

DG MARE

Ex-Post evaluation of the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) 2000-2006

Final report – Tome 2

March 2010

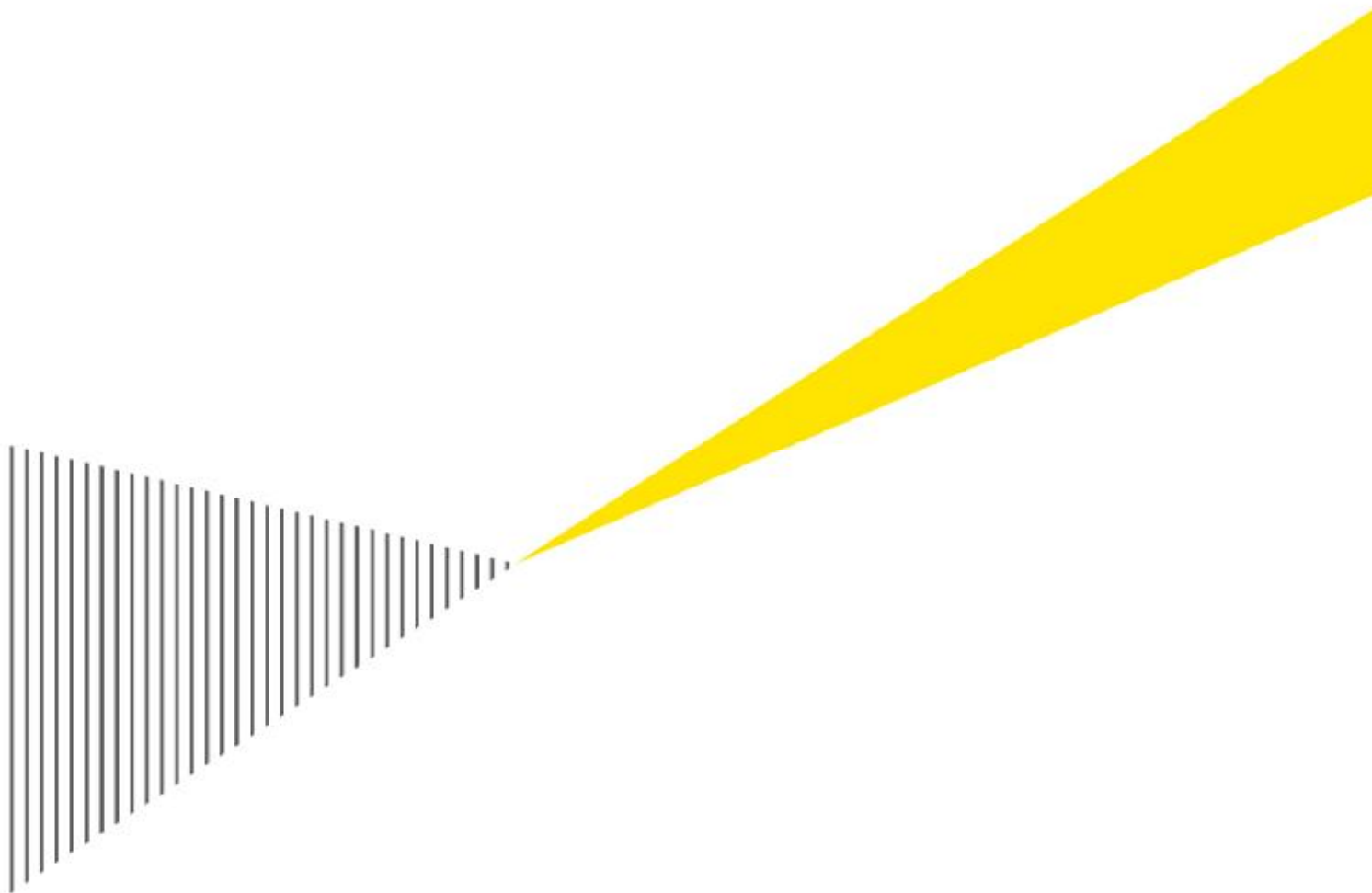


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1 Evaluation by programme

1.1 Overview of the programmes

In total, 60 programmes contributed to the implementation of FIFG measures during the 2000-2006 programming period in 24 Member States (Luxembourg is not included in FIFG), including PEACE II multiregional programme.

These programmes belong to 6 different categories, according to the following criteria:

- Non-Objective 1 single programming documents (SPD) for fisheries sector at a national level funded by FIFG only (single fund);
- Objective 1 operational programme (OP) for fisheries sector at a national or multiregional level funded by FIFG only (single fund);
- Objective 1 single programming documents (SPD) at a national level funded by more than one funds, including FIFG (multifunds);
- Objective 1 operational programmes (OP) at a national level whose multifunding depends on the programme objectives:
 - FIFG in majority and ERDF if it is a fisheries sector OP (Greece & Portugal);
 - ERDF or/and EAGGF in majority and FIFG if it consists in a development / rural and agricultural OP;
- Single programming documents (SPD) for regions under Objective 1 or receiving transitional support funded by more than one funds, including FIFG (multifunds);
- Objective 1 operational programmes (OP) for regions under Objective 1 or receiving transitional support funded by more than one funds, including FIFG (multifunds).

NB: Underscore that number of projects may actually be number of registered operations and given that there may have been more than one operation per project, the number of operations is likely to overestimate the number of projects

Table 1: Typology of FIG-funded programmes

	Non-objective 1 National scale	Objective 1	
		National scale	Regional
"Fisheries sector" centered programme SINGLE FUND (FIG only) Single Programming Document	Austria Belgium Cyprus Denmark Finland France Germany Italy Netherlands Sweden Spain United Kingdom		
Operational Programme		Germany Spain Poland Multi-regional (Italy)	
MULTI FUNDS (FIG coupled with other structural funds) Single Programming Document		Estonia Lithuania Latvia Malta Slovenia	Burgenland (Austria) Hainaut (Belgium) North (Finland) East (Finland) Corse (France) Guadeloupe (France) Guyane (France) Martinique (France) La Réunion (France) Flevoland (Netherlands) Norra (Sweden) Södra (Sweden) Cornwall (UK) Highlands and the Islands (UK) Merseyside (UK) West Wales and the Valleys (UK)
Operational Programme		Czech Republic Hungary Slovakia Productive Sector (Ireland) Fisheries (Portugal) Greece Technical Assistance (Portugal)	PEACE II Southern & Eastern (Ireland) Border Midland & Western (Ireland) Calabria (Italy) Campania (Italy) Molise (Italy) Puglia (Italy) Sardegna (Italy) Sicilia (Italy) Northern Ireland (UK) Azores (Portugal) Algarve (Portugal) Alentejo (Portugal) Centro (Portugal) Madeira (Portugal) Norte (Portugal)

Source: Programming documents

Note: "Fisheries sector" centred programme consist mainly in FIG single funded operational programmes or SPDs, to which should be added Greece and Portugal Fisheries operational programmes which implement a mix between FIG and few ERDF funds.

On the basis of the graphic, a typology of member states can be set up:

- Group 1: Member States implementing only Objective 1 national SPD: this group only concern new member states (Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia);
- Group 2: Member States implementing only Non-Objective 1 national SPD: Cyprus and Denmark;
- Group 3: Member States implementing one Non-Objective 1 national SPD and several regional SPD for their Objective regions: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, UK (The UK runs two separate OP in Northern Ireland and PEACE II regions);

- Group 4: Member States implementing only one Objective 1 operational programme at a national scale on the subject of rural and agricultural development (implementing EAGGF funds): Czech republic, Hungary, Slovakia;
- Group 5: Member States implementing several Objective 1 regional operational programmes and one Objective 1 operational programme at a national scale on the subject of agriculture or fisheries: Ireland and Portugal;
- Group 6: Member States implementing one non-Objective 1 national SPD and one Objective 1 “fisheries” operational programme: Germany and Spain. Poland, which only implements a “fisheries” operational programme, and Greece, which also implements a “fisheries” operational programme with a few ERDF funds, could be added to this group by extension. To a larger extent, Italy, which runs one non-Objective 1 national SPD, a national Objective 1 OP on fisheries sector and several regional Objective 1 operational programmes can be placed in that group.

The following table presents the 24 MS sorted according to this typology. It shows the high level of complexity of the FIG programme at EU level due to the diversity of situations depending on the countries/ regions.

Table 2: Breakdown of FIG-funded programmes per group

Country	Programme	Non-objective 1 SPD national / single fund	Objective 1 OP national / single fund	Objective 1 SPD national / multifunds	Objective 1 OP national / multifunds	Objective 1 SPD regional / multifunds	Objective 1 OP regional / multifunds
GROUP 1							
Estonia	Objective 1			✓			
Latvia	Objective 1			✓			
Lithuania	Objective 1			✓			
Malta	Objective 1			✓			
Slovenia	Objective 1			✓			
GROUP 2							
Cyprus	Outside Objective 1	✓					
Denmark	Outside Objective 1	✓					
GROUP 3							
Austria	Burgenland					✓	
	Outside Objective 1	✓					
Belgium	Hainaut					✓	
	Outside Objective 1	✓					
Finland	Northern Ireland					✓	
	East					✓	
	Outside Objective 1	✓					
France	Corse					✓	
	Guadeloupe					✓	
	Guyane					✓	
	Martinique					✓	
	Réunion					✓	
	Outside Objective 1	✓					
Netherlands	Flevoland					✓	
	Outside Objective 1	✓					
Sweden	Norra					✓	
	Södra					✓	
	Outside Objective 1	✓					
United Kingdom	Cornwall					✓	
	Merseyside					✓	
	West Wales & the valleys					✓	
	Highlands & Islands					✓	
	Northern Ireland						✓
	Outside Objective 1	✓					
PEACE II	Objective 1						✓
GROUP 4							
Czech Republic	Objective 1				✓		
Hungary	Objective 1				✓		
Slovakia	Objective 1				✓		
GROUP 5							
Ireland	Southern-eastern						✓
	Border, Midland and Western						✓
	Productive sector				✓		
Portugal	Azores						✓
	Algarve						✓
	Alentejo						✓
	Centro						✓
	Madeira						✓
	Norte						✓
	Fisheries				✓		
	Technical assistance				✓		
GROUP 6							
Germany	Objective 1		✓				
	Outside Objective 1	✓					
Spain	Objective 1		✓				
	Outside Objective 1	✓					
Greece	Objective 1				✓		
Poland	Objective 1		✓				
Italy	Calabria						✓
	Campania						✓
	Molise						✓
	Puglia						✓
	Sardegna						✓
	Sicilia						✓
	Multiregional		✓				
	Outside Objective 1	✓					

Source: Programming documents

1.2 Summary sheets by programme

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ESTONIA OBJECTIVE 1	30
FINLAND OBJECTIVE 1	33
FINLAND NORTH	36
FINLAND EAST	39
FRANCE REUNION OBJECTIVE 1	42
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Austria

AUSTRIA OUTSIDE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
- ▶ **Regional representation:** Förderstelle in each Bundesland

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Austria Outside Objective1	4 500	6 430	23 368	34 298	13%	655	4 337	33 084	13%	96%	4 337	33 084	13%	100%	96%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	1%	0%		1%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

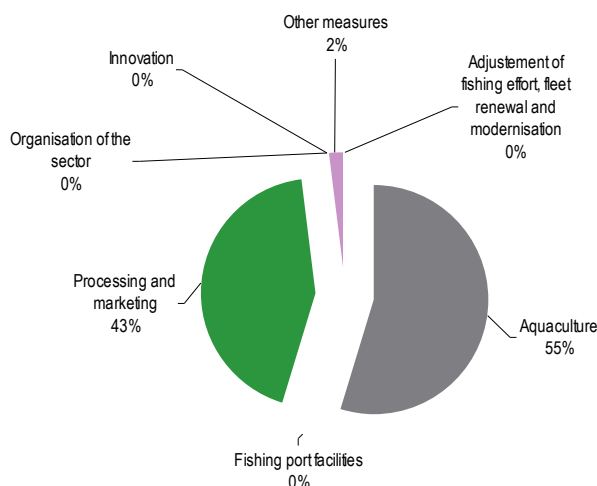
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aquaculture	32	2 180	16 616	13%	398	2 376	18 127	13%	109%	2 376	18 127	13%	100%	109%
Fishing port facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and marketing	34	2 189	16 682	13%	233	1 880	14 337	13%	86%	1 880	14 337	13%	100%	86%
	43	11	84	13%	3	4	27	13%	32%	4	27	13%	100%	32%
Organisation of the sector		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Innovation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other measures	35	131	1 000	13%	24	81	620	13%	62%	81	620	13%	100%	62%
Total		4 500	34 298	13%	655	4 337	33 084	13%	96%	4 337	33 084	13%	100%	96%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Austrian FIFG:** 95 % of Austrian programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 13%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 96% / **Achievement rate:** 96 (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Aquaculture	2 230	53%	2 180	48%	- 50	-2%
Fishing port facilities	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Processing and marketing	1 710	41%	2 189	49%	479	28%
Organisation of the sector	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Innovation	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Other measures	260	6%	131	3%	- 129	-50%
Total	4 200	100%	4 500	100%	300	7%

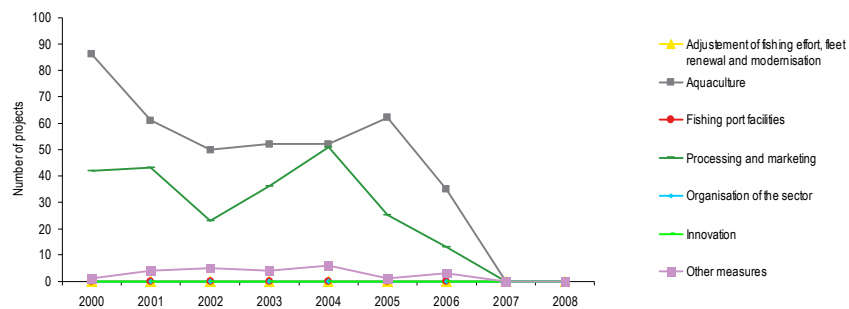
Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	0%	
Aquaculture	32	398	61%	46
Fishing port facilities		-	0%	
Processing and marketing		233	36%	62
	34	230	35%	62
	43	3	0%	9
Organisation of the sector		-	0%	
Innovation		-	0%	
Other measures	35	24	4%	26
Total		655	100%	51

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Table 3: Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

AUSTRIA BURGENLAND

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing & paying authority:** Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
- ▶ **Regional representation:** Förderstelle in each Bundesland

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)				Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)	
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total		% FIFG	FIFG	Total		% FIFG	FIFG	Total			% FIFG
Austria Burgenland	258	86	647	991	26%	15	200	706	28%	78%	200	706	28%	100%	78%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)				Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Aquaculture	32	258	991	26%	15	200	706	28%	78%	200	706	28%	100%	78%	
Total		258	991	26%	15	200	706	28%	78%	200	706	28%	100%	78%	

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Austrian FIFG:** 5% of programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate of achievements:** 28%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 78% / **Achievement rate:** 78% (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention: 1 single area (aquaculture)

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Aquaculture	826	100%	258	100%	- 568	-69%
Total	826	100%	258	100%	- 568	-69%

Source: Programming documents

- ▶ **Programming fell by 69% between first programming and final programming.**

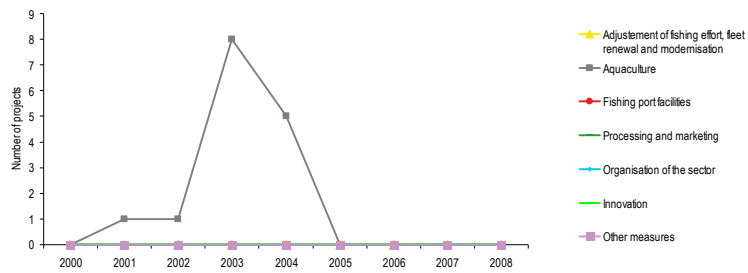
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Aquaculture	32	15	100%	47
Total		15	100%	47

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Table 4: Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Belgium

BELGIUM OUTSIDE OBJECTIVE 1		
Key points on management system		
<p>► Managing/ Paying authorities:</p>		
Managing authorities Flanders	Managing authority Wallonia	Paying authority
Flemish government Beleidsdomein Landbouw en Visserij Afdeling Landbouw-en Vissrij beleid Dienst visserij	Walloon region Direction Generale des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement (DGRNE)	Flemish government Beleidsdomein Landbouw en Visserij Secretariaat generaal Coördinatie visserij
<p>► Organisation chart:</p> <pre> graph TD IF[Inspection of Finance (art.8)] --> PA[Paying authority FL/WL] MC[Management committee] --> PA MC --> MAFL[Managing authority FL] MC --> MAWL[Managing authority WL] IAF[Inspection and audit Cel FL (art.9)] --> MAFL IAS[Intern audit service of the Flemish administration (art.10)] --> MAFL DAF[Direction for Audit of European Funds (art.9)] --> MAWL FIWL[Finance Inspection WL (art.10)] --> MAWL </pre>		
Financial achievements		
<p>Financial breakdown:</p>		

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Belgium Outside Objective1	21 309	19 891	30 677	71 878	30%	231	19 003	70 794	27%	89%	17 134	62 028	28%	90%	80%
% Programme within EU	1%	1%	1%	1%		0%	0%	1%			1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

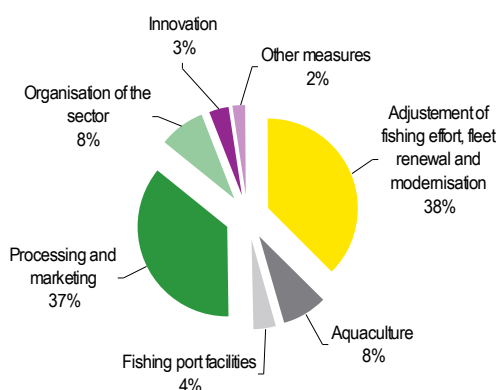
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		7 723	23 992	32%	150	7 165	22 545	32%	93%	6 675	19 281	35%	93%	86%
	11	5 044	10 088	50%	13	4 661	9 323	50%	92%	4 661	9 323	50%	100%	92%
	22	1 831	12 207	15%	136	1 756	11 725	15%	96%	1 265	8 462	15%	72%	69%
	42	100	200	50%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%
	45	748	1 496	50%	1	748	1 496	50%	100%	748	1 496	50%	100%	100%
Aquaculture	32	759	5 894	13%	9	810	6 353	13%	107%	737	5 864	13%	91%	97%
Fishing port facilities	33	550	2 742	20%	10	478	3 184	15%	87%	355	2 370	15%	74%	65%
Processing and marketing		5 140	24 886	21%	29	5 326	27 869	19%	104%	4 606	23 951	19%	86%	90%
	34	3 110	20 826	15%	20	3 315	23 847	14%	107%	2 784	20 307	14%	84%	90%
Organisation of the sector	43	2 030	4 060	50%	9	2 011	4 022	50%	99%	1 822	3 644	50%	91%	90%
	44	4 467	8 934	50%	17	3 109	6 408	49%	70%	2 753	5 505	50%	89%	62%
Innovation	46	1 405	2 811	50%	5	1 272	2 689	47%	91%	1 169	3 319	35%	92%	83%
Other measures		1 264	2 618	48%	11	843	1 745	48%	67%	839	1 737	48%	100%	66%
	31	346	692	50%	3	169	339	50%	49%	165	330	50%	98%	48%
	41	50	100	50%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%
	51	868	1 826	48%	8	674	1 407	48%	78%	674	1 407	48%	100%	78%
Total		21 309	71 878	30%	231	19 003	70 794	27%	89%	17 134	62 028	28%	90%	80%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Belgian FIFG: 93 % of Belgian funding commitments;**
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 1% of FIFG programming funds**
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate for achievements: 28%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 89% / Achievement rate: 80% (below general average)**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	10 760	30%	7 723	36%	- 3 037	-28%
Aquaculture	2 780	8%	759	4%	- 2 020	-73%
Fishing port facilities	1 850	5%	550	3%	- 1 300	-70%
Processing and marketing	12 883	36%	5 140	24%	- 7 742	-60%
Organisation of the sector	3 681	10%	4 467	21%	786	21%
Innovation	1 745	5%	1 405	7%	- 340	-19%
Other measures	1 602	5%	1 264	6%	- 338	-21%
Total	35 300	100%	21 309	100%	-13 991	-40%

Source: Programming documents

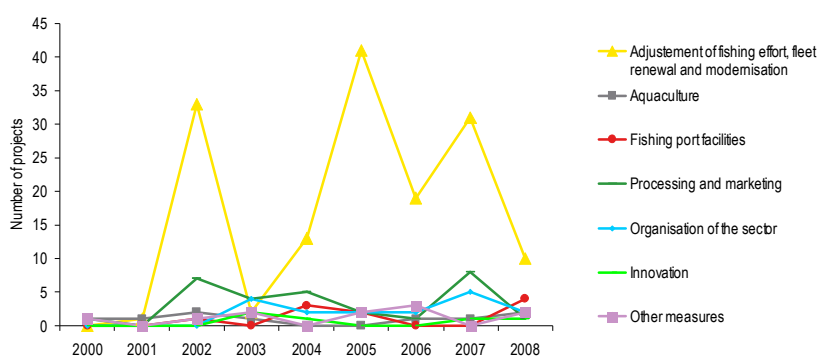
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		150	65%	165	
		11	13	6%	717
		22	136	59%	62
		45	1	0%	1 496
Aquaculture		32	9	4%	652
Fishing port facilities		33	10	4%	237
Processing and marketing		29	13%	826	
		34	20	9%	1 015
		43	9	4%	405
Organisation of the sector		44	17	7%	324
Innovation		46	5	2%	664
Other measures		11	5%	158	
		31	3	1%	110
		51	8	3%	176
Total		231	100%	292	

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

BELGIUM HAINAUT

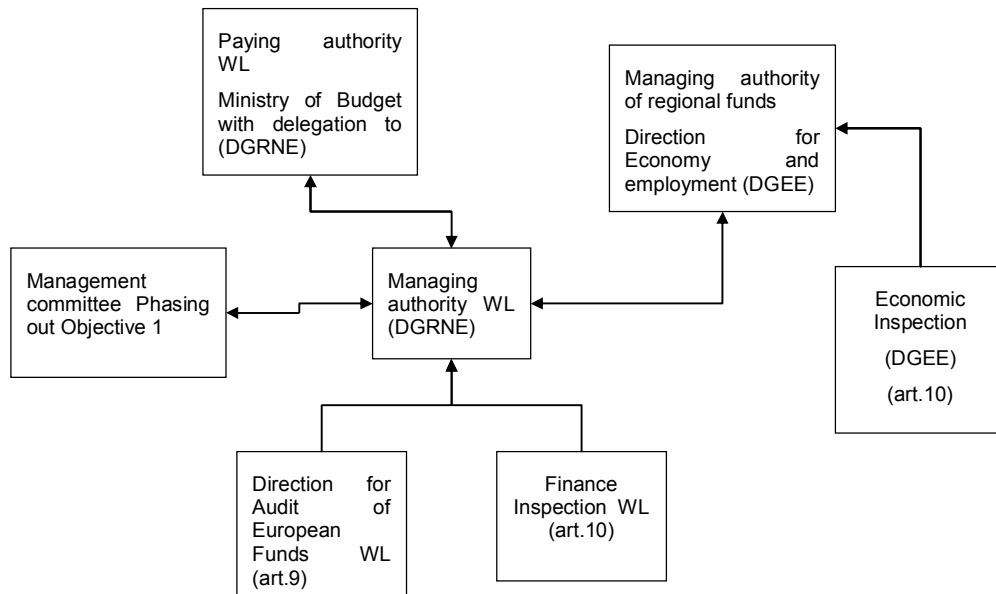
Key points on management system

► **Managing/ Paying authorities:**

Managing authority Wallonia	Paying authority
Walloon region Direction Generale des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement (DGRNE)	Walloon region Budget Ministry (with possible delegation to the DGRNE)

► **Organisation chart:**

This organisation chart was difficult to put back together as information is lacking and systems have evolved overtime for Wallonia due to two negative system audits. There seems to have been heavy confusion between the roles of the audit, monitoring, managing and paying bodies.



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Hainaut	1 556	1 656	3 806	7 018	22%	3	1 789	16 862	11%	115%	1 556	13 832	11%	87%	100%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys- 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programme FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Processing and marketing	34	1 556	7 018	22%	3	1 789	16 862	11%	115%	1 556	13 832	11%	87%	100%
Total		1 556	7 018	22%	3	1 789	16 862	11%	115%	1 556	13 832	11%	87%	100%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Belgian FIFG: 7 % of Belgian funding commitments;**
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 0% of FIFG programming funds**
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate for achievements: 11%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 115% / Achievement rate: 100 (above general average).**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention: 1 single area (processing and marketing)

Progress of programming**Variations between first and last programming decisions.**

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Processing and marketing	1 735	100%	1 556	100%	- 179	-10%
Total	1 735	100%	1 556	100%	- 179	-10%

Source: Programming documents

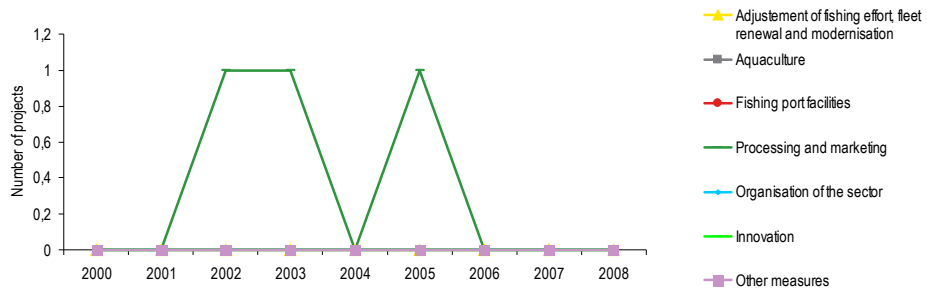
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Processing and marketing	34	3	100%	4 611
Total		3	100%	4 611

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Cyprus

CYPRUS OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Planning Bureau
- ▶ **Intermediate body:** Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources and the Environment
- ▶ **Paying authority:** Treasury of the Republic
- ▶ **Third level of audit:** Internal Audit Service

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)				Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)	
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total		% FIFG	FIFG	Total		% FIFG	FIFG	Total			% FIFG
Cyprus Objective1	3 419	4 324	4 588	12 332	28%	142	3 294	12 479	26%	96%	3 249	11 886	27%	99%	95%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

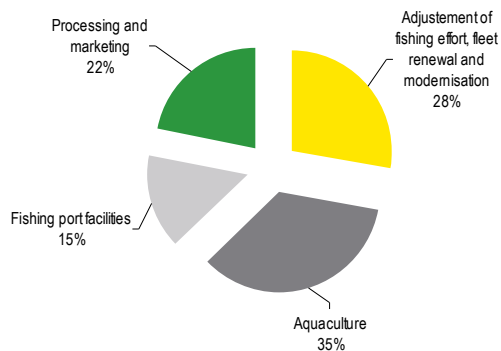
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		1 400	3 275	43%	107	1 277	3 451	37%	91%	1 271	3 115	41%	100%	91%
	11	953	1 906	50%	7	949	1 897	50%	100%	949	1 897	50%	100%	100%
	12	345	690	15%	2	199	695	29%	56%	199	398	50%	100%	120%
Aquaculture	22	102	680	15%	98	129	859	15%	126%	123	819	15%	95%	100%
Fishing port facilities	32	624	4 158	15%	12	660	4 398	15%	106%	621	4 142	15%	94%	100%
Processing and marketing	33	889	1 920	46%	7	947	1 893	50%	107%	947	1 893	50%	100%	107%
Organisation of the sector	34	421	2 809	15%	16	410	2 736	15%	97%	410	2 736	15%	100%	97%
Innovation	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other measures	46	85	170	50%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
Total	51	3 419	12 332	28%	142	3 294	12 479	26%	96%	3 249	11 886	27%	99%	95%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 28%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 96% / Achievement rate: 95% (above general average)**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	1 829	53%	1 400	41%	- 430	-23%
Aquaculture	1 026	30%	624	18%	- 402	-39%
Fishing port facilities	342	10%	889	26%	547	160%
Processing and marketing	137	4%	421	12%	284	208%
Organisation of the sector	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Innovation	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Other measures	85	2%	85	2%	-	0%
Total	3 419	100%	3 419	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

► **Comments:** no amendment between first and last programming decisions.

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

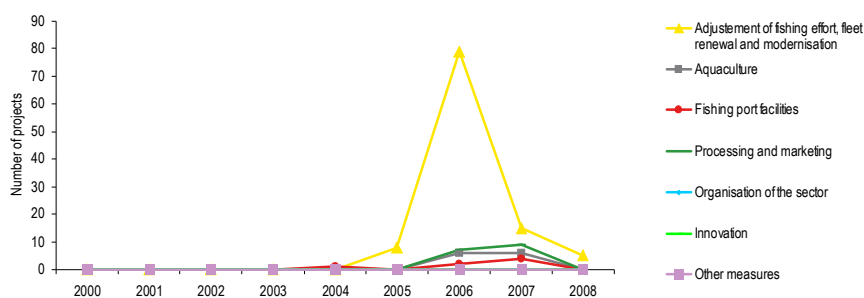
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		107	75%	29
	11	7	5%	271
	12	2	1%	199
	22	98	69%	8
Aquaculture	32	12	8%	345
Fishing port facilities	33	7	5%	270
Processing and marketing	34	16	11%	171
Organisation of the sector	44	-	0%	-
Innovation	46	-	0%	-
Other measures	51	-	0%	-
Total		142	100%	84

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 142 projects were launched on Objective1 Programme in Cyprus. They were granted a total amount of FIG subsidies of € 3.3 million.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 84K;
 - 75% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation”. However, projects on these areas are low-budget ones.
 - Most granted area of intervention, “Aquaculture”, supports the biggest projects (€ 345K on average).

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

- ▶ Programming in time show that area “Adjustment of fishing effort” experienced a peak in the number of launched projects in 2006 (nearly 80).



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Czech Republic

CZECH REPUBLIC OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Ministry of Agriculture, Department of the MA for OP Agriculture and OP Fisheries
- ▶ **Intermediate body:** State Agricultural Intervention Fund
- ▶ **Paying authority:** Ministry of Finance

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Czech Republic Objective 1	4 111	1 746	5 659	11 516	36%	201	4 106	11 637	35%	100%	3 763	10 684	35%	92%	92%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

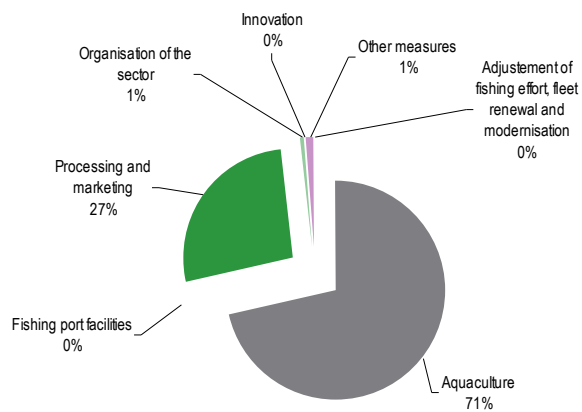
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	-	-		-	-		
Aquaculture	32	144	2 912	8 313	35%	2 756	7 876	35%	95%
Fishing port facilities		-	-	-		-	-		
Processing and marketing		38	1 076	3 119	35%	910	2 645	34%	85%
	34	23	927	2 692	34%	783	2 283	34%	85%
	43	15	149	427	35%	127	362	35%	85%
Organisation of the sector	44	3	32	92	35%	22	63	35%	68%
Innovation		-	-	-		-	-		
Other measures	51	16	86	115	75%	75	100	75%	87%
Total		201	4 106	11 637	35%	3 763	10 684	35%	92%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Czech FIFG:** 100% (one single national programme)
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 35%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 100% / **Achievement rate:** 92% (slightly above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Fisheries	6 956	96%	3 943	96%	- 3 013	-43%
Technical assistance FIFG	296	4%	168	4%	- 128	-43%
Total	7 252	100%	4 111	100%	- 3 141	-43%

Source: Programming documents

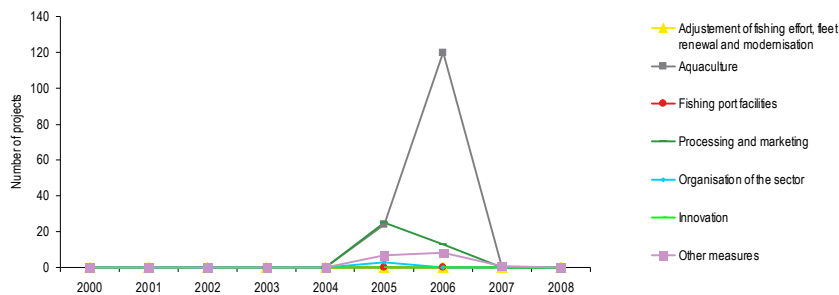
► **Programming was decreased by 43%**

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	0%	
Aquaculture	32	144	72%	55
Fishing port facilities		-	0%	
Processing and marketing		38	19%	70
	34	23	11%	99
	43	15	7%	24
Organisation of the sector	44	3	1%	21
Innovation		-	0%	
Other measures	51	16	8%	6
Total		201	100%	53

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Table 5: Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Denmark

DENMARK OUTSIDE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing/ Paying authorities:** Ministry of food agriculture and fisheries – Danish food industry agency.
- ▶ **Organisation chart:** management system is centralised (there is only one national authority level)

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Denmark Out. Obj. 1	182 588	132 388	386 290	701 265	26%	3 400	142 478	625 527	23%	78%	119 357	489 939	24%	84%	65%
% Programme within EU	5%	7%	9%	7%		5%	3%	6%			4%	6%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

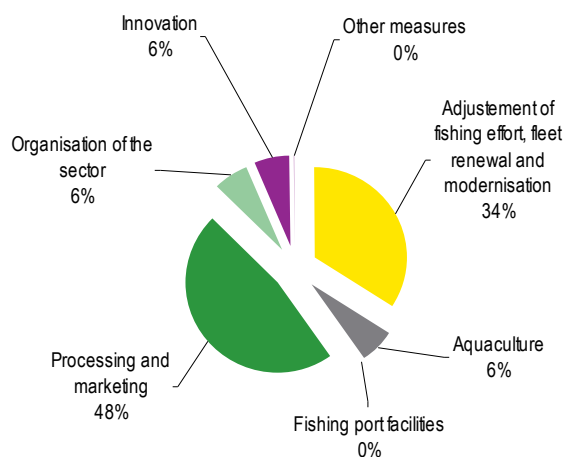
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		56 312	218 864	26%	2 557	53 894	214 307	25%	96%	48 231	177 397	27%	89%	86%
	11	30 246	60 492	50%	282	29 923	59 847	50%	99%	29 532	58 935	50%	99%	98%
	12	2 000	4 000	50%	21	1 189	2 379	50%	59%	1 179	2 353	50%	99%	59%
	21	8 000	53 333	15%	66	6 094	40 627	15%	76%	4 791	31 378	15%	79%	60%
	22	14 766	98 439	15%	1 917	16 687	111 454	15%	113%	12 729	84 732	15%	76%	86%
	23	-	-	-	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	45	1 300	2 600	50%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
Aquaculture	32	5 100	34 000	15%	102	6 405	37 538	17%	126%	4 207	28 069	15%	66%	82%
Fishing port facilities	33	41 603	97 538	43%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
Processing and marketing		41 953	270 354	16%	336	45 814	296 101	15%	109%	33 198	212 883	16%	72%	79%
	34	39 953	266 354	15%	317	43 896	292 265	15%	110%	31 390	209 269	15%	72%	79%
	43	2 000	4 000	50%	19	1 918	3 836	50%	96%	1 807	3 615	50%	94%	90%
Organisation of the sector	44	18 950	37 900	50%	92	18 796	37 913	50%	99%	17 714	35 428	50%	94%	93%
Innovation	46	16 555	38 379	43%	83	16 804	38 136	44%	102%	15 267	34 678	44%	91%	92%
Other measures		2 115	4 229	50%	230	766	1 531	50%	36%	741	1 483	50%	97%	35%
	51	2 115	4 229	50%	230	766	1 531	50%	36%	741	1 483	50%	97%	35%
Total		182 588	701 265	26%	3 400	142 478	625 527	23%	78%	119 357	489 939	24%	84%	65%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Danish FIFG:** 100 % (one single national programme)
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 5% of FIFG programming funds, while it represents 3 % of total commitments and 4% of total achievement.
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate for achievements:** 24%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 78% / **Achievement rate:** 65% (below general average).

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	89 000	44%	56 312	31%	-32 688	-37%
Aquaculture	10 600	5%	5 100	3%	- 5 500	-52%
Fishing port facilities	36 200	18%	41 603	23%	5 403	15%
Processing and marketing	40 700	20%	41 953	23%	1 253	3%
Organisation of the sector	3 900	2%	18 950	10%	15 050	386%
Innovation	18 200	9%	16 555	9%	- 1 645	-9%
Other measures	5 900	3%	2 115	1%	- 3 785	-64%
Total	204 500	100%	182 588	100%	-21 912	-11%

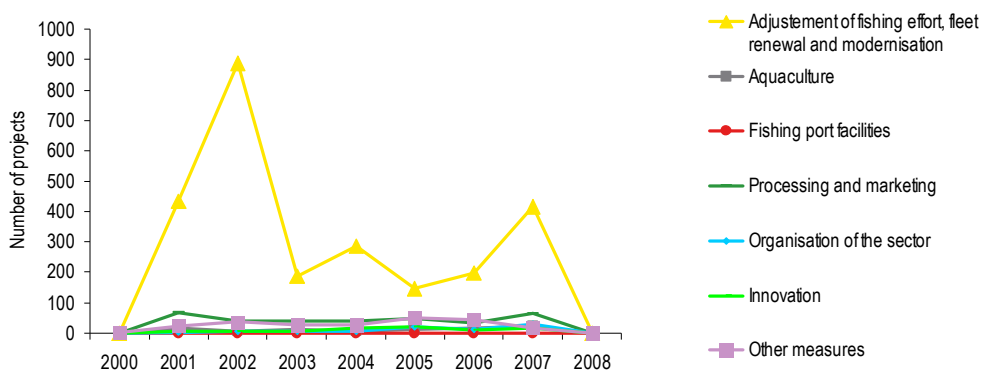
Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		2557	75%	69
	11	282	8%	209
	12	21	1%	112
	21	66	2%	475
	22	1917	56%	44
	23	271	8%	-
45			0%	
Aquaculture	32	102	3%	275
Fishing port facilities	33		0%	
Processing and marketing		336	10%	634
	34	317	9%	660
	43	19	1%	190
Organisation of the sector	44	92	3%	385
Innovation	46	83	2%	418
Other measures		230	7%	6
	51	230	7%	6
Total		3400	100%	144

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Estonia

ESTONIA OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- **Managing/ Paying authorities:** Managing Authority: **Ministry of Finance (MoF)** of Estonia (Foreign Finance Department). Paying Authority: **Ministry of Finance** of Estonia (Department of National Fund).

MoF delegates part of its functions to **Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)** of Estonia (Fisheries Economics Department) who is acting as Intermediate Body.

System has also a Beneficiary for FIGG: **Estonian Agricultural Registers and Information Board (ARIB)**.

System is centralised even there are several ARIB regional Offices for the Final Recipients service and attention.

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIGG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIGG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIGG)
	FIGG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIGG		FIGG	Total	% FIGG		FIGG	Total	% FIGG		
Estonia Objective1	12 469	6 282	14 227	32 979	38%	275	12 962	34 440	38%	104%	11 387	30 025	38%	88%	91%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIGG)
			FIGG	Total	% FIGG	FIGG	Total	% FIGG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		129	4 842	11 345	43%	4 251	9 648	44%	88%
	11	11	531	1 022	52%	502	968	52%	95%
	12	9	1 742	3 286	53%	1 725	3 255	53%	99%
	21	6	376	1 077	35%	376	1 077	35%	100%
	22	59	1 907	5 520	35%	1 362	3 908	35%	71%
	42	44	286	440	65%	286	440	65%	100%
Aquaculture	32	33	2 362	6 767	35%	2 009	5 759	35%	85%
Fishing port facilities	33	12	2 077	6 687	31%	2 002	6 447	31%	96%
Processing and marketing		38	3 050	7 888	39%	2 698	6 968	39%	88%
	34	14	2 345	6 803	34%	2 058	5 984	34%	88%
	43	24	705	1 085	65%	640	984	65%	91%
Organisation of the sector	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Innovation	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other measures	35	63	631	1 754	36%	427	1 204	35%	68%
Total		275	12 962	34 440	38%	11 387	30 025	38%	88%

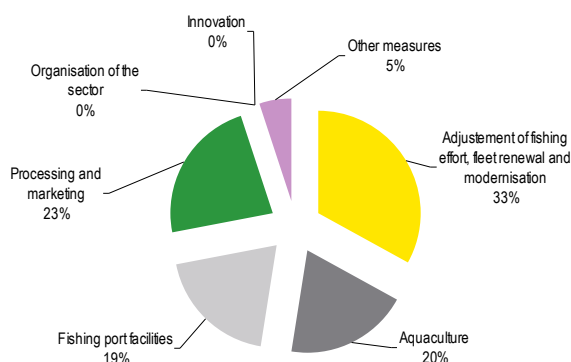
Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- **Part of the programme within Estonian FIGG: 100 % (1 single programme)**
- **Part of the programme within UE: 0% of FIGG programming funds.**
- **FIGG co-financing rate on achievements: 38%.**

► **Commitment rate: 104% / Achievement rate: 91%** (slightly above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustment of Fishing Capacity of Fishing Fleet	2 030	16%	2 260	18%	231	11%
Modernisation and Renewal of the Fishing Fleet	2 876	23%	2 139	17%	- 737	-26%
Investment Support Measures for Fisheries Production Chain	6 570	53%	7 117	57%	547	8%
Other Fisheries Related Measures	993	8%	953	8%	- 40	-4%
Total	12 469	100%	12 469	100%	0	0%

Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		129	47%	75
	11	11	4%	88
	12	9	3%	362
	21	6	2%	179
	22	59	21%	66
42	44	16%	10	
Aquaculture	32	33	12%	175
Fishing port facilities	33	12	4%	537
Processing and marketing		38	14%	183
	34	14	5%	427
43	24	9%	41	
Organisation of the sector	44	-	0%	
Innovation	46	-	0%	
Other measures	35	63	23%	19
Total		275	100%	109

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

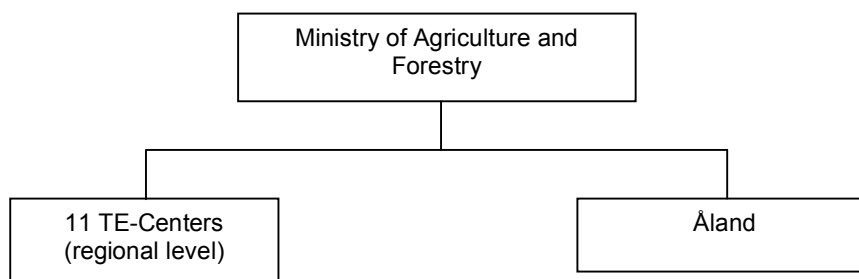
Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Finland

FINLAND OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- ▶ **Organisation chart:**



- ▶ It was a decentralized and low hierarchy system.
- ▶ The TE-Centers (Employment and Economic Centers) are public institutions, applications and payments were realized at this level.

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Finland Outside Objective1	33 500	42 080	52 756	128 336	26%	1 962	33 084	136 810	24%	99%	33 007	128 302	26%	100%	99%
% Programme within EU	1%	2%	1%	1%		3%	1%	1%			1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

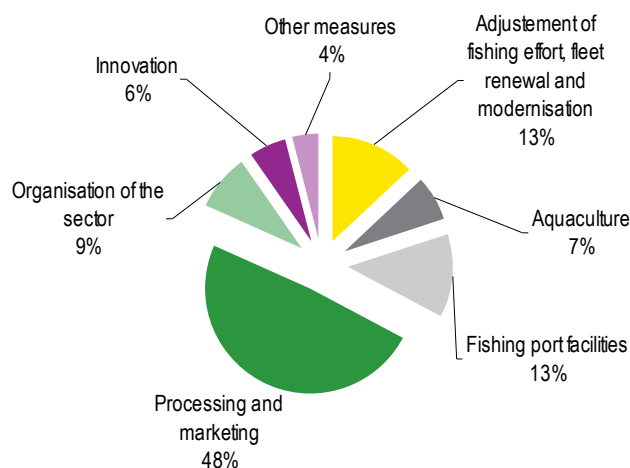
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (KE)			Number of projects	Commitment (KE)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (KE)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		4 717	21 465	22%	445	3 873	17 799	22%	82%	3 867	16 104	24%	100%	82%
	11	2 066	4 132	50%	15	2 066	4 171	50%	100%	2 066	4 132	50%	100%	100%
	12	173	345		1	173	345	50%	100%	173	345	50%	100%	100%
	21	805	6 702	12%	111	709	6 372	11%	88%	709	6 023	12%	100%	88%
	22	1 435	9 808	15%	306	711	6 103	12%	50%	706	4 859	15%	99%	49%
	42	74	148	50%	8	50	479	10%	67%	50	417	12%	100%	67%
	45	165	329	50%	4	164	329	50%	100%	164	329	50%	100%	100%
Aquaculture		1 239	8 581	14%	218	1 146	9 548	12%	93%	1 146	8 391	14%	100%	93%
Fishing port facilities		6 707	14 419	47%	97	7 511	17 537	43%	112%	7 459	17 721	42%	99%	111%
Processing and marketing		10 612	59 629	18%	675	10 741	66 699	16%	101%	10 744	63 502	17%	100%	101%
	34	8 001	54 307	15%	604	8 113	61 060	13%	101%	8 116	58 110	14%	100%	101%
	43	2 610	5 321	49%	71	2 628	5 639	47%	101%	2 628	5 392	49%	100%	101%
Organisation of the sector		5 125	10 624	48%	120	5 284	12 048	44%	103%	5 283	11 087	48%	100%	103%
Innovation		3 206	7 665	42%	75	2 926	8 008	37%	91%	2 924	6 941	42%	100%	91%
Other measures		1 894	5 955	32%	332	1 604	5 171	31%	85%	1 583	4 556	35%	99%	84%
	31	440	906	49%	13	459	1 012	45%	104%	459	967	47%	100%	104%
	35	450	3 000	15%	205	265	1 961	14%	59%	265	1 819	15%	100%	59%
	41	434	908	48%	27	309	971	32%	71%	290	631	46%	94%	67%
	51	570	1 140	50%	87	571	1 228	46%	100%	569	1 140	50%	100%	100%
Total		33 500	128 336	26%	1 962	33 084	136 810	24%	99%	33 007	128 302	26%	100%	99%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Finish FIFG: 79% of Finland programming funds**
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 1% of FIFG programming funds**
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 26%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 99% / Achievement rate: 99% (above general average)**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	6 220	19%	4 717	14%	- 1 503	-24%
Aquaculture	3 000	9%	1 239	4%	- 1 761	-59%
Fishing port facilities	4 000	12%	6 707	20%	2 707	68%
Processing and marketing	11 660	36%	10 612	32%	- 1 048	-9%
Organisation of the sector	2 800	9%	5 125	15%	2 325	83%
Innovation	1 520	5%	3 206	10%	1 686	111%
Other measures	2 900	9%	1 894	6%	- 1 006	-35%
Total	32 100	100%	33 500	100%	1 400	4%

Source: Programming documents

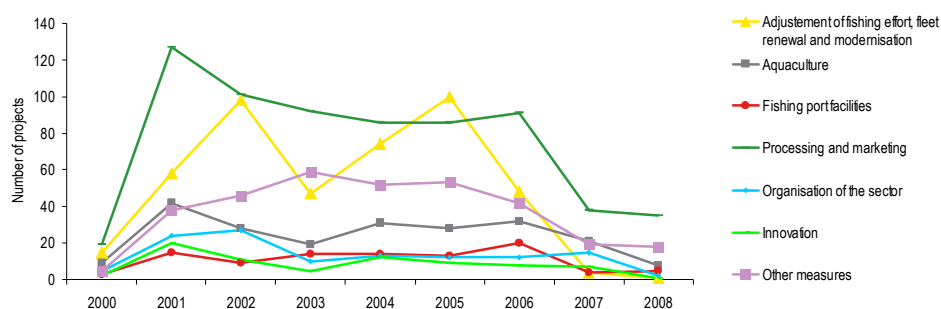
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		445	23%	36
		11	1%	275
		12	0%	345
		21	6%	54
		22	16%	16
		42	8%	52
	45	4%	82	
Aquaculture		32	11%	38
Fishing port facilities		33	5%	183
Processing and marketing		675	34%	94
		34	31%	96
		43	4%	76
Organisation of the sector		44	6%	92
Innovation		46	4%	93
Other measures		332	17%	14
		31	1%	74
		35	10%	9
		41	1%	23
		51	4%	13
Total		1 962	100%	65

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

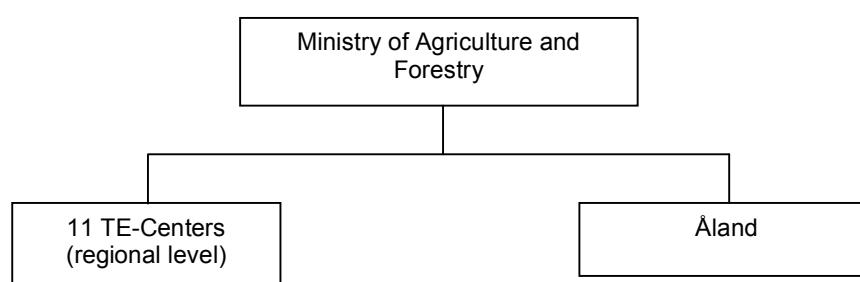


Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

FINLAND NORTH

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- ▶ **Organisation chart:**



- ▶ It was a decentralized and low hierarchy system.
- ▶ The TE-Centers (Employment and Economic Centers) are public institutions, applications and payments were realized at this level.

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Finland North	2 646	2 646	2 604	7 896	34%	338	2 633	10 400	25%	99%	2 633	9 570	28%	100%	99%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

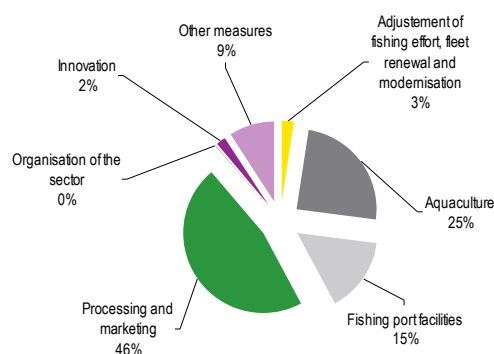
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		26	32	266	12%	32	169	19%	100%
		21	7	35	20%	7	35	20%	100%
		22	24	231	11%	25	134	19%	100%
Aquaculture		32	532	2 564	21%	532	2 345	23%	100%
Fishing port facilities		33	674	1 570	43%	674	1 355	50%	100%
Processing and marketing		82	1 076	4 809	22%	1 076	4 665	23%	100%
		34	1 051	4 758	22%	1 051	4 616	23%	100%
		43	25	51	48%	25	49	50%	100%
Organisation of the sector		44	13	27	46%	13	25	50%	100%
Innovation		46	5	106	48%	106	212	50%	100%
Other measures		113	200	945	21%	200	798	25%	100%
		31	16	31	50%	16	31	50%	100%
		35	96	838	19%	159	716	22%	100%
		41	2	33	22%	7	14	50%	100%
		51	12	19	43%	19	37	50%	100%
Total		338	2 633	10 400	25%	2 633	9 570	28%	100%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Finish FIFG:** 6% of Finland programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 28%
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 99% / Achievement rate: 99%** (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
KOR-toimenpiteiden yleisotsikki : Kalatalouden kannattavuuden, rakenteen ja toimintaedellytysten parantaminen	2 604	98%	2 596	98%	- 8	0%
Tekninen apu	42	2%	50	2%	8	19%
Total	2 646	100%	2 646	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

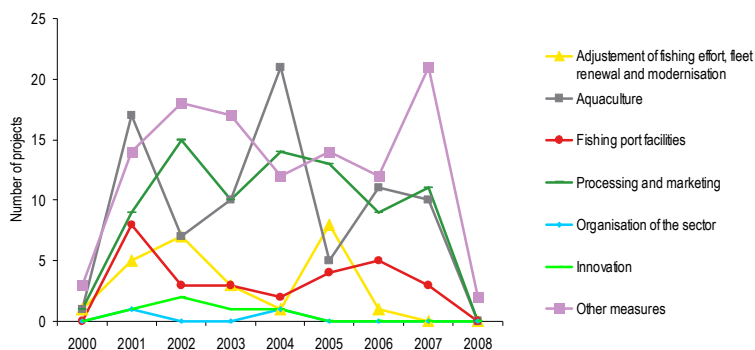
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		26	8%	6	
		21	2	1%	18
		22	24	7%	6
Aquaculture		32	82	24%	29
Fishing port facilities		33	28	8%	48
Processing and marketing		82	24%	57	
		34	77	23%	60
		43	5	1%	10
Organisation of the sector		44	2	1%	13
Innovation		46	5	1%	42
Other measures		113	33%	7	
		31	3	1%	10
		35	96	28%	7
		41	2	1%	7
		51	12	4%	3
Total		338	100%	28	

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



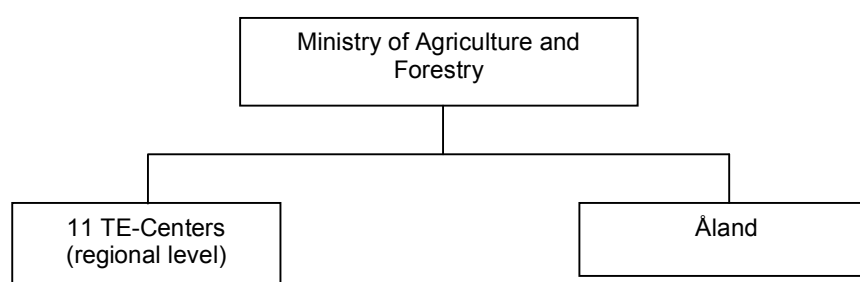
Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

FINLAND EAST

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

- ▶ **Organisation chart:**



- ▶ It was a decentralized and low hierarchy system.
- ▶ The TE-Centers (Employment and Economic Centers) are public institutions, applications and payments were realized at this level.

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Finland East	6 238	6 238	11 037	23 513	27%	438	6 212	27 155	23%	100%	6 184	25 141	25%	100%	99%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aquaculture	32	66	1 688	7 234	23%	1 688	6 974	24%	100%
Fishing port facilities	33	30	1 360	2 886	47%	1 344	2 802	48%	99%
Processing and marketing		150	2 262	13 537	17%	2 262	12 276	18%	100%
	34	144	2 180	13 313	16%	2 180	12 091	18%	100%
	43	6	82	224	37%	82	185	44%	100%
Organisation of the sector	44	11	191	527	36%	190	419	45%	99%
Innovation	46	10	209	483	43%	198	411	48%	94%
Other measures		171	503	2 488	20%	503	2 259	22%	100%
	31	1	2	4	50%	2	4	50%	100%
	35	153	471	2 419	19%	471	2 196	21%	100%
	41	1	12	29	40%	12	23	50%	100%
	51	16	18	36	49%	18	35	50%	100%
Total		438	6 212	27 155	23%	6 184	25 141	25%	100%

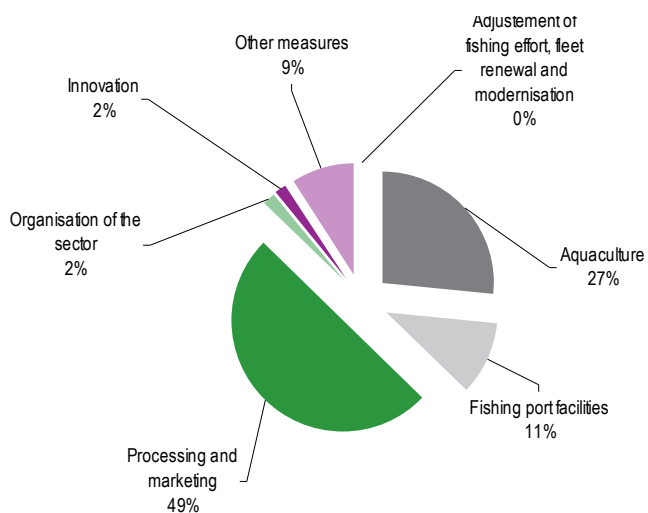
Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Finish FIFG: 15% of Finland programming funds**

- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 25%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 100% / **Achievement rate:** 99% (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
ELINKEINOKALATALOUDE N KEHITTÄMINEN	4 137	98%	6 158	99%	2 021	49%
TEKNINEN TUKI	70	2%	80	1%	10	14%
Total	4 207	100%	6 238	100%	2 031	48%

Source: Programming documents

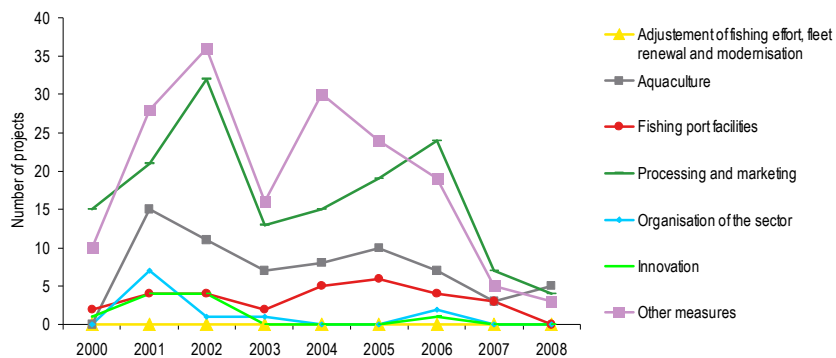
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	0%	-
Aquaculture	32	66	15%	106
Fishing port facilities	33	30	7%	93
Processing and marketing		150	34%	82
	34	144	33%	84
	43	6	1%	31
Organisation of the sector	44	11	3%	38
Innovation	46	10	2%	41
Other measures		171	39%	13
	31	1	0%	4
	35	153	35%	14
	41	1	0%	23
	51	16	4%	2
Total		438	100%	57

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

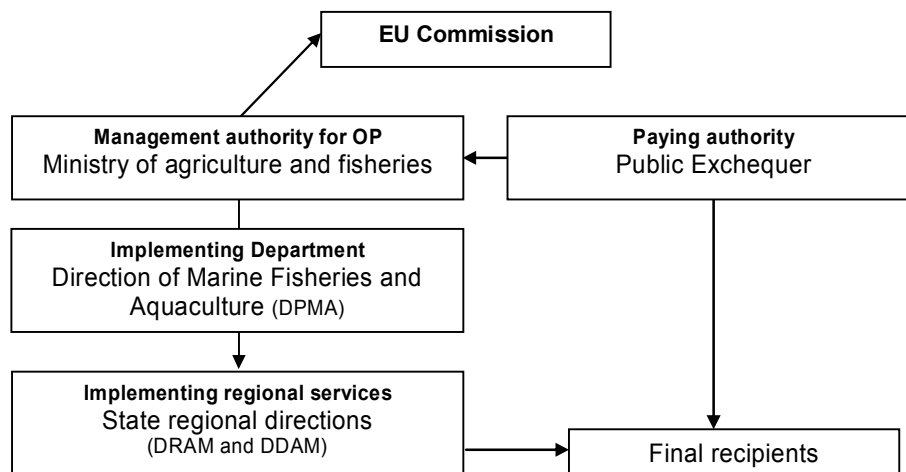


Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

France

FRANCE REUNION OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
France Réunion Objective1	14 369	5 036	9 517	28 922	50%	379	15 071	32 876	46%	105%	12 921	28 622	45%	86%	90%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)	
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG			
Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		245	5 149	14 563	35%	4 839	13 541	36%	94%	27%	
		21	93	4 351	12 441	35%	4 186	11 776	36%	96%	23%
		22	152	798	2 122	38%	653	1 765	37%	82%	
Aquaculture		32	18	886	1 773	50%	720	1 439	50%	81%	14%
Fishing port facilities		33	6	335	702	48%	245	582	42%	73%	1%
Processing and marketing		40	1 705	5 265	32%	1 492	4 536	33%	88%	3%	
		34	30	1 461	4 726	31%	1 280	4 066	31%	88%	3%
		43	10	243	539	45%	212	470	45%	87%	3%
Organisation of the sector		44	24	4 281	6 418	67%	3 458	5 200	66%	81%	29%
Innovation		40	6	713	1 060	67%	542	809	67%	76%	8%
		40	2 002	3 095	65%	1 625	2 514	65%	81%	17%	
		31	7	486	720	67%	349	517	68%	72%	12%
Other measures		51	33	1 516	2 375	64%	1 275	1 997	64%	84%	20%
		379	15 071	32 876	46%	12 921	28 622	45%	86%	10%	

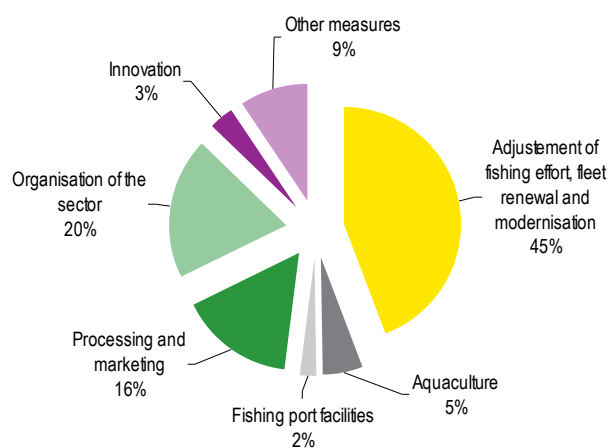
Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ Part of the programme within French FIFG: 5 % of French programming funds
- ▶ Part of the programme within UE: 0% of FIFG programming funds

- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 45%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 105% / Achievement rate: 90%** (in line with general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Protection et développement des ressources aquatiques	1 068	7%	283	2%	- 785	-74%
Renouvellement et modernisation de la flotille 2000 - 2006	1 244	8%	5 188	36%	3 944	317%
Autre mesure liée à la flotte 2005 2006	4 609	30%	-	0%	- 4 609	-100%
Equipement des ports de pêche	670	4%	335	2%	- 335	-50%
Transformation et commercialisation	677	4%	1 777	12%	1 100	162%
Promotion et recherche de nouveaux débouchés	637	4%	267	2%	- 370	-58%
Actions innovatrices, assistance technique et actions mises en oeuvre par prof	5 565	36%	5 517	38%	- 48	-1%
Aquaculture, valorisation potentiel product® locale, notamment aquaculture	1 118	7%	831	6%	- 287	-26%
Assistance Technique	-	0%	171	1%	171	
Total	15 588	100%	14 369	100%	- 1 219	-8%

Source: Programming documents

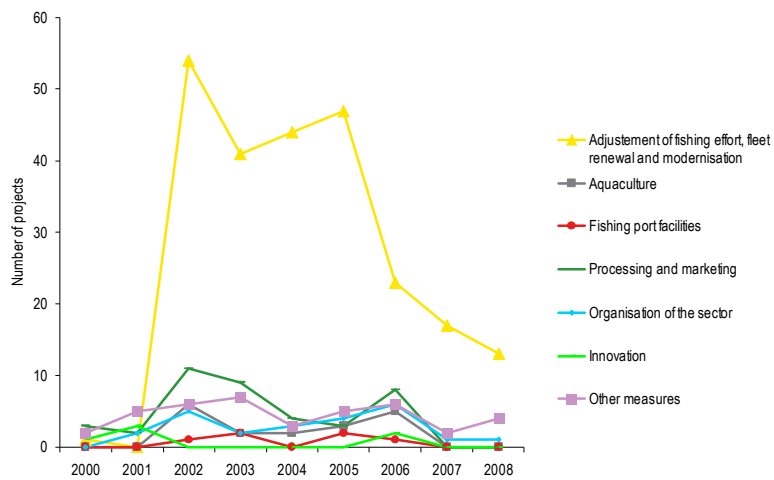
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		245	65%	55	
		21	93	25%	127
		22	152	40%	12
Aquaculture	32	18	5%	80	
Fishing port facilities	33	6	2%	97	
Processing and marketing		40	11%	113	
		34	30	8%	136
	43	10	3%	47	
Organisation of the sector	44	24	6%	217	
Innovation	46	6	2%	135	
Other measures		40	11%	63	
		31	7	2%	74
	51	33	9%	61	
Total		379	100%	76	

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

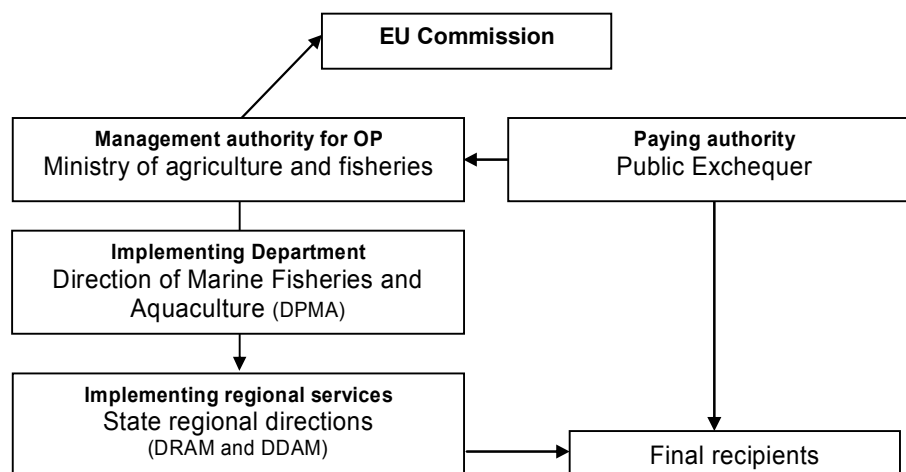
Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

FRANCE CORSE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
France Corse Objective 1	2 457	1 441	1 680	5 578	44%	180	2 455	12 364	20%	100%	2 351	12 057	20%	96%	96%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		4	110	865	13%	80	1 185	7%	73%
		42	110	865	13%	80	1 185	7%	73%
Aquaculture	32	9	715	3 998	18%	706	3 779	19%	99%
Fishing port facilities	33	5	411	792	52%	411	792	52%	100%
Processing and marketing		8	409	862	47%	396	839	47%	97%
		34	88	250	35%	88	250	35%	100%
		43	321	612	53%	308	589	52%	96%
Organisation of the sector	44	5	423	684	62%	407	652	62%	96%
Innovation		-	-	-		-	-		
Other measures		149	387	5 164	7%	352	4 810	7%	91%
		31	173	346	50%	138	311	45%	80%
		41	214	4 818	4%	213	4 499	5%	100%
Total		180	2 455	12 364	20%	2 351	12 057	20%	96%

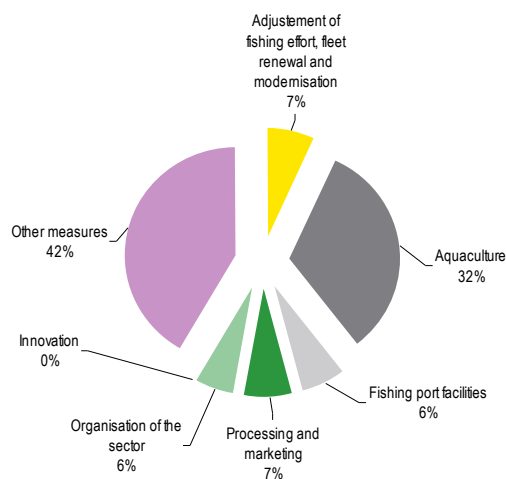
Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within French FIFG: 1% of French programming funds**
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 0% of FIFG programming funds**
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 20%**

► **Commitment rate: 100% / Achievement rate: 96%** (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
La pêche	343	15%	1 127	46%	784	229%
Aquaculture	915	40%	713	29%	- 201	-22%
Les actions transversales pêche et aquaculture	1 029	45%	616	25%	- 413	-40%
Total	2 287	100%	2 457	100%	170	7%

Source: Programming documents

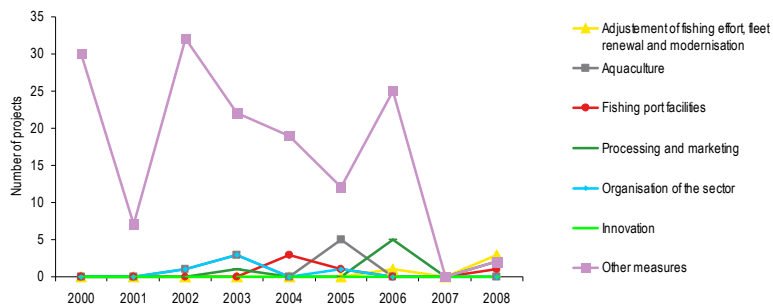
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		4	2%	296
	42	4	2%	296
Aquaculture	32	9	5%	420
Fishing port facilities	33	5	3%	158
Processing and marketing		8	4%	105
	34	1	1%	250
	43	7	4%	84
Organisation of the sector	44	5	3%	130
Innovation		-	0%	
Other measures		149	83%	32
	31	1	1%	311
	41	148	82%	30
Total		180	100%	67

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

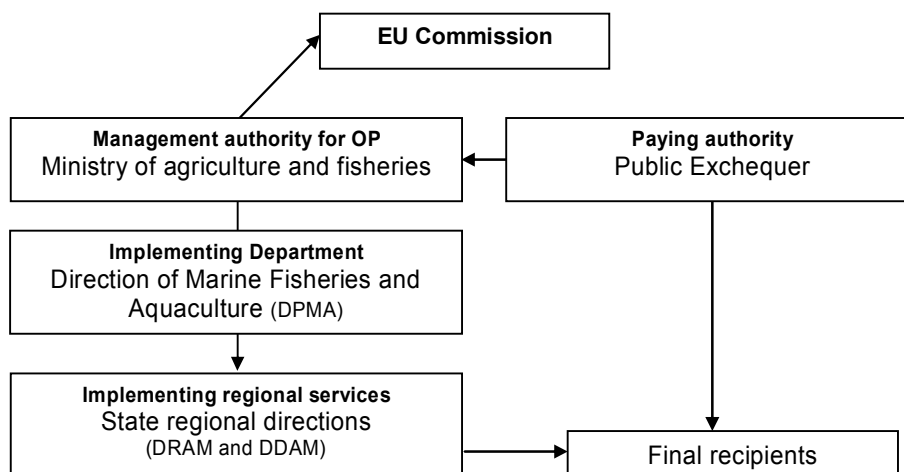
Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

FRANCE GUADELOUPE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
France Guadeloupe Objective1	4 398	2 324	3 052	9 774	45%	72	5 161	10 542	49%	117%	3 324	8 055	41%	64%	76%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		50	2 576	5 686	45%	1 569	4 008	39%	61%
	11	1	84	112	75%	84	112	75%	100%
	21	43	2 241	5 128	44%	1 251	3 497	36%	56%
	22	2	121	186	65%	100	133	75%	83%
	23	2	87	116	75%	87	116	75%	100%
	45	2	43	144	30%	48	149	32%	110%
Aquaculture	32	1	60	213	28%	39	140	28%	66%
Fishing port facilities	33	6	835	1 668	50%	835	1 678	50%	100%
Processing and marketing		11	1 124	2 137	53%	642	1 525	42%	57%
	34	3	95	240	40%	48	98	49%	51%
	43	8	1 029	1 898	54%	594	1 427	42%	58%
Organisation of the sector	44	1	41	58	70%	55	58	95%	135%
Innovation		-	-	-		-	-		
Other measures		3	525	779	67%	182	647	28%	35%
Total		72	5 161	10 542	49%	3 324	8 055	41%	64%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

