

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

# COMMUNITY SUPPORT FRAMEWORK 1991-93

Processing and marketing of fishery  
and aquaculture products  
(Objective 5a)

## DENMARK



DOCUMENT



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FRAMEWORK  
1991-93**

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(Objective 5a)

**DENMARK**

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# Introduction by Mr Marín,

## Vice-President of the Commission and Member responsible for fisheries

The Community support frameworks (CSFs) provide the context within which the Member States can apply to the Commission for finance.

The CSFs in the processing and marketing sectors for fish and aquaculture products are linked to the achievement of Objective 5a of the reform of the structural Funds.

This part of the fishing industry is among those economic activities to benefit from the Single European Act. The underlying principles governing the reform of the Funds — concentration, partnership, mutually consistent policies, programming, additionality — also apply to these sectors.

The priority schemes for regions whose development is lagging behind come under the CSFs for Objective 1 of the reform. All assistance to the former territory of the German Democratic Republic is covered by a CSF especially for the new *Länder*, to be published separately.

The 11 Community support frameworks (Luxembourg has not submitted a sectoral plan) represent a nominal financial commitment on the Community's part of some ECU 180 million in the years 1991 to 1993, which is one and a half times the amount of aid granted during the years before the reform.

The processing and marketing of fish and aquaculture products represent important sectors in the economic activity of certain regions and developing them contributes to economic and social cohesion.

The regions concerned are having to meet the challenges of an increasingly fierce competitive climate and major problems involving restructuring and adjustments in the technological and hygiene fields.

The Community's assistance is therefore geared toward:

- (i) improving the competitiveness of the sector within the context of completing the internal market and of increased competition from non-member countries;

- (ii) guaranteeing a constant flow of inputs of raw materials;
- (iii) contributing to the application of Community hygiene and public health standards and greater attention to the quality of the environment.

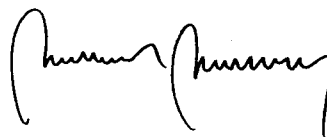
The Member States, in concert with the Commission, are required to implement the various forms of assistance on the basis of the Community support frameworks, particularly through operational programmes.

The first priority for Community assistance is building, modernizing and rationalizing auctions and markets and facilities for preparing and processing fish, developing new products, improving quality and hygiene in production and marketing processes and increasing the value added of products.

Since individual investment schemes are allowed for in the overall programming, economic agents in the fishing sector will also be able to profit from certain advantages in connection with the processing and marketing of fish and aquaculture products:

- (i) more precise knowledge of the objectives pursued by the Community;
- (ii) greater transparency of Community support;
- (iii) less risk of dissipation of funds;
- (iv) better monitoring and evaluation of the actual impact of the assistance.

It is to be hoped that all the structural measures relating to the fishing and aquaculture sector — including those concerning fishing fleets — will be incorporated in the Community's structural instruments in the near future.



Manuel Marin



# Objectives of the structural Funds

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Community action through the structural Funds, the EIB and other existing financial instruments shall support the achievement of the general objectives set out in Articles 130a and 130c of the Treaty by contributing to the attainment of the following five priority objectives:

1. promoting the development and structural adjustment of the regions whose development is lagging behind (Objective 1);
  2. converting the regions, frontier regions or parts of regions (including employment areas and urban communities) seriously affected by industrial decline (Objective 2);
  3. combating long-term unemployment (Objective 3);
  4. facilitating the occupational integration of young people (Objective 4);
  5. **with a view to reform of the common agricultural policy:**
    - (a) **speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures (Objective 5a),**
    - (b) promoting the development of rural areas (Objective 5b).
-



# 1. General economic background

## 1.1. General

Denmark consists of more than 400 islands and a coastline of 7 300 km. Its favourable geographical position resulted in the development of an important fishing industry. It is the third largest fish-exporting nation in the world and exports make up between 6.5 and 7% of total Danish exports by value. The value of landings represents 0.46% of gross domestic product.

The total landings of fish in 1989 were valued at DKR 4.12 billion (ECU 520 million) with 85% landed by Danish fishermen and 15% by fishermen from other countries. Denmark has the highest landings of fish in the Community and is the Community's largest processor of fish-meal and fish-oil products.

