 2024. The highest relative EMFAF support can be observed for Priority 5, with 36% support, and for Priority 4, with 29% support. The highest relative EMFAF expenditure was achieved under Priority 1, accounting for 8% of the total EMFAF allocation.

Figure 6: EMFAF support and expenditure per EMFAF priority as a percentage of the total EMFAF allocation – shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024

2.2 EMFAF implementation per Specific Objective

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

Priority 1 has six Specific Objectives:

- **SO 1.1** – strengthening economically, socially and environmentally sustainable **fishing activities** (this SO is further split into **SO 1.1.1** and **SO 1.1.2**¹³);
- **SO 1.2** – increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO₂ emissions through the **replacement or modernisation of engines** of fishing vessels;
- **SO 1.3** – promoting the adjustment of fishing capacity to fishing opportunities in cases of **permanent cessation** of fishing activities and contributing to a fair standard of living in cases of **temporary cessation** of fishing activities;

¹³ SO 1.1.1 – all operations except those supported under Articles 17 and 19 of EMFAF Regulation; SO 1.1.2 – operations supported under Articles 17 and 19).

- **SO 1.4** – fostering efficient fisheries **control and enforcement**, including fighting against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, as well as reliable **data** for knowledge-based decision making;
- **SO 1.5** – promoting a level playing field for fishery and aquaculture products from the **outermost regions**;
- **SO 1.6** – contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic **biodiversity and ecosystems**.

Priority 2 has two Specific Objectives:

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

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

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

There are two options for how MS can implement **technical assistance – Priority (TA)** : as a flat rate (CPR Article 36(5)) or as real cost (CPR Article 36(4)). Only the data for TA based on real costs is represented separately in this report; in the case of TA as a flat rate MS do not report on TA at operation level.

Table 2: EMFAF implementation per Specific Objective – shared management.

EMFAF SO	EMFAF planned in MS programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support [EUR]	EMFAF support %	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	EMFAF expenditure %	Number of operations
1.1.1	666 024 952	130 212 915	19.6%	26 702 470	4.0%	1 587
1.1.2	59 675 602	3 109 062	5.2%	2 408 352	4.0%	65
1.2	32 465 141	572 265	1.8%	223 370	0.7%	82
1.3	300 840 431	102 010 761	33.9%	60 605 576	20.1%	7 777
1.4	1 108 347 381	322 102 035	29.1%	80 794 888	7.3%	221
1.5	187 225 130	55 531 810	29.7%	25 290 101	13.5%	1 577
1.6	367 376 034	97 222 494	26.5%	9 774 825	2.7%	923
2.1	981 335 528	210 660 379	21.5%	25 556 071	2.6%	2 277
2.2	870 125 665	187 815 564	21.6%	63 491 610	7.3%	1 247
3.1	528 801 650	82 366 751	15.6%	9 676 870	1.8%	1 013
4.1	88 652 826	25 605 285	28.9%	2 321 003	2.6%	46
5.1	122 879 783	44 108 771	35.9%	5 605 679	4.6%	101
Total	5 313 750 123	1 261 318 094	23.7%	312 450 815	5.9%	16 916

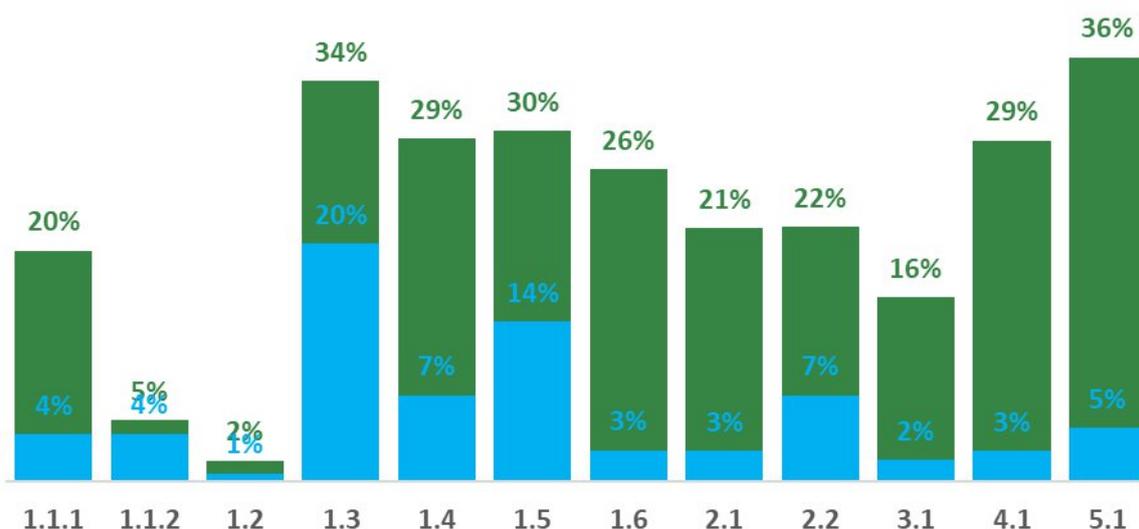
Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Table 2 provides an overview of EMFAF implementation per SO for operations implemented under shared management. The highest commitment rates can be observed for SO 5.1 Technical assistance (TA) and SO 1.3 Permanent or temporary cessation, at 35.9% and 33.9% respectively. At the start of each programming period, commitments progress more rapidly in technical assistance due to the need to launch programmes; however, this is visible only for the MS implementing TA as a real cost.

Compensations for permanent and temporary cessation of fishing activities represent another category of operations that can be implemented relatively easily and quickly.

Figure 7 presents EMFAF support (commitment – in green) and EMFAF expenditure (declared and to be paid amount – in blue) for shared management as a percentage of the total EMFAF allocation by SO.

Figure 7: EMFAF support and expenditure per EMFAF SO as a percentage of the total EMFAF allocation – shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Table 3 provides an overview of EMFAF implementation per different Articles for operations implemented under (in)direct management (as outlined above 32% (EUR 255.3 million) of the total EMFAF funding available for (in)direct management is committed). The scope of operations that can be implemented under (in)direct management is outlined in Articles 48 to 54 of the EMFAF Regulation (See Annex I).

The highest committed amount is for operations under EMFAF Article 51(c) (Enhancement of the transfer and uptake of research, innovation and technology), which is primarily a contribution to the blending instrument managed by the European Investment Fund¹⁴. Nearly half of all operations were implemented under EMFAF Article 48(c) (Development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system). Many of these projects under direct management were small contracts for IT support for the integrated fisheries management system.¹⁵

Table 3: EMFAF implementation per different Articles – (in)direct management.¹⁶

¹⁴ Source: DG MARE unit A1.

¹⁵ Source: DG MARE unit A1.

¹⁶The implementation of operations under (in)direct management is governed by bi-annual work programmes. Financial allocations in these programmes do not necessarily follow the structure of specific objectives. As a

EMFAF Article	EMFAF support [EUR]	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	Number of operations
48a: Scientific advice	26 477 423	20 158 990	55
48b: Regional cooperation on conservation measures	150 000	105 000	1
48c: Fisheries control	25 871 945	21 183 991	301
48d: Advisory councils	337 090		1
48e: Voluntary contributions – fisheries	7 501 472	6 096 406	27
49: Clean and healthy seas and oceans	4 099 688	3 109 695	21
50: Market intelligence	18 074 003	11 229 029	52
51a: Sustainable blue economy	11 689 977	6 690 706	28
51b1: Integrated governance	938 458	645 257	12
51b2: Spatial planning	7 063 429	4 764 226	7
51b3: Maritime cooperation	13 865 471	7 231 281	20
51c: Uptake of research	78 252 636	78 031 311	6
51d: Skills, literacy, economic data	12 311 518	4 623 118	17
51e: Innovative finance	5 492 721	3 084 374	2
52: EMODnet	19 171 653	8 033 506	14
53: Maritime security	9 219 990	9 055 706	5
54a: Voluntary contributions	6 945 000	5 713 040	11
54b: Voluntary cooperation and coordination of international fora/organisations/bodies/institutions	1 198 086	372 211	3
54c: Ocean partnerships	40 455	20 228	2
54d: Relevant international agreements	496 456	381 356	6
54e: Implementation of relevant international agreements. measures and tools to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing	-	-	-
54f: International research and data	2 893 999	1 428 847	6
5.3: Technical assistance	3 193 841	529 028	14
Total	255 285 309	192 487 306	611

Source: FAMENET, based on Infosys reports 31.12.2024

2.3 EMFAF implementation per Type of Intervention

Types of Interventions (TOIs) are predefined thematic categories related to policy issues (for example combating climate change) and are defined at programme level. They are used to allocate funds indicatively along those policy areas at the programming stage. They are also used to monitor the EU contribution to climate and environment objectives and for reporting on funding allocated, based on predefined climate and environment coefficients.

The EMFAF Regulation includes 16 TOIs for shared management¹⁷ (of which three are CLLD-specific and one is TA-specific) and nine types of intervention for (in)direct management¹⁸. The full list of TOIs can be found in Annex II of this report.

In Infosys, TOIs are reported in a dedicated field (field 25). Figure 8 demonstrates that under shared management, the highest relative EMFAF support can be observed for CLLD preparation actions, with 58% of the total indicative allocation already committed. Commitments to operations related to CLLD

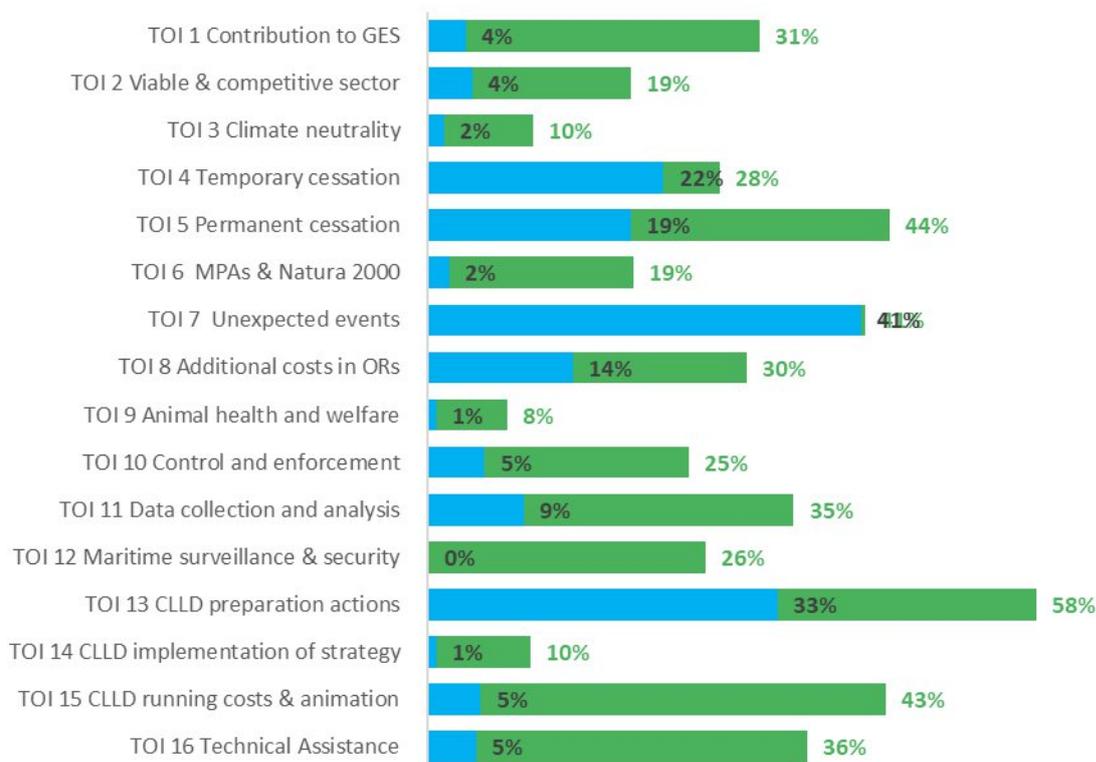
result, it is not possible to provide data related to implementation progress at the level of specific objectives as a percentage of total allocations.