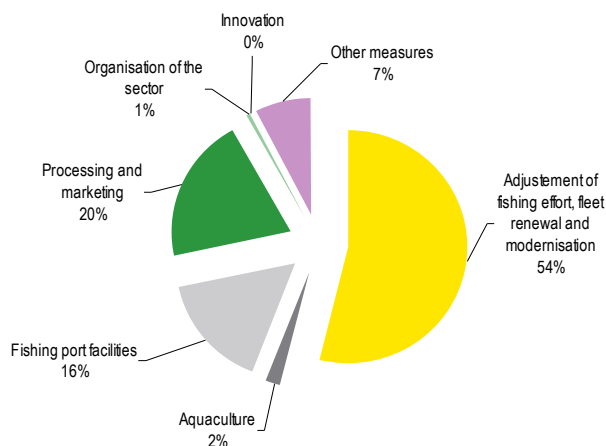
► **Part of the programme within French FIFG: 2% of French programming funds**

► **Part of the programme within UE: 0% of FIFG programming funds**

- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 41%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 117% / Achievement rate: 76%** (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Equipement des ports de pêche	1 448	24%	1 330	30%	- 118	-8%
Modernisation et adaptation de la flotte de pêche	1 868	30%	2 068	47%	201	11%
Transformation et commercialisation, promotion et valorisation des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture	854	14%	488	11%	- 366	-43%
Actions innovatrices et assistance technique	534	9%	181	4%	- 353	-66%
Prospection et développement des ressources aquatiques	320	5%	43	1%	- 277	-86%
Actions collectives et socio-économique en faveur de la petite pêche côtière et de l'aquaculture	800	13%	159	4%	- 641	-80%
Développer la filière "aquaculture"	267	4%	60	1%	- 207	-78%
Assistance Technique IFOP	69	1%	69	2%	-	0%
Total	6 159	100%	4 398	100%	- 1 761	-29%

Source: Programming documents

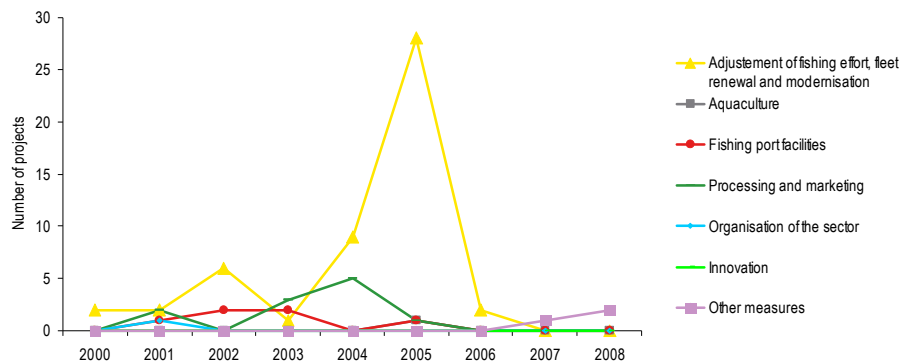
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		50	69%	80
	11	1	1%	112
	21	43	60%	81
	22	2	3%	67
	23	2	3%	58
	45	2	3%	75
Aquaculture	32	1	1%	140
Fishing port facilities	33	6	8%	280
Processing and marketing		11	15%	139
	34	3	4%	33
	43	8	11%	178
Organisation of the sector	44	1	1%	58
Innovation		-	0%	
Other measures		3	4%	216
Total		72	100%	112

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

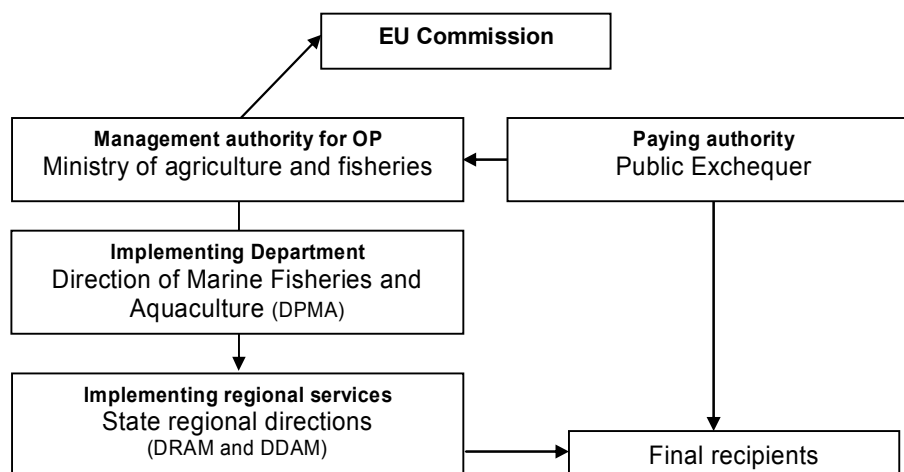
Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

FRANCE GUYANE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
France Guyane Objective1	5 422	3 208	4 721	13 351	41%	135	5 237	12 562	42%	97%	5 121	12 296	42%	98%	94%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%				0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		68	1 642	5 016	33%	1 609	4 944	33%	98%
	21	19	211	587	36%	199	554	36%	94%
	22	49	1 431	4 429	32%	1 410	4 390	32%	99%
Aquaculture	32	5	302	849	36%	302	849	36%	100%
Fishing port facilities	33	10	1 628	2 854	57%	1 628	2 854	57%	100%
Processing and marketing		43	1 194	3 049	39%	1 160	2 915	40%	97%
	34	40	1 046	2 366	44%	1 033	2 342	44%	99%
	43	3	148	683	22%	127	574	22%	86%
Organisation of the sector	44	1	198	264	75%	198	267	74%	100%
Innovation		-	-	-		-	-		
Other measures	51	8	273	531	51%	224	467	48%	82%
Total		135	5 237	12 562	42%	5 121	12 296	42%	98%

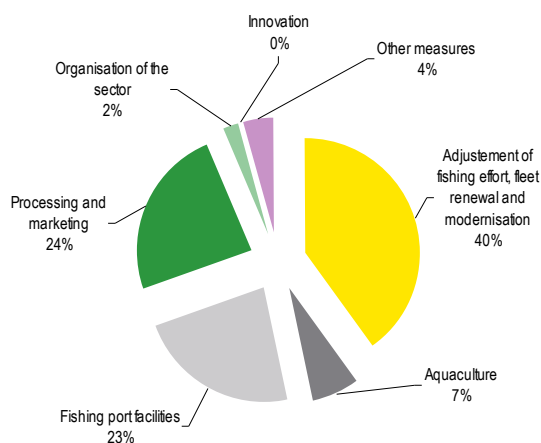
Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within French FIFG: 2% % of French programming funds**
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 0% of FIFG programming funds**
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 42%**

► **Commitment rate: 97% / Achievement rate: 94%** (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Procéder à la structuration en filière productive de la pêche	7 622	100%	3 642	67%	- 3 980	-52%
Procéder à la structuration en filière productive de la pêche après la PCP	-	0%	1 780	33%	1 780	
Total	7 622	100%	5 422	100%	- 2 200	-29%

Source: Programming documents

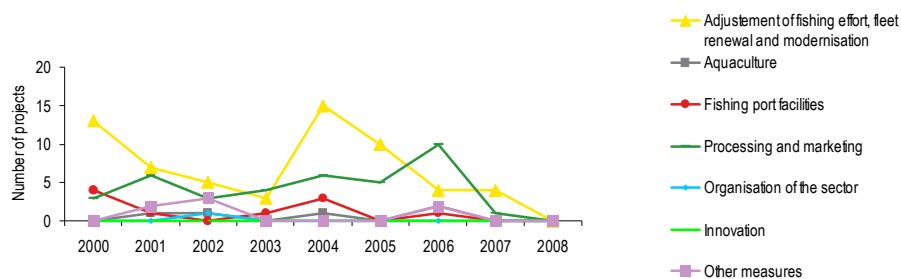
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		68	50%	73
	21	19	14%	29
	22	49	36%	90
Aquaculture	32	5	4%	170
Fishing port facilities	33	10	7%	285
Processing and marketing		43	32%	68
	34	40	30%	59
	43	3	2%	191
Organisation of the sector	44	1	1%	267
Innovation		-	0%	-
Other measures	51	8	6%	58
Total		135	100%	91

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

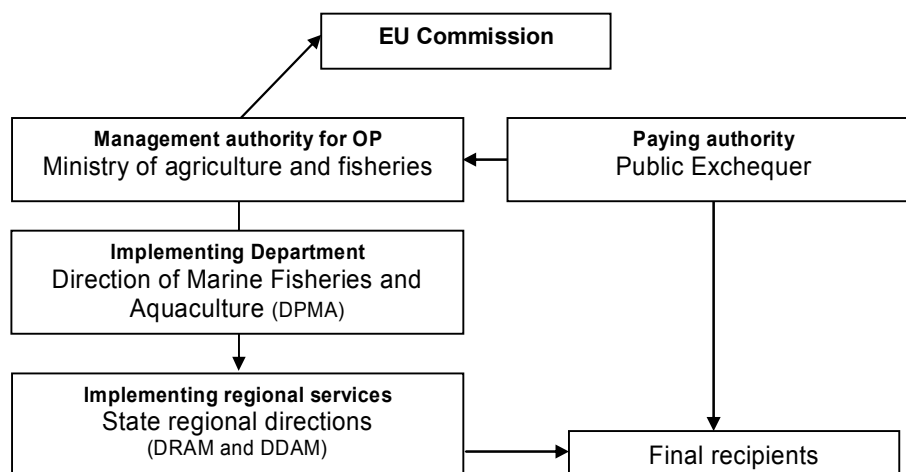
Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

FRANCE MARTINIQUE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
France Martinique Objective 1	7 196	3 329	2 429	12 954	56%	191	9 721	15 810	61%	135%	8 942	12 234	73%	92%	124%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		108	336	1 372	24%	310	860	36%	92%
	21	4	164	716	23%	164	716	23%	100%
	22	104	172	656	26%	146	144	101%	85%
Aquaculture	32	19	519	1 207	43%	467	933	50%	90%
Fishing port facilities	33	26	4 686	6 371	74%	4 375	5 400	81%	93%
Processing and marketing		15	804	2 161	37%	559	1 478	38%	70%
	34	8	689	1 934	36%	468	1 338	35%	68%
	43	7	114	227	50%	92	140	66%	80%
Organisation of the sector	44	4	99	173	57%	72	58	125%	73%
Innovation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other measures		19	3 277	4 526	72%	3 159	3 506	90%	96%
	31	7	648	879	74%	648	873	74%	100%
	51	1	244	326	75%	189	-	-	78%
	61	11	2 385	3 322	72%	2 322	2 633	88%	97%
Total		191	9 721	15 810	61%	8 942	12 234	73%	92%

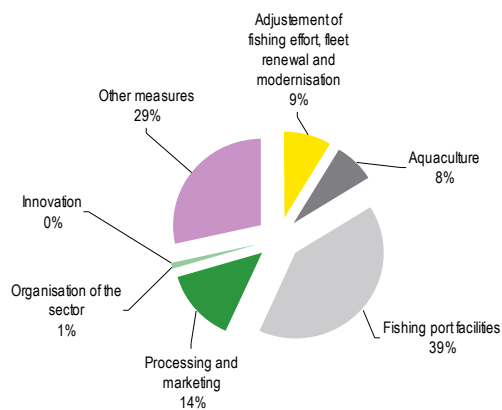
Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within French FIFG: 2% of French programming funds**
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 0% of FIFG programming funds**
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 73%**

► **Commitment rate: 135% / Achievement rate: 124%** (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Action sur les secteurs productifs de pêche	1 655	18%	1 520	21%	- 135	-8%
Equipements en superstructures des ports de pêche	3 557	39%	4 567	63%	1 010	28%
Protection et développement des ressources aquatiques	572	6%	661	9%	89	16%
Ajustement de l'effort de pêche	1 144	13%	184	3%	- 960	-84%
Autres mesures	1 892	21%	-	0%	- 1 892	-100%
Assistance technique	305	3%	264	4%	- 41	-13%
Total	9 125	100%	7 196	100%	- 1 929	-21%

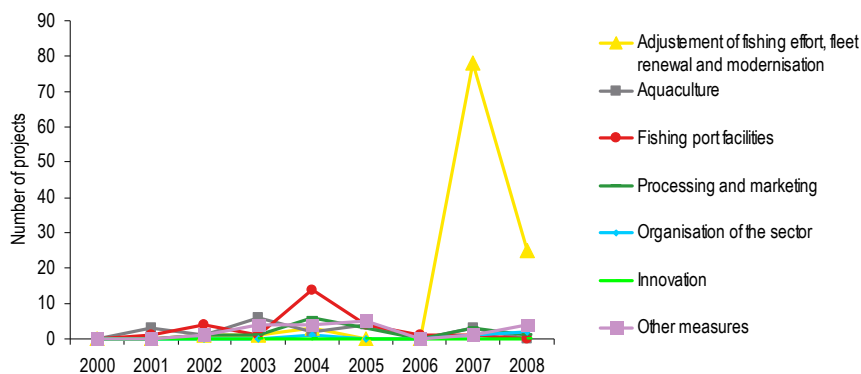
Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

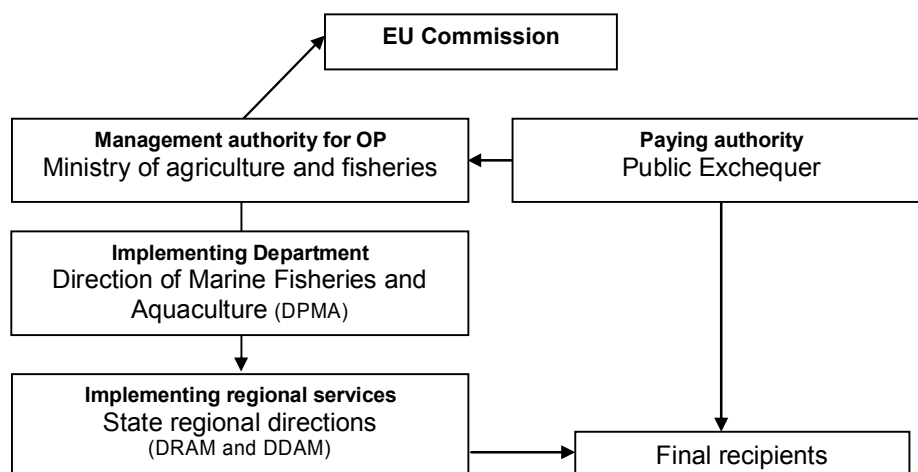
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		108	57%	8
		21	4	2%
		22	104	54%
Aquaculture	32	19	10%	49
Fishing port facilities	33	26	14%	208
Processing and marketing		15	8%	99
		34	8	4%
	43	7	4%	20
Organisation of the sector	44	4	2%	14
Innovation		-	0%	
Other measures		19	10%	185
		31	7	4%
		51	1	1%
		61	11	6%
Total		191	100%	64

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

FRANCE OUTSIDE OBJECTIVE 1**Key points on management system**



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
France Outside Objective1	243 800	252 266	504 127	1 000 193	24%	9 534	228 740	1 023 781	22%	94%	224 082	937 464	24%	98%	92%
% Programme within EU	6%	13%	11%	10%		13%	5%	9%			7%	11%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

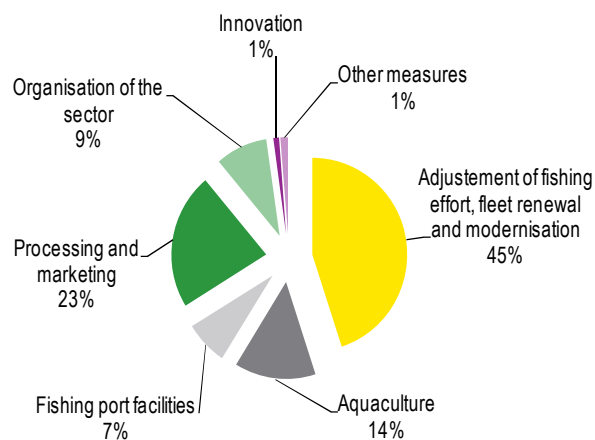
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		99 870	483 189	21%	4 596	89 102	460 416	19%	89%	86 491	416 544	21%	97%	87%
	11	35 351	70 701	50%	389	35 066	70 448	50%	99%	34 936	69 961	50%	100%	99%
	12	3 583	7 166	50%	51	3 754	7 526	50%	105%	3 754	7 522	50%	100%	105%
	13	567	1 133	50%	2	567	1 133	50%	100%	567	1 133	50%	100%	100%
	21	28 802	192 017	15%	373	25 799	197 234	13%	90%	24 386	167 340	15%	95%	85%
	22	22 328	148 813	15%	3 585	15 194	109 399	14%	68%	14 139	96 366	15%	93%	63%
	23	-	-	-	1	39	257	15%		37	247	15%	96%	
42	4 229	53 337	8%	193	4 229	65 506	6%	100%	4 216	65 064	6%	100%	100%	
45	5 011	10 022	50%	2	4 456	8 912	50%	89%	4 456	8 912	50%	100%	89%	
Aquaculture	32	19 500	132 310	15%	3 142	19 443	142 789	14%	100%	19 082	131 680	14%	98%	98%
Fishing port facilities	33	30 000	66 305	45%	427	29 322	74 744	39%	98%	29 252	70 066	42%	100%	98%
Processing and marketing		42 633	213 653	20%	553	41 322	231 787	18%	97%	40 697	211 617	19%	98%	95%
	34	26 500	179 826	15%	382	26 460	200 108	13%	100%	25 842	180 244	14%	98%	98%
43	16 133	33 827	48%	171	14 863	31 679	47%	92%	14 855	31 373	47%	100%	92%	
Organisation of the sector	44	41 977	84 077	50%	438	39 960	91 572	44%	95%	39 360	86 474	46%	98%	94%
Innovation	46	4 335	8 953	48%	34	4 335	9 337	46%	100%	4 231	8 989	47%	98%	98%
Other measures		5 485	11 706	47%	344	5 257	13 137	40%	96%	4 967	12 094	41%	94%	91%
	31	3 200	6 459	50%	13	3 136	6 861	46%	98%	3 059	6 260	49%	96%	96%
	35	145	967	15%	8	94	627	15%	65%	94	627	15%	100%	65%
	41	460	920	50%	267	484	2 644	18%	105%	448	2 403	19%	93%	97%
	51	1 680	3 360	50%	56	1 543	3 005	51%	92%	1 365	2 804	49%	88%	81%
Total	243 800	1 000 193	24%	9 534	228 740	1 023 781	22%	94%	224 082	937 464	24%	98%	92%	

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within French FIFG: 88% of France programming funds**
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 6% of FIFG programming funds**
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 24%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 94% / Achievement rate: 92% (above general average)**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	102 900	44%	99 870	41%	- 3 030	-3%
Aquaculture	16 500	7%	19 500	8%	3 000	18%
Fishing port facilities	3 080	1%	30 000	12%	26 920	874%
Processing and marketing	70 070	30%	42 633	17%	- 27 437	-39%
Organisation of the sector	34 100		41 977			
Innovation	500	0%	4 335	2%	3 835	767%
Other measures	6 550	3%	5 485	2%	- 1 065	-16%
Total	233 700	85%	243 800	83%	2 223	1%

Source: Programming documents

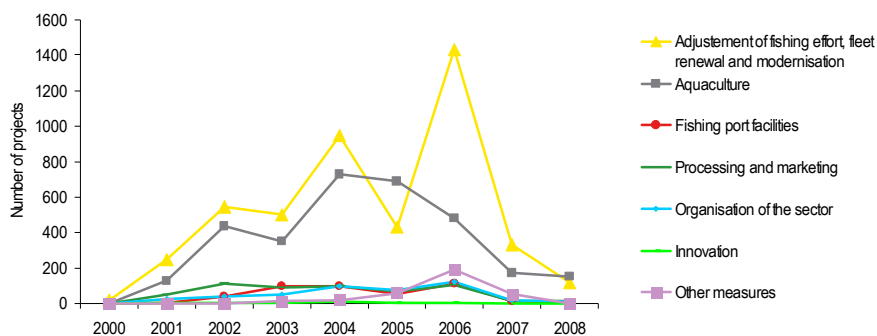
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		4 596	48%	91
	11	389	4%	180
	12	51	1%	147
	13	2	0%	567
	21	373	4%	449
	22	3 585	38%	27
	23	1	0%	247
	42	193	2%	337
	45	2	0%	4 456
	Aquaculture	32	3 142	33%
Fishing port facilities	33	427	4%	164
Processing and marketing		553	6%	383
	34	382	4%	472
	43	171	2%	183
Organisation of the sector	44	438	5%	197
Innovation	46	34	0%	264
Other measures		344	4%	35
	31	13	0%	482
	35	8	0%	78
	41	267	3%	9
	51	56	1%	50
Total		9 534	100%	98

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Germany

GERMANY OUTSIDE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authorities:** Normally the Länder are competent for the fisheries policy. However given the very small proportion of fisheries grants in comparison with the funds handed out in the agriculture sector, FIG management was set at the federal level. The Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection coordinates and is the responsible in front of the European Commission. The Länder management authorities implemented the programme.
- ▶ As there were two distinct programmes: one for the out of objective 1 areas and one for the objective 1 regions, a region was appointed to take the lead in each of these two programmes. In the out of objective 1 Länder the coordination of the Länder managing authorities was taken over by Lower Saxony (Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Consumer Protection and Rural Development).
- ▶ The Länder management authorities did the selection of the programmes as well as the monitoring. They handed in the information to the federal authorities for them to consolidate them.
- ▶ The same goes for payment statements – these were prepared by the individual paying authorities on the regional level and handed in to the federal paying authority for them to claim the payment at the European Commission.
- ▶ Control tasks were performed by the regional managing authorities but controls were also conducted by the federal bank on behalf of the State in the case of State cofinancing.
- ▶ **Organisation chart:**

```

graph TD
    FM[COORDINATION  
CENTRALISATION OF PAYMENT CLAIMS  
Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection]
    subgraph MA [MANAGING AUTHORITIES]
        direction TB
        subgraph OutOfObj1 [Out of Objective 1]
            LS[Lower Saxony (Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Consumer Protection and Rural Development)]
            OtherOutObj1[Other Out of Objective 1 Länder  
-Bavaria  
-Baden-Württemberg  
-Bremen  
-Hamburg  
-Hessen  
-Lower Saxony  
-North Rhein - Westphalia  
-Rheinland Palatinate  
-Saarland  
-Schleswig-Holstein]
        end
        subgraph Obj1 [Objective 1]
            MW[Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Ministry for Agriculture, Environment and Consumer Protection)]
            OtherObj1[Other Objective 1 Länder:  
-Berlin – East  
-Brandenburg  
-Mecklenburg-West Pomerania  
-Saxony  
-Saxony-Anhalt  
-Thuringia]
        end
    end
    FM --> LS
    FM --> MW
    FM --> OtherOutObj1
    FM --> OtherObj1
    LS --> MC[Monitoring Committee]
    MW --> MC
    OtherOutObj1 --> PS[Project selection  
Project management]
    OtherObj1 --> PS
    OtherOutObj1 --> PP[Payment procedure]
    OtherObj1 --> PP
    subgraph PA [Each Land has its own Paying authority]
        direction TB
        PA1[Each Land has its own Paying authority]
        PA2[Each Land has its own Paying authority]
        PA3[Each Land has its own Paying authority]
        PA4[Each Land has its own Paying authority]
        PA5[Each Land has its own Paying authority]
        PA6[Each Land has its own Paying authority]
        PA7[Each Land has its own Paying authority]
        PA8[Each Land has its own Paying authority]
        PA9[Each Land has its own Paying authority]
        PA10[Each Land has its own Paying authority]
    end
    PA1 --> PP
    PA2 --> PP
    PA3 --> PP
    PA4 --> PP
    PA5 --> PP
    PA6 --> PP
    PA7 --> PP
    PA8 --> PP
    PA9 --> PP
    PA10 --> PP
    
```

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Germany Outside Objective1	62 992	32 156	170 209	265 357	24%	2 026	48 435	252 076	19%	77%	45 703	237 947	19%	94%	73%
% Programme within EU	2%	2%	4%	3%		3%	1%	2%			1%	3%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

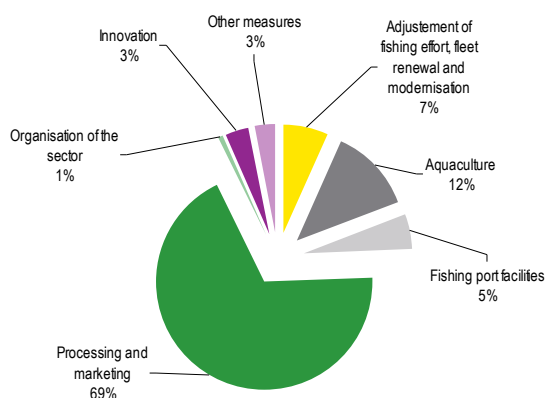
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programme FIFG)	
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG			
Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		4 231	18 531	23%	194	2 713	17 035	16%	64%	2 713	17 035	16%	100%	64%	
	11	1 160	2 320	50%	3	205	409	50%	18%	205	409	50%	100%	18%	
	21	565	3 582	16%	6	515	3 444	15%	91%	515	3 444	15%	100%	91%	
	22	2 186	11 989	18%	134	1 903	12 997	15%	87%	1 903	12 997	15%	100%	87%	
	23	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	42	88	176	50%	4	55	112	49%	62%	55	112	49%	100%	62%	
45	232	464	50%	19	37	73	50%	16%	37	73	50%	100%	16%		
Aquaculture	32	6 456	36 347	18%	1 169	5 253	31 075	17%	81%	4 538	26 654	17%	86%	70%	
Fishing port facilities	33	5 976	12 859	20%	18	4 825	13 494	36%	81%	4 825	13 494	36%	100%	81%	
Processing and marketing		33 896	171 865	20%	463	27 039	172 555	16%	80%	25 718	164 215	16%	95%	76%	
	34	32 659	169 342	19%	444	26 428	171 270	15%	81%	25 158	163 032	15%	95%	77%	
	43	1 236	2 523	49%	19	611	1 285	48%	49%	560	1 182	47%	92%	45%	
Organisation of the sector	44	1 128	2 256	50%	7	748	1 505	50%	66%	748	1 505	50%	100%	66%	
Innovation	46	5 401	10 841	50%	35	4 169	8 467	49%	77%	3 665	7 492	49%	88%	68%	
Other measures		5 904	12 658	47%	140	3 688	7 946	46%	62%	3 497	7 552	46%	95%	59%	
	31	5 029	10 058	50%	31	3 116	6 233	50%	62%	2 930	5 861	50%	94%	58%	
	35	283	1 415	20%	56	158	860	18%	56%	155	841	18%	98%	55%	
	51	592	1 185	50%	53	413	853	48%	70%	412	850	48%	100%	69%	
Total	51	62 992	265 357	24%	2 026	48 435	252 076	19%	77%	45 703	237 947	19%	94%	73%	

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ Part of the programme within German FIFG: 36% of German funding commitments;
- ▶ FIFG co-financing rate: 24%
- ▶ Commitment rate: 77% / Achievement rate: 72% (below general average) ;

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of Intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	28 706	26%	4 231	7%	- 24 475	-85%
Aquaculture	17 265	16%	6 456	10%	- 10 809	-63%
Fishing port facilities	5 208	5%	5 976	9%	768	15%
Processing and marketing	54 154	49%	33 896	54%	- 20 258	-37%
Organisation of the sector	1 300	1%	1 128	2%	- 172	-13%
Innovation	1 900	2%	5 401	9%	3 501	184%
Other measures	2 667	2%	5 904	9%	3 237	121%
Total	111 200	100%	62 992	100%	- 48 208	-43%

Source: Programming documents

- **Comments:** Between first and last programming decisions, FIFG amounts decreased drastically by 43%.

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

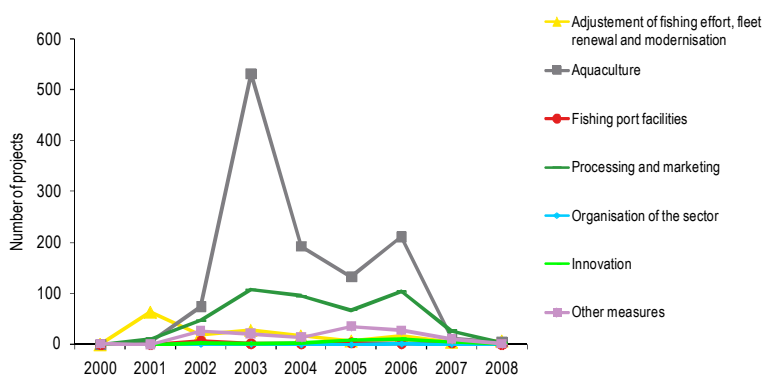
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		194	10%	88
	11	3	0%	136
	21	6	0%	574
	22	134	7%	97
	23	28	1%	-
	42	4	0%	28
45	19	1%	4	
Aquaculture	32	1 169	58%	23
Fishing port facilities	33	18	1%	750
Processing and marketing		463	23%	355
	34	444	22%	367
	43	19	1%	62
Organisation of the sector	44	7	0%	215
Innovation	46	35	2%	214
Other measures		140	7%	54
	31	31	2%	189
	35	56	3%	15
	51	53	3%	16
Total		2 026	100%	117

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 2,032 projects were launched on Outside Objective1 Programme in Germany. They were granted a total amount of FIFG subsidies of € 48.6 million.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 117;
 - 58% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Aquaculture”. However, projects on these areas are low-budget ones.
 - Area of intervention “Fishing port facilities” supports the biggest projects (€ 753K on average).

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

- ▶ Programming in time show that area “Aquaculture” experienced a peak in the number of launched projects in 2003 (over 500 projects).

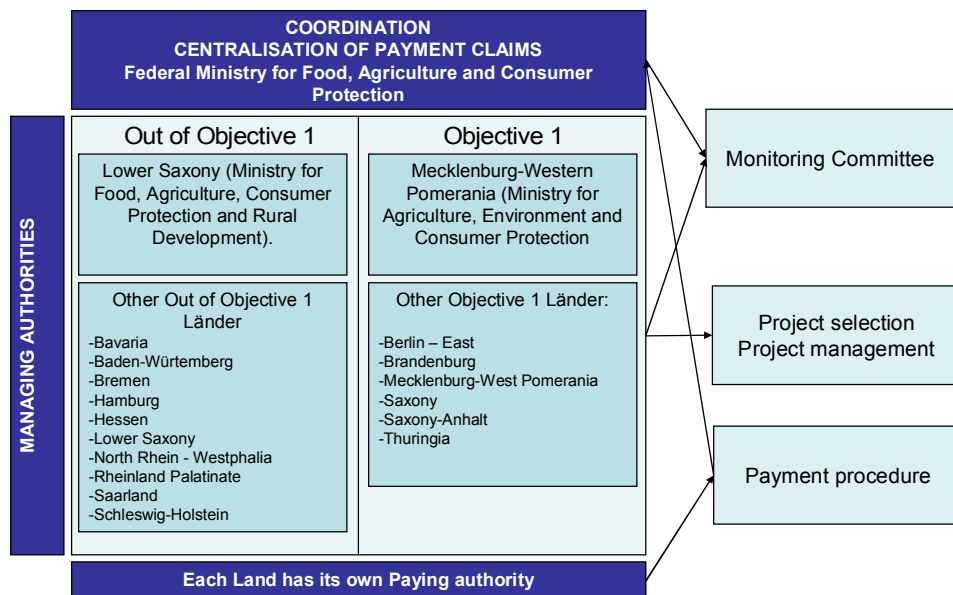


Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

GERMANY OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing/ Paying authorities:** Normally the Länder are competent for the fisheries policy. However given the very small proportion of fisheries grants in comparison with the funds handed out in the agriculture sector, FIGG management was set at the federal level. The **Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection** coordinates and is the responsible in front of the European Commission. The Länder management authorities implemented the programme.
- ▶ The Objective 1 regions were led by Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Ministry for Agriculture, Environment and Consumer Protection).
- ▶ The Länder management authorities did the selection of the programmes as well as the monitoring. They handed in the information to the federal authorities for them to consolidate them.
- ▶ The same goes for payment statements – these were prepared by the individual paying authorities on the regional level and handed in to the federal paying authority for them to claim the payment at the European Commission.
- ▶ Control tasks were performed by the regional managing authorities but controls were also conducted by the federal bank on behalf of the State in the case of State cofinancing.
- ▶ **Organisation chart:**



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Germany Objective1	91 495	28 752	84 625	204 872	45%	456	87 234	196 079	44%	95%	86 563	194 624	44%	99%	95%
% Programme within EU	2%	1%	2%	2%		1%	2%	2%			3%	2%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

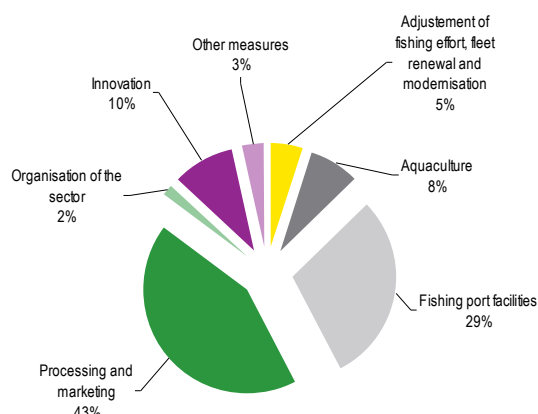
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		5 852	16 897	35%	66	3 485	9 961	35%	60%	3 485	9 961	35%	100%	60%
	11	17	23	75%	2	17	23	75%	100%	17	23	75%	100%	100%
	12	306	408		4	291	388			291	388			
	21	96	277	35%	5	83	277	30%	87%	83	277	30%	100%	87%
	22	5 430	16 186	34%	42	3 091	9 269	33%	57%	3 091	9 269	33%	100%	57%
	23	-	-		12	-	-			-	-			
42	3	4	75%	1	3	4	75%	100%	3	4	75%	100%	100%	
Aquaculture	32	5 569	15 912	35%	66	4 807	14 968	32%	86%	4 667	14 685	32%	97%	84%
Fishing port facilities	33	43 018	57 357	75%	20	43 014	57 653	75%	100%	43 014	57 653	75%	100%	100%
Processing and marketing		16 889	86 053	20%	121	16 017	84 644	19%	95%	15 919	84 348	19%	99%	94%
	34	16 677	85 159	20%	116	15 866	84 250	19%	95%	15 769	83 954	19%	99%	95%
	43	212	895	24%	5	151	394	38%	71%	151	394	38%	100%	71%
Organisation of the sector	44	1 500	3 437	44%	54	1 490	3 445	43%	99%	1 495	3 403	44%	100%	100%
Innovation	46	13 692	18 398	74%	59	13 575	18 734	72%	99%	13 189	17 974	73%	97%	96%
Other measures		4 975	6 817	73%	70	4 847	6 674	73%	97%	4 792	6 599	73%	99%	96%
	31	4 084	5 452	75%	9	4 018	5 383	75%	98%	3 964	5 309	75%	99%	97%
	35	115	331	35%	26	115	340	34%	100%	114	338	34%	100%	100%
	51	776	1 035	75%	35	714	952	75%	92%	714	952	75%	100%	92%
Total		91 495	204 872	45%	456	87 234	196 079	44%	95%	86 563	194 624	44%	99%	95%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within German FIFG: 64 % of German funding commitments;**
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 45%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 95% / Achievement rate: 95% (above general average);**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	11 350	11%	5 852	6%	- 5 498	-48%
Aquaculture	13 351	13%	5 569	6%	- 7 782	-58%
Fishing port facilities	28 650	27%	43 018	47%	14 368	50%
Processing and marketing	35 365	34%	16 889	18%	- 18 476	-52%
Organisation of the sector	5 860	6%	1 500	2%	- 4 360	-74%
Innovation	7 002	7%	13 692	15%	6 690	96%
Other measures	3 700	4%	4 975	5%	1 275	34%
Total	105 278	100%	91 495	100%	- 13 782	-13%

Source: Programming documents

- **Comments:** Between first and last programming decisions, this programme experienced a drop of FIFG amounts by 13%.

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

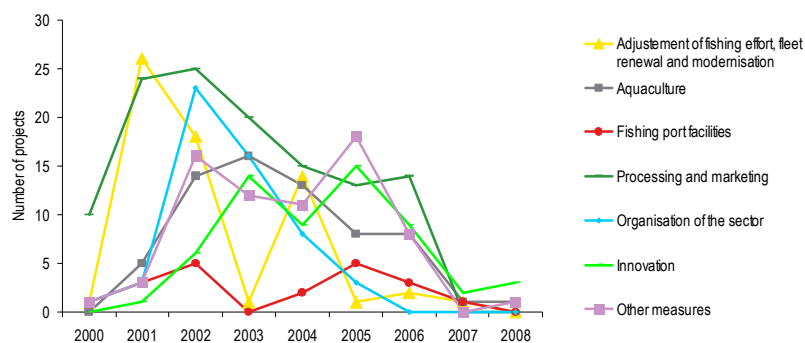
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		66	14%	151
	11	2	0%	11
	12	4	1%	97
	21	5	1%	55
	22	42	9%	221
	23	12	3%	-
	42	1	0%	4
Aquaculture		32	14%	223
Fishing port facilities		20	4%	2 883
Processing and marketing		121	27%	697
	34	116	25%	724
	43	5	1%	79
Organisation of the sector		44	12%	63
Innovation		46	13%	305
Other measures		70	15%	94
	31	9	2%	590
	35	26	6%	13
	51	35	8%	27
Total		456	100%	427

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 456 projects were launched on Objective 1 Programme in Germany. They were granted a total amount of FIFG subsidies of € 87 million.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 427;
 - 27% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Processing and marketing”.
 - Area of intervention “Fishing port facilities” supports the biggest projects (€ 2,883K on average).

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

- ▶ Programming in time is well balanced with a high-activity period from 2001 to 2005.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Greece

GREECE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ The MA (MOU) is in responsible for the coordination and management of the programme. Its different units are in charge of programming, monitoring, and controls
- ▶ The General Directorate for fisheries is the main final beneficiary of FIGG. It is responsible for assessing and proposing projects under all measures except measure 33
- ▶ Submission of applications and first assessment is decentralised at local level (Prefectures)

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIGG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIGG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIGG)
	FIGG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIGG		FIGG	Total	% FIGG		FIGG	Total	% FIGG		
Greece Objective1	213 893	69 836	137 298	421 027	51%	5 574	341 155	620 366	55%	159%	206 507	381 717	54%	61%	97%
% Programme within EU	5%	4%	3%	4%		7%	8%	6%			6%	4%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

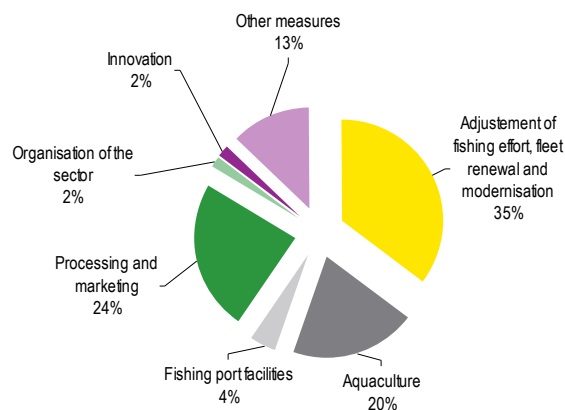
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIGG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIGG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIGG)	
		FIGG	Total	% FIGG		FIGG	Total	% FIGG		FIGG	Total	% FIGG			
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		107 504	160 193	67%	4 908	144 579	219 125	66%	134%	92 375	138 024	67%	64%	86%	
	11	76 634	94 469	81%	2 972	103 881	128 865	81%	136%	70 509	87 150	81%	68%	92%	
	12	828	1 003	82%	29	1 373	1 676	82%	166%	834	1 003	83%	61%	101%	
	13	90	113	80%	2	813	1 084	75%	903%	320	400	80%	39%	356%	
	21	6 694	19 124	35%	306	8 400	24 000	35%	125%	6 573	18 822	35%	78%	98%	
	22	9 481	27 088	35%	810	15 324	43 783	35%	162%	7 742	22 121	35%	51%	82%	
	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	42	13 748	18 355	75%	789	14 788	19 717	75%	108%	6 396	8 527	75%	43%	47%	
	45	30	40	75%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%
	Aquaculture	32	31 521	90 069	35%	274	43 535	124 386	35%	138%	28 997	82 849	35%	67%	92%
Fishing port facilities	33	14 533	19 432	75%	46	19 917	25 856	77%	137%	10 876	13 823	79%	55%	75%	
Processing and marketing		43 063	118 410	36%	139	55 521	149 558	37%	129%	33 469	93 010	36%	60%	78%	
	34	38 959	112 401	35%	129	49 525	141 501	35%	127%	31 723	90 638	35%	64%	81%	
Organisation of the sector		4 104	6 010	68%	10	5 995	8 057	74%	146%	1 746	2 373	74%	29%	43%	
	44	4 805	7 111	68%	32	7 186	9 581	75%	150%	1 773	2 364	75%	25%	37%	
Innovation	46	3 593	5 421	66%	50	7 632	12 927	59%	212%	3 788	7 243	52%	50%	105%	
Other measures		8 875	20 391	44%	125	62 785	78 932	80%	707%	35 228	44 403	79%	56%	397%	
	31	2 085	2 537	82%	4	2 724	3 328	82%	131%	1 276	1 554	82%	47%	61%	
	35	263	750	35%	19	276	788	35%	105%	251	716	35%	91%	96%	
	41	225	300	75%	26	1 026	1 368	75%	456%	72	96	75%	7%	32%	
	51	5 708	7 190	79%	24	7 319	9 149	80%	128%	5 408	6 759	80%	74%	95%	
	52	595	750	79%	4	781	976	80%	131%	-	-	-	0%	0%	
	61	8 864	0%	48	50 660	63 325	80%	-	28 223	35 278	80%	56%	56%	0%	
Total	213 893	421 027	51%	5 574	341 155	620 366	55%	159%	206 507	381 717	54%	61%	97%		

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ Part of the programme within Greek FIGG: 100 % (one single national programme)
- ▶ Part of the programme within UE: 5% of FIGG programming funds
- ▶ FIGG co-financing rate on achievements: 54%
- ▶ Commitment rate: 159% / Achievement rate: 97% (above average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	100 189	47%	107 504	50%	7 315	7%
Aquaculture	36 738	17%	31 521	15%	- 5 217	-14%
Fishing port facilities	6 155	3%	14 533	7%	8 378	136%
Processing and marketing	49 870	24%	43 063	20%	- 6 807	-14%
Organisation of the sector	3 971	2%	4 805	2%	834	21%
Innovation	4 829	2%	3 593	2%	- 1 237	-26%
Other measures	9 348	4%	8 875	4%	- 473	-5%
Total	211 100	100%	213 893	100%	2 793	1%

Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		4 908	88%	28	
	11	2 972	53%	29	
	12	29	1%	35	
	13	2	0%	200	
	21	306	5%	62	
	22	810	15%	27	
	42	789	14%	11	
	45	-	0%		
	Aquaculture	32	274	5%	302
	Fishing port facilities	33	46	1%	300
Processing and marketing		139	2%	669	
	34	129	2%	703	
	43	10	0%	237	
Organisation of the sector	44	32	1%	74	
Innovation	46	50	1%	145	
Other measures		125	2%	355	
	31	4	0%	388	
	35	19	0%	38	
	41	26	0%	4	
	51	24	0%	282	
	52	4	0%	-	
	61	48	1%	735	
Total		5 574	100%	68	

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



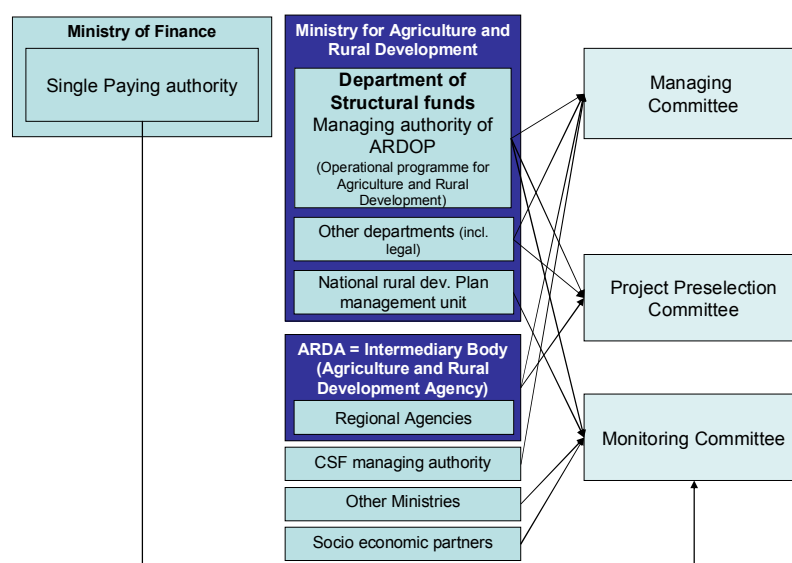
Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Hungary

HUNGARY OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - Agriculture and Rural Development Department
- ▶ **Intermediate Body:** Agricultural and Rural Development Agency
- ▶ **Paying authority:** Ministry of Finance
- ▶ **Organisation chart:**



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Hungary Objective1	4 390	1 341	5 731	11 462	38%	51	4 642	12 193	38%	106%	3 288	8 777	37%	71%	71%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys- 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

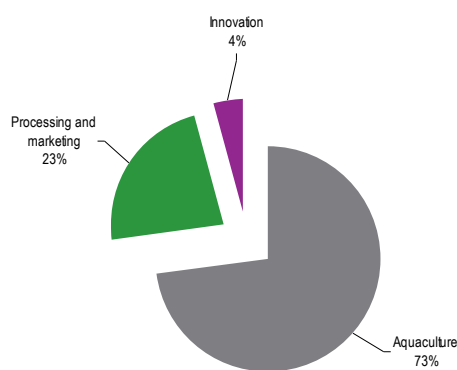
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aquaculture	32	30	3 105	8 870	35%	2 502	7 149	35%	81%
Fishing port facilities	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Processing and marketing		18	1 242	2 808	44%	690	1 440	48%	56%
	34	9	753	2 156	35%	341	975	35%	45%
	43	9	488	651	75%	349	466	75%	71%
Organisation of the sector	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Innovation	46	3	296	516	57%	95	188	51%	32%
Other measures		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		51	4 642	12 193	38%	3 288	8 777	37%	71%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Hungarian FIFG:** 100 % of Hungarian funding commitments;
- ▶ **Part of the programme within EU:** 0.11% of FIFG programming funds and of total commitments.
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 37%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 71% / **Achievement rate:** 75% (below general average);

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Structural assistance in the fisheries sector	4 390	100%	4 390	100%	-	0%
Total	4 390	100%	4 390	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

- ▶ **Comments:** There were no variations between the last and first programming decisions.

Physical achievements

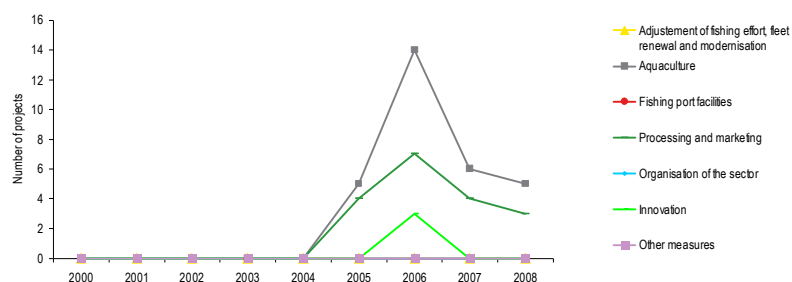
Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	0%	
Aquaculture	32	30	59%	238
Fishing port facilities	33	-	0%	
Processing and marketing		18	35%	80
	34	9	18%	108
	43	9	18%	52
Organisation of the sector	44	-	0%	
Innovation	46	3	6%	63
Other measures		-	0%	
Total		51	100%	172

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

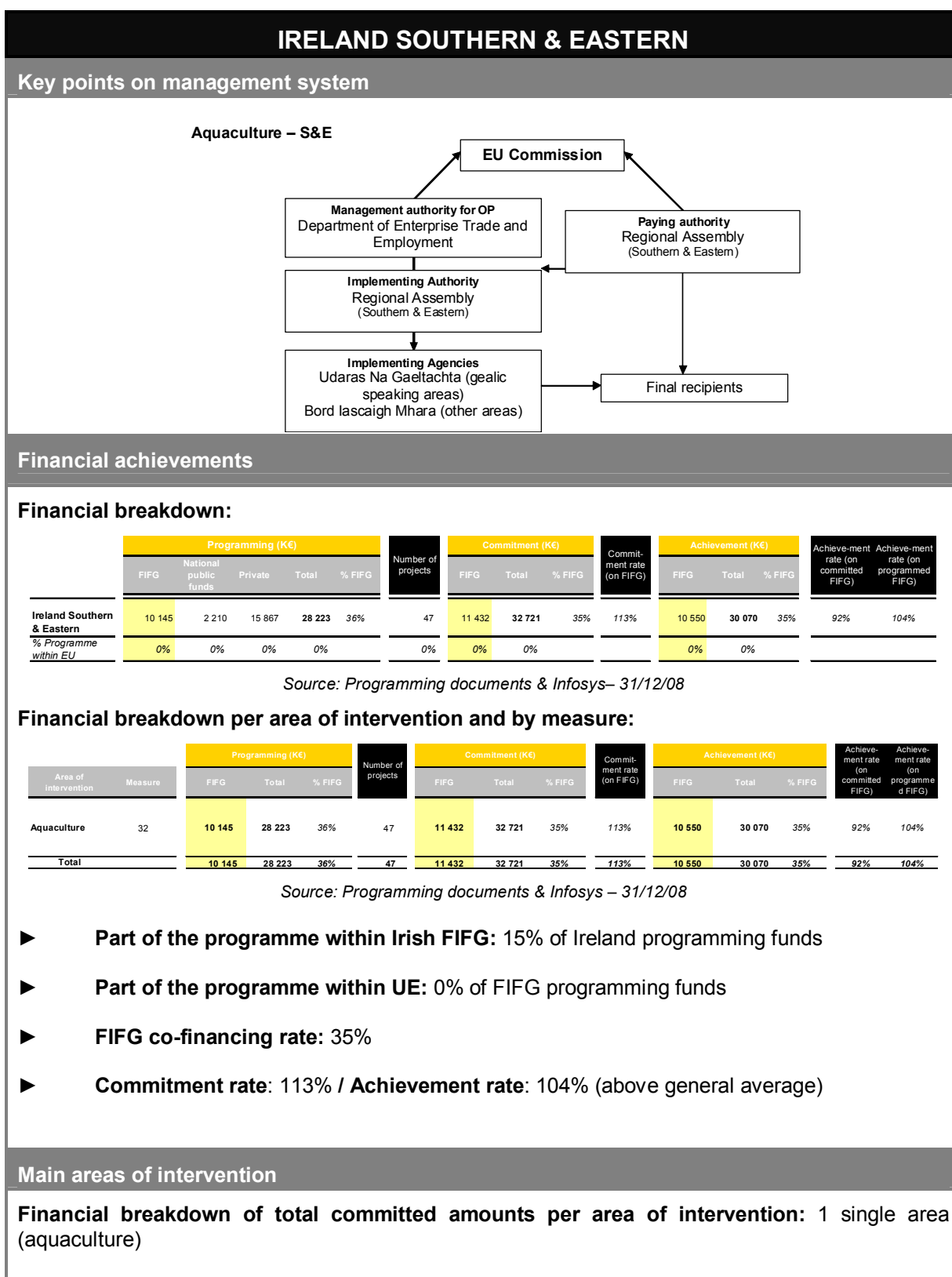
- Comments: the FIGG was mainly allocated to modernising the aquaculture production units and also to merchandising fish in Hungary as the domestic consumption rate was very low (3.1kg per capita in 2002).

Table 6: Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Ireland



Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Aquaculture	9 610	100%	10 145	100%	535	6%
Total	9 610	100%	10 145	100%	535	6%

Source: Programming documents

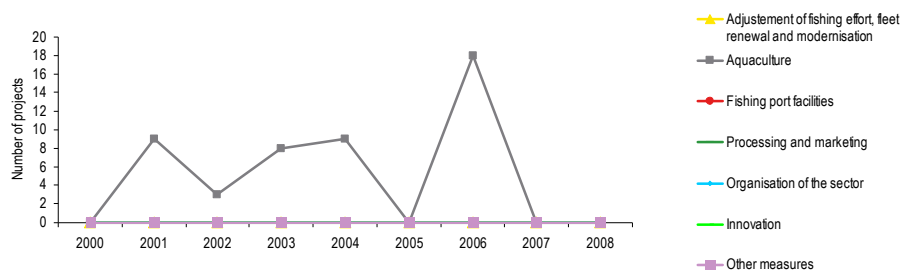
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Aquaculture	32	47	100%	640
Total		47	100%	640

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

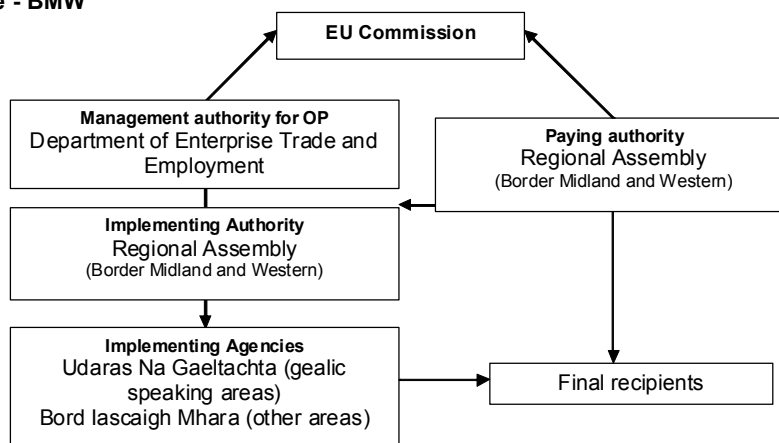


Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

IRELAND BORDER MIDLAND & WESTERN

Key points on management system

Aquaculture - BMW



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Ireland Border Midland & Western	17 835	3 655	30 506	51 995	34%	94	21 899	59 798	37%	123%	17 768	46 648	38%	81%	100%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	1%	1%		0%	1%	1%			1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Aquaculture	32	17 835	51 995	34%	94	21 899	59 798	37%	123%	17 768	46 648	38%	81%	100%
Total		17 835	51 995	34%	94	21 899	59 798	37%	123%	17 768	46 648	38%	81%	100%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Irish FIFG: 26%** of Ireland programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 0%** of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 38%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 123% / Achievement rate: 100%** (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention: 1 single area (aquaculture)

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Aquaculture	16 070	100%	17 835	100%	1 765	11%
Total	16 070	100%	17 835	100%	1 765	11%

Source: Programming documents

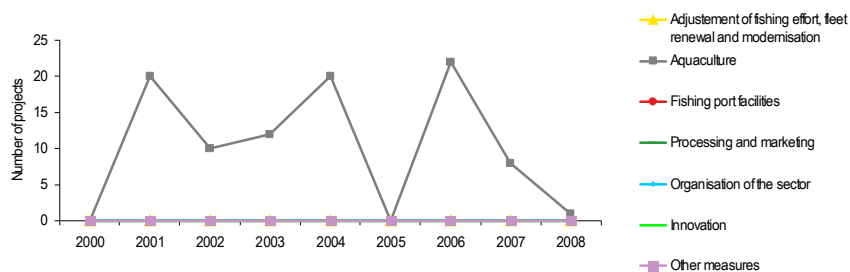
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Aquaculture	32	94	100%	496
Total		94	100%	496

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

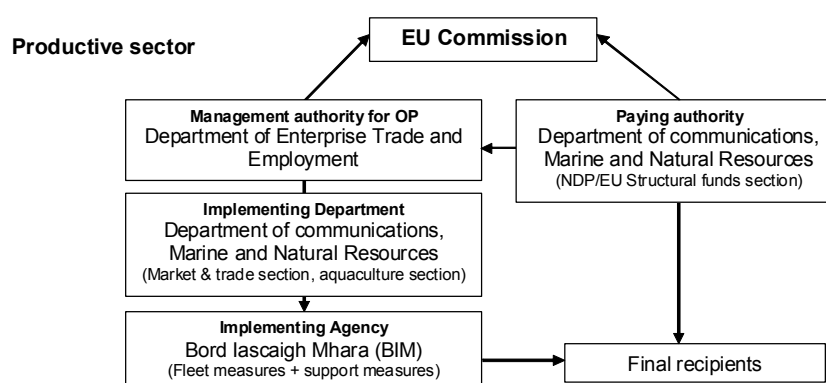
Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

IRELAND PRODUCTIVE SECTOR

Key points on management system



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Ireland Productive Sector	39 820	11 550	52 390	103 760	38%	910	47 571	97 832	49%	119%	44 531	89 347	50%	94%	112%
% Programme within EU	1%	1%	1%	1%		1%	1%	1%			1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

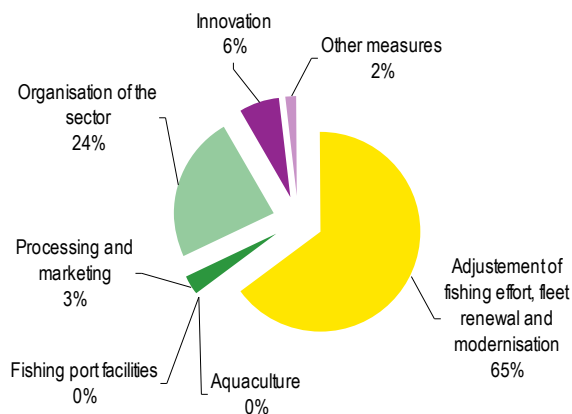
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		765	26 864	63 280	42%	25 862	59 076	44%	96%
	11	36	11 975	15 967	75%	11 726	15 967	73%	98%
	21	33	11 516	32 904	35%	10 515	30 044	35%	91%
	22	692	3 291	12 782	26%	3 540	11 438	31%	108%
	42	4	81	1 627	5%	81	1 627	5%	100%
Aquaculture	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing port facilities	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and marketing	43	6	2 276	3 095	74%	2 159	2 899	74%	95%
Organisation of the sector	44	107	13 233	23 436	56%	11 964	20 544	58%	90%
Innovation	46	27	3 956	6 281	63%	3 326	5 199	64%	84%
Other measures	5	4	1 242	1 739	71%	1 219	1 628	75%	98%
	41	1	170	310	55%	6	12	55%	4%
	51	1	1 072	1 430	75%	1 213	1 617	75%	113%
Total		910	47 571	97 832	49%	44 531	89 347	50%	94%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Irish FIFG: 59% of Ireland programming funds**
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 1% of FIFG programming funds**
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 50%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 119% / Achievement rate: 112% (above general average)**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Prod. Sector Adjustment of Fishing Effort	4 760	11%	6 580	17%	1 820	38%
Prod. Sector Fisheries Development	13 980	33%	17 660	44%	3 680	26%
Prod. Sector Renewal and Modernisation of Fishing Fleet	23 380	56%	14 880	37%	- 8 500	-36%
X	-	0%	700	2%	700	
Total	42 120	100%	39 820	100%	- 2 300	-5%

Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		765	84%	77
		11	4%	444
		21	4%	910
		22	76%	17
		42	4%	407
Aquaculture	32	-	0%	
Fishing port facilities	33	-	0%	
Processing and marketing	43	6	1%	483
Organisation of the sector	44	107	12%	192
Innovation	46	27	3%	193
Other measures		5	1%	326
		41	0%	3
		51	0%	1 617
Total		910	100%	98

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Italy

ITALY OUTSIDE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ Managing Authority: Ministry of Agriculture/Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestale – Direzione Generale della Peca e dell'Acquacoltura
- ▶ Intermediate bodies: Regions outside Objective 1
- ▶ Paying Authority: Ministry of Agriculture/Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestale – Direzione Generale della Peca e dell'Acquacoltura

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)				Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)	
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total		% FIFG	FIFG	Total		% FIFG	FIFG	Total			% FIFG
Italy Outside Objective 1	99 734	123 891	126 205	349 830	29%	4 000	149 074	493 641	30%	149%	92 929	317 990	29%	62%	93%
% Programme within EU	3%	6%	3%	3%	5%		4%	4%			3%	4%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

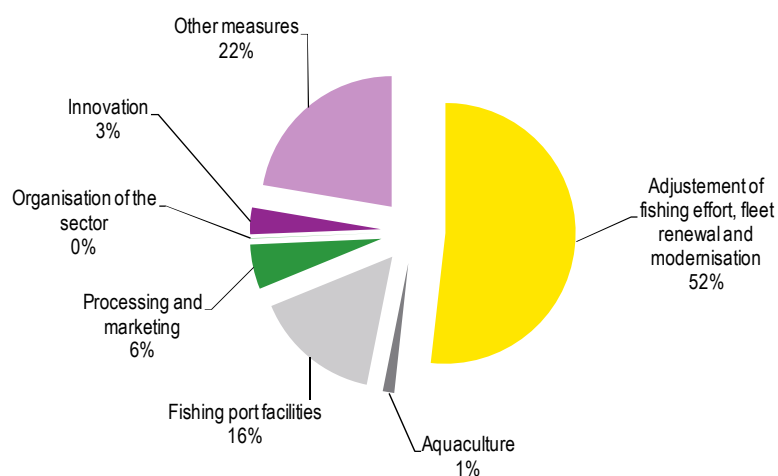
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		45 721	130 280	35%	2 043	98 825	255 552	39%	216%	51 654	136 294	38%	52%	113%
	11	35 022	70 044	50%	1 182	76 136	152 273	50%	217%	34 916	69 732	50%	46%	100%
	12	1 526	3 052	50%	21	2 686	5 680	47%	176%	2 052	4 041	51%	76%	
	21	3 401	22 678	15%	59	1 671	3 343	50%	49%	1 526	3 052	50%	91%	45%
	22	4 944	32 850	15%	634	3 842	26 604	14%	78%	2 813	18 782	15%	73%	57%
	23	-	-	-	83	6 569	44 759	14%	589%	3 755	25 037	14%	29%	168%
42	200	400	50%	36	1 177	8 469	14%	1073%	337	2 358	14%	29%	168%	
45	628	1 257	50%	28	6 742	14 424	47%	1073%	6 256	13 292	47%	93%	95%	
Aquaculture	32	9 252	62 496	15%	443	3 430	6 908	50%	37%	3 072	6 194	50%	90%	33%
Fishing port facilities	33	7 607	19 256	40%	80	11 038	77 240	14%	145%	8 013	53 830	15%	73%	105%
Processing and marketing		18 353	93 638	20%	396	9 705	27 141	36%	53%	8 095	21 077	38%	83%	44%
	34	11 902	80 387	15%	267	8 367	23 992	35%	70%	7 151	19 586	37%	85%	60%
	43	6 451	13 251	49%	129	1 338	3 149	42%	21%	945	1 491	63%	71%	15%
Organisation of the sector	44	5 982	14 202	42%	148	204	408	50%	3%	204	408	50%	100%	3%
Innovation	46	2 487	5 003	50%	111	6 354	16 136	39%	255%	5 785	13 462	43%	91%	233%
Other measures		10 332	24 954	41%	779	19 518	110 257	18%	189%	16 414	86 726	19%	84%	159%
	31	3 144	6 345	50%	25	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%
	35	901	5 996	15%	374	14 046	99 313	14%	1559%	10 985	75 872	14%	78%	1219%
	41	1 262	2 524	50%	90	4 843	9 687	50%	384%	4 801	9 597	50%	99%	380%
	51	5 026	10 089	50%	290	628	1 257	50%	13%	628	1 257	50%	100%	13%
Total		99 734	349 830	29%	4 000	149 074	493 641	30%	149%	93 238	317 990	29%	63%	93%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ Part of the programme within Italian FIFG: 25% of Italian programming funds
- ▶ Part of the programme within EU: 3% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ FIFG co-financing rate: 29%
- ▶ Commitment rate: 149% / Achievement rate: 93% (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	47 061	47%	45 721	46%	- 1 340	-3%
Aquaculture	8 880	9%	9 252	9%	372	4%
Fishing port facilities	5 925	6%	7 607	8%	1 682	28%
Processing and marketing	17 025	17%	18 353	18%	1 328	8%
Organisation of the sector	5 033	5%	5 982	6%	949	19%
Innovation	1 970	2%	2 487	2%	517	26%
Other measures	13 706	14%	10 332	10%	- 3 374	-25%
Total	99 600	100%	99 734	100%	134	0%

Source: Programming documents

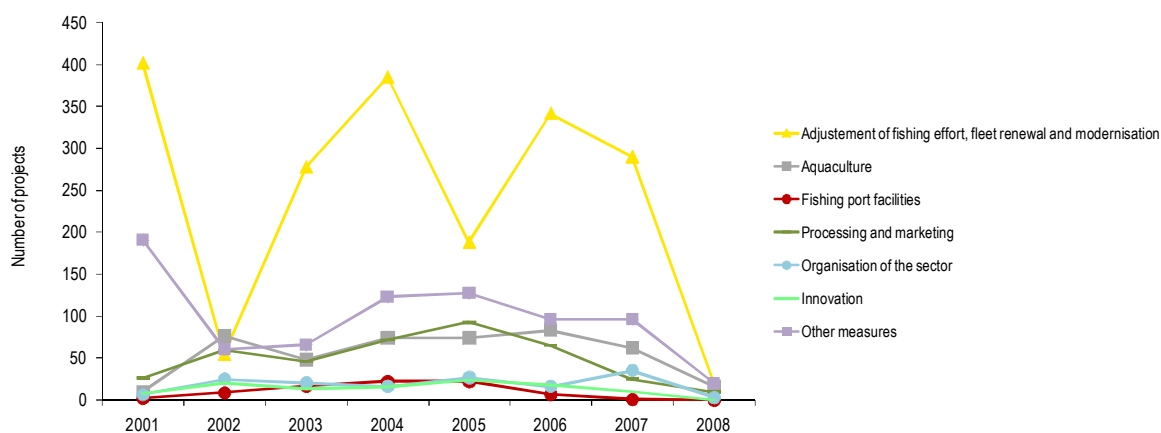
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		2 043	51%	67
	11	1 182	30%	59
	12	21	1%	192
	21	59	1%	52
	22	634	16%	30
	23	83	2%	302
	42	36	1%	65
	45	28	1%	475
Aquaculture	32	443	11%	14
Fishing port facilities	33	80	2%	673
Processing and marketing		396	10%	53
	34	267	7%	73
	43	129	3%	12
Organisation of the sector	44	148	4%	3
Innovation	46	111	3%	121
Other measures		779	19%	111
	31	25	1%	-
	35	374	9%	203
	41	90	2%	107
	51	290	7%	4
Total		4 000	100%	79

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

ITALY MULTI REGIONAL OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ Managing Authority: Ministry of Agriculture/Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestale – Direzione Generale della Pesca e dell'Acquacoltura – Divisione PEMACQ 5
- ▶ Intermediate bodies: Regions and Autonomous Provinces
- ▶ Paying Authority: IGRUE – Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Italy Multi regional Objective1	122 136	89 024	66 223	277 383	44%	3 409	190 383	421 307	45%	156%	104 629	229 037	46%	55%	86%
<i>% Programme within EU</i>	3%	4%	2%	3%		5%	5%	4%			3%	3%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

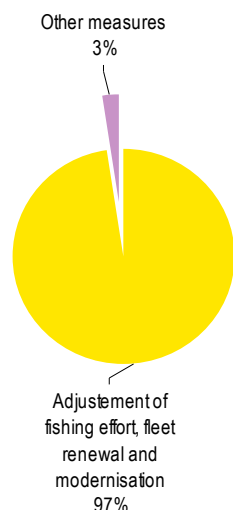
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		115 986	265 083	44%	3 296	185 009	410 561	45%	160%	99 520	218 820	45%	54%	86%
	11	68 658	137 316	50%	2 334	130 078	260 148	50%	189%	67 851	135 765	50%	52%	99%
	12	6 606	13 213	50%	58	6 980	13 961	50%	106%	6 571	13 143	50%	94%	
	13	2 092	4 183	50%	6	3 159	6 319	50%	151%	1 906	3 812	50%	60%	91%
	21	12 547	35 848	35%	205	15 583	45 806	34%	124%	9 316	26 799	35%	60%	74%
	22	26 083	74 524		690	29 209	84 328	35%	112%	13 876	39 301	35%	48%	53%
23	-	-		3	-	-			-	-				
Aquaculture		-	-		-	-	-			-	-			
Fishing port facilities		-	-		-	-	-			-	-			
Processing and marketing		-	-		-	-	-			-	-			
Organisation of the sector		-	-		-	-	-			-	-			
Innovation		-	-		-	-	-			-	-			
Other measures	51	6 150	12 300	50%	113	5 373	10 747	50%	87%	5 109	10 217	50%	95%	83%
Total		122 136	277 383	44%	3 409	190 383	421 307	45%	156%	104 629	229 037	46%	55%	86%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ Part of the programme within Italian FIFG: 31% of Italy programming funds
- ▶ Part of the programme within UE: 3% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ FIFG co-financing rate: 46%
- ▶ Commitment rate: 156% / Achievement rate: 86% (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	118 000	97%	115 986	95%	- 2 014	-2%
Aquaculture	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Fishing port facilities	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Processing and marketing	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Organisation of the sector	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Innovation	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Other measures	4 000	3%	6 150	5%	2 150	54%
Total	122 000	100%	122 136	100%	136	0%

Source: Programming documents

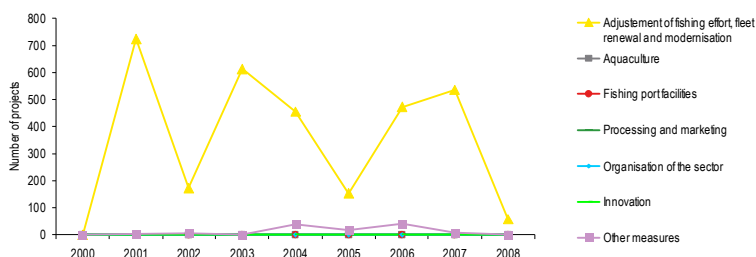
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		3 296	97%	66
	11	2 334	68%	58
	12	58	2%	227
	13	6	0%	635
	21	205	6%	131
	22	690	20%	57
	23	3	0%	-
Aquaculture		-	0%	
Fishing port facilities		-	0%	
Processing and marketing		-	0%	
Organisation of the sector		-	0%	
Innovation		-	0%	
Other measures	51	113	3%	90
Total		3 409	100%	67

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

ITALY CALABRIA OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ Managing Authority: Regione Calabria – Programmazione nazionale e comunitaria
- ▶ Paying Authority: Regione Calabria – Dipartimento Economia

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Italy Calabria Objective1	20 285	20 285	13 930	54 500	37%	188	32 345	84 260	38%	159%	20 691	41 347	50%	64%	102%
% Programme within EU	1%	1%	0%	1%		0%	1%	1%			1%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

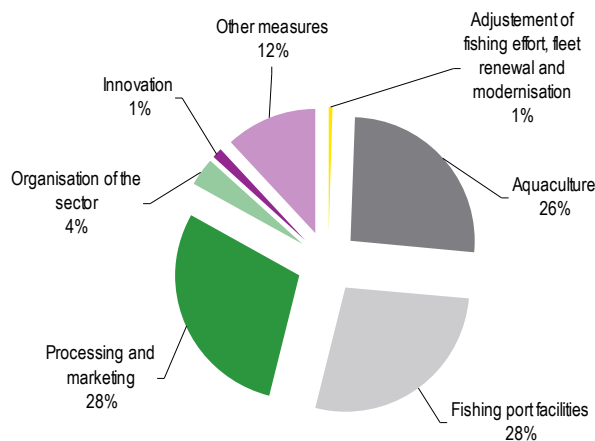
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	42	18	160	560	29%	6	12	50%	4%
Aquaculture	32	24	6 254	21 583	29%	4 718	9 436	50%	75%
Fishing port facilities	33	16	11 536	23 329	49%	6 337	12 675	50%	55%
Processing and marketing		56	7 951	24 492	32%	5 342	10 634	50%	67%
	34	31	6 333	21 101	30%	4 125	8 249	50%	65%
Organisation of the sector		43	1 618	3 391	48%	1 217	2 385	51%	75%
	44	15	1 191	3 068	39%	849	1 712	50%	71%
Innovation	46	6	494	1 059	47%	334	669	50%	68%
Other measures		53	4 759	10 170	47%	3 105	6 209	50%	65%
	31	5	1 329	2 810	47%	746	1 492	50%	56%
	41	28	1 603	3 206	50%	1 007	2 015	50%	63%
	51	20	1 827	4 153	44%	1 352	2 703	50%	74%
Total		188	32 345	84 260	38%	20 691	41 347	50%	64%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ Part of the programme within Italian FIFG: 5% of Italy programming funds
- ▶ Part of the programme within UE: 1% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ FIFG co-financing rate: 50%
- ▶ Commitment rate: 159% / Achievement rate: 102% (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Protezione e sviluppo delle risorse acquatiche, acquacoltura, attrezzatura dei porti di pesca, trasformazione e commercializzazione	11 163	60%	15 285	75%	4 122	37%
Altre misure (Art. 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 § 2 del Regolamento (CE) n. 2792/99)	7 442	40%	5 000	25%	- 2 442	-33%
Total	18 605	100%	20 285	100%	1 680	9%