There are 17 400 people employed directly in the fishing, aquaculture, and processing industry which represents 0.6% of the total working population. The industry makes an important contribution to the employment and economic development in coastal areas and in particular North Jutland, West Jutland and the Island of Bornholm. Ports, communications and infrastructure are well developed.

## 1.2. Fishing fleet

The Danish fleet consists of approximately 3 000 small and medium-sized vessels of over 5 grt, of which nearly half are trawlers. As is the case for both landings and employment the greatest concentration is in the northern and western regions as well as the island of Bornholm. In 1989 the number of fishermen crewing vessels was approximately 7 300.

In line with Council Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86 the Danish multiannual guidance programme for the evolution of the fishing fleet has established objectives in terms of engine power and vessel tonnage for the reduction of the capacity of the fishing fleet. The Danish authorities are meeting their objectives.

The supply of raw material landed has remained relatively constant over the past 10 years at 2 000 000 tonnes, with approximately 75% going directly for processing for fish-meal and fish-oil. More than 95% of Danish catches comes from the neighbouring maritime waters and a major

proportion of fish for human consumption is derived from species subject to quota restrictions.

As landings by Danish fishermen have been slowly falling, the shortfall has been made up by imports, mainly from outside the Community. Thus whilst the supply of raw materials concerning the traditional species such as cod and herring may vary from year to year the overall supply available for processing has remained relatively constant.

## 1.3. Aquaculture

The aquaculture sector will be of increasing importance in terms of supplementing landings by Danish fishermen for the supply of fish for human consumption. It can be divided into both sea and freshwater farming.

The production of sea-water trout in 1988 was 5 000 tonnes, representing a sale value of DKR 200 million (ECU 25 million). By the end of 1989 there were 31 sea facilities and 10 land-based marine farms with a total production of 6 700 tonnes. Improvements have been made on suitable feed and methods of reducing the incidence of disease. However, as a result of environmental problems there was a temporary ban on new facilities for salt-water fish farms. This ban has recently been lifted.

Production of rainbow trout in 1988 was 24 000 tonnes with a value of DKR 700 million (ECU 88 million). By the end of 1989 there were 500 freshwater fish farms. Major investments will be required to meet future environmental requirements.

There are currently some 40 eel production units producing 480 tonnes of eel. This will rise to 1 200 tonnes in 1991.

Additional processing capacity will be needed for aquaculture as well as investments to improve the environment.

## 1.4. Processing and marketing

### 1.4.1. Processing

The fish processing and marketing industry in Denmark employs 10 050 persons. It expanded during the early

1980s but the overall number of enterprises now has a downward trend.

A distinction may be drawn between the following main processing groups:

- (i) enterprises that exclusively process fish;
- (ii) enterprises that both process and carry out wholesale marketing of fish and fish products;
- (iii) enterprises which are concerned solely with the wholesale of fish.

The number of enterprises which solely process fish has fallen (from 96 in 1981 to 65 in 1989) whilst the number which both process and wholesale fish has risen from 142 to 216 in the same period. There is not always a clear distinction between these two groups.

The fish-meal and fish-oil sector, which does not receive financial assistance from the Community, has decreased from 18 to 8 enterprises and now employs a total of 584 people.

The fish processing sector for fish for human consumption consists of small and medium-sized enterprises with an average employment of some 40 employees. However, some 2% of enterprises employ more than 200 people and account for 29% of employment. Most of the raw material landed and imported is processed into frozen, tinned, marinated, dried and salted or smoked fish with the main species being cod and herring. The three main geographical areas where the processing and marketing sector is concentrated are North Jutland (55% of employment), West Jutland (20% of employment) and Bornholm (10% of employment).

The processing sector is modern, well equipped and already has adequate filleting capacity, particularly for the traditional species of cod and herring. However, in the case of cod processing, raw material supplies are the problem whilst for herring processing, markets are the main problem. The total use for raw materials for human consumption has stabilized at a level of around 600 000 tonnes per year and even though Denmark has a modern fish processing industry it exports each year around 300 000 tonnes of semi-processed products. Opportunity exists to invest in further processing and value added.

## 1.4.2. Marketing

The structure of the Danish fishing industry is such that most of the fish is marketed directly to the processors. This is particularly the case for the fish-meal and fish-oil processors. Some 46% of landed fish for human consumption is sold through auction halls.