¹⁷ Annex IV of the Regulation (EU) 2021/1139.

¹⁸ Table 9 of Annex II of CIR (EU) 2022/79.

running costs and animation reached 43% of the planned EMFAF allocation. This is followed by two TOIs linked to compensations: permanent cessation, with 44% of commitments, and unexpected events, with 41% of commitments (providing compensation to the fisheries sector for market disruption due to Russia's military aggression against Ukraine in ES and CY).

Figure 8: EMFAF support and expenditure per EMFAF type of intervention as a percentage of the total EMFAF allocation – shared management.

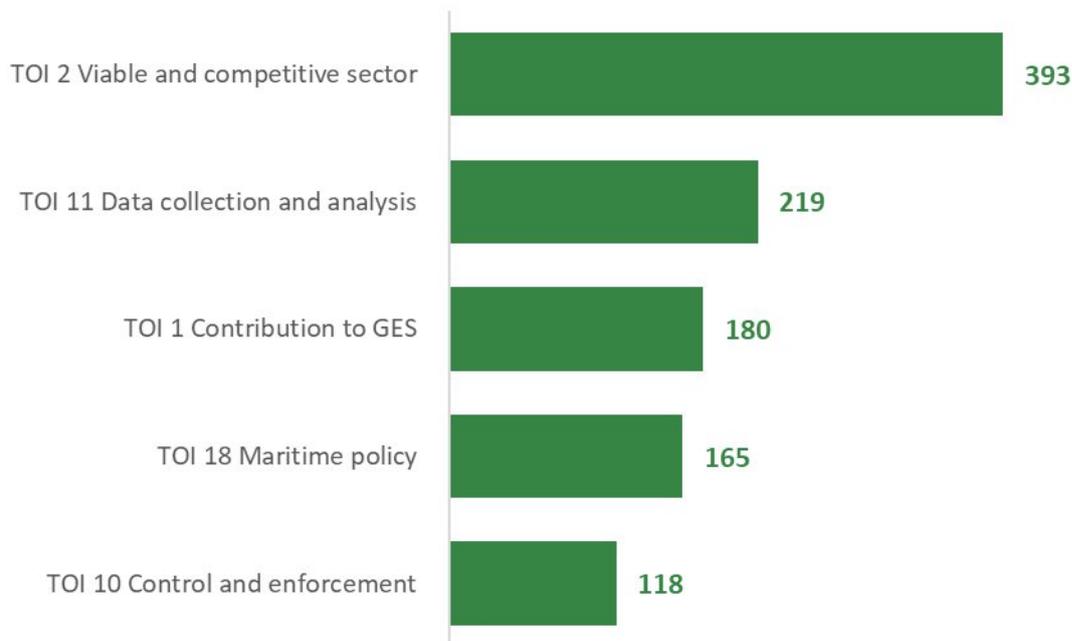


Source: FAMENET, based on Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Figure 9 shows the five TOIs with the highest amount of EMFAF support already committed. In EMFAF programmes the biggest part of the planned amounts is attributed to TOI 2 *Promoting conditions for a viable and competitive sector*, which accounts for slightly more than EUR 2 billion of the total EMFAF allocation. Implementation results in shared management confirm that the highest EMFAF support went towards promoting conditions for a viable and competitive sector. For (in)direct management, the majority of EMFAF support was dedicated to operations related to maritime policy.

By number of operations, more than a half of all operations related to compensations: TOI 4 Temporary cessation of fishing activities and TOI 8 Compensation for additional costs in outermost regions.

Figure 9: Top 5 EMFAF TOI by EMFAF support (EUR million) – (in)direct and shared management.



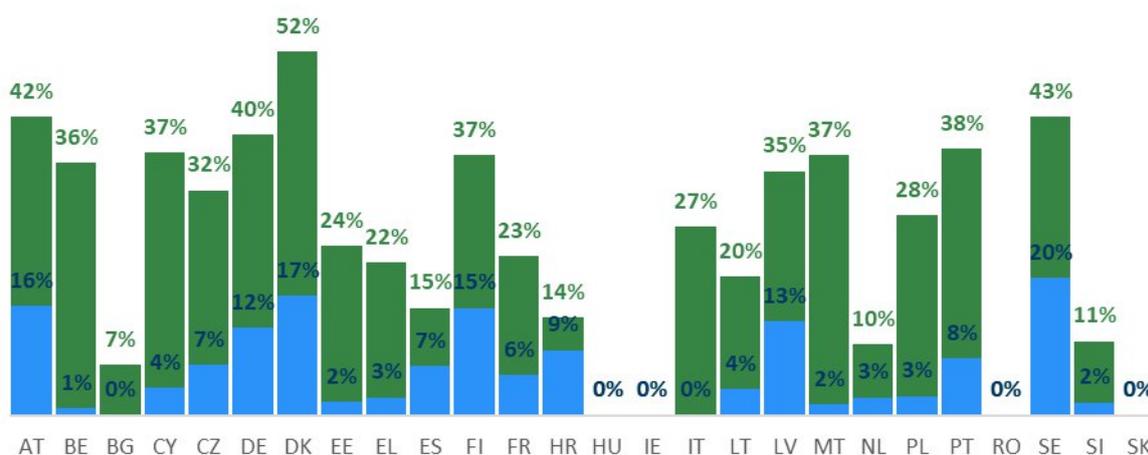
Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024

The entire split per TOI for both shared and (in)direct management is provided in Annex XII.

2.4 EMFAF implementation per MS

In total, 22 MSs under shared management, plus DG MARE under (in)direct management, reported operations in their EMFAF Infosys reports for the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024.

Figure 10: EMFAF support (committed – in green) and EMFAF expenditure (declared and to be paid – in blue) per MS as a percentage of the total EMFAF allocation – shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Figure 10 provides an overview of EMFAF implementation progress in MSs as a percentage of total available EMFAF allocations to the respective MS. The highest percentage of commitments compared to the total EMFAF funding planned was in DK, where more than 51% of total available EMFAF funding

had already been committed by the end 2024. SE and AT both committed around 42% of available funding.

Further analysis shows that nearly half of the commitments in DK related to SO 1.4 (Control, enforcement, and data collection). In DE the corresponding figure was nearly 47%, and in SE it was 42%.

The entire dataset related to EMFAF support and expenditure and number of operations per MS is provided in Annex IV.

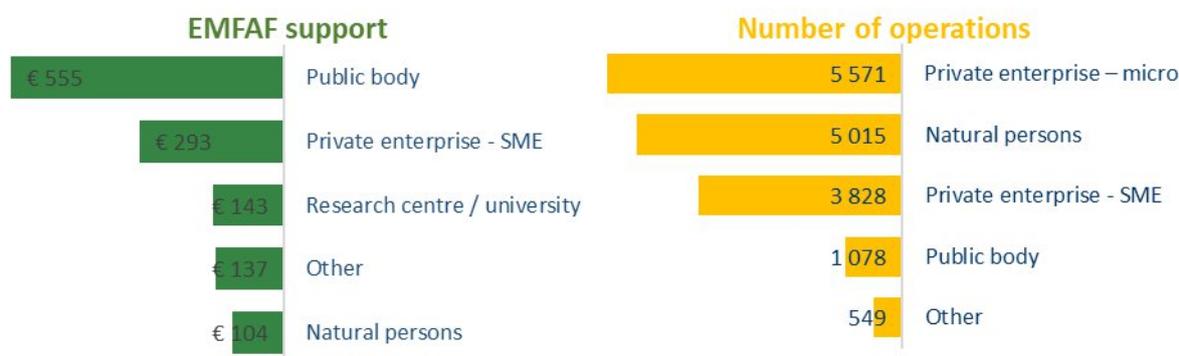
2.5 Type of beneficiary

The number of unique beneficiaries for (in)direct and shared management reached 11 037 as of the end of 2024.

Annex II of CIR 2022/79 defines 16 different types of EMFAF beneficiaries. Figure 11 shows the top five types of beneficiaries in terms of EMFAF support and number of operations.

Around EUR 555 million, or slightly more than one-third of all committed funds, was provided to the category *Public bodies*. Nearly half of these operations are implemented under SO 1.4 (Control and data collection). Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) benefit from EUR 293 million of commitments.

Figure 11: Top five types of beneficiaries per EMFAF support (EUR million) and per number of operations – (in)direct and shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Micro- and SMEs together account for 54% of all operations. The “other” category mostly relates to funds transferred to the European Investment Fund that are then blended with InvestEU guarantees and financed from the European Investment Bank Group for investment in venture capital and impact funds which then invest in SMEs in the blue economy.¹⁹

The entire data related to EMFAF types of beneficiaries is provided in Annex V.

¹⁹ Source: DG MARE unit A1.

2.6 Gender of beneficiary/natural person

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

Table 4 shows that most of the funding (91%) was provided to legal persons. In terms of number of operations, however, around 43% or 7 532 operations were attributed to natural persons, with 4 251 of these operations related to compensation for temporary cessation of fishing activities.

Table 4: Gender of beneficiary – (in)direct and shared management

Gender of beneficiary	EMFAF support Infosys (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	Number of operations
N/A (in the case of legal persons)	1 372 081 659	448 831 424	9 995
Natural person - male	120 107 315	46 769 228	6 814
Natural person - female	13 920 512	3 445 132	467
More than one natural person, predominantly male	4 763 394	1 933 437	134
Natural person - non-defined gender	4 698 711	3 671 443	64
More than one natural person, family	754 258	242 518	44
More than one natural person, predominantly female	277 554	44 940	9
Total	1 516 603 403	504 938 121	17 527

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Figure 12 visualises the distribution of EMFAF support among legal and natural persons and further breaks down by gender the EMFAF support attributed to natural persons.

Figure 12: EMFAF support per gender of beneficiary – (in)direct and shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

2.7 Marine/inland areas

Infosys field 05 provides information about the geographical area to which the operation relates: marine, inland or both. More than two-thirds of all operations were reported as relating to marine areas (Table 5).

Table 5: Area to which operations relate – (in)direct and shared management.

Area	EMFAF support (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%
Marine	713 454 479	47.0%	224 905 830	44.5%	12 673	72.3%
Inland	83 980 910	5.5%	10 990 902	2.2%	1 521	8.7%
Both	257 385 288	17.0%	83 107 854	16.5%	757	4.3%
N/A	461 782 725	30.4%	185 933 535	36.8%	2 576	14.7%
Total	1 516 603 403	100.0%	504 938 121	100.0%	17 527	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

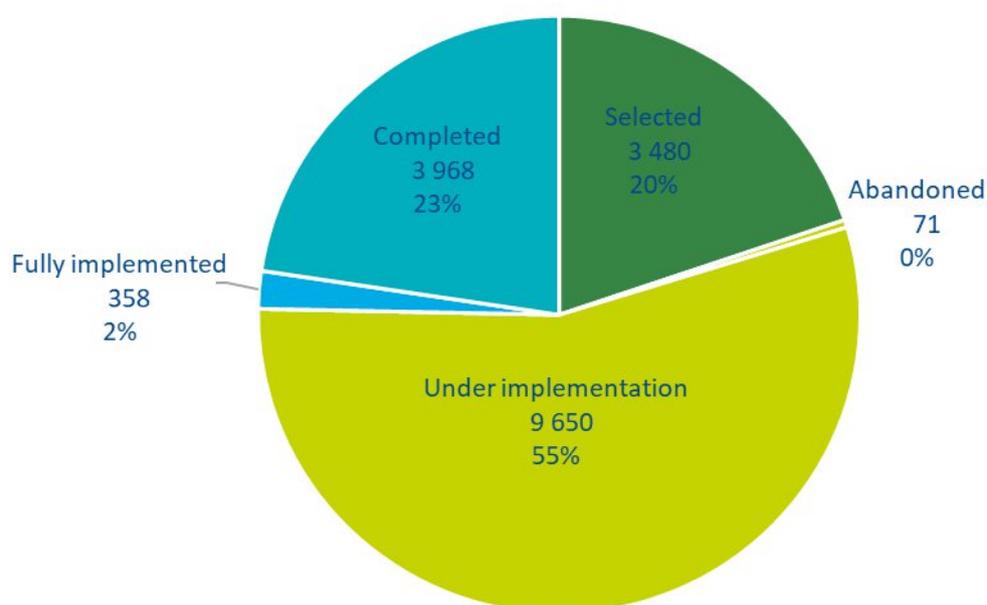
2.8 State of progress

The implementation of an operation involves several steps and for each operation the corresponding state of progress is reported. First, the operation is selected, following which the grant agreement or procurement contract is signed, at which point the EMFAF support is legally committed. Then the operation enters the implementation stage. When the operation is implemented, the beneficiary receives payments. After the final payment²⁰ an operation is considered complete. If there are any obstacles to continue implementation, an operation can be given the status 'interrupted/abandoned'.