Source: Programming documents

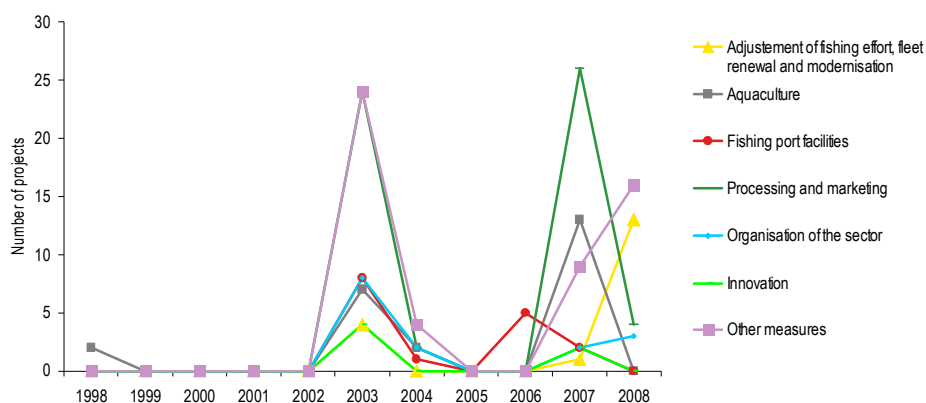
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	42	18	10%	1
Aquaculture	32	24	13%	393
Fishing port facilities	33	16	9%	792
Processing and marketing	34	31	16%	266
	43	25	13%	95
Organisation of the sector	44	15	8%	114
Innovation	46	6	3%	111
Other measures	31	5	3%	298
	41	28	15%	72
	51	20	11%	135
	Total	188	100%	220

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

ITALY CAMPANIA OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ Managing Authority: Regione Campania- Giunta Regionale – Dipartimento dell'Economia
- ▶ Paying Authority: Regione Campania- Giunta Regionale – Dipartimento dell'Economia

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Italy Campania Objective1	38 249	38 249	19 125	95 623	40%	251	40 262	104 709	38%	105%	34 139	87 233	39%	85%	89%
% Programme within EU	1%	2%	0%	1%		0%	1%	1%			1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

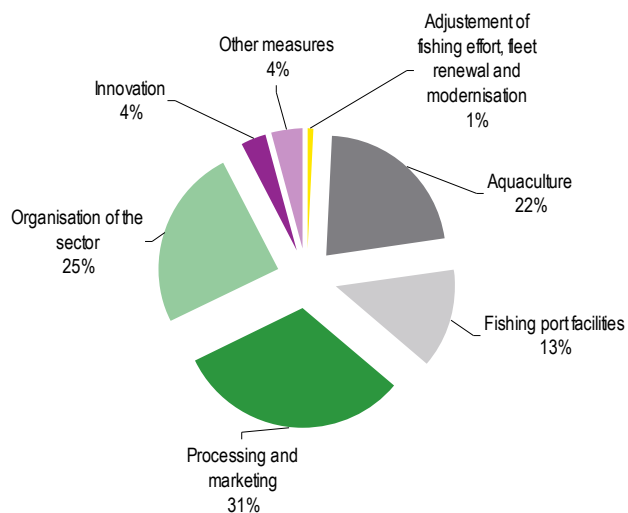
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	42	33	365	730	50%	253	506	50%	69%
Aquaculture	32	22	8 120	23 201	35%	5 959	17 027	35%	73%
Fishing port facilities	33	13	6 902	13 803	50%	6 206	12 412	50%	90%
Processing and marketing	34	21	10 805	32 234	34%	9 098	27 086	34%	84%
	43	7	474	1 025	46%	358	781	46%	75%
Organisation of the sector	44	111	9 626	25 735	37%	8 345	21 539	39%	87%
Innovation	46	24	1 860	3 761	49%	1 843	3 726	49%	99%
Other measures	31	5	1 854	3 708	50%	1 854	3 708	50%	100%
	41	15	256	512	50%	223	447	50%	87%
Total		251	40 262	104 709	38%	34 139	87 233	39%	85%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ Part of the programme within Italian FIFG: 10% of Italy programming funds
- ▶ Part of the programme within UE: 1% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ FIFG co-financing rate: 39%
- ▶ Commitment rate: 105% / Achievement rate: 89% (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Interventi a sostegno dell'acquacoltura, della maricoltura, della piccola pesca costiera e adeguamento delle strutture portuali	26 392	69%	26 859	70%	467	2%
Interventi di contesto ed a sostegno dell'adeguamento infrastrutturale del settore della pesca	11 857	31%	11 390	30%	- 467	-4%
Total	38 249	100%	38 249	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

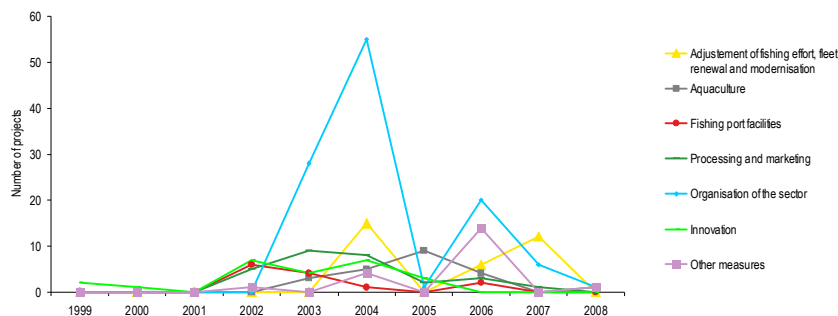
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	42	33	13%	15
Aquaculture	32	22	9%	774
Fishing port facilities	33	13	5%	955
Processing and marketing		28	11%	995
	34	21	8%	1 290
	43	7	3%	112
Organisation of the sector	44	111	44%	194
Innovation	46	24	10%	155
Other measures		20	8%	208
	31	5	2%	742
	41	15	6%	30
Total		251	100%	348

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

ITALY MOLISE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ Managing Authority: Regione Molise – Direzione Generale della Programmazione dell'Economia
- ▶ Paying Authority: Regione Molise – Direzione Generale della Programmazione dell'Economia

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Italy Molise Objective1	758	1 075	1 422	3 256	23%	23	815	3 573	23%	108%	593	2 619	23%	73%	78%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

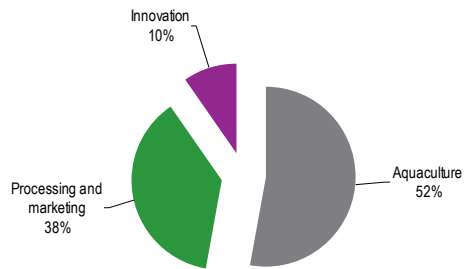
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aquaculture	32	3	362	1 882	19%	247	1 165	21%	68%
Fishing port facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Processing and marketing	34	18	289	1 345	21%	238	1 109	21%	82%
Organisation of the sector		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Innovation	46	2	165	345	48%	108	345	31%	66%
Other measures		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		23	815	3 573	23%	593	2 619	23%	73%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ Part of the programme within Italian FIFG: 0% of Italy programming funds
- ▶ Part of the programme within UE: 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ FIFG co-financing rate: 23%
- ▶ Commitment rate: 108% / Achievement rate: 78% (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Aiuti agli investimenti nel settore della pesca	458	100%	555	73%	97	21%
Altre misure (ART 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 §2 regolamento (CE) N. 2792/99)	-	0%	203	27%	203	
Total	458	100%	758	100%	300	66%

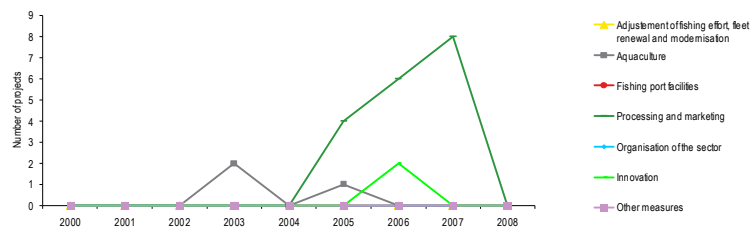
Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	0%	
Aquaculture	32	3	13%	388
Fishing port facilities		-	0%	
Processing and marketing	34	18	78%	62
Organisation of the sector		-	0%	
Innovation	46	2	9%	173
Other measures		-	0%	
Total		23	100%	114

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

ITALY PUGLIA OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ Managing Authority: Regione Puglia – Settore “Programmazione e Politiche dei Fondi Strutturali”
- ▶ Coordination FIGG: Regione Puglia – Assessorato Agricoltura, Alimentazione, Foreste, Caccia e Pesca
- ▶ Paying Authority: Regione Puglia – Assessorato Agricoltura, Alimentazione, Foreste, Caccia e Pesca

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIGG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIGG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIGG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIGG		FIFG	Total	% FIGG		FIFG	Total	% FIGG		
Italy Puglia Objective1	32 401	38 410	24 703	95 514	34%	278	44 312	96 950	46%	137%	27 363	80 680	34%	62%	84%
% Programme within EU	1%	2%	1%	1%		0%	1%	1%			1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

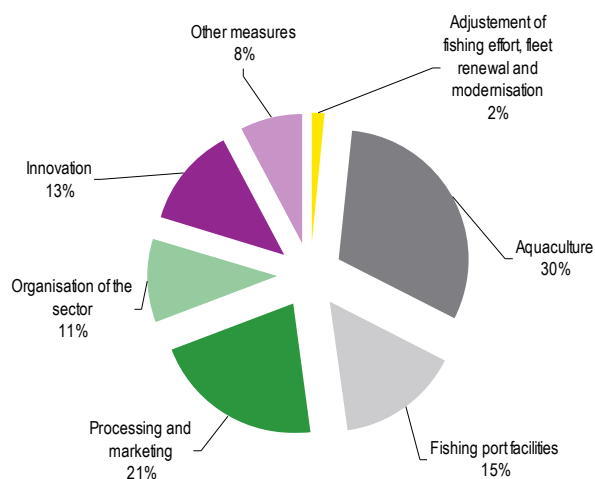
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIGG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIGG	FIFG	Total	% FIGG	
Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	42	88	863	1 726	50%	587	1 174	50%	68%
Aquaculture	32	40	14 538	29 767	49%	6 421	26 859	24%	44%
Fishing port facilities	33	20	6 386	14 821	43%	3 578	8 464	42%	56%
Processing and marketing	32	32	8 700	20 619	42%	5 020	17 457	29%	58%
	34	14	7 703	18 177	42%	4 220	15 419	27%	55%
	43	18	997	2 442	41%	800	2 038	39%	80%
Organisation of the sector	44	35	4 144	10 389	40%	4 154	9 943	42%	100%
Innovation	46	55	6 029	12 154	50%	5 152	11 765	44%	85%
Other measures	31	8	3 651	7 473	49%	2 451	5 018	49%	67%
Total		278	44 312	96 950	46%	27 363	80 680	34%	62%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ Part of the programme within Italian FIGG: 8% of Italy programming funds
- ▶ Part of the programme within UE: 1% of FIGG programming funds
- ▶ FIGG co-financing rate: 34%
- ▶ Commitment rate: 137% / Achievement rate: 84% (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Miglioramento della produzione ittica	15 754	53%	21 105	65%	5 351	34%
Interventi di supporto alla competitività e all'innovazione del sistema pesca	14 246	47%	11 296	35%	- 2 950	-21%
Total	30 000	100%	32 401	100%	2 401	8%

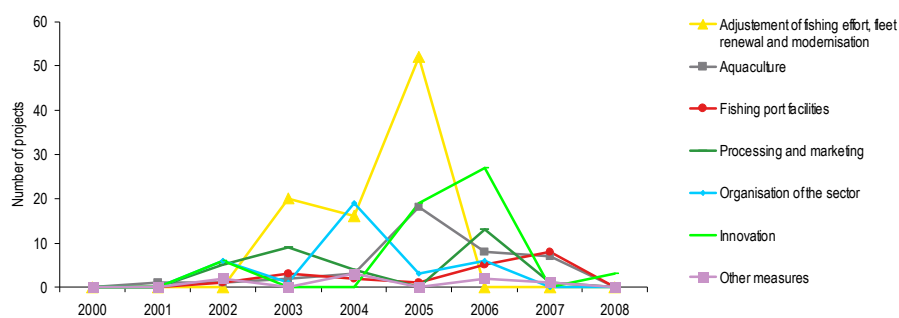
Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	42	88	32%	13
Aquaculture	32	40	14%	671
Fishing port facilities	33	20	7%	423
Processing and marketing	34	14	5%	1 101
	43	18	6%	113
Organisation of the sector	44	35	13%	284
Innovation	46	55	20%	214
Other measures	31	8	3%	627
Total		278	100%	290

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

ITALY SARDEGNA OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ Managing Authority: Regione Sardegna – Centro Regionale di Programmazione
- ▶ Paying Authority: Regione Sardegna – Assessorato Agricoltura e Riforma Agro-Pastorale – Servizio Sviluppo, Monitoraggio e Valutazione
- ▶ 1st level control: Regione Sardegna – Assessorato Agricoltura e Riforma Agro-Pastorale – Servizio Pesca

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Italy Sardegna Objective1	27 011	27 011	21 969	75 991	36%	150	23 489	60 550	39%	87%	14 292	38 421	37%	61%	53%
% Programme within EU	1%	1%	1%	1%		0%	1%	1%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

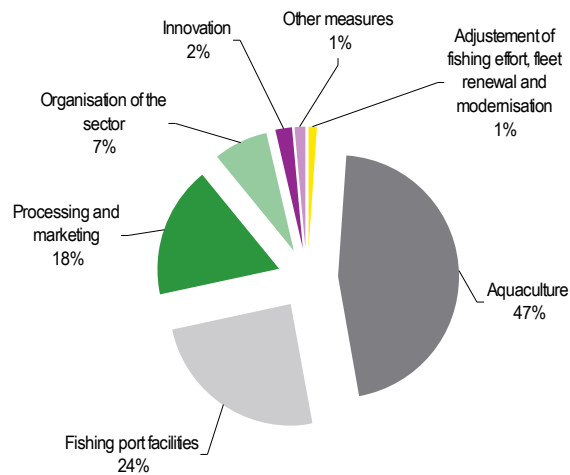
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	42	18	354	707	50%	354	707	50%	100%
Aquaculture	32	34	9 054	27 866	32%	6 718	20 323	33%	74%
Fishing port facilities	33	16	7 381	14 762	50%	2 601	5 203	50%	35%
Processing and marketing		30	3 574	10 634	34%	2 320	7 307	32%	65%
	34	24	3 415	10 245	33%	2 320	7 307	32%	68%
	43	6	159	388	41%	-	-	-	0%
Organisation of the sector	44	30	2 056	4 441	46%	1 513	3 310	46%	74%
Innovation	46	6	687	1 374	50%	402	805	50%	59%
Other measures	41	16	383	766	50%	383	766	50%	100%
Total		150	23 489	60 550	39%	14 292	38 421	37%	61%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ Part of the programme within Italian FIFG: 7% of Italy programming funds
- ▶ Part of the programme within UE: 1% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ FIFG co-financing rate: 37%
- ▶ Commitment rate: 87% / Achievement rate: 53% (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Pesca - Interventi di filiera	21 609	80%	21 609	80%	-	0%
Pesca - Altre Misure	5 402	20%	5 402	20%	-	0%
Total	27 011	100%	27 011	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

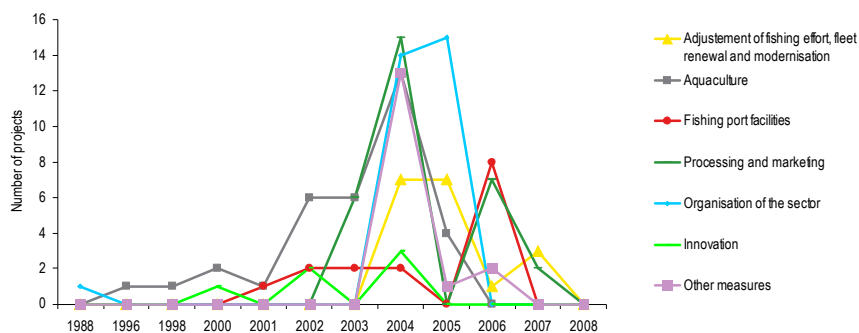
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	42	18	12%	39
Aquaculture	32	34	23%	598
Fishing port facilities	33	16	11%	325
Processing and marketing		30	20%	244
	34	24	16%	304
Organisation of the sector	43	6	4%	-
	44	30	20%	110
Innovation	46	6	4%	134
Other measures	41	16	11%	48
Total		150	100%	256

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

ITALY SICILIA OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ Managing Authority: Regione Siciliana- Dipartimento della Programmazione
- ▶ Paying Authority: Regione Siciliana- Assessorato Cooperazione, Commercio, Artigianato e Pesca - Dipartimento Pesca
- ▶ Monitoring and Control: Regione Siciliana- Assessorato Cooperazione, Commercio, Artigianato e Pesca - Dipartimento Pesca

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Italy Sicilia Objective1	54 000	44 181	27 382	125 562	43%	308	58 355	127 797	46%	108%	41 921	87 299	48%	72%	78%
% Programme within EU	1%	2%	1%	1%		0%	1%	1%			1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

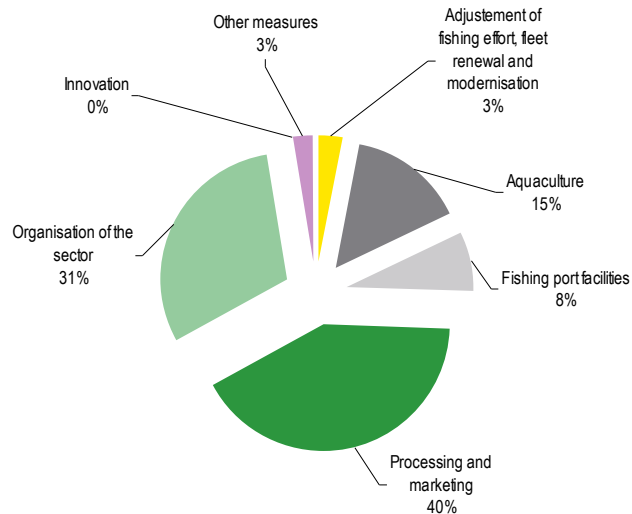
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	42	35	2 341	4 072	58%	1 588	2 762	57%	68%
Aquaculture	32	24	6 664	19 039	35%	4 818	10 958	44%	72%
Fishing port facilities	33	19	4 925	9 644	51%	3 810	7 468	51%	77%
Processing and marketing		92	22 125	52 665	42%	16 737	37 659	44%	76%
	34	27	8 930	25 515	35%	7 080	18 587	38%	79%
	43	65	13 194	27 149	49%	9 657	19 072	49%	73%
Organisation of the sector	44	133	20 476	39 070	52%	13 992	26 670	52%	68%
Innovation	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other measures	31	5	1 824	3 307	55%	977	1 782	55%	54%
Total		308	58 355	127 797	46%	41 921	87 299	48%	72%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ Part of the programme within Italian FIFG: 14% of Italy programming funds
- ▶ Part of the programme within UE: 1% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ FIFG co-financing rate: 48%
- ▶ Commitment rate: 108% / Achievement rate: 78% (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Interventi a sostegno della pesca e dell'acquacoltura, investimenti produttivi	27 578	55%	20 274	38%	- 7 304	-26%
Interventi a sostegno della pesca e dell'acquacoltura, interventi di contesto	22 422	45%	33 726	62%	11 304	50%
Total	50 000	100%	54 000	100%	4 000	8%

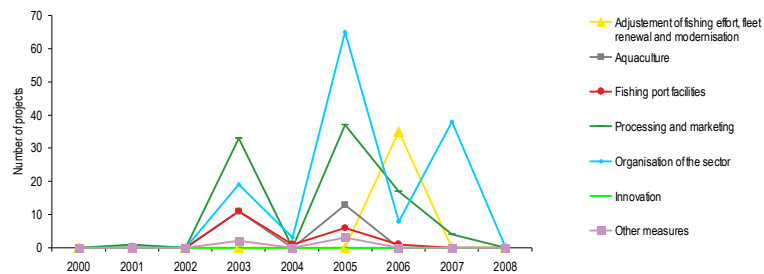
Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	42	35	11%	79
Aquaculture	32	24	8%	457
Fishing port facilities	33	19	6%	393
Processing and marketing	34	27	9%	688
	43	65	21%	293
Organisation of the sector	44	133	43%	201
Innovation	46	-	0%	
Other measures	31	5	2%	356
Total		308	100%	283

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

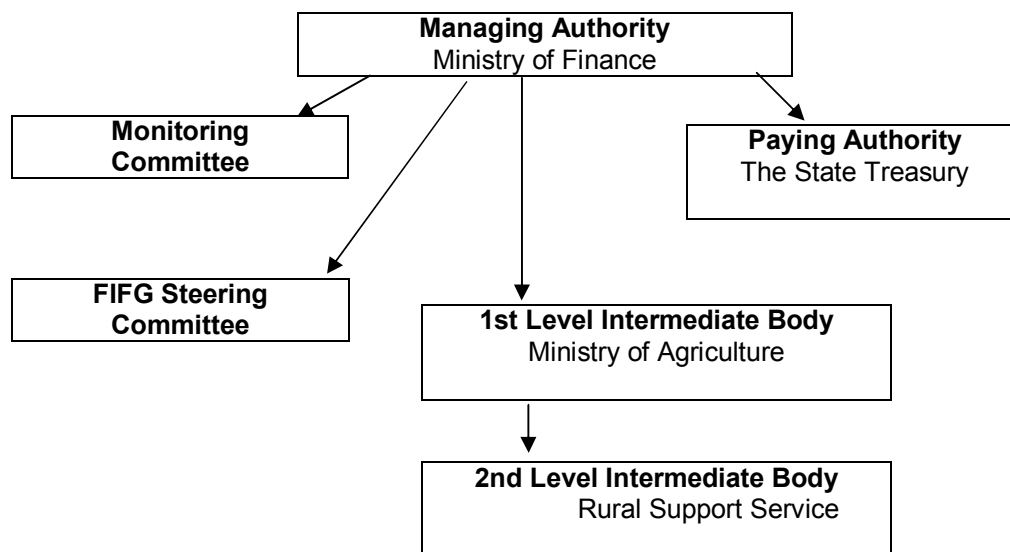
Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Latvia

LATVIA OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing/ Paying authorities:** Ministry of Finance/ State Treasury
- ▶ **Organisation chart**



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Latvia Objective1	24 335	9 020	10 707	44 062	55%	504	28 141	48 963	57%	116%	25 239	41 274	61%	90%	104%
% Programme within EU	1%	0%	0%	0%		1%	1%	0%			1%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

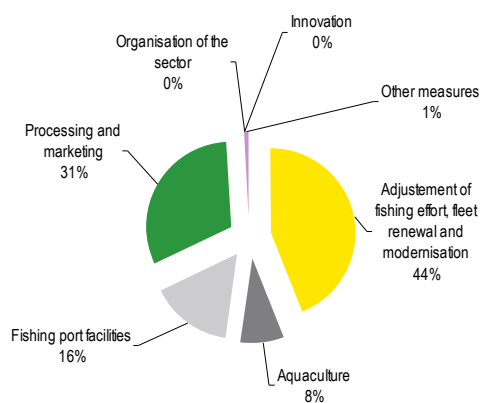
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		386	16 450	21 465	77%	15 934	20 533	78%	97%
	11	70	13 583	16 978	80%	13 272	16 590	80%	98%
	12	9	655	819		649	812		
	22	101	562	1 605	35%	383	1 095	35%	68%
	42	206	1 651	2 064		1 630	2 037		
Aquaculture	32	33	1 442	4 119	35%	1 115	3 185	35%	77%
Fishing port facilities	33	17	4 467	7 596	59%	3 985	6 262	64%	89%
Processing and marketing		59	5 478	15 401	36%	3 901	10 914	36%	71%
	34	55	5 220	14 915	35%	3 689	10 540	35%	71%
	43	4	257	486	53%	212	374	57%	82%
Organisation of the sector	44	4	14	17	80%	14	17	80%	100%
Innovation	46	-	-	-		-	-		
Other measures	41	5	291	364	80%	290	363	80%	100%
Total		504	28 141	48 963	57%	25 239	41 274	61%	90%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Latvia FIFG: 100%** (one single national programme)
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 1%** of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate for achievements: 51%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 116% / Achievement rate: 104%** (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustment of Fishing Effort	7 422	31%	11 822	49%	4 400	59%
Fleet Renewal and Modernisation of Fishing Vessels	3 212	13%	389	2%	- 2 824	-86%
Development of Processing and Marketing of Fishery and Aquaculture Products, Fishing Port Facilities and Aquaculture	9 101	37%	10 178	42%	1 077	12%
Development of Coastal Fishery, Socio-economic Measures, Promotion of New Market Outlets and Support to Producer Organisations	4 599	19%	1 946	8%	- 2 653	-58%
Total	24 335	100%	24 335	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

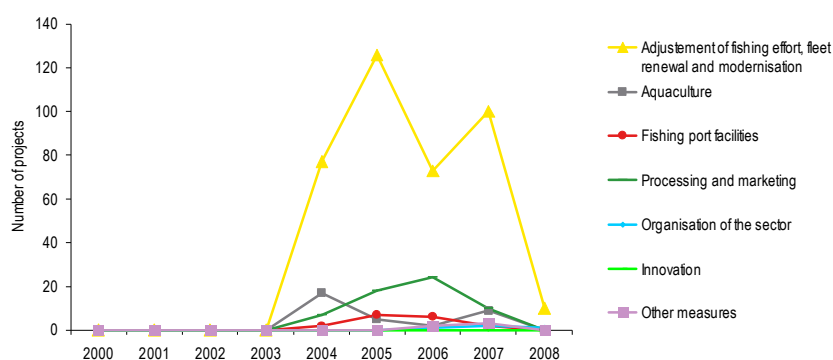
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		386	77%	53
	11	70	14%	237
	12	9	2%	90
	22	101	20%	11
	42	206	41%	10
Aquaculture	32	33	7%	97
Fishing port facilities	33	17	3%	368
Processing and marketing		59	12%	185
	34	55	11%	192
	43	4	1%	93
Organisation of the sector	44	4	1%	4
Innovation	46	0	0%	
Other measures	41	5	1%	73
Total		504	100%	82

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Lithuania

LITHUANIA OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Ministry of Finance, Financial Assistance Department
- ▶ **Paying Authority:** Ministry of Finance, National Fund Department
- ▶ **Intermediate body:** National Paying Agency

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Lithuania Objective1	12 117	5 071	2 264	19 451	62%	129	12 286	19 759	62%	101%	12 099	19 272	63%	98%	100%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

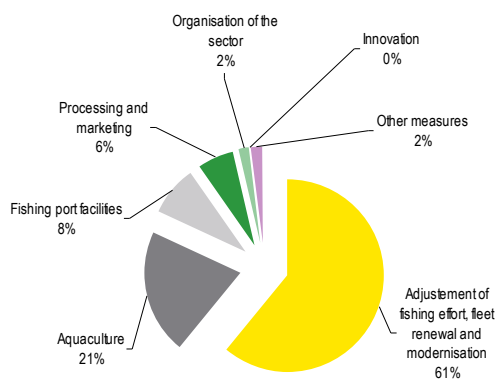
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		107	8 944	12 013	74%	8 891	11 855	75%	99%
	11	33	8 545	11 393	75%	8 545	11 393	75%	100%
	12	1	84	112	75%	84	112	75%	100%
	22	2	52	158	33%	-	-	0%	0%
	42	71	262	350	75%	262	350	75%	100%
Aquaculture	32	16	1 314	4 197	31%	1 247	4 082	31%	95%
Fishing port facilities	33	1	1 227	1 636	75%	1 227	1 636	75%	100%
Processing and marketing	34	1	421	1 204	35%	411	1 173	35%	97%
Organisation of the sector	44	2	109	347	31%	52	165	32%	48%
Innovation	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other measures	31	2	271	362	75%	270	361	75%	100%
Total		129	12 286	19 759	62%	12 099	19 272	63%	98%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Lithuanian FIFG:** 100% (one single national programme)
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 63%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 101% / **Achievement rate:** 100% (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Fishing fleet related actions	7 276	60%	8 629	71%	1 353	19%
Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing and marketing, and inland fishing	3 716	31%	3 171	26%	- 545	-15%
Other (fisheries-related) actions	1 125	9%	317	3%	- 808	-72%
Total	12 117	100%	12 117	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

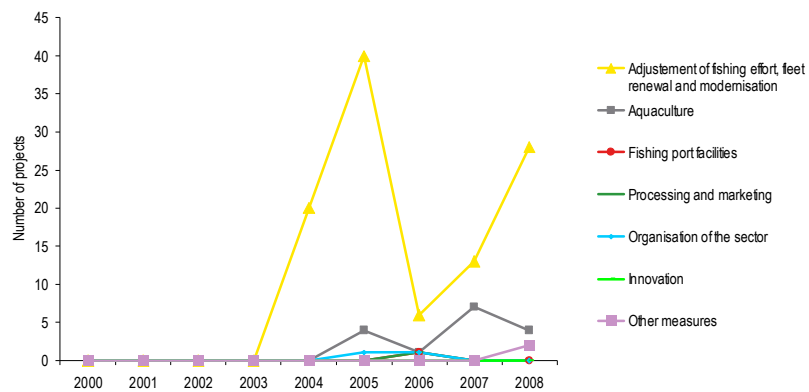
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		107	83%	111
		11	26%	345
		12	1%	112
		22	2%	-
		42	71	55%
Aquaculture	32	16	12%	255
Fishing port facilities	33	1	1%	1 636
Processing and marketing	34	1	1%	1 173
Organisation of the sector	44	2	2%	83
Innovation	46	-	0%	
Other measures	31	2	2%	180
Total		129	100%	149

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Malta

MALTA OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Planning and Priorities Co-ordination Directorate within the Office of the Prime Minister
- ▶ **Paying authorities:** Paying Authority Directorate within the Ministry of Finance
- ▶ **Intermediate body (for FIFG):** Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Malta Objective1	2 838	781	0	3 618	78%	28	2 736	3 501	78%	96%	2 460	3 183	77%	90%	87%
<i>% Programme within EU</i>	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

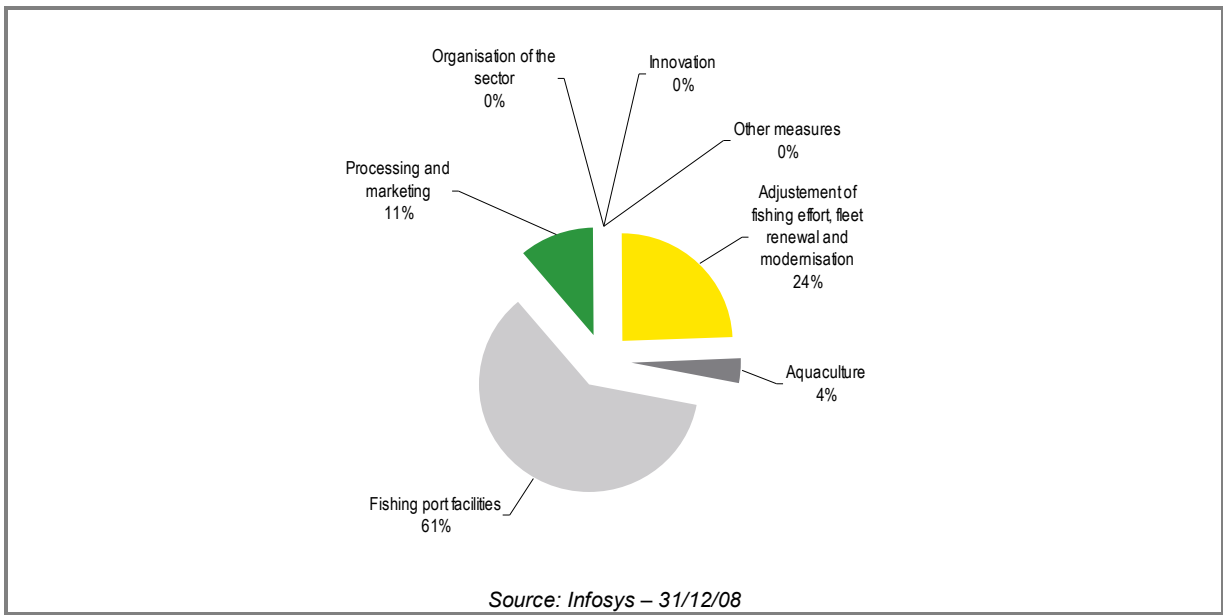
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		21	689	856	80%	688	857	80%	100%
	11	3	373	497	75%	373	497	75%	100%
	21	1	174	199	88%	174	199	88%	100%
	22	16	141	159	89%	140	160	88%	99%
	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aquaculture	32	1	111	127	88%	99	113	87%	89%
Fishing port facilities	33	2	1 597	2 130	75%	1 573	2 097	75%	98%
Processing and marketing	34	4	339	388	88%	101	115	87%	30%
Organisation of the sector	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Innovation	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		28	2 736	3 501	78%	2 460	3 183	77%	90%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 78%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 96% / Achievement rate: 87% (above general average);**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Fisheries	2 838	100%	2 838	100%	-	0%
Total	2 838	100%	2 838	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

► **Comments:** no amendment between first and last programming decisions.

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

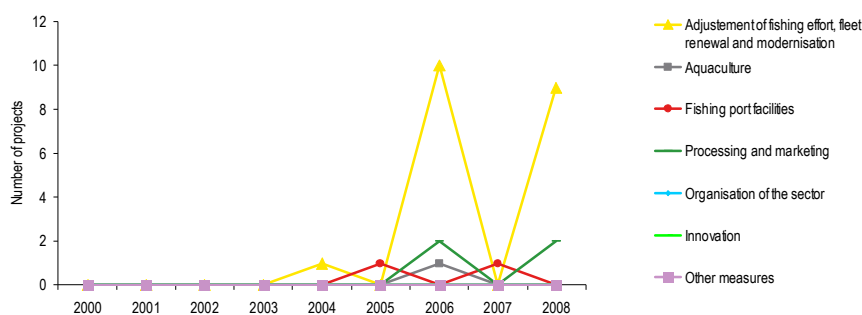
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		21	75%	41
	11	3	11%	166
	21	1	4%	199
	22	16	57%	10
	23	1	4%	-
Aquaculture	32	1	4%	113
Fishing port facilities	33	2	7%	1 049
Processing and marketing	34	4	14%	29
Organisation of the sector	44	-	0%	-
Innovation	46	-	0%	-
Other measures		-	0%	-
Total		28	100%	114

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 28 projects were launched on Objective1 Programme in Malta. They were committed a total amount of FIFG subsidies of € 2.7 million and 2.5 million were actually paid.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 114K;
 - 75% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation”.
 - Most granted area of intervention, “Fishing port facilities”, supports only 2 projects which are the biggest on average (around € 1,049K).

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

- ▶ Programming in time show that area “Adjustment of fishing effort” experienced 2 peaks in the number of launched projects: one in 2006 and one in 2008.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Netherlands

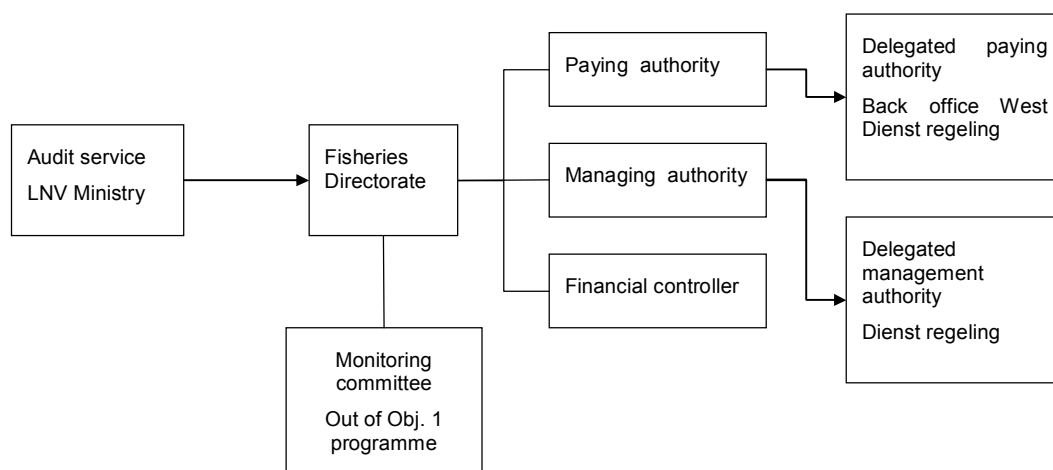
NETHERLANDS OUTSIDE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

► **Managing/ Paying authorities:**

Managing authority	Paying authority
Fisheries Directorate Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food quality (LNV)	Fisheries Directorate Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food quality (LNV)

► **Organisation chart:**



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)				Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG	Commitment rate (on FIFG)	FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Netherlands Outside Objective1	32 755	35 525	43 288	111 567	29%	502	31 200	87 826	36%	95%	29 298	79 614	37%	94%	89%
% Programme within EU	1%	2%	1%	1%		1%	1%				1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

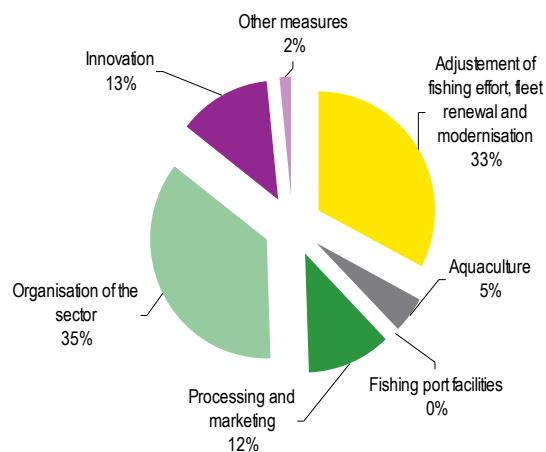
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (KE)			Number of projects	Commitment (KE)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (KE)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		15 385	43 967	35%	226	13 649	28 848	47%	89%	13 645	28 841	47%	100%	89%
	11	1 547	3 094	50%	14	5 715	11 430	50%	369%	5 715	11 430	50%	100%	369%
	12	9 126	18 253	50%	32	6 687	13 375	50%	73%	6 687	13 375	50%	100%	73%
	22	2 579	17 270	15%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
	42	852	1 704	50%	45	472	944	50%	55%	468	937	50%	99%	55%
	45	1 280	3 646	35%	135	775	3 100	25%	61%	775	3 100	25%	100%	61%
Aquaculture	32	974	6 493	15%	9	646	4 305	15%	66%	593	4 433	13%	92%	61%
Fishing port facilities	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and marketing	43	1 550	10 335	15%	2	1 551	10 337	15%	100%	1 156	7 743	15%	75%	75%
Organisation of the sector	44	10 465	42 010	25%	16	10 234	31 573	32%	98%	8 878	25 858	34%	87%	85%
Innovation	46	3 556	7 112	50%	233	4 370	11 231	39%	123%	4 274	11 208	38%	98%	120%
Other measures	51	825	1 650	50%	16	751	1 532	49%	91%	751	1 531	49%	100%	91%
Total		32 755	111 567	29%	502	31 200	87 826	36%	95%	29 298	79 614	37%	94%	89%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Netherlands FIFG: 84% of Netherlands funding commitments**
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 1 % of FIFG programming funds**
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate for achievements: 36%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 95% / Achievement rate: 89% (slightly below general average).**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	19 470	61%	15 385	47%	- 4 085	-21%
Aquaculture	540	2%	974	3%	434	80%
Fishing port facilities	-	0%	-	0%	-	#DIV/0!
Processing and marketing	1 800	6%	1 550	5%	- 250	-14%
Organisation of the sector	6 020	19%	10 465	32%	4 445	74%
Innovation	2 700	8%	3 556	11%	856	32%
Other measures	1 570	5%	825	3%	- 745	-47%
Total	32 100	100%	32 755	100%	655	2%

Source: Programming documents

- **Comments:** Dutch priorities are **fleet measures (priority axes 1 and 2)** followed by **organisation of the sector (measure 44)** projects. Programmed FIFG under priority axis 3 is very low as no investments is forecast in the frame of measure 33 (port facilities) while aquaculture represents only 3% of final programmed amount.

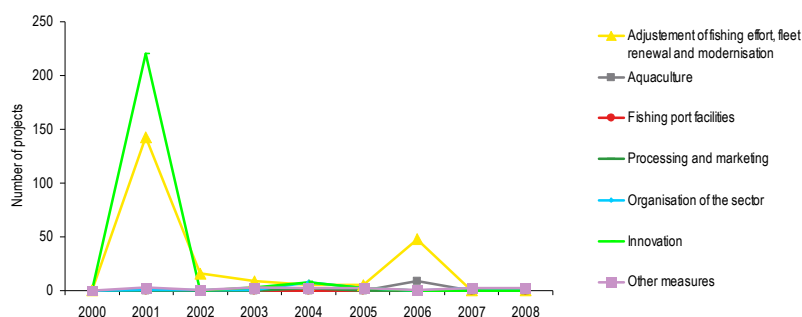
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		226	45%	128
	11	14	3%	816
	12	32	6%	418
	22	-	0%	
	42	45	9%	21
	45	135	27%	23
Aquaculture	32	9	2%	493
Fishing port facilities	33	-	0%	
Processing and marketing	43	2	0%	3 872
Organisation of the sector	44	16	3%	1 616
Innovation	46	233	46%	48
Other measures	51	16	3%	96
Total		502	100%	159

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

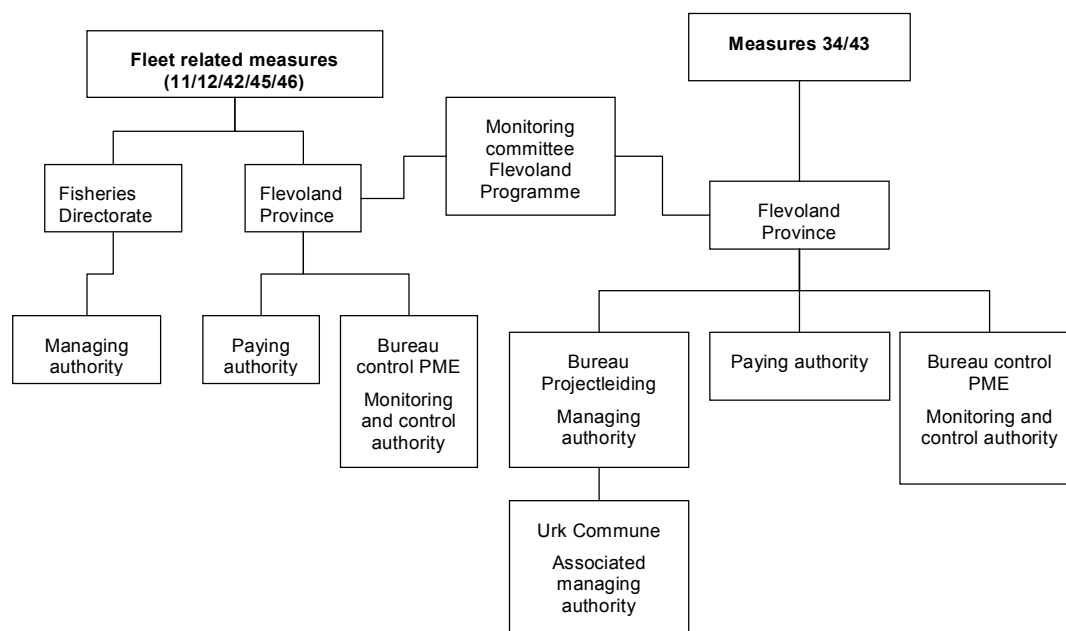
NETHERLANDS FLEVOLAND

Key points on management system

► **Managing/ Paying authorities:**

Managing authority		Paying authority
Fleet related measures (11/12/42/45/46)	Measures 34/43	
Fisheries Directorate Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food quality (LNV)	PME (Programma Management Europa) Flevoland Province	PME (Programma Management Europa) Flevoland Province

► **Organisation chart:**



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Netherlands															
Flevoland	6 280	6 580	3 900	16 760	37%	164	5 775	27 382	21%	92%	5 648	23 292	24%	98%	90%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%				0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

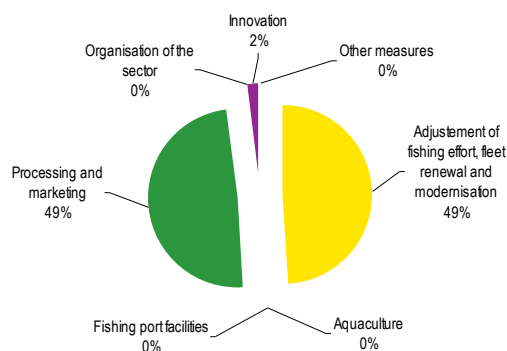
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)
			FIGG	Total	% FIGG	FIGG	Total	% FIGG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		86	3 707	13 397	28%	3 723	8 329	45%	100%
	12	13	3 173	11 445	28%	3 190	6 381	50%	101%
	42	7	92	184	50%	90	180	50%	98%
	45	66	442	1 768	25%	442	1 768	25%	100%
Aquaculture	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing port facilities	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and marketing		11	1 791	13 435	13%	1 648	14 414	11%	92%
	34	10	1 675	13 140	13%	1 548	14 159	11%	92%
	43	1	116	295	39%	100	254	39%	86%
Organisation of the sector	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Innovation	46	67	277	550	50%	277	550	50%	100%
Other measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		164	5 775	27 382	21%	5 648	23 292	24%	98%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Netherlands FIGG:** 16 % of Netherlands funding commitments
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0 % of FIGG programming funds
- ▶ **FIGG co-financing rate for achievements:** 24%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 92% / **Achievement rate:** 90% (in line with general average).

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIGG Amount (K€)	%	FIGG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Sanering vissersvloot en opvarendenregeling	3 000	50%	4 280	68%	1 280	43%
Versterking visserijsector	3 000	50%	2 000	32%	- 1 000	-33%
Total	6 000	100%	6 280	100%	280	5%

Source: Programming documents

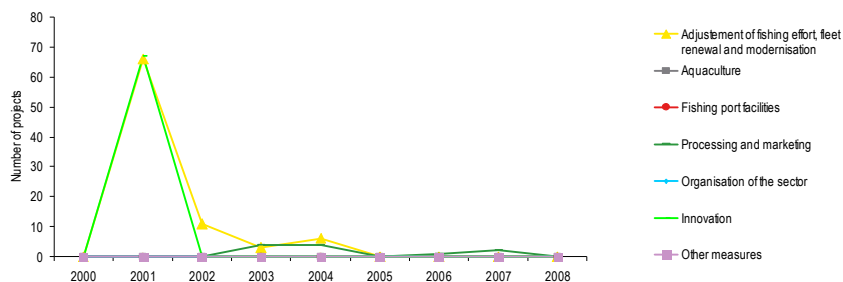
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		86	52%	97
		12	8%	491
		42	4%	26
		45	40%	27
Aquaculture	32	-	0%	
Fishing port facilities	33	-	0%	
Processing and marketing		11	7%	1 310
		34	6%	1 416
		43	1%	254
Organisation of the sector	44	-	0%	
Innovation	46	67	41%	8
Other measures		-	0%	
Total		164	100%	142

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Poland

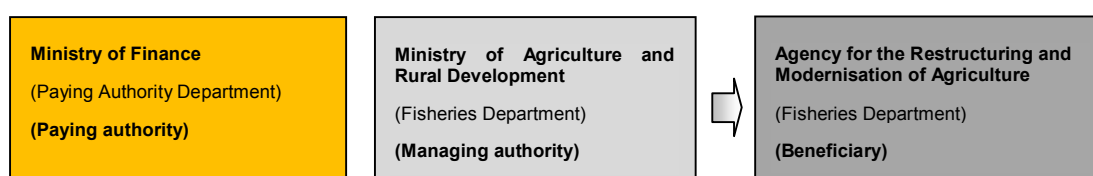
POLAND OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

► **Managing/ Paying authorities:**

Managing authority: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Fisheries Department)

Paying authority: Ministry of Finance (Paying Authority Department)

► **Organisation chart:**

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Poland Objective 1	201 832	80 113	146 779	428 724	47%	4 067	187 835	353 925	53%	93%	146 982	257 539	57%	78%	73%
% Programme within EU	5%	4%	3%	4%		5%	5%	3%			4%	3%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		93 127	139 325	67%	3 279	80 707	118 208	68%	87%	80 357	113 955	71%	100%	86%
	11	67 891	90 521	75%	394	62 955	83 940	75%	93%	62 410	83 214	75%	99%	92%
	12	4 633	6 177	75%	61	4 174	5 565	75%	90%	3 965	5 287	75%	95%	86%
	22	6 307	17 945	35%	146	1 250	4 901	26%	20%	1 098	3 133	35%	88%	17%
	42	8 429	16 859	50%	1 536	8 566	17 133	50%	102%	7 682	15 386	50%	90%	91%
Aquaculture	45	5 867	7 823	75%	1 142	3 781	6 868	66%	64%	5 201	6 838	75%	138%	89%
Fishing port facilities	32	12 995	37 150	35%	275	14 097	40 485	35%	108%	9 717	29 224	33%	69%	75%
Processing and marketing	33	25 812	52 439	49%	54	29 457	39 276	75%	114%	22 053	29 404	75%	75%	85%
Organisation of the sector		55 858	177 252	32%	321	50 900	137 034	37%	91%	27 819	74 620	37%	55%	50%
	34	51 435	168 442	31%	213	45 650	129 675	35%	89%	23 969	69 169	35%	53%	47%
	43	4 423	8 810	50%	108	5 249	7 359	71%	119%	3 850	5 351	72%	73%	87%
Innovation	44	558	1 011	55%	40	1 015	2 194	46%	182%	684	1 395	49%	67%	122%
Other measures	46	8 985	15 388	58%	44	9 121	13 197	69%	102%	5 093	6 866	74%	56%	57%
	31	4 498	6 159	73%	54	2 539	3 531	72%	56%	1 260	2 174	58%	50%	28%
	35	1 256	1 675	75%	6	1 363	1 817	75%	108%	666	1 230	54%	49%	53%
	41	107	305	35%	19	106	291	37%	100%	99	285	35%	93%	93%
	41	716	955	75%	29	1 070	1 423	75%	149%	494	659	75%	46%	69%
	51	2 419	3 225	75%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
Total		201 832	428 724	47%	4 067	187 835	353 925	53%	93%	146 982	257 539	57%	78%	73%

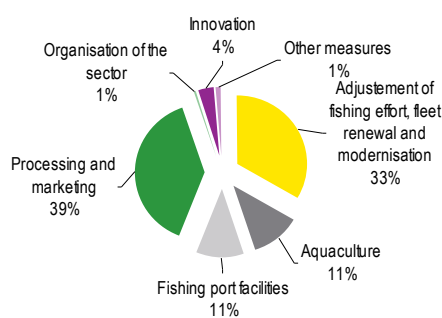
Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- **Part of the programme within Polish FIFG: 100 % (1 single programme)**
- **Part of the programme within UE: 5 % of FIFG programming funds**
- **FIFG co-financing rate on achievements: 57%**

► **Commitment rate: 93% / Achievement rate: 78%** (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	126 976	63%	93 127	46%	-33 849	-27%
Aquaculture	10 738	5%	12 995	6%	2 257	21%
Fishing port facilities	17 957	9%	25 812	13%	7 855	44%
Processing and marketing	21 023	10%	55 858	28%	34 834	166%
Organisation of the sector	452	0%	558	0%	106	23%
Innovation	7 008	3%	8 985	4%	1 978	28%
Other measures	17 678	9%	4 498	2%	-13 180	-75%
Total	201 832	100%	201 832	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of Intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		3279	81%	35
	11	394	10%	211
	12	61	1%	87
	22	146	4%	21
	42	1536	38%	10
	45	1142	28%	6
Aquaculture	32	275	7%	106
Fishing port facilities	33	54	1%	545
Processing and marketing		321	8%	232
	34	213	5%	325
	43	108	3%	50
Organisation of the sector	44	40	1%	35
Innovation	46	44	1%	156
Other measures		54	1%	40
	31	6	0%	205
	35	19	0%	15
	41	29	1%	23
	51	0	0%	
Total		4067	100%	63

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Portugal

PORTUGAL FISHERIES

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Ministry of Agriculture Rural development and Fisheries - Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture
- ▶ **Paying authority:** IFAP (Instituto de Financiamento da Agricultura e das Pescas)
- ▶ **Organisation**

The administrator of the managing authority is assisted in his functions by a managing unit within the DGPA for the selection and monitoring of projects, and by a Technical Support Structure (external).

The program is also supported by a Committee representing the various stakeholders:

- entities in charge of the national administration of Community Funds
- the Ministry for the Environment and Development Planning
- Commissions of coordination and regional development
- The Ministry of Equality
- IFAP
- Regional coordinators
- National association of Portuguese Mayors
- Other ministries or institutions with relevant technical competencies
- Socio-economic partners
- European Investissement Bank

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Portugal Fisheries	183 726	45 794	131 868	361 388	51%	4 515	178 826	408 325	44%	97%	153 161	331 862	46%	86%	83%
<i>% Programme within EU</i>	5%	2%	3%	4%		6%	4%	4%			5%	4%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

NB: data has been updated in 2009, but the data analysed here is as of 31/12/2008 in order to keep a coherent view of all the programmes.

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

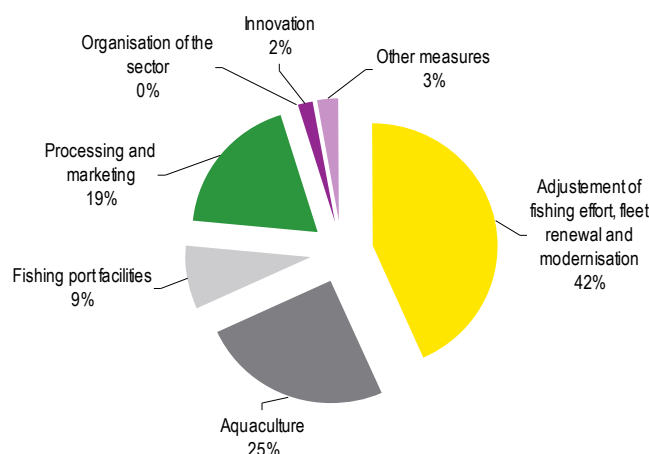
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (KE)			Number of projects	Commitment (KE)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (KE)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		95 873	187 748	51%	4 305	91 953	176 705	52%	96%	88 453	169 426	52%	96%	92%
	11	20 028	26 700	75%	265	19 893	26 524	75%	99%	19 893	26 524	75%	100%	99%
	12	208	277		3	287	382	75%	138%	287	382	75%	100%	99%
	13	3 618	4 827	75%	6	3 662	4 883	75%	101%	3 311	4 414	75%	90%	92%
	21	45 781	112 426	41%	174	40 773	99 132	41%	89%	39 449	96 249	41%	97%	86%
	22	7 076	17 967	39%	203	6 244	15 859	39%	88%	5 574	14 455	39%	89%	79%
	23	-	-		329	1 991	4 455	45%		854	1 954	44%	43%	
	42	4 928	6 570	75%	718	4 928	6 570	75%	100%	4 926	6 568	75%	100%	100%
	45	14 235	18 981	75%	2 607	14 176	18 901	75%	100%	14 159	18 879	75%	100%	99%
Aquaculture		18 842	47 450	40%	36	18 842	100 702	19%	100%	11 183	59 370	19%	59%	59%
Fishing port facilities		22 705	33 796	67%	62	22 771	34 935	65%	100%	15 799	23 592	67%	69%	70%
Processing and marketing		31 246	69 960	45%	87	31 272	76 474	41%	100%	25 829	63 097	41%	83%	83%
	34	29 113	66 813	44%	73	29 320	73 731	40%	101%	23 904	60 409	40%	82%	82%
	43	2 133	3 147	68%	14	1 952	2 743	71%	92%	1 925	2 688	72%	99%	90%
Organisation of the sector		204	302	67%	2	113	204	55%	56%	113	204	55%	100%	56%
Innovation		6 411	10 871	59%	10	5 219	7 761	67%	81%	4 631	6 633	70%	89%	72%
Other measures		8 445	11 261	75%	13	8 655	11 543	75%	102%	7 153	9 539	75%	83%	85%
	31	3 325	4 433	75%	1	3 438	4 584	75%	103%	3 329	4 439	75%	97%	100%
	41	8	10	75%	1	8	13	60%	100%	8	13	60%	100%	100%
	51	5 112	6 817	75%	11	5 209	6 946	75%	102%	3 816	5 088	75%	73%	75%
Total		183 726	361 388	51%	4 515	178 826	408 325	44%	97%	153 161	331 862	46%	86%	83%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Portuguese FIFG:** 78% of Portugal programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 5% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 46%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 97% / **Achievement rate:** 86% (below general average, but a certain number of projects were accepted towards the end of the program and were partially executed after 31/12/08, including the biggest project in terms of FIFG spending in Portugal. The achievement rate is estimated to actually be closer to 90%).

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	74 944	46%	95 873	52%	20 929	28%
Aquaculture	6 734	4%	18 842	10%	12 108	180%
Fishing port facilities	18 455	11%	22 705	12%	4 250	23%
Processing and marketing	29 479	18%	31 246	17%	1 767	6%
Organisation of the sector	3 741	2%	204	0%	- 3 537	-95%
Innovation	15 213	9%	6 411	3%	- 8 802	-58%
Other measures	14 753	9%	8 445	5%	- 6 308	-43%
Total	163 319	100%	183 726	100%	20 407	12%

Source: Programming documents

- **Comments:** Between the first and the last programming decisions, FIFG amounts increased drastically on the aquaculture measure because of the Acuinova project, which represented around 15 million Euros. This, as well as intensified efforts on the adjustment of fishing effort and port facilities, led to an overall increase of 12%, despite of a fall of programmed spending on the organisation of the sector, innovation and other measures.

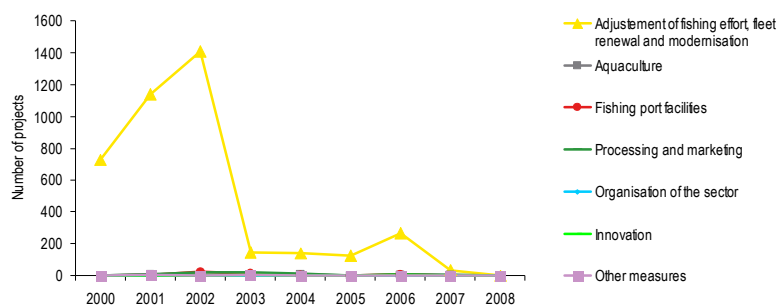
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		4 305	95%	39
	11	265	6%	100
	12	3	0%	127
	13	6	0%	736
	21	174	4%	553
	22	203	4%	71
	23	329	7%	6
	42	718	16%	9
	45	2 607	58%	7
Aquaculture		36	1%	1 649
Fishing port facilities		62	1%	381
Processing and marketing		87	2%	725
	34	73	2%	828
	43	14	0%	192
Organisation of the sector		2	0%	102
Innovation		10	0%	663
Other measures		13	0%	734
	31	1	0%	4 439
	41	1	0%	13
	51	11	0%	463
Total		4 515	100%	74

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

PORTUGAL AZORES

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Multi-funds program (ERDF, EFS, FEAGA, FIFG): PRODESA**
- ▶ **Managing authority of the multi-fund program:** Regional Directory for Studies and Planning
- ▶ **Sub-managing authority for FIFG:** Regional Directory for Fisheries
- ▶ **Paying authority:** IFAP

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Portugal Azores Objective 1	30 041	13 314	7 284	50 638	59%	1 071	31 648	53 067	60%	105%	27 206	44 801	61%	86%	91%
% Programme within EU	1%	1%	0%	0%		1%	1%	0%			1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

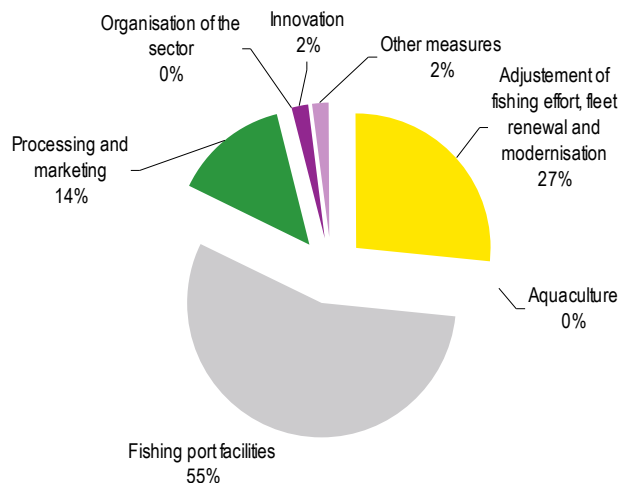
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		805	8 920	14 208	63%	7 711	12 099	64%	86%
	11	48	4 165	5 554	75%	4 165	5 554	75%	100%
	12	5	147	196	75%	147	196	75%	100%
	13	1	734	979	75%	734	979	75%	100%
	21	45	2 857	5 865	49%	1 786	3 984	45%	63%
	22	7	294	651	45%	156	423	37%	53%
	23	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	45	680	723	964	75%	723	964	75%	100%
Aquaculture	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing port facilities	33	227	17 445	29 475	59%	15 995	26 606	60%	92%
Processing and marketing		25	3 605	7 252	50%	2 377	4 728	50%	66%
	34	11	2 286	5 700	40%	1 381	3 555	39%	60%
	43	14	1 319	1 552	85%	997	1 173	85%	76%
Organisation of the sector	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Innovation	46	7	901	1 101	82%	578	680	85%	64%
Other measures		7	777	1 031	75%	544	688	79%	70%
	41	6	395	581	68%	162	238	68%	41%
	51	1	383	450	85%	383	450	85%	100%
Total		1 071	31 648	53 067	60%	27 206	44 801	61%	86%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Portuguese FIFG:** 13% of Portugal programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 1% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 61%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 101% / **Achievement rate:** 91% (slightly above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Apoio ao desenvolvimento das pescas	25 892	90%	24 666	82%	- 1 226	-5%
ajustamento do esforço de pesca	2 859	10%	4 992	17%	2 133	75%
IFOP	172	1%	383	1%	211	122%
Total	28 923	100%	30 041	100%	1 118	4%

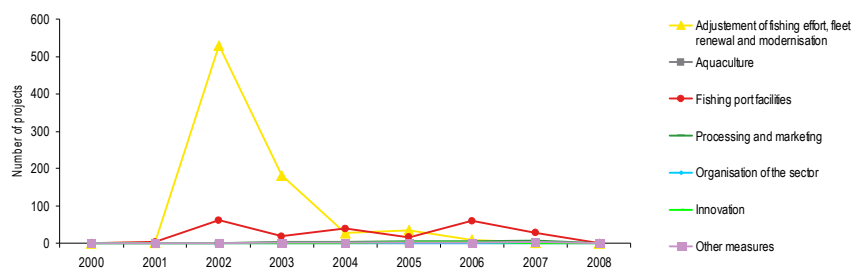
Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		805	75%	15
	11	48	4%	116
	12	5	0%	39
	13	1	0%	979
	21	45	4%	89
	22	7	1%	60
	23	19	2%	-
	45	680	63%	1
Aquaculture	32	-	0%	
Fishing port facilities	33	227	21%	117
Processing and marketing		25	2%	189
	34	11	1%	323
	43	14	1%	84
Organisation of the sector	44	-	0%	
Innovation	46	7	1%	97
Other measures		7	1%	98
	41	6	1%	40
	51	1	0%	450
Total		1 071	100%	42

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

PORTUGAL ALGARVE

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Multi-funds program (ERDF, EFS, FEOPA, FIFG): PROALGARVE**
- ▶ **Managing authority of the multi-fund program:** Decentralised services of the Ministry of Cities, Development Planning, and environment
- ▶ **Sub-managing authority for FIFG:** Regional Directory for Fisheries and Aquaculture
- ▶ **Paying authority:** IFAP
- ▶ The General Directory for Fisheries and Aquaculture participates through the monitoring committees

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Portugal Algarve Objective 1	1 757	586	125	2 468	71%	30	1 726	2 417	71%	98%	1 616	2 250	72%	94%	92%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

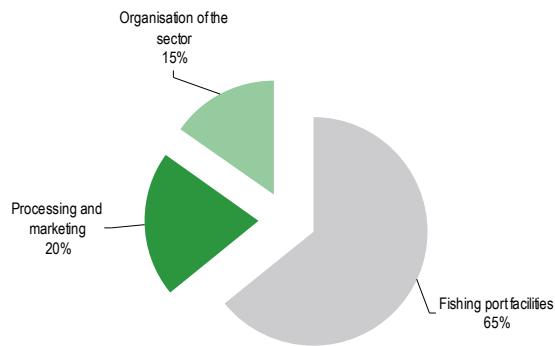
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aquaculture	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fishing port facilities	33	20	1 089	1 553	70%	989	1 399	71%	91%
Processing and marketing	43	9	359	494	73%	359	493	73%	100%
Organisation of the sector	44	1	278	371	75%	269	358	75%	97%
Innovation	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other measures		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		30	1 726	2 417	71%	1 616	2 250	72%	94%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Portuguese FIFG:** 1% of Portugal programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 72%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 98% / **Achievement rate:** 92% (slightly above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Pescas	1 757	100%	1 757	100%	-	0%
Total	1 757	100%	1 757	100%	-	0%

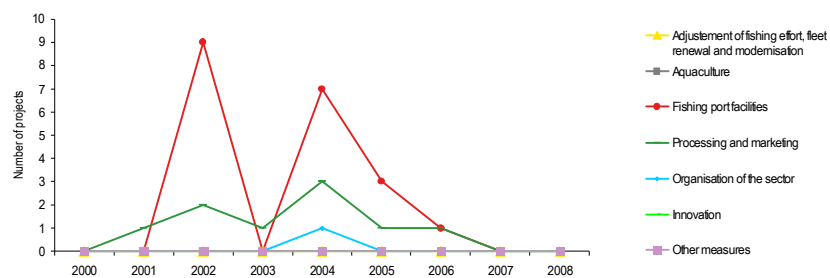
Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	0%	
Aquaculture	32	-	0%	
Fishing port facilities	33	20	67%	70
Processing and marketing	43	9	30%	55
Organisation of the sector	44	1	3%	358
Innovation	46	-	0%	
Other measures		-	0%	
Total		30	100%	75

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

PORTUGAL ALENTEJO

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Multi-funds program (ERDF, EFS, FEOGA, FIFG): Programa Operacional Regional do Alentejo**
- ▶ **Managing authority of the multi-fund program:** Decentralised services of the Ministry of Cities, Development Planning, and environment
- ▶ **Sub-managing authority for FIFG:** Regional Directory for Fisheries and Aquaculture
- ▶ **Paying authority:** IFAP
- ▶ The General Directory for Fisheries and Aquaculture participates through the monitoring committees.

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Portugal Alentejo Objective 1	597	199	57	853	70%	10	617	835	74%	103%	507	594	85%	82%	85%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

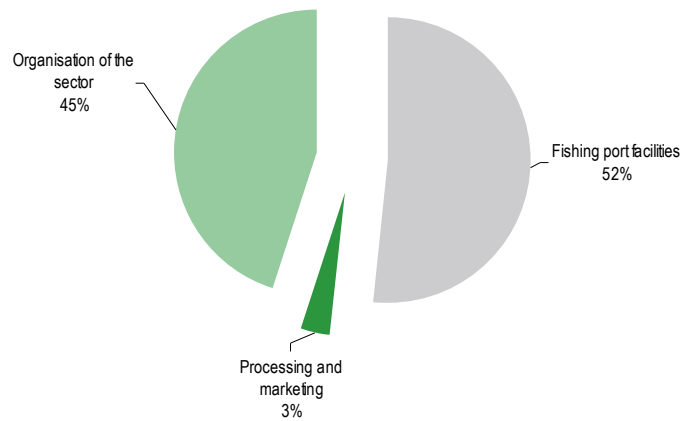
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	-	-		-	-		
Aquaculture	32	-	-	-	-	-			
Fishing port facilities	33	7	314	431	73%	306	420	97%	
Processing and marketing	43	2	22	29	75%	22	29	100%	
Organisation of the sector	44	1	281	375	75%	179	146	64%	
Innovation	46	-	-	-	-	-			
Other measures		-	-	-		-	-		
Total		10	617	835	74%	507	594	85%	

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Portuguese FIFG:** 0% of Portugal programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 85%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 103% / **Achievement rate:** 85% (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Pescas - Equipamento e Transformação	549	100%	597	100%	48	9%
Total	549	100%	597	100%	48	9%

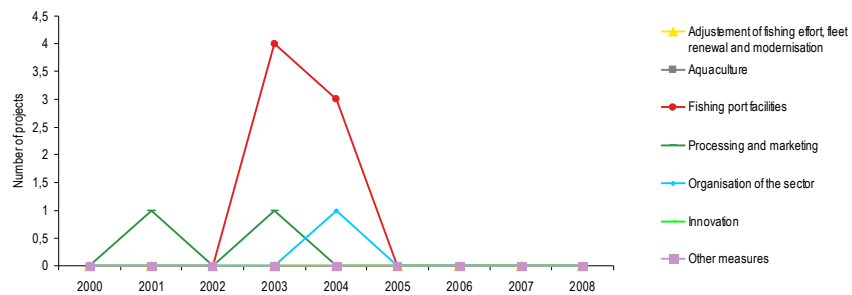
Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	0%	
Aquaculture	32	-	0%	
Fishing port facilities	33	7	70%	60
Processing and marketing	43	2	20%	14
Organisation of the sector	44	1	10%	146
Innovation	46	-	0%	
Other measures		-	0%	
Total		10	100%	59

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

PORTUGAL CENTRO

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Multi-funds program (ERDF, EFS, FEOGA, FIFG): PO CENTRO**
- ▶ **Managing authority of the multi-fund program:** Decentralised services of the Ministry of Cities, Development Planning, and environment
- ▶ **Sub-managing authority for FIFG:** Regional Directory for Fisheries and Aquaculture
- ▶ **Paying authority:** IFAP
- ▶ The General Directory for Fisheries and Aquaculture participates through the monitoring committees.