Since 1984 the number of auction halls has decreased from 20 to 17 and all large Danish ports have auction halls with the exception of Bornholm. Facilities in general are adequate.

## 1.4.3. Conclusion

The main strengths and weaknesses of the processing and marketing sectors are as follows:

- (i) there is a scarcity of supply of raw materials which means there is little potential for expansion of the volume of fish processed for human consumption. Storage is needed to reduce supply fluctuations;
- (ii) there is overcapacity, particularly for cod filleting;
- (iii) while the sector has invested heavily in equipment, further investments are needed to obtain a higher degree of value added and also to modernize out-of-date equipment with a view to improving the competitiveness of herring processing plants in particular;
- (iv) adjustments are needed to meet the increased competition from the completion of the internal market as well as the improvement of conditions and standards for health and hygiene, and the environment;
- (v) although Denmark has been a market leader in developing new techniques further investment is needed to improve productivity and innovation as well as technical developments;
- (vi) further processing of aquaculture products will be needed;
- (vii) auction halls, plus landing and handling facilities are adequate.

## 2. Priority axes for common action

### 2.1. Priority axes

Based upon the strengths and weaknesses of the sector, the Commission and the Danish authorities have agreed within the framework of partnership the following priority axes for granting Community aid.

The two axes are:

Axis 1: Processing;

Axis 2: Marketing.

#### 2.1.1. Axis 1: Processing

The following three measures will be undertaken within the processing axis.

##### *Measure 1: Better utilization of available raw materials*

A slightly decreasing raw materials base requires an even more efficient use of resources. This measure will be implemented by co-financing buildings and equipment for:

- (a) new products, unused species and new farmed species;
- (b) highly processed products;
- (c) utilizing raw materials in order to secure the best possible servicing of market and consumer requirements;
- (d) further processing of by-products for human consumption.

##### *Measure 2: Adjustment and rationalization of existing products and production processes*

In order to meet the increased competition with the completion of the internal market and from outside the Community, as well as the growing demand for healthy products, there will be investments for building and equipment for the following:

- (a) Quality and hygiene

Expansion of international trade in fish and fish products has been accompanied by a growing demand by customers for healthy products of high quality.

In line with completing the internal market and trends for improvements in health and hygiene conditions the quality aspect will be an important factor in creating a high degree of consumer acceptance in the future.

- (b) Production technology

The introduction of improved production methods will help to improve the competitiveness of the industry as well as more stringent demands for a better external and internal environment, including waste treatment.

- (c) Environment

Investments will be aimed at improving environmental conditions.

##### *Measure 3: Pilot/demonstration projects, technical assistance, studies*

Where investments involve pilot/demonstration projects, technical assistance and studies will be carried out to support the processing axis.

A study on the activities of the fish-meal and fish-oil processing industry, with particular emphasis on sources and end-use of raw materials, will be undertaken.

#### 2.1.2. Axis 2: Marketing

##### *Measure 1: Auction halls, plus landing and handling facilities*

Because of the integrated structure of the processing industry and the fishing fleet, the majority of fish landed is not sold through auction centres. Landing facilities, handling centres and auction halls are generally adequate for the programme period.

However, a small number of facilities which will increase competition and reduce marketing costs will be co-financed.

##### *Measure 2: Pilot/demonstration projects, technical assistance, studies*

Where investments involve pilot/demonstration projects, technical assistance and studies will be carried out to support the marketing axis.

## **2.2. Coordination with other Community aid**

### **2.2.1. Common fisheries policy (CFP)**

The actions foreseen in this Community support framework must conform with the objectives of the common fisheries policy (CFP). The implementation of this policy consists of measures with a view to speeding up the adjustment of fisheries and aquaculture structures which include:

- Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86 on Community measures to improve and adapt structures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector;
- Regulation (EEC) No 3252/87 concerning the co-ordination and promotion of research in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

The coherence between the actions foreseen in this Community support framework and the above measures will be ensured during their examination and implementation.

### **2.2.2. Other objectives of the reform of the structural Funds**

As part of the reform of the structural Funds other Community support frameworks under Objectives 2, 3 and 4 as well as 5b have been adopted. In order to ensure economic and social cohesion priority will be given, where appropriate, to actions within this Community support framework which complement and integrate with other Community support frameworks.