Figure 13 illustrates the state of progress of EMFAF operations, categorised by the number of operations. The data presents the state of progress for a total of 17 527 operations. Of these operations, 3 968 operations (22.6%) have been completed, 358 operations (2.0%) have been fully implemented, 9 650 (55.1%) are currently under implementation, 3 480 (19.9%) have been selected and 71 (0.4%) have been abandoned.

Figure 13: EMFAF operations per state of progress – (in)direct and shared management.

²⁰ If a beneficiary has received a pre-financing payment, the final transaction can also be a recovery order from the beneficiary.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

As expected at the still early stage of EMFAF implementation, Figure 13 and Table 6 show that most operations are either selected or under implementation. Completed operations mostly relate to compensation payments under different measures such as permanent/temporary cessation of fishing activity as well as to a number of operations implemented under (in)direct management.

Table 6: State of progress of operations – (in)direct and shared management.

State of progress	EMFAF support Infosys (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%
Operation selected	497 534 094	32.8%	263 844	0.1%	3 480	19.9%
Operation interrupted/abandoned following partial implementation	1 092 575	0.1%	16 569	0.0%	71	0.4%
Operation under implementation	819 686 046	54.0%	315 992 725	62.6%	9 650	55.1%
Operation fully implemented (but for which all payments have not necessarily been made to the beneficiary or contractor)	21 288 541	1.4%	19 816 893	3.9%	358	2.0%
Operation completed	177 002 147	11.7%	168 848 089	33.4%	3 968	22.6%
Total	1 516 603 403	100%	504 938 121	100%	17 527	100%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

2.9 EMFAF contribution to specific topics

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

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

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

2.9.1 Operations involving vessels

Infosys reports include the Common Fleet Register (CFR) number when a vessel is involved in an operation. The CFR number allows to identify to which vessel class the vessel belongs:

- SSCF vessels defined according to recital (33)²¹ of the EMFAF Regulation;
- other vessels under 12 m;
- vessels between 12 and 24 m;
- vessels above 24 m.

Table 7: General overview of all vessel-related operations – (in)direct and shared management.

Vessel size	EMFAF support Infosys, (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%	Number of vessels	%
SSCF vessels with passive gear	53 195 659	31.3%	27 059 712	25.5%	4 086	37.7%	2 592	40.6%
Other vessels under 12m	5 370 775	3.2%	2 838 628	2.7%	430	4.0%	304	4.8%
Vessels between 12-24m	74 616 980	43.9%	46 562 889	43.8%	5 297	48.9%	2 750	43.1%
Vessels above 24m	35 905 948	21.1%	29 015 936	27.3%	839	7.7%	731	11.5%
Unspecified	827 278	0.5%	812 229	0.8%	176	1.6%		0.0%
Total	169 916 642	100.0%	106 289 393	100.0%	10 828	100.0%	6 377	100.0%

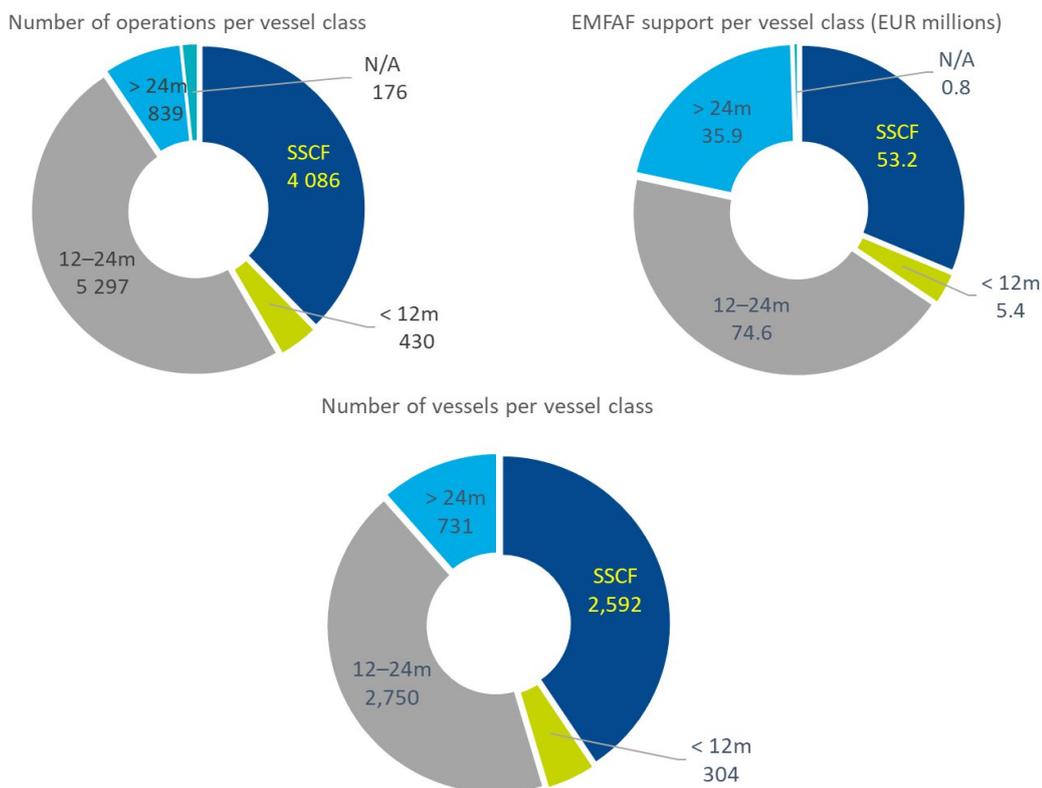
Source: FAMENET, based on CFR database and EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

A detailed analysis based on CFR numbers and the above vessel classes is provided in Table 7 above.

Figure 14 shows how EMFAF support is split across vessel classes in terms of number of operations, total allocations per class and number of vessels receiving support under each class. It is important to note that a single operation may involve multiple vessels, and a single vessel can participate in more than one operation. This explains why the number of vessels does not correspond directly to the number of operations.

²¹ Small-scale coastal fishing is carried out by marine and inland fishing vessels of an overall length of less than 12 metres and not using towed fishing gear, and by fishers on foot, including shellfish gatherers.

Figure 14: EMFAF support, number of operations and number of vessels split per vessel class – (in)direct and shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on CFR database and EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

2.9.2 Operations relevant to SSCF

Table 8 provides information on operations relevant to SSCF based on data reported in Infosys field 29 (Operation relevant to SSCF). SSCF data based on Infosys field 29 (Table 8) should not be directly compared with SSCF data provided based on CFR numbers (Table 7). Field 29 allows to have data of all operations (also those w/o CFR numbers) beneficiaries consider relevant to SSCF (for example, investment in fishing ports). Data based on CFR numbers allow to define EMFAF contribution to different vessel classes only for operations where vessel is involved.

Table 8: EMFAF operations relevant to SSCF – (in)direct and shared management.

Operations relevant to SSCF	EMFAF support Infosys (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	Number of operations
All EMFAF operations	1 516 603 403	504 938 121	17 527
Operations relevant to SSCF	274 485 253	109 355 880	4 170
Part of SSCF relevant operations (%)	18.1%	21.7%	23.8%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

1 252 operations relevant to SSCF were reported as related to temporary cessation of fishing activities and 540 operations – as related to compensations. From EMFAF support to SSCF, EUR 32.8 million has been allocated for data collection and EUR 24.8 million for IT development and maintenance.

2.9.3 Landing obligation

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

Table 9: EMFAF operations relevant to the landing obligation – (in)direct and shared management.

Operations relevant to the landing operation	EMFAF support Infosys (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	Number of operations
All EMFAF operations	1 516 603 403	504 938 121	17 527
Operations relevant to the landing obligation	146 759 707	76 794 233	639
Share of LO-relevant operations (%)	9.7%	15.2%	3.6%

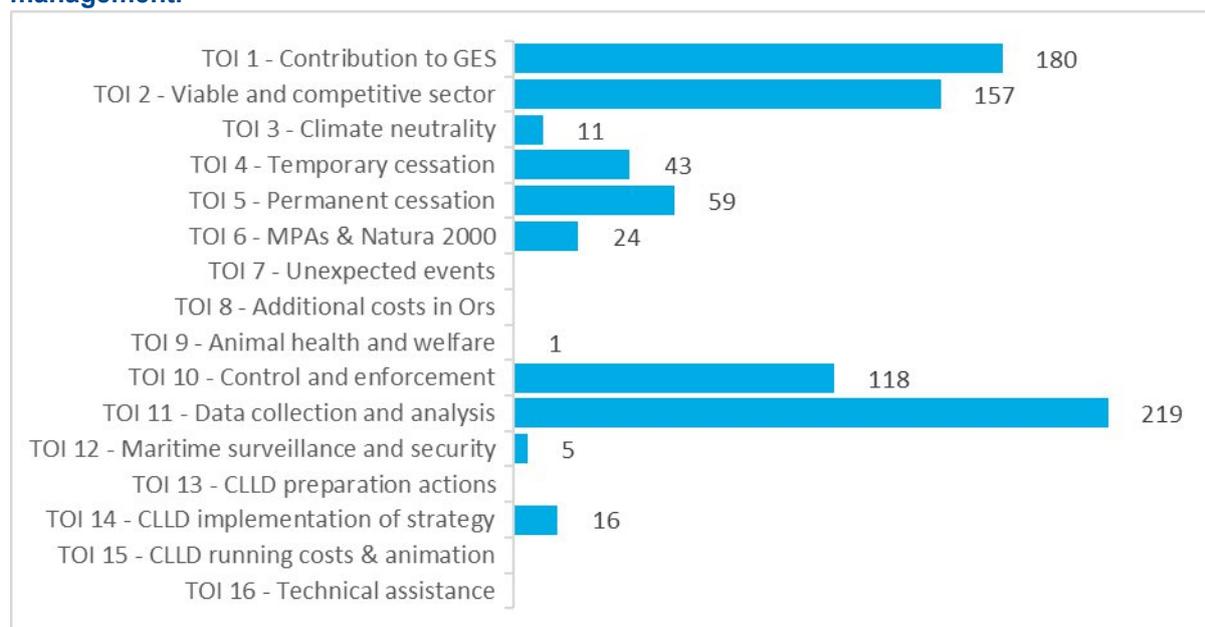
Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

For EMFAF a designated field in Infosys requires reporting of the relevance of an operation to the LO. In total 639 operation with EUR 76.8 million of EMFAF support were reported as relevant to the LO (Table 9).