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Portugal Centro Objective 1	1 537	512	149	2 198	70%	22	1 678	2 494	67%	109%	1 536	2 294	67%	92%	100%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

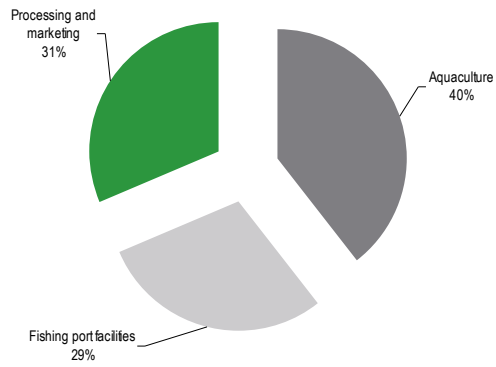
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aquaculture	32	3	656	981	67%	654	977	67%	100%
Fishing port facilities	33	10	443	730	61%	429	705	61%	97%
Processing and marketing	43	9	579	782	74%	453	611	74%	78%
Organisation of the sector	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Innovation	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other measures		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		22	1 678	2 494	67%	1 536	2 294	67%	92%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Portuguese FIFG:** 1% of Portugal programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 67%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 109% / **Achievement rate:** 100% (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Pescas - Equipamentos de Transformação	1 537	100%	1 537	100%	-	0%
Total	1 537	100%	1 537	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

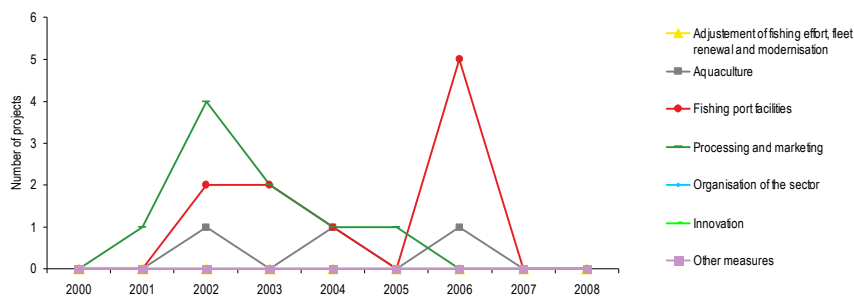
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	0%	
Aquaculture	32	3	14%	326
Fishing port facilities	33	10	45%	71
Processing and marketing	43	9	41%	68
Organisation of the sector	44	-	0%	
Innovation	46	-	0%	
Other measures		-	0%	
Total		22	100%	104

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

PORTUGAL MADEIRA

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Multi-funds program (ERDF, EFS, FEOGA, FIFG): POPRAM III**
- ▶ **Managing authority of the multi-fund program:** Regional Directory for Studies and Planning
- ▶ **Sub-managing authority for FIFG:** Regional Directory for Fisheries
- ▶ **Paying authority:** IFAP

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Portugal Madeira Objective 1	17 462	5 609	1 299	24 370	72%	154	18 601	26 664	70%	107%	17 573	25 020	70%	94%	101%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			1%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

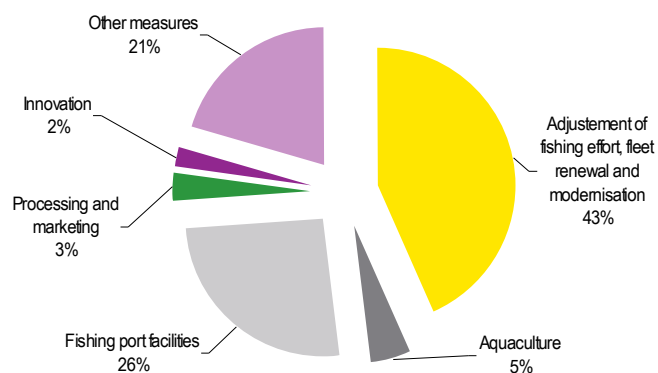
Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		133	7 377	11 564	64%	7 158	11 127	64%	97%
	11	32	4 826	6 435	75%	4 826	6 435	75%	100%
	21	9	1 818	4 040	45%	1 599	3 603	44%	88%
	22	4	119	272	44%	119	272	44%	100%
	42	88	613	817	75%	613	817	75%	100%
Aquaculture	32	2	550	1 223	45%	326	757	43%	59%
Fishing port facilities	33	7	5 205	6 940	75%	5 195	6 927	75%	100%
Processing and marketing	34	2	375	833	45%	375	833	45%	100%
Organisation of the sector	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Innovation	46	2	470	627	75%	258	343	75%	55%
Other measures	8	8	4 625	5 478	84%	4 261	5 033	85%	92%
	31	2	4 381	5 155	85%	4 054	4 769	85%	93%
	51	6	243	323	75%	207	263	79%	85%
Total		154	18 601	26 664	70%	17 573	25 020	70%	94%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Portuguese FIFG:** 7% of Portugal programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 70%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 107% / **Achievement rate:** 101% (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming**Variations between first and last programming decisions.**

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Pescas e Aquicultura	19 732	99%	17 232	99%	- 2 500	-13%
Technical assistance Ifop	230	1%	230	1%	-	0%
Total	19 962	100%	17 462	100%	- 2 500	-13%

Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		133	86%	84
	11	32	21%	201
	21	9	6%	400
	22	4	3%	68
	42	88	57%	9
Aquaculture	32	2	1%	379
Fishing port facilities	33	7	5%	990
Processing and marketing	34	2	1%	416
Organisation of the sector	44	-	0%	
Innovation	46	2	1%	172
Other measures		8	5%	629
	31	2	1%	2 385
	51	6	4%	44
Total		154	100%	162

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

PORTUGAL NORTE

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Multi-funds program (ERDF, EFS, FEOGA, FIFG): Programa Operacional da Região do Norte**
- ▶ **Managing authority of the multi-fund program:** Decentralised services of the Ministry of Cities, Development Planning, and environment
- ▶ **Sub-managing authority for FIFG:** Regional Directory for Fisheries and Aquaculture
- ▶ **Paying authority:** IFAP
- ▶ The General Directory for Fisheries and Aquaculture participates through the monitoring committees.

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Portugal Norte Objective 1	1 647	592	87	2 326	71%	21	1 648	2 327	71%	100%	1 560	2 206	71%	95%	95%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

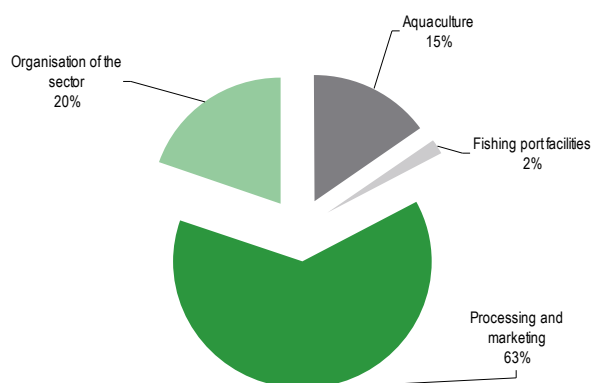
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aquaculture	32	1	269	358	75%	269	358	75%	100%
Fishing port facilities	33	1	33	44	75%	33	44	75%	100%
Processing and marketing	43	13	1 043	1 469	71%	956	1 349	71%	92%
Organisation of the sector	44	6	304	456	67%	303	455	67%	100%
Innovation	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other measures		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		21	1 648	2 327	71%	1 560	2 206	71%	95%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Portuguese FIFG:** 1% of Portugal programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 71%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 100% / **Achievement rate:** 95% (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Pescas - Equipamentos e Transformação	1 647	100%	1 647	100%	-	0%
Total	1 647	100%	1 647	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

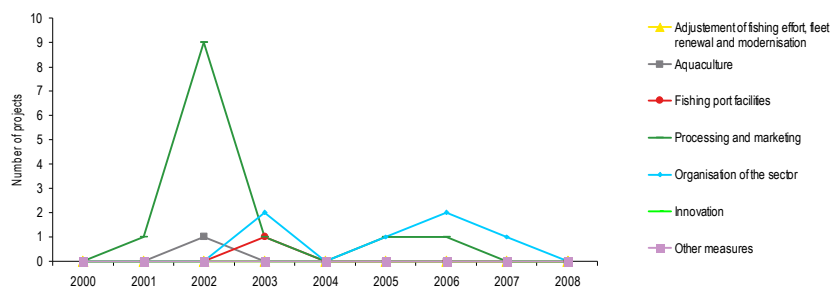
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	0%	
Aquaculture	32	1	5%	358
Fishing port facilities	33	1	5%	44
Processing and marketing	43	13	62%	104
Organisation of the sector	44	6	29%	76
Innovation	46	-	0%	
Other measures		-	0%	
Total		21	100%	105

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

PORTUGAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Key points on management system

- ▶ The technical assistance program supports a specific entity created to assist the managing authority in the monitoring, control and evaluation of the programs.

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Portugal Technical Assistance	51	17	0	68	75%	1	51	68	75%	100%	27	36	75%	53%	53%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Other measures	51	51	68	75%	1	51	68	75%		27	36	75%	53%	53%
Total		51	68	75%	1	51	68	75%		27	36	75%	53%	53%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Portuguese FIFG:** 0% of Portugal programming funds
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 75%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 100% / **Achievement rate:** 53% (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention: 1 single area (Other measures – technical assistance)

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Other measures	51	100%	51	100%	-	0%
Total	51	100%	51	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

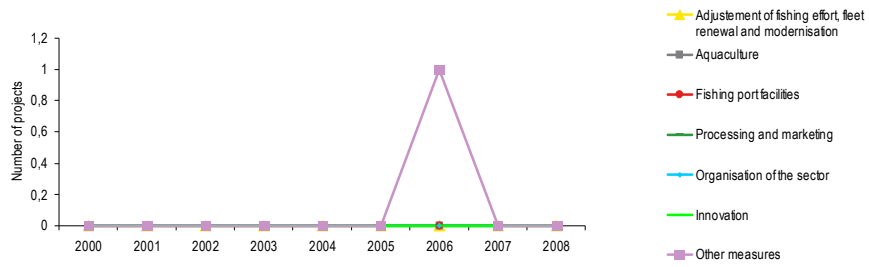
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Other measures	51	1	100%	36
Total		1	100%	36

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



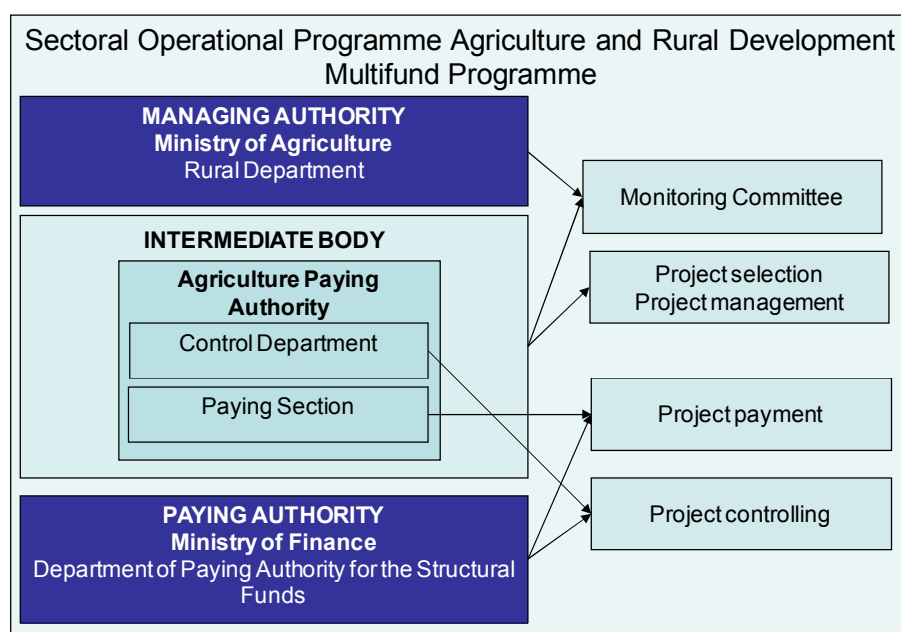
Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Slovakia

SLOVAKIA OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Rural Department (ex Department of Structural Policy) of the Ministry of Agriculture
- ▶ **Paying authority:** Department of Paying Authority for the Structural Funds of the Ministry of Finance
- ▶ **Intermediate body:** Agricultural Paying Agency (APA)
- ▶ **Paying unit:** Paying section of the Agricultural Paying Agency
- ▶ **Organisation chart:**



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Slovakia Objective1	1 829	784	2 613	5 226	35%	20	1 817	5 193	35%	99%	1 725	4 928	35%	95%	94%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	-		-	-	-		-	-				
Aquaculture	32	1 026	2 932	35%	12	1 014	2 899	35%	99%	951	2 718	35%	94%	93%
Fishing port facilities	33	-	-		-	-	-			-	-			
Processing and marketing	34	803	2 294	35%	8	803	2 294	35%	100%	773	2 209	35%	96%	96%
Organisation of the sector	44	-	-		-	-	-			-	-			
Innovation	46	-	-		-	-	-			-	-			
Other measures		-	-		-	-	-			-	-			
Total		1 829	5 226	35%	20	1 817	5 193	35%	99%	1 725	4 928	35%	95%	94%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 35%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 99% / Achievement rate: 94% (above general average)**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Processing and marketing	732	40%	803	44%	71	10%
Aquaculture	1 097	60%	1 026	56%	- 71	-7%
Total	1 829	100%	1 829	100%	- 0	0%

Source: Programming documents

- ▶ **Comments:** No amendment between first and last programming decisions. However, a part of FIFG amounts was transferred from area “Aquaculture” to area “Processing and marketing”.

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

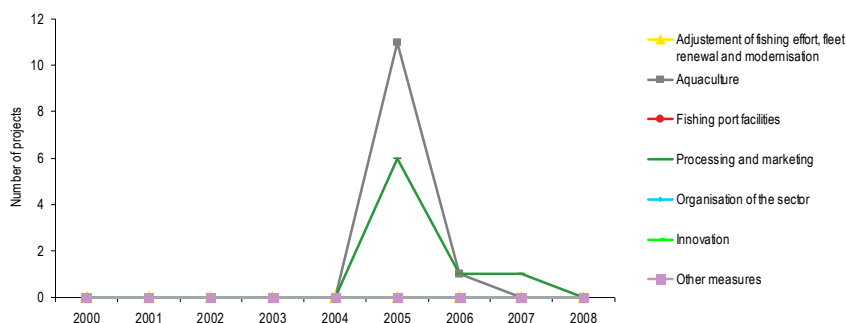
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		-	0%	-
Aquaculture	32	12	60%	227
Fishing port facilities	33	-	0%	-
Processing and marketing	34	8	40%	276
Organisation of the sector	44	-	0%	-
Innovation	46	-	0%	-
Other measures		-	0%	-
Total		20	100%	246

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 20 projects were launched on Objective1 Programme in Slovakia. They were granted a total amount of FIFG subsidies of € 1.8 million.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 246K;
 - 60% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Aquaculture”.
 - The other area of intervention, “Processing and marketing”, supports the biggest projects (€ 276K on average).

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

- ▶ Programming in time show that both areas experienced a peak in the number of launched projects in 2005, first year of the programme.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Slovenia

SLOVENIA OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Government Office for Structural Policies and Regional Development (GOSP)
- ▶ **Paying authority:** Ministry of Finance
- ▶ **Implementing body:** Agency for Agriculture and Rural Development

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)
	FIG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIG		FIG	Total	% FIG		FIG	Total	% FIG		
Slovenia Objective1	1 781	594	2 359	4 733	38%	45	2 012	5 387	37%	113%	1 708	5 089	34%	85%	96%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

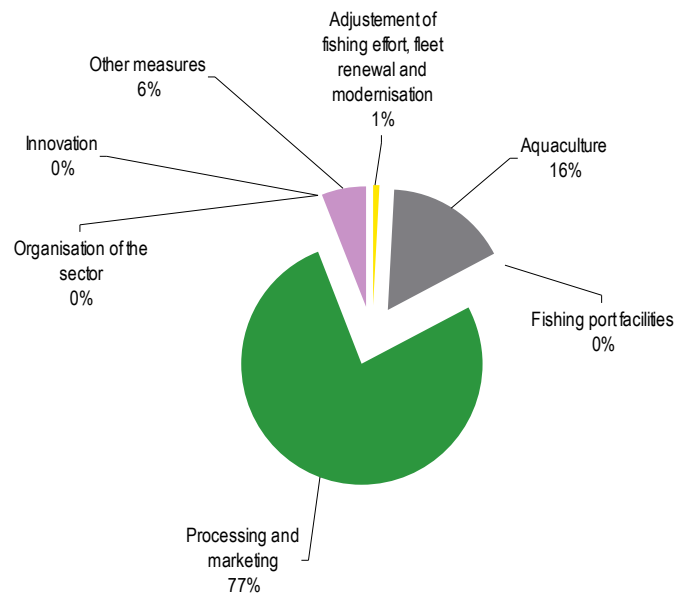
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)
			FIG	Total	% FIG	FIG	Total	% FIG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	22	2	14	48	30%	-	-	-	0%
Aquaculture	32	8	309	883	35%	261	809	32%	85%
Fishing port facilities	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
Processing and marketing	34	15	1 447	4 135	35%	1 214	3 969	31%	84%
Organisation of the sector	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Innovation	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other measures	41	20	241	321	75%	233	311	75%	97%
Total		45	2 012	5 387	37%	1 708	5 089	34%	85%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **FIG co-financing rate:** 38%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 113% / **Achievement rate:** 96% (above general average);

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Posodobitev obstojecih plovil in mali priobalni ribolov	891	50%	233	13%	- 657	-74%
Ribogojstvo, predelava in trženje	891	50%	1 548	87%	657	74%
Total	1 781	100%	1 781	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

► **Comments:** no amendment between first and last programming decisions.

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

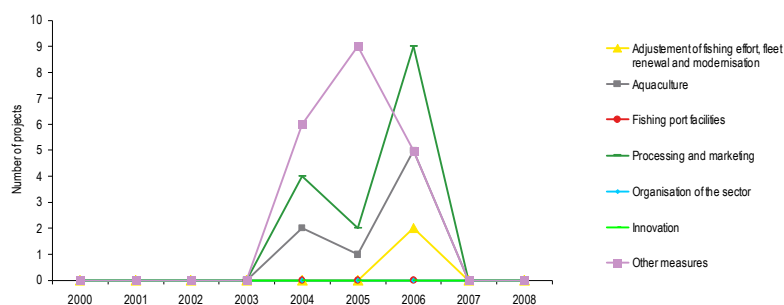
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	22	2	4%	-
Aquaculture	32	8	18%	101
Fishing port facilities	33	-	0%	-
Processing and marketing	34	15	33%	265
Organisation of the sector	44	-	0%	-
Innovation	46	-	0%	-
Other measures	41	20	44%	16
Total		45	100%	113

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 45 projects were launched on Objective1 Programme in Slovenia. They were committed a total amount of FIGG subsidies of € 2 million, of which 1.7 million were actually achieved.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 113K;
 - 44% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Other measures”: however, projects on these areas are low-budget ones.
 - Most granted area of intervention, “Processing and marketing”, supports 33% of the projects and the biggest ones (€ 265K on average).

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

- ▶ Programming in time show that all projects were programmed on a short period from 2004 to 2006.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Spain

SPAIN OUTSIDE OBJECTIVE 1

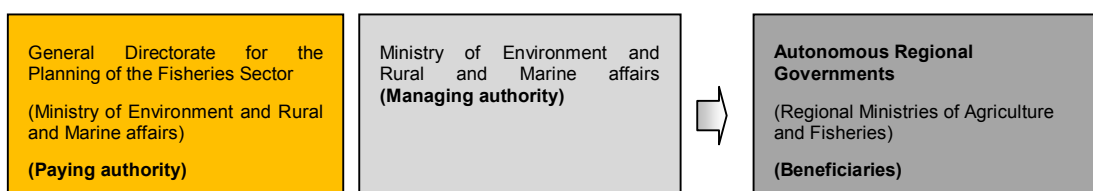
Key points on management system

► Managing/ Paying authorities:

Managing Authority: Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine affairs (General Secretariat of the Sea, General Directorate for the Planning of the Fisheries Sector) replacing the former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Secretariat General for Marine Fisheries, General Directorate of Structures and Fisheries Markets)

Paying Authority: General Directorate for the Planning of the Fisheries Sector (Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine affairs) replacing the former General Directorate of Structures and Fisheries Markets (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

► Organisation chart:



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Spain Outside Objective1	216 600	187 245	448 181	852 026	25%	7 879	216 810	925 052	23%	100%	198 873	824 207	24%	92%	92%
% Programme within EU	5%	9%	10%	8%		10%	5%	8%			6%	9%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of Intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		99 427	394 679	25%	5 979	100 898	418 288	24%	101%	97 156	400 487	24%	96%	98%
	11	18 123	36 246	50%	193	18 327	36 654	50%	101%	17 354	34 709	50%	95%	96%
	12	-	-	-	8	208	415	50%	#DIV/0!	208	415	50%	100%	100%
	13	690	1 380	50%	3	590	1 180	50%	86%	542	1 126	48%	92%	79%
	21	56 756	257 030	22%	337	55 804	276 138	20%	98%	55 090	271 145	20%	99%	97%
	22	13 768	76 975	18%	991	15 307	82 234	19%	111%	13 588	72 094	19%	89%	99%
	23	-	-	-	1 048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	42	1 066	2 379	45%	126	928	2 213	42%	87%	763	1 790	43%	82%	72%
	45	9 024	20 667	44%	3 273	9 733	19 453	50%	108%	9 610	19 207	50%	99%	106%
Aquaculture		5 231	29 733	18%	59	3 395	21 093	16%	65%	2 688	16 431	16%	79%	51%
Fishing port facilities		26 318	69 402	38%	141	26 733	65 987	41%	102%	25 106	60 482	42%	94%	95%
Processing and marketing		57 143	289 476	20%	997	62 175	362 620	17%	109%	51 949	294 908	18%	84%	91%
	34	50 478	275 040	18%	530	56 832	350 441	16%	113%	46 773	283 155	17%	82%	93%
	43	6 666	14 436	46%	467	5 343	12 179	44%	80%	5 176	11 754	44%	97%	78%
Organisation of the sector		11 917	35 603	33%	457	10 537	30 551	34%	88%	9 790	27 123	36%	93%	82%
Innovation		7 083	14 170	50%	44	4 000	8 264	48%	56%	3 666	7 633	48%	92%	52%
Other measures		9 482	18 964	50%	202	9 072	18 250	50%	96%	8 518	17 143	50%	94%	90%
	31	2 995	5 990	50%	82	3 655	7 357	50%	122%	3 517	7 046	50%	96%	117%
	41	198	396	50%	15	124	248	50%	63%	117	234	50%	94%	59%
	51	6 289	12 579	50%	105	5 292	10 645	50%	84%	4 884	9 863	50%	92%	78%
Total		216 800	852 026	25%	7 879	216 810	925 052	23%	100%	198 873	824 207	24%	92%	92%

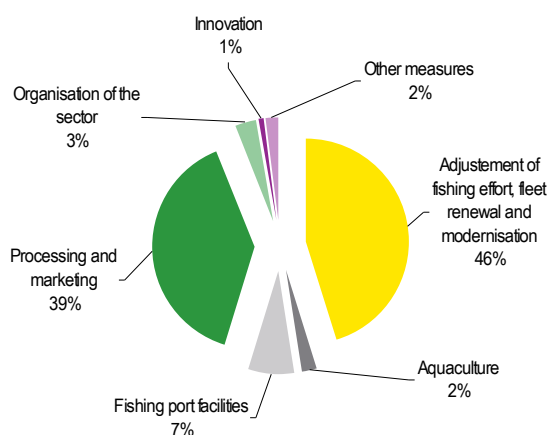
Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

NB: The above tables refer to the number of operations when the number of projects is actually estimated at 6.578.

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Spanish FIFG:** 12 % of Spanish funding commitments/ 11% achievements;
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 5% of FIFG programming funds, while it represents 6 % of total achievements
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate on achievements:** 24%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 100% / **Achievement rate:** 92% (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	108 716	52%	99 427	46%	- 9 289	-9%
Aquaculture	7 712	4%	5 231	2%	- 2 482	-32%
Fishing port facilities	4 510	2%	26 318	12%	21 807	483%
Processing and marketing	54 078	26%	57 143	26%	3 065	6%
Organisation of the sector	14 584	7%	11 917	6%	- 2 667	-18%
Innovation	4 690	2%	7 083	3%	2 393	51%
Other measures	13 210	6%	9 482	4%	- 3 728	-28%
Total	207 500	100%	216 600	100%	9 100	4%

Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		5 979	76%	67
	11	193	2%	180
	12	8	0%	52
	13	3	0%	375
	21	337	4%	805
	22	991	13%	73
	23	1 048	13%	-
	42	126	2%	14
	45	3 273	42%	6
	Aquaculture	32	59	1%
Fishing port facilities	33	141	2%	429
Processing and marketing		997	13%	296
	34	530	7%	534
	43	467	6%	25
Organisation of the sector	44	457	6%	59
Innovation	46	44	1%	173
Other measures		202	3%	85
	31	82	1%	86
	41	15	0%	16
	51	105	1%	94
Total		7 879	100%	105

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

SPAIN OBJECTIVE 1

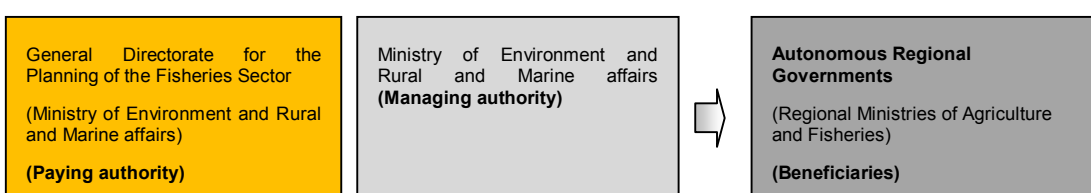
Key points on management system

► Managing/ Paying authorities:

Managing Authority: Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine affairs (General Secretariat of the Sea, General Directorate for the Planning of the Fisheries Sector) replacing the former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Secretariat General for Marine Fisheries, General Directorate of Structures and Fisheries Markets)

Paying Authority: General Directorate for the Planning of the Fisheries Sector (Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine affairs) replacing the former General Directorate of Structures and Fisheries Markets (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

► Organisation chart:



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Spain Outside Objective1	1 570 925	463 500	1 327 899	3 362 324	47%	25 872	1 694 490	3 834 867	44%	108%	1 509 572	3 345 098	45%	89%	96%
% Programme within EU	40%	23%	30%	33%		34%	41%	34%			45%	38%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		731 968	1 443 992	51%	17 715	768 938	1 502 129	51%	105%	733 967	1 428 932	51%	95%	100%
	11	106 351	131 146	81%	827	120 273	158 591	76%	113%	116 023	153 421	76%	96%	109%
	12	2 953	3 639	81%	3	119	149	80%	4%	119	149	80%	100%	100%
	13	26 142	33 453	78%	34	32 236	39 943	81%	123%	28 478	36 022	73%	88%	109%
	21	304 395	822 772	37%	1 579	313 180	836 853	37%	103%	294 462	793 486	37%	94%	97%
	22	53 437	155 054	34%	3 038	53 709	157 374	34%	101%	47 718	139 440	34%	89%	89%
	23	-	-	-	5 961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	9 110	11 434	80%	735	9 795	12 487	78%	108%	9 290	11 844	78%	95%	102%	
45	229 581	286 494	80%	5 538	239 625	296 732	81%	104%	237 878	294 570	81%	99%	104%	
Aquaculture	32	163 967	421 634	39%	2 614	161 301	439 105	37%	98%	125 317	344 561	36%	78%	76%
Fishing port facilities	33	102 888	150 229	68%	1 119	106 803	168 466	63%	104%	88 590	144 594	61%	83%	86%
Processing and marketing		397 093	1 098 747	36%	2 455	444 345	1 440 736	31%	112%	369 653	1 170 569	32%	83%	93%
	34	343 457	1 026 458	33%	1 614	388 066	1 363 762	28%	113%	314 213	1 094 856	29%	81%	91%
	43	53 637	72 289	74%	841	56 279	76 974	73%	105%	55 440	75 713	73%	99%	103%
Organisation of the sector	44	45 371	58 831	77%	1 001	53 825	70 256	77%	119%	45 442	58 726	77%	84%	100%
Innovation	46	66 954	108 935	61%	212	98 274	135 714	72%	147%	91 406	126 585	72%	93%	137%
Other measures		62 654	79 956	78%	756	61 004	78 461	78%	97%	55 197	71 151	78%	90%	88%
	31	22 729	29 072	78%	132	18 414	23 570	78%	81%	17 509	22 400	78%	95%	77%
	41	12 845	16 010	80%	212	11 567	14 459	80%	90%	10 534	13 168	80%	91%	82%
	51	27 110	34 873	78%	412	31 023	40 432	77%	114%	27 153	35 564	76%	88%	100%
Total	1 570 925	3 362 324	47%	25 872	1 694 490	3 834 867	44%	108%	1 509 572	3 345 098	45%	89%	96%	

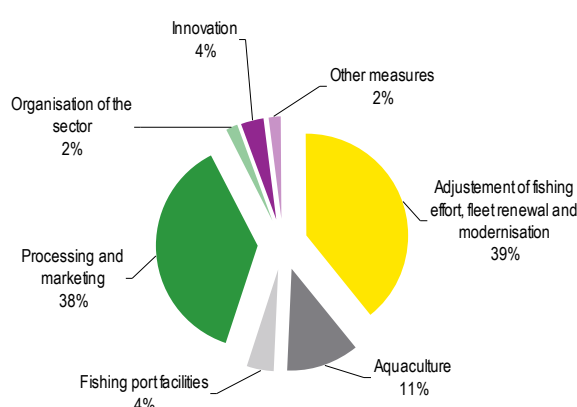
Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

NB: The above tables refer to the number of operations when the number of projects is actually estimated at 6.578.

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Spanish FIG:** 88 % of Spanish funding commitments/ 84% achievements;
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 40% of FIG programming funds/ 45% of total achievements.
- ▶ **FIG co-financing rate:** 45% (achievements)
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 108% / **Achievement rate:** 96% (above general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	862 640	57%	731 968	47%	-130 672	-15%
Aquaculture	112 242	7%	163 967	10%	51 725	46%
Fishing port facilities	71 898	5%	102 888	7%	30 991	43%
Processing and marketing	304 522	20%	397 093	25%	92 571	30%
Organisation of the sector	47 475	3%	45 371	3%	- 2 104	-4%
Innovation	33 215	2%	66 954	4%	33 738	102%
Other measures	72 609	5%	62 684	4%	- 9 925	-14%
Total	1 504 600	100%	1 570 925	100%	66 325	4%

Source: Programming documents

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		17 715	68%	81
	11	827	3%	186
	12	3	0%	50
	13	34	0%	1 059
	21	1 579	6%	503
	22	3 038	12%	46
	23	5 961	23%	-
	42	735	3%	16
	45	5 538	21%	53
	Aquaculture	32	2 614	10%
Fishing port facilities	33	1 119	4%	129
Processing and marketing		2 455	9%	477
	34	1 614	6%	678
	43	841	3%	90
Organisation of the sector	44	1 001	4%	59
Innovation	46	212	1%	597
Other measures		756	3%	94
	31	132	1%	170
	41	212	1%	62
	51	412	2%	86
Total		25 872	100%	129

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Sweden

SWEDEN OUTSIDE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing / Paying authority:** Swedish Board of Fisheries-Fiskeriverket (SBF)
- ▶ **Implementing body:** County boards

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)
	FIG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIG		FIG	Total	% FIG		FIG	Total	% FIG		
Sweden Outside Objective1	54 015	37 855	96 967	188 837	29%	1 579	52 317	190 327	27%	97%	45 290	162 060	28%	87%	84%
% Programme within EU	1%	2%	2%	2%		2%	1%	2%			1%	2%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

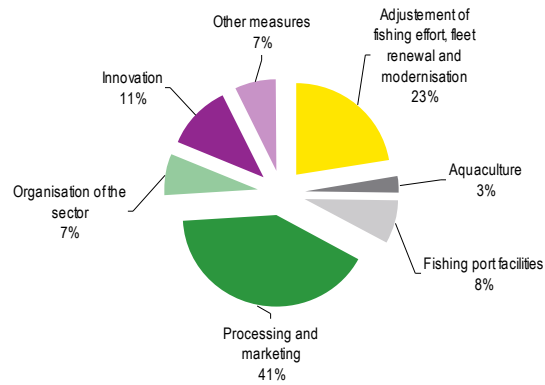
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)
		FIG	Total	% FIG		FIG	Total	% FIG		FIG	Total	% FIG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		12 736	43 300	29%	512	12 896	42 976	30%	101%	11 510	36 430	32%	89%	90%
	11	6 304	12 607	50%	65	5 960	11 919	50%	95%	5 957	11 915	50%	100%	95%
	12	143	286	50%	1	136	272	50%	95%	142	284	50%	104%	99%
	21	528	3 517	15%	20	532	3 545	15%	101%	503	3 357	15%	95%	95%
	22	3 116	20 776	15%	415	3 150	21 003	15%	101%	2 371	15 802	15%	75%	76%
	42	46	913	5%	7	52	103	50%	113%	45	89	50%	87%	98%
45	2 606	5 208	50%	4	3 067	6 134	50%	118%	2 432	4 984	50%	81%	96%	
Aquaculture	32	1 474	9 826	15%	75	807	5 377	15%	53%	594	3 960	15%	74%	40%
Fishing port facilities	33	5 274	11 257	47%	125	4 883	14 323	34%	93%	4 484	13 114	34%	92%	85%
Processing and marketing		12 360	76 680	16%	316	12 500	78 141	16%	101%	10 859	68 057	16%	87%	88%
	34	11 110	74 067	15%	253	11 284	75 232	15%	102%	9 861	65 738	15%	87%	89%
43	1 250	2 612	48%	63	1 216	2 910	42%	97%	999	2 319	43%	82%	80%	
Organisation of the sector	44	5 509	11 579	48%	220	5 390	14 080	38%	98%	4 351	10 761	40%	81%	79%
Innovation	46	9 961	22 039	45%	68	9 360	21 748	43%	94%	8 036	18 161	44%	86%	81%
Other measures		6 700	14 157	47%	263	6 482	13 680	47%	97%	5 456	11 576	47%	84%	81%
	31	3 899	7 969	49%	40	3 489	7 145	49%	89%	3 116	6 389	49%	89%	80%
	35	126	837	15%	58	118	785	15%	94%	109	726	15%	93%	87%
	41	489	978	50%	60	361	722	50%	74%	330	659	50%	91%	67%
	51	2 186	4 372	50%	105	2 514	5 028	50%	115%	1 901	3 802	50%	76%	87%
Total		54 015	188 837	29%	1 579	52 317	190 327	27%	97%	45 290	162 060	28%	87%	84%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Swedish FIG: 87 %**
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE: 1% of FIG programming funds**
- ▶ **FIG co-financing rate for achievements: 28%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 97% / Achievement rate: 84% (below general average)**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (k€)	%	FIFG Amount (k€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	24 000	39%	12 736	24%	- 11 264	-47%
Aquaculture	4 000	6%	1 474	3%	- 2 526	-63%
Fishing port facilities	5 000	8%	5 274	10%	274	5%
Processing and marketing	17 000	27%	12 360	23%	- 4 640	-27%
Organisation of the sector	4 100	7%	5 509	10%	1 409	34%
Innovation	2 200	4%	9 961	18%	7 761	353%
Other measures	6 000	10%	6 700	12%	700	12%
Total	62 300	100%	54 015	100%	- 8 285	-13%

Source: Programming documents

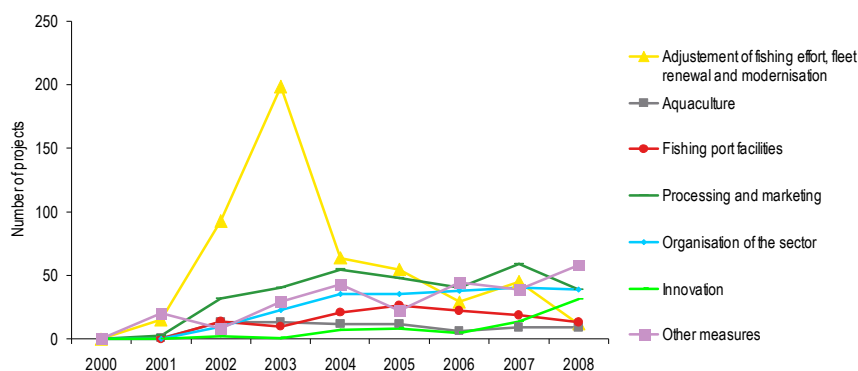
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of Intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		512	32%	71
	11	65	4%	183
	12	1	0%	284
	21	20	1%	168
	22	415	26%	38
	42	7	0%	13
	45	4	0%	1 246
Aquaculture	32	75	5%	53
Fishing port facilities	33	125	8%	105
Processing and marketing		316	20%	215
	34	253	16%	260
	43	63	4%	37
Organisation of the sector	44	220	14%	49
Innovation	46	68	4%	267
Other measures		263	17%	44
	31	40	3%	160
	35	58	4%	13
	41	60	4%	11
	51	105	7%	36
Total		1 579	100%	103

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

SWEDEN NORRA

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing / Paying authority:** Swedish Board of Fisheries-Fiskeriverket (SBF)
- ▶ **Implementing body:** County boards

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Sweden Norra	4 801	2 211	4 483	11 495	42%	213	4 869	10 650	46%	101%	4 316	9 253	47%	89%	90%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

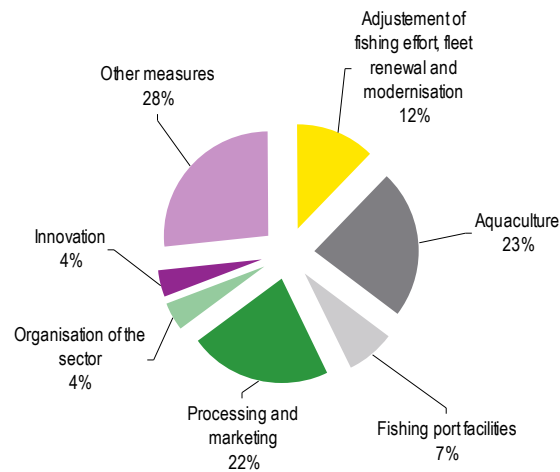
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		64	588	1 304	45%	537	1 179	46%	91%
		21	207	593	35%	179	512	35%	86%
		22	134	383	35%	124	354	35%	92%
		45	246	328	75%	234	312	75%	95%
Aquaculture	32	31	863	2 465	35%	566	1 619	35%	66%
Fishing port facilities	33	20	380	784	48%	330	679	49%	87%
Processing and marketing		54	841	2 343	36%	778	2 166	36%	93%
		34	774	2 210	35%	735	2 101	35%	95%
		43	67	133	51%	43	65	66%	64%
Organisation of the sector	44	16	276	470	59%	261	438	60%	94%
Innovation	46	6	319	444	72%	307	429	72%	96%
Other measures		22	1 603	2 839	56%	1 536	2 743	56%	96%
		31	1 538	2 737	56%	1 479	2 656	56%	96%
		35	6	18	35%	6	16	35%	89%
		41	45	59	75%	42	56	74%	94%
		51	14	25	57%	9	16	60%	67%
	Total		213	4 869	10 650	46%	4 316	9 253	47%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Swedish FIFG:** 8 % of Swedish funding commitments;
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0% of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate on achievements:** 47%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 101% / **Achievement rate:** 90% (in line with general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Anpassning av fiskeansträngningen	117	2%	19	0%	- 98	-84%
Utveckling av fiskerinäringen	5 718	96%	4 680	97%	- 1 038	-18%
Fiskefonden	117	2%	101	2%	- 16	-14%
Total	5 952	100%	4 801	100%	- 1 151	-19%

Source: Programming documents

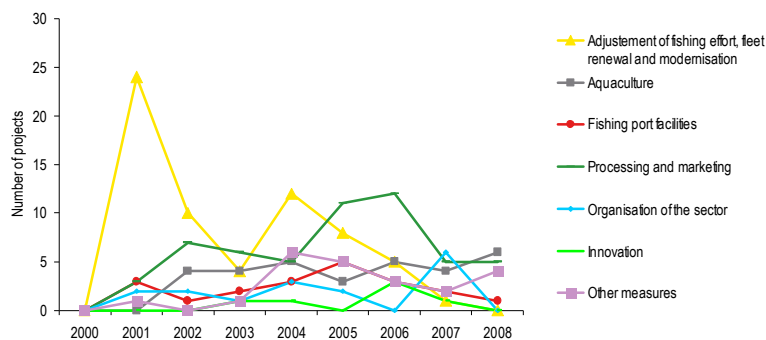
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		64	30%	18
	21	12	6%	43
	22	45	21%	8
	45	7	3%	45
Aquaculture		31	15%	52
Fishing port facilities		20	9%	34
Processing and marketing		54	25%	40
	34	51	24%	41
	43	3	1%	22
Organisation of the sector		16	8%	27
Innovation		6	3%	71
Other measures		22	10%	125
	31	4	2%	664
	35	2	1%	8
	41	5	2%	11
	51	11	5%	1
Total		213	100%	43

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

SWEDEN SÖDRA

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing / Paying authority:** Swedish Board of Fisheries-Fiskeriverket (SBF)
- ▶ **Implementing body:** County boards

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Sweden Södra	3 625	1 004	2 759	7 389	49%	112	3 432	6 553	52%	95%	2 884	5 522	52%	84%	80%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

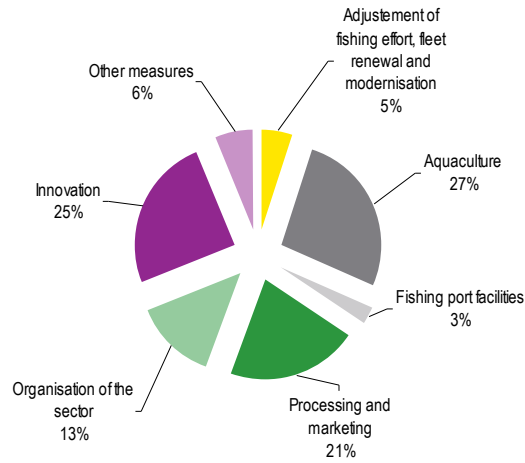
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		14	159	329	48%	121	221	55%	76%
		11	6	8	75%	6	8	75%	102%
		21	47	135		20	57		
		22	29	84	35%	19	53	35%	64%
		45	3	77	75%	77	103	75%	100%
Aquaculture	32	22	612	1 747	35%	560	1 600	35%	92%
Fishing port facilities	33	11	100	187	53%	72	135	53%	72%
Processing and marketing	34	29	483	1 380	35%	413	1 179	35%	85%
Organisation of the sector	44	10	639	869	74%	457	628	73%	72%
Innovation	46	11	1 209	1 647	73%	1 090	1 457	75%	90%
Other measures		15	230	394	58%	171	303	57%	75%
		31	141	216	65%	92	144	64%	65%
		41	25	50	50%	20	41	50%	82%
		51	12	64	128	50%	59	118	50%
Total		112	3 432	6 553	52%	2 884	5 522	52%	84%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within Swedish FIFG:** 5 % of Swedish funding commitments;
- ▶ **Part of the programme within UE:** 0 % of FIFG programming funds
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate on achievements:** 52%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 95% / **Achievement rate:** 80% (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Anpassning av fiskeansträngningen	114	2%	6	0%	- 108	-95%
Utveckling av fiskerinäringen	5 593	96%	3 489	96%	- 2 104	-38%
Fiskefonden	108	2%	130	4%	22	20%
Total	5 815	100%	3 625	100%	- 2 190	-38%

Source: Programming documents

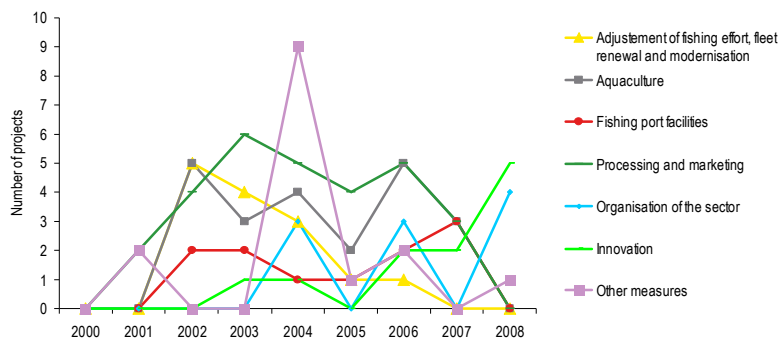
Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		14	13%	16
		11	1%	8
		21	2%	29
		22	7%	7
		45	3%	34
Aquaculture	32	22	20%	73
Fishing port facilities	33	11	10%	12
Processing and marketing	34	29	26%	41
Organisation of the sector	44	10	9%	63
Innovation	46	11	10%	132
Other measures		15	13%	20
		31	2%	72
		41	1%	41
		51	12%	10
Total		112	100%	49

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.



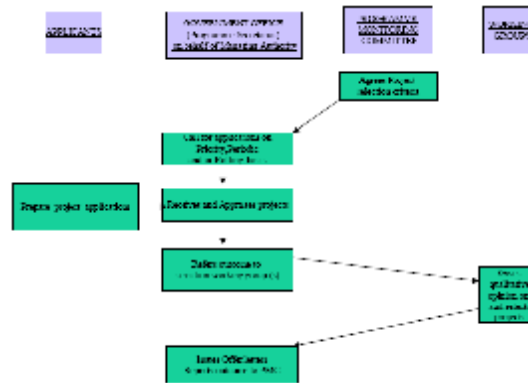
Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

United-Kingdom

UK CORNWALL

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions. The Department operates in conjunction with the Marine and Fisheries Agency - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which has the lead on the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance – FIGG.
- ▶ **Secretariat:** Government Office for the South West.
- ▶ **Paying authority:** Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food.
- ▶ **Flowchart for project selection process:**



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)				Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIGG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIGG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIGG)	
	FIGG	National public funds	Private	Total		% FIGG	FIGG	Total		% FIGG	FIGG	Total			% FIGG
UK Cornwall	16 995	5 101	11 467	33 563	51%	317	17 686	29 878	59%	104%	15 528	26 171	59%	88%	9%
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

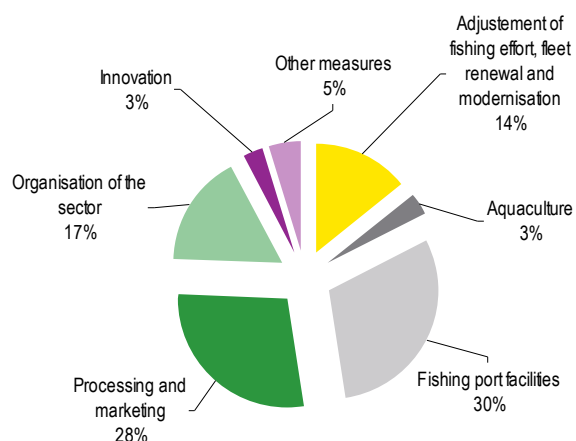
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIGG)
			FIGG	Total	% FIGG	FIGG	Total	% FIGG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		116	2 377	4 240	56%	2 326	4 095	57%	98%
		11	1 678	2 238	75%	1 678	2 237	75%	100%
		22	698	2 002	35%	648	1 859	35%	93%
Aquaculture		32	333	951	35%	212	605	35%	64%
Fishing port facilities		33	6 559	9 002	73%	6 340	8 680	73%	97%
Processing and marketing		89	2 996	8 414	36%	2 623	7 415	35%	88%
		34	2 898	8 281	35%	2 568	7 338	35%	89%
		43	98	134	73%	55	77	71%	56%
Organisation of the sector		44	3 692	4 953	75%	2 502	3 319	75%	68%
Innovation		46	683	917	74%	635	870	73%	93%
Other measures		51	1 047	1 402	75%	890	1 187	75%	85%
Total		317	17 686	29 878	59%	15 528	26 171	59%	88%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within UK FIGG:** 9% of UK funding commitments;
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 51%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 104% / **Achievement rate:** 91% (above general average);

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Structural Adjustment in Fisheries	15 935	94%	16 060	94%	125	1%
Research and knowledge	1 060	6%	935	6%	- 125	-12%
Total	16 995	100%	16 995	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

- ▶ **Comments:** no amendment between first and last programming decisions.

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

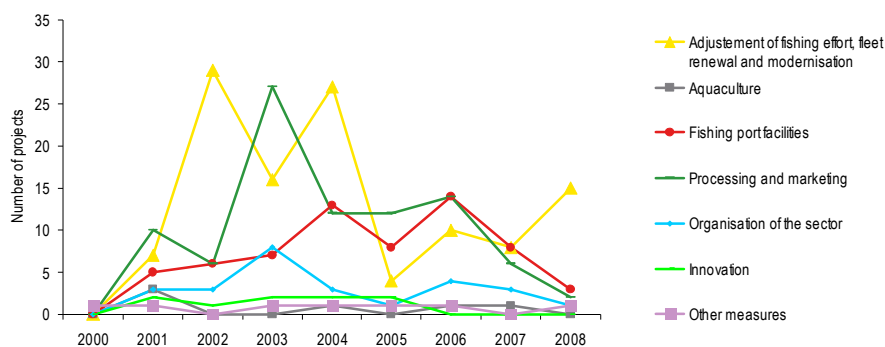
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		116	37%	35
	11	7	2%	320
	22	109	34%	17
Aquaculture	32	6	2%	101
Fishing port facilities	33	64	20%	136
Processing and marketing		89	28%	83
	34	85	27%	86
	43	4	1%	19
Organisation of the sector	44	26	8%	128
Innovation	46	9	3%	97
Other measures	51	7	2%	170
Total		317	100%	83

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 317 projects were launched on Cornwall Objective 1 Programme in UK. They were granted a total amount of FIFG subsidies of € 17.7 million.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 83K;
 - 37% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation”. However, projects on these areas are low-budget ones.

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

- ▶ Programming in time show that area “Adjustment of fishing effort” experienced 2 peaks in the number of launched projects in 2002 and 2004, and area “Processing and marketing” experienced a peak in 2003.

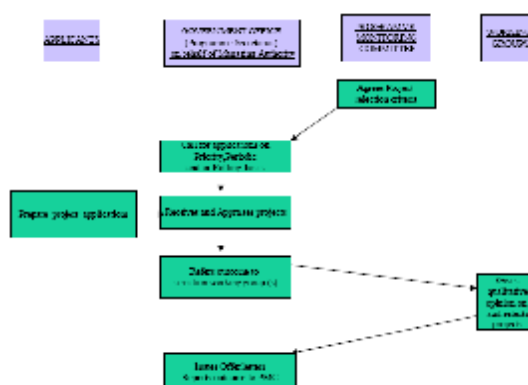


Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

UK MERSEYSIDE

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions. The Department operates in conjunction with the Marine and Fisheries Agency - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which has the lead on the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance – FIGG.
- ▶ **Secretariat:** Government Office for the North West.
- ▶ **Paying authority:** Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food.
- ▶ **Flowchart for project selection process:**



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIGG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIGG)	Achievement rate (on committed FIGG)
	FIGG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIGG		FIGG	Total	% FIGG		FIGG	Total	% FIGG		
UK Merseyside	206	300	190	696	30%	6	225	758	30%	109%	174	649	27%	77%	8
% Programme within EU	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

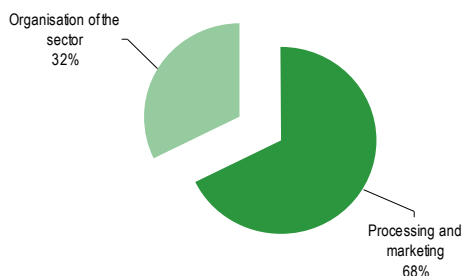
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIGG)
			FIGG	Total	% FIGG	FIGG	Total	% FIGG	
Processing and marketing	34	1	102	512	20%	101	503	20%	98%
Organisation of the sector	44	5	123	246	50%	73	147	50%	60%
Total		6	225	758	30%	174	649	27%	77%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within UK FIGG:** 0.1 % of UK funding commitments
- ▶ **FIGG co-financing rate:** 30%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 109% / **Achievement rate:** 84% (below general average)

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Fishing Industries	400	100%	206	100%	- 194	-48%
Total	400	100%	206	100%	- 194	-48%

Source: Programming documents

- **Comments:** Between first and last programming decisions, FIFG amounts decreased drastically by 48%.

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Processing and marketing	34	1	17%	503
Organisation of the sector	44	5	83%	29
Total		6	100%	108

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 6 projects were launched on Merseyside Objective1 Programme in UK. They were granted a total amount of FIFG subsidies of € 0.2 million.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 108K;
 - 83% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Organisation of the sector”. However, projects on these areas are low-budget ones.
 - Most granted area “Processing and marketing” supports the biggest project (€ 503K).

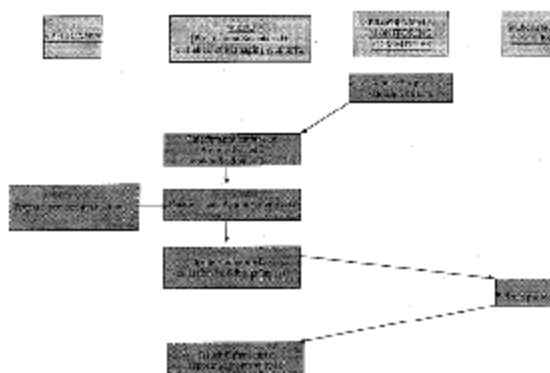
Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

UK WEST WALES AND THE VALLEYS

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** National assembly for Wales
- ▶ **Secretariat:** Welsh European Funding Office (WEFO)
- ▶ **Paying authority:** National assembly for Wales
- ▶ **Flowchart for project selection process:**



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
UK West Wales and the Valleys	22 716	3 561	24 878	51 154	44%	44	28 485	52 588	54%	125%	21 264	44 968	47%	75%	9
% Programme within EU	1%	0%	1%	0%		0%	1%	0%			1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

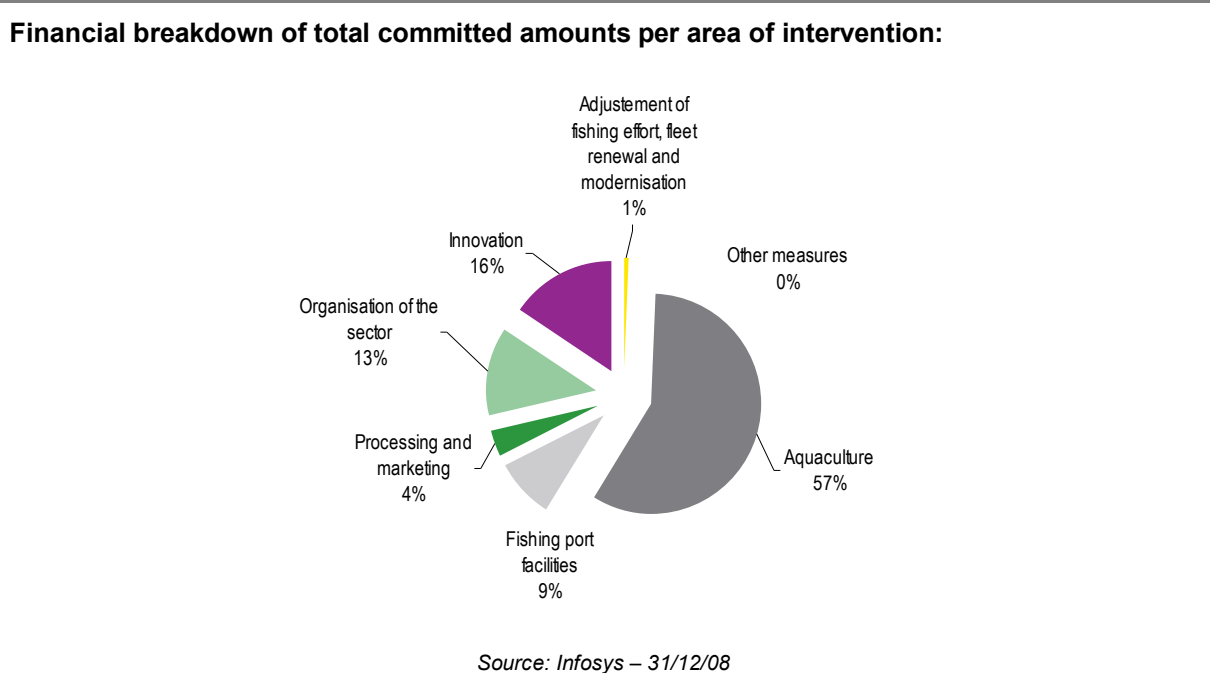
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		2	259	365	71%	249	341	73%	96%
	22	1	12	36	35%	6	17	35%	47%
	45	1	247	329	75%	243	325	75%	98%
Aquaculture	32	3	8 559	30 455	28%	7 708	25 024	31%	90%
Fishing port facilities	33	7	8 420	4 691	179%	2 998	4 125	73%	36%
Processing and marketing	34	5	728	1 986	37%	667	1 807	37%	92%
Organisation of the sector	44	21	4 711	6 882	68%	3 999	5 828	69%	85%
Innovation	46	6	5 808	8 210	71%	5 643	7 842	72%	97%
Other measures			-	-		-	-		
Total		44	28 485	52 588	54%	21 264	44 968	47%	75%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within UK FIFG:** 14% of UK funding commitments;
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 44%

► **Commitment rate: 125% / Achievement rate: 94%** (above general average);

Main areas of intervention



Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
SUPPORT FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE	15 200	100%	22 716	100%	7 516	49%
Total	15 200	100%	22 716	100%	7 516	49%

Source: Programming documents

► **Comments:** Between first and last programming decisions, FIFG amounts rose by 49%.

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

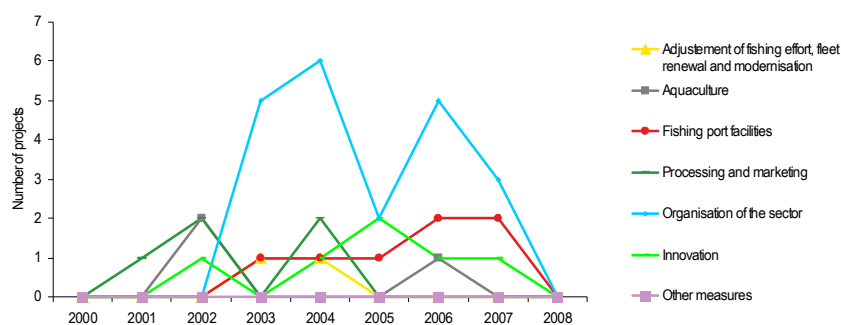
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		2	5%	171
	22	1	2%	17
	45	1	2%	325
Aquaculture	32	3	7%	8 341
Fishing port facilities	33	7	16%	589
Processing and marketing	34	5	11%	361
Organisation of the sector	44	21	48%	278
Innovation	46	6	14%	1 307
Other measures		-	0%	-
Total		44	100%	1 022

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 44 projects were launched on West Wales and the Valleys Objective1 Programme in UK. They were granted a total amount of FIFG subsidies of € 28.5 million.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 1,022K;
 - 48% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Organization of the sector”.
 - “Aquaculture” supports the biggest projects (€ 8,341K on average).

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

- ▶ Programming in time show is well balanced. Area “Organization of the sector” experienced peaks in the number of launched projects in 2003/2004/2006.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

UK HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Scottish Executive Development Department, European Structural Funds Division
- ▶ **Paying authority:** Scottish Executive Development Department
- ▶ **Intermediate body:** Highlands & Islands Partnership Programme's Programme Management Executive (HIPP Ltd)

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
UK Highlands & Islands	25 390	4 814	41 833	72 037	35%	286	27 886	91 675	30%	110%	23 582	77 013	31%	85%	93%
<i>% Programme within EU</i>	1%	0%	1%	1%		0%	1%	1%			1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

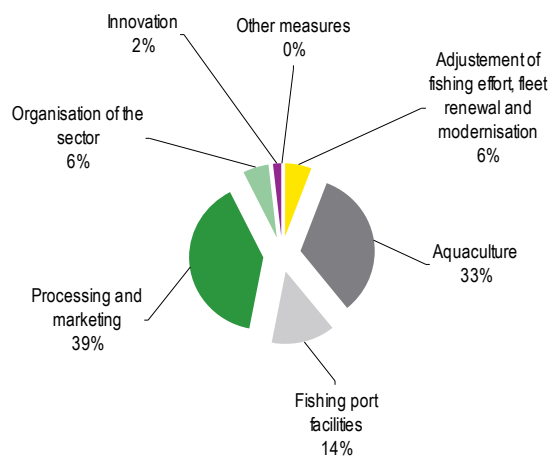
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		1 676	3 733	45%	73	1 819	5 316	34%	109%	1 573	4 350	36%	87%	94%
	11	800	1 067	76%	6	756	1 511	50%	94%	756	1 511	50%	100%	94%
	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22	876	2 666	33%	67	1 063	3 804	28%		817	2 839	29%	77%	93%
Aquaculture	32	8 931	27 511	32%	84	9 572	30 561	31%	107%	8 147	26 057	31%	85%	93%
Fishing port facilities	33	4 030	9 343	43%	40	4 461	12 753	35%	111%	4 104	11 413	36%	92%	103%
Processing and marketing	34	7 409	23 166	32%	64	9 082	36 271	25%	123%	7 210	29 704	24%	79%	93%
Organisation of the sector	44	2 614	6 730	39%	15	2 255	5 236	43%	86%	1 911	4 093	47%	85%	73%
Innovation	46	-	-	-	7	671	1 485	45%		602	1 328	45%	90%	
Other measures		730	1 554	47%	3	27	53	50%	4%	34	68	50%	128%	50%
	41	588	1 270	46%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
	51	71	142	50%	3	27	53	50%	37%	34	68	50%	128%	46%
Total		25 390	72 037	35%	286	27 886	91 675	30%	110%	23 582	77 013	31%	85%	93%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within UK FIFG:** 14 % of UK funding commitments;
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 35%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 110% / **Achievement rate:** 93% (above general average);

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Scrapping	800	3%	800	3%	-	0%
Joint Enterprises	200	1%	-	0%	- 200	-100%
Modernisation of existing vessels	3 901	14%	876	3%	- 3 025	-78%
Aquaculture	9 003	32%	8 931	35%	- 72	-1%
Port Facilities	2 900	10%	4 030	16%	1 130	39%
Processing and Marketing Operations by Members of the Trade/Innovative measure	7 264	26%	7 409	29%	145	2%
Logically-developed Fisheries Support Measures	2 600	9%	2 614	10%	14	1%
Programme Management and Implementation	697	3%	588	2%	- 109	-16%
Other Programme Support	199	1%	71	0%	- 128	-64%
Total	27 763	3%	25 390	3%	- 2 373	-9%

Source: Programming documents

- **Comments:** Between first and last programming decisions, FIFG amounts experienced a slight drop by 9%, especially on measure entitled “modernization of existing vessels”.

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

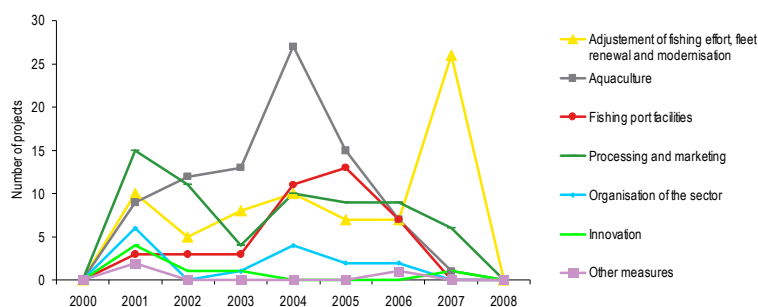
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		73	26%	60
	11	6	2%	252
	21	-	0%	-
	22	67	23%	42
Aquaculture	32	84	29%	310
Fishing port facilities	33	40	14%	285
Processing and marketing	34	64	22%	464
Organisation of the sector	44	15	5%	273
Innovation	46	7	2%	190
Other measures		3	1%	23
	41	-	0%	-
	51	3	1%	23
		-	0%	-
Total		286	100%	269

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 286 projects were launched on Highlands and Islands Objective1 Programme in UK. They were granted a total amount of FIFG subsidies of € 27.9 million.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 269K;
 - 29% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Aquaculture”, 26% in “Adjustment of fishing effort”.
 - “Processing and marketing” supports the biggest projects (€ 464K on average).

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

- ▶ Programming in time show that area “Aquaculture” experienced a peak in the number of launched projects in 2004, while “Adjustment of fishing effort” experienced a late one in 2007.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

UK NORTHERN IRELAND

Key points on management system

- ▶ **Managing authority:** Northern Ireland Department of Finance and Personnel
- ▶ **Paying authority:** The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
UK Northern Ireland	29 000	8 464	10 798	48 262	60%	228	35 958	58 905	61%	124%	30 569	46 670	66%	85%	100%
% Programme within EU	1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1%	1%			1%	1%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

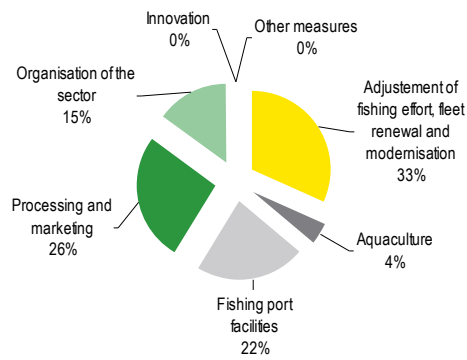
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)
			FIFG	Total	% FIFG	FIFG	Total	% FIFG	
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		126	13 481	18 683	72%	12 734	17 211	74%	94%
	11	50	10 676	14 235	75%	10 241	13 655	75%	96%
	22	32	469	1 339	35%	156	446	35%	33%
	45	44	2 336	3 109	75%	2 336	3 109	75%	100%
Aquaculture	32	20	950	2 586	37%	627	1 742	36%	66%
Fishing port facilities		28	9 636	13 186	73%	8 590	11 753	73%	89%
	33								
Processing and marketing		25	6 216	15 556	40%	3 562	8 094	44%	57%
	34	20	4 770	13 629	35%	2 192	6 267	35%	46%
	43	5	1 446	1 928	75%	1 370	1 827	75%	95%
Organisation of the sector	44	28	5 646	8 855	64%	5 032	7 838	64%	89%
Innovation	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other measures		1	30	40	75%	24	32	75%	81%
	41	1	30	40	75%	24	32	75%	81%
	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		228	35 958	58 905	61%	30 569	46 670	66%	85%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within UK FIFG:** 18 % of UK funding commitments;
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate:** 60%
- ▶ **Commitment rate:** 124% / **Achievement rate:** 105% (above general average);

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

	First Programming		Last Programming		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Fisheries	29 000	100%	29 000	100%	-	0%
Total	29 000	100%	29 000	100%	-	0%

Source: Programming documents

► **Comments:** no amendment between first and last programming decisions.

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

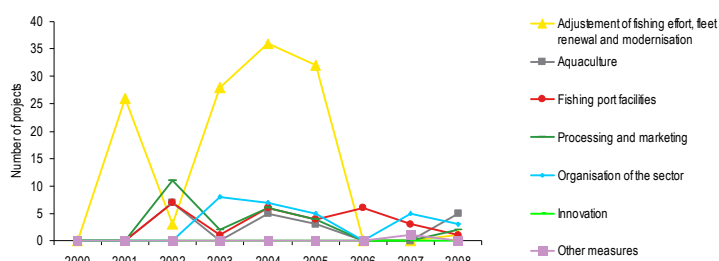
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		126	55%	137
		11	22%	273
		22	14%	14
		45	19%	71
Aquaculture	32	20	9%	87
Fishing port facilities	33	28	12%	420
Processing and marketing		25	11%	324
		34	9%	313
		43	2%	365
Organisation of the sector	44	28	12%	280
Innovation	46	-	0%	
Other measures		1	0%	32
		41	0%	32
		51	-	0%
Total		228	100%	205

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 228 projects were launched on Northern Ireland Objective1 Programme in UK. They were granted a total amount of FIFG subsidies of € 36 million.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 205K;
 - 55% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation”.
 - Area of intervention “Fishing port facilities” supports the biggest projects (€ 420K on average).

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

- ▶ Programming in time show that area “Adjustment of fishing effort” experienced a fall in the number of launched projects in 2002.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

UK OUTSIDE OBJECTIVE 1

Key points on management system

► **Managing authorities:** Marine and Fisheries Agency

Each of the sub-programmes has its own managing authority:

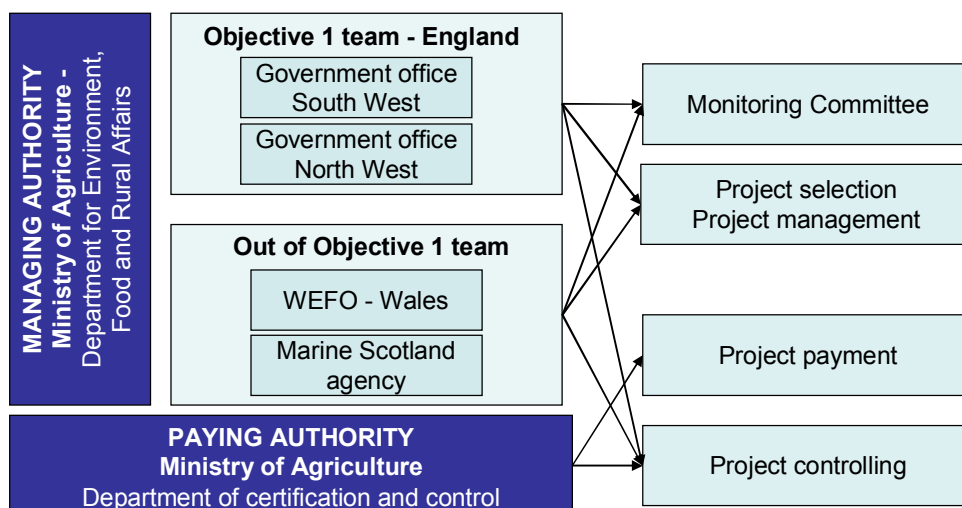
- For the English sub programme: the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF);
- For the Scottish sub programme: the Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department;
- For the Welsh sub programme: the National Assembly for Wales Agriculture Department.

However, MAFF acting in full compliance with the institutional, legal and financial systems of the UK, carries out the managing authority functions for the UK programme as a whole.

► **Paying authorities:**

- For the English sub programme: the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF);
- For the Scottish sub programme: the Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department;
- For the Welsh sub programme: the National Assembly for Wales Agriculture Department.

► **Organisation chart:**



Financial achievements

Financial breakdown:

	Programming (K€)					Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achieved rate (on programmed FIFG)
	FIFG	National public funds	Private	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
UK Outside Objective 1	88 914	47 573	204 614	341 101	26%	1 053	88 378	371 269	24%	99%	74 051	305 127	24%	84%	8
% Programme within EU	2%	2%	5%	3%		1%	2%	3%			2%	3%			

Source: Programming documents & Infosys– 31/12/08

Financial breakdown per area of intervention and by measure:

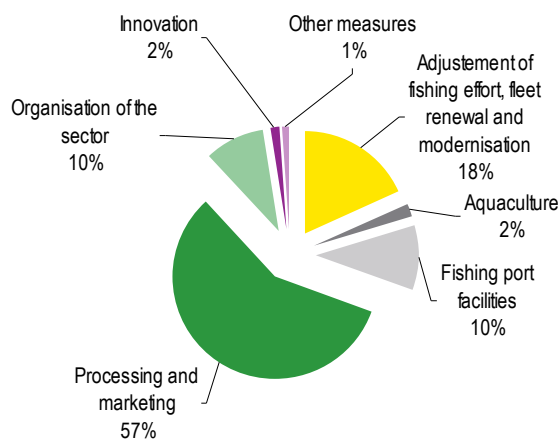
Area of intervention	Measure	Programming (K€)			Number of projects	Commitment (K€)			Commitment rate (on FIFG)	Achievement (K€)			Achievement rate (on committed FIFG)	Achievement rate (on programmed FIFG)
		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		FIFG	Total	% FIFG		
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		20 658	55 041	38%	440	20 066	67 686	30%	97%	19 806	66 078	30%	99%	96%
	11	17 717	35 435	50%	125	17 595	51 208	34%	99%	17 569	51 159	34%	100%	99%
	21	2 941	19 606	15%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
Aquaculture	22	-	-	-	315	2 472	16 478	15%	-	2 238	14 919	15%	91%	60%
Fishing port facilities	32	1 414	9 442	15%	33	1 160	7 734	15%	82%	722	4 834	15%	62%	51%
	33	17 075	38 075	45%	100	14 173	38 336	37%	83%	11 312	31 030	36%	80%	64%
Processing and marketing		31 750	199 333	16%	288	33 866	212 724	16%	107%	26 937	167 555	16%	80%	83%
	34	29 100	194 033	15%	253	30 688	206 278	15%	105%	24 282	162 175	15%	79%	81%
	43	2 650	5 300	50%	35	3 178	6 446	49%	120%	2 655	5 381	49%	84%	100%
Organisation of the sector	44	12 602	28 294	45%	126	15 016	35 395	42%	119%	11 921	28 085	42%	79%	93%
Innovation	46	2 563	5 213	-	42	2 616	5 720	46%	102%	2 096	4 340	48%	80%	83%
Other measures		2 851	5 701	50%	24	1 480	3 674	40%	52%	1 257	3 206	39%	85%	44%
	31	878	1 755	50%	1	763	2 253	34%	87%	747	2 204	34%	98%	85%
	41	197	393	50%	8	14	-	-	7%	9	-	-	65%	5%
	42	1 776	3 553	50%	15	703	1 420	49%	40%	501	1 002	50%	71%	28%
	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		88 914	341 101	26%	1 053	88 378	371 269	24%	99%	74 051	305 127	24%	84%	82%

Source: Programming documents & Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ **Part of the programme within UK FIFG: 44% of UK funding commitments;**
- ▶ **FIFG co-financing rate: 26%**
- ▶ **Commitment rate: 99% / Achievement rate: 83% (slightly below general average);**

Main areas of intervention

Financial breakdown of total committed amounts per area of intervention:



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

Progress of programming

Variations between first and last programming decisions.