2.9.4 EMFAF contribution to climate change

Annex IV of the EMFAF Regulation provides a list of types of intervention, and for each type defines climate and environmental coefficients for operations implemented under shared management. To arrive at EMFAF implementation data related to climate expenditure, EMFAF support and EMFAF expenditure are multiplied by the respective climate coefficients of each TOI. Of 16 TOIs provided in Annex IV of the EMFAF Regulation, 12 have climate coefficients of 40% or 100%, while four have 0% climate coefficients. A total of EUR 833 million, or 66.1% of EMFAF support (committed), is attributed to climate-related initiatives.

The distribution of EMFAF support related to climate per TOI for shared management is shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15: EMFAF support related to climate by Type of Intervention (EUR million) – shared management.

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

TOI related to data collection and to reducing negative impacts and/or contributing to positive impacts on the environment and contributing to a Good Environmental Status contributed the most to climate related aspects. These are followed by the TOI related to promoting conditions for economically viable, competitive and attractive fishery, aquaculture and processing sectors.

The entire data on EMFAF support related to climate change is provided in Annex VI.

In line with Infosys reporting requirements, MSs also have to report the relevance of each operation to climate change by choosing the appropriate code (01 – Yes; 02 – No). As noted above, such an approach simplifies the reporting but at the same time introduces a degree of subjective judgement by the beneficiaries. One in three operations were reported as relevant to climate change (Table 10).

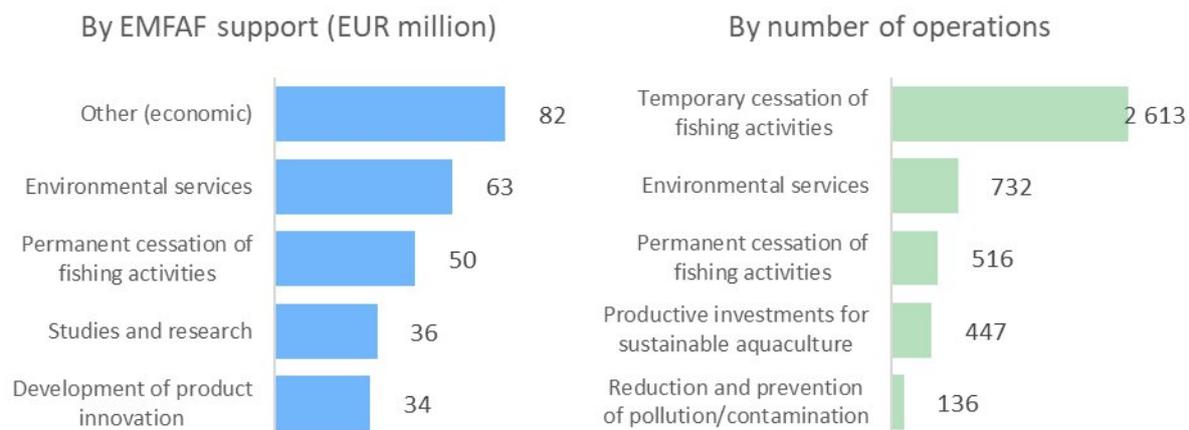
Table 10: EMFAF operations relevant to climate change – (in)direct and shared management.

Operations relevant to climate change	EMFAF support Infosys (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	Number of operations
All EMFAF operations	1 516 603 403	504 938 121	17 527
Operations relevant to climate change	599 583 111	197 979 443	6 118
Share of climate change relevant operations (%)	39.5%	39.2%	34.9%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Besides, for each operation MSs need to report its type as foreseen in Table 7 of Annex II of CIR 2022/79. There are 66 different types of operations from which the most relevant one needs to be linked to each operation. By combining the type of operation with data from other Infosys fields additional analysis can be performed. The top five types of operations relevant to climate change are provided in the Figure 16 below.

Figure 16: Top five types of operations relevant to climate change – (in)direct and shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Figure 16 shows that in terms of EMFAF support the frontrunner is a universal type of operation, “Other (economic)”. Several large operations implemented under (in)direct management (commitments related to the InvestEU blending instrument, to intermediary venture capital or to investment funds) account for the majority all commitments reported under this type of operation. This universal type of operation is followed by “Environmental services” and “Permanent cessation of fishing activities”. In terms of the number of operations, “Temporary cessation of fishing activities” leads by a significant margin, surpassing the category in the second place by a factor of nearly four.

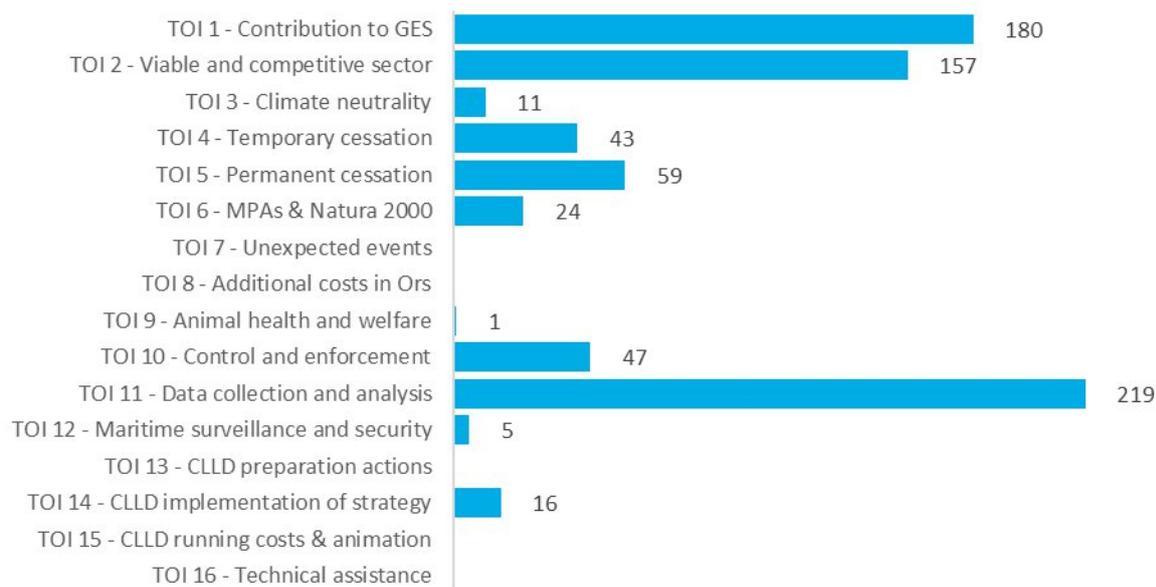
The complete breakdown of operations related to climate change, categorised by type of operation, is provided in Annex VII.

2.9.5 EMFAF contribution to the environment

As explained above, Annex IV of the EMFAF Regulation provides the coefficient to be used when calculating EMFAF contribution to environment per type of intervention. This only applies to shared management, since these coefficients are not defined for (in)direct management.

The distribution of EMFAF contribution to environment per TOI for shared management is provided in Figure 17.

Figure 17: EMFAF support to environment by type of intervention (EUR million) – shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

TOI 11 (Data collection and analysis) dominates commitments to operations reported as relevant to climate, with EUR 219 million. TOI 1 (Reducing negative impacts on the environment) has the second-highest commitment of EUR 180 million.

The complete breakdown of operations related to environment, categorised by type of intervention, is provided in Annex VIII.

2.9.6 EMFAF contribution to data collection

EMFAF operations under shared management that contribute to data collection are implemented under SO 1.4 (Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making) and are attributed to TOI 11: “Data collection and analysis, and promotion of marine knowledge”. MSs have the obligation to implement national data collection programmes, approved by the Commission. To be noted that MSs are legally required to use minimum 15% of their EMFAF allocation to support data collection and control and enforcement (see section 3.10.7) under SO 1.4.

The Infosys data structure can be used to produce several datasets that allow for further in-depth analysis. This report demonstrates the EMFAF contribution to data collection from the perspective of the types of operations and sectors that operations contribute to, and provides splits per type of beneficiary.

The number of operations reported as related to data collection more than doubled compared to December 2023 and reached 89 operations.

Table 11 illustrates the distribution of operations contributing to data collection by type of operation and SO. It is evident that member states reported TOI 11 not only for operations implemented under

SO 1.4 but also for several other SOs. The majority of operations are categorized under *TOO Data collection*, followed by *TOO Studies and research*.

Table 11: EMFAF contribution to data collection per type of operation and SO – shared management.

Type of operation / Specific objective	EMFAF support (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%
Data collection	193 689 688	88.5%	55 382 008	96.3%	56	62.9%
1.4	192 112 659	87.8%	55 199 061	96.0%	52	58.4%
4.1	1 577 029	0.7%	182 947	0.3%	4	4.5%
Studies and research	17 882 366	8.2%	1 083 462	1.9%	25	28.1%
1.1.1	70 000	0.0%		0.0%	1	1.1%
1.4	7 434 428	3.4%		0.0%	2	2.2%
1.6	2 730 000	1.2%		0.0%	2	2.2%
4.1	7 647 938	3.5%	1 083 462	1.9%	20	22.5%
IT development and maintenance	3 526 366	1.6%		0.0%	1	1.1%
1.4	3 526 366	1.6%		0.0%	1	1.1%
Investment in IT – hardware	1 670 004	0.8%		0.0%	1	1.1%
4.1	1 670 004	0.8%		0.0%	1	1.1%
Data assembly and dissemination	1 441 797	0.7%	1 027 738	1.8%	4	4.5%
4.1	1 441 797	0.7%	1 027 738	1.8%	4	4.5%
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	528 765	0.2%		0.0%	1	1.1%
1.4	528 765	0.2%		0.0%	1	1.1%
Investment in IT – software	182 058	0.1%		0.0%	1	1.1%
1.4	182 058	0.1%		0.0%	1	1.1%
Total	218 921 044	100.0%	57 493 208	100.0%	89	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Table 12 shows that as of 31 December 2024, operations related to data collection contributed to several sectors. In terms of both numbers of operations and EMFAF funding, most data collection operations fall under the headings of “fisheries” and “Integrated/multisector”. 67 operations were implemented by “public bodies” and 22 by “research centres, universities, and scientists” (Table 13).

Table 12: EMFAF contribution to data collection per sector – shared management.

Sector operations contribute to	EMFAF support Infosys (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%
Fisheries	92 366 452	42.2%	29 496 964	51.3%	31	34.8%
Integrated/multisector	90 338 165	41.3%	12 226 084	21.3%	24	27.0%
Environment	16 874 910	7.7%	13 615 383	23.7%	16	18.0%
Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)	13 797 158	6.3%	1 884 549	3.3%	11	12.4%
Other	5 060 231	2.3%	122 112	0.2%	2	2.2%
Aquaculture	335 534	0.2%	-	0.0%	4	4.5%
Processing	148 593	0.1%	148 117	0.3%	1	1.1%
Total	218 921 044	100.0%	57 493 208	100.0%	89	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

The number of data collection operations is expected to remain low because of the very nature of data collection operations – resource intensive projects often carried out by a limited number of public bodies. In total 54 unique beneficiaries were supported.

Table 13: EMFAF contribution to data collection per type of beneficiary – shared management.

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support Infosys (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%
Public body	145 297 095	66.4%	24 022 773	41.8%	67	75.3%
Research centre / university / scientists	73 623 949	33.6%	33 470 435	58.2%	22	24.7%
Total	218 921 044	100.0%	57 493 208	100.0%	89	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

The total indicative allocation in EMFAF programmes for TOI 11 (Data collection and analysis, and promotion of marine knowledge) is EUR 631.5 million. EMFAF support (commitments) for TOI 11 is EUR 218.9 million, but EMFAF expenditure (paid amounts) is only EUR 57.5 million. This can be explained by the ongoing implementation of the national data collection programmes by publicly funded organisations, which tend to be slower in submitting payment claims to the authorities than beneficiaries from the private sector.

Operations under (in)direct management are implemented in line with EMFAF Articles 48-54. From these the following three provisions may serve as proxies to estimate the contribution to data collection of (in)direct management operations:

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

Table 14 provides an overview of EMFAF contributions to data collection, managed (in)directly, across different Articles.

Table 14: EMFAF contribution to data collection per different Articles – (in)direct management.

EMFAF Article	EMFAF support (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%
48a: Scientific advice	26 477 423	63.5%	20 158 990	76.9%	55	70.5%
51d: Skills, literacy, economic data	12 311 518	29.5%	4 623 118	17.6%	17	21.8%
54f: International research and data	2 893 999	6.9%	1 428 847	5.5%	6	7.7%
Total	41 682 939	100.0%	26 210 956	100.0%	78	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Table 15 indicates that under (in)direct management the majority of data collection operations contributed to the fisheries and maritime sectors, with only a few operations related to the aquaculture sector.

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

Sector operations contribute to	EMFAF support (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%
Fisheries	26 035 191	62.5%	20 016 534	76.4%	53	67.9%
Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)	15 205 517	36.5%	6 051 965	23.1%	23	29.5%
Aquaculture	442 231	1.1%	142 456	0.5%	2	2.6%
Total	41 682 939	100.0%	26 210 956	100.0%	78	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Table 16 illustrates that public bodies (EUR 11.3 million) and research centres/universities/scientists (EUR 8.3 million) were the most frequent beneficiaries of EMFAF support for data collection operations under (in)direct management.

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

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%
Public body	11 306 513	27.1%	8 299 661	31.7%	9	11.5%
Research centre / university / scientists	8 301 101	19.9%	3 936 179	15.0%	21	26.9%
Private enterprise – SME (Small or medium-sized enterprise)	6 276 863	15.1%	2 342 042	8.9%	15	19.2%
Commission bodies and agencies	5 290 000	12.7%	4 582 508	17.5%	4	5.1%
Natural persons	4 060 000	9.7%	3 366 552	12.8%	14	17.9%
International organisation	2 942 816	7.1%	2 550 604	9.7%	7	9.0%
Other	2 184 546	5.2%	570 978	2.2%	4	5.1%
Non-governmental organisation (NGO) / association	706 548	1.7%	253 134	1.0%	1	1.3%
Private enterprise – large	614 551	1.5%	309 297	1.2%	3	3.8%
Total	41 682 939	100.0%	26 210 956	100.0%	78	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

2.9.7 EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement

Like data collection, control and enforcement operations for shared management are implemented under SO 1.4, but are attributed to TOI 10 (Control and enforcement). To be noted that MSs are legally obliged to implement control and enforcement under the CFP and that they are required to use minimum 15% of their EMFAF allocation to support control and enforcement and data collection (see section 3.10.6) under SO 1.4.

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

Table 16 demonstrates that EMFAF support (commitments) totalling EUR 99.2 million (or 84% of the total EMFAF support for control and enforcement) was reported as “Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities”. It can also be observed that EMFAF support for control and enforcement contributed to a wide range of types of operations.

Table 17: EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement per type of operation – shared management.

Type of operation	EMFAF support [EUR]	%	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	%	Number of operations	%
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	99 207 447	83.8%	16 585 902	64.8%	91	55.5%
Cooperation	8 655 136	7.3%	4 864 093	19.0%	4	2.4%
Inspections	3 934 930	3.3%	2 461 918	9.6%	11	6.7%
Investment in IT – software	3 149 889	2.7%	398 507	1.6%	7	4.3%
Governance	1 594 890	1.3%	690 005	2.7%	2	1.2%
IT development and maintenance	847 465	0.7%	530 531	2.1%	7	4.3%
Investments for control and enforcement for private business	484 063	0.4%	63 035	0.2%	36	22.0%
Knowledge sharing	421 400	0.4%	1 273	0.0%	2	1.2%
Observation coordination	21 000	0.0%		0.0%	1	0.6%
Events	1 540	0.0%	562	0.0%	3	1.8%
Total	118 317 760	100.0%	25 595 826	100.0%	164	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Table 18 reveals that EUR 56.9 million, or 48% of the total EMFAF support for control and enforcement, was allocated to the *Fisheries* sector. This is followed by the *Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)* sector, with EUR 26.0 million of EMFAF support.

Table 18: EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement per sector –shared management.

Sector operations contribute to	EMFAF support Infosys (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%
Fisheries	56 850 540	48.0%	15 025 222	58.7%	108	65.9%
Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)	25 972 833	22.0%	10 486 338	41.0%	39	23.8%
Integrated/multisector	34 061 774	28.8%		0.0%	4	2.4%
Other	1 432 612	1.2%	84 266	0.3%	13	7.9%
Total	118 317 760	100.0%	25 595 826	100.0%	164	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

As control and enforcement are a legal obligation of the MSs (Table 19), most control and enforcement operations are implemented by public bodies – in 122 operations with EUR 117.6 million of EMFAF support, representing 99% of the total EMFAF support for control and enforcement.

Table 19: EMFAF contribution to control and enforcement per type of beneficiary – shared management.

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support [EUR]	%	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	%	Number of operations	%
Public body	117 569 389	99.4%	25 545 797	99.8%	122	74.4%
PO – Producer organisation	522 706	0.4%	-	0.0%	5	3.0%
Other	128 306	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	1.8%
Private enterprise – micro	40 490	0.0%	37 371	0.1%	21	12.8%
Natural persons	33 949	0.0%	10 739	0.0%	11	6.7%
Entity without legal personality	21 000	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.6%
Private enterprise – large	1 919	0.0%	1 919	0.0%	1	0.6%
Total	118 317 760	100.0%	25 595 826	100.0%	164	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Operations under (in)direct management are implemented in line with EMFAF Articles 48-54. Here Article 48c: *Development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system* may serve as a proxy to estimate the contribution to control and enforcement of (in)direct management operations. In total 301 operations with EUR 25.9 million of EMFAF support are implemented under this provision.

2.9.8 EMFAF contribution to biodiversity

For the purpose of this report, two approaches were utilized to demonstrate the EMFAF's contribution to biodiversity:

- Narrow approach: this approach considered only shared management operations carried out under SO 1.6 (Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems).
- Broader approach: this approach is similar to the method used for calculating the EMFAF's contribution to climate and the environment, based on coefficients²² applied to EMFAF support per TOI.

By applying the narrow approach this report demonstrates the EMFAF contribution to biodiversity from the perspective of the sectors that operations contribute to, and provides splits per type of beneficiary and type of operation.

Table 20: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per type of beneficiary – shared management.

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support [EUR]	%	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	%	Number of operations	%
Public body	76 514 569	78.7%	4 646 556	47.5%	288	31.2%
Research centre / university / scientists	8 507 353	8.8%	486 899	5.0%	22	2.4%
Non-governmental organisation (NGO) / association	4 142 372	4.3%	834 385	8.5%	40	4.3%
Private enterprise - micro	3 150 815	3.2%	1 913 555	19.6%	441	47.8%
Other	1 635 902	1.7%	386 037	3.9%	36	3.9%
Educational institution	1 315 814	1.4%	467 399	4.8%	2	0.2%
PO – Producer organisation	526 324	0.5%	144 518	1.5%	6	0.7%
IBO – Inter-branch organisation	471 066	0.5%	469 038	4.8%	6	0.7%
Private enterprise – SME (Small or medium-sized enterprise)	393 011	0.4%	215 293	2.2%	50	5.4%
Entity without legal personality	364 000	0.4%	163 299	1.7%	11	1.2%
International organisation	135 711	0.1%		0.0%	1	0.1%
Natural persons	65 558	0.1%	47 846	0.5%	20	2.2%
Total	97 222 494	100.0%	9 774 825	100.0%	923	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

²² Applied coefficients to calculate the EMFAF contribution to biodiversity are based on the recommendations from the report “Biodiversity financing and tracking” provides information from a consultancy project carried out to assist the European Commission in its implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030. It evaluates the biodiversity expenditure tracking methodology used by the Commission for the 2014 to 2020 Multiannual Financial Framework, and, based on those findings and in the light of changes to the structure of programmes, makes recommendations for tracking in the 2021-2027 period.

By number of operations, around half of all biodiversity-related operations are implemented by micro enterprises and SMEs. Public bodies account for EUR 76.5 million of EMFAF support (or 79% of total EMFAF support for biodiversity).

EUR 68.0 million (or 57% of the total EMFAF support for biodiversity) of EMFAF support in 310 operations contributing to biodiversity is assigned to the *Environment* sector (Table 21). *Fisheries* account for EUR 26.8 million of EMFAF support, and the highest number of operations: 606.

Table 21: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per sector– shared management.

Sector	EMFAF support Infosys (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%
Environment	67 948 208	69.9%	2 894 703	29.6%	310	33.6%
Fisheries	26 806 656	27.6%	6 227 869	63.7%	606	65.7%
Maritime (except fishing and aquaculture)	1 014 874	1.0%	159 567	1.6%	2	0.2%
Integrated/multisector	1 013 420	1.0%	467 399	4.8%	1	0.1%
Other	439 336	0.5%	25 288	0.3%	4	0.4%
Total	97 222 494	100.0%	9 774 825	100.0%	923	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Table 22 provides a detailed split of the EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per type of operation. In total, 20 different types of operation were reported. In terms of EMFAF support the most funding has already been committed for *Restoring ecological continuity of rivers*, for *Specific investments for improving aquatic habitats and biodiversity*, and for *Studies and research*.

Table 22: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity per type of operation – shared management.

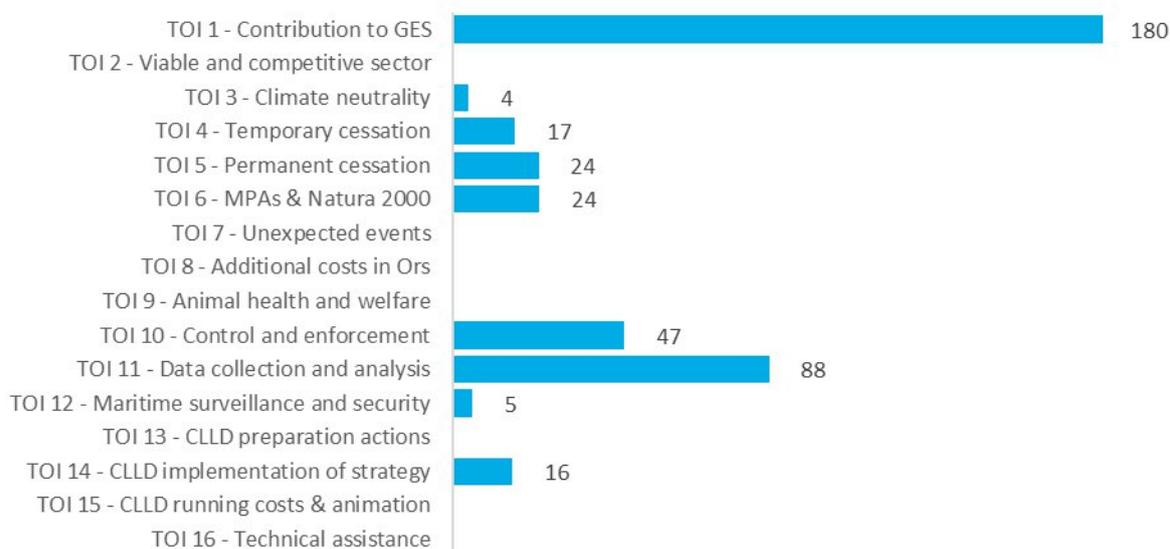
Type of operation	EMFAF support [EUR]	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	Number of operations
Restoring ecological continuity of rivers	23 540 073	261 619	188
Specific investments for improving aquatic habitats and biodiversity	17 522 727	166 663	56
Studies and research	16 778 711	675 453	60
Management and monitoring of marine protected areas (soft operations)	16 210 096	2 515 084	10
Restocking of aquatic species	4 761 234	1 757 121	40
Natura 2000 areas management and monitoring (soft operations)	4 384 617		8
Retrieval and/or disposal of marine litter	4 135 802	1 438 353	36
Governance	2 304 583	522 714	9
Environmental services	1 408 120		1
Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	1 060 749		2
Knowledge sharing	1 023 161	467 399	2
Investments in the restoration of marine protected areas	978 984	176 009	2
Compensation	675 644	670 692	236
Data collection	632 375	39 762	2
Other (environmental)	582 508	473 870	139
Gear selectivity to reduce unwanted catches	502 677	221 199	47
Gear selectivity in relation to endangered, threatened and protected species	457 895	331 171	70

Type of operation	EMFAF support [EUR]	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	Number of operations
Pilot projects	181 667		2
Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts	79 974	57 718	12
Temporary cessation of fishing activities	898		1
Total	97 222 494	9 774 825	923

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

By applying the broader approach to determine EMFAF implementation data related to biodiversity, the EMFAF support and expenditure figures are multiplied by the respective biodiversity coefficients assigned to each TOI. Figure 18 shows EMFAF support for biodiversity per TOI.