Area of intervention	First Programming		Last Programming Decision		Gap	
	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	FIFG Amount (K€)	%	Amount	%
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation	56 600	45%	20 658	23%	- 35 942	-64%
Aquaculture	2 540	2%	1 414	2%	- 1 126	-44%
Fishing port facilities	9 460	8%	17 075	19%	7 615	81%
Processing and marketing	35 080	28%	31 750	36%	- 3 330	-9%
Organisation of the sector	15 150	12%	12 602	14%	- 2 548	-17%
Innovation	3 570	3%	2 563	3%	- 1 007	-28%
Other measures	3 100	2%	2 851	3%	- 249	-8%
Total	125 500	100%	88 914	100%	- 36 586	-29%

Source: Programming documents

- **Comments:** Between first and last programming decisions, FIFG amounts decreased by 29%, especially in area of intervention "Adjustment of fishing effort".

Physical achievements

Physical breakdown per area of intervention and measure:

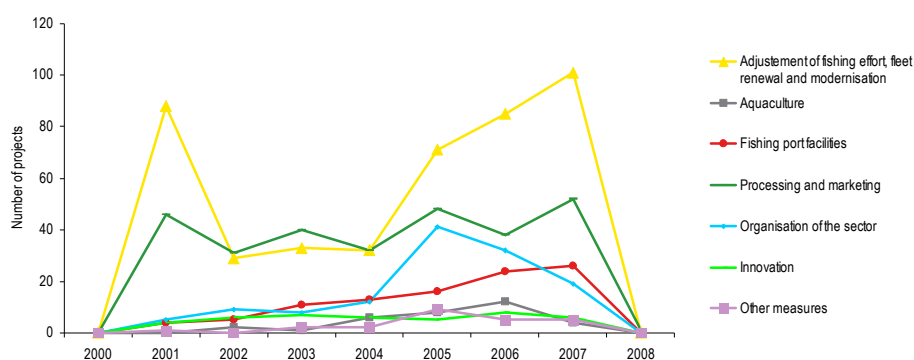
Area of intervention	Measure	Number of projects	% of projects	Average cost of project (K€)
Adjustement of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation		440	42%	150
	11	125	12%	409
	21	-	0%	-
	22	315	30%	47
Aquaculture		33	3%	146
Fishing port facilities		100	9%	310
Processing and marketing		288	27%	582
	34	253	24%	641
	43	35	3%	154
Organisation of the sector		44	12%	223
Innovation		46	4%	103
Other measures		24	2%	134
	31	1	0%	2 204
	41	8	1%	-
	51	15	1%	67
Total		1 053	100%	290

Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

- ▶ During 2000-2006 programming period, 1,053 projects were launched on Outside Objective1 Programme in UK. They were granted a total amount of FIFG subsidies of € 88.4 million.
 - The average cost of project amounts to € 290K;
 - 42% of the projects are supported in the area of intervention “Adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation”.
 - Area of intervention “Processing and marketing” supports the biggest projects (€ 582K on average).

Rhythm of project acceptance per area of intervention.

- ▶ Programming in time show that most areas experienced a steady increase in the number of programmed projects between 2000 and 2007, with peaks for “Adjustment of fishing effort” in 2001 and 2007.



Source: Infosys – 31/12/08

2 Case studies

2.1 Case studies presentation

A list of 28 **measures covering 16 regions** in 9 MS has been selected to carry out 16 regional case studies on specific situations and contexts. These case studies are aimed at analysing different cases within regional areas in order to identify synergies and complementarities of FIFG and measure the efficiency of FIFG at the projects' level (to estimate administrative costs and transaction costs). All case studies reports will be made available together with the final report to be submitted on November 30th.

The table below gives an overview of the selected case studies:

CASE STUDY Nb.	Program mes	Regional / thematic Scope	Mea- sures	Objectives / impacts of FIFG	Rationale of the choice	State as of 11/9 (see annex 2 for more details)
Area 1: "Fleet and fishing effort"						
N°1	Spain Obj 1	Galicia	13	Effects on fleet modernisation / fishing effort and resources management	Heavy support to fleet renewal and joint enterprises	5 beneficiaries with representative projects have been selected to carry out in-depth analyses
			21			
			22			
			41			
			45			
N°2		Andalucia	31	Effects on fishing effort and resources management	Heavy support to resources management	1 representative project has been selected
N°3	France Out obj1	Brittany	21	Effects of FIFG on the restructuring of fishing activities and ports	Heavy support to fleet renewal + modernisation + ports facilities	The selection of the projects will be decided during the first meeting with local stakeholders, in order to ensure they are representative.
			22			
			33			
			42			
N°4	Poland Obj 1	Pomor- skie	11	Effects on the restructuring of fishing activities	Heavy support to scrapping , high achievement rate	2 representative projects have been selected
N°5	Italy - Out obj1+multi regional obj 1	National + Sicily	11	Effects on fleet capacity and fishing effort	Heavy support to scrapping , low achievement rate	A focus has been made on the biggest port of Sicily (Mazara del Vallo)
			12			
N°6	Denmark Out obj 1	Hanstholm / Thyboron	11	Effects of fleet modernisation (selectivity, quality, safety)	Heavy support to fleet modernisation	2 vessels owners have been selected in Hanstholm/ Thyboron will be selected
			22			
Area 2: Development and modernisation of aquaculture						
N°7	UK Highlands & Islands	Whole Region or production area(s)	32	Effects on farmers projects orientation (strategy / market and environment issues)	Balanced support to shellfish and salmon farming (quality / quantity)	3 beneficiaries have been selected (both direct beneficiaries of measure 32, but also collective projects which were aimed at aquaculture but led by professional organisations)
N°8	Greece Obj1	Main compa- nies	32	Effects on market supply and prices	FIFG supports may have conducted to overproduction regarding market demand	2 of the main beneficiaries have been selected

CASE STUDY Nb.	Program mes	Regional / thematic Scope	Mea- sures	Objectives / impacts of FIG	Rationale of the choice	State as of 11/9 (see annex 2 for more details)
N°9	Spain Obj1	Andalu-cia	32	Effects on modernisation and competitiveness of the sector	Heavy support to aquaculture, modernisation and development	1 representative project has been selected
Area 3: investment in fishing ports						
N°10	Latvia	All areas	33	Effects on modernisation and competitiveness of downstream activities	NMS, modernisation of the downstream sector	3 representative projects have been selected
Area 4: Investment in marketing and processing						
N°11	Germany Out obj1	Bremerha ven area	34	Effects on modernisation and competitiveness of downstream activities	Heavy support to investment in marketing and processing	3 beneficiaries (2 who were granted most FIG funding and 1 smaller project) have been selected
N°12	Spain Obj1	Galicia	34	Effects on modernisation and competitiveness of downstream activities	Heavy support to investment in marketing and processing	2 representative projects have been selected
			43			
N°13	Poland obj 1	Pomor- skie	34	Restructuring of downstream sector, development of processing capacities	NMS, restructuring and development of downstream sector	1 project has been selected
N°14	Italy - Sicily obj1	Sicily	34	Effects on modernisation and competitiveness of the sector (link with fishing activities)	Support to investment in processing and marketing + promotion (+ regional programme)	1 project has been identified under measure 34: (average-sized project that concerns mainly the processing of a species abundant in the Mediterranean Sea (anchovy)).
			43			
Area 5 & 6: Collective and innovative measures						
N°15	Denmark Out obj 1	Hirtshals or Skagen	44	Effects on structure of the sector and innovation (link with fleet modernisation?)	Importance of measures 44 and 46 and link with fleet modernisation	3 projects have been selected
			46			
N°16 (see case study N°3)	France Out obj1	Brittany (Cornwall ports)	44	Effects on professional organisations (structure, capacities, projects...)	Heavy support to producers and inter-branch organisations + research	Two main multi-projects beneficiaries have been selected

2.2 Case studies in full

CASE STUDY N°1 (SPAIN – FLEET MEASURES)	190
CASE STUDY N°2 (SPAIN – MEASURE 31)	199
CASE STUDIES N°3 AND N°16 (FRANCE, BRITTANY – FLEET MEASURES AND MEASURE 44)	204
CASE STUDY N°4 (POLAND – MEASURE 11)	218
CASE STUDY N°5 (ITALY – MEASURE 11 AND 12)	224
CASE STUDY N°6 (DENMARK - MEASURE 11 AND 12)	232
CASE STUDY N°7 (UK – MEASURE 32)	239
CASE STUDY N°8 (GREECE – MEASURE 32 (+ MEASURE 34))	247
CASE STUDY N°9 (SPAIN – MEASURE 32)	255
CASE STUDY N°10 (LATVIA – MEASURE 33)	263
CASE STUDY N°11 (GERMANY – MEASURE 34)	272
CASE STUDY N°12 (SPAIN – MEASURES 34 AND 43)	279
CASE STUDY N°13 (POLAND – MEASURE 34)	288
CASE STUDY N°14 (ITALY – MEASURE 34)	297
CASE STUDY N°15 (DENMARK – MEASURE 44 AND 46)	304

Case study n°1 (Spain – fleet measures)

- ▶ **Programme:** Objective 1
- ▶ **Region:** Galicia - SP
- ▶ **Selected measures:** 13 Joint Enterprises; 21 Construction of new vessels; 22 Modernisation of existing vessels; 41 Small-scale coastal fishing; 45 Temporary cessation of activities and other financial compensation - Effects of the FIG on fleet modernisation / fishing effort and resources management in Galicia

The most important fisheries management challenges in Spain was restructuring and adjusting the existing fisheries fleet. Measure 13 helped the selective reduction of the size of the fleet, meanwhile measures 21 and 22 were used for the fleet renewal as well as for reducing the average age of the vessels and improving the working and hygienic-sanitary conditions on board. Measure 41 was an instrument for developing the small scale fisheries, and the measure 45 helped the protection of fisheries resources.

Measures	Number of projects	FIG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
13	13	16 917	21 028	15 072	19 091	89%
21	547	128 886	343 281	118 515	134 197	92%
22	836	17 376	48 846	14 255	16 290	82%
41	196	9 304	11 631	8 455	10 569	91%
45	401	71 964	89 958	71 005	88 759	99%

Source: Infosys as of 31/12/08 for Galicia - Objective 1 Programme

▶ Projects selected for the case study

The projects were selected in view of their representativeness within the measure in question in terms of costs and type of investment, and consequently taking into account the actual availability of the aid recipient for conducting the interview.

A y C. Armadora Jose Pereira (shipowner) is a company dedicated to fishing and commercialising a variety of fish products. The company began in 1955, and in the 1970s it incorporated freezers into the new boats built which worked in the Canary Island-Sahara fishing area. It then began to build large polyfunctional freezers which were prepared for fishing in fishing-grounds which were further away. In the 1990s, the Grupo Pereira was restructured, increasing in size and generating a large amount of direct employment. To ensure the continuity of the business and the diversification of the fleet, it began to work with joint ventures and installed its own strategic infrastructure in various countries. To do so, it developed new business and distribution segments, creating the company Pereira Productos del Mar, S.A.; which completes the cycle of shipowner companies and which went on by establishing the companies Pereira Elaborados, S.A. and Pereira Logística, S.A. with the intention of segmenting each area of activity.

At the same time, the company incorporated new technologies onboard, mainly electronic and computing. As well as its headquarters in Vigo, the "Grupo Pereira" possesses three elaboration plants and cool storage warehouses and has infrastructure in Argentina, Namibia, Senegal and Santa Helena. It also has an office in China for exports and imports to the emerging eastern

economies. The group employs 1,050 workers and its annual turnover is over 100 million/euros. The Grupo Pereira has presented numerous projects under the auspices of the FIGG.

The Group has received co-financing for a total of 14 projects:

- 1 project for scrapping
- 2 projects for creation of joint enterprises
- 7 projects for modernisation of existing vessels
- 1 aid for temporary cessation of activities and other financial compensation
- 2 projects for the improvement of the production
- 1 project for the improvement of hygienic-sanitary conditions
- 1 project for innovative measures

Total FIGG financing for the Group's fleet reached 4.060.619,17 euro, for the Group's processing industry 3.351.920,49 euro (which sums up to 7.412.539,67 euro). One of the projects, approved in 2004 for 68.960,39 euro of co-financing that focused on the improvement of the processing capacities, has been cancelled.

B y E. Hermanos Gandón (Gandón Brothers). This is a family business, created in the 1950s, which currently possesses large five freezer-fishing vessels, which is fundamentally dedicated to the fishing and freezing in the North Atlantic.

After a period of growth and expansion with the purchase and building of several vessels, including the boat "Esperanza Menduiña", which is currently the Spanish fishing fleet's largest freezer-fishing vessel, Hermanos Gandón has based its company philosophy on being entrepreneurial and innovative, both when it comes to technology and when looking for new fishing-grounds and fishing possibilities. An example of this is that it is one of the pioneers in the process of lengthening vessels which means load capacities and autonomy can be increased without an increase in costs.

The Barallobre Fishermen's Guild is located on the Ría de Ferrol (Ferrol estuary) and its territory is the coastal area between the Seijo (Mugardos) ramp and the La Faisca Bridge (Narón). In addition, it has a shared administrative authorisation with the Ferrol Fishermen's Guild to exploit the fishing area of "Las Pías".

Its main production is carpet shells clams and cockles, with a more limited production of other species of clams.

Measure	Project number*	Beneficiary	FIGG Budget	Total Budget	FIGG Costs	Total costs	% achievement
13	1311FLO0145	Armadora Jose Pereira SA	1 084	1 354	1 084	1 354	100%
21	2111GAL0089	Hermanos Gandon	969	2 152	969	1 076	100%
22	2211GAL0118	Jose Pereira e Hijos SA	23	66	21	24	90%
41	4111GAL0003	Conselleria de Pesca e Asuntos Maritimos	802	1002	588	734	73%
45	4531FLO7027	Hermanos Gandon	124	155	124	155	100%

► Introduction to the local context

The Galician fishing fleet represents 46.5% of the national total of boats, with 42.73% of the total tonnage and 42.73% of the total power.

This fleet directly provides 1% of the region's GDP, although its importance is higher due to its contribution to the transformation industry, and to the ship building and repairing industries.

The average size of the boats in this fleet is above the Spanish and European averages, as it includes very large freezer-fishing vessels, whilst its power is below that of these fleets.

The average age of the fleet is 27 years; below the average of the Spanish fleet, which is 28 years approximately. This age is inversely proportional to the size of the boat, the most modern of which are those that are between 50 and 100 GT and those that are between 200 and 500 GT.

To this fishing fleet, we must add a total of 1010 auxiliary vessels for aquaculture, which have special characteristics.

The fleet can be divided into three categories: very deep-sea fishing boats, with a total of 131 vessels, deep-sea fishing boats, with 142 boats and the fleet which operates in the Cantábrico Sea / North-east fishing-ground, with 5015 boats. This latter, small size fleet, is only dedicated to commercial fishing and exerts a lot of pressure on the coastal waters of Galicia.

In Galicia there are 62 Fisherman's Guilds along its coastline; the majority of the inshore fishing boats and many deep-sea fishing boats are associated to these. They represent the economic and corporate interests of the fishing industry professionals and can carry out the organisational tasks and commercialization of fish products.

The population employed by the fishing sector in Galicia suffered a large fall in numbers between 2001, when there were 35,200 jobs, and the third term of 2007, when there were 27 600 jobs, of which 16,000 correspond to commercial fishing. This data varies according to the source, although the data reflected here comes from the Survey of Active Population.

The general objectives set by the managing authority were:

For measure 13, continue the process of the adjusting the Spanish fishing fleet, in order to achieve the objectives laid out in the current POP (1997 – 2001), and any future objectives if necessary, by a reduction in the fishing fleet.

For measure 21, the renewal and modernisation of the fleet with the objectives of:

- Reducing the average age of the fleet, increasing its profitability.
- Improving the safety of the boats and their navigation.
- Improving working conditions on board and streamlining the fishing activities to increase competitiveness.
- Revaluing the catch, through the application of new technology which improves the hygiene of the product, increasing energy saving and incorporating environmental protection measures.

For measure 22, the objectives were to improve the safety of the vessels and their navigation, to improve working conditions on board and to streamline fishing activities in order to increase competitiveness, to revalue the catch by applying new techniques which improve the hygiene of the product, to increase energy saving and to incorporate environmental protection measures, to install systems to locate vessels and acoustic deterrent mechanisms.

For measure 41, the objective is to authorise complementary measures destined to improve the conditions of artisanal coastal fishing practices (boats less than 12 metres long which do not use trawler nets).

For measure 45, the objective is to authorise financial compensation for the decrease in the income of shipowners, fishermen and shellfish fishermen (as long as they operate from a fishing vessel but not otherwise).

Outputs and impacts at the project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)	
		Good	Mitigated	Weak		
A	13	Joint enterprises	✓			The company has transferred the vessel to a joint company due to the risk of the loss of the fishing-grounds where it operated (Falklands). This meant this vessel could continue to work and maintain jobs (38)
B	21	Construction of new vessels	✓			This project allowed obsolete vessels to be withdrawn. These were replaced by the Ana Gandón, which has a larger capacity and better equipment, which ensures that the company remains profitable, that the boat has better living and safety conditions and that the fish products are handled better.
C	22	Modernisation of existing vessels	✓			The modernisation carried out to this boat was essential to improve working and safety conditions, and the quality of the fish products.
D	41	Small-scale coastal fishing	✓			This project has meant that the Baralobre Fisherman's Guiad can sell molluscs directly, which means they can obtain better prices for their products, and establish electronic sales.
E	45	Temporary cessation of activities and other financial compensations	✓			The project carried out by the company Hnos. Gandón allowed the vessel's workers to keep their jobs, as the fishing activities in the NAFO fishing-grounds, where it usually fishes, had to be suspended.

Comments on the projects' results and impact

A. Armadora José Pereira. (José Pereira, shipowner)

The beneficiary company transferred the vessel "Puente Pereira Tres" as part of a joint venture destined to deep-sea fishing in Falkland Island waters. 38 workers' jobs were kept and it was ensured that fish products could be kept on the Spanish market without increasing the impact on the fishing-grounds. The ship stayed in the same fishing grounds without any modification to its fishing capacity and consequently the impact over the fishing grounds remained unchanged. The joint venture was created due to the requirements of the Falklands authorities to allow the activity to be continued in their EEZ. If the joint venture was not created, the vessel, flying a Spanish flag, could have returned to EU fishing grounds and thus increased the fishing effort applied on Community fishing grounds.

This project has meant that no vessel has had to be scrapped, and that obtaining the fishing licence for the Falklands was easier.

B. Hermanos Gandón. (Gandón Brothers)

To be able to build the boat "Ana Gandón", they bought the company Pesqueras Numari, from Ceuta, as a licence for new construction had been approved for this company.

The vessel is a freezer deep-sea trawler with a tonnage of 963GT and 58m in length. It operates in NAFO waters, fishing for halibut.

21 jobs were kept, which if the boat had not been built, would have been lost due to the lack of profitability of the vessels that this one replaced. The approval of this grant took place before the CFP reform and was due to the fact that the vessels to be replaced were old and did not meet the requirement necessary to have fishing activity, both in terms of security and fish products quality (hygiene)

C. José Pereira e Hijos (José Pereira and Sons)

The modernisation of the boat “Puente Sabarís” contributed very positively to the improvement in working and safety conditions, as a radar, a plotter and a gyrocompass were installed; and to the quality of the fish products as the fish hold was fitted out with a classifying machine, a beheading machine and two electronic scales.

The vessel is a freezer trawler which operates in NAFO waters; its main catch is halibut. It has a tonnage of 1392GT and is 63 metres in length, with a crew of 25 people.

Not all the bridge devices were financed, as it was considered that the vessel already had radar and a gyrocompass, and it would mean replacing already existing devices.

D. Cofradía de Pescadores de Barallobre (Barallobre Fisherman’s Guild)

This project has meant that there has been the possibility of commercialising a part of the Guild’s production directly. Until the project started up, the Fisherman’s Guild lacked its own handling and purification means, and so all its production was sent to mollusc purification companies. As a result, the producers lost the added value of the product.

As their business had not been aimed at the final market, there was very little integration between the fishing and the commercialisation, and they also lacked the knowledge and means necessary to be able to compete with more complex and advanced sectors.

The aim of this project, with the infrastructure, equipment and training it provided, was to extend the chain of production and reduce the intermediary steps to generate a greater added value and to increase the producers’ incomes without having to increase the mollusc-fishing activity. The associates and the Guild received professional reorientation by way of commercial and management training courses, which provided the initial knowledge required.

This project is achieving the aim of finding a balance between the fishing resources and the exploitation of these, reinforcing the competitiveness of the fishing exploitation structures and setting up of viable companies, revaluing the product and thus allowing the producers to improve their standards of living as their individual income increases.

The Fisherman’s Guild is selling part of its production (more than 50%) directly, under the brand name “Mariscos de Barallobre”. The annual production is 100 million tonnes of carpet shell clam, 40 million tonnes of clams and the same quantity of cockles. It has been estimated that the increase obtained has been as much as 3 euros/kilo of commercialised shellfish.

E. Hermanos Gandón (Gandón Brothers)

The project has meant that they have been able to receive grants due to the fact that the fishing activities of the vessel “Hermano Gandón Cuatro” were suspended.

This is a freezer trawler vessel which fishes in the NAFO fishing-grounds, catching halibut. It has a tonnage of 1210GT and is 63 metres in length. Its crew is made up of 23 people.

The grants received from the FIG because of the suspension of activities, has been a great support to the activity of the vessel, as they guaranteed jobs and the profitability of the boat which was threatened by the suspension of fishing in its usual fishing-grounds but was still having to pay the vessel’s expenses.

NB. Hermanos Gandon scrapped a number of over-exploited vessels and constructed a new ship in 2001 with better safety and fishing conditions, while the grant for temporary cessation of activities was received in 2006 in line with Spanish Regulation no. PRE/3682/2004.

Outputs and impacts at the regional level

Financial and physical achievements

	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
13	Joint enterprises	✓			- The fleet measures, even when applied regionally, are handled by the Fleet's SG, and the impact of this measure is estimated only at a national level. Therefore, applying this measure has been positive within the policy of reducing the activity of the fleet that operated in EC fishing-grounds, and which, thanks to this FIG measure, has left these waters.
21	Construction of new vessels	✓			- The financial implementation of this measure in Galicia in terms of the FIG, is close to 100%, despite the grants being stopped due to the 2002 CFP reform.
22	Modernisation of existing vessels	✓			- The modernisation of the vessels is somewhat low financially. The financial implementation is as expected.
41	Small-scale coastal fishing	✓			- The financial application of this measure has been somewhat low, although the physical implementation greatly exceeds what was forecast.
45	Temporary cessation of activities and other financial compensations	✓			- The financial implementation of this measure is almost 100%. - Both the number of vessels and the number of crew who have received these grants via this measure greatly exceeds the objectives.

Specific FIG impacts at the regional level

The Galician fishing fleet has suffered a great reduction in size over the last few years. In the year 2000, the fleet was made up of 9255 vessels, with a total tonnage of 233914 GT and a power of 523468 Kw, whereas in 2007 it had gone down to 5288 vessels, with a tonnage of 185431 GT and a power of 339805 Kw.

29 of these vessels have been transferred to joint ventures, under projects financed by the FIG. This has meant a reduction of 24993 GT; 10% of the total tonnage of the Galician fishing fleet in the year 2000.

During the implementation period of the Programme, vessels totalling 66306 GT in tonnage were built in Galicia, with a power of 10029 Kw.

The modernisation of the vessels has meant there has been an increase of 1422 GT of a total of 145000; less than 1%. The power installed in the modernisation has been 91400 Kw; almost 30% of the total power of the whole fleet. This is due to the fact that many vessels decided to make changes to their engines, which positively affects the fishing activity.

A survey carried out in the fishing sector by the Xunta de Galicia, determines that around 80% of the fishing professionals consider that the modernisations carried out on the boats thanks to the

contribution of FIG funds, have made the fleet more profitable, mainly due to the changes to the engines.

The socio-economic measures have been a great support for the Fisherman's Guilds in Galicia. The majority of these projects (more than 70%), were proposed by the Guilds, while the rest came from fishing associations and co-operatives. The area that most benefitted was the Ría de Arousa (Arousa Estuary), receiving 33% of the total investment. There is a wide range of project types, from port equipment to isothermic vehicles, computer equipment, classrooms, and courses for fishermen. A total of 5120 fishermen benefitted from this measure.

As far as the suspension of fishing activity is concerned, two actions were carried out; temporary suspension of fishing to allow the resource to recover, and temporary suspension due to unforeseen circumstances. 10.6 % of the funds from this measure was used to allow species such as octopus and hake to recover, and the remaining 89.4 % was used for measures aimed at reducing the effects of the disaster caused by the sinking of the tanker "Prestige", although the way these reports have been loaded onto the computer application means that detailed results are not obtainable.

FIFG's general impacts

	Good	Mitigated	Weak
Adjustement of fishing effort	✓		
Reduction in the average age of the fleet		✓	
Improvement of the security in board of fishing vessels	✓		
Improving working conditions on board	✓		
Revalorisation of the fisheries products			✓
Improve the conditions of artisanal coastal fishing practices	✓		
Financial compensation for the decrease in the income of ship-owners, fishermen and shellfish fishermen	✓		

There has been a great decrease in the Galician fishing effort thanks to the FIG grants, as the size of the fishing fleet has been reduced, and temporary suspensions of fishing to help conserve the resource have been established. The increase of power resulting from the modernization aid did not reach a value high enough within the total of the Galician fishing fleet power to be considered as a factor influencing the decrease in fishing capacity. The competent authorities of Galicia stated not to have financed projects where engines were replaced by more powerful ones.

The average age of the fleet went down at the beginning of the programme. However, following the discontinuation of the grants for new ship building, this drop in average age ceased.

The FIG grants have been a great support for the ships' safety measures and for an improvement in working conditions on board. This support has also allowed small fishing companies to become more profitable, and has allowed them to be able to carry out reforms to their boats that they would not have been able to do if it was not for the FIG financial aid.

Despite the increase in production costs and the measures the fisheries have taken to improve fish

products, there has been no noticeable revaluation of fish products at the first sale stage. The particular characteristics of the chain of commercialisation of fish products has prevented the increase in the final price from being reflected in the prices of the first sale, which in many cases is lower than the prices obtained at the beginning of the Programme.

The support measures to improve coastal fishing have been fundamental for the Galician traditional local fishermen who fish inshore (less than 12 metres deep), as they have benefitted from training courses on a variety of subjects, the possibility of access to better installations, better safety measures on board, etc.

The FIFG has efficiently financed producers who had been obliged to suspend their activity, either because of established suspensions according to biological or profitability criteria, because of the failure to reach fishing agreements, or because of the tanker "Prestige" catastrophe. Without these grants, there would have been a dramatic reduction in employment in some sectors affected by a reduction in the resource or by the inability to access the resource.

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The FIFG in Galicia was implemented by the Consellería do Mar and the Consellería de Fazenda. In the Consellería do Mar, are the Dirección Xeral de Estructuras e Mercados da Pesca, the Dirección Xeral de Ordenación e Xestión dos Recursos Mariños and the Dirección Xeral de Competitividade e Innovación Tecnolóxica the responsables of the implementation tasks in the region. In the Consellería de Fazenda (Regional Ministry of Economy) it is the Dirección Xeral de Planificación Económica e Fondos Comunitarios (General Management of Economic Planning and European Community Funds) which is in charge of the Programme.

In the GD of Structures and Fisheries Markets it is the Management Service of Structural Aids. This department is in charge of checking the projects, and has a staff of four people and two technicians from TRAGSATEC who are in charge of recording the project data onto IFOP2000 computer application.

Furthermore, within the Production Systems Service, and the Fishing Structures Services in Coruña, Pontevedra and Lugo, there are grant and subsidy sections which are in charge of controlling the grant dossiers, with one person per section.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

With regards to the measure of modernising the vessels, the same as in industries, the need for an engineer hired by the Xunta de Galicia (Galician regional government) to certify the non-commencement of the work has meant there have been numerous delays, as there was only one engineer for the whole of the region of Galicia.

In particular, with the modernisation of vessels, the projects are delayed excessively, as more than one year passes between the grant being applied for and the money being received. This is not due so much to the documentation required, which the beneficiaries do not consider to be too much, but to the assessment, which on occasions is too strict, both for the value of the investment to be made in the boat to be modernised, as for the type of investment.

The case has arisen whereby some boats arrive at the port, and as the engineer is not there to sign the certificate of the non-commencement during the time they are docked, the required modernisations have not been able to be carried out.

All those interviewed qualified the relationship with the public administration responsible for handling the grants as being excellent.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of the implementation of the measure

In Galicia a total of 8035 cases were processed during the programming period. Managing these dossiers required a total of 7 people working full-time. This works out at an average of 143.5 cases processed per person/year; which shows that the implementation of the programme was highly efficient.

As far as the measures studied in this analysis are concerned, the total was 1993 cases processed by the Autonomous Region, with an average of 35.6 cases per person/year.

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Level	Measures	Administrative costs	Transaction costs		Overall costs	Opinion on costs and administrative burden
		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase		
National	All	5			€	
Regional/	All	7			€	The administrative burden is normal
	Measures 32 and 44)				-	
	Measure 13		0 person	0 person	2.8K€	The implementation of the expedient was entrusted to the association ARVI. The administrative burden is normal.
	Measure 21		0,5 person	0,5 person	2k€	The administrative burden is normal
	Measure 22		0 person	0 person	.9K€	The implementation of the expedient was entrusted to the association ARVI. The administrative burden is normal.
	Measure 41		0,5 person	0,5 person	0.8K€	The administrative burden is normal
	Measure 45		0,5 person	0,5 person	0.5k€	The administrative burden is normal

Case study n°2 (Spain – measure 31)

- ▶ **Programme:** Objective 1
- ▶ **Region:** Andalusia - SP
- ▶ **Selected measures (at the regional level):** 31 Protection and development of aquatic resources - Effects of the FIGG on aquatic resources management in Andalusia

Measures	Nb of projects	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement
31	36	12463	15840	11361	14460	91%

Source: Infosys as of 31/12/08 Andalusia - Objective 1 Programme –

▶ **Projects selected for the case study:**

The project was selected in view of his representativeness within the measure in question in terms of costs and type of investment, and consequently taking into account the actual availability of the aid recipient for conducting the interview.

A. REGIONAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, ANDALUSIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT. The project consisted of preparing three artificial reefs which are found in the provinces of Huelva, Cadiz and Malaga, by replacing modules and strengthening the structures that make up the reefs.

Measure	Project number*	Beneficiary	FIFG Budget	Total Budget	FIFG Costs	Total costs	% achievement
31	3111AND0005	Consejeria de Agricultura y Pesca	828	1035	732	915	88%

▶ **Introduction to the local context**

The artificial reefs can be deterrent reefs, productive or mixed, i.e. aimed at preventing illegal trawling (deterrent modules), orientated towards the regeneration of biological communities (productive) or both.

The installation of these module groups was carried out based on a consensual planning between the autonomous administration and the European sector, and this produced a map of the protection areas along the coast. Using a GPS with differential correction (DGPS) guarantees the exact location of the deterrent modules, with a margin of error of one metre. For the installations aimed at production, these are located in areas of 200 metres by 200 metres, and are placed in such a way that they are protected by barriers of deterrent modules.

The studies of scientific monitoring of the artificial reefs carried out by the Regional Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has demonstrated the effectiveness of these, and at the same time has highlighted the need to strengthen some barriers as these have moved due to the strength of the sea, or because they have been caught up in fishing nets.

The Local Government is still carrying out studies prior to the installation of new artificial reefs, and it is forecast the installation of 938 mixed (deterrent and productive) modules to extend the area of the

Andalusia sea floor which is protected.

The general objectives set by the managing authority were:

The development of initiatives aimed at protecting, regenerating and developing aquatic resources and marine biocenosis, with the exception of repopulating, of which the necessary actions will be carried out to guarantee achieving the following:

- The protection of the ecosystems which are of interest to the fishing industry, its specific diversity and the environment which conserves the ecosystem's capacity to reproduce and the viability of the survival of its larva and young.
- The clearing and restoration of rivers and lakes, including the spawning area, to facilitate migration in rivers of migratory species.
- The orderly use of the live fish stocks, contributing to its sustainable exploitation and conserving the capacity of regeneration of the ecosystem it inhabits.
- Establishing complementary measures to protect the environment from activities that alter the physical territory, particularly ones that have a direct influence on biological communities that are of interest to the fisheries.

ARTIFICIAL REEFS IN ANDALUSIA			
Province	Name	Date	Type of reef
CADIZ	CONIL I	1.989	Protection
CADIZ	SANLUCAR I	1.990	Protection
HUELVA	EL ROMPIDO I	1.990	Protection
CADIZ	SANLUCAR II	1.991	Protection
HUELVA	ISLA CRISTINA	1.991	Protection
ALMERIA	CABO DE GATA	1.991	Mixed type
CADIZ	CONIL II	1.991	Mixed type
MALAGA	TORREMOLINOS	1.992	Mixed type
CADIZ	SANLUCAR III	1.992	Mixed type
ALMERIA	ROQUETAS	1.992	Mixed type
HUELVA	EL ROMPIDO II	1.994	Mixed type
CADIZ	BARBATE	1.995	Production
MALAGA	P. D. EL CANDADO-TORRE BENAGALBON	1.998	Protection
MALAGA	TORRE PERDIGAL-RAMBLA MOLADERA	1.998	Protection
MALAGA	MARBELLA-CABO PINO	1.998	Protection
MALAGA	RIO LAGOS-PTA. TORROX	1.998	Protection
MALAGA	PTA. BAÑOS-MARBELLA	1.998	Protection
GRANADA	SALOBREÑA	2.000	Mixed type
GRANADA	P.MELONAR-P.MELISENA	2.003	Mixed type
MALAGA	P.CHULLERA-T.ALBELERIN	2.003	Mixed type
ALMERIA	P.HUARCA-R.BOLAÑOS	2.006	Mixed type
HUELVA	MATALASCANAS	2.006	Mixed type
CADIZ	LA LINEA	2.006	Mixed type
MALAGA	MARO-CERRO GORDO	2.006	Mixed type
MALAGA	PUNTA TORROX-TORRE MARO	2.006	Mixed type

Outputs and impacts at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
A	31 Protection and development of aquatic resources	✓			The improvements carried out on the reefs was as was programmed, although the amount of the grant received was less, as not all the modules forecast were installed.

Comments on the projects' results and impact

The implementation of the project meant that three existing artificial reefs could be prepared. It is difficult to establish the impact that work of this characteristics may suppose, but some important factors can be highlighted:

- The economic interests of traditional local fishermen
- The economic interests of trawler fishermen
- The economic and social interests of the fishing sector
- The economic and sporting interests of the coastal regions
- The tourist and recreational interests of anglers
- The generation of local employment
- The use of credit line
- The maintenance and improvements to production capacity
- The recovery and conservation of ecological and marine equilibrium.

All the factors, with the exception of the economic interests of the trawler fishermen, have been improved by this measure. Thus, the impact of the measure can be considered to have been very positive.

Outputs and impacts at the regional level

Financial and physical achievements

Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
	Good	Mitigated	Weak	
31 Protection and development of aquatic resources	✓			The measure has spent practically the total amount programmed, and the physical objectives have been more than achieved in this region, given the wide interest the Local Government of Andalusia has had in encouraging the installation of artificial reefs along its coast.

Measure	Projects	TOTAL			IFOP		
		Financ Plan	Paid	%	Financing Plan	Paid	%
31	23	11625	11122	96	9300	8897	96

Source: Spanish database IFOP2000 (31-12-2008)

Measure	Action	Description	Objective	Executed	%
3.1 protection and development of aquatic resources	1 protection and development of aquatic resources	1: protected marine area (km2)	67,66	369,69	546
		2: number of projects of other types	17	45	265

Source: Spanish database IFOP2000 (31-12-2008)

NB. The differences between Infosys and the Spanish IFOP2000 are due to the fact that the latter has been updated.

Specific FIFG impacts at the regional level

In 1989 the Local Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, within the project aimed at protecting, regenerating and developing fish stocks along the coastline area, began a programme of preparing the coastal area by installing artificial reefs. These structures are aimed mainly at protecting the areas, many of which are very interesting from a biological and fishing point of view, but which have been over-exploited as a result of illegal fishing.

The installation of these artificial reefs along the Andalusia coast has meant a lot of economic investment which includes both the construction and the installation of the reefs, the studies prior to this, technical projects and scientific monitoring, over a period of at least five years during which time work involving diving teams, fishing, side scan sonar and surveys of the sector was carried out. The aim of these tasks was to assess to what extent the forecast objectives were being achieved and to correct any deficiencies.

Until 2008, 19 artificial reefs were installed in Andalusia, of which 3 have been strengthened to guarantee its effectiveness. This has meant anchoring a total of 11,500 modules to protect 500 square kilometres of coastline.

The funds allocated to this work during the 2000-2006 period reached a total of 11 million euros, which is 2.2% of the FIFG total in Andalusia.

FIFG's general impacts

It can be said that the installation of artificial reefs and the restoring of those already in existence would have gone ahead even if there were no IFOP grants, as there was a social demand for them as a means of protecting the stocks and above all, as obstacles for the most destructive fishing implements. But if the FIFG grants had not existed, the rate of constructing and maintaining these structures would have been without doubt, a lot slower. 2.325 km² of Marine Protected Areas had been created, instead of 416 initially foreseen.

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The FIFG in Andalucía was implemented by the Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca (Regional Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries). In the Consejería de Hacienda (Regional Ministry of Economy) it is the Dirección General de Fondos Europeos y Planificación de Planificación Económica e Fondos Comunitarios (General Management of European Funds and Planning) which is in charge of the control for the application of the funds.

The General Directorate of Fisheries Structures and Markets is in charge of revising and approving the projects.

Workers employed to manage the FIFG, who belong to the Andalusia Local Government, between government workers and hired personnel, amount to 20 people, distributed between the central

services and the Andalusia Local Government's Provincial Delegations.

As they do not work exclusively on the handling of the funds, it is not possible to give a cost of the management of IFOP.

Technical assistance was contracted from the state company Desarrollo Agrario y Pesquero SA (DAPSA) (Agriculture and Fishing Development) as a back-up for the programme in each province of Andalusia, with a total of 40 people.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

No type of difficulty or improvement has been responsible for an increase or decrease in administrative costs.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of the implementation of the measure

In Andalusia, a total of 3988 cases have been processed during the programming period. Supposing that the handling of these cases has taken up an average of 20% of the government and contracted workers' time, this works out at an average of 47.5 resolved cases per person per year. This means the programme has been implemented with a high degree of efficiency.

As far as the measure studied in this analysis is concerned, the total was 23 cases processed by the Autonomous Region, with an average of 0.27 cases per person per year.

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Level	Measure	Administrative costs	Transaction costs		Overall costs	Opinion on costs and administrative burden
		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase		
National	All	5			M€	
Regional/ Andalusia	All	12			6 465K€	The administrative burden is normal and the funds have to be accounted for.
Regional/ Andalusia	Measures 31				-	

Case studies n°3 and n°16 (France, Brittany – Fleet measures and measure 44)

- ▶ **Programme:** France – Out of objective 1
- ▶ **Region:** Brittany – Cornouaille
- ▶ **Selected measures:**

Measure	No of projects	FIFG budget (€k) (1)	Total budget (€k)	FIFG costs (€k) (2)	Total costs (€)	% achievement (3) = (2)/(1)	
11	Scrapping	59	6,724	13,686	6,724	26,969	100
21	Fleet construction	54	4,931	44,962	4,699	43,395	95
22	Fleet renewal and modernisation	680	3,220	23,758	3,186	28,163	99
33	Fishing port facilities	128	7,140	17,261	7,140	29,820	100
41	Small-scale coastal fishing	19	55	314	55	422	100
44	Sector organisation	45	2,587	7,143	2,587	11,517	100

Source: Infosys

▶ Selected projects:

The analysis is made for all the projects in Cornouaille or for a group of them:

- fleet measures: all the projects in Cornouaille,
- fishing port facilities: all the projects in Cornouaille (all the seaports are managed by the Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie (CCI) of Quimper Cornouaille),
- small-scale coastal fishing: all the projects in Cornouaille,
- sector organisation: projects led by Pesca Cornouaille.

Measure		Project number*	Beneficiary	FIFG budget (€k)	Total budget (€k)	FIFG costs (€k)	Total costs (k)	% achievement (3) = (2)/(1)
11	Scrapping	All the projects	59	6,724	13,686	6,724	26,969	100
21	Fleet construction	All the projects	54	4,931	44,962	4,699	43,395	95
22	Fleet renewal	All the projects	680	3,220	23,758	3,186	28,163	99
33	Fishing port facilities	CCI Quimper Cornouaille	128	7,140	17,261	7,140	29,820	100
41	Small-scale coastal fishing	All the projects	19	55	314	55	422	100
44	Sector organisation	Pesca Cornouaille	3	131,406	287,712	131,406	536,124	100

Source: Infosys

► Introduction to the local context

Cornouaille is the southern part of the Finistère *département*, which is in the west of the Brittany (in northwest France).

There are seven seaports in Cornouaille:

- Douarnenez,
- Audierne,
- Penmarch – Saint Guénolé,
- Guilvinec,
- Lesconil,
- Loctudy,
- Concarneau.

Four of the seaports are located in Pays Bigouden (Loctudy, Lesconil, Guilvinec, Saint Guénolé – Penmarch), with about 10 km separating each of them.

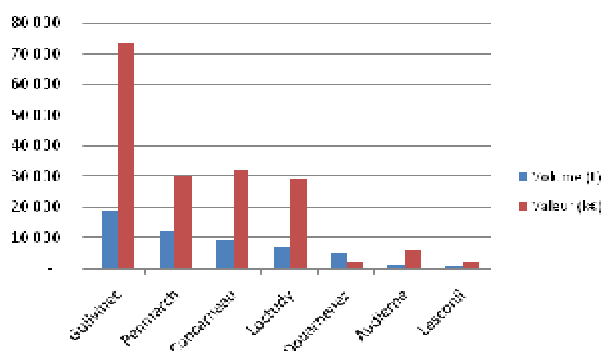
Figure 1: Map of Cornouaille seaports (Quimper Cornouaille CCI)



Since 2000, between 65,000 and 53,000 t of sea products have been landed in Cornouaille each year (€148m to €191m turnover). Guilvinec is the most important seaport of the area in terms of landing (35.1% of volume and 41.9% of value in 2006). Audierne, Douarnenez and Lesconil accounted for only 5.8% of value and 12% of volume landed in Cornouaille.

Cornouaille is considered a fisheries-dependent area. The Quimper Cornouaille CCI estimates that the fish sector provides 8,000 jobs in Cornouaille, 10% of the area's jobs.

Figure 2: Volume and value of landing in each of Cornouaille's seaport in 2006 (Quimper Cornouaille CCI)



There are large differences in the average price of the production in each seaport due to the species landed in each area.

- Guilvinec: monkfish, skate, haddock, cuttlefish (these four species account for 54% of landings in 2008), whiting, Norway lobster, megrim, dogfish, pollock.
- Concarneau: sardine, monkfish, Norway lobster, haddock. These four species account for 40% of landings), hake, skate, roughhead grenadier, megrim, cod, ling.
- Penmarch – Saint Guénolé: sardine (56% of landings in 2008), Norway lobster, monkfish, horse mackerel, conger, dogfish, skate, megrim, cod, haddock.
- Loctudy: Norway lobster, monkfish, cod (39% of landings in 2008), skate, haddock, sardine, megrim, dogfish, cuttlefish, ling.
- Audierne: monkfish, pollock, sea bass, conger, crustaceans, stake, sole, sea bream, red mullet.
- Douarnenez: sardine, mullet, horse mackerel, black sea bream, tuna, mackerel, sea bream.
- Lesconil (2007 data): Norway lobster (24% of landings), monkfish, hake, dogfish, sole, mackerel, horse mackerel, pouting, red mullet, other crustaceans.

Figure 3: Average price (€/kg) of the production landed in each of Cornouaille's seaport in 2006 (Quimper Cornouaille CCI)

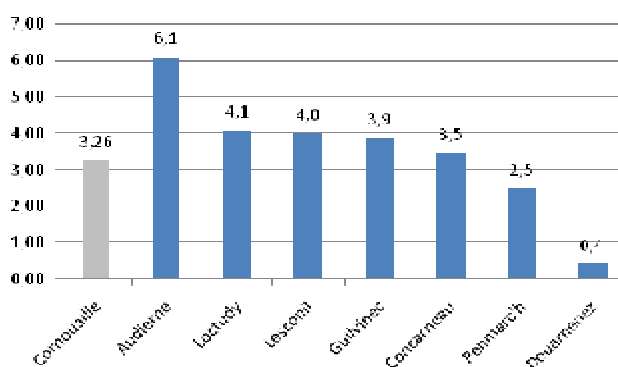
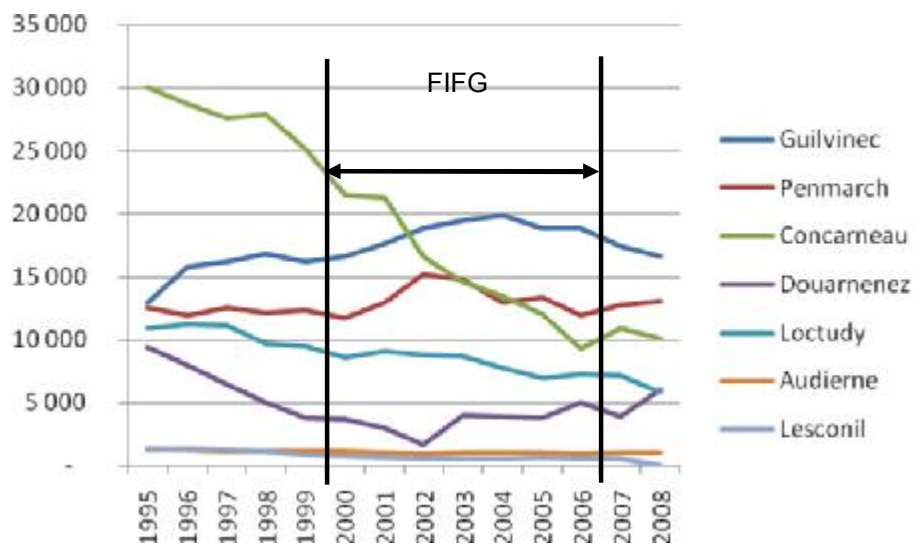


Figure 4: Change in landings in Cornouaille's seaports between 1995 and 2008 (Quimper Cornouaille CCI)



One or two sales are organised in six of the seven seaports every day (except weekends), there having been no sales in Lesconil since February 2008:

- two sales per day: Penmarch – Saint Guénolé, Guilvinec, Loctudy;
- one sale per day: Douarnenez, Audierne, Concarneau.

There are nine sales every day in Cornouaille from Monday to Friday and there are also sales during the weekend in some of the seaports.

There were 627 vessels in Cornouaille.

Table 1: Distribution of Cornouaille’s fleet in the various seaports in 2000 (source: fleet register)

	Percentage of vessels in each area
Pays Bigouden* (registered in Guilvinec)	56
Concarneau	29
Audierne	8
Douarnenez	7

* Saint Guérolé – Penmarch, Guilvinec, Lesconil, Loctudy

The number of vessels and the total power of the fleet in Cornouaille decreased during the FIGG period (99 vessels fewer and 35,050 kW less), though the average tonnage and power per boat increased slightly over the period for the total fleet.

Figure 5: Number of vessels, average power and tonnage per boat (source: fleet register)

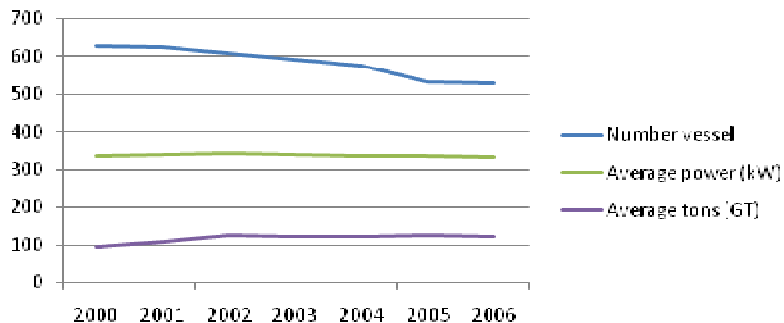


Figure 6: Total tonnes (GT) and power (kW) of the fleet in Cornouaille (source: fleet register)

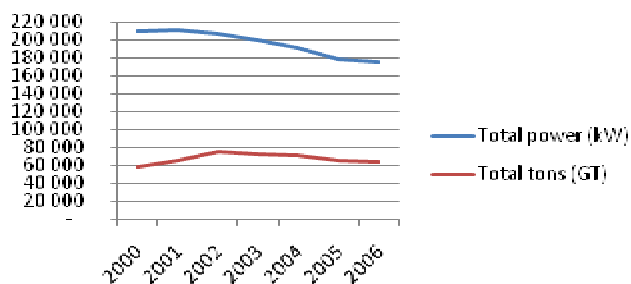
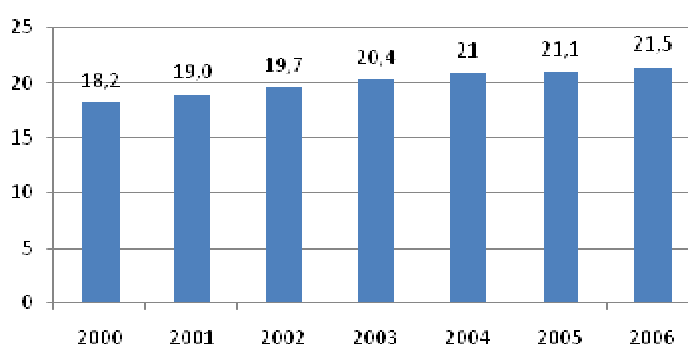


Figure 7: Average age of the fleet in Cornouaille (source: fleet register)

Outputs and impacts at project level

Scrapping

59 scrapping projects were implemented in Cornouaille with FIG support. The power of the scrapped boats in Cornouaille came for 15,500 kW while the total decrease of power in Cornouaille between 2000 and 2006 was 35,050 kW (44% linked to scrapping measures). 47% of the scrapping project was accepted during 2004.

Scrapping measures did not focus on specific vessels, so applications were made by fishermen encountering economic difficulties.

However, even though the measure focused on specific fisheries in the second FIG phase, most people interviewed deplored the fact that the objective was mainly to decrease the total power.

Comparison of GT, kW and age of the scrapped vessels in Cornouaille with the total fleet of Cornouaille in 2000 (source: from Infosys and fleet register)

		Tonnes (GT)	Power (kW)	Age in 2000
Scrapped fleet*	Average	67.6	281.8	24.3
	Total	3,716	15,500	
Total fleet in Cornouaille in 2000	Average	94.2	335.1	18.2
	Total	59,037	210,078	
% of scrapped fleet/total fleet		6.3%	7.4%	

* Calculation based on the data of 55 vessels for which data was available in the 59 projects.

The scrapped vessels were older and somewhat smaller and less powerful than the average as they represented 8.8% of the fleet in numbers but only 6.3% of the tonnage and 7.4% of the power.

The scrapping measure mostly concerned bottom otter trawlers with a length between 12 and 24 m, 15% of this vessel category having been scrapped.

Comparison between total fleet and vessels scrapped (source: from Infosys and fleet register)

Category of vessels	% of total scrapped vessels in Cornouaille	% of the total fleet in Cornouaille (in 2000)
Pays Bigouden	85	5
Bottom otter trawls	69	52
Size category between 12 and 24 m	60	44
Pays Bigouden + bottom otter trawls + size category between 12 and 24 m	55	33

Fleet construction

The sector's economic difficulties hampered the renewal of the fleet by individual fishermen and, according to some of the people interviewed, the fleet construction measures were more accessible for shipping companies (about a quarter of the construction).

There were 54 constructions of new vessels in Cornouaille – 47 of them accepted between December 2002 and December 2004 – in the last period of acceptance of construction projects.

A number of generic boats were built during this period (see measure 44 – Organisation of the sector) in order to reduce production costs.

The producers' organisations were consulted for the fleet construction programme in order to confirm that the project concerned a fishery for which there was no resource problem.

Vessel construction focused less on specific fleets (unlike the scrapping measure) and made it possible to build vessels with gears that did not exist at the beginning of the period (otter twin trawls, hand lines and pole lines).

Percentage of vessels in each area (source: from Infosys and fleet register)

	% of total vessel construction measure	% of total fleet of Cornouaille in 2000
Pays Bigouden	65	56
Concarneau	21	29
Audierne	14	8
Douarnenez	0	7

Percentage of vessels per length (source: from Infosys and Fleet register)

	% of total vessel construction measure	% of total fleet of Cornouaille in 2000
< 12 m	49	45
12 to 24 m	47	44
> 24 m	5	11

Percentage of vessels per gear (source: from Infosys and Fleet register)

	% of vessels concerned by construction measure	% of total fleet in Cornouaille in 2000
Bottom otter trawls	33	52
Set gillnets (anchored)	14	8
Otter twin trawl	14	0
Set longlines	12	5
Purse seines	9	7
Trolling lines	7	5
Hand lines and pole lines	7	0
Pots and traps	2	10
Trammel nets	2	9

Fleet renewal and modernisation

According to the producers' organisations, this measure has financed modernisation for fishermen who could not afford to build a new boat.

According to the local authority, financing the modernisation of the gears has made it possible to start talks on the sustainability of the fishery.

Different kind of investments have been made:

- security
- fishing gears
- stocking facilities
- engine
- boat frame (deck, hull, electricity, etc.)

Fishing port facilities

Investments made in Cornouaille seaports have been made to comply with various rules: hygiene, environment, safety. In the FIG first phase (2000–04), investments focused on hygiene.

These investments were profitable because an audit conducted in 2007 highlighted the good know-how of the people working in Cornouaille's seaports and the good performance of the facilities.

The main investments ended in 2006 when Quimper Cornouaille faced difficulties at the end of the programming period. Some of the investments were not financed by the FIG even if though this was planned and expected by Quimper Cornouaille CCI. Investments represent €940,000.

According to the people interviewed, what was lacking in the fishing port facility programming were:

- long-term strategy, partly due to the sector's lack of future readiness (scrapping measures for instance),
- land settlement,
- business orientation on the part of the sector.

The spread of seaports and sales in Cornouaille is a concern for all the people interviewed. For most of them, the nine daily sales do not allow a good balance between supply and demand. The reduction in the number of sales has been discussed between local institutions and operators for many years, and they have so far been unable to agree on a common strategy.

Because of economic difficulties, the CCI evolved in 2007–08, with a trend towards remote sales, human resources and gear mobility, etc.

The sale in Lesconil stopped in 2008. Since 1995, the landings in Lesconil had never accounted for more than 1.6% of the total landing in Cornouaille. There were six boats selling in Lesconil when the sale stopped, Three of the boats now land in Guilvinec and the other three still land in Lesconil and the products are moved to Guilvinec with a truck.

Small-scale fishing

According to the local authority, the FIG has participated in the financing of safety equipment and equipment to improve quality (freezing devices, traceability, branding, etc.). In general terms, the FIG has helped make this sector more professional.

Sector organisation

The three projects presented were led by Pesca Cornouaille Association.

- **Project 1: Website for employment supply and demand on fishing boats**

The project aimed to solve some of the employment issues of boat managers who have difficulties employing skilled and available workers on their boats. The website could have helped spread information among fishermen and workers on job opportunities. Employment issues are encountered on both sides: boat managers and workers. However, this website is neither by boat managers nor by workers, Pesca Cornouaille feels that this is because the internet is not suited to the present uses of fishermen.

- **Project 2: Design of generic boat plans, linked to renewing measure**

The project aimed to finance an architect's office to design plans of generic boats in order to save money on construction costs. The project started in 2003 when stakeholders were informed that subsidies for the construction of new vessels would stop in 2004.

There have been two series of boats:

- eight coastal boats (14.9 m length), which cost was €650,000 to €700,000 each (10–20% more expensive for non-generic vessels); the cost could have been lower but most of the fishermen asked for minor modifications of the generic plans;
- seven small-scale coastal boats (8.4 m length), which cost €140,000 each (€200,000 for non-generic boats).

The project also concerned seafaring boats of 21 m length but, even with generic boats, the cost was too high (€1.5m).

We can estimate that these projects, which received €100k of FIGF funding, made it possible to save at least €1m on the building costs of the 15 boats.

- **Project 3: Study of the sector organisation**

This study aimed to define a strategy on the Norway lobster market in the European context. It first had to be followed by a collective branding project. Even though this second step has not been realised, the study brought information on the sector and the market to Cornouaille stakeholders and helped the Cornouaille market regarding the living Norway lobster. The outcome of this action is regarded as positive by Pesca Cornouaille.

Outputs and impacts at regional level

Financial and physical achievements

	Measure	Effectiveness/objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
11	Scrapping	X			Scrapping measures have been taken by fishermen who encountered economic difficulties
21	Fleet construction	X			The FIGF period was marked by the cessation of vessel financing in 2004. Thus most of the projects were realised in 2003 and 2004
22	Fleet renewal	X			This measure has been used by fishermen who could not afford to build a new boat
33	Fishing port facilities	X			Investments have been made in the seven seaports in Cornouaille to comply with the various rules (hygiene, environment, safety)
41	Small-scale coastal fishing	X			This measure enabled small-scale fishermen to invest in safety and quality equipment. Overall, it helped this fishery to become more professional

44	Sector organisation	X			This measure enabled the implementation of collective projects needed for a sector made of small companies
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The FIG's specific impacts at regional level

The rates of achievement are 99 or 100% for measures 11, 22, 33, 41 and 44, the lowest rate being for measure (fleet construction, 95% achievement). This can be explained by the cessation in the financing of the vessels during the programming period.

The largest amount of funding has been used on fishing port facilities in order to make them comply with various standards (hygiene, safety and environment). These investments have been made in each of the seven seaports in Cornouaille.

Measure 44 enabled fishermen to cooperate on different projects, such as fleet renewal and marketing orientations.

The fleet renewal and modernisation measure made it possible to invest in:

- motors
- safety equipment
- overhaul
- fishing gears

The scrapping measure enabled some of the fishermen to cease their activity if they encountered economic difficulties. The scrapping measures have targeted specific fisheries only since 2006.

The fleet renewal measure provided an alternative for fishermen who could not afford to build a new boat.

The FIG's general impacts

The FIG made it possible:

- to maintain and develop a facility network of landing in Cornouaille,
- to maintain the capacity of the fleet,
- to maintain economic activity in this fisheries-dependent area,
- to increase cooperation between fishermen.

But there was no global strategy for the fish sector in Cornouaille between 2000 and 2006, so there was no overall consistency between the various measures and projects. A strategy had been defined for the regional fishery sector in 1995 related to the "Contrat Plan Etat Région", but the objectives were general so that there were no and did not make it possible to have selection criteria between the various projects.

For instance:

- there was no consistency between the scrapping measures and the fleet renewal,

- investments were made in the seven seaports even though the sale in Lesconil stopped in 2008, and there were no investment priorities.

This situation has evolved now with the Pact for a Sustainable Fishery in Cornouaille 2009–12 (Pacte pour une Pêche Durable en Cornouaille 2009–12) and the Regional Development Plan of Seaports in Bretagne 2007–13 from the Conseil Régional (Plan Régional de Développement des Ports de Pêche Bretons 2007–13).

This change is also due to the decrease in public subsidies for the fishing port facilities in Brittany, which encouraged the definition of selection criteria.

2.2.1.1 Implementation and efficiency

Description

The system was implemented at national level and managed at local and regional levels.

The applications were realised at local level (Direction Départementale des Affaires Maritimes, DDAM) and then studied at regional level in COREMODE (Commission Régionale de Modernisation et de Développement de la flotte de pêche artisanale et des cultures marines) or COREPAM (Commission régionale des pêches maritimes et de l'aquaculture marine).

COREPAM and COREMODE were considered by most of the people interviewed more as political councils than as technical committees.

Length of procedure (based on interviews of beneficiaries and management groups):

- length of instruction of the application: 2 to 3 years,
- length of payment: 1 to 1.5 years.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

According to the national authority, implementation and management was complex because of the decentralised system.

Therefore, information was difficult to gather and aggregate at national level, mostly concerning the co-financing from local councils. This led to monitoring problems on the total amount of funds expended and available.

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Remarks on efficiency estimates

- Most of the fishermen are assisted by subcontractors (management groups) in carrying out the administrative part of the application. This is why, for the fleet construction, renewal and modernisation measures, estimated transaction costs are based on the cost of managements groups' services and do not take into account the time spent by fishermen.
- The average cost of a full-time equivalent is estimated at €50/year, which makes €350 for the seven years of the FIG period.

Level	Measure(s)	Administrative costs		Transaction costs		
		No of staff (average during 2000–06 programming period)	% of administration costs compared to the FIG	No of staff (average during 2000–06 programming period)	% of transaction costs compared to the FIG	Opinion of the beneficiary on transaction costs
National (Ministry)	All	€4.2m 12 FTE	1.9% (€224.1)			
Brittany (DRAM)	All	€2.1m 5.9 FTE	5.8% (€35.3m)			
Cornouaille (DDAM)	All	€1.3m 3.6 FTE	4.5% (€28.1m)			
Fishing port facilities	Fishing port facilities			€0.9m 2.5 FTE (Quimper CCI)	12.3% (total funding: €7.14m)	Length of procedure and payment
Beneficiary/ project A	Fleet construction			€460m (bank + administrative)	0.5% (average FIG funding per project: €87k)	Length of procedure and payment
Beneficiary/ project B	Renewal or modernisation			€188 to €627 From €188 to €502 (bank + administrative) + €125 (administrative) if it concerns compliance with the rules	4% to 13.4% (average FIG funding per project: €4,686)	Length of procedure and payment
Beneficiary/ project B	Organisation of the sector			€100k 0.5 FTE over 4 years	76.1% (€131.4k of FIG funding)	Length of procedure and payment (4 years) (€15,000 spent for a short-term loan)

According to the management group, some fishermen had had to take out a short-term loan, whose costs were sometimes up to the half the grant. The value of their grants was therefore reduced by the costs involved in taking out such loans (application costs and interest).

Case study n°4 (Poland – measure 11)

- ▶ **Programme:** Poland Objective 1 – national OP
- ▶ **Region:** 'Voivodship' POMORSKIE (Pomerania)
- ▶ **Selected measures:** 11 Scrapping

Measure	Nb of projects	FIFG Budget (1) €	Total Budget €	FIFG Costs – at regional level* (2) €	Total costs – at regional level* €	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
11 Scrapping	167	67.890.608	90.520.811	30.872.396	41.158.820	not applicable

Source: Government data as of 24/09/2009

* NUTS PL63.

Exchange rate: 4,2295 PLN

Among three Polish regions where scrapping took place, Pomorskie is the most important both in terms of funding and number of projects. The funds spent in Pomorskie under the scrapping measure represent 45,47% of overall FIFG assistance under that measure in the country. There were no regional allocations, “first-come, first-served” being a general rule for the distribution of financial assistance.

▶ Selected projects:

Two projects were chosen in the port of Wladyslawowo, the biggest fishing port in Poland. They were selected due to their value (comparatively high) and to the fact that they had been both implemented by one beneficiary. Having scrapped two vessels made it easier for him to evaluate the availability of the funding and possible constraints.

Beneficiary A: Przedsiębiorstwo Polowow i Usług Rybackich SZKUNER is a fishing and fishing multi-services company established in 1954. Szkuner deals not only with fishing and fish processing, it also manages the Wladyslawowo seaport. It provides shipyard services repairing fishing vessels and smaller ships and provides fishing nets, ice blocks and wrappings to boat owners. Currently the company owns 8 fishing vessels of the type B 280, B 403 and B 410. Under FIFG measure 11 the company has implemented two projects. Szkuner was a state-owned company, has been privatised in 2007 as a limited liability enterprise.

Measure	Beneficiary	Number of projects per beneficiary & Infosys reference	Currency	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)	
11	Scrapping	A PPIUR Szkuner	2 projects:	EUR	755.282	N/A	774.401	1.032.535	N/A*
			OR11-61500-OR1100171/05 OR11-61500-OR1100130/05	PLN	3.079.585	4.106.113	3.079.585	4.106.113	100%

* The EUR data were collected from Infosys. However, due to exchange rate fluctuations EUR-PLN, they do not allow to calculate a reliable rate of achievement (it would exceed 100%). PLN data are therefore presented:

contracting and payments were both made in this currency and consequently the rate of achievement is deemed more reliable.

The co-financing rate of FIFG funding was 75%.

► **Introduction to the local context:**

Wladyslawowo is a town on the south coast of the Baltic Sea in the Pomorskie region, northern Poland, with 14,892 (2006) inhabitants and the country's biggest fishing port. Its fleet and fishing activities represent well the overall conditions and state of the art in Poland on the one hand; on the other, Pomorskie is the most important beneficiary of FIFG funding for sea fishing activities in general and scrapping in particular (45% of measure 11 funding has been spent in this region).

Over the past 20 years during the transformation period after communism Polish fleet, over-aged and often in need of important modernisation measures, experienced difficulties in investment capacities (high cost of capital) and fish resources availability (decreasing resources). Both these issues have been successfully addressed by the Structural Funds. The main goal of the restructuring process (still on-going) was to adopt the existing fishing capacity to the available resources by, among others, decreasing the number of fishing vessels.

Out of the Wladyslawowo 114 vessels authorized to fish in May 2004 when Poland entered the EU, 41 have been scrapped with FIFG co-financing. It is a significant figure. In general terms they were not, however, the eldest and worst-conditioned units; on the contrary, the distribution of assistance over-primed scrapping of young and/or costly vessels. No priority was given to small units (15-18 m) which specialise mainly in cod fishing. According to the fisheries sector, it could have facilitated the enforcement of protection measures applied in the Baltic Sea for this species.

In general terms, however, it should be noted that as a result of FIFG measure 11 the Wladyslawowo region experienced an important reduction in fishing capacity which lead to an undisputed improvement in the availability of fish resources and in the activity's profit margins. Capital was made more available for in and out of fishing activities, benefiting regional development and fleet modernising, port infrastructure development and other investments within the fisheries sector in particular.

Outputs and impacts at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
A	11 Scrapping	✓			The projects were implemented in a model way, no difficulties in the administrative, financial or physical proceedings were encountered. This is mainly due to the nature of the measure and the good administrative organisation of the distribution of funds. Information and communication activities applied by the administration were sufficient and the paperwork considered not too heavy.

Comments on the projects' results and impact

A. Przedsiębiorstwo Polowow i Usług Rybackich SZKUNER

Szkuner presented two projects for fishing vessel scrapping. Both units were chosen by the company out of the 10 vessels it owned due to their age (year of construction: 1978) and poor technical conditions of the vessel itself and of its equipment.

The company experienced no difficulties in the co-financing proceedings and considered the payments were timely and accurate.

As a result of the measure, Szkuner gained necessary capital for investment in modernising and adapting its other vessels and facilities; its fishing capacity has been reduced, especially concerning Baltic cod, as both of the scrapped vessels specialised in this species and suffered from the decreasing availability of fish and from fishing limitations that followed. In a situation when cod was less available and its fishing very limited in time, the profitability of the vessels' activities prior to scrapping was poor.

FIFG assistance helped Szkuner to address these issues; in addition, scrapping proved as an alternative to costly modernisation measures needed in order to ensure proper working conditions on board of the two vessels if not scrapped, which would have been difficult to undertake taking into consideration the existing then low profitability rates.

Outputs and impacts at the regional level

Financial and physical achievements

	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
11	Scrapping	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Attractiveness of co-financing ✓ Good communication and information services ✓ Good organisation of the distribution of funds <p>The utilisation of the measure was further incited by external factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Decreased profitability rates ✓ Limitations in the availability of fish resources

FIFG specific impacts at the regional level

The measure has proved to be a success both in terms of strategic resource management and of utility for beneficiaries. A direct link can be identified between the FIFG assistance and a reduction in fishing capacity; indirectly, the funds have resulted in an improvement of the state of fish resources (according to Baltic cod monitoring research made by the Marine Fisheries Institute in Gdynia – MIR) and a decrease in the costs of capital inciting investments both within and out of the fisheries sector, which has proved to be beneficiary to regional development.

The funding, moreover, has been recognised to have improved the supply market structure and therefore the profitability rates. It is to be noted, however, that the fleet age and structure issue has not been addressed in a sufficient way not only at regional but at national level mainly. Scrapping of young well equipped vessels should be avoided in MS that, as Poland, have a rather old fleet with bad working conditions.

FIFG general impacts

The main goal of the restructuring of Polish fleet was to adapt it to the existing fish resources, more specifically by reducing by 40% its fishing capacity in the Baltic Sea. According to the indicators applied this goal has been fully achieved:

Indicator	Unit	Value to be achieved according to the OP	Value achieved at 30.06.2009	Rate of achievement (%)
Number of ship owners who obtained co-financing	pc	558	556	99,64
Number of vessels definitively withdrawn from fishing activities	pc	393	383	97,46
Tonnage of vessels definitively withdrawn from fishing activities	GT	21 515	20 325,66	94,47
Power of vessels definitively withdrawn from fishing activities	kW	62 014	62 450,55	100,70

In general terms, the reduction of the number of fishing vessels operating in Polish waters has resulted in an increase of the profitability rates of the remaining fleet due to an improvement in the quantities of available fish resources, allowing many of the ship owners to avoid economic collapse. Profitability increase is also allowed by Polish fish market that is demand-driven and that had mainly until now benefited extra-Community products.

It is, however, to be noted that no significant impact of the funds was achieved in terms of improvement in the fleet's age structure, although this objective does not appear in the operational programme as such.

	Good	Mitigated	Weak	NA
Resources / exploitation	✓			
Profitability of fishing activities	✓			
Competitiveness	✓			
Regional development	✓			

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The implementing body for the Pomorskie region is the regional structure of the Agency for the Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture. It has a Fisheries Department which deals with tasks regarding to information and communication services, pre- and post-application assistance, formal and technical verification of applications, selection and contracting, implementation of the projects and control at regional level.

The desk officers participated in numerous information and communication campaigns, including measure 11 details. They are well known by the beneficiaries and were considered both available

and helpful; the contacts were frequent enough, face to face when needed and the assistance relevant. Every application was studied in detail and the beneficiary given advice as to how to improve their file if required.

The rule applied was 'first come, first served', however the funding can be considered sufficient for the implementation period and no significant number of projects has been denied assistance due to lack of available funds. In general terms, every application and project which met the formal criteria was approved for co-financing which means no further selection criteria were applied or necessary.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

→ The administrative burden could have been reduced for smaller projects and small businesses. However, within measure 11 the information and assistance from ARMA desk officers was considered useful enough to avoid small beneficiaries not presenting a project due to excessive administrative costs.

→ The FIFG was the first UE structural assistance programme to be implemented in Polish fisheries since the country's accession in 2004. The administrative costs to implement it were, therefore, likely to be quite elevated. However, the employment rates in the fisheries structures of the managing and implementing bodies are considered insufficient, and had lead to some delays at the programming phase accompanied by work overloads.