Figure 18: EMFAF support to biodiversity per TOI (EUR million) – shared management.



Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

As can be observed, TOI 1 “Reducing negative impacts and/or contributing to positive impacts on the environment and contributing to a GES” is clearly in the lead, with EUR 180 million already committed.

The complete breakdown of operations related to biodiversity, categorised by type of intervention, is provided in Annex IX.

Of the total EUR 1 261.3 million EMFAF support under shared management, around one-third (EUR 405.6 million) contributes to biodiversity. This is well above the minimum 10% target set in the EMFAF Regulation.

2.9.9 EMFAF contribution to horizontal principles

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

Of the total of 17 527 operations in (in)direct and shared management, 1 721 were reported as relevant to non-discrimination, 1 834 to gender equality and 1 644 to people with disabilities (Table 23). It is important to note that a single operation can be reported as contributing to multiple horizontal principles.

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

Horizontal principle	EMFAF support Infosys (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	Number of operations
Operations relevant to non-discrimination	219 217 553	47 268 573	1 721
Operations relevant to gender equality	218 402 622	32 916 481	1 834
Operations relevant to the rights of people with disabilities	187 611 479	23 799 683	1 644

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

2.9.10 EMFAF contribution to the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy

By applying a combination of Specific Objective and type of intervention, each operation was attributed²³ to an objective of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). Regulation (EU) No. 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council sets several CFP objectives:

- Exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield; Fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment (Article 2(2,3) CFP Regulation).
- Collection of scientific data (Article 2(4) CFP Regulation)²⁴.
- Gradually eliminate discards, by avoiding and reducing unwanted catches, and by gradually ensuring that catches are landed; where necessary, make the best use of unwanted catches (Article 2(5)(a,b) CFP Regulation).
- Provide conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing capture and processing industry and land-based fishing-related activity (Article 2(5)(c) CFP Regulation).
- Adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets according to fishing opportunities (Article 2(5)(d) CFP Regulation).
- Promote the development of sustainable aquaculture activities (Article 2(5)(e) CFP Regulation).
- Contribute to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities (Article 2(5)(f) CFP Regulation).
- Contribute to an efficient and transparent internal market for fisheries and aquaculture (Article 2(5)(g) CFP Regulation).
- Take into account the interests of both consumers and producers (Article 2(5)(h) CFP Regulation).
- Promote coastal fishing activities, taking into account socioeconomic aspects (Article 2(5)(i) CFP Regulation).

²³ Each operation is attributed to a CFP objective. This is implemented by applying to each operation a unique combination of SO and type of intervention as reported in Infosys fields 06 and 25 (Annex I of CIR 2022/79).

²⁴ The CFP(2)4 data aggregated using the above methodology cannot be directly compared with the TOI 11 aggregated data, as TOI 11 has a broader scope—including data collection and analysis, as well as the promotion of marine knowledge. For example, TOI 11 includes such TOOs as studies and research, and investments in IT.

Table 24 shows how EMFAF support is distributed across CFP objectives. Most of the EMFAF support contributed towards Article (2)3 of CFP Regulation (EUR 358.4 million) and Article 2(5)(e) (EUR 210.5 million) of the CPR Regulation.

Table 24: EMFAF contribution per CFP objectives – (in)direct and shared management.

CFP objective	EMFAF support (EUR)	%	EMFAF expenditure (EUR)	%	Number of operations	%
CFP(2)2: Maximum sustainable yield	116 099 880	7.9%	64 317 432	12.9%	7 264	41.9%
CFP(2)3: Marine environment	358 373 702	14.3%	118 297 315	5.1%	2 126	13.1%
CFP(2)4: Data collection	203 854 276	24.4%	55 199 061	23.7%	58	12.3%
CFP(2)5 a,b: Eliminate discards	4 392 032	3.8%	370 182	5.1%	51	9.1%
CFP(2)5 c: Fishing and processing	172 277 348	11.8%	99 332 807	11.3%	1 105	6.8%
CFP(2)5 d: Fishing capacity	58 921 777	11.7%	26 026 396	19.9%	585	6.4%
CFP(2)5 e: Promote aquaculture	210 539 394	5.6%	25 556 039	1.9%	2 269	5.8%
CFP(2)5 f: Fair standard of living	55 546 722	4.0%	25 305 014	5.2%	1 578	3.4%
CFP(2)5 g: Internal market	173 906 740	2.2%	56 502 008	3.7%	1 171	0.7%
CFP(2)5 h: Interests of consumers and producers	31 950 364	13.9%	18 218 631	11.1%	123	0.3%
CFP(2)5 i: Coastal fishing	82 345 980	0.3%	9 661 958	0.1%	1 011	0.3%
Total	1 468 208 216	100.0%	498 786 845	100.0%	17 341	100.0%

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

2.10 EMFAF implementation per type of operation

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

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

Beneficiaries have already reported all but two types of operations: 64 of the possible 66 types. It provides valuable input for analysing the EMFAF contribution to various policies. A full list of EMFAF implementation per type of operation is provided in Annex X of this report.

Table 25 provides an overview of the top five types of operations by EMFAF support committed for (in)direct and shared management together.

Table 25: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operations by EMFAF support (committed funds) – (in)direct and shared management.

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	Number of operations
Data collection	200 712 049	58 954 653	71
Other (economic)	108 532 015	99 881 099	279
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	105 684 298	20 012 683	102
Management	78 913 452	8 873 502	188
Environmental services	78 586 339	11 017 301	921

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

In the top five types of operations ranked by EMFAF support committed, “Data collection” ranks first with EUR 200.7 million in commitments. “Other (economic)” follows, with EUR 108.5 million already committed.

Tables 26 and 27 show the top five types of operation by EMFAF support committed for shared and (in)direct management.

Table 26: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by EMFAF support committed – shared management.

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	Number of operations
Data collection	194 322 063	55 421 770	58
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	99 736 212	16 585 902	92
Management	78 913 452	8 873 502	188
Environmental services	78 586 339	11 017 301	921
Compensation	72 492 810	37 065 942	2 428

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

In the realm of shared management, the “Data Collection” leads with EUR 194.3 million already committed. This is followed by investments in “Control and Enforcement” for public authorities. Both types of operations are typically executed by public bodies.

Table 27: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by EMFAF support committed – (in)direct management.

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	Number of operations
Other (economic)	77 503 716	77 500 000	5
IT development and maintenance	33 617 024	29 722 351	332
Data assembly and dissemination	30 599 798	13 863 199	18
Advisory services	20 800 407	17 347 369	34
Assistance under Direct Management	17 516 049	7 500 687	11

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Table 28 shows the top five types of operations by number of operations.

Table 28: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by number of operations – (in)direct and shared management.

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	Number of operations
Temporary cessation of fishing activities	42 864 358	34 571 335	7 186
Compensation	72 492 810	37 065 942	2 428
Environmental services	78 586 339	11 017 301	921
Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture	50 277 616	11 823 322	900
Permanent cessation of fishing activities	59 147 302	26 034 241	592

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Around 64% of all operations related to compensations: 7 186 operations were reported as “Temporary cessation of fishing activities”; 2 428 operations related to “Compensation”²⁵; 921 operations related to “Environmental services”, and 592 operations related to “Permanent cessation of fishing activities”.

Tables 29 and 30 show the top five types of operation by number of operations separately for shared and (in)direct management.

²⁵ The majority of these compensations (supported by the EMFAF with EUR 55.5 million across 1 577 operations) are reported under TOI 8 – Compensations for additional costs in outermost regions.

Table 29: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by number of operations –shared management.

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	Number of operations
Temporary cessation of fishing activities	42 864 358	34 571 335	7 186
Compensation	72 492 810	37 065 942	2 428
Environmental services	78 586 339	11 017 301	921
Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture	50 277 616	11 823 322	900
Permanent cessation of fishing activities	59 147 302	26 034 241	592

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Table 30: EMFAF implementation – top five types of operation by number of operations – (in)direct management

Type of operation	EMFAF support committed Infosys (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys (EUR)	Number of operations
IT development and maintenance	33 617 024	29 722 351	332
Events	6 597 673	5 520 895	53
Studies and research	16 720 282	9 934 605	44
Advisory services	20 800 407	17 347 369	34
Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	10 529 425	6 633 499	32

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

2.11 EMFAF common result indicators

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

For each operation, MSs report in Infosys every CR selected by beneficiaries. Reported CRs shall succinctly capture the intended effects of the operation. Each operation must contribute to at least one common result indicator. If the common result indicators outlined in the MS programme for the specific objective are not applicable for a given operation, the operation should be linked to another common result indicator set in EMFAF regulation.

In line with Annex I of CIR (EU) 2022/79, MSs have to report CR values in Table 2. At the level of an operation during implementation, the beneficiary reports three values for each relevant common result indicator:

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

At the level of an operation, for most CRs the baseline is zero. This means there is no result before the operation started. However, there are several exceptions (Table 31).

Table 31: Baseline, ex-ante and ex-post values for selected CRs.

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

Source: FAMENET, EMFAF MEF working paper

It is crucial to ensure a high level of data quality, and this is particularly true in relation to CR values. MS are expected to use the FAMENET Infosys validation tool to perform several data quality checks targeting CRs. By analysing reported CR values, it can be concluded that in several cases national reporting systems were still under development. As already mentioned, four MSs have not yet reported any operations.

To assess progress in shared management, ex-ante and ex-post values can be compared with the 2029 targets specified in the programmes (see Table 32). For (in)direct management, however, such comparisons are not feasible due to the absence of established target values. CR values of shared and (in)direct management are therefore presented here in separate tables.

Table 32 provides an overview of CR ex-post values for (in)direct management.

Table 32: EMFAF common result indicators – (in)direct management.

CR code	Common result indicator	Measurement unit	Indicative result expected	Ex-post Result	Number of Operations
CR03	Businesses created	number of entities	92		5
CR04	Businesses with higher turnover	number of entities	80		2
CR06	Jobs created	number of persons	2 367		13
CR07	Jobs maintained	number of persons	947	33	34
CR08	Persons benefitting	number of persons	19 733	602	37
CR10	Actions contributing to a GES	number of actions	200	46	200
CR11	Entities increasing social sustainability	number of entities	19	1	19
CR13	Cooperation activities between stakeholders	number of actions	114	34	114
CR14	Innovations enabled	number of new products, services, processes, business models or methods	154	57	10
CR16	Entities benefitting from promotion and information activities	number of entities	1 599	15 536	29
CR17	Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing	number of entities	26	11	26
CR19	Actions to improve governance capacity	number of actions	398	35	398

CR code	Common result indicator	Measurement unit	Indicative result expected	Ex-post Result	Number of Operations
CR20	Investment induced	EUR	782 360 872		10
CR21	Datasets and advice made available	number	108 166	66 856	97
CR22	Usage of data and information platforms	number	363 325	77 485	55

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

Table 33 provides an overview of CR values (baseline, indicative result expected and ex-post result) for shared management.