→ The control system is deemed over-reactive. Some projects, even comparatively small, were identified where a series of 4 to 5 controls took place each by a different government body. They seemed not coherent and over costly; no inspector applied to the findings of the previous control, so after having undergone four, it could be the fifth that put into question the eligibility of funding. The regional ARMA structures employed 2 full-time inspectors and were obliged to perform control measures even on the basis of anonymous denunciations.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of the implementation of the measure

The implementation of the measure can be considered efficient. Pomorskie region has achieved a rate of over 45% of the overall FIFG assistance for this measure, i.e. spent an amount of over 40 million € (including over 30 million € of FIFG input) distributing tasks among its 8-10 employees (no specialisation of employees had been applied, everyone dealing with every measure and other tasks not linked with the FIFG). The operating costs can be estimated at less than 5%. As far as measure 11 is concerned, the beneficiaries have evaluated the services obtained both reactive and relevant and the payments timely.

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Level	Measure	Administrative costs	Transaction costs		Overall costs (est.)	Opinion on costs and administrative burden
		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase		
National	All	12			100K€	Low employment rate, system financially extremely effective with extra-financial costs
Regional: Pomorskie region	All	9			600K€	Low employment rate, system financially very effective with extra-financial costs
Beneficiary	Szkuner		0,6	0,4	1K€	The company had a dedicated resource; in case of smaller companies the administrative burden has proved heavier.

Case study n°5 (Italy – measure 11 and 12)

- **Programmes:** National Operational Programme 2000-2006 objective 1 and DOCUP PESCA 2000-2006 outside objective 1

P.O.N. PESCA covers 5 objective 1 regions: Calabria, Campania, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia.

DOCUP PESCA covers 12 regions outside objective 1

- **Region:** National + Sicily.
- **Selected measures:** 11 (scrapping).

Measure		Number of projects completed	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
11	PON PESCA	1 234	130 078	260 148	67 851	135 765	52%
11	DOCUP PESCA	582	76 136	152 273	34 916	69 732	46%
11	Total	1 816	206 214	412 421	102 767	205 497	50%

Source: Infosys data as of 31/12/2008

The funds allocated to the scrapping measure represent 30,5% of overall FIFG funds managed by Italy and 72% of overall funds dedicated to the fleet measures (axis 1 and 2: adjustment of fishing effort, fleet renewal and modernisation).

The average size of the FIFG grants for scrapping is 56 600 € and is a little more important in Outside-objective-1-regions (59 900 €) than in Objective-1-regions (55 000 €).

- Selected projects:

The distribution of FIFG grants by region shows the preeminence of Sicily, which contributed for more than one third of all scrapping projects in Italy.

Distribution of scrapping projects in Italy

Region	Projects completed	FIFG grants (1000 €)	Grant/project (€)
Sicilia	630	36 558	58 029
Puglia	328	18 360	55 976
Campania	121	4 743	39 198
Sardegna	83	4 629	55 771
Calabria	72	3 560	49 444
Total objective 1	1 234	67 851	54 985
Marche	111	10 097	90 964
Abruzzo	59	5 921	100 356
Toscana	59	4 362	73 932
Veneto	58	4 191	72 259
Emilia-Romagna	132	4 119	31 205
Lazio	73	3 615	49 521
Liguria	56	1 498	26 750
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	34	1 112	32 706
Total outside objective 1	582	34 916	59 993
TOTAL ITALY	1 816	102 767	56 590

We have selected the projects of the biggest Sicilian (and Italian) fishing port, Mazara del Vallo (province of Trapani), where 85 scrapping projects have been achieved, for a total grant amount of 13,6 million €. The average grant (159 600 €) is much bigger than in the rest of Sicily (42 200 €) and Italy (51 500 €). The achievement rate is also much higher.

Measure		Beneficiaries	Number of projects o beneficia	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
11	Scrapping	All beneficiaries based in Mazara del Vallo	85	13 691	27 373	13 569	27 129	99%

Source: AND International after INFOSYS

The 85 projects are listed and detailed in the following table.

Scraping projects in Mazara del Vallo - P.O.N. PESCA 2000 -2006

INFOSYS data					Fleet register data					
Project number	Acceptation date	Indicator 1 (GRT)	Total cost (€)	FIFG grant (€)	Overall length (m)	Gross tonnage (GT)	Power (kW)	Construction year	Age at acceptation (years)	Main gear
1169/AD/00	5/03/2001	87,74	433 064	216 532	27,6	114	198,5	1967	34	OTB
1170/AD/00	5/03/2001	22,07	140 254	70 127	15,75	26	74	1968	33	LLS
1171/AD/00	5/03/2001	194,39	586 545	293 272	34,3	179	558,9	1974	27	OTB
1172/AD/00	5/03/2001	3,89	24 720	12 360	7,9	2	17,6	1971	30	LLS
1174/AD/00	5/03/2001	87,20	430 805	215 402	25,66	111	221	1970	31	OTB
1262/AD/00	5/03/2001	51,10	328 453	164 226	20,43	60	205,94	1979	22	OTB
1509/AD/00	30/04/2001	33,34	197 656	98 828	17,4	33	119	1971	30	OTB
1510/AD/00	30/04/2001	44,21	248 201	124 100	20,8	59	154	1968	33	OTB
1511/AD/00	30/04/2001	189,18	545 386	272 693	34,23	165	1066,4	1973	28	OTB
1513/AD/00	30/04/2001	90,60	445 033	222 516	26,55	116	330,98	1964	37	OTB
1558/AD/00	30/04/2001	114,30	533 053	266 527	26,67	123	230,2	1973	28	OTB
1559/AD/00	30/04/2001	110,31	524 701	262 351	25,3	108	185	1973	28	OTB
1565/AD/00	30/04/2001	2,04	16 724	8 362	6,05	1	13	1987	14	GNS
1627/AD/01	30/04/2001	8,73	48 170	28 276	12,58	7	70,6	1972	29	LLS
1628/AD/01	30/04/2001	101,87	488 142	244 071	27,5		323,53	1961	40	OTB
1632/AD/01	30/04/2001	55,79	299 353	149 676	22,45	75	140	1962	39	OTB
2444/AD/01	23/01/2002	106,85	453 910	226 955	28,15	131	369	1963	39	OTB
2445/AD/01	23/01/2002	158,43	531 340	265 670	31,12	168	331	1969	33	OTB
2446/AD/01	23/01/2002	4,00	25 420	12 710	8,9	3	33	1967	35	LLS
2448/AD/01	23/01/2002	149,83	596 100	298 050	29	145	224,3	1973	29	OTB
2449/AD/01	23/01/2002	143,21	535 520	267 760	32,05	170	294	1969	33	OTB
2450/AD/01	23/01/2002	136,63	539 710	269 855	30,44	172	331	1967	35	OTB
2451/AD/01	23/01/2002	4,49	28 530	14 265	10,06	3	18	1962	40	LLS
2452/AD/01	23/01/2002	26,59	166 260	83 130	17,45	32	162	1962	40	OTB
2453/AD/01	23/01/2002	36,31	211 460	105 730	19,5	44	88	1956	46	OTB
2454/AD/01	26/02/2002	7,85	49 880	24 940	11,25	6	47	1972	30	PS
2455/AD/01	23/01/2002	145,67	554 350	277 175	30,35	179	294,2	1968	34	OTB
2459/AD/01	26/06/2002	12,38	78 670	39 335	15,4	11	84,5	1967	35	GNS
2460/AD/01	23/01/2002	86,70	410 890	205 445	27,2	111	162	1960	42	OTB
2461/AD/01	23/01/2002	2,04	16 220	8 110	5,55	1	8,8	1985	17	LLS
2462/AD/01	23/01/2002	141,12	460 190	230 095	29	134	276	1969	33	OTB
2463/AD/01	21/10/2002	14,60	107 140	53 570	14,47	16	134	1980	22	LLS
2464/AD/01	23/01/2002	5,93	37 680	18 840	10,67	4	59	1971	31	LLS
2465/AD/01	23/01/2002	65,21	338 770	169 385	24,6	82	199	1955	47	OTB
2466/AD/01	23/01/2002	18,59	118 130	59 065	15,8	12	162	1949	53	OTB
2468/AD/01	23/01/2002	131,28	522 970	261 485	29,55	164	276	1968	34	OTB
2469/AD/01	23/01/2002	3,28	20 840	10 420	8,02	2	14,3	1969	33	LLS
2470/AD/01	23/01/2002	85,18	422 350	211 175	25,89	102	185,2	1969	33	OTB
2471/AD/01	23/01/2002	85,99	425 740	212 870	25,65	100	194,8	1969	33	OTB
2472/AD/01	23/01/2002	54,88	295 540	147 770	22,77	67	187	1966	36	OTB
2473/AD/01	23/01/2002	118,79	466 470	233 235	28,9	137	294	1968	34	OTB
2474/AD/01	21/10/2002	9,72	61 770	30 885	12,1	11	84,5	1953	49	LLS
2475/AD/01	23/01/2002	7,55	47 980	23 990	11,05	5	37	1968	34	GNS
2476/AD/01	23/01/2002	149,08	560 630	280 315	30,57	182	275,8	1970	32	OTB
2477/AD/01	23/01/2002	34,12	201 280	100 640	17,95	40	66	1959	43	OTB
2478/AD/01	21/10/2002	21,10	173 020	86 510	14,59	16	96	1989	13	PS
2479/AD/01	23/01/2002	2,48	20 330	10 165	5,7	1	14,65	1987	15	LLS
2480/AD/01	23/01/2002	170,76	565 450	282 725	32,45	194	489	1966	36	OTB
2481/AD/01	23/01/2002	101,34	243 536	121 768	26,5	115	220,6	1966	36	OTB
2482/AD/01	23/01/2002	81,04	405 020	202 510	25,45	107	262	1962	40	OTB
2483/AD/01	23/01/2002	94,05	459 470	229 735	27,53	106	220	1964	38	OTB

Project number	Acceptation date	Indicator 1 (GRT)	Total cost (€)	FIFG grant (€)	Overall length (m)	Gross tonnage (GT)	Power (kW)	Construction year	Age at acceptance (years)	Main gear
3259/AD/02	27/11/2003	2,78	12 362	6 181	6,12	1	14,71	1954	49	GNS
3262/AD/02	5/12/2003	127,65	550 540	275 270	26,8	127	300	1974	29	OTB
3575/AD/02	22/12/2003	3,82	16 989	8 495	8,85	2	14	1972	31	LLS
3577/AD/02	5/12/2003	144,09	560 630	280 315	30,34	182	257	1968	35	OTB
3578/AD/02	22/12/2003	3,31	14 721	7 361	7,87	2	15	1959	44	LLS
3783/AD/03	22/12/2003	3,97	19 705	9 853	7,65	2	18	1978	25	LLS
3786/AD/03	22/12/2003	4,86	23 709	11 855	8,72	3	30,8	1977	26	LLS
3787/AD/03	22/12/2003	2,03	9 030	4 515	5,8	1	6	1962	41	LLS
3857/AD/03	22/12/2003	2,87	12 761	6 381	7,4	1	12	1958	45	LLS
3957/AD/04	19/03/2004	3,96	17 612	8 806	8,2	2	14,7	1959	45	PS
3987/AD/04	7/05/2004	76,74	211 944	105 972	24,65	89	147	1968	36	OTB
4244/AD/05	3/03/2006	199,21	700 830	350 415	33,17	249	331	1974	32	OTB
5/AD/06	21/06/2006	149,76	531 340	265 670	31,2	168	493	1972	34	OTB
20/AD/06	5/07/2006	199,68	617 180	308 590	34,1	183	769	1978	28	OTB
33/AD/06	24/04/2007	9,92	90 670	45 335	12,4	11	95,6	1977	30	PS
47/AD/06	21/06/2006	73,06	393 230	196 615	25	102	221	1966	40	OTB
55/AD/06	23/06/2006	141,33	525 060	262 530	29,48	165	276	1967	39	OTB
97/AD/06	7/07/2006	198,30	667 350	333 675	35,25	233	596	1959	47	OTB
102/AD/06	5/07/2006	134,18	520 870	260 435	31,1	163	324	1969	37	OTB
108/AD/06	24/04/2007	57,85	407 590	203 795	21,91	79	324	1991	16	PS
109/AD/06	18/09/2006	9,84	78 270	39 135	13,98	9	128	1963	43	OTB
141/AD/06	22/06/2006	31,61	174 220	87 110	18,27	34	283	1967	39	OTB
143/AD/06	22/06/2006	135,65	506 230	253 115	29,62	156	276	1971	35	OTB
145/AD/06	26/06/2006	100,22	401 600	200 800	25,47	106	230	1961	45	OTB
147/AD/06	22/06/2006	144,00	481 120	240 560	28,78	144	294,1	1968	38	OTB
148/AD/06	5/07/2006	149,05	539 710	269 855	31,35	172	276	1971	35	OTB
155/AD/06	27/06/2006	25,05	183 980	91 990	17,79	37	162	1967	39	OTB
156/AD/06	4/07/2006	142,20	487 390	243 695	24,26	147	294	1969	37	OTB
157/AD/06	23/06/2006	192,87	556 450	278 225	30,65	180	405	1974	32	OTB
246/AD/06	12/07/2006	83,06	376 030	188 015	23,87	96	185	1973	33	OTB
250/AD/06	17/07/2006	53,69	306 060	153 030	21,7	71	177	1978	28	OTB
456/AD/06	3/11/2006	108,52	479 020	239 510	24,73	143	250	1971	35	OTB
524/AD/06	3/11/2006	120,96	566 270	283 135	29,5	127	662	1990	16	OTB
753/AD/06	11/04/2007	149,48	646 141	323 071	33,2	217	728	1978	29	OTB

Source : AND International after INFOSYS and Fleet Register

► Introduction to the local context

Sicily

Sicily is the first fishing region in Italy and has the biggest fleet of the country.

In the beginning of the Operational Programme the Sicilian fleet held 24% of all Italian boats and 33% of the total Italian tonnage.

Situation of the fishing fleet at the beginning of the Programme (2000)

	Boats	GRT	kW
Italy	18 390	207 550	1 404 929
Sicily	4 329	67 907	341 393
% Sicily	23,5	32,7	24,3

Source: MIPAF-IREPA

At the beginning of the Programme, the Sicilian fleet was very old (with 56% of the total tonnage

held by vessels aged more than 26 years). The Sicilian fleet was much older than the fleet of the rest of Italy, where only 47% of the total tonnage was held by vessels older than 26 years.

The great age of the trawler segment was particularly blatant: 69% of Sicilian trawlers were above 26 years (53% in the rest of Italy).

Distribution of the Sicilian fleet by age and gear in 2000

Gear/system	Class of age (years)														
	0-10			10-15			16-25			>26			Total		
	Boats	GRT	% GRT	Boats	GRT	% GRT	Boats	GRT	% GRT	Boats	GRT	% GRT	Boats	GRT	% GRT
Trawls	37	2298	38,03	56	2283	25,77	130	7152	47,07	388	25695	67,96	611	37428	55,12
Purse seines	13	533	8,82	15	703	7,936	18	1372	9,029	43	2843	7,519	89	5451	8,027
Small-scale fishery	202	731	12,1	500	1384	15,62	742	2295	15,1	1538	4114	10,88	2982	8524	12,55
Multipurpose	89	2481	41,06	150	4488	50,67	192	4377	28,8	216	5159	13,64	647	16505	24,3
Total	341	6043	100	721	8858	100	1082	15196	100	2185	37811	100	4329	67908	100

Source : MIPAF-IREPA

Therefore there was an urgent need to renovate the fleet, and especially to eliminate very old vessels which were no longer in conformity with safety and comfort conditions and with sustainable fishing practices.

Mazara del Vallo

Mazara del Vallo is by far the most important fishing port in Sicily, with an important fleet of trawlers.

On 31st December 2003 the fishing fleet of Mazara del Vallo consisted of 311 boats (8,3% of the overall number of fishing boats in Sicily) with a tonnage of 28 529 GT (42,0% of total Sicilian tonnage) and a power of 96 346 kW (30,2% of the power of the whole Sicilian fleet). Compared to the rest of Sicily the part of small-scale fishing boats is lower in Mazara del Vallo.

The structure of the fleet was following:

- 186 boats with a tonnage superior to 10 GT, for a total tonnage of 28 046 GT and a power of 92 876 kW,
- 125 boats with a tonnage lower than 10 GT, for a total tonnage of 483 GT and a power of 3 470 kW.

The vessels belong to various fleet segments:

- 17 boats (5 993 GT) to oceanic fishery,
- 57 boats (9 811 GT) to Mediterranean fishery,
- 110 boats (11 559 GT) to coastal fishery (within the 40 miles),
- 120 boats (469 GT) to local coastal fishery (within the 6 miles – up to 12 miles with special authorization),
- 3 rowing boats (2 GT) (within 1 mile).
- 4 service boats (traffic, towing).

Outputs and impacts at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Projects	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
Mazara del Vallo	11 Scrapping	✓			The investment was effective as it allowed to reduce the capacity of the fleet by about 20% (- 7 356 GT and - 20 056 kW).

Comments on the project's results and impact

85 vessels have been scrapped, that means that almost 20% of power and 25% of the tonnage of the local fleet have been demolished.

Most scrapping projects concerned the very aged trawler segment: 94% of grants, for 97% of the tonnage and 87% of the power destroyed in Mazara del Vallo.

Gear category	Number of scrapped boats	Date	Total FIGG (€)	FIGG per boat (€)	Length (m)	Scrapped GT		Scrapped kW		Average age (years)
						total	per boat	total	per boat	
Set gillnets	4	2001-2003	77 868	19 467	6-15	18	4,5	149	37,3	33
Set longlines	17	2001-2003	318 186	18 717	6-16	87	5,1	1 970	115,9	32
Bottom otter trawls	59	2001-2007	12 803 471	217 008	14-35	7 137	121,0	17 360	294,2	35
Purse seines	5	2002-2007	369 386	73 877	8-22	114	22,8	577	115,4	27
All gear	85		13 568 911	159 634		7 356	86,5	20 056	236,0	34

Source : AND International after INFOSYS and Fleet Register

Outputs and impacts at the regional level

Financial and physical achievements

Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
	Good	Mitigated	Weak	
11 Scrapping	✓		✓	<p>The implementation of the scrapping measure as far as a big part of the local fleet was very old and no longer in condition to practice safe, energy-saving and environmentally friendly fishing. It also clearly contributed to the objective of achieving a sustainable balance between resources and their exploitation.</p> <p>But this measure had negative social and human effects: destruction of jobs and demotivation of ship owners and fishermen.</p>

FIFG specific impacts at the regional level

Impact on resources

The 85 boats scrapped with FIFG grant have allowed the destruction of 7 356 GT and 20 056 kW. The measure has mainly concerned the trawlers, whose number was much too big, and a lot among the oldest ones have been selected for scrapping.

According to the MIPAF-IREPA data the average production of the Sicilian fleet per kW was 0,290 t.

Structure and catches of the Sicilian fleet in 2000

Gear	Boats (number)	Tonnage (GRT)	Power (kW)	Production (t)	t/kW
Trawls	611	37 428	139 913	35 078	0,251
Purse seines	89	5 451	25 185	19 695	0,782
Small-scale fishery	2 982	8 524	63 235	30 187	0,477
Multipurpose	647	16 505	113 060	14 054	0,124
Total	4 329	67 908	341 393	99 014	0,290

Source : AND International after MIPAF-IREPA

If we apply these ratios to the kW scrapped in Mazara del Vallo (see table hereafter), we can conclude that the scrapping of 85 boats has allowed a reduction of the pressure on resources of more than 5 000 t.

This figure represents more than 5% of the total Sicilian production of 2000. The reduction attributable to the trawlers scrapped represents more than 12% of the catches of all Sicilian trawlers in 2000.

Reduction of pressure on resources thanks to FIFG-aided scrapings in Mazara del Vallo

Gear	Scrapped kW	t/kW	Reduction of pressure on resources (t)
Trawls	17 360	0,251	4 352
Purse seines	577	0,782	451
Small-scale fishery	149	0,477	71
Multipurpose	1 970	0,124	245
Total	20 056		5 120

Source : AND International

The main problem of the fish sector in Mazara del Vallo is the decrease of resources in the Strait of Sicily (strait between Sicily and Tunisia). This problem cannot be solved only through the scrapping of vessels but also thanks to an exploitation sustainable and shared with the other countries of the Basin, especially North Africa.

Socio-economic impacts

Assuming, with the Confederazione Imprese Pesca Mazara, that there are in average 7,5 people on board a trawler and 2,5 people on board the rest of boats, the number of jobs destroyed by the FIFG scrapping measure in Mazara del Vallo can be calculated as follows:

- 59 trawlers x 7,5 = 442,5,

- 26 other vessels x 2.5 = 65

The total is 508 direct jobs destroyed.

The ship owners who have demolished have, for a noticeable part of them, completely abandoned the fisheries sector for various reasons (because they were old, because they were completely demotivated or because they moved into the processing or marketing sector).

The scrapping measure has led to a big reduction in the fisheries employment, causing preoccupying socio-economic effects.

FIFG general impacts

As shown above, the scrapping measure in Mazara del Vallo has led to a significant reduction of the pressure on fish resources (more than 5 000 t) and thus had a noticeable impact on the balance between fishery resources and their exploitation.

The global competitiveness of the Sicilian fishing sector has been improved insofar as some of the oldest and least viable vessels have been eliminated.

The impacts on market supply are negative insofar as 5 000 t of fish have been taken out of the market.

The contribution to the revitalisation of the region is negative for two main reasons:

- a significant number of jobs has been destroyed (about 500 direct jobs),
- the measure has led to demotivation and contributed to the bad atmosphere in the fishing sector.

	Good	Mitigated	Weak	NA
Resources / exploitation	✓			
Market supply			✓	
Competitiveness		✓		
Revitalisation of regions			✓	

Case study n°6 (Denmark - measure 11 and 12)

► **Programme and region:** Denmark

► **Selected measures:**

Measure	Number of projects	FIFG Budget (1) million EUR	Total Budget million EUR	FIFG Costs (2) million EUR	Total costs million EUR	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)	
11*	Scrapping	282	30.246	60.492	29.532	58.935	98
22	Modernisation of existing vessel	1917	17.4	116.2	11.3	75.5	65

*Figures from INFOSYS (does not include measure 12 figures). Other figures come from the Danish annual 2007 FIFG report.

► **Selected projects:**

Measure		Project number*	Beneficiary	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
11*	Scrapping	OPH/006 22/1	Vagner Pedersen m.fl.	106,570.05	213,140.09	106,483.39	212,620.59	100
22*	Modernisation of existing vessel	NYM/1240	SHANNON E 567 A/S	21,253.35	141,689.02	20,328.03	135,519.91	96
22*	Modernisation of existing vessel	NYM/01079	Partsrederiet Nanna Maria	63,302.83	422,018.59	63,302.83	422,018.59	100

* Source: INFOSYS

► **Introduction to the local context:**

Three beneficiaries were selected as cases studies from two different ports (Esbjerg and Hanstholm). One of the vessels was scrapped while the two others were modernised. The scrapping measure was very successful in Denmark because there was a big crisis in the fishery in the start of 2000 which boosted the need for scrapping. The scrapping procedure is the easiest thing to do in the Danish FIFG program and two interviews were made with local consultants that have been in charge of numerous of FIFG applications including both scrapping and modernisation measures. The consultants are also in charge of administration of several vessels.

There is no regional level in the FIFG program for Denmark. But all projects have regional effects in the fishery and aquaculture dependent areas.

Outputs and impacts at the national level

Financial and physical achievements

	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
11	Scrapping	X			Approval from the bank to have the vessels scrapped. In case the existing loans are too high banks may refuse to approve scrapping. Fishermen have, in some incidents, regretted their decision for scrapping and have withdrawn their application after approval.
22	Modernisation of existing vessel	X			The national co-funding was not sufficient (a political priority). The banks have to approve the loans to cover 70-80% of the investment.

FIFG's specific impacts at the national level

Scrapping:

The fishermen's association would have liked to start renewing the fishing fleet from the start of the FIFG program instead of starting scrapping vessels. But that plan was destroyed by the crisis in the fishery of the year 2000, which led to much more focus on scrapping. The whole fleet capacity has been reduced by around 30%.

FIFG programme modification is a long and arduous process. The programme should be allowed to be adapted along with changes in the fishery sector. For instance the present financial crisis has changed basic conditions completely what would need to redistribution of priorities. The Commission should only be in charge of the overall program planning and should leave more flexibility to each national state to change the program according to the actual needs of the sector. At the moment, it can take 3-5 months for the commission to approve a single change in a program what is considered as not effective at all.

For scrapping measures the administrative system has shown flexibility and has been reacting fast in the application process which was considered as simple and could be handled by a single fisherman.

Modernisation:

The program has been very good for the sector. Working environmental issues, heavy lifts, electronic systems (radars etc.) could all be covered by the program. Fishermen have contributed to between 70 and 80% of the total project costs and this high proportion of private co financing is an indication for the usefulness of the investment to the sector.

The fishermen have overall been very satisfied with the program and the fishing fleet is now in a much better shape in terms of fish quality, safety and working environment. The program has been adjusted along the way and the support rate varied between 20-30%.

The modernisation program was not activated in the start of the FIFG program and led to a delay in the start of the program. National funds were also limited what could restrict the possible FIFG support. But all in all most of the fishermen that wanted support within the approved area received it.

FIFG's general impacts

Measure 11 and 22 had a very good impact on the Danish fishing fleet by taking vessels out of the fleet and at the same time supporting the modernization of the rest of the vessels. Vessels that benefited from measure 22 did not most of the time end up in decommissioning schemes.

Some fishermen did not understand still why some vessels were scrapped that were newer than the ones they were using. They would have liked to have the possibility of exchanging their old vessels with the new one benefiting then from better safety and better conditions for quality catch handling. No agreement could be reached on this matter according to the fishermen's association.

Outputs and impact at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
A OPH/00622/1	11 Scrapping	X			Approval of the loans from the banks
B NYM/1240	22 Modernisation of existing vessel	X			Approval of the loans from the banks. National co-funding available
C NYM/01079	22 Modernisation of existing vessel	X			Approval of the loans from the banks National co-funding available

Comments on the projects' results and impact

Measure 11 scrapping.

Scrapping was the easiest measure to apply for the fishermen. It would take only one hour to make the scrapping application.

Case:

There were no difference between the different scrapping applications and the case chosen is just used as an example.

Time to make the application 1 hour, application date 21. November 2002.

Time to approval of the application 2½ months, because they had to wait for the approval of the Danish national budget after New Year. At other times of the years waiting time would be reduced to a few weeks.

The vessel was allowed continue fishing half a year after scrapping was approved. That was very good for the fishermen as it allowed them to wear up their fishing gear before they had to stop. And if they had a problem during that half a year they could just scrap the vessel right away.

It took two weeks to receive the scrapping money from the time they send in the signed papers to the authorities.

In the start of 2002 around 180 vessels applied for scrapping and 69 got a positive answer right after. All the rest got their applications approved at a later time. The applicants were selected on different criteria's from time to time, but all owners that wanted to scrap their vessel got a positive answer in the end.

The scrapping measure was opened three times during the FIFG program period. Each time the

authorities gave clear selection criteria's. Example of criteria's: The age of the vessel, the age of the fishing vessel owner and the costs to repair the vessels during the last years.

Some of the applicants did regret their application or the bank did not approve it because they would lose too much money on the loans that were still tied to the vessel.

Fishermen that got their vessels scrapped in the start of the FIG would usually get out of the fisheries with an outstanding debt to the bank. Later in the programme and still today fishermen would get out of the fisheries making a profit because of the change in the quota regime. That is not fair but no one can predict the future. And for each round of scrapping no one knew if there would be enough money under FIG or anymore round of scrapping.

Measure 22 modernisation of existing vessels

The authorities made a "positive list" for the applicants that would gather all activities that could be funded under this measure so that so that they knew for what they could receive FIG support. That information was available on the internet, written in their Fishery Magazine and available in paper on request.

The criteria to be eligible for modernisation support have changed over the time.

As an example please find below one of the "positive lists" for the activities that could be supported by measure 22:

Cool and freezing hold, CSW equipment, RSW equipment, Machinery for ice production onboard, Sorting equipment onboard, Gutting machine, Equipment for "sea packing onboard" (onboard equipment to weigh and label fish crates ready for the auction). Catch handling equipment, Main engine with lower power, Generator, Gear, all equipment for improved safety and working environment onboard.

The list is just as example to highlight that the modernisation measure has been used for a very broad range of activities in Denmark.

In general the application scheme was mentioned as easy to complete. An application for modernisation takes more time than one for scrapping because activities are more complex. quotes for potential work have to be collected and accountant statements have to be drafted.

The applications for the two cases took respectively four hours and ten hours to complete and the work has mostly been handled by consultants from the fishermen's organisation. If needed fishermen could also do the application.

Case study: Shannon E567 A/S:

The application dealt with support for a new automatic unloading system, and an auxiliary power generator for the vessel. Approval of the activity by the authorities took 14 days from the mailing of the application.. When the project was finished half a year later it took 20 days to receive the money. The beneficiary is satisfied with the public system as it functions today.

The application took 8 hours to make and 2 hours for the paperwork to receive the money.

Case study: Partrederiet Nanna Maria:

The application was for a complete automatic unloading system for a large pelagic vessel. The first application was sent 23/10/2002. It took 14 days to get a confirmation that costs from that date would be supported in case they later gave a positive answer. However the authorities did not have more money for that year and a letter from 10/03/03 postponed the decision again. 01/07/03 the application was finally approved. The project finished during the next year and it took 15 days for the money to be paid by the authorities. The 9 months delay in the approval process experienced by this project is mostly due the non availability of the national co funding for that year.

For this beneficiary, payment delay did not matter too much as long as they knew they would receive the money.

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The implementation system was centralised as described in more details in the country report. The beneficiary and associations have been represented in the centralised “monitoring committee” assuring involvement of stakeholders.

All interviewed have been satisfied with the management system. The authorities have been flexible in the approach to the administration of the program.

Information:

Everyone was well informed about the FIG program. All open FIG programs have been announced in the fishery magazine (fiskeritidende) and the fishermen’s association got all the information necessary to be aware of the different measures and deadlines for the applications. In all large ports the local consultant from the fishermen’s association was well aware about the FIG applications and deadlines.

Applications:

These two measures had fixed application deadlines two to three times a year which did function very well. It took some time in the start of the FIG to setup the measures but after that was initiated it functioned well.

Payments:

The payment procedures functioned very well. It is the same procedures that are used in other Danish programs. Danish authorities have a common department that services the agriculture programs as well, the Economy office.

Payment target was to be able to fulfil the project payment within 10 working days. That target was reached in most cases. Payment procedure would of course take longer time in the cases of missing information or outstanding questions regarding documentation received from the beneficiary side.

In some instances the “Economy office” was under very high time pressure when other programs (from agriculture for instance) also needed payments, what led to delays of around 30 days in total.

All systems can be improved, but Danish authorities believe the system was efficient. 10 working days is also the target for payments today.

There were written procedures for both management and payment procedures in the Danish Food Industry Agency.

For the case studies the time for payments has been estimated and this has shown that the actual payments are indeed effectuated within 10 working days and in some cases were delayed up to 30 days. Beneficiaries are satisfied with the payment system as it is today. Some beneficiaries would like to be able to lessen the costs linked with audit certification.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

The largest problem identified is the time the applicants have had to wait for decision when the national budget was not secured. That has mostly happened when applications have been entered in the end of the year.

This problem is linked with political delay on a government level and the FIG organisation has no power on this. It looks as if applicants have mostly been aware of this situation because they all have been very positive in their evaluation of the FIG administration.

For the measure 22 applications process requires accountant statements which cost the applicant

money and time. Accountant statements should only be required in specific cases. A bank account statement should in many cases be enough instead of accountant statements.

In many cases the authorities have all the detailed information required for the evaluation of the project in their own public system and it should not be necessary for the applicant to type them in again. This information is publicly available in a database and can be accessed in a few seconds. In those cases the unique ID of the applicant could therefore be the only information requested for the application. That would save some time for the applicants.

Here is an example of several fields to be completed in the application process:

1. Catch value
2. Catch amount
3. Number of days at sea
4. Fuel consumption
5. Operating result for four years.

Authorities possess already the first three information pieces and it should therefore not be necessary for applicants to add this information manually to each application. This takes one hour extra for each applicant and is therefore an unnecessary waste of time. It is recommended to make it possible for the vessels to apply by sending a mail to the authorities and that the authorities add all the information they already have themselves.

In the present EFF program the demand for information and documentation is even higher than in the FIG. Unnecessary administrative demands should be avoided.

There have been limits on the maximum support each vessel could get related to the tonnage of the vessel. Today in EFF the maximum support is regulated to the insurance value of the vessel. The tonnage is considered a more stable value. Insurance value has indeed very much been reduced because of the new regulation system.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of the implementation of the measure

The effect of the measure 22 has been very positive for the sector. The vessels that have used the EU support are also the vessels that exist in the fishery today. Vessels that have left the fishery are also the ones that did not invest in the future.

FIG support has enabled some entrepreneurs to invest more than they would have normally been able to.

The primary reason why vessels did not carry out a project that had received a positive application answer was that the bank did not approve the loan for the investment. Around 75% of the investment had to be financed by the fishermen and it was not always possible for them to get the loan approved.

The largest problem identified has been the waiting time for the applicant as mentioned before.

In the end of a year until the national budget has to be approved next year it could take long time to get an application approved. In case of political negotiations of the national budget the FIG program had to wait.

Beside that problem the FIG program have been implemented in an efficient way by an effective centralised organisation.

Administrative and transaction costs

Level	Measures	Administrative costs		Transaction costs		
		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	Opinion of the stakeholders on administrative costs	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase	Opinion of the beneficiary on transaction costs
National	All	10 (whole FIG program)	Fair	3 (whole FIG program)	5 (whole FIG program)	Fair
Project A Vagner Pedersen m.fl. OPH/00622/1	11- Scrapping	1 hour	Fair			Very easy to apply
Project B SHANNON E 567 A/S NYM/1240	22- Modernisation of existing vessel	4 hours	Fair			Easy to apply and to manage
Project C Partsrederiet Nanna Maria NYM/01079	22- Modernisation of existing vessel	10 hours	Fair			Easy to apply and to manage

Case study n°7 (UK – measure 32)

- ▶ **Programme:** Highlands and Islands - Objective 1 - SPD
- ▶ **Region:** Scotland - UK
- ▶ **Selected measures:** 32 Aquaculture - Effects on modernisation and competitiveness of downstream activities

We chose direct two beneficiaries of measure 32 "aquaculture" (one in the salmon farming and one in the mussels farming industry) but also a collective projects (measure 44) which was aimed at the aquaculture sector but led by a professional organisation.

Measures	Number of projects	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs*	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
32 Aquaculture	84	9 572 023	30 560 601	8 147 424	26 057 069	91%
44 Collective projects	15	2 255 451	5 236 364	1 910 810	4 092 871	73%

Source: Infosys as of 31/12/08 Highlands and Islands Objective 1 Programme –
* Total costs include FIFG, public and private funding.

Data above represents 100% of total measures in the programme.

▶ Projects selected for the case study:

The representativeness criteria could not be used to choose the beneficiaries. The only stakeholder which was granted more than 10% of total FIFG funds under measure 32 "aquaculture" was the No catch hatcheries ltd; this company went bankrupt after the end of the programme and the project holder could thus not be interviewed as such. The difficulty laid in a lack of cashflow. The company started an interesting project on cod farming with a M£20 venture capital investment. However cod needs four years to complete its breeding cycle and the company could not wait all of that time. It sold some immature fish and went bankrupt.

Therefore the evaluators chose one project concerning salmon farming as this product still represents the overwhelming majority of the aquaculture market in Scotland, one shellfish project (mussels) in the Shetlands in order to study an attempt at diversification and one large collective project which was aimed at helping the aquaculture sector.

A. Loch Duart Salmon is a niche player with a very typical project based on the introduction of production improvement systems such as feeders, cameras, pumps, mooring systems, etc linked to the expansion of its production to twice its original size.

B. Blueshell Mussels Ltd. Is a family business formed in 1997 and has grown to be one of the significant industry players in Shetland. Thanks to the FIFG granted project which included the upgrade of farming equipment, its production has increased by more than four times and the company now employs three times as many people. Apart from the aquaculture funded project, Blueshell has also presented a processing project as it offers other farms grading service, enabling other farmers to focus on mussels' production. The processing installations include harvesting, grading, cleaning, inspecting and packing services.

C. The Scottish Salmon Producer Organisation is the main professional organisation in the Scottish salmon industry. With 95% of the tonnage of Scottish salmon production in its membership, SSPO represents the industry in political, regulatory and technical issues.

It has presented a series of very interesting projects under FIFG collective measures:

- development of a Code of Good Practice for Scottish Finfish Aquaculture 2006
- accreditation for French "label rouge"
- leaflet and article to fight the article published in January 2004 which suggested that Scottish salmon was unhealthy food.

Measure	Beneficiary	Number of projects & Infosys reference	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)	
32	Aquaculture	A Loch Duart Salmon	1 project C288	355 958	1 017 597	242 017	986 988	68%
32	Aquaculture	B Blueshell Mussels	1 project: C317	87 988	251 398	85 314	341 259	97%
44	Collective projects	C SSPO	3 projects*: C999, C289, C251	2 728 116	6 510 972	1 565 209	7 129 565	57%

*2 of the projects were presented on a pan Scotland level and therefore funded under the Outside Objective 1 programme.

► Introduction to the local context:

Aquaculture in Scotland represents 37% of total seafood supplies (the rest is landings and imports).

The Scottish aquaculture is essentially composed of salmon farming (95% of total aquaculture value in that area). The main FIFG objective was thus to "enable the aquaculture industry to diversify from the historic dominance of salmon, by developing alternative species production, reproduction, supporting market led salmon related investments and encouraging organic production methods".

This diversification was all the more urgent that the stakeholders' profitability was reducing fast due to the growth of farmed salmon production world-wide. The farmers were not well placed to invest in new species without the help of grants especially because of the timescale of fish farming; investments are slow to bring profit because a crop has to mature over several years before it can be sold.

Shellfish production is developing fast and constitutes a credible alternative to salmon farming especially in the remote areas such as the Shetlands.

The general objectives set by the managing authority were:

- To maximise the opportunities provided by the exceptional aquatic environment of the region
- To assist capital investment in aquaculture which should contribute to lasting economic benefits to the area.

According to the specific objectives, investments were to encourage:

- diversification into new species
- the creation of new, or safeguarding of existing, jobs
- innovation
- increased efficiency and cost effectiveness
- improvement in product quality
- provision of safe working conditions for employees
- improvement in health and welfare of species
- maintenance / improvement of the environment

Originally FIFG aquaculture measure supported shellfish farming and finfish farming (other than

salmon) by allocating grants to a large number of small projects. In 2003 a "Strategic framework for Scottish aquaculture" was issued entitled "A fresh start for aquaculture"

The context changed a great deal during the 2000-2006 period as there were external factors which greatly decreased the salmon prices; alleged salmon dumping in Norway and the release of a media article January 2004, suggesting that the consumption of Scottish salmon was unhealthy led to a 30% decline in salmon sales in 2004 compared to 2003 (150kt sold in 2004, under 100Kt in 2004).

The extent of the crisis led to a slight change in the strategy applied to the implementation of the FIG aquaculture measure in the Highlands and Islands programme: the managing authority started off supporting small shellfish farming projects and some diversification projects (cod, halibut, sea trout ...) but carried on supporting the salmon aquaculture industry when the prices dropped.

Main outputs and impacts at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
A	32 Aquaculture	✓			The investment took place at precisely the right time; the upgrade enabled the beneficiary to target high-end niche markets and increase its production and turnover.
B	32 Aquaculture	✓			The funded equipment enabled the producer to increase its production considerably and thus to expand its production sites from 4 to 18 today and at the same time to develop services for other producers. Blueshell mussels Ltd. is now the biggest rope grown mussels' producer in the UK.
C	44 Collective projects	✓			The project put forward by SSPO was essential to the Scottish Salmon farming industry (label rouge and the code of good practice are references for the entire industry and have contributed both to improving the production quality and to working on a better image and better added value for the whole sector.

Comments on the projects' results and impact

A. Loch Duart Salmon Ltd.

The beneficiary invested in feeders, cameras, pumps, mooring systems, etc to equip the new part of the lake that Loch Duart Salmon had bought. Overall the project led to a decisive upgrade of facilities.

This expansion increased the production from 1,8Kt/year production to 3,6Kt/year in 2007. The total number of jobs went from 35 to 70 people and the company turnover increased from M£5 £ to M£13 in 2007.

The company received an accreditation on fish welfare and environmental standards.

B. Blueshell Mussels Ltd.

The farmer invested in new production gears, moorings, mussel lines and different equipment which enabled him to increase his production significantly. This upgrade enabled the company to produce four times as many mussels in volume (300t/year in 2004 and 1 300t/year in 2008) and to multiply the turnover by three. The company owned 4 production sites in 2004; thanks to the excellent results these past years it has been able to extend this number to 18 sites.

On top of that the processing project funded a new purpose built mussel grading centre which has the capacity to handle 2,000 tonnes per year, accounting for over 60% of Shetland's shellfish production (20% FIG funding).

Blueshell mussels Ltd. was awarded the 2007 Aquaculture Today – Fit For the Future Awards which recognise innovative individuals and companies operating within the aquaculture industry and in 2009 the Highlands and Islands Enterprise Award for Excellence in Research and Innovation.

C. Scottish Salmon Producers Association

The positive impacts of the SSPO projects are numerous. The sector successfully came together to work on these collective projects and increase the added value of its products by communicating on the health benefits of Scottish salmon and uniting the producers' efforts to improve the standards of production.

Main outputs and impacts at the regional level

Financial and physical achievements

	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
32	Aquaculture	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversification target partly met thanks to the success of mussels in the Shetlands - Good support to salmon producers → Effect was a contraction of the market but with higher value added.
44	Collective projects	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good representativeness of the sector stakeholders amongst the professional organisations which applied for the grants. - Very beneficial communication and marketing projects

Specific FIG impacts at the regional level

The production increased considerably in the shellfish farming industry but the salmon industry has seen its production slightly decrease.

The aquaculture measures contributed to improving the salmon production's quality and to support this key sector of the Scottish fisheries industry. However the production overall could not be sustained at the 2002 level, both because of the contextual difficulties and as a consequence of natural contraction of the market, now a mature industry.

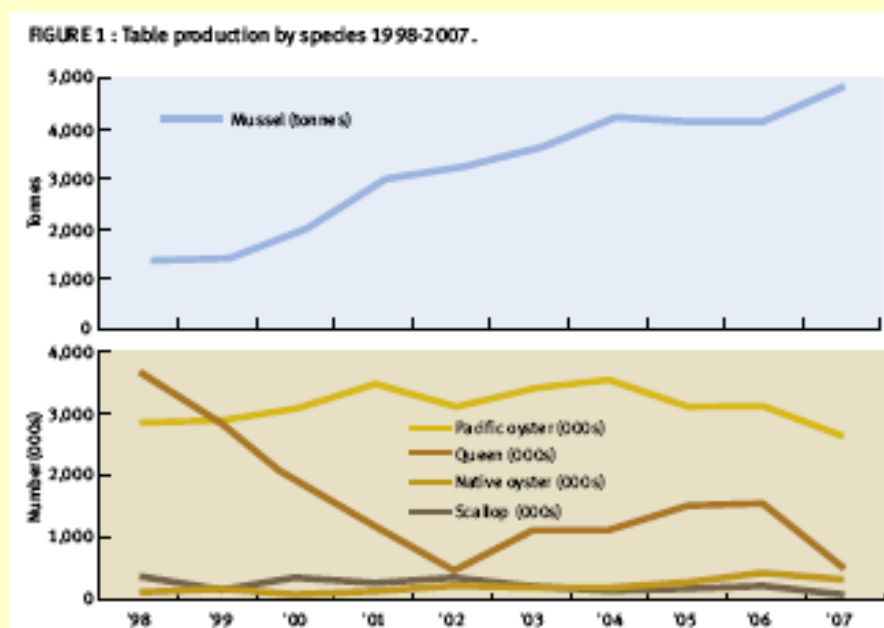
Scottish aquaculture production (in tonnage)

	2001*	2004	2007	Evolution 2000-2007
Shellfish	7 549	9 117	8 081	7%
Of which mussels	2 003	4 223	4 806	140%
Finfish	151 618	164 816	138 732	-8%
Of which salmon	144 589	158 099	129 930	-10%
TOTAL	159 167	173 933	146 813	-8%

*2002 for finfish

Source: Scottish Shellfish and Fish farm Production Survey 2007 – Fisheries Research Services

The diversification objective was reached to a certain extent as the mussels industry in Scotland is booming. However this only concerns some very circumscribed and remote area: the Shetland isles – the production there rose from 822 in 2001 to 2 605 tonnes in 2007 (+217%) and to 3 700 tonnes in 2009 (+350%).



Source: Scottish Shellfish Farm Production Survey 2007 – Fisheries Research Services

Some 170 companies are involved in shellfish farming (roughly the same as in 2000). However one noticeable evolution reveals that there are now more registered companies which remain inactive.

	2000	2007
Registered companies	407	495
Active companies	176	170
Proportion of active companies	43%	34%

Source: Source: Scottish Shellfish Farm Production Survey 2007 – Fisheries Research Services

FIFG supported some interesting projects for cod, halibut, sea trout farming. However these projects did not have the same evidently apparent impacts on the industry as the support to mussel farming did. The sea trout attempt failed mainly because of a jellyfish incursion in 2006 (production fell from 267 tonnes to 124 in 2007).

	Companies		Employment (full and part time)		Productivity (t/person)	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Rainbow trout	54	38	168	143	31	52
Salmon	68	28	1 397	916	92	142
Other species*	58	47	98	104	-	-
TOTAL	180	113	1 663	1 163	123	194

* Arctic char, sea trout, cod and halibut

Source: Source: Scottish Fish Farms Annual Production Survey 2007 – Fisheries Research Services

The proportion of salmon production in the overall fish farming industry has only dropped from 95% in 2000 to 94% in 2007. Finfish farming is still very largely connected to salmon farming in Scotland.

Whilst the number of companies was reduced by 37% and the number of jobs (full time and part time) went down by 30%, the industry gained a lot when it comes to productivity – this went up by 57% (69% for rainbow trout).

These results abide for the fact that modernisation and upgrading of facilities have been successfully carried out in the Scottish finfish farms.

FIFG's general impacts

	Good	Mitigated	Weak
Creation of new, or safeguarding of existing, jobs		✓	
Innovation	✓		
Diversification into new species		✓	
Increased efficiency and cost effectiveness	✓		
Improvement in product quality	✓		
Provision of safe working conditions for employees			
Improvement in health and welfare of species	✓		

Maintenance / improvement of the environment	✓		
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The support to salmon producers is deemed tremendously useful and very welcomed in these rural and remote communities. Investments in innovative and technological facilities are often hardly affordable for individual producers. Grants give the necessary incentive to go on innovating and upgrading.

FIFG successfully reduces the beneficiaries' exposure to risk and gave a significant leg up to mussel farming in the Shetlands.

Aquaculture is a long and expensive industry as the full cycle can last from 3 to 5 years according to the specie. Grants are useful to producers to help them invest in and modernise their equipment, however the expensive part is to stay alive until the products can be harvested (working capital) – and this is not allocated any grants. EAGGF gave grant support for working capital but not FIFG.

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The FIFG was managed by the Marine Scotland Agency - Aquaculture, Freshwater Fisheries & Licensing Policy Division. This unit carried out all of the implementation tasks (publicising, processing of claims, management, paying procedure and controlling) until 2003 when a separate paying authority was set up for the Objective 1 projects and 2004 a separate validation and control unit was put in place. This separation of tasks was urgent.

Several issues have been raised as to the implementation of the programme:

- the lack of staff in the managing authority (4FTE in all)
- the lack of continuity in the management and paying units (difficult transition period at each change in personnel)

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

For the project holders, grant rates were sufficiently high to prompt them to invest in new and upgraded equipment.

However some cash problems occurred as the FIFG process does not allow applicants to use "higher purchase" as they have to actually own the goods for which you are applying for new equipment.

The 3 year business plan required in the application process is a difficult and long task however it is nothing a producer wouldn't have to do to ask for a bank loan.

The beneficiaries resent the fact that they have to produce receipted invoices and suggest the use of PDF certified copies to lighten the administrative burden.

Beneficiaries find it difficult to cope with the fact that the grant does not budget any contingencies which inevitably occur such as for example rising prices, transportation costs, etc. A small percentage of the grant could be allocated to such unforeseen costs.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of the implementation of the measure

The measure enabled the managing authority to support 84 aquaculture projects with an average 310K€ grant.

The measure was very efficient and well programmed. The achievement rate lies by 85% of the committed funds because of some co-funding difficulties and projects dropped by claimers (the funds could no be reallocated).

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Level	Measures	Administrative costs	Transaction costs		Overall costs	Opinion on costs and administrative burden
		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase		
National	All	3 FTE (Outside objective 1 team)			738K€	
Regional/	All	15 FTE – 9 management – 2 payment – 2 control – 2 internal audit			6 465K€	
	Measures 32 and 44)	No specific personnel			-	
Loch Duart Salmon	Measure 32		1 person	1 person	6K€	The costs are rather important for people applying for their first FIG grant. Workshops on methodology would be helpful.
Blueshell Mussels	Measure 32		1 person	1 person	4K€	The administrative burden is normal and the funds have to be accounted for. However there could be a margin for contingencies (unforeseen costs).
SSPO	Measure 44		1 person	1 person		The SSPO executive director does not believe that transaction costs are a burden to FIG implementation.

Case study n°8 (Greece – measure 32 (+ measure 34))

- ▶ **Programme:** Greece Objective 1 – national OP
- ▶ **Region:** whole country
- ▶ **Selected measures:** 32 (aquaculture). A beneficiary of measure 34 (processing and marketing) is also included in the case study, which thus covers 2 different areas.

Measure	Nb of projects	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
32 Aquaculture	274	43 535	124 386	28 997	82 849	67%
34 Processing and marketing	129	49 525	141 501	31 723	90 637	64%

Source: Infosys data as of 31/12/2008 – NUTS DE501 & DE502

▶ Selected projects for the case study:

The evaluator chose the 2 main beneficiaries of measure 32 in Greece which also belong to the main aquaculture companies in the EU: NIREUS and SELONDA. Interviews were conducted at two levels: hatchery (NIREUS), and group level (SELONDA).

- A. **NIREUS** is the world's largest aquaculture company. It produces sea bass and gilthead sea bream, and is also involved in the production of fish-feed, juvenile and market size fish, as well as in processed fish, and the trade and distribution of possessing production and processing facilities in Greece and worldwide. Its sales exceeded EURO 200m in 2007. The workforce is about 1250 people. The company has made significant developments over the past years with many acquisitions and creation of new companies.

Nireus has implemented around 20 projects with FIFG support for a total FIFG budget of 5.5 M€

The evaluation visited a hatchery located in Nefkaptos which is the biggest in Greece and Mediterranean as a single hatchery.

- B. **SELONDA** is the second largest aquaculture company in Greece and fourth in Europe in terms of turnover. It is involved in the reproduction, on-growing, and commercial distribution of Mediterranean fish species, mainly gilthead sea bream and sea bass.

Selonda has implemented 10 projects with FIFG support for a total FIFG budget of 1.5 M€

The evaluator visited an additional beneficiary of measure 34 that was suggested by the Managing Authority.

- C. **KONVA** is working on processing, canning and wholesale distribution of fish and fish products, including sardines, tuna, mackerel, octopus and squid. Other activities are the trading of canned produce, such as vegetables, meat and ready Mediterranean style meals, technologically advanced. Production capacity is 220,000 cans per day in its plant based in Thessaloniki. The company employs 300 people. It owes two trademarks (Trata and Flokos) and exports 15% of its production.

Measure	Beneficiary	Number of projects	FIFG Budget (K€) (1)	Total Budget (K€)	FIFG Achiev. (K€) (2)	Total Achiev. (K€)	% achievement (2/1)
32 Aquaculture	Selonda	10 projects	1,510	4,313	803	2,294	53%
	Nireus	19 projects	5,599	15,998	3,582	10,236	64%
34 Processing and marketing	Konva	1 project*	879	2,510	879	2,510	100%

*+ 1 project that had not registered any expenditure at 31/12/2008

► Introduction to the local context:

Greece has a long tradition in aquaculture which was long limited to extensive forms and to trout aquaculture units. Great growth in the sector was observed in the 1990's and 2000's when the country promoted aquaculture, based on a series of factors, including policy incentives, climatic conditions, intense investment interest, and market conditions shaped by steadily growing demand for fresh products. The aquaculture sector now employs in Greece approximately 9,500 people in regular or seasonal employment and another 10,000 indirectly, in manufacturing, industry, services, support, etc. In 2007 there were 314 functioning on-growing units (farms) and 40 hatcheries in the entire Greek territory that were operated by 125 companies-groups. The total annual production of ready product is estimated to exceed 100,000 tons, while the corresponding total production from Greek hatcheries is estimated at about 400-420 million fry annually. Greek farmed fish (sea-bream & sea-bass) constitute one of the four most important agriculture products of Greece (in parallel with olive-oil, tobacco and cotton), occupying a solid 2nd place in the exports of Greek agriculture products for the last few years.

Greek aquaculture however faces unstable selling prices that dropped twice during the FIFG 2000-2006 programming period. The case study will then seek to understand the reason explaining this, and identify the FIFG role in this context.

Main outputs and impacts at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
A	32 Aquaculture	✓			The modernisation of the hatchery increased its capacity and improved hygiene
B	32 Aquaculture	✓			FIFG funding was used to Introduce new technology which increased productivity and minimized costs.

C	34	Processing and marketing	✓			
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Comments on the projects' results and impacts

Results and impacts of FIG are analysed at two levels: at hatchery level for NIREUS projects, at group level for SELONDA

A. NIREUS

Investments made by the hatchery aimed both at increasing capacity and improving hygiene. Main investments included:

- Regarding larvae only (not broodstock), investments enabled to change from recirculation system to open flow system, which enables much higher production and better hygiene (absence of bacteria as any problem with biological filter is likely to lead to a risk of contamination). The visited hatchery is the only hatchery that changed system although other hatcheries also plan to modernize their feeding system
- Investments included better heating and chilling system as well, which allow saving energy
- Water filtration, water treatment, sand filter (NB: 3 stades de filtration amount (50 – 10 – 5 micron
- Investments were made to implement a new waste water system that respect the environment through a better separation of dirt and sediments (better filter)
- Finally investments were made to improve the general infrastructure, which also led to the increase of the space dedicated to stocking algae's (rotifer/ artemia)

Investments had a positive impact on the activity (growth of capacity and jobs' creation) as well as on the hygiene and environmental issues. However, the general crisis which has impacted the Greek aquaculture in the last years has led to fewer juveniles' demand which impacted the activity of the hatchery. This decrease in the demand mainly originates from smaller aquaculture companies that developed over the past year and that now face major difficulties following the overproduction crisis (drop of prices). This is one reason why the Company seeks to be more vertically integrated.

Investments enabled production increase (despite a decrease in 2008 due to the general crisis of the aquaculture sector in Greece)

- 2001 → 35 M juveniles
- 2002 → 32,5 M juveniles
- 2003 → 31 M juveniles
- 2004 → 44 M juveniles
- 2005 → 56 M juveniles
- 2006 → 46 M juveniles
- 2007 → 55 M juveniles
- 2008 → 37 M juveniles

Jobs increased as well until 2008.

- 45 in 1996
- 55 in 2000
- 70 in 2008
- 60 today

B. SELONDA

At group level, as it was also the case for Nireus, FIG funding under measure 32 was used to make new investments in the cage farms and hatcheries as in particular: changes from small cages to

bigger cages, implementation of automatic feeding systems, acquisition of bigger boats with more capacities, etc.

All these investments contributed to increase Selonda's production capacity and develop its competitiveness, but also to better consider environmental issues.

Its production increased from 4.5 kilotons in 2000 to almost 9 kilotons in 2006.

The production has even more increased since then thanks to the acquisition of new companies and new farms both in Greece and in Turkey. It now amounts to 27 kilotons in 2009, which led to a drastic increase of turnover.

General impacts for both aquaculture companies:

	Good	Mitigated	Weak
Creation of new, or safeguarding of existing, jobs	✓		
Innovation	✓		
Competitiveness	✓		
Diversification into new species		✓	
Increased efficiency and cost effectiveness	✓		
Improvement in product quality	✓		
Provision of safe working conditions for employees	✓		
Improvement in health and welfare of species	✓		
Maintenance / improvement of the environment	✓		
Revitalisation of regions	✓		

C. KONVA

Konva has implemented 5 projects with FIG support since 1989, 2 of which during the 2000-2006 period.

Funding enabled two types of investments:

- Overall modernisation of the processing and canning plant in Thessaloniki. Investments aimed at creating new production lines with the view to be able to freeze anchovies and pilchards, as fishing is not a stable activity and it is necessary to store its production before it is canned.
- Improvement of the packaging process which aimed at increase the production capacity (i.e. the size of the packaging)

Turnover increased from 24.50 M€ in 2002 to 36.01 M€ in 2008, which is explained both by production increase and price rise.

Employment also increased by 20 jobs out of 300 jobs in total in 2009.

FIG has played a major role in the development of the company. Its added-value is considered as significant as it was an incentive for the construction of the canning plant in Thessaloniki in the 80's: while the company used to focus on import-export it then developed new canning activities thanks to the plant.

General impacts for the processing company:			
	Good	Mitigated	Weak
Creation of new, or safeguarding of existing, jobs	✓		
Innovation	✓ (as consumers are more and more demanding, the company has to develop new packaging)		
Competitiveness	✓ (increase of exports)		
Diversification into new species		✓ Recently, the company has bought more fishes from aquaculture production to benefit from the drop of prices In the future, the company plans to open its own trout farming company to guarantee its supply	
Increased efficiency and cost effectiveness		✓	
Improvement in product quality		✓	
Provision of safe working conditions for employees	✓		
Improvement in health and welfare of species		✓	
Maintenance / improvement of the environment		✓	
Revitalisation of regions	✓		

Main outputs and impacts at the regional level

Financial and physical achievements

Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
	Good	Mitigated	Weak	

32	Aquaculture	✓			Achievement is satisfactory for both measures Greece was faced with problems due to the economic situation that resulted from both fires in summer 2006 (that led to emergency situation) then social and financial crisis in 2008 and 2009.
34	Processing and marketing	✓			

FIFG specific impacts at the regional level

According the 2008 implementation report, FIFG has achieved interesting results at 31/12/2008, i.e. an increase of production capacity, creation of new jobs, and investments aimed at improving hygiene in aquaculture units.

	Objective	Achievements at 31/12/2008 (closed projects only)	Achievements at 31/12/2008 (including ongoing projects)
Production capacity increase (in tons/ year)			
Marine fishes	8 000	6 454	10 818
Freshwater fishes	800	688	936
Crustaceans and molluscs	3 456	1 868	4 681
Social impact (in nb.)			
Jobs created	520	439	638
Modernisation of existing aquaculture units (in nb. of units)			
Improvement of hygiene	80	97	176

After rapid production growth over 1998-2000, production has continued to increase since, although at a slightly slower place. Part of this development is directly linked to the FIFG that contributed to increase production capacities (*attention: there may be discrepancies between officially reported and actual production*)

<i>in tons</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Greek aquaculture	95 418	97 512	87 928	101 434	97 143	106 268	113 174	113 188
Seabass	26 653	25 342	23 860	27 324	25 766	30 959	34 040	34 761
Seabreams	38 587	40 694	37 944	44 118	37 394	43 829	43 916	50 023

Source; Eurostat

However, Greek production faced 2 major price crises during the period:

- a first crisis started in 2001- 2002 where it was reported that prices for bass and bream (300-450g, Greek fish in Italy) fell from €5.75 and €5/kg to around €3.75 and €2.75/kg respectively.
- A second crisis started in 2008 and is still ongoing.

Stakeholders have different reasons to explain the current crisis on Greek aquaculture, including mostly competition from third countries (Turkey in the first place). However the fundamental cause of the price crisis is, as mentioned by the beneficiaries, an imbalance between supply and demand caused by rapidly rising production without proper planning, market support or promotion. Over production thus appears to have been a major factor.

Crisis have had some impacts on the evolution of the aquaculture sector in Greece which is experiencing industry rationalisation: as they have reduced profitability and in many cases cause losses, many smaller farmers were either taken over or subsequently went out of business, and larger companies have further developed by buying new farms. Sector is increasingly concentrated with fewer and fewer large players.

Generally speaking, it appears that the FIFG has been used mainly for new investments aiming capacity increase, whereas it was not enough focused on demand stimulation, i.e. market development initiatives, such as new product development and promotion, etc. Measure 43 has been used as much as it could have been, especially by aquaculture players.

FIFG general impacts

Measure 32 (aquaculture)

The FIFG impact in the aquaculture sector since 2000 is mitigated.

- On the one hand, it has positively contributed to modernization of aquaculture farms and hatcheries that adapted to modern technologies and now apply improved hygiene conditions and more environment-friendly production processes
- On the other hand, the absence of strategy, i.e. funding of large investments without strict criteria has led to the expansion of production that led to crisis. FIFG was indeed a big incentive to new comers that contributed to the rapid increase of aquaculture production. The production should have been controlled to limit it, and there should have been a guidance to limit investments, at national level first, then at EU level. One of the reasons for the crisis in the industry has been a lack of control of production by the authorities: actual production exceeds official production by a large margin, causing difficulties in overall and lack of industry strategic planning and management. Moves are now underway to rectify this, provided all stakeholders agree on a common framework for more transparency in production.

	Good	Mitigated	Weak	NA
Resources / exploitation		✓		
Market supply		✓		
Competitiveness		✓		
Revitalisation of regions	✓			

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The implementation system has been globally well functioning despite problems with the deadlines.

Regarding application and information, companies could ask for support from facilitators in offices throughout the country. They provided advisors (for example: APC, Lamans... , intermediate between the company and the Ministry) that helped in:

- Project design and filling in of application forms
- Providing information on the legislation
- Carrying out the preparatory studies

Information on the existence and usefulness of mesure 43 (promotion) funding does not seem to

have been well disseminated as beneficiaries complain about the absence of sufficient funding for the promotion of the products. Yet, companies are aware that price crisis can mainly be avoided through better promotion, marketing plans, etc.

During the implementation phase, monitoring is made on a regular basis by the regional contact point that pay visits the beneficiary approx. twice a year to discuss on the project.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

However, deadline between application submission and final approval of the project is very long. As technological progresses are made in-between, beneficiaries often have to revise their application to take the latest evolutions into account (propose new machines, etc.).

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Data collected is incomplete and does not allow any clear estimation. Beneficiary under measure 34 estimates that transaction costs amount to 3% of the total cost of the project.

Case study n°9 (Spain – measure 32)

- ▶ **Programme:** Objective 1
- ▶ **Region:** Andalucia - SP
- ▶ **Selected measures:** 32 Aquaculture - Effects of the FIG on modernization and competitiveness of the sector in Andalucia

Measures	Number of projects	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
32	93	12 699	32 152	7 536	10 533	59%

Source: Infosys as of 31/12/08 Andalucia - Objective 1 Programme –

▶ **Projects selected for the case study:**

The project was selected in view of his representativeness within the measure in question in terms of costs and type of investment, and consequently taking into account the actual availability of the aid recipient for conducting the interview.

A. CULTIVOS PISCICOLAS MARINOS, SA - CUPIMAR The company initiated activities in 1980, taking advantage of the facilities of old salt works in the San Fernando region, turning them into ponds for the production of prawns and clams, prior the corresponding modifications and investments for such purpose.

At the end of the eighties and beginning of the nineties, it began farming sea bream and sea bass, that are species that have a higher commercial value, but for which there is little technological knowledge regarding their production in aquaculture systems; therefore, CUPIMAR had to invest in the development of technology for the production of fingerlings and fattening systems that would enable them to maintain profitable production operations and at the same time, to produce the necessary fish volumes to enter into the market.

Thus, the first sea bream and sea bass fingerlings were produced in an industrialized manner, which opened the perspective of what presently is the aquaculture industry in Southern Spain.

Fingerling Production After the first experimental work done by the Instituto de Ciencias Marinas de Andalucía (Institute of Marine Sciences of Andalucía) from 1975 to 1977, Salinera Española SA (presently CUPIMAR) began its first trials for the production of sea bream fingerlings at the pilot scale, thus establishing the bases for the development and consolidation of the present industrial intensive sea bream production in the salt marshes of the Bay of Cádiz. This technological development gave birth to an entire productive system that involves maintaining broodstock, obtaining gametes, fertilization, incubation of ovocytes, breeding larvae and prefattening of fingerlings in one and the same facility referred to as the “hatchery” which is a laboratory for the production of fingerlings. In this laboratory, CUPIMAR produces around 28 to 33 million sea bream fingerlings and from 4 to 5 million sea bass fingerlings a year. The greatest part of the production is used for fattening in the company’s own facilities and the remainder is marketed to other regional producers.

The fingerlings are stocked in the production ponds until they are around 6 months old and have an average weight of 70 g. The stocking density is 0.5 Kg. per cubic meter. The fingerlings are fed with commercial balanced feed which contains 40 to 44 per cent crude protein.

After 12 to 14 months of fattening, the final load, using liquid oxygen in the pond, can amount to 3-4 kg per cubic meter to obtain Sea Breams, each of which weighs 400 g, with a global survival rate of 90%, a feed conversion factor of 1.9 to 2.4 and an average yield of 8 tons per hectare. With this system, CUPIMAR has produced over 2,000 t per year.

Growth on hold CUPIMAR is a company that intends to grow and expand its production in order to conquer more and better markets. This will mean both, the generation of more jobs and the possibility of creating wealth in one of Spain's and the European Community's most depressed regions. CUPIMAR is placing this growth on hold until the resolution of the Direction General of Coasts, an agency of the Ministry of the Environment, to allow more sustainable productive investments, such as aquaculture farms amidst a Natural Park which comprises over 60% of water, is issued. The remaining area, less than half, comprises concessions where these species can be farmed and which would coexist in a sustainable manner, with the rest of the ecosystem, such as has been done for decades in other countries throughout the world. Taking advantage of the unused areas in the Natural Park, CUPIMAR, without great infrastructure and in a rational way, could create over five hundred direct jobs and five hundred or more indirect jobs. Therefore, there is no reason to adopt a position to the contrary

Measure	Project number*	Beneficiary	FIFG Budget	Total Budget	FIFG Costs	Total costs	% achievement
32	3221AND007	CUPIMAR, SA	25	71	13	31	51%

► **Introduction to the local context:**

There are various factors which generate favourable future prospects for the development of marine cultures in Andalusia. Among the most important ones are:

A community framework of aid for the development of aquaculture, in order to develop the coastal areas socio-economically. Since 1986, aquaculture has benefited from important public financial aid. Over the period 2000-2006, the operative programme of co-financed grants with IFOP funds, managed by the Agriculture and Fisheries Regional Ministry, gave grants to aquaculture in Andalusia of 21 million euros, in order to encourage investment of a value of almost 35 million euros. For the period 2007-2013 it is expected that the new European Fund for Fishing will continue to support this sector.

The potential the Andalusia coast offers for the expansion of the industry. Aquaculture production in Andalusia represents a small percentage of the total of fishing production (around 7%), and there are areas along the coast of Andalusia, both out at sea and in terrestrial maritime areas, where new fish farms could be located. The Agriculture and Fisheries Regional Ministry has mapped out the areas which, from an administrative and environment point of view, could be the ideal location for new projects, which are available to companies and anyone else who is interested.

Business support to this sector. The confidence in the future of this industry has resulted in a large number of new projects presented by companies to the Administration for the purpose of gaining the necessary authorisations and grants which they could have a right to. At the moment, projected new investment by companies is over 100 million euros to produce gilthead bream, sea bass, sole, turbot, mussels, tuna, etc.

The promotional work that both the Administration and the representative organisation of the sector carry out. In Andalusia, the entity ASEMA contributes to encouraging the activity by collaborating with all of the Administrations which have a say in matters which affect aquaculture, and defending the interests of the sector. 95% of Andalusia's aquaculture businesses are associates.

Certain challenges that the sector must rise to must be taken into account. On occasions aquaculture has been presented as an industry that has a negative impact on the environment, landscape and on the traditional fishing industry. This image does not correspond to reality and has

a negative influence on the potential of the sector. For this reason, the confidence factor must be highlighted in the socioeconomic, food, environment etc, benefits that aquaculture provides.

The general objective set by the managing authority was the development of the aquaculture sector through the construction of new units and the modernization of the existing ones, without increasing of the production capacity.

Spain has a total sea bream and sea bass consumption of close to 65,000 t a year. Domestic producers supply about 23,000 t of this demand and the remainder is imported from Greece and Turkey at lower prices and in increasingly larger volumes.

This competition between imports and domestic production has led local producers of Andalucía to look for alternatives that may contribute to differentiate the quality and freshness of their products as compared to that from Greece or Turkey; therefore, they have created a distinctive brand called "Dorada de Crianza del Sur" ("sea bream grown in the South"), whose objective is to mark the differences between these products, thus distinguishing the quality of the Andalusian production. The methodology used in the design and development of this brand involved a prior market study to know the market's present situation. A logo was developed and a commercial name was defined for the campaign; a manual for the consumption of sea bream grown in the South and a regulation for using the brand were developed as a method for controlling the quality of sea bream marketed under the name of this campaign. This Regulation sets forth the technical conditions under which sea bream must be produced and marketed, in order for this fish to have the quality and freshness that characterizes and differentiates it.

AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION IN ANDALUCIA						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Eggs quantity	0	90000	126000	89500	117000	153050
Fry quantity	47500	46200	35230	32234	28725	23100
Fingerlings quantity	62490224	80025934	69719472	70107669	55338233	71113218
Commercial size quantity	7123008	9083052	9383443	9881529	8997420	9825269
Breeders quantity	2000	0	0	800	750	0
Total quantity	69662732	89245186	79264145	80111733	64482128	81114637
Eggs value	0	350000	1120000	787500	1950000	2465000
Fry value	44100	75000	46200	0	0	9000
Fingerlings value	9930026	13288934	8072071	7816879	11510516	12323712
Commercial size value	35566833	44242412	46800108	44604095	50383379	48946000
Breeders value	8000	0	0	600000	45000	0
Total value	45548959	57956346	56038379	53808474	63888895	63743712

AQUACULTURE INSTALLATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS IN ANDALUCIA						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total installations	3500	3327	2833	2505	2666	2515
Total culture installations	3379	3137	2580	2209	2031	2240
Total production installations	3257	3087	2542	1958	1836	1899
Total establishments with installations	95	99	103	109	117	112
Total establishments with culture	84	89	85	87	83	93
Total production establishments	75	81	77	75	67	84

AQUACULTURE EMPLOYMENT IN ANDALUCIA						
Year	Type of employment	Employees	Men employed	% of men	Women employed	% of women
2002	Not wage earners	5	5	100	0	0
	Administrative personnel	46	34	74	12	26
	Superior and medium technic personnel	120	101	84	19	16
	Specialised workmen	271	237	87	34	13
	Not specialised workmen	367	357	97	10	3
	Others	3	2	67	1	33
Total 2002		812	736	90,64	76	9,36
2003	Not wage earners	6	3	50	3	50
	Administrative personnel	105	81	77	24	23
	Superior and medium technic personnel	150	142,67	95	7	5
	Specialised workmen	893	848	95	45	5
	Not specialised workmen	302	292	97	10	3
	Others	66	56	85	10	15
Total 2003		1522	1422,67	93,47	99	6,53
2004	Not wage earners	11	7	64	4	36
	Administrative personnel	116	57,98	50	58	50
	Superior and medium technic personnel	127	96,99	76	30	24
	Specialised workmen	993	827,16	83	166	17
	Not specialised workmen	177	143	81	34	19
	Others	21	11	52	10	48
Total 2004		1445	1143,13	79,11	302	20,89
2005	Not wage earners	6	6	100	0	0
	Administrative personnel	55	32	58	23	42
	Superior and medium technic personnel	83	68	82	15	18
	Specialised workmen	542	487	90	55	10
	Not specialised workmen	19	14	74	5	26
	Others	8	8	100	0	0
Total 2005		713	615	86,26	98	13,74
2006	Not wage earners	3	3	100	0	0
	Administrative personnel	44	24	55	20	45
	Superior and medium technic personnel	71	59	83	12	17
	Specialised workmen	514	451	88	63	12
	Not specialised workmen	37	31	84	6	16
	Others	11	10	91	1	9
Total 2006		680	578	85,00	102	15,00
2007	Not wage earners	14	12	86	2	14
	Administrative personnel	56	37	66	19	34
	Superior and medium technic personnel	107	89	83	18	17
	Specialised workmen	474	443	93	31	7
	Not specialised workmen	126	115	91	11	9
	Others	3	3	100	0	0
Total 2007		780	699	89,62	81	10,38

Outputs and impacts at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)	
		Good	Mitigated	Weak		
A	32	Aquaculture	✓			Improvements to the installations were carried out according to what was expected, although the amount of financial aid received was less as, in the end, there were fewer investments than forecasted.