Table 33: EMFAF common result indicators – shared management.

CR code	Target Value	Indicative Result Expected	% of Target Value (Expected)	Ex-post Result	% of Result Expected	% of Target Value (Ex-post)	Number of Operations
CR01	150 604	82 125	54.5%	2 009	2.4%	1.3%	565
CR02	280 412	107 488	38.3%	36 452	33.9%	13.0%	432
CR03	491	108	22.0%	9	8.3%	1.8%	74
CR04	2 073	912	44.0%	231	25.3%	11.1%	704
CR05.1	21 507	7 933	36.9%	4 532	57.1%	21.1%	267
CR05.2	106 300	34 014	32.0%	18 995	55.8%	17.9%	267
CR06	3 498	1 059	30.3%	115	10.9%	3.3%	403
CR07	17 266	2 905	16.8%	591	20.3%	3.4%	439
CR08	4 751 104	3 511 532	73.9%	14 472	0.4%	0.3%	10 011
CR09.1	292 106	1 527 343	522.9%	195	0.0%	0.1%	238
CR09.2	2 450	1 107	45.2%	30	2.7%	1.2%	84
CR10	22 010	6 025	27.4%	2 645	43.9%	12.0%	2 159
CR11	2 380	339	14.2%	114	33.6%	4.8%	264
CR12	3	5	166.7%	1	20.0%	33.3%	49
CR13	891	2 305	258.7%	81	3.5%	9.1%	293
CR14	1 893	794	41.9%	26	3.3%	1.4%	291
CR15	29 172	1 814	6.2%	52	2.9%	0.2%	96
CR16	15 458	20 111	130.1%	2 510	12.5%	16.2%	339
CR17	4 601	3 292	71.5%	1 079	32.8%	23.5%	1 900
CR18.1	6 650	304 989	4 586.3%		0.0%	0.0%	6
CR18.2	64	11	16.9%	3	26.1%	4.4%	87
CR19	2 398	1 455	60.7%	89	6.1%	3.7%	524
CR20	21 000 000	15 000	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%	2
CR21	969	270	27.9%	5	1.9%	0.5%	77

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

In 2024, EMFAF implementation in the MSs accelerated significantly, with 17 527 operations related to a total of 20 699 ex-ante CR values. The most frequently reported indicator was CR08 (Persons benefiting). This was followed by CR10 (Actions contributing to a Good Environmental Status – GES), reported 2 380 times, and by CR17 (Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing), reported 1 928 times.

3 Annexes

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

Specific objective/EMFAF Article code	Specific objective/EMFAF Article description
1.1.1	All operations except those supported under Articles 17 and 19
1.1.2	Operations supported under Articles 17 and 19
1.2	Increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO ₂ emissions through the replacement or modernisation of engines of fishing vessels
1.3	Promoting the adjustment of fishing capacity to fishing opportunities in cases of permanent cessation of fishing activities and contributing to a fair standard of living in cases of temporary cessation of fishing activities
1.4	Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making
1.6	Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems
2.1	Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring that the activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term
2.2	Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fishery and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products
3.1	Enabling a sustainable blue economy in coastal, island and inland areas, and fostering the sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture communities
4.1	Strengthening sustainable sea and ocean management through the promotion of marine knowledge, maritime surveillance or coast guard cooperation
5.1	Technical assistance – Article 36(4) CPR
48a	Provision of scientific advice and knowledge for the purposes of promoting sound and efficient fisheries management decisions under the CFP
48b	Regional cooperation on conservation measures
48c	Development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system
48d	Functioning of Advisory Councils
48e	Voluntary contributions to the activities of international organisations dealing with fisheries
49	Promotion of clean and healthy seas and oceans
50	Market intelligence
51a	Promotion of a sustainable, low carbon and climate resilient blue economy
51b1	Maritime spatial planning
51b2	Sea basin strategies
51b3	Maritime regional cooperation
51c	The enhancement of the transfer and uptake of research, innovation and technology
51d	The improvement of maritime skills, ocean literacy and sharing of socio-economic and environmental data on the sustainable blue economy
51e	The development of project pipelines and innovative financing instruments
52	European marine observation and data network
53	Maritime security and surveillance
5.3	Technical assistance – (in)direct
54a	Voluntary contributions to international organisations active in the field of ocean governance

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

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

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

3.4 Annex IV: EMFAF support and expenditure and operations per MS – shared and (in)direct management

MS	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support [EUR]	EMFAF support [%]	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	EMFAF expenditure [%]	No. of operations
(In)direct	797 000 000	255 285 309	32.0%	192 487 306	24.2%	611
AT	6 718 094	2 850 681	42.4%	1 043 818	15.5%	111
BE	40 266 171	14 479 577	36.0%	410 521	1.0%	55
BG	84 944 698	6 052 778	7.1%	29 358	0.0%	37
CY	38 307 322	14 302 629	37.3%	1 500 566	3.9%	404
CZ	30 005 249	9 615 099	32.0%	2 177 233	7.3%	398
DE	211 811 682	84 704 419	40.0%	26 429 326	12.5%	959
DK	200 969 309	103 938 109	51.7%	34 328 882	17.1%	432
EE	97 391 060	23 446 206	24.1%	1 848 212	1.9%	187
EL	363 746 026	79 201 238	21.8%	9 230 121	2.5%	48
ES	1 120 441 924	171 461 826	15.3%	78 109 388	7.0%	4 370
FI	71 755 962	26 564 337	37.0%	10 976 993	15.3%	992
FR	567 136 526	128 402 944	22.6%	32 110 461	5.7%	927
HR	243 687 047	33 986 153	13.9%	22 607 480	9.3%	958
HU	37 710 346	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-
IE	142 369 552	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-
IT	518 216 830	139 091 813	26.8%	-	0.0%	2 588
LT	61 183 577	12 055 271	19.7%	2 294 757	3.8%	100
LV	134 876 696	46 907 625	34.8%	17 980 363	13.3%	556
MT	21 825 290	8 089 970	37.1%	337 391	1.5%	6
NL	97 924 288	9 833 332	10.0%	2 487 269	2.5%	186
PL	512 387 953	145 571 018	28.4%	13 891 630	2.7%	1 355
PT	392 572 022	148 911 100	37.9%	31 560 575	8.0%	1 872
RO	162 450 905	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-
SE	115 896 525	49 321 466	42.6%	22 661 591	19.6%	335
SI	23 929 641	2 530 501	10.6%	434 880	1.8%	40
SK	15 225 428	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-
Total	6 110 750 123	1 516 603 403	24.8%	504 938 121	8.3%	17 527

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024

3.5 Annex V: EMFAF support and expenditure per type of beneficiary

Type of beneficiary	EMFAF support [EUR]	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	Number of operations
PO – Producer organisation	36 707 939	19 530 795	163
APO – Association of producer organisations	6 034 062	1 929 852	28
IBO – Inter-branch organisation	5 220 876	775 288	23
Private enterprise – micro	80 796 924	32 531 753	5 571
Private enterprise – SME (Small or medium-sized enterprise)	293 166 189	125 411 815	3 828
Private enterprise – large	42 590 617	13 030 108	170
Public body	554 770 810	93 895 548	1 078
Research centre / university / scientists	142 976 264	42 375 876	210
Non-governmental organisation (NGO) / association	25 546 890	3 880 132	296
Educational institution	6 145 659	518 136	18
LAG – Local action group	42 256 007	4 193 712	283
Entity without legal personality	3 758 389	3 332 958	232
International organisation	18 753 497	14 636 664	45
Commission bodies and agencies	16 892 819	16 069 376	18
Natural persons	104 195 026	38 136 556	5 015
Other	136 791 435	94 689 553	549
Total	1 516 603 403	504 938 121	17 527

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

3.6 Annex VI: EMFAF contribution to climate by types of intervention - shared management

TOI	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	Climate coefficient (%)	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF support climate (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure climate (EUR)
TOI 1 Impacts on environment and contribution to GES	572 546 844	100%	180 100 041	180 100 041	20 710 772	20 710 772
TOI 2 Promoting conditions for a viable and competitive sector	2 042 954 916	40%	393 134 243	157 253 697	85 711 882	34 284 753
TOI 3 Contributing to climate neutrality	108 606 991	100%	10 789 918	10 789 918	1 684 413	1 684 413
TOI 4 Temporary cessation of fishing activities	154 799 851	100%	42 807 752	42 807 752	34 571 335	34 571 335
TOI 5 Permanent cessation of fishing activities	135 260 961	100%	59 203 009	59 203 009	26 034 241	26 034 241
TOI 6 Implementing and monitoring MPAs including Natura 2000	123 274 102	100%	23 944 623	23 944 623	2 507 619	2 507 619
TOI 7 Compensation for unexpected events	42 395 366	0%	17 538 286	-	17 397 259	-
TOI 8 Compensation for additional costs in ORs	183 738 338	0%	55 531 810	-	25 290 101	-
TOI 9 Animal health and welfare	19 976 769	40%	1 502 735	601 094	159 665	63 866
TOI 10 Control and enforcement	479 188 541	100%	118 317 760	118 317 760	25 595 826	25 595 826
TOI 11 Data collection and analysis, and marine knowledge	631 739 622	100%	218 921 044	218 921 044	57 493 208	57 493 208
TOI 12 Maritime surveillance and security	49 664 095	40%	13 066 263	5 226 505	26 856	10 742
TOI 13 CLLD preparation actions	5 702 727	0%	3 283 949	-	1 890 202	-
TOI 14 CLLD implementation of strategy	418 376 940	40%	40 662 604	16 265 042	3 361 960	1 344 784
TOI 15 CLLD running costs and animation	88 592 287	0%	38 405 285	-	4 409 795	-
TOI 16 Technical Assistance	122 879 783	0%	44 108 771	-	5 605 679	-
Total	5 179 698 133		1 261 318 094	833 430 486	312 450 815	204 301 560

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

3.7 Annex VII: Types of operations relevant to climate change - (in)direct and shared management

Type of operation relevant to climate change	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Other (economic)	82 055 952	78 746 038	78
Environmental services	63 265 766	3 491 786	732
Permanent cessation of fishing activities	49 843 988	17 610 335	516
Studies and research	36 458 928	9 113 948	93
Development of product innovation	33 983 277	1 818 619	27
Development of process innovation	27 260 207	1 963 394	60
Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture	26 692 544	4 532 313	447
Data collection	26 269 631	3 942 411	23
Investments to support business development (strategy development, administration, equipment)	20 244 806	440 569	49
Advisory services	19 858 721	16 421 992	32
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	18 359 599	1 990 505	23
Investment in physical infrastructure at existing fishing ports or at new or existing landing sites	18 103 081	2 065 624	76
Data assembly and dissemination	14 440 320	4 106 314	10
Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans by producer organisations	14 225 549	4 881 188	51
Assistance under Direct Management	11 863 816	4 267 005	7
IT development and maintenance	11 232 791	3 723 367	56
Governance	11 201 344	3 549 627	133
Temporary cessation of fishing activities	10 311 492	4 802 663	2 613
Compensation	9 724 384	5 283 222	134
Training to improve skills and develop human capital	8 702 448	1 786 932	11
Capacity building	8 235 983	5 636 667	10
Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	7 158 206	2 121 763	19
Management and monitoring of marine protected areas (soft operations)	6 497 420		3
Events	5 737 884	4 169 857	39
Management	4 690 502	1 437 299	15
Investment in renewable energy systems	4 449 375	90 580	34
Investments in working conditions	4 325 271	1 932 160	134
Reduction and prevention of pollution/contamination	4 149 622	1 345 861	136
Gear selectivity to reduce unwanted catches	3 702 065	425 878	44
Investment in reduction of energy use and energy efficiency	3 491 094	1 183 936	84
Observation coordination	2 943 630	1 487 638	4
Pilot projects	2 788 899		14
Natura 2000 areas management and monitoring (soft operations)	2 749 697		7
Socio-cultural development	2 608 016	28 449	25
Investment in IT - software	2 236 863	25 656	7
Investment to improve traceability	1 973 108	120 995	7
Food quality and hygiene safety	1 810 584	764 641	48
Investment in animal welfare	1 668 184	229 117	27
Inspections	1 574 421	619 981	11
Restocking of aquatic species	1 369 258	338 274	5
Specific investments for improving aquatic habitats and biodiversity	1 278 862	163 299	45
Investment in IT - hardware	1 076 722	8 610	9