Comments on the projects' results and impact

A. CUPIMAR

Improvements to CUPIMAR's hatchery installations in 2002 have meant the company's production has become more efficient.

The equipment installed has improved production processes, reducing consumption and time taken, increasing the company's profitability¹.

According to statements from the company, although the grants received were fundamental, the improvements to the installations would have happened, but later, as they were necessary to make the hatchery profitable.

Monitoring of this project has been carried out by the Andalusia Local Government.

Outputs and impacts at the regional level

Financial and physical achievements

	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
32	Aquaculture	✓			The measure had enough demand from the beneficiaries, both for action 1 and for action 2, reaching an expenditure of almost the entire amount programmed due to the strong impulse aquaculture has had in this region.

Measure	Projects	TOTAL			IFOP		
		Financ Plan	Paid	%	Financ Plan	Paid	%
32	89	25253	24988	99	11364	10096	89

Source: Spanish database IFOP2000 (31-12-2008)

Measure	Action	Description	Objective	Executed	%	
3.2 aquaculture	1 increase in aquaculture production capacity (construction of new units and/or extension of existing units))	1: tonnes/year of mussels		1.450		
		2: tonnes/year of clams				
		3: tonnes/year of oysters				
		4: tonnes/year of bass		1.794		
		5: tonnes/year of sea bream		1.436		
		6: tonnes/year of turbot				
		7: tonnes/year of salmon				
		8: tonnes/year of seawater farmed trout				
		9: tonnes/year of eel				
		10: tonnes/year of carp				
		11: tonnes/year of freshwater farmed trout			0	
		12: tonnes/year of other species			353	
		13. Total increasing Mt/year			5.487	5.003
	2 modernisation of existing aquaculture units	1: number of units that have benefited from improved sanitary conditions	931	2	0,21	

¹ There is no more information about this project than these provided by the company

	with no increase in production capacity	2: number of units that have benefited from improved environmental conditions	76	4	5,26
		3: number of units that have put in place production improvement systems (quality, technological innovations)	2.389	77	3,22

Source: Spanish database IFOP2000 (31-12-2008)

Specific FIG impacts at the regional level

Andalusia has a surface area of 2,780 hectares assigned to marine aquaculture. Traditionally, marine aquaculture has been focussed on the production of gilthead bream and sea bass, though companies in the sector in Andalusia are moving towards a wider diversification of species, introducing, on a small scale, sole, tuna and mussels. At the moment experiments are being carried out with white sea bass, redbanded seabream, rubberlip grunt, and sea bream.

Thanks to FIG grants, 89 projects have been started up which have contributed to increasing production capacity of the region's aquaculture companies, going from 6000 million tonnes in the year 2000 to over 9000 million tonnes produced in 2007, of which 8000 million tonnes corresponded to marine aquaculture.

The low result that can be observed in action 2 is not real, as, for most of the projects carried out, the indicators have not been loaded onto the computer application. This is a serious problem, as it has been this way ever since the intermediate assessment took place in Spain and it has yet to be resolved. Therefore, a way to solve this problem in the period 2007-2013 must be found.

EVOLUTION OF THE PRODUCTION OF MARINE AQUACULTURE IN ANDALUCIA		
YEAR	(Mt)	(k€)
2000	5.332,90	30.008
2001	4.689,10	25.400
2002	6.342,80	30.896
2003	6.679,70	35.419
2004	7.415,54	41.028
2005	7.359,65	38.438
2006	7.107,85	42.978
2007	8.001,51	43.343

FIG's general impacts

	Good	Mitigated	Weak
Increase in employment	✓		

The FIG grants have mainly been used to create new businesses and to modernise those already in existence, making them more competitive, fitting them out with new equipment, establishing appropriate dimensions for the business, etc, which all together has had an influence on their increased output.

Thanks to the grants received, the aquaculture sector has maintained its growth rate, which, without these grants, would have come to a standstill. For this reason, the sector has asked that, for the next

grant period 2007-2013, there is still support for aquaculture in Spain.

However, these grants should not be more focussed on producing species that are already consolidated, or it could cause imbalances in the market. The grants should mainly be aimed at:

- The production of new species
- Improvements in production
- Processing aquaculture products
- Production with added value
- Innovation
- The promotion of aquaculture products and quality brands.

There has not been a higher degree of influence from the grants according to species produced or type of installation created or modernised, although they have helped to develop new species, like white sea bass, which had a brief moment of success, although at the moment it is being left to one side as it not proving to be as profitable as it originally appeared to be.

Thanks to the grants, not only have jobs in the sector been conserved, but new jobs have also been created. The Table on page 250 shows an important decrease in terms of employment in 2005 and 2006, while since 2007 an increase can be observed. Through interviews with the authorities of Andalucía, APROMAR and ASEMA (Marine Aquaculture Association of Andalucía) this trend has been confirmed.

The main improvement carried out with FIG funds has been the creation of rooms for the handling and packaging of aquaculture products, cold storage rooms, and above all, the creation of distinctive products, such as the brand "Crianza del Mar", which in the case of Andalusia, established the brand "Dorada crianza del sur". Moreover, the promotional campaigns carried out by the aquaculture sector have been very important; the ones that were held on a national level had the back-up of FROM, and those that were on a regional level were supported by the Andalusia Local Government

There has been no effect on the added value of aquaculture products. The producers have not reached the creation phase of these products, mainly because of a lack of interest from consumers. Even so, there have been some experiments to develop these value-added products, although they have not been successful.

The sector has matured with respect to the situation that existed in the year 2000. Businesses that were not profitable have disappeared and most of those still existing have consolidated.

The aquaculture sector has had to face extremely long authorisation processes to implant new installations, as they have to obtain a great deal of administrative authorisations from different administrations. This process has really slowed down the development of aquaculture in Spain. There have been cases where many companies have put up with this long, drawn-out process just to receive a grant to create one installation.

Aquaculture in Spain is under constant watch from the administrations, which exhaustively control its activity, in all its areas.

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The FIG in Andalucía was implemented by the Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca (Regional Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries). In the Consejería de Hacienda (Regional Ministry of Economy) it is the Dirección General de Fondos Europeos y Planificación de Planificación Económica e Fondos Comunitarios (General Management of European Funds and Planning) which is in charge of the control for the application of the funds.

The General Directorate of Fishing Structures and Markets is in charge of revising and approving projects. Workers employed to manage the IFOP, who belong to the Andalusia Local Government,

between government workers and hired personnel, amount to 20 people, distributed between the central services and the Andalusia Local Government's Provincial Delegations.

As they do not work exclusively on the handling of the funds, it is not possible to give a cost of the management of IFOP.

Technical assistance was contracted from the public regional company Desarrollo Agrario y Pesquero SA (DAPSA) (Agriculture and Fishing Development) as a back-up for the programme in each province of Andalusia, with a total of 40 people.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

No type of difficulty or improvement has been responsible for an increase or decrease in administrative costs.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of the implementation of the measure

In Andalusia a total of 3988 cases were processed during the programming period. Managing these dossiers required a total of 12 people working full-time. This works out at an average of 47.5 cases processed per person/year; which shows that the implementation of the programme was highly efficient.

As far as the measures studied in this analysis are concerned, the total was 89 cases processed by the Autonomous Region, with an average of 1 case per person/year.

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Level	Measure	Administrative costs	Transaction costs		Overall costs	Opinion on costs and administrative burden
		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase		
National	All	5			€	
Regional/ Andalusia	All	12			6 465K€	The administrative burden is normal and the funds have to be accounted for.
CUPIMAR	Measure 32			1 person	0,3K€	The administrative burden is normal

Case study n°10 (Latvia – measure 33)

- ▶ **Programme:** Latvia – Objective 1 SPD
- ▶ **Region:** Ziemeļvidzeme and Ziemeļkurzeme
- ▶ **Selected measures:** Measure 33 “Port facilities”

Measure		Number of projects	FIFG budget (1)	Total budget	FIFG costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2)/(1)
33	Port facilities	17	3,962,332		3,985,202	6,261,879	100.6

The evaluators have chosen:

- one project implemented by the municipality with only public funding,
- one project implemented by coastal fishermen, and
- one beneficiary who implemented four projects.

These projects are deemed to be the most representative.

Three projects aimed at improving port facilities were chosen.

A) Salacgrīva City Municipality

Salacgrīva City Municipality is a local government institution. According to the Ports Law, the Port of Salacgrīva is administrated by the Salacgrīva port authority created by the Salacgrīva City Municipality. The Salacgrīva port authority was founded on 19 October 1994. Salacgrīva Port authority performs the following functions:

- administration of the territory of the Port of Salacgrīva;
- maintenance of port fairway and aquatorium;
- supervision of breakwaters and quays, etc.

B) SIA “Baņķis”

SIA “Baņķis” is a fishing company established in 1995. Recently the company was also registered as a fish processing company. The FIFG has had a huge impact on its development. Other FIFG-funded projects are the establishment of fast fish freezing facilities with a capacity of 400 t/month. The company now has 23 employees. Compensation received for scrapping of fishing vessel and one coastal boat was used for implementing projects under measure 41 “Small-scale coastal fishing” and measure 33 “Port facilities”, as well as for implementing the integrated collective projects.

C) Fishermen’s enterprise “Irbe SIA”

The fishermen’s enterprise “Irbe SIA” is a fishing company. It is a family business established in 1996. Recently the company was also registered as a fish processing company. Thanks to FIFG-funded projects which also included the establishment of the fast fish freezing facilities with a capacity of 80 t/day and of frozen fish storage facilities with capacity of 750 t, its production has increased significantly and the company now has 90 employees. The FIFG has had a huge impact on its development.

The table below gives an overview of the selected projects:

Measure		Project number*	Beneficiary	FIFG budget	Total budget	FIFG costs	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2)/(1)
33	Port facilities	044230020001081	SIA "Irbe"	193,875	553,929	185,134	528,953	95
33	Port facilities	054230020005081	SIA "Irbe"	33,694	96,267	33,693	96,267	100
33	Port facilities	054230020009081	SIA "Irbe"	170,727	487,791	136,357	389,592	80
33	Port facilities	064230020012081	SIA "Irbe"	18,683	53,380	18,703	53,437	100
33	Port facilities	054230020008081	SIA "Irbe"	20,514	58,612	20,500	58,570	100
33	Port facilities	054230020001092	SIA "Baņķis"	229,850	656,714	229,850	656,714	100
33	Port facilities	064230020002092	Salacgrīva City Municipality	1,144,434	1,430,543	1,112,429	1,390,536	97

Source: Infosys number

► **Introduction to the local context:**

In Latvia fishing ports are located on the coast of the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga.

The Salacgrīva port is located in the northeastern part of the Gulf of Riga, at the outlet of the Salaca river. The territory of the Salacgrīva port consists of: (1) Salacgrīva port area and (2) Kuiviži port area.

In the Salacgrīva port area fish from fishing vessels operating in the Gulf of Riga are landed and in the Kuiviži port area coastal fishing vessels land their catches. After deepening the aquatorium, one fishing vessel fishing in the Gulf of Riga is landing fish there. Salacgrīva used to be an important fishing port, while Kuiviži is no longer a harbour due to the lack of necessary infrastructure.

The Salacgrīva port has several quays for landing fish from both coastal fishing boats and fishing vessels fishing in the Gulf of Riga. On average, 2,500 to 4,000 tonnes of fish are landed annually.

The port of Roja is located in the northwestern part of the Gulf of Riga, at the outlet of the Roja river. Main fish species are sprats and herrings.

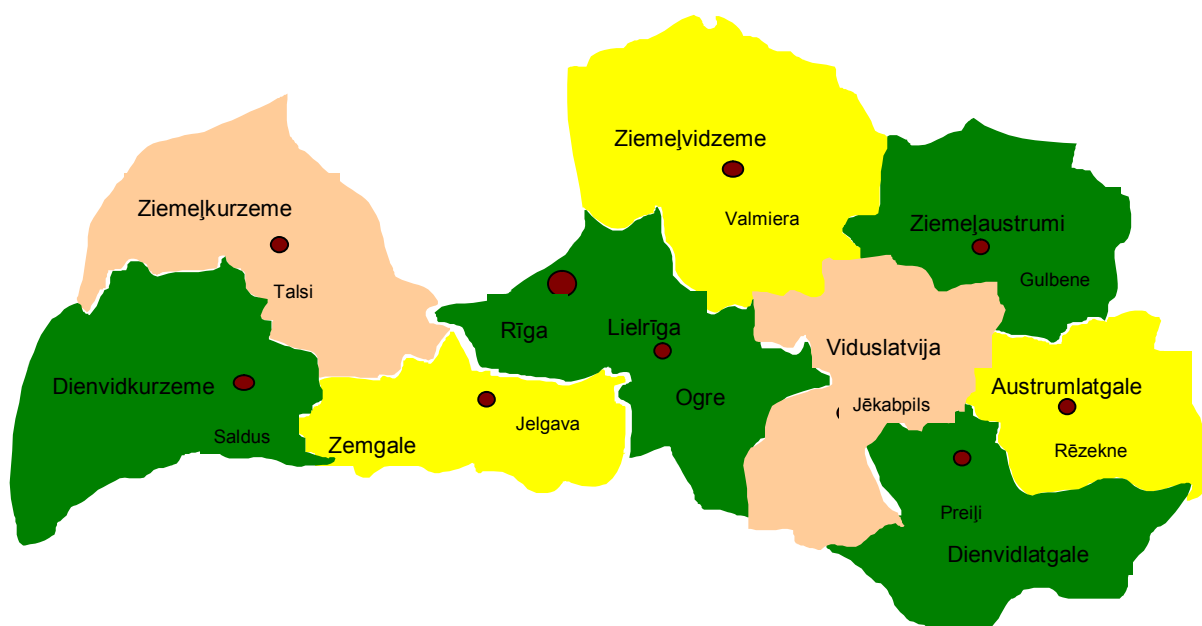
The main objective of measure 33 of the FIFG programme was "to improve fish landing, storage and marketing conditions at ports in order to guarantee the freshness and quality of products supplied to end consumers".

All told, 15 projects were successfully implemented under measure 33. For implementation of these 15 projects, €6.3m of total costs were paid (€4m was an FIFG contribution). FIFG-funded projects were implemented in only five ports. The average costs per project were €368,000.

Improvement of the port infrastructure provided better conditions for fish landing, sorting and storage, construction and renovation of quaysides and jetties.

The view was expressed in interviews that the beneficiaries would not have been able to implement these projects themselves without support from the FIFG programme. The potential beneficiaries were not well placed to invest without the help of public funds, especially because of low profitability and slow processes to obtain a return on the investments.

Distribution of the Rural Support Service and its regional departments



Outputs and impacts at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness/objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)	
		Good	Mitigated	Weak		
A	33	Port facilities	✓			The investment took place at precisely the right time. It made it possible to resume fish landings in the area of Kuiviži port. Thanks to excellent collaboration between Salacgrīva City Municipality and local fishermen other economic activities have developed in this region. Achievement rate at the project level is 97%
B	33	Port facilities	✓			The FIGG-supported projects were very effective as it enabled this company to remain in this location. The expansion of the fish landing, storage and freezing capacity improved the company's competitiveness. 20 more jobs were created. Expenditures were perfectly managed and controlled. The achievement rate is 100%
C	33	Port facilities	✓			FIGG support has been essential and made several projects possible. The funded equipment enabled the company to provide services to other fishermen and increase companies' turnover. The projects have contributed both to improving the quality of landed fish and to adding value to their products

Comments on the projects' results and impact

A) Salacgrīva City Municipality

Salacgrīva City Municipality is one of a handful of local governments in Latvia with a very good understanding of fishermen's problems. As a result, the municipality implemented a fishing port facilities project, focusing on the reconstruction of the existing quay in order to enable fishermen to use the Kuiviži port area for fish landings. It is a 106 m long quay. This was one of the biggest projects implemented under measure 33, with a total cost of €1.1m.

In addition to the FIGG-funded project, local investments were made in order to increase the depth of the aquatorium of the Kuiviži port, also making it possible to land fish from the fishing vessels fishing in the Gulf of Riga.

This collaboration is regarded as “good practice” partnership between public authorities and the private sector. Ultimately, FIG funding has contributed to employment in and the economic activity of the fisheries sector in these regions. It was not only seen as a direct result of funding, but also indirectly through diversification of entrepreneurial activities (e.g. rural and coastal tourism).

B) SIA “Baņķis”

SIA “Baņķis” implemented several projects under measure 41 “Small-scale coastal fishing”. Two of them were implemented as integrated collective projects in cooperation with other coastal fishermen. The total costs of the projects came to €657,000, which is higher than the average cost per project.

The port facilities measure enabled SIA “Baņķis” to install ice-machines and fish landing equipment. The project involved the establishment of a new cold store with space of 324 m³. This company with new production facilities and administrative offices was able to remain in the Kuiviži port area only thanks to FIG funding and also great support from the Salacgrīva City Municipality, which reconstructed the quay in the Kuiviži port area. As a result of very good understanding from the local government, some 20 new jobs were created in the enterprise and SIA “Baņķis” was able to improve its economic viability and become one of the leading coastal fishing companies in the fisheries sector.

C) Fishermen’s enterprise “Irbe SIA”

Fishermen’s enterprise “Irbe SIA” has implemented five projects under measure 33 “Port facilities”, which is the highest number in terms of projects per beneficiary. All five projects came to €1.3m of total projects costs. In addition, “Irbe SIA” has implemented eight projects under measure 11 and measure 34, which came to around €3.4m of total project costs. This support enabled “Irbe SIA” to install modern and environmentally friendly equipment that it could not have afforded itself. The company invested in a new cold store with the capacity to handle 750 tonnes. The port facilities projects contributed to improving the freshness and quality of fish, which was ensured by installing new ice-machines and grading machine for small pelagic fish as well as high-pressure washing machine for fish containers. The upgrade enables the company to increase the services provided to fishermen and to add value to its products.

A positive result of the investments that should be mentioned is the increase in the total number of employees, which went up to 90.

Outputs and impacts at regional level

Financial and physical achievements

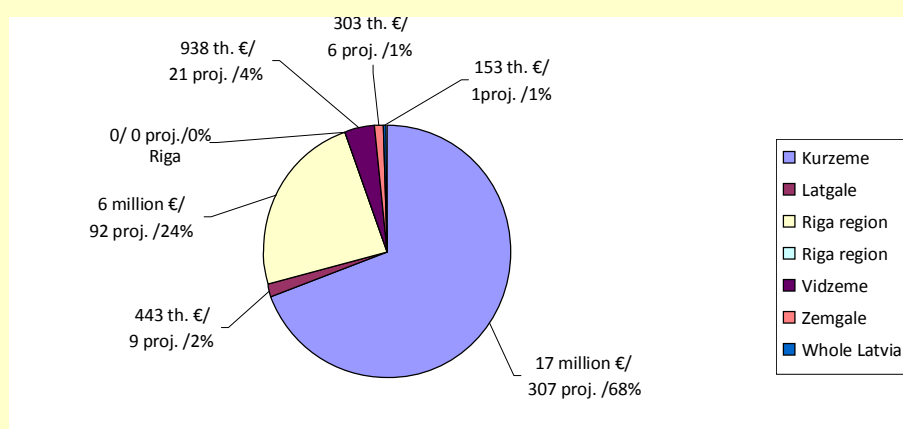
	Measure	Effectiveness/objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
33	Port facilities	✓			The measure was successfully implemented with good representativeness of both publicly and privately owned ports, which applied for FIGG funding. Although there were two abandoned projects under measure 33, the achievement rate was sufficiently high: 89%

The FIGG's specific impacts at regional level

FIGG funding has enabled the beneficiaries to install modern and environmentally friendly equipment that they would not have been able to afford themselves. The focus was on improving fish landing, sorting and storage conditions at the ports. The ultimate result was an increase of the freshness and quality of fish products supplied to fish processors and end consumers.

FIGG funding has contributed to employment in and the economic activity of the fisheries sector and coastal regions. It was not only as a direct result of funding, but also indirectly through diversification of entrepreneurial activities (e.g. rural and coastal tourism).

Results achieved under the FIGG programme at five regions in Latvia



Region	FIFG, €	Number of projects	%
Kurzeme	17,529,172	307	6.06
Latgale	443,001	9	1.75
Riga region	6,015,327	92	23.70
Riga	0	0	0.00
Vidzeme	937,774	21	3.69
Zemgale	302,686	6	1.19
All Latvia	153,687	1	0.61

The FIG's general impacts

FIFG funding has improved the competitiveness of enterprises, supported the development of economically viable enterprises and contributed to employment in and the economic activity of the fisheries sector and coastal regions in Latvia.

FIFG funding has had positive impacts on the quality of fish products and their added value. Measures have enabled processors to find volumes and prices suited to their needs and thus to work competitively and to maintain and further develop their activities.

Landings in the Roja port (comparison of data in 2005 and 2008)

	2005	2008	%
Number of vessels	121	120	(1)
Herring (t)	7,801	8,658	11
Sprat (t)	1,818	1,126	(38)
Total catch	9,619	9,783	2

Landings in the Salacgrīva port (comparison of data in 2005 and 2008)

	2005	2008	%
Number of vessels	75	74	(1)
Herring (t)	3,147	2,148	(32)
Sprat (t)	664	335	(49)
Total catch	3,811	2,484	(35)

In general, the volume of landings is affected by the decrease in catches, as well as by scrapping and reassignment of fishing vessels. However, Roja and Salacgrīva ports (Kuiviži port is part of the latter) are important landing places for vessels fishing in the Gulf of Riga, including in coastal waters. The volume of landings is affected less by decommissioning of fishing vessels than in other fishing ports.

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

One Managing Authority was established for objective 1 SPD with overall coordination role for management and control of the SPD, including the FIG.

One Monitoring Committee was established for the SPD in order to monitor the implementation of the SPD, including the FIG.

The FIG Steering Committee coordinated the implementation of the relevant measures, provided opinion on the project selection procedures and ensured horizontal links among SPD priorities and measures.

The Ministry of Agriculture as First Level Intermediate Body had responsibility for compliance with policy objectives and provided publicity and information activities.

The FIG was managed by the Rural Support Service – the Second Level Intermediate Body and its territorial structural units. It carried out all the implementation tasks:

- Publicised new call of proposals;
- Assessed and accepted project applications;
- Made decisions on allocation or rejection of financing;
- Processed payment claims;
- Kept records of the financing granted and controlled its use.

The State Treasury made payments to the final beneficiaries.

In general, there was no difficulty in meeting demand as the budget was well tailored to local needs. The maximum allowed support rates were chosen by the Latvian authorities and these rates were regarded as sufficiently high by beneficiaries to encourage them to invest.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

The issue of complex application forms has been raised during the interviews. It refers to:

1. the enormous number of documents to be submitted;
2. the administrative burden is deemed excessive for smaller projects and smaller enterprises.

Beneficiaries find it difficult to cope with the maximum ceiling of €150,000 per integrated collective project set up by Council Regulation No 2791/1999, as well as complicated procedures to get reimbursed for implementation of such types of projects.

Very detailed and complicated public procurement procedures are a difficult and long process. Some complications could occur, such as, for example, rising prices, non-existence of required three producers of the same product. Beneficiaries find it difficult to cope with the cheapest offer, which does not necessarily provide a better solution, and sometimes the beneficiaries cancelled their applications for this reason. This is viewed as a discouraging factor for the programme uptake.

For project applicants a number of cash problems occurred too.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of implementation of the measure

The measure enabled the Intermediate Body to support 15 fishing port projects with an average grant of €368,000. 17 projects were submitted by nine applicants. Two projects were dropped by applicants themselves due to the influence of the negative overall economic situation in Latvia on the companies' economic performance and rising prices.

In general, the measure was very efficient and well programmed. The achievement rate stands at 89% of the committed funds, because of two projects dropped by applicants.

The assistance quality has been deemed very satisfactory and relevant by beneficiaries who were able to receive assistance, if needed.

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Level	Measures	Administrative costs	Transaction costs		Overall costs
			No of staff (average during 2000–06 programming period) Preparation phase	No of staff (average during 2000–06 programming period) Implementation phase	
National	Measures 34, 43, 44, 45	36 persons (selection/ decision making/ assessment of documents/ control/ IT system)			€18.2–22.8m
Regional/ Local		2 to 3 persons (selection/ assessment of the payment documents)			
	Measures 11, 12, 32, 33, 41, 42	4 persons (part-time/ control)			
Beneficiary A	Salacgrīva City Municipality		n.a.	n.a.	For first few projects up to 12% of the total eligible costs were used for preparation of the project application by the external consultants
Beneficiary B	SIA "Baņķis"		n.a.	n.a.	For few first projects up to 12% of the total eligible costs were used for preparation of the project application by the external consultants
Beneficiary C	Zvejnieku saimniecība "Irbe SIA"		n.a.	n.a.	For few first projects up to 12% of the total eligible costs were used for preparation of the project application by the external consultants

However, there is no information available for the Managing Authority, Paying Authority and Audit Authority. Therefore, it is not possible for evaluators to precisely establish all administrative costs and analyse the efficiency of FIFG funding.

The efficiency of the implementation of the programme has not officially been assessed either by the Managing Authority or by the Rural Support Service as Implementing Body.

The Managing Authority during the interview mentioned the non-existence of the common module to be used for assessment of efficiency at EU level. Therefore, the results of the DG Regio study performed earlier are not available publicly. Although the calculation of administrative costs for programme management exists in Latvia and has been used at national level, this data was not provided to the evaluators to be used for the ex-post evaluation report.

As regards the Rural Support Service body responsible for the implementation tasks, and according to the interviews, the administrative costs are 6 to 7 cents to channel €1.4 of FIFG funding (the basis is: the administrative costs are 4 to 5 santims to channel 1 Latvian lats). These costs cover not only staff time but also such costs as IT software and hardware, transport costs for performing article 4 and article 10 checks, administration of accepted projects, etc.

Case study n°11 (Germany – measure 34)

- ▶ **Programme:** Germany Outside Objective 1 – national OP
- ▶ **Region:** 'Land' BREMEN
- ▶ **Selected measures:** 34 Processing and marketing

Measure	Nb of projects	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
34 Processing and marketing	57	8 420 085	56 134 019	7 798 965	63 030 924	93%

Source: Infosys data as of 31/12/2008 – NUTS DE501 & DE502

The funds allocated to Bremen under the processing and marketing represents 31% of overall Out of Objective 1 FIFG funds under that measure and 17% of total FIFG Out of Objective 1 in Germany.

▶ Selected projects for the case study:

The evaluator chose the two beneficiaries which were awarded the highest grants in total and also one more traditional processing plant which was deemed more representative of the average project in Bremerhaven.

A. Frozen Fish is the world's largest frozen fish factory and centre for sourcing, development and production of frozen fish articles and ready meals within the Birds Eye Iglo group Europe. The workforce is about 800 people of which 600 directly implicated in the production process.

B. Deutsche See is a large processor specialised in fresh and smoked fish targeting the high end of the market and especially the well known German Nordsee. It has 23 logistical branch offices all over Germany and production sites in Bremerhaven and Hamburg. Thanks to its sophisticated logistical network it has succeeded in offering its customers optimum freshness and a large variety of fish products.

C. Sandelmann is a medium processing company and traditional fish smoking plant. FIFG has had a huge impact on its development.

Measure	Beneficiary	Number of projects per beneficiary & Infosys reference	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
34 Processing and marketing	A Frozen Fish International GmbH	3 projects: HB-304, 333 & 351	3 825 751	25 505 010	3 822 849	30 582 797	100%
34 Processing and marketing	B Deutsche See GmbH	25 projects HB-303 & HB-323, 349...	2 206 129	14 707 581	1 711 084	13 688 763	78%

34	Processing and marketing	C	Sandelmann GmbH	2 projects: HB-3330 & 361	426 169	2 841 130	426 169	3 689 058	100%
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The coverage of the selected projects is 76% of total FIG costs.

► **Introduction to the local context:**

Processing is undoubtedly the biggest fish related industry in Germany and one that creates great value added.

Bremerhaven used to be a big fishing harbour with far more than 250 vessels in the late 70s; it now has only three.

However this long history has given this city the opportunity to build a large processing industry which is now the most important one in Germany. 10% of the overall workforce is involved in the fish industry and 42% of the jobs in the industry sector are linked to fish products².

Overall there are approximately 4 000 jobs in this industry in Bremerhaven and overall 8 000 in the 355 companies which are active in the different branches connected to the fisheries industry³. The industry is made of three large companies (600 to 800 employees) which represent 61% of overall jobs in the industry and many small and very small processing plants. Despite these differences these companies are very dependant on one another: large ones are dependant on smaller for occasional supplies of semi-processed products and smaller ones are dependant on orders from the three large stakeholders; they are extremely bound to one another.

The production entails 50% fresh fish processing and packaging and 50% convenience food products (marinades, fish fingers, etc.). The main species are Alaska pollock, herring, mackerel, salmon, redfish (ocean perch) and cod.

The competition with Poland was increasing rapidly – and Poland had higher FIG grant rates because it is an Objective 1 region. Therefore FIG funds had a key role to play in order to give the processing sector stakeholders sufficient competitive advantages in order to maintain them in Bremerhaven, thus reinforcing the city's position as a fish processing location.

The BIS (Bremerhaven business development agency) has been very committed to promoting the city's assets: well educated and experienced workforce and very modern technological equipment.

On top of that the city has several scientific institutes and university-related establishments working on biotechnologies and food analytics.

² Fischwirtschaft In Bremerhaven – Bedeutung und Perspektive – Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung – April 2001

³ Fischereihafen Bremerhaven – Zentrum der Fisch- und Lebensmittelverarbeitung - BIS

Main outputs and impacts at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
A	34 Processing and marketing	✓			The modernisation of the production lines was very effective as it enabled this plant to be maintained (it had been at risk of being shut down). Expenditure was perfectly mastered and controlled and the achievement rate lies by 100%.
B	34 Processing and marketing	✓			FIFG support has been essential and made several key company projects possible. The relatively low achievement rate is due to the high number of projects presented by the company. It did not comply with all the FIFG requirements and this led to 22% of expenditure not being eligible (495K€ / 2 206K€) because the timescale was not abided by.
C	34 Processing and marketing	✓			The expansion of the processing capacity and relocation into new and more modern facilities improved the production in quantity and quality. 5 more jobs were created and competitiveness secured. Expenditure was well mastered and the achievement rate lies by 100%.

Comments on the projects' results and impact

A. Frozen fish International:

This company presented three projects to modernise, increase automation and improve efficiency in terms of energy costs and improvement of hygiene (less raw material loss).

The new machines which were involved in the production have increased the annual production capacity from 70 to 100kt/year.

This support enabled Frozen fish to remain competitive. This was essential as Iglo, the holding, wanted to remove one of two processing plants, either Frozen fish in Bremerhaven or one other in the United Kingdom. The processing plant in Bremerhaven was considered more productive and had a technological head start which enabled it to be sustained.

Overall the number of employees has sunken from 966 in 2001 to 816 in 2008. However this is due to a rationalisation of the process and overall better competitiveness.

B. Deutsche See GmbH:

Deutsche See has presented 25 projects in all – the highest number in terms of grants per beneficiary.

Among other projects FIFG has supported the implementation of a new information system to rationalise the supply chain and improve the traceability of products. This was a key achievement for the company which has a large logistical network all over Germany and has to be able to trace every product batch all along.

Another project involved the complete renovation of a processing plant in Bremen: refurbishment, bigger storage and new administrative offices as well as reception room for clients. The processing plant could be maintained in that location thanks to FIFG and not only were the 26 existing jobs

sustained but 8 new one were created as a consequence of the processing plant's enlargement.

Other projects concerned the equipment of other plants: new floors, new cooling system, better isolation, better hygiene conditions, improved product quality as well as waste avoidance and better use of resources.

The relatively low achievement rate is due to the high number of projects presented by the company. It was difficult for them to comply with all the FIG requirements and this led to 22% of expenditure not being eligible (495K€ / 2 206K€). On the whole though FIG support has been essential and made several key company projects possible.

According to Infosys, the grant has enabled the company to produce 903t/year fresh products and 382t/year processed products (prepared meals, smoked, salted, dried products).

C. Sandelmann GmbH:

Sandelmann was able to move into a much bigger and self-owned building with brand new equipment (1 000m² more production area). The relocation enabled the company to meet its clients' increasing demand and to increase production from 320kt in 2005 to 520kt in 2008 (+63%).

The storage capacity was also increased from 250kt to 400kt.

In addition the heat from the cooling systems is recycled into floor heating in the administrative part of the building. This environmental measure has led to stable heating costs although the facility in itself is much larger.

This company's turnover has increased from M€5.5 in 2008 to M€6.7 as estimated for 2009.

Main outputs and impacts at the regional level

Financial and physical achievements

	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
34	Processing and marketing	✓			The measure was a great success in an endangering relocation context. FIG managed to moderate the effects of a latent loss of competitiveness and to keep the Bremerhaven stakeholders in the game. These have now gained competitiveness and dispose of modern and environment friendly equipment.

FIFG specific impacts at the regional level

FIFG has enabled the beneficiaries to install modern and environment-friendly equipment which they would not have been able to invest in alone. Focus was set on energy-saving and process rationalisation in order to raise business' competitiveness. Another priority was waste avoidance and careful use of resources as Bremerhaven is no longer a landing harbour: the supply issue is key to the processing industry.

→ Companies were able to save from 3 to 5% resources just by rationalising their processes and investing in better technology.

Beneficiaries were able to increase their production although we have been given no overall figures which prove this.

FIFG general impacts

Market supply has been improved by increasing overall production by several thousands of tons and this with high added value thanks to the improvements made in the industries targeting high end market niches with high quality / luxurious products.

On the whole FIFG has improved competitiveness and helped improve the balance of resources and exploitation by rationalising processes and diversifying products and thus raw products sourcing.

FIFG has enabled the largest company to remain in Bremerhaven thus saving 800 jobs. The general impact on local economy has been sustaining jobs rather than creating any; however this is due also to modernisation with processes needing less workforce to perform.

	Good	Mitigated	Weak	NA
Resources / exploitation	✓			
Market supply	✓			
Competitiveness	✓			
Revitalisation of regions	✓			

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The intermediate body for the 'Land' Bremen was the BIS (Bremerhavener Gesellschaft für Investitionsförderung und Stadtentwicklung – Society for Investment Support and Urban Development). It was in charge of publicising, programming, reporting and monitoring.

Every application was studied in detail and each beneficiary given advice as to how to improve their file. If the project met the FIFG criteria and was deemed economically reasonable and viable, it was awarded a grant. There was no difficulty in meeting demand as the budget was well tailored to the local needs. The grant rate was sufficient despite the fact that Bremen is not an Objective 1 area.

Furthermore the 'Land' Bremen was able to match-fund all the projects as they were seen as a policy priority by the regional government.

→ The beneficiaries considered the assistance delivered by the intermediate body both useful and very relevant. The contacts were frequent and the BIS personnel's reactivity was exemplary.

Each of them received a simplified application form and personal meetings in order to be assisted in filling the forms in. The agency executives know nearly all of the industries stakeholders personally.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

→ The administrative burden is deemed excessive for smaller projects and small businesses. Small applicants are very dependant on the intermediary body for advice and guidance. Only big companies can manage with dedicated legal departments and project managers.

→ The intermediary body plays a key role in simplifying the procedure for the smaller project holders. However this is not deemed very efficient and is only possible because of the limited size of the 'Land' Bremen and small number of stakeholders; this system is not viable in a larger region such as Bavaria.

→ At the end the beneficiary rushed to push through projects as it became clear that no large companies were going to be supported under EFF. This did not help to come clear with the administrative requirements, although the company has dedicated resources working solely on projects supported by public funding.

➔ Small and large industries are extremely bound to one another. This makes the EFF regulation which forbids the claim of grants to large companies rather debatable: if large Bremerhaven companies have to relocate their processing plants elsewhere because the fisheries fund will not have helped them maintain their activities in Germany, small companies will suffer tremendously and funds which they will have been granted may amount to nothing if they go bankrupt. The sustainability of fund impacts is reliant on these large companies' survival.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of the implementation of the measure

With only 1 full time equivalent, the intermediary body has been able to assist 70 projects in 'Land' Bremen (of which 57 processing projects presented by 12 beneficiaries) and to achieve an excellent programming and achievement rate.

The assistance quality has been deemed very satisfactory by beneficiaries who were able to receive immediate answers to their questions.

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Level	Measure	Administrative costs	Transaction costs		Overall costs	Opinion on costs and administrative burden
		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase		
National	All	2 FTE for both German programmes				→ Efficiency rate will be calculated on a national scale.
Regional: 'Land' Bremen	All	2 FTE			200K€	

Local: BIS (Bremerhaven)	All	1 FTE			50K€	The intermediate body is very involved and assists beneficiaries in a hand holding manner. It deems the administrative burden too high for smaller project and wishes there could be a differentiated procedure according to projects' budget size.
Beneficiary	Frozen fish		0,5	0,5	30K€	The administrative burden is alright as long as a company has a dedicated resource. The burden is increasing and so is the number of mandatory documents involved in the procedure.
Beneficiary	Deutsche See		0,5	0,5	30K€	The administrative burden is only high because there are some double controls by national and community entities. Administrative requirement are complex and can only be overcome thanks to dedicated project manager and own legal department. Receipted invoices are much too time-consuming.
Beneficiary	Sandermann		0.1	0.1	0€	The beneficiary did everything himself in his free time and was assisted by the intermediate body to fulfil FIG requirements.

Case study n°12 (Spain – measures 34 and 43)

- ▶ **Programme:** Objective 1
- ▶ **Region:** Galicia - SP
- ▶ **Selected measures:** 34 Processing and marketing; 43 Promotion - Effects of the FIG on modernization and competitiveness of downstream activities in Galicia

Measures	Number of projects	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
34	548	181256	517874	177361	555129	98%
43	407	15497	20710	15194	19563	98%

Source: Infosys as of 31/12/08 Galicia - Objective 1 Programme –

▶ **Projects selected for the case study**

The projects were selected in view of his representativeness within the measure in question in terms of costs and type of investment, and consequently taking into account the actual availability of the aid recipient for conducting the interview.

A. ANFACO (Asociacion Nacional de Fabricantes de Conservas) The National Association of Canned Seafood and Fish Manufacturers (ANFACO), is an organization located in Vigo, with longer than a century of history, its origins go back to the canned Seafood and Fish Manufacturers Union, founded on 1904. This organization integrates more than 175 companies connected with the processing industrial sector (Canned, Semicanned and Fish and Seafood Salting, Frozen, Refrigerated and Variety of Seafood Products, Oils and Fish Meals, Raw Materials, Machinery, Packaging and Packing, Seafood Dealers, Organizations and Associations, Auxiliary Services and Preserved Products), which groups representative companies of a plurisectorial cluster so important for the Galician (more than 75% of the associates are located in the Galician region, mainly in Corunna and Pontevedra provinces) and Spanish economy as is the canning and processing seafood industrial sector.

Among the services ANFACO offers to its associates are the professional management, promotion and advertisement activities, formative and documentation activities, consulting in fiscal, labor and operative interest matters, as well as the development of their Web sites.

ANFACO works in industrial research, through the Center of Experimentation and Valorisation of Sea Products. Also ANFACO develops training activities with the objective to recycle workers' skills and to give specific teachings demanded by their associates.

Through the National Technical Center of Preservation of Fish Products (CECOPESCA), ANFACO possesses different certifications and public recognitions that endorse the quality of the services that lends to the industries.

B – FACORE (Fabricantes Conserveros Reunidos) The Canning Industry Manufacturers United, FACORE, is an association created in 1965 by seven of the most prestigious companies of the Spanish fish and seafood canning sector. The partners of the association are: Hijos de Carlos Albo SA, Pita Hermanos SA, Thenaisse-Prôvoté S.A., Bernardo Alfageme SA, Conservas Antonio Alonso SA, Conservas Cerqueira SA and Justo Lopez Valcarcel SA.

Since its creation, FACORE has been a wholesaler of fish and shellfish and, in general, all the raw materials necessary for the manufacturing of canned fish.

In 1981, the companies associated to FACORE founded AQUARIUM, S.A., a company that complements the work of the association by buying raw materials and exporting canned products. The work of FACORE involves mainly the management of purchases of raw materials for the canning industry, establishing quotes of large, competitive quantities of such goods as: tuna (albacore or yellowfin tuna), cephalopods (squid, octopus and other), shellfish (scallops, cockles and mussels), oil (olive oil, sunflower seed oil, soybean oil) and other products which can be canned.

Measure	Project number*	Beneficiary	FIFG Budget	Total Budget	FIFG Costs	Total costs	% achievement
34	3421GAL0116	ANFACO	248	709	126	404	50,62%
43	4311GAL0036	FACORE, SA	18	52	18	52	100%

► Introduction to the local context

Spain is very important in the world panorama of fishing production. This has resulted in the development of an important transformation of fish products sector, which integrates different sub sectors. Among the most representative of these are the sub sector of smoked products, the sub sector of manufactured products and the biggest sub sector, that of the canned product companies.

It is in the Autonomous Region of Galicia (North-west Spain) where the majority of production is concentrated; the activity of the entire fishing sector makes up around 3% of the regional GDP.

At a European level, Spain is in first place, with approximately 50% of the EU production in 2005. The volume of production of the Spanish canning industry companies has increased around 42% over the last ten years, and specifically, 4.7% compared to the previous programming period, reaching 325,000 metric tonnes in 2006.

The canning industry in Galicia is one of the basic components of the whole Spanish industry, with a production of approximately 267,000 tonnes, which represents 80% of the national total. In Galicia there are currently 64 canning companies (147 operate nationally) employing 6912 workers (there are 15,500 canning industry workers nationally).

The Galician canning industry is characterised mainly by family companies with very little foreign capital. The current situation is a culmination of a long historical process of the concentration of an industry which started out as a very disperse sector, typically with very traditional, family-run businesses.

Among all the conserves produced by the sector, tuna is the biggest, with a production of more than 190000 metric tonnes and a value of 470 million €. This is followed by sardines, mussels and mackerel which have also increased in volume of production. However, others, such as octopus, squid, cockles, razor fish or clams have a lower level of production.

The general objectives set by the managing authority were:

For sub-measure 34a, developing the fish processing industry is one of the key elements in maintaining the fishing industry, as it is the main reason for the increase in the added value of the product. However, this should not imply counter-effects, in particular creating surplus production capacities (as stated in point 13.2.c) of the EU Regulation n° 2792/1999).

The predominant business structure in this sector is the PYMES (small- and medium-sized companies) structure, with an excessive fragmentation which makes developing commercial strategies more difficult and means economies of scale are not viable. As a result, the main aim is to

support investments which contribute to enabling the companies achieve an adequate size with the idea of being able to attend to market demand and improve their productivity.

As far as modernising the sector is concerned, the objectives will aim fundamentally at improving competitiveness, food safety, quality and technological innovation applied both to the chain of production and to the arrival of new products which already have demand.

In addition, the protection and respect for the environment as an essential development factor guarantees that resources are used efficiently and makes adapting to the new regulation easier, reducing contamination and encouraging investments that benefit groups.

The objective of sub-measure 34.b is construction and extension (as long as it does not imply counter-effects, in particular the danger of creating surplus production capacities) and improvements to:

- First sale establishments authorised by the Autonomous Regions and the equipment of these.
- Marine aquaculture commercialisation establishments (purifiers, shellfish farms, dispatch, on-land centres (trout, trench, crab and others)
- Establishments with commercialisation at source, refrigerated and not refrigerated, and their fish classification, preparation and packaging equipment.
- Wholesale commercialisation establishments at the final sales location, selling fish and aquaculture products.

For measure 43, the promotion and search for new commercial possibilities, the aim was to attend to the necessities of commercial promotion and the search for new commercial possibilities for fish and aquaculture products. Actions included:

- Encouraging the consumption of fish and aquaculture products, and promoting these both on the domestic and foreign markets.
- Finding out about the levels and habits of the consumption of fish products, and also the real and prospective situation of the national and international fish and aquaculture product markets.
- Specific campaigns in shopping centres, hypermarkets, etc., in Spain and abroad.
- Institutional assistance in sales material aimed at a better use of fish and aquaculture products.

Outputs and impacts at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
A	34 Processing and marketing	✓			The construction of the center was carried out according to it planned although the aid received was smaller upon not having approved finally all the investments carried out.
B	43 Promotion	✓			The project has been carried out according to it predicted and has reached the objectives expected.

Comments on the projects' results and impact

A. ANFACO 'Asociacion Nacional de Fabricantes de Conservas)

In 2002, on seeing the great use the fish processing sector was making of the Valuation Centre of Fishing Sub-products, it was decided to extend this by constructing a new building where the

different laboratories making up the Centre could be located.

Since this building was completed in 2004, this extension has meant they have been able to attend to numerous activities which had been demanded by the sector of the fish processing industry, analysis protocol and research projects for valuing fishing sub-products have been developed, environmental conditions in the transformation industries have been improved, etc.

The daily contact with companies in the sector facilitates attention to their needs along the following lines of investigation:

- The characterisation and treatment of drinking and waste water.
- Environmental risks: risks and corrective measures.
- The characterisation and treatment of purification mud.
- Using the mussel shell residue.
- The characterisation and treatment of solid waste.

The Marine Products Testing Centre, which is located in the same building, has carried out several research projects aimed at improving and optimising processes, studies into sterilisation, studies into cooking the fish, developing new products and ready-made meals, studies of new processes for conserving fish, offering courses orientated at training people to fill supervisor posts on production lines, etc.

Furthermore, members of ANFACO and CECOPESCAS use these installations to carry out tests to improve and optimise their manufacturing processes. These tests are led by the technicians at the Centre in collaboration with the people from the company who request this work.

The Centre has laboratories attached to the Engineering, Innovation and Technological Development Area. These laboratories include:

- Container and Packaging Laboratory: where they analyse the different parameters for the quality control of containers and packaging, tin, aluminium and cardboard materials.
- Sensorial Analysis Laboratory – Taste-testing Room: equipped with tasting cabins to analyse the organoleptic quality of different products including, conserves, ready-made meals, frozen, fresh and cooked fish.
- Practice Laboratory: used for the courses given by the Centre and fitted out with equipment to carry out both physicochemical and microbiological practical sessions.

In addition, a classroom, which is fitted with modern equipment to be able to give training courses to industries both within and outside the Sector.

This project has meant that the fish processing industry sector has been provided with a useful and agile tool to be able to allow the sector to develop, highly qualified personnel.

B. FACORE (Fabricantes Conserveros Reunidos)

The Canning Industry Manufacturers United, FACORE, has carried out in the year 2001 a "Study and presentation of the categories of canned fisheries products: tuna, squids, mussels, sardines, anchovies and cockles".

This study was directed to compile information about the sales of the preserves of the mentioned fisheries products, so much in units, as volume and value, to be able to know to the detail the different types of existing fish canned products on the Spanish market, and be able to offer commercial information updated to their partners.

This information helps the partners of FACORE to improve their knowledge of the sector, principally as the products of their competitor companies, and to adapt their future productions to the needs of the consumer and to the requirements of the market of the Spanish canned fisheries products.

Outputs and impacts at the regional level

Financial and physical achievements

	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
34	Processing and marketing	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The priority of the beneficiaries from the processing industry was to increase production capacity rather than improve the existing establishments. In action 1 the established objectives have been clearly surpassed, whilst action 2 is well below the objectives. - However, with regards to the commercialisation actions, it is the modernisation of existing establishments that has favoured the correct implementation of this measure, rather than new constructions.
43	Promotion	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The level of financial implementation for this measure is, on 31/12/2008, almost 100%. As objectives were not established for this measure, the physical implementation cannot be assessed, although it must be noted that action 4 of the measure has not been implemented due to lack of interest from the beneficiaries.

Measure	Projects	TOTAL			FIFG		
		Financ Plan	Paid	%	Financ Plan	Paid	%
34	548	517874	555129	107	181256	177361	98
43	403	20487	20218	99	15305	15120	99

Measure	Action	Description	Objective	Executed	%
34	1 Increase in processing capacity (construction of new units and/or extension of existing units)	1. tonnes/year of fresh or chilled products	39750	188036	473
		2. tonnes/year of preserved or semi-preserved products	49986	297651	595
		3 tonnes/year of frozen or deep-frozen products	47285	168238	356
		4. tonnes/year of other processed products (prepared meals, smoked, salted, dried products).	24125	108248	449
	2 Modernisation of existing processing units with no increase in physical capacity	1. number of units that have benefited from improved sanitary conditions.	1857	380	20
		2. number of units that have benefited from improved environmental conditions	195	157	81
		3. number of units that have put in place production improvement systems (quality, technological innovations)	1416	1128	80
	3 Construction of new marketing establishments	1. m2 of effective surface area	250704	61686	25
	4 Modernisation of existing marketing establishments	1. number of establishments that have benefited from improved sanitary conditions	350	275	79

		2. number of establishments that have benefited from improved environmental conditions	42	74	176
		3. number of establishments with computer facilities	791	942	119

Measure	Action	Indicator	Objective	Executed
43	1 promotion campaigns	1: number of generic campaigns 2: number of campaigns based on geographical indications/designations of origin		330
	2 participation in trade fairs	1: number of trade fairs		86
	3 market studies and surveys	1: number of studies/surveys		1
	4 sales advice and aids, services provided to wholesalers, retailers	1: number of projects		
	5 quality certification and product labelling operations	1: number of operations		2

Specific FIFG impacts at the regional level

Processing fish products in Galicia is very important due to the amount of raw material used, the final product obtained and the employment generated. Moreover, activities related to its commercialisation generate a great deal of economic activity.

IFOP 200-2006 contributed with grants to 313 companies from the processing and sales sectors.

These companies can be classified according to different criteria:

- By size
- By activity
- By business group

Medium-sized companies are those that took most of the IFOP grants, even though there were a greater number of small-sized companies as far as number of cases presented are concerned.

One third of the companies which applied for grants are located in Vigo, Corunna and Cambados.

The modernisation projects with an increase in processing capacity obtained 78.82% of the processing grants. Half of the investment was for companies in 6 locations, 3 of which are in the Arousa estuary, although this territorial separation does not correspond with the territorial concentration of the processing companies.

The company Pescanova Chapela, SA perceived 7.18% of the eligible total cost, followed by Jealsa Rianxeira, SA, with 3.79%. If they were to be classified by business group, the Pescanova group would reach 10.93%, Jealsa 8.15% and Congalsa 3.74%.

As far as areas which are dependent of fishing are concerned, the Arousa estuary, with 41.93% and the Vigo estuary with 19.30%, take the largest percentage of the investments. The other areas take less than 10%. 18.81% of investment goes to inland locations not associated with fishing areas.

With regards to commercialisation, 41% of grants correspond to the construction of new establishments, whilst 59% was for the modernisation of already existing establishments.

Over half of this investment was made in the locations of Vigo, Ribeira, Boiro and Cambados.

174 beneficiaries received grants for commercialisation, and it was the Vigo Port Authority which received the largest percentage of the total, with 7.29%, followed by Eduardo Vieira, SA with 5.12%. Classifying investment by business groups, Jealsa Rianxeira obtained 4% of the total.

The estuaries of Arousa, with 44.47%, and Vigo, with 30.70% were the ones that most benefitted

from these commercialisation grants for areas dependent on fishing.

Measure 43, promotion, groups together promotion campaigns, trade fairs and certification quality and labelling operations. Action number 4, consultancy and help for sales sectors, was not demanded by the sector.

61% of funds destined to this measure were invested in promotion campaigns, with exclusively private participation, 7.34%, and exclusively public participation, 53.65%.

Attendance and organisation of the stands at various trade fairs, both national and international, was financed with 38.45% of the funds.

Certification, quality and labelling operations only took up 0.56% of the funds granted for this measure.

Market research studies and consumption surveys, having only one study, supposed 0.25% of this measure's expenses.

With regards to action number 3, market research and consumption surveys, while it was being carried out, it was noticed that there was a mistake with the project download. When the sheet was made, this project had been defined as belonging to action number 1, but as it is a study of the market, it should be included in action number 3.

Approximately 70% of the Galician fishing industry has received IFOP grants. Of these companies, 65% managed to carry out the whole project, and more than 55% obtained the results expected.

One third of the beneficiaries had to modify the original project during its implementation, and the most frequent cause for these modifications was the changes in technology and in the market which occurred between when the project was initially conceived and when it finished. The majority of those companies which had to introduce modifications to the project obtained the results they expected when they applied for IFOP grants.

The main objective that the fish processing industry wanted to achieve was the modernisation of the company installations or machinery (78%), followed by new installations (58%), an increase in production (52%), and the creation of employment.

66% of the beneficiaries of these grants would not have carried out the project if they had not been able to count on the IFOP grants. 21% would have carried it out even if the grants had not existed.

A high percentage (42%) of the companies which applied for the food processing industry grants did not carry out the application procedure themselves, but hired an outside party to do it for them. They are not aware therefore, of the difficulties involved in applying for the grants. The remainder however, found that the biggest difficulty in the procedure was the time given for the stages involved in the process; as there was often a long wait for the process to be settled and then the projects had to be implemented very quickly once the subsidies had been granted. The excessive amount of documents required, and the fact that the same documents had to be presented more than once, are other matters that could be improved.

FIFG's general impacts

		Start position	Objective	Quantity
Axis 4. Incentives for the Fish and Aquaculture product processing industry	Number of establishments modernised.	608	Number (B)	286
	Production processed (tonnes/year)	635.000	Increase (A)	
	Jobs created	14.315	Increase (A)	
	Gross Added Value (Million Pts.)	55.779	% Increase (A)	

	Good	Mitigated	Weak
Increase in the establishments modernised	✓		
Increase in production processed	✓		
Increase in employment	✓		
Increase in Gross Added Value	✓		

The number of modernised establishments has increased notably, surpassing the aim of 286.

The quantity of production processed has doubled over the period 2000-2006, going from 635000 Tm/year to 1,400,000Tm/year.

During the programming period, the aim of creating employment was surpassed. The starting position was of 14,315 jobs in the year 2000 in the fish and aquaculture processing industry. At the end of the programming period, in 2007, this figure had gone up to 22,798, which means 7,933 jobs were created, 55% of those existing in the year 2000.

The increase in the gross added value of processed products could not be measured using the indicators in the computer program IFOP2000, though if we take the data from the National Survey of Companies from the National Institute of Statistics into account, the increase in the result of fish product processing companies was more than 60% over the years the IFOP grants were in place.

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The FIGG in Galicia was implemented by the Consellería do Mar and the Consellería de Fazenda. In the Consellería do Mar, are the Dirección Xeral de Estructuras e Mercados da Pesca, the Dirección Xeral de Ordenación e Xestión dos Recursos Mariños and the Dirección Xeral de Competitividade e Innovación Tecnolóxica the responsables of the implementation tasks in the region. In the Consellería de Fazenda (Regional Ministry of Economy) it is the Dirección Xeral de Planificación Económica e Fondos Comunitarios (General Management of Economic Planning and European Community Funds) which is in charge of the Programme.

In the GD of Structures and Fisheries Markets it is the Management Service of Structural Aids. This department is in charge of checking the projects, and has a staff of four people and two technicians from TRAGSATEC who are in charge of recording the project data onto IFOP2000 computer application.

Furthermore, within the Production Systems Service, and the Fishing Structures Services in Coruña, Pontevedra and Lugo, there are grant and subsidy sections which are in charge of controlling the grant dossiers, with one person per section.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

With regards to the measure of industries, the need for an engineer hired by the Xunta de Galicia (Galician regional government) to certify the non-commencement of the work has meant there have been numerous delays, as there was only one engineer for the whole of the region of Galicia.

The projects are delayed excessively, as more than one year passes between the grant being

applied for and the money being received. This is not due so much to the documentation required, which the beneficiaries do not consider to be too much, but to the assessment, which on occasions is too strict, both for the value of the investment to be made in the boat to be modernised, as for the type of investment.

All those interviewed qualified the relationship with the public administration responsible for handling the grants as being excellent.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of the implementation of the measure

In Galicia a total of 8035 cases were processed during the programming period. Managing these dossiers required a total of 7 people working full-time. This works out at an average of 143.5 cases processed per person/year; which shows that the implementation of the programme was highly efficient.

As far as the measures studied in this analysis are concerned, the total was 951 cases processed by the Autonomous Region, with an average of 19.21 cases per person/year.

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Level	Measures	Administrative costs	Transaction costs		Overall costs	Opinion on costs and administrative burden
		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase		
National	All	5			€	
Regional/ Galicia	All	7			€	The administrative burden is normal.
ANFACO	Measure 34		1 person	1 person	2K€	The administrative burden is normal.
FACORE	Measure 43		0,5 person	0,5 person	0,3K€	The administrative burden is normal.

Case study n°13 (Poland – measure 34)

- ▶ **Programme:** Poland Objective 1
- ▶ **Region:** Pomorskie (NUTS2: PL63)
- ▶ **Selected measure:**

Regional level (PLN):

Measure	Nb of projects	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget (AideEtat + AideIFOP)	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs (AideEtat + AideIFOP)	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
34	Processing and marketing	73	80 875 239	98 307 878	80 413 661	97 780 360 99,4%

- ▶ **Projects selected for the case study (PLN):**

Measure		Project number*	Beneficiary	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
34	Processing and marketing	OR11-61523-OR1100026/05	P.R. Łosoś Ustka Sp. z o.o.	4207320	5440949	4207320	5440949	100%
		OR11-61523-OR1100046/06						
		OR11-61523-OR1100047/06						
		OR11-61523-OR1100049/06						
		OR11-61523-OR1100078/07						
OR11-61523-OR1100089/09								
34	Processing and marketing	OR11-61523-OR1100001/04	F.H. Sulmin Sp.J. B.G.F. Borkowsky	419300	479200	419300	479200	100%

Remarks:

Financial data in the applicant documentation and at regional level are available only in PLN (not in EUR). The Infosys data I have are in EUR, but are incomplete (2007_V4). To use Infosys data I need access to the newest version.

Total budget = FIFG + national budget support (It can be recalculated as FIFG + national budget + DépBénéficiaire if necessary).

► **Introduction to the local context:**

Pomorskie Voivodship (NUTS2: PL63) has an area of 18 310 km² (6 per cent of Poland's territory) and ca. 2 million inhabitants. Pomorskie belongs to the most developed region of Poland with a Gross Domestic Product (2006) of PLN 60250 million (5.7% of Poland GDP) and PLN 27373 per person (98.5% of the Polish average and 51% of the EU-25 average). The unemployment rate in Pomorskie region amounted to 5.8% in the 2nd quarter of 2009 (compared with the national average of 7.9%).

With 6 373 workplaces in fisheries, fish processing, the fish wholesale and retail trades, Pomorskie is among the highly fisheries dependent areas (32 employees in fishery sector per 10 000 inhabitants). Pomorskie Voivodship is one of the most important fish processing regions in Poland. From 244 processing plants registered in Poland, 30 per cent (74) lay in the region (Nov. 2008). Particularly important are: canned fish production (ca. 90% of state production capacity), fish smoking (over 50% of state production capacity) and fresh sea-fish filleting. Company sizes vary from small (family owned) companies to medium or big companies, including the biggest Polish fish processing enterprise (Mropol S.A.) and three enterprises noted on the Warsaw Stock Exchange (Graal S.A., Wilbo S.A. and Seko S.A.). Fish raw material is supplied to processing companies from local sea fisheries landings of herring, sprat, flounder, cod; from aquaculture (developed trout farming); and from imports (mainly from Norway – herring, salmon via truck and sea deliveries to Gdynia and Szczecin harbours).

Outputs and impacts at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
OR11-61523-OR1100026/05	34 Processing and marketing	X			1. Alignment of projects results with FIG objectives (food safety, quality and improvements in environmental protection, long-term co-operation with local fish suppliers). 2. Full financial achievement (applied funds / final payment) 3. Relatively low operational costs compared to the public support gained. 4. Sustainable company development (in financial and social terms) on rural, less developed area.
OR11-61523-OR1100046/06					
OR11-61523-OR1100047/06					
OR11-61523-OR1100049/06					
OR11-61523-OR1100078/07					
OR11-61523-OR1100089/09					
OR11-61523-OR1100001/04	34 Processing and marketing	X			1. Alignment of project results with FIG (cold chain creation in fish trade, quality and safety improvement, small-scale businesses development) 2. Full financial achievement (applied funds / final payment) 3. Relatively low operational costs compared to the public support gained. 4. Sustainable company development (in financial and social measure) on rural, less developed area.

Comments on the projects' results and impact

P.R. Łosoś Ustka Sp. z o.o. is one of the leading companies in the canning industry in Poland. The company implemented 6 different projects under the measure 34 (FIG 2004-2006 programming time), as well as 1 innovation project under the measure 46. This particular example is important because of the number of projects implemented, but also for its impact on regional and national production. **F. H. Sulmin Sp. J.**, which implemented 1 project under measure 34, is a typical example of a family-owned small business in fish processing.

Most projects implemented by the above mentioned applicants resulted in **quality improvement** and **conformance with EU market standards** for fish products. At one beneficiary (P.R. Łosoś) quality improvement were confirmed by independent certification (BRC - British Retail Consortium certificate and IFS - International Food Standard). In both businesses a stable or growing market position also confirmed the projects' positive results. The investments linked to fish product quality include: building of freezing storage and cold storage (building freezing storage was one of the objectives and result indicators in SOP 2004-2006) • improvement of internal transport • optimisation of production process (sterilisation).

Both beneficiaries introduced **new value added products** as a result of the projects implemented: a processing line for aluminium cans in P.R. Łosoś Ltd. • the production of deep-frozen small fish cubes (raw material for convenience food) in F.H. Sulmin.

Some of the projects in P.R. Łosoś Ltd. were implemented to meet **environmental standards** (energy saving during sterilisation • air conditioning in production halls • modernisation of boiler room • modernisation of wastewater treatment station). Those projects were co-financed by 70% by SOP 2004-2006. Modernisation of air conditioning on production halls resulted not only in greater product safety, but also in **improved labour conditions**.

The implemented projects improved the market position of applicants:

- P.R. Łosoś Sp. z o.o. enlarged canned fish production from 37 740 000 cans in 2006, to 40 220 000 cans in 2007 to 51 270 000 cans in 2008. Almost all the increase was for export and intra-community delivery (especially to Central and Eastern Europe). The company maintains a balance between private-label production and production under its own brand.
- F.H. Sulmin Sp. J. changed the structure of its income by increasing the importance of its own frozen fish production (from zero to 980 tons in 2008), and reducing its share in the frozen fish trade. After a year of the project implementation the newly-built freezing storage was fully exploited for frozen fish storage and distribution (B2B services).

In both companies employment doubled between 1996 and 2009. The projects implemented under FIG 2004-2009 were not directly linked with the increase in employment and in the years 2005-2009 only a small employment increase (ca. 10 per cent) was reported, due to the companies' growing market position.

Both investments in cold chain creation were important steps to valorise underexploited pelagic fish species. The increase in cold-storage capacity helps to utilize seasonal excesses of Baltic sprat and Baltic herring, both used as raw material for canning. After implementation P.R. Łosoś was able to sign long-term contracts with local sea fishermen for the supply of pelagic fish.

Outputs and impacts at the regional level

Financial and physical achievements

	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
34	Processing and marketing	✓			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High beneficiary interest in application (number of applications compared to the number of companies in the region). 2. Relatively high proportion of applications accepted for support (73 from 95 proposed). 3. Almost 100% financial achievement (applied funds / final payment). 4. Objectives accomplished – increase in the number of modernised companies, development of hygiene standards, higher product quality and added value, cold chain constitution, increased employment.

FIFG's specific impacts at the regional level

The most important FIFG impact on fish processing in the region is qualitative and linked to food safety, hygiene standards and product quality. Several state-of-the-art processing plants were established thanks to FIFG support in the period of 2004-2008. The measure of success could be the number of processing plants, which meet common market standards. In 2004, just before FIFG implementation there were 58 Approved Establishments according to Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004 in Pomorskie region, as well as 17 plants in the approval process. In 2009 the number of Approved Establishments amounted to 82, meaning that as many as 24 processing plants were established or fully modernised. In the area of fish processing modernisation FIFG was a successful continuation of the SAPARD (Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development) and private investor efforts from the years 2000-2004.

An increase in employment is observed as indirect result of FIFG implementation in the region. It is important to say that fish processing modernisation and equipment purchase resulted mainly in improvements to labour efficiency. The increased competitiveness of fish processing sectors and increasing production caused an increase in employment anyway. In 2000 employment in fish processing in Pomorskie region amounted to 6000, and dropped to 5100 in 2003, a year before FIFG implementation. Later the negative trend was reversed, and in 2007 employment in fish processing in the region increased to 5 695 (at the end of the year), including 5 492 full-time employed. About 600 new workplaces were created between 2003 and 2007, mostly in rural areas. The creation of workplaces in the processing industry had a significant impact on female participation in the labour market, as women's share in fish processing amounted to 68 per cent of employees (2007).

FIFG's general impacts

FIFG support in Poland generally resulted in the rapid development of value-added fish processing. The number of Approved Establishments according to Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004 increased from in 2004 to 244 in Nov. 2009. During the FIFG implementation process final production of fish processing increased from 300 700 tons (PLN 2 758 million) in 2004 to 353 300 tons (PLN 4 500 million) in 2008. The most important structural change in production was the much higher share of smoked, canned and other processed fish products (and the relatively minor importance of fresh and frozen fish). The share of exports (52 per cent of total sales income) confirms the high level of competitiveness, gained thanks to success investments supported by FIFG.

In terms of qualitative measures, production is safer and quality is much higher. The improvement is both a result of investments made under the FIFG programme as well as the general market development (modern retail chains development, higher domestic and foreign market requirements).

Higher co-financing rate for environment-protecting investments (70% compared to 40% in other investments in measure 34) effectively stimulated the environmentally-friendly development of fish processing, including: energy saving and decrease of sewage volume per 1 ton of production.

The investment rate in fish processing industry doubled from 1.27 in 2003 to 2.56 in 2008. According to the administration and beneficiaries many of the investment in processing industry could not have been implemented without public support (or only in a very limited way).

There is some fluctuation in sector profitability in the years 2004-2008, but generally since FIG implementation profitability has increased significantly. In 2003, before Poland's accession to the EU, average net profitability amounted to 0.95%. During the FIG implementation period (2004-2008) net profitability increased to 1.5-3.7%. The EBITA rate (Earnings before Interest, Taxes and Amortization) increased from 6.19% in 2003 to 8.33% in 2008. The other important financial parameter – the liquidity rate – is still at average level (1.2).

With the development of fish processing industry in Poland, some decrease in other countries was observed. During the years 2004-2008 a certain volume of processed fish production was moved to Poland from Germany, Norway and Denmark by international fish processing groups (e.g. Uniq Lisner, Royal Greenland, Rieber). Danish salmon smokehouses were also affected by increased salmon processing in Poland. FIG support has certainly stimulated changes in the distribution of processing facilities within the EU, but equally important was the difference in labour costs in the different Member States.

Employment increased in the years 2003-2008 in accordance with the general development of the processing sector, stimulated by FIG support for investments. Total employment (in companies with more than 9 employees FTE) increased from 10 063 in 2004 to 14 379 in 2008.

The rapid development in fish processing linked to FIG implementation in Poland was not reflected in the evolution of the domestic fish market. The slow development of fish consumption in Poland (forecasted at 12.90 kg per person in live weight equivalent in 2009, compare 12.03 kg in 2004) and unsatisfactory sale prices could further constrain the development processing. It is also important to underline that the fish processing industry in Poland is more and more dependent on imported fish raw material and the demand within the EU (especially on the German market).

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The Managing Authority of the „Fishery and Fish Processing” Operational Programme was the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The legislation for measure 34 changed a few times during the implementation period. The basic act was published on August 11th 2004 (Regulation on Sectoral Operational Programme – SOP, changed twice: May 31st 2007 and July 14th 2008). On September 7th 2004 SOP Supplement was published. On September 14th Regulation on detailed aid condition and mechanism was published (the Regulation was changed 5 times – May 30th, 2005; January 25th, 2006; November 17th, 2006; May 31st, 2007 and February 12th 2008). The application form for aid in measure 34 was published in Regulation from October 14th 2004 (the new Minister Announcement informed beneficiary on November 20th 2006 that current application form is available on Ministry web-site). The contract template for aid was published on March 21st 2005 (more than 7 months after application process announcement).

The only implementing institution was Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture (the Polish acronym ARiMR will be used hereinafter). The Agency established written, internal procedures, e.g. for application forms and substantive checks.

Application for aid process

The application process in measure 34 started on August 2nd 2004 and was interrupted on March 2nd 2006, due to preliminary budget exhaustion. It started again on September 22nd, 2006 and (due

to budget exhaustion) was halted on June 18th, 2007. The last possibility to put application for aid was from January, 19th 2009 to January, 31st 2009. In total companies had 2 years and 7 months to apply for aid.

The "Application form for aid" was processed by the beneficiaries themselves, sometimes with the support of consulting companies. No support was given to the applicant during the application process by the administration, NGOs or local government. Administrative support was limited to explanation and interpreting at the applicant's special request in case of misunderstandings over the form.

The application form was sent to the Regional Division of Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture. In the measure 34 – Processing and marketing, the Regional Division of ARiMR was responsible for grading the form only. In the case of a mistake in the form the applicant was asked for a written explanation. Almost all applications for aid in the Pomorskie Region included at least one written explanation, which suggests a complex application form.

After the form was approved (for concurrence with programme objectives, completeness of the form and obligatory annexes) the application was passed on to the Fisheries Department in ARiMR (national level), where it was substantially evaluated. The substantive analysis had to confirm e.g. the alignment with programme objectives and certain economic criteria (financial indicators). After the final approval, the Regional Division of ARiMR was authorised to sign the contract with the beneficiary.

The time between submitting the application and its final approval amounted to 4 months on average (from 2 to even 6 months) in the cases analysed.

Payment process

Projects in measure 34 were implemented in one or two stages. After each stage (or after the final implementation) the beneficiary was obliged to apply for payment using a special „application form for payment.“ The ARiMR Regional Division was obliged to formally check the application, while ARiMRs Central Office was responsible for the substance of the application and payment authorisation.

The time between the application for payment and the actual bank transfer amounted to on average 3 months in the cases analysed. In a few cases final payment were split into two bank transfers – one with EU aid and one with national aid.

Controls

All projects under the measure 34 were controlled after the application for payment was submitted and before payment was authorised (by ARiMR Regional Division). The control included verifying the documents submitted with the application against the original documents as well as a check of the investment in place (e.g. surveying the processing plant's surface area, equipment control etc.).

A further random 5 per cent of projects were again checked at the request of ARiMR Central Office.

Monitoring and selection

There was no selection and all projects compliant with the programme objectives (and with the other fixed criteria) were granted aid (the general rule in measure 34 was "first-come, first-served" – applications were accepted up to budget exhaustion).

Programme implementation was supervised by the SOP Monitoring Committee. The Committee was not really involved in the project selection process (all projects were accepted, the Committee did not have a measure to evaluate the proposed projects). Committee activity was restricted to general programme evaluation and framing a position on financial allocation between priority axes and measures.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

The long period of legislation implementation and a lot of legislation changes in the years 2004-2009 resulted in excessive administrative costs and a significant prolonging of the time between aid application and aid contract.

The control of 100% applications for payment seems to be unjustified, and responsible for the excessive administrative costs and the delays in payment.

The common opinion of the beneficiaries was that the list of obligatory annexes to the application forms for aid and for payment was too complex and was responsible for excessive administrative and transaction costs. These included documents not directly linked to programme objectives (such as clearance certificates from the tax office and national insurance) or documents with no value for application evaluation. Applicants also contested the requirement to present the same obligatory documents when multiple applications for aid were submitted. The distance between applicants and the ARiMR office (up to 160 km in Pomorskie region) and the need to personally sign many of the documents is another reason for excessive applicant costs.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of the implementation of the measure

Overall the implementation of the measure 34 – Processing and markets – has to be recognized as efficient, even if there were some bottlenecks. The estimated administrative costs were relatively low compared to the high effectiveness of the programme and short period of programme implementation in Poland.

At the regional level at least 10 full time employees (FTE) (including 4-5 FTE in the application for aid processing) were able to scrutinise 2391 application forms, including 95 applications under the measure 34 and to prepare 2077 contracts (including 79 in the measure 34). At the national level at least 18 FTE in the Fisheries Department (plus 20 employees in the other departments – payment, control etc.) were able to verify 4893 application forms, including 304 applications under the measure 34.

Assuming similar times for all form processing and almost 4 years of programme implementation, one project at the regional level requires 3-4 man days and at the national level (ARiMR – implementation structure) ca. 7 man days. Considering that the average application in the measure 34 corresponded to PLN 1.2 million, administrative costs should be recognized as relatively low.

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Level	Measure	Administrative costs		Transaction costs		
		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	Opinion of the stakeholders on administrative costs	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase	Opinion of the beneficiary on transaction costs
National	All	11 persons FTE in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Programme management) 38 persons FTE in ARiMR (18 persons	In the stakeholders' opinion administrative costs were insufficient for efficient programme implementation (especially in the preliminary phase of legislation creation).			

Level	Measure	Administrative costs		Transaction costs		
		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	Opinion of the stakeholders on administrative costs	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase	Opinion of the beneficiary on transaction costs
		FTE in Fisheries Department, 20 persons from the other departments involved in SOP 2004-2006 implementation) = ca. 34613 man days = ca. EUR 2 million (salary cost only)				
Regional	All	10.1 persons FTE (4.5 selection 2 authorisation 1 secretariat 2 control 0.6 contract sign) = ca. 9200 man working days = ca. EUR 531 000 (salary cost only)*	In the stakeholders' opinion administrative costs were insufficient for the rapid processing of such numbers of applications, but all applications were processed properly and effectively.			
	Measures 34	ca. 0.4 person FTE = ca. 364 working days = ca. EUR 21000				
Beneficiary A (P.R. Łosoś) – 6 projects	Measure 34	ca. 42 man working day at the national level + ca. 23 man working day at the regional level		n/a	n/a	The transactional cost could have been reduced significantly if there was no need to duplicate documents for the different projects.
Beneficiary B (Sulmin) – 1 project	Measure 34	Ca. 7 man working day at the national level (ARiMR) + ca. 3.8 man working days at the regional level		1 person FTE = ca. 84 man working days = ca. EUR 5200 (All costs)	1 person FTE = ca. 42 man working days = ca. EUR 2600 (All costs)	The document collection (especially bank guarantee) and complex data collection were responsible for the long application time.

Remarks:

1) ARiMR does not provide evidence of cost accrued for FIFG implementation, and both at central and regional level administrative costs were estimated in the interview by ARiMR officers at average staffing levels (the number of full-time employees). The estimation of salary costs were made on the base of average salary determined in the report of Supreme Chamber of Control (2006). There was

at average 254 working days per year in Poland, minus 26 days of vacation (228 working days per 1 FTE).

2) Ministry – the data given in the interview are described as “average number of persons involved” in programme implementation. According to the Ministry of Regional Development reports from the years 2004-2007, number of staff in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in the preliminary phase of programme implementation was insufficient and employment was increased during the programming time.

2) Beneficiary cost was not calculated. One interviewed applicant (P.R. Łosoś) refused to make an estimation, as there was no evidence and many different employees (financial department, technical structures, board), who concurrently carried out other obligations, were involved in the process. The other interviewed applicant (F.H. Sulmin) made an estimation of costs which assumed that 1 person (consultant) spent 2 months on the business-plan and application preparation (including further correspondence with ARiMR) and 1 month on the payment application (and further correspondence). In addition, 1 person (the co-owner) spent half that time, and one person spent 4 months on the application (data and document collection, meetings, tenders, and bank contacts to gain the obligatory bank guarantee) and 2 months on the implementation process (including payment application, control, tax office control, aid promotion etc.). The beneficiary cost does not include other costs of investments which would be paid independently of FIFG support.

Case study n°14 (Italy – measure 34)

- ▶ **Programme:** POR Sicilia 2000-2006 (Regional Operational Programme)
- ▶ **Region:** Sicily
- ▶ **Selected measures:** 34 (processing and marketing)

Measure	Number of projects	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
34 Processing and marketing	27	8 930	25 515	7 080	18 587	79%

Source: Infosys data as of 31/12/2008

The funds allocated to the processing and marketing measure represent 17% of overall FIFG funds managed under the POR Sicily. The average size of the aided investments is 688 000 €, of which 262 000 € of FIFG grant.

According to INFOSYS, most projects (21 out of 27) have been dedicated to processing and only 6 to marketing.

Measure	Action	Number of projects	Total cost	Total FIFG	Average cost	Average FIFG
34	1 (construction of new processing units and/or extension of existing units)	18	13 206 773	5 173 590	733 710	287 422
34	2 (modernisation of existing processing units with no increase in physical capacity)	3	3 018 753	1 056 564	1 006 251	352 188
34	3 (construction of new marketing establishments)	2	1 168 769	432 259	584 384	216 129
34	4 (modernisation of existing marketing establishments)	4	1 192 743	417 460	298 186	104 365
34	All actions	27	18 587 037	7 079 873	2 622 531	

▶ Projects selected for the case study:

The selected project is average-sized and concerns a traditional Mediterranean species (anchovy). It was achieved in 2003.

The total subsidy received represents 70% of the investment (FIFG 35%, State/Region 35%).

Measure	Beneficiary	Number of projects o beneficiary & Infosys reference	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
34 Processing and marketing	ICONSITT	1 project: 416C/12	358 555	974 023	340 908	974 023	95%

► **Introduction to the local context:**

Sicily is the main fish producing region of Italy, supplying 19,5 % in volume and 28,5% in value of Italian total catch in 2007.

The main species caught by the Sicilian fleet are pelagic fish, cephalopods and shrimps.

Catches of the Sicilian fleet in 2007

Species	t	1 000 €	€/kg
Anchovies	4 614	13 317	2,89
Sardines	2 954	4 384	1,48
Mackerels	399	1 106	2,77
Albacore	3 287	15 524	4,72
Bluefin tuna	1 875	10 579	5,64
Swordfish	4 783	61 204	12,80
Bogues	908	2 209	2,43
Hakes	2 111	15 988	7,57
Amberjacks	605	6 417	10,61
Horse mackerels	1 214	2 555	2,10
Mulletts	4 166	26 928	6,46
Other fish	11 082	59 090	5,33
Total fish	37 998	219 301	5,77
Cuttlefish	953	11 092	11,64
Squids	1 473	12 079	8,20
Octopuses	1 934	11 304	5,84
Other molluscs	201	952	4,74
Total molluscs	4 561	35 427	7,77
Shrimps	8 339	104 175	12,49
Langoustines	808	14 885	18,42
Other crustaceans	384	7 913	20,61
Total crustaceans	9 531	126 973	13,32
TOTAL	52 090	381 701	7,33

Source : MIPAAF-IREPA

The last industry census made by ISTAT (data 2001) shows that Sicily is also the first fish processing region in Italy, with 25.3% of companies and 21.5% of jobs. The biggest part of the industry (93% of jobs) is concentrated in the three Eastern provinces of Palermo (principally around Aspra-Bagheria and Palermo), Trapani (Mazara del Vallo) and Agrigento (Sciacca). Processing companies are small (15 employees on average). The "comune" of Bagheria, where ICONSITT is located, concentrates 19 processing companies.

Processing is an important industry in Sicily, focusing on a small number of species (anchovy, tuna, cephalopods, shrimp).

The biggest processing companies are:

- NINO CASTIGLIONE (Sales 2007: 62,8 M€, 176 employees): specialized on tuna canning, located in the Trapani province (did not receive any FIG 2000-2006 grants),
- SUD PESCA (Sales 2007: 29,1 M€, 36 employees): canning of pelagic fish (anchovy, mackerel, tuna and clams, located in Aspra (Palermo province) (did not receive any FIG

2000-2006 grants),

- LANZA SEA FOOD (Sales 2007: 21,0 M€, 22 employees): freezing of shrimps and fish, located in Mazara del Vallo (did not receive any FIFG 2000-2006 grants),
- CO.AL.MA. (Sales 2007: 19,4 M€, 72 employees): canning of tuna and other blue fish, located in Palermo (did not receive any FIFG 2000-2006 grants).

Outputs and impacts at project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
ICONSITT	34 Processing and marketing	✓			The investment was very effective as it enabled the company to improve the quality and therefore to develop its sales to the big retailers (private labels).

Comments on the project's results and impact

ICONSITT is a small company established in 1976 and specialized on processing of anchovy (fillets of anchovies in olive oil or soya bean oil in cans or jars, anchovy paste in tubes, salted anchovies in big cans). It also trades in some other canned products (tuna made in Sicily, sardines and mackerels imported from Portugal) in order to offer a wider range to the clients.

ICONSITT presented one project, which was accepted on May 2003, to modernise, increase automation and improve quality.

The new state-of-the-art machines acquired through this investment (forklift truck, sleever machine, labelling machine, batch weighing equipment, folding box packing machine, scales, transpaletts, computer) enabled ICONSITT to increase the production because of their higher speed and to improve the quality. Thanks to these improvements ICONSITT could make more contacts with big retailers and gain new clients. Before the investment big retailers played a minor part in ICONSITT sales. Now ICONSITT produces under private labels for the supermarket chains CONAD, SMA AUCHAN, SELEX and COOP and for the tuna canner NOSTROMO (CALVO Group).

The sales to the supermarket chains now represent 70% of total sales.

The total turnover was between 7 and 8 m€ before the investment and could reach 10 m€ after.

The grant-aided investment has been very important to develop and secure the position of ICONSITT in the modern distribution. Without the public aid ICONSITT would have completed a smaller-scale project, probably not large enough to arouse the confidence of big retailers.

Outputs and impacts at regional level

Financial and physical achievements

	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
34	Processing and marketing	✓	✓		<p>The investment was successful in a context of small-sized companies which had to struggle to adapt to the evolution of distribution channels and quality standards.</p> <p>But the company has not solved its problems of site (in the middle of a city, with neighbourhood conflicts and access difficulties for trucks).</p>

FIFG specific impacts at the regional level

FIFG has enabled the beneficiary to secure activity and jobs in a community significantly dependant on fisheries (the community of Aspra-Bagheria counts 19 processing companies employing in average 10 persons).

The beneficiary is an anchovy processor and uses partly fish caught by the Sicilian fleet (up to 70-80% according to the seasons, in average 50% of total anchovy supply). This has a significant impact on the activity of the catching sector. The higher speed of the new equipment has increased the raw material purchase capacity of ICONSITT, which is also beneficial to the catching sector.

FIFG general impacts

The investment has increased the purchase of raw fish in Sicily and in other regions of Italy or Spain and thus had a small impact on the balance between fishery resources and their exploitation.

The competitiveness of the company has been improved and its economic viability has been secured (new contracts with big operators).

Market supply has been improved through the increasing of the quality level.

As already said Aspra-Bagheria is a community which significantly depends on fisheries. Through the investment FIFG has enabled the company to modernise and to improve the general image of Aspra-Bagheria. The general impact on local economy has been modest but undisputable.

	Good	Mitigated	Weak	NA
Resources / exploitation		✓		
Market supply	✓			
Competitiveness	✓			
Revitalisation of regions	✓			

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The ICONSITT investment comes under the axis IV (local systems of development) measure 4.16 (interventions in favour of fisheries and aquaculture, productive investments) submeasure c (strengthening and upgrading of existing processing and marketing establishments and modernisation of fish auction markets through IT systems) of the POR.

The POR was fully managed by Region of Sicily. The managing authority for the whole POR was the Programming Department ("Dipartimento della Programmazione") of the Region. The management of the measure 4.16 was assigned to the Fisheries Department ("Dipartimento Pesca").

Few applications have been received for the measure 4.16c, because – according to the Regional authorities - possible beneficiaries were not prepared, and a part of funds programmed for this measure has been transferred to the measure 4.17 conceived for collective organisations and easier to mobilize (interventions in favour of fisheries and aquaculture, contextual interventions): promotion, operations by members of the trade, retraining and diversification. Various projects have been revoked because they did not show appropriate implementation capacity.

Reprogrammings of measures 4.16c and 4.17

<i>1000 €</i>	<i>Measure 4.16c</i>	<i>Measure 4.16c</i>	<i>Measure 4.17</i>	<i>Measure 4.17</i>
	<i>Total cost</i>	<i>FIFG</i>	<i>Total cost</i>	<i>FIFG</i>
August 2000	35 715	11 987	50 482	22 422
March 2003	29 826	9 843	50 482	22 422
December 2004	28 124	9 843	55 454	26 422
July 2008	25 542	8 939	66 092	30 145

The selection criteria were following:

- projects with vertical integration between production, processing and marketing in order to favour the integration of income or the redeployment of fishing activities,
- relation between job creation and size of investment,
- projects with participation of women,
- projects which favour processing or marketing of local species,
- projects which favour modernisation of existing auctions (particularly improving of hygienic and sanitary conditions, use of techniques of with low environmental impact),
- projects which favour use of renewable sources of energy and waste water recycling,
- projects which favour use of IT systems for the marketing of fresh and processed local products,
- projects presented by a group of companies (fishermen's cooperatives and consortiums of cooperatives).

ICONSITT proved to be satisfied with the implementation, selection and payment procedures.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

In spite of the small size of the company, the administrative burden is not deemed excessive by ICONSITT for smaller projects and small businesses.

ICONSITT has been assisted by a consultant for the preparation of the application and the documentation.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of the implementation of the measure

The Region of Sicily counts 22 staff for the implementation of the FIG related measures:

- 9 for management,
- 3 for monitoring and control,
- 3 for payment,
- 7 for presentation of expenses and reports.

The total administrative cost can be estimated at 1 100 000 € yearly, i.e. 6,6 m€ for the programming period (if we consider that the programme did not really start before 2002). This represents 15,7% of total FIG subsidies paid, and an average cost of 21 400 € per project.

The assistance quality has been deemed smooth by the beneficiary who turned to a consultant for some tasks.

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

Level	Measures	Administrative costs	Transaction costs		Overall costs	Opinion on costs and administrative burden
		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase		
Regional		22 FTE for the fishery measures of the POR Sicily				→ Very high costs (16% of FIG volumes)
Beneficiary*	ICONSITT				K€ (exact figure expected)	The administrative burden is not considered as heavy by the beneficiary. Some tasks (preparation of the application) have been performed by a consultant.

ICONSITT is a small company and considers the administrative burden as quite light. If we take the example of a very big company, BOLTON ALIMENTARI (total sales 2007: 711 m€, more than 1 000 employees), which received a FIG grant of 86 000 € for the building of a line dedicated to tuna pouch packing in the same programming period, takes the same line “it was just a little more work for two employees”.

Case study n°15 (Denmark – measure 44 and 46)

- ▶ **Programme and region:** Denmark
- ▶ **Selected measures:** Operations by members of the trade and innovative measures

Measure		Number of projects	FIFG Budget (1) million EUR	Total Budget million EUR	FIFG Costs (2) million EUR	Total costs million EUR	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
44	Operations by members of the trade	92	19.4	38.8	14.0	28.0	72
46	Innovative measures	83	16.5	38,3	12,2	29.3	74

▶ Selected projects:

Measure		Project number*	Beneficiary	FIFG Budget (1)	Total Budget	FIFG Costs (2)	Total costs	% achievement (3) = (2) / (1)
44	Operations by members of the trade	3704-2-06-0141	IFM Nordsøcentret	115,556.93	231,113.85	**106,040	**212,080	**92
46	Innovative measures	3704-3-03-00002	Aquapri Denmark	562,059.69	1,124,119.38	529,276.59	971,060.62	94
46	Innovative measures	3704-3-04-00105	Ejstrupholm dambrug	335,647.29	134,589.15	322,484.59	1,289,938.76	96

INFOSYS **New updated information from the interview - data was not updated in INFOSYS at the moment for the interview.

▶ Introduction to the local context

For measure 44 a case project has been chosen where a new Danish codex for responsible fisheries is being developed. The codex has a special focus on pelagic fisheries. The project was one of the very important projects that brought together the fisheries sector and made an important contribution to the process of understanding of the concept of responsible fisheries among fishermen. The project has in a way led to the present MSC certification of all Danish fisheries.

In measure 46 two different aquaculture plants have been chosen. One has rebuilt the farm to an advanced recirculation aquaculture plant (Danish - Model 3). This has led to more environmental friendly production and at the same time increased the production capacity and profitability.

The other selected plant has made tests with a new species (pike-perch) for aquaculture production in Denmark.

Outputs and impacts at the national level

Financial and physical achievements

	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
44	Operations by members of the trade	X			Lack of national co-funding
46	Innovative measures	X			Lack of national co-funding

FIFG's specific impacts at the national level

Operations by members of the trade (measure 44)

Projects for dissemination of knowledge have been supported by this measure. Examples are the "Maritime growth centre" and "Aqua circle". Some projects have had a regional focus. For instance a "Shellfish centre project" in the Limfjord area (major mussel production area in Denmark). This measure also supported some regional network projects such as "The taste of Northern Jutland". The actions in this programme have been on a general level and have been working very well. The FIFG subsidy rate was 50% and adequate for this purpose.

The case study is about the possibility of the development of a Danish codex for responsible fisheries, which would ensure sustainability of Danish fisheries operations just as the MSC would. The project started as an education process aimed at helping fishermen to get the understanding that they had to act in a responsible way in the future. The project did not end up with a "Danish codex" as planned but it can still be considered as having started the process towards the present ongoing MSC certification of all Danish fisheries.

Innovative measures (measure 46)

All projects under this measure have a scientific element and public research institutions have been the main beneficiaries. Projects within the area of new fishing gear development as well as trial fishing research projects have been supported. Some of the fishing gear projects have led to implemented solutions in today's fishery but according to the Fishermen's association innovation actions onboard fishing vessels were not supported.

Eight innovative pilot aquaculture plants (model 3) were also supported by the innovative measures. The purpose was to reduce the effluents (pollution) from the aquaculture plants by the use of new technologies (recirculation systems). 7-13million EUR was used on farming systems alone (model 3 systems). These model farms have proved that it is possible to reduce water consumption and environmental impact and at the same time increase the productivity of the plant.

As a consequence a large part of the whole aquaculture sector has now been improved with 50% of the total costs supported by public means. There has been a high degree of synergy between the FIFG and private investments in the pilot aquaculture plants.

FIFG's general impacts

The projects under these two measures have been very successful. It is not possible to estimate the impact of the general dissemination activities of knowledge for the fishery and aquaculture but the organisations have been very positive in their appraisal. The codex project has among other led to the present MSC certification of all fisheries.

The new advanced aquaculture plants have given the business a new opportunity for a more sustainable growth of the sector.

These two measures could have had more impact by the increase in the number of funded projects if the national co-funding had been higher. These 2 measures have an unused total budget of around 18 million EUR (private and public co-financing included).

Outputs and impacts at the project level

Financial and physical achievements

Project	Measure	Effectiveness / objectives			Key factors responsible for success or failure (*)
		Good	Mitigated	Weak	
A	44 Operations by members of the trade	X			Ability to bring fishermen together and establish a common knowledge and attitude towards sustainable fisheries.
B	46 Innovative measures	X			No unexpected fish sickness in the new plants or other problems with the bio filters and equipment.
C	46 Innovative measures	X			No unexpected problems when farming pike-perch

Comments on the projects' results and impact

The case for measure 44 is the Danish codex for responsible fisheries project. The codex had a special focus on pelagic fisheries. The project was one of the very important projects that brought together the fisheries sector and made an important contribution to the process and understanding of the responsible fisheries among fishermen. The project has in a way led to the present MSC certification of all Danish fisheries.

The project had a length of two years. The project involved the pelagic producer organisation under which the Danish pelagic fishing vessels are organised as well as the fishermen's association. The project was led by IFM (Innovative Fisheries management, Aalborg University, Søren Eliassen).

The original idea was only to deal with pelagic fisheries. The start of the project was problematic because the fishermen's association in the start did not want to participate (an internal disagreement if they should participate). At that time they were committed in the application and only because the authorities were flexible and postponed the application until an agreement could be reached within the fishermen's association the project was realised.

The project idea was to develop a special codex for the Danish pelagic fisheries as an answer to the demand for sustainable fishery. There were several opinions that MSC for instance was too expensive as regards to certification costs and that they could develop at better scheme that also included other aspects such as fish quality and catch handling.

Even though the actual codex was not applied, the project was still a greater success than expected. Indeed the associations took complete ownership of the finished codex and they expanded it to include more fisheries than just the pelagic fishery. They also realized that the codex could not be applied as such but this actually led them to start the process to the ongoing MSC certification for all Danish fisheries.

231,000EUR was the budget for this project. 19,000EUR of the budget was not used because they did not carry out a large conference in the end as planned. The project was so successful and the level of commitment of the fishermen to the subject so high that a conference was deemed not necessary.

Time for administrative preparation of the project (9 pages) was around 3 days. But the alliance with the fishermen's association was hard to build up and took long time. It took very long time for the beneficiaries to bring the "consortium" for the project together.

One more simple approach for a large project like this is to make a smaller pre-project with the purpose to get the partners together and to develop a solid project application in that pre project.

That would reduce the cost to make the application and minimise the risk if the project is not funded.

During the application they did not have any problem with bureaucracy. They had a very good dialog with the authorities which were flexible in their approach.

The monitoring of the project was done by a simple annual report to the authorities.

The project was prolonged by a few months to allow the fishermen's association to take full ownership of the project.

Administration to receive the money and closing of the accounts took around 3 weeks work (documentation of salaries, used hours and the same for all project partners). The way salaries are calculated is not easy. They have to be recalculated every year which is an unnecessary administrative cost. A fixed overhead in top of the salaries could be a solution to make the administration easier for the beneficiaries.

If measure 44 had not supported the codex project that activity would never happened. The MSC would have been initiated in the end because of market pressure but it would not happen so fast and the fishermen's association would not have been committed to it in the way they are today.

All project partners were well informed about the program framework and the possibility the get the project funded.

The two selected cases for measure 46 are a project with rebuilding of an aquaculture farm to recirculation aquaculture and a test production of a new aquaculture species (pike-perch).

Recirculation aquaculture (model 3) project

The application for the project took five days to complete and was assessed hard to develop for uneducated people, but they fish farmers have done it themselves. They can hire a consultant to help for that work or get help from their association (Dansk Akvakultur but to additional costs). The most time consuming part is when the project has ended and the project has to be reported. The auditor has to certify a lot of payments for the financial documentation. But beneficiaries consider

that data is already available from their bank accounts and they are already signed by the owner of the aquaculture plant. Less financial bureaucracy when finishing projects was requested.

The information beneficiaries have received from authorities is fine and they could also access good information on the internet too.

For the "model 3" aquaculture plant investors received 30% support (20% FIG and 10% National).

They are very happy with the authority's handling of the file. They behave in a flexible way and contacted them if they have made a mistake in the application that could be easily fixed.

The "model 3" aquaculture plant has been a great success and without the support they would not have gone the whole way to this advanced plant type at that time. The support has definitely boosted the development towards more environmental friendly and productive aquaculture farms in Denmark.

Test production of a new aquaculture species pike-perch.

Aquapri made a project application for new aquaculture species. The new species was pike-perch and an existing plant in Egtved was rebuilt and tests were made to raise this new species.

The application process took two years to get approved. This is one of the examples which led to a change in the application method to fixed application dates two to three times a year instead of a continuous open process. The company has however made many other FIG applications and in general they are very happy with a quick response time from the authorities. The administrative time they use on application was around 2 weeks for this very big project. The annual administrative costs were one week for intermediate status work once a year. Time spent to receive money has been around one month which is fully acceptable for the company.

They got 529,276EUR FIG support for a two year pike-perch project.

The project has been a very big success and they already have marketed pike-perch products. There are however still many biological issues to be worked on and that are actual dealt with in a new EFF supported project today.

Without the FIG support this project would never have been initiated. They see FIG as a much easier way to get funding compared to EU research money. This project could have been an EU research project as well. They clearly prefer the lean and efficient way FIG applications can be made and projects managed compared to EU research applications. Research funded projects have only given them a loss until now because they use too many efforts on heavy administrative procedures. They even decided not to participate in EU research applications anymore because it is too costly for a little company like them.

They think the information they receive from the authorities about the FIG program has been very good, but they also know the program well. But in general for smaller companies they do not think the information they get is sufficient.

The authorities inform about upcoming FIG project opportunities by newsletters. But the description of the opportunities could be improved by more simple language and more precise descriptions on what can be supported according to Aquapri.

The aquaculture association (Dansk Akvakultur) is informing their members through monthly newsletters where issues around FIG support are mentioned.

The consultants from the aquaculture association or other private consultants are used for applications as well. Aquapri is still able to make the application itself.

Implementation and efficiency

Description of the implementation system

The implementation system was centralised as described in details in the country report. The beneficiary and associations have been represented in the centralised “monitoring committee” assuring that stakeholders were adequately represented.

The management system has reportedly been running smoothly without any large problems. It was never necessary to make a vote in the “monitoring committee”. All decisions were taken through consensus.

All interviewed have been satisfied with the management system. The authorities have been flexible in the approach to the administration of the program.

Application:

In the first years of the Danish FIG the measures could be applied continuously.

That did not function well and the procedures for these measures were later changed to fixed applications dates two to three times a year.

Every year the priority for each FIG measure budget were made in the start of the year. When a measure could be applied continuously the applicant never knew the level of funds available.

It created uncertainty among the beneficiary’s and they lost time writing applications for a measure that could have a low priority.

The applicant did not know the change for success and expectations could be disappointed.

When a new priority of a measure was made in the start of the year the priorities could be changed and an application received in the end of the previous year could have less change to be funded.

As a “service” for the applicants a rejected application could also be transferred to next year’s program. Then the applicant had a change in next year’s program. But the applicants felt this as very long application time and not a service at all. That practise was then stopped and every application has a clear decision after each call.

Only fixed application deadlines are used in today’s the EFF program.

Information:

Everyone was well informed about the FIG program. All open FIG programs have been announced in the fishery magazine (fiskeritidende) and the fishermen’s and aquaculture associations got all the information necessary to be aware of the different measures and deadlines for the applications. In all large ports the local consultant from the fishermen’s association knew everything about the FIG applications and deadlines. The aquaculture association (Dansk Akvakultur) is informing its members by monthly newsletters where issues around FIG support are mentioned.

Payments:

The payment procedures functioned very well. It is the same procedures that are used in other Danish programs. Danish authorities have a common department that services the agriculture programs as well, the Economy office.

Payment target was to be able to fulfil the project payment within 10 working days. That target was reached in most cases. Payment procedure would of course take longer time in the cases of missing information or outstanding questions regarding documentation received from the beneficiary side.

In some instances the “Economy office” was under very high time pressure when other programs (from agriculture for instance) also needed payments, what led to delays of around 30 days in total.

All systems can be improved, but Danish authorities believe the system was efficient. 10 working days is also the target for payments today.

There were written procedures for both management and payment procedures in the Danish Food Industry Agency.

For the case studies the time for payments has been estimated and this has shown that the actual payments are indeed effectuated within 10 working days and in some cases were delayed up to 30 days. Beneficiaries are satisfied with the payment system as it is today. Some beneficiaries would like to be able to lessen the costs linked with audit certification.

Bottlenecks and points likely to have been responsible for excessive or insufficient administrative costs

It is hard for small associations to finance projects three months ahead. Pre payment of some project funds could help in case a small organisation is in charge of a large project. At some times the project budget could actually be much higher than the annual turnover the project holder.

As earlier documented there have been incidences where the time for the applicant to wait for the application to be approved has been too long. There have been several cases with extended waiting periods, but the overall impression is that most applications have been processed fast by the authorities.

The way salaries are re-calculated every year is not easy in the collective projects. That is considered by beneficiaries as an unnecessary administrative cost when making the financial reports. A fixed overhead on top of the salaries could be a solution to make the administration easier for the beneficiaries.

Overall efficiency or inefficiency of the implementation of the measure

Both measures have been implemented in an efficient way. The major problem is that the measures have not been nationally funded to the full possible extent. The approval time has been too long for some of the application but it seems like authorities have taken the necessary actions during the program period to solve most the problems arising. The waiting time issue triggered by the approval of a new year national budget has not been solved as it is more a political problem than an administrative one.

Collected data on administrative and transaction costs

	Measures	Administrative costs		Transaction costs		
Level		N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period)	Opinion of the stakeholders on administrative costs	N. of staff (average during 2000- 06 programming period) Preparation phase	N. of staff (average during 2000-06 programming period) Implementation phase	Opinion of the beneficiary on transaction costs
National	All	10	Fair	3	5	Fair
IFM innovative fisheries management/ project A	44- Operations by members of the trade	3 days	Fair. But the way salaries are calculated could be more easy			Flexible approach from authorities. Easy to apply and to get
Ejstrupholm dambrug/ project B	46- Innovative measures	5 days	Fair			Easy to apply and to get
Aquapri/ project C	46- Innovative measures	2 weeks	Fair			Easy to apply and to get

3 List of interviews by MS

Austria

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
MA (Outside Objective 1 Programme) Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management	BLAAS Konrad	Head of Division Animal Husbandry In charge of FIFG/EFF	08/09/ 2009	Phone
MA (Objective 1 Burgenland Programme) Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management	KNÖBL Ignaz	Coordination Rural Development	15/10/ 2009	Phone

Belgium

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National MA	Mr Vermoortel	Paying authority/national coordination	07/09/09	Face to face
Regional MA Flanders	Ms Véronique Moerman/ Mr Bart Maertens		07/09/09	Face to face
Regional MA Wallonia	Mr Villers		15/09/09	Face to face
Regional MA Wallonia	Mr Stapelle, Mme Raymond	Audit art.9 Wallonia	15/09/09	Face to face
External audit Wallonia	Mr Pierre Mangez	Audit art.10 Wallonia	06/10/09*	Face to face
FEOGA MA (Obj. 1 Hainaut programme)	Mme Dethy		07/10/09*	Face to face
Stakeholders				
Fish farmers association	Mr Schonbrodt		11/09/09	Face to face
Fishermen organisation	Emiel Brouckaert		07/09/09	Face to face

Cyprus

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National MA Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment	Irene Piki M. Y Iannos Kyriacou	Fisheries and Marine Research Officer Department of Fisheries & Marine Research, (Aquaculture Division)	16/09/09 18/09/09	Phone

Denmark

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National MA Ministry of food agriculture and fisheries – Danish food industry agency.	Lars Christensen Clink	Chief consultant	08/09/09	Face to face
			14/09/09	
Stakeholders				
Danish Fishermen's organisation	Svend-Erik Andersen	Chairperson	11/09/09	Face to face
	Ole Lundborg Larsen			
Danish aquaculture	Karl Iver Dahl-Madsen	Chairperson	14/09/09	Face to face
Pelagic producer organisation	Anders Illeborg	Consultant	15/09/09	Face to face
Beneficiaries				
Hanstholm Fishermens organization	Henrik Amdissen	Fishermen's Consultants	22/09/09	Face to face
Vessel	Vagner Persen m.fl.	Scraped vessel	22/09/09	Face to face
Vessel	Shannon E567 A/S	Modernized vessel	15/09/09	Face to face
Vessel	Partsrederiet Nanna Maria	Modernized vessel	15/09/09	Face to face
Aquaculture plant (rebuild plant to recirculation)	Ejstrupholm – Jens Jensen	Manager	06/10/09	Face to face
Aquaculture plant (for new species test)	Aquapri – Gitte Nielsen.	Information Manager	06/10/09	Face to face
Innovative fisheries Management. IFM. Aalborg university	Søren Eliassen	Project manager, fishermen's codex for fisheries project	24/09/09.	Face to face

Estonia

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National Managing Authority Estonian Ministry of Finance	Mr. Ando Siitam	Acting Head of the Structural and Foreign Assistance Department	30/09/09	Face to face
	Ms. Kristel Kiiple	Chief Specialist	30/09/09	Face to face
Paying Authority Estonia Ministry of Finance	Ms. Karin Viikmaa	Acting Head of the EU Payments Department	30/09/09	Face to face
	Ms. Karoli Niilus	Chief Specialist	30/09/09	Face to face
Intermediate Body Estonian Ministry of Agriculture	Mr. Madis Reinup	Head of the Fisheries Economics Department	29/09/0929 and 02/10/09	Face to face
	Mr. Juhani Papp	Chief Specialist and substitute for the Head of the Bureau of Fisheries Development	28/09/0929 to 02/10/09	Face to face

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
	Mr. Hannes Ulmas	Head of the Organisation, processing industry and Aquaculture Bureau	30/09/09 and 01/10/09	Face to face
	Mr. Mehis Tamm	Chief Specialist	30/09/09	Face to face
	Mr. Vahur Võrel	Chief Specialist	01/10/09	Face to face
	Ms. Jaana Piilpärk	Substitute Chief Specialist	01/10/09	Face to face
Final Beneficiary Estonian Agricultural Registers and Information Board (ARIB)	Ms. Piret Ilves	Head of Unit	01/10/09	Face to face
	Ms. Angela Annilo	Head Specialist	01/10/09	Face to face
Stakeholders				
Estonian Fish farmers Association	Mr. Sivar Irval	Acting Director	30/09/09	Face to face
Estonian Fishery Association	Mr. Valdur Noormägi	Acting Director	30/09/09	Face to face
Final recipients (Beneficiaries)				
Kallaste Kalur	Mr. Andrei Grihgov	Director General	01/10/09	Face to face
Kõrveküla Kalatööstus	Mr. Ervin Veiman	Director General	01/10/09	Face to face

Finland

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National managing authority	Timo HALONEN	Senior Officer	01/09/2009	Face to face
Regional authority	Matti SIPPONEN	Fisheries Manager	03/09/2009	Face to face
Stakeholders				
Central Federation of Fisheries Associations	Vesa KARTUNEN		31/08/2009	Face to face
Confederation of fish processing industries	Irmeli MUSTONEN		23/09/2009	Phone

France

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National managing authority DPMA - MAP	Cécile Bigot Pierre Hébert	Aquaculture and fisheries economics Structural Policy	20-21/10/09	Face to face
Stakeholders				
CNPMEM			22/10/09	Face to face
Beneficiaries				
Regional Direction for fisheries - Brittany	Philippe Illionet	Director FIFG funds manager	23/10/09	Face to face
CCI Quimper	Hervé Thomas	Director	23/10/09	Face to face

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
	Alain Schlessler Philippe Le Carre	EAFPA President Director for marine development		
Conseil Régional Bretagne	Jean-Michel Lopez	Agriculture and fisheries service	26 and 27/10/09	Face to face
Regional committee for marine fisheries	André Le Berre Gérald Hussenot	President	26 and 27/10/09	Face to face
Pesca Cornouaille	Patrice Donart	President	26 and 27/10/09	Face to face
OPOB	André Guegen	Director	26 and 27/10/09	Face to face
SRC Bretagne Nord	Goulven Brest	President	09/09	Face to face

Germany

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National managing authority Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection	Gerd Conrad	Managing authority for the whole German programme	24/08/09	Face to face
	Dr. Joachim Ludewig	Executive officer for FIGG		
Regional authority Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Consumer Protection and Rural Development – Lower Saxony	M. Gaumert	- Head of division - Managing authority Lower Saxony - Coordination Non Objective 1 area	24/08/09	Face to face
Regional authority Ministry for Agriculture, Environment and Consumer Protection – Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Gerhard Martin	- Head of division - Managing authority Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania - Coordination Objective 1 area	26/08/09	Face to face
Regional authority Ministry for Economy and Ports - Land Bremen	Lothar Vogt	Senator for Economy and Ports - Land Bremen	25/08/09	Face to face
Intermediate body for Bremerhaven Bremerhavener Gesellschaft für Investitionsförderung und Stadtentwicklung (Society for Investment Support and Urban Development)	Stephan Limberg	Director	25/08/09	Face to face
Stakeholders				
Federal Association of German fish Industry and fish Retail	Dr. M. Keller	Director	26/08/09	Face to face
Beneficiaries				
Deutsche See GmbH & Co. KG	Ms. Jürgens Mr. Frisch Mr. Neuschl	Grant manager (preparation of claim, paperwork, coordination, etc.) Project manager	25/08/09	Face to face

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
		Project manager		
Sandelmann GmbH	Mr. Beddies	CEO	25/08/09	Face to face
Frozen Fish International GmbH	Herr Maronde	Grant manager (preparation of claim, paperwork, coordination, etc.)	25/08/09	Face to face
	Herr Schuster	Project manager		
	Herr Ahrens	Project manager		

Greece

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National Managing Authority	M. Lolidis	Director	07/10/09	Face to face
	M. Giannakopoulos	Head of Unit A	07/10/09	Face to face
	M. Laprakis	Unit A		
	Ms. Kastani			
	M. Katis George	Head of Unit B	07/10/09	Face to face
	Ms. Edge Mitza	Unit B		
Intermediate body: General Direction of Fishery	Ms Chatzidaki	Head of Fisheries Unit	09/10/09	Face to face
	Ms. Laliotou			
Stakeholders/ Beneficiaries				
Federation of European Aquaculture Producers	John Stephanis	President	09/10/09	Face to face
Stakeholders/ Beneficiaries				
NIREUS	Dr. Kantham K. Papanna	Pathologist & Fish Health Manager	08/10/09	Face to face
Selonda	John Stephanis	Managing Director	09/10/09	Face to face
	Baras Ilias	Production Manager		
Konba (North Aegean Sea Canneries)	Aronis Yannis	Commercial Director	09/10/09	Face to face

Hungary

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National managing authority Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Miklós Maác	Head of department	14/09/09	Phone
	Gabor Reczey	Programme coordinator for the Hungarian Fisheries Operational Programme (EFF)		Phone
		Timea Kalakan	Monitoring and evaluation	14/09/09

Ireland

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National managing authority	Keith Kelleher	EU funds management	13/10/09	Face to face
	Brendan Linehan	Assistant principal seafood policy & development division		
Implementation Agencies				
BIM (Bord Iascaigh Mara)	Michael Keatinge,	Fisheries devpt Manager	14/10/09	Face to face
	Padraig Gordon	Fleet development executive		
	Donal Maguire	Aquaculture devpt manager		
	Alex White	Project development executive		
UNG (Udaras na Gaeltachta)	Dónal Mac Giolla Bhríde	Aquaculture Policy	15/10/09	Face to face
	Seosamh O'Cualain	Aquaculture		
	Bernadette Nineachtaia	Seafood processing		

Italy

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali Direzione generale della Pesca e dell'Acquacoltura	GASPARRI Pietro	Director « Gestione, erogazione e vigilanza sui fondi comunitari »	29/09/2009	Face to face
	PETRACCHIOLA Eugenio		29/09/2009	Face to face
	AURILIA Diana			
	MORETTI Maurizio			
	MARCHETTI Susanna			
	TOMAGE Patrizia			
	ANGELOZZI Ilaria			
	CERRI Sonia			
Regione Siciliana Assessorato Cooperazione, Commercio, Artigianato e Pesca Dipartimento Pesca	SPARMA Gianmaria	Director "Dpartamento Pesca"	30/09/2009	Face to face
	VALLONE Antonella	Director Paying Authority FIFG	30/09/2009	Face to face
Capitaneria di porto di Mazara del Vallo	MESSINA Giosuè	Commander	01/10/2009	Face to face
	MARCECA Giuseppe	Fisheries Inspector	01/10/2009	Face to face
Stakeholders - Beneficiaries				
LEGA PESCA	PISELLI Fabrizio	Vice-Presidente	28/09/2009	Face to face

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
ANCIT (Associazione Nazionale Conservieri Ittici e delle Tonnare)	LUONI Sergio	President	29/09/2009	Face to face
CONSORZIO MEDITERRANEO	PELUSI Paolo	President	28/09/2009	Face to face
IREPA	SPAGNOLO Massimo	Director	29/09/2009	Face to face
ICONSITT	LO GALBO Rose Marie	Administrative manager	30/09/2009	Face to face
Confederazione Imprese Pesca Mazara	TUMBIOLO Lino	Director	01/10/2009	Face to face
COSVAP/Distretto Pesca	PERNICE	Director Osservatorio del Mediterraneo	01/10/2009	Face to face

Latvia

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National Managing Authority – Ministry of Finance	Aleksandrs Antonovs	Deputy Head of the Managing Authority - Director of European Union Funds Monitoring Department	17/09/09	Face to face
	Inese Lase	Head of the Public Infrastructure Planning Unit, European Union Funds Strategy Department		
	Agnese Zariņa	Senior expert of the Public Infrastructure Monitoring Unit, European Union Funds Monitoring Department		
Paying Authority – State Treasury	Anda Pudāne	Deputy Director of European Affairs Department	17/09/09	Face to face
1 st level Intermediate Body – Ministry of Agriculture	Normunds Riekstins	Director of the Fisheries Department	16/09/09	Face to face
	Ričards Derkačs	Deputy Director of the Fisheries Department	21/09/09	Face to face
	Edīte Kubliņa	Deputy Head of the Fisheries Support Unit of the Fisheries Department		Face to face
	Jānis Ābele	Senior officer of the Unit of the Fisheries Support Unit of the Fisheries Department		Face to face
2 nd level Intermediate Body – Rural Support Service	Indulis Āboliņš	Deputy Director	21/09/09	Face to face
	Andris Grundulis	Director of Fisheries and State Support Department		
	Rinalds Vācers	Head of the European Union Structural Action Unit of the Fisheries and State Support Department		
Stakeholders - National Fisheries Producer's Organisation and Latvian Fisheries Association	Inārijs Voits	President	16/09/09	Face to face

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Stakeholders/ Beneficiaries				
Ziemeļvidzeme's Regional Agricultural Department of the Rural Support Service	Ilga Karpova Inga Leite	Deputy Director Head of the Fisheries and State Support unit	17/09/09	Face to face
Beneficiary – SIA Baņķis	Kārlis Kleins Guntis Bergs	Head of the Board Finances Director	17/09/09	Face to face
Beneficiary – Salacgrīva City Municipality	Dagnis Straubergs	Chairman of the City Council	17/09/09	Face to face
Ziemeļkurzeme's Regional Department of the Rural Support Service	Juzefa Kļava Juta Dreiberģa	Director Head of Fisheries and State Support Division	21/09/09	Face to face
Beneficiary – SIA Irbe	Lauris Jirģens Ansis Jirģens	Head of the Board Chairman of the Board	21/09/09	Face to face
Ziemeļkurzeme's Fishermen Union	Jānis Apenis	Chairman of the Board	17/09/09	Face to face

Lithuania

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
Fisheries Department under Ministry of Agriculture	UTARAITE Simona	Chief Specialist – EU and International Affairs Division	24/08/2009	Face to face
ditto	MESKELEVICIUTE Sigita	Fisheries specialist	24/08/2009	Face to face
ditto	PLASCINSKAITE Egle	Chief Specialist – EU and International Affairs Division	25/08/2009	Face to face
ditto	LENDZBERGAS Erlandas	Head of Division – Fisheries Control Division Baltic Sea Fisheries Department	26/08/2009	Face to face
Stakeholders				
Association of Lithuanian Fish Product Producers (Producers' Organisation)	BARGAILA Alfonsas	Chairman	26/08/2009	Face to face
Klaipėda Fish Auction			26/08/2009	Face to face

Malta

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National managing authority Office of the Prime Minister	Marlene Bonnici	Director General in the Office of the Prime Minister	05/10/09	Phone

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
ditto	Trevor Fenech	Operational officer	05/10/09	Phone

Netherlands

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National managing authority	Mr Vermue, Mr Vroeg Op John Nam Wong Ching Dirk-Jan van der Stelt Marcel Staring	Managing/paying authority	09/09/09	Face to face
Regional authority	Fred Jonkhart	Province Flevoland, managing/paying authority Objective 1	08/09/09	Face to face
Regional authority	Philip ten Napel Eef de Vries	Urk Commune	08/09/09	Face to face
National authority	Diesnt Regeling, Belinda van Nierop	Implementation authority	09/09/09	Face to face
Stakeholders				
Professional organisation	Productschap vis, Addy Risseeuw Paula den Hartog		09/09/09	Face to face
Fishermen organisation	Geert Meun		08/09/09	Face to face

Poland

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
Management body: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Mr R Wenerski Mr A Sudyk Mr M Frankowski	Director Head of FIG Head of FIG Monitoring and Control	21/09/09 28/09/09	Face to face
Beneficiary (implementing body): Agency for the Restructurisation and Modernisation of Agriculture	Mr Gregor Światała Ms A Milkowska Mr Piotr Dabrowski Ms Anna Pietruczuk Mr Bartłomiej Gosciniak	Director Deputy Director Deputy Director FIG Desk officers	22/09/09 28/09/09	Face to face
Regional beneficiary (implementing body): Pomorskie Region ARMA structures	Mr D Switala Mr D Zalewski FIG Desk officers	Director Head of FIG Unit	24/09/09	Face to face
Stakeholders				
Polish Fisheries Association (aquaculture)	Mr Andrzej Lirski	Presidium members	23/09/09	Face to face

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
	Mr Witold Milczarzewicz			
Polish Fish Processors Association	Kazimierz Wołoskiuk	Adviser		Face to face
Sea Fishers Association (Baltic Sea)	Mr Piotr Necel	President	24/09/09	Face to face
Sea Fisheries Institute	Stanisław Szostak	Scientist		Face to face
Beneficiary				
Measure 11/ Pomorskie (Władysławowo)	Ms Romualda Białkowska Ms Halina Rosiejka	President Finance Department Director	25/09/09	Face to face
Przetwórstwo Rybne Łosoś Ltd.	Janina Kulig	Financial Director		Face to face
Przetwórstwo Rybne Łosoś Ltd.	Andrzej Piątek	Chairman		Face to face
Firma Handlowa Sulmin Sp. J.	Filip Borkowski	Owner		Face to face

Portugal

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National managing authority	José Alberto Teixeira de Ornelas	Regional fisheries Director For	13/10/2009	Face to face
Regional authority: Madeira	José Alberto Teixeira de Ornelas	Regional fisheries Director For	16/10/2009	Face to face
Stakeholders				
Geilpeixe (beneficiary)	Manuel Tarré	Director	13/10/2009	Face to face
Aquinova (beneficiary)	Roberto Romero Perez	Director	14/10/2009	Face to face
OP Centro (OP)	Humberto Jorge	Director	14/10/2009	Face to face
Propeixe (OP)	Agostinho da Mata	Director	15/10/2009	Face to face

Slovakia

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National managing authority/ Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development Department	Zlatica Daubnerova	Desk officer - fisheries related programmes	31/08/09	Phone
	Zlatica Škurlová	Executive officer - paying unit		Phone
Intermediate body Agriculture Paying Agency Department of Monitoring of OP Agriculture and Rural Development Department	Alena Kuruczová	Executive officer - intermediate body	31/08/09	Phone

Slovenia

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National managing authority Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy EU Cohesion Policy Department	Mateja Cepin	Director for Cohesion policy	18/09/09	Phone
	Tanja Kurnik	Operational officer	18/09/09	Phone
Intermediary body Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Hunting and Fisheries section	Tanja Svetek Matej Zagorc	Execution officers	30/09/09	Phone

Spain

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
Management body and paying authority: Ministry of Environment, Rural and Seaside Areas (MARM)	Mr J L Gonzalez,	Head of FIGF	03/09/09	Face to face
	Mrs M Saez,	Desk officer of FIGF		
	Mrs MJ Rubio	Desk officer of FIGF		
Regional intermediate body: Junta de Andalucia, DG Pesca, Fisheries Department	Mr JM Gaiteiro	General Director of Structures and Fisheries Markets	29/09/09	Face to face
Regional intermediate body: Xunta de Galicia, DG Pesca, Fisheries Department	Mrs MD Saez	Director	15/09/09	Face to face
	Mrs ML Mallo	FIGF Desk officers		
	Mrs A Sainz			
Stakeholders				
Processors association ANFACO	Mr M Sobrado	Aids Manager	18/09/09	Face to face
Processors association ANFACO	Mrs R Varela	Legal Manager	18/09/09	Face to face
Shipowners association ARVI	Mr J Romon	Aids Manager	16/09/09	Face to face
Aquaculture association APROMAR	Mr J Ojeda	General Manager	30/09/09	Face to face
Beneficiaries				
Measure 13/ Galicia (Vigo)	Mr J Romon	Aids Manager	16/09/09	Face to face
Measure 21/ Galicia (Vigo)	Mr J Gandon	General Manager	17/09/09	Face to face
Measure 22/ Galicia (Vigo)	Mr J Romon	Aids Manager	16/09/09	Face to face
Measure 31/ Andalucia	Mr D Acosta	FIFG Desk officer	29/09/09	Face to face
Measure 41/ Galicia	Mrs M Arnoso	President	15/09/09	Face to face
Measure 45/ Galicia	Mr J Gandon	General Manager	17/09/09	Face to face
Measure 32/ Andalucia	Mrs A Rosa	General Manager	29/09/09	Face to face
Measure 34/ Galicia	Mr M Sobrado	Aids Manager	18/09/09	Face to face
Measure 43/ Galicia	Mr G Blanco	General Manager	17/09/09	Face to face

Sweden

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
National managing /paying authority. Fiskeriverket	Tore Gustavsson	Head of Economic Unit	08/09/09	Face to face
	Patrik Persson	Head of Unit Resource Fisheries access Unit		
	Christina Hallberg	Head of Unit Structural Funds	10/09/09	Face to face
	Inger Dahlgren	Director Resource Management Department	10/09/09	Face to face
	Gun Brantang	Structural Funds Unit	11/09/09	Face to face
	Mansour Tadi	Finance Unit	11/09/09	Face to face
Stakeholders				
Swedish Fishermen Association	Henrik Svenverg Mats Ingemarsson	President Inland Fisheries Committee	09/09/09	Face to face
Beneficiaries				
Beneficiary	Reine J Johanssons	Stakeholders/fisherman	09/09/09	Face to face

United-Kingdom

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
Authorities				
Managing authority for non objective 1 areas Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Marine Fisheries Agency	Richard Winborn	Coordination of all UK programmes Executive officer	9-10/09/09	Face to face
	Yvonne Wisdom			
Paying authority for Cornwall, Merseyside and UK Outside Objective 1 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Marine Fisheries Agency	Nigel Davies	Paying authority	9-10/09/09	Face to face
Northern Ireland managing and paying authority Department for Agriculture and Rural Development in Northern Ireland (DARDNI)	Norman Anderson Stephen Archer	Northern Ireland managing and paying authority	9-10/09/09	Face to face
Regional authority Scottish Executive Development Department, European Structural Funds Division Marine Scotland - Aquaculture, Freshwater Fisheries & Licensing Policy Division	Jim Millard Gordon Hart Mark Nicoll Fiona Hepburn Nick Galloway Ewan Robertson Gavin Wilson	Scottish Programme Management Executive Scottish managing authority Processing and marketing team Scottish paying authority Scottish Verification and Compliance Unit	9-10/09/09	Face to face
Regional authority Welsh European Funding Office (WEFO)	Kevin Davies Paul Jones	Welsh paying authority Welsh managing authority	9-10/09/09	Face to face

Organism	Name	Function	Date	Type of interview
	Nia Meddins Catrin Cullen	..		
Stakeholders				
Northern Ireland Fish producers Organisation (NIFPO)	Dick James	Chief executive	03/09/09	Face to face
Northern Ireland Fishing Harbour Authority (NIFHA)	Chris Warnock	Executive officer	04/09/09	Face to face
Sea Fish Industry Authority	John Campbell Dr Jon Harman	Finance Director Development Director	08/09/09	Face to face
Sea Food Scotland	Libby Woodhatch	Chief Executive	08/09/09	Face to face
Billingsgate Market	Malcolm Macleod	Superintendent of Billingsgate Market	10/09/09	Face to face
Beneficiaries				
Scottish Aquaculture Producers	Richard Slaski		11/09/09	Face to face
Scottish Salmon Producers organisation	Scott Landsburgh	CEO	07/09/09	Face to face
Loch Duart Salmon	Allan Balfour	CEO	07/09/09	Phone
Blueshell Mussels Ltd	Michael Laurenson	Managing Director	25/09/09	Phone

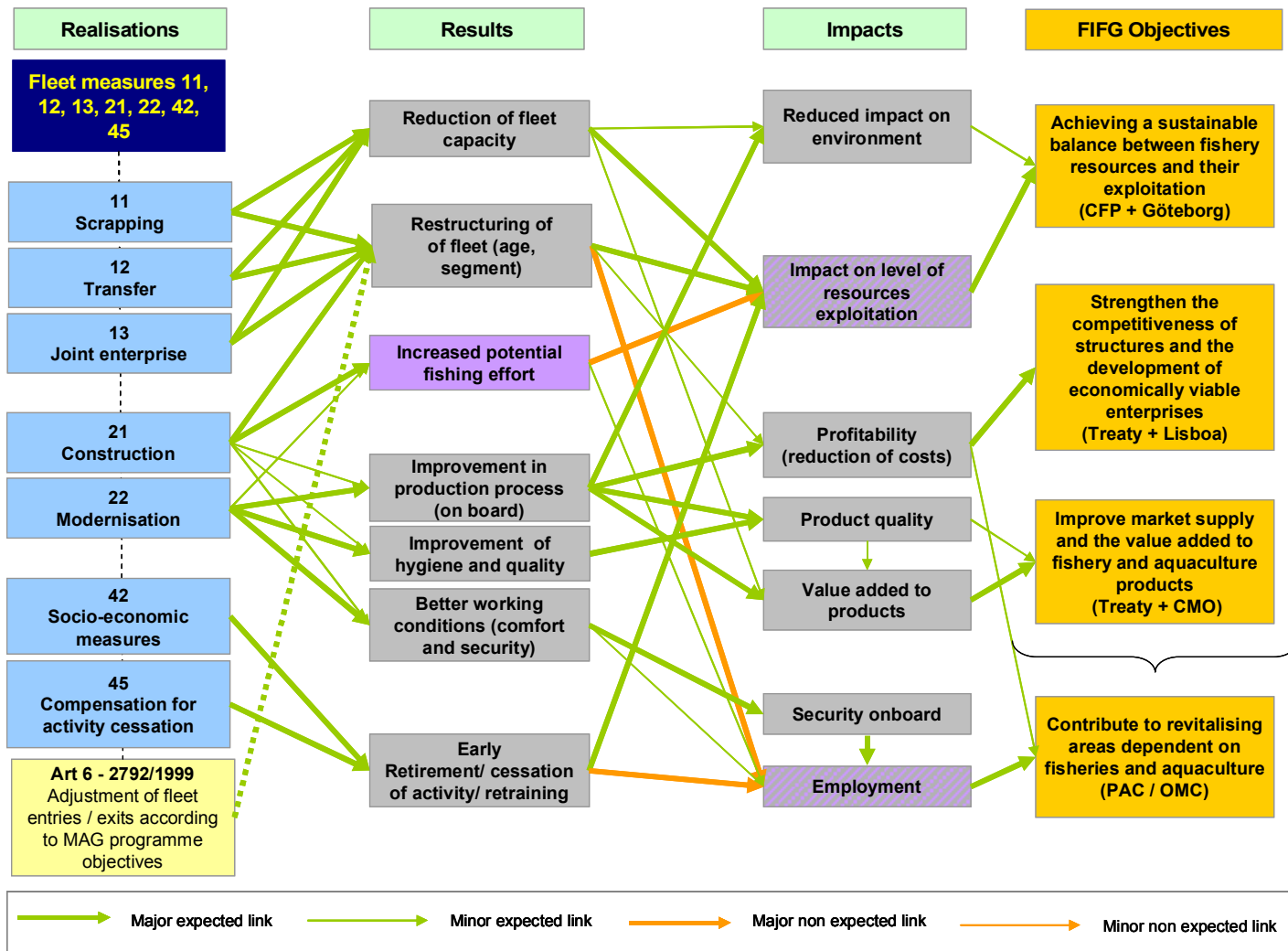
4 Impact trees

*The following **six impact trees** have been elaborated during the inception phase based on the analysis of the FIG regulation as well as the analysis and interpretation of the logical links between outputs, potential results and impacts of FIG interventions.*

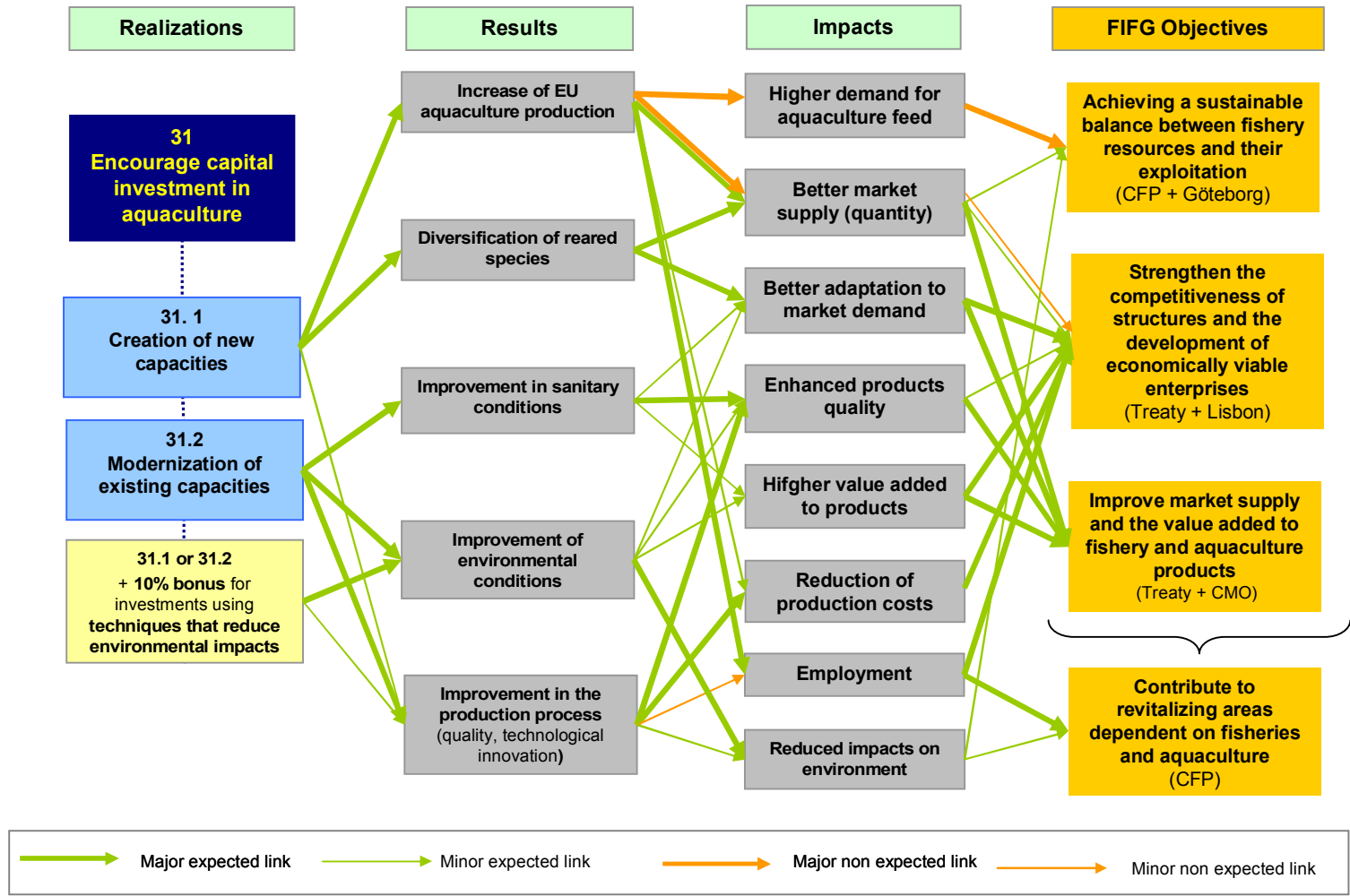
They present the potential results and impacts of FIG measures and actions by area of intervention⁴. They include both expected and unexpected results and impacts. Expected ones (in gray) shall contribute to achieve the FIG objectives whereas unexpected ones (in purple) may have a negative contribution to the implementation of the CFP (side effects or perverse effects).

⁴ Measure 31 ("aquatic resources") is excluded from the trees proposed as it is not included in the 6 areas of intervention defined in the TOR on which specific impact analyses will be made. This measure will however be taken into account in the final impact evaluation in question Q6.

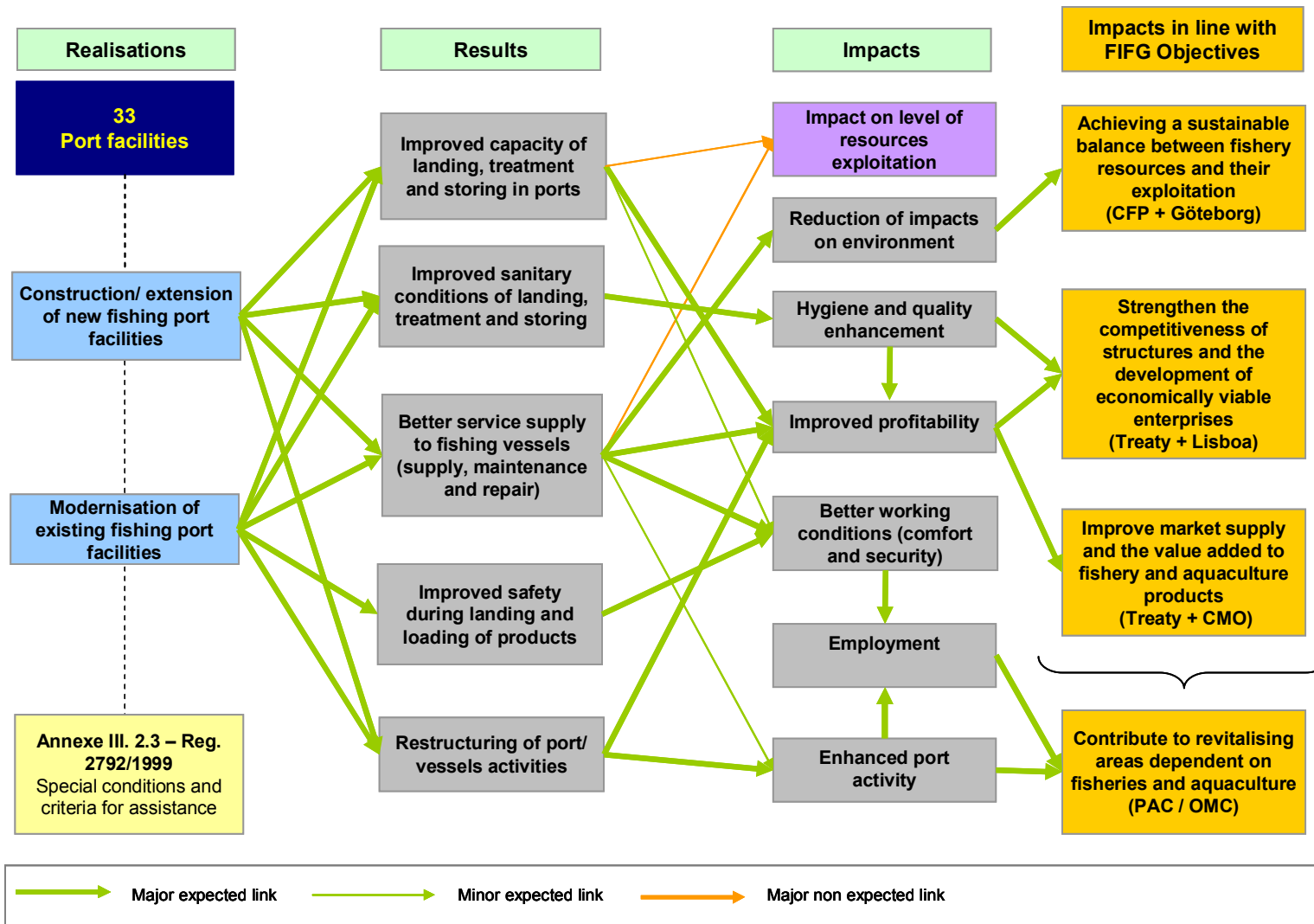
Area of intervention 1: fleet measures



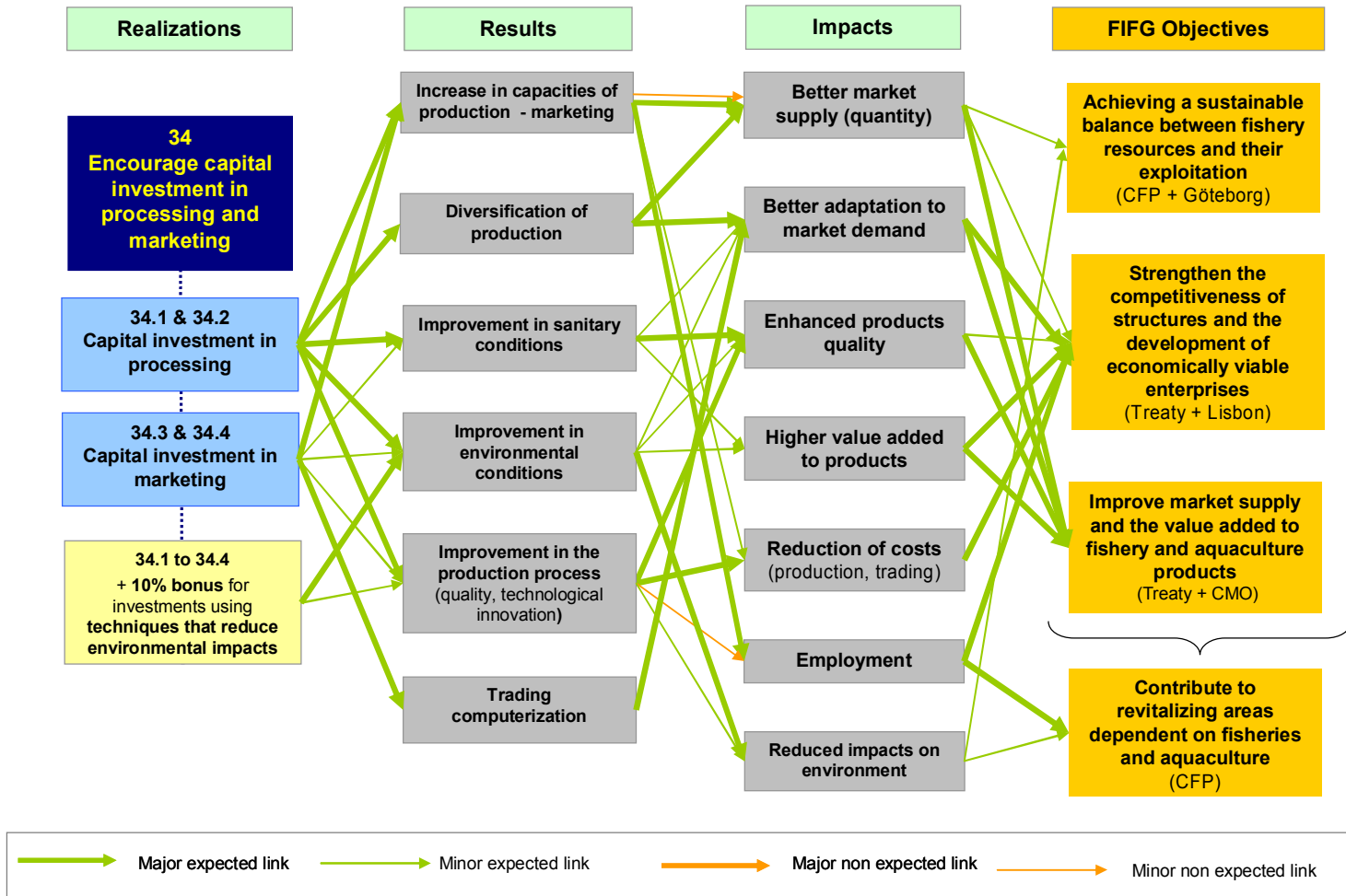
Area of intervention 2: aquaculture



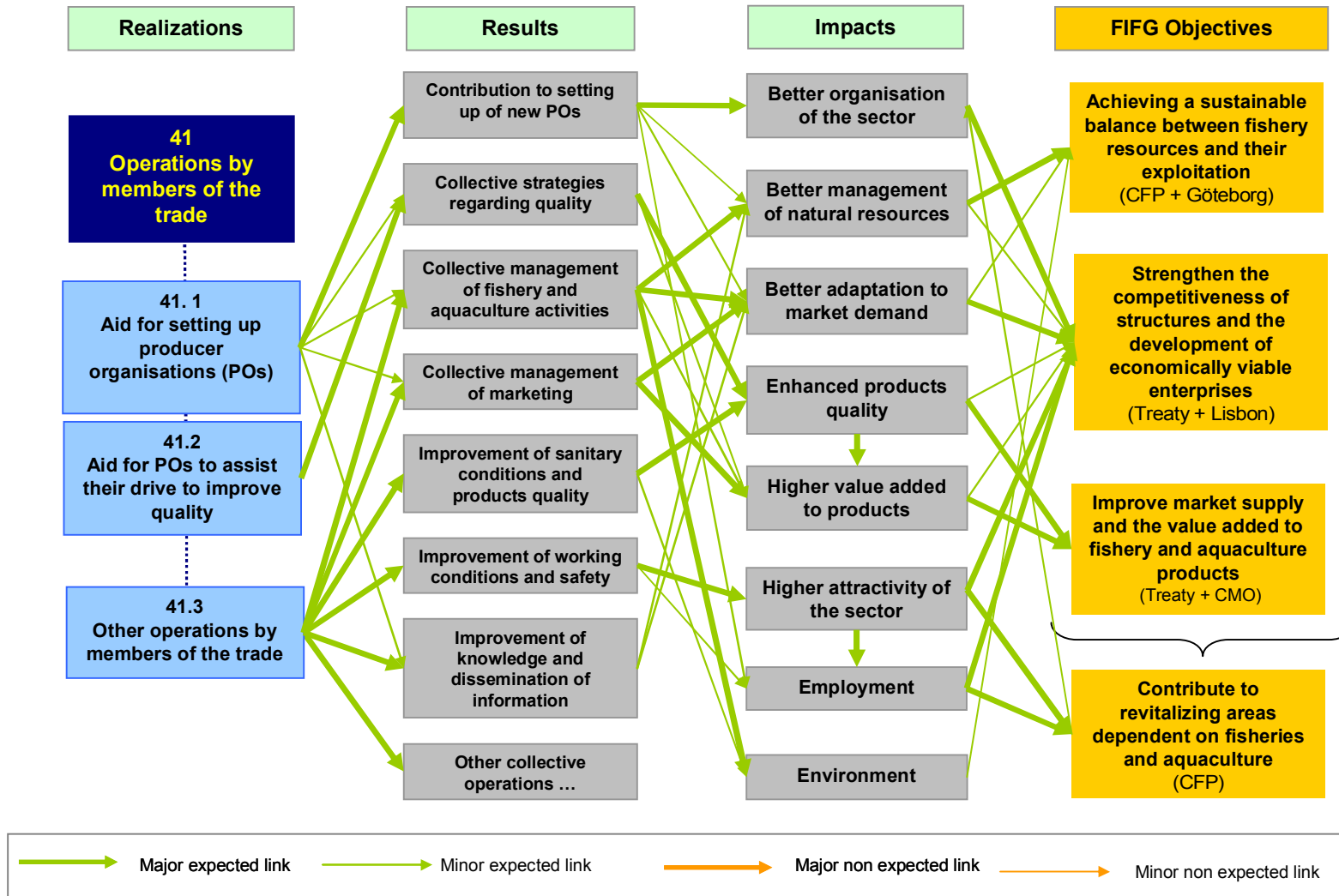
Area of intervention 3: port facilities



Area of intervention 4: processing and marketing



Area of intervention 5: organisation of the sector



Area of intervention 6: innovative measures