Type of operation relevant to climate change	EMFAF support Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 30.06.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Gear modification to minimise habitat impacts	1 060 946	77 868	6
Other (environmental)	1 034 664	174 851	21
Other business-diversification operations not involving fisheries, aquaculture, or innovation	986 161	136 292	23
Evaluation	904 615	155 490	4
Investments in safety equipment	677 796	234 890	68
Development of marketing innovation	666 412		2
Restoring ecological continuity of rivers	576 005	366	4
Retrieval and/or disposal of marine litter	456 599		3
Marketing activities	432 483	67 865	13
First acquisition of a fishing vessel	426 076	98 952	7
Investments in Natura 2000 areas restoration	408 204		1
Other (social)	328 792	31 463	7
Preparatory actions	316 135	122 667	24
Investment in on-board production equipment	257 400	135 172	19
Knowledge sharing	129 688	12 266	2
Investments in the restoration of marine protected areas	106 865		1
Animation and capacity building	94 549		4
Water usage and water quality improvements	82 417	59 919	4
Investments for control and enforcement for private business	18 153	2 872	6
Investment on board to improve navigation or engine control	4 836		1
Total	599 583 111	197 979 443	6 118

3.8 Annex VIII: EMFAF contribution to environment by types of intervention – shared management

TOI	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	Environment coefficient (%)	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF support environment (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure environment (EUR)
TOI 1 Impacts on environment and contribution to GES	572 546 844	100%	180 100 041	180 100 041	20 710 772	20 710 772
TOI 2 Promoting conditions for a viable and competitive sector	2 042 954 916	40%	393 134 243	157 253 697	85 711 882	34 284 753
TOI 3 Contributing to climate neutrality	108 606 991	100%	10 789 918	10 789 918	1 684 413	1 684 413
TOI 4 Temporary cessation of fishing activities	154 799 851	100%	42 807 752	42 807 752	34 571 335	34 571 335
TOI 5 Permanent cessation of fishing activities	135 260 961	100%	59 203 009	59 203 009	26 034 241	26 034 241
TOI 6 Implementing and monitoring MPAs including Natura 2000	123 274 102	100%	23 944 623	23 944 623	2 507 619	2 507 619
TOI 7 Compensation for unexpected events	42 395 366	0%	17 538 286	-	17 397 259	-
TOI 8 Compensation for additional costs in ORs	183 738 338	0%	55 531 810	-	25 290 101	-
TOI 9 Animal health and welfare	19 976 769	40%	1 502 735	601 094	159 665	63 866
TOI 10 Control and enforcement	479 188 541	40%	118 317 760	47 327 104	25 595 826	10 238 331
TOI 11 Data collection and analysis, and marine knowledge	631 739 622	100%	218 921 044	218 921 044	57 493 208	57 493 208
TOI 12 Maritime surveillance and security	49 664 095	40%	13 066 263	5 226 505	26 856	10 742
TOI 13 CLLD preparation actions	5 702 727	0%	3 283 949	-	1 890 202	-
TOI 14 CLLD implementation of strategy	418 376 940	40%	40 662 604	16 265 042	3 361 960	1 344 784
TOI 15 CLLD running costs and animation	88 592 287	0%	38 405 285	-	4 409 795	-
TOI 16 Technical Assistance	122 879 783	0%	44 108 771	-	5 605 679	-
Total	5 179 698 133		1 261 318 094	762 439 830	312 450 815	188 944 065

3.9 Annex IX: EMFAF contribution to biodiversity by types of intervention - shared management

EMFAF TOI	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	Biodiversity coefficient (%)	EMFAF support [EUR]	EMFAF support environment (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	EMFAF expenditure environment (EUR)
TOI 1 Impacts on environment and contribution to GES	572 546 844	100%	180 100 041	180 100 041	20 710 772	20 710 772
TOI 2 Promoting conditions for a viable and competitive sector	2 042 954 916	0%	393 134 243	-	85 711 882	-
TOI 3 Contributing to climate neutrality	108 606 991	40%	10 789 918	4 315 967	1 684 413	673 765
TOI 4 Temporary cessation of fishing activities	154 799 851	40%	42 807 752	17 123 101	34 571 335	13 828 534
TOI 5 Permanent cessation of fishing activities	135 260 961	40%	59 203 009	23 681 204	26 034 241	10 413 696
TOI 6 Implementing and monitoring MPAs including Natura 2000	123 274 102	100%	23 944 623	23 944 623	2 507 619	2 507 619
TOI 7 Compensation for unexpected events	42 395 366	0%	17 538 286	-	17 397 259	-
TOI 8 Compensation for additional costs in ORs	183 738 338	0%	55 531 810	-	25 290 101	-
TOI 9 Animal health and welfare	19 976 769	0%	1 502 735	-	159 665	-
TOI 10 Control and enforcement	479 188 541	40%	118 317 760	47 327 104	25 595 826	10 238 331
TOI 11 Data collection and analysis, and marine knowledge	631 739 622	40%	218 921 044	87 568 418	57 493 208	22 997 283
TOI 12 Maritime surveillance and security	49 664 095	40%	13 066 263	5 226 505	26 856	10 742
TOI 13 CLLD preparation actions	5 702 727	0%	3 283 949	-	1 890 202	-
TOI 14 CLLD implementation of strategy	418 376 940	40%	40 662 604	16 265 042	3 361 960	1 344 784
TOI 15 CLLD running costs and animation	88 592 287	0%	38 405 285	-	4 409 795	-
TOI 16 Technical Assistance	122 879 783	0%	44 108 771	-	5 605 679	-
Total	5 179 698 133		1 261 318 094	405 552 005	312 450 815	82 725 527
			24.4%	7.8%	6.0%	1.6%

3.10 Annex X: EMFAF implementation per type of operation

Type of operation	EMFAF support Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	EMFAF expenditure Infosys 31.12.2023 (EUR)	Number of operations
Data collection	131 837 248	13 020 879	41
Other (economic)	64 790 542	10 673 758	36
Other (social)	30 015 742		23
Capacity building	28 509 016	17 352 992	19
Investments for control and enforcement for public authorities	24 729 734	2 149 517	42
Studies and research	24 651 584	7 281 732	72
Awareness raising, communication to the wider public	23 051 459	2 943 009	39
IT development and maintenance	22 030 322	15 808 765	275
Assistance under Direct Management	21 558 727	3 929 932	25
Data assembly and dissemination	19 521 602	6 208 817	14
Management	17 426 328	3 659 638	48
Compensation	16 833 873	9 425 960	983
Productive investments for sustainable aquaculture	11 496 995	2 885 259	261
Advisory services	11 347 936	6 942 663	28
Training to improve skills and develop human capital	11 202 565	4 927 384	25
Restoring ecological continuity of rivers	10 174 585	11 058	112
Temporary cessation of fishing activities	9 693 349	6 120 665	640
Cooperation	8 713 587	846 641	3
Environmental services	6 921 708	160 132	103
Events	5 901 993	3 841 307	49
Development of product innovation	5 799 686	250 544	32
Investments in working conditions	4 590 911	1 378 711	133
Reduction and prevention of pollution/contamination	4 373 747	114 006	138
Development of process innovation	4 026 478		16
Governance	3 882 299	848 849	19
Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans by producer organisations	3 571 985	1 316 994	31
Knowledge sharing	3 542 130	140 394	15
Observation coordination	3 215 126	808 698	4
Investment in reduction of energy use and energy efficiency	3 193 968	365 167	45
First acquisition of a fishing vessel	2 282 234	263 200	29
Pilot projects	2 167 722	316 871	11
Marketing activities	2 026 460	125 831	19
Specific investments for improving aquatic habitats and biodiversity	1 940 837		2
Investments for control and enforcement for private business	1 907 830	1 862 341	21
Preparatory actions	1 705 746	84 000	64
Retrieval and/or disposal of marine litter	1 278 172	115 857	14
Investments to support business development (strategy development, administration, equipment)	1 218 119	491 757	128
Investment in physical infrastructure at existing fishing ports or at new or existing landing sites	1 180 834		4

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

Source: EMFAF Infosys reports 31.12.2024

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

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

3.12 Annex XII: EMFAF support and expenditure and operations per Type of Intervention – shared and (in)direct management

EMFAF TO	EMFAF planned in programmes (EUR)	EMFAF support [EUR]	EMFAF support %	EMFAF expenditure [EUR]	EMFAF expenditure %	Number of operations
TOI 1 Impacts on environment and contribution to GES	572 546 844	180 100 041	31.5%	20 710 772	3.6%	2 167
TOI 2 Promoting conditions for a viable and competitive sector	2 042 954 916	393 134 243	19.2%	85 711 882	4.2%	3 433
TOI 3 Contributing to climate neutrality	108 606 991	10 789 918	9.9%	1 684 413	1.6%	243
TOI 4 Temporary cessation of fishing activities	154 799 851	42 807 752	27.7%	34 571 335	22.3%	7 184
TOI 5 Permanent cessation of fishing activities	135 260 961	59 203 009	43.8%	26 034 241	19.2%	593
TOI 6 Implementing and monitoring MPAs including Natura 2000	123 274 102	23 944 623	19.4%	2 507 619	2.0%	57
TOI 7 Compensation for unexpected events	42 395 366	17 538 286	41.4%	17 397 259	41.0%	260
TOI 8 Compensation for additional costs in ORs	183 738 338	55 531 810	30.2%	25 290 101	13.8%	1 577
TOI 9 Animal health and welfare	19 976 769	1 502 735	7.5%	159 665	0.8%	22
TOI 10 Control and enforcement	479 188 541	118 317 760	24.7%	25 595 826	5.3%	164
TOI 11 Data collection and analysis, and marine knowledge	631 739 622	218 921 044	34.7%	57 493 208	9.1%	89
TOI 12 Maritime surveillance and security	49 664 095	13 066 263	26.3%	26 856	0.1%	14
TOI 13 CLLD preparation actions	5 702 727	3 283 949	57.6%	1 890 202	33.1%	184
TOI 14 CLLD implementation of strategy	418 376 940	40 662 604	9.7%	3 361 960	0.8%	689
TOI 15 CLLD running costs and animation	88 592 287	38 405 285	43.4%	4 409 795	5.0%	139
TOI 16 Technical Assistance	122 879 783	44 108 771	35.9%	5 605 679	4.6%	101
TOI 17 International Ocean governance	-	11 573 996	-	7 915 682	-	28
TOI 18 Maritime policy	-	165 299 381	-	125 798 208	-	146
TOI 19 Scientific advice	-	26 627 423	-	20 263 990	-	56
TOI 20 Control and enforcement	-	25 871 945	-	21 183 991	-	301
TOI 21 Voluntary contributions to international organisations	-	7 501 472	-	6 096 406	-	27
TOI 22 Conservation measures	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOI 23 Advisory councils	-	337 090	-	-	-	1
TOI 24 Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOI 25 Market intelligence	-	18 074 003	-	11 229 029	-	52
Total	5 179 698 133	1 516 603 403	29.3%	504 938 121	9.7%	17 527

Source: FAMENET, based on EMFAF programmes and Infosys reports 31.12.2024



FAMENET