## **3. Forms of intervention**

### **3.1. Forms of assistance**

According to Regulation (EEC) No 4042/89 Community intervention will take one or several of the following forms:

- (i) operational programmes,
- (ii) global grants,
- (iii) suitable projects,
- (iv) pilot/demonstration projects, technical assistance and studies.

Operational programmes will be the main form of assistance.

### **3.2. Rates of finance**

The grant rate for financing all forms of assistance will be up to 30% of eligible costs.





## 4. Indicative financing plan

The amounts shown in the Community support framework financing tables are those agreed between the Commission and the Danish Government. The figures relate to the period 1991-93. The tables contain commitments made under the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Guidance Section, part of the structural Funds, and are in line with Objective 5a of the reform of the structural Funds and also Regulation (EEC) No 4042/89 for the improvement of conditions under which fishery and aquaculture products are processed and marketed.

The indicative financing plan expressed in ecus at 1991 prices is presented in the form of two tables:

Table 1 shows funding by priority axis;

Table 2 shows funding by year.

### *European Investment Bank*

Concerning the possible participation of the EIB, the loan packages are not estimated at this stage, the actual amounts of loans being dependent on the projects to be submitted by the promoters with the consent of the national authorities concerned and the approval of the EIB organs.

Whenever appropriate the EIB is prepared to approve, on the basis of its customary criteria, applications for loans for eligible investments not provided for in the Community support framework.

**Table 1**  
**Indicative financing plan**  
**by priority axis and existing commitments (1991-93)**

At 1991 prices

(1 000 ECU)

Priority axes	Total cost <sup>1</sup>	Public expenditures									Private sector	Community loans EIB <sup>3</sup>
		Total public expenditure	Community grants				National contribution <sup>2</sup>					
			Total EEC	EAGGF 5a	ERDF	ESF	Total national	Central government	Local authorities	Other		
1	2=3+7	3=4 to 6	4	5	6	7=8 to 10	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>New actions</i>												
1. Processing	31 000	10 850	9 300	9 300	—	—	1 550	1 550	—	—	20 150	
2. Marketing	1 333	467	400	400	—	—	67	67	—	—	866	
<b>New actions — Subtotal</b>	<b>32 333</b>	<b>11 317</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21 016</b>	
<i>Existing commitments (token entry)</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Existing commitments — Subtotal</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 333</b>	<b>11 317</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21 016</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Only including investments which are planned for co-financing under this Community support framework.

<sup>2</sup> Breakdown between State/region/other will be decided later.

<sup>3</sup> Participation of the EIB will be decided later.

**Table 2**  
**Indicative financing plan**  
**by year (1991-93)**

At 1991 prices

(1 000 ECU)

	Total cost <sup>1</sup>	Public expenditures								Private sector	Community loans EIB <sup>3</sup>	
		Total public expenditure	Community grants				National contribution <sup>2</sup>					
			Total EEC	EAGGF 5a	ERDF	ESF	Total national	Central government	Local authorities			Other
1	2=3 + 7	3=4 to 6	4	5	6	7=8 to 10	8	9	10	11	12	
1991	9 333	3 267	2 800	2 800	—	—	467	467	—	—	6 067	
1992	11 667	4 083	3 500	3 500	—	—	583	583	—	—	7 583	
1993	11 333	3 967	3 400	3 400	—	—	567	567	—	—	7 366	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 333</b>	<b>11 317</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21 016</b>	<b>(token entry)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Only including investments which are planned for co-financing under this Community support framework.

<sup>2</sup> Breakdown between State/region/other will be decided later.

<sup>3</sup> Participation of the EIB will be decided later.



## 5. Community policy and additionality

### 5.1. Coordination and compliance with Community policies

#### 5.1.1. Rules on competition

For the Community to part-finance national aids, the Commission must have approved such aid in accordance with Articles 92 and 93 of the EEC Treaty.

When Member States send their applications for assistance (operational programmes, aid schemes or global grants or projects, as the case may be) in connection with Objective 5a to the Commission, they must identify in those applications the measures which constitute aid (aid schemes or *ad hoc* aid measures). At the same time, they must notify the Commission (Secretariat-General), in accordance with Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, of any aid measure not yet notified and not yet approved by the Commission whether it involves a new aid measure or modification of an existing aid measure.

As these aids are to be examined simultaneously with the grant applications, the Commission intends to adopt a position on them, and on any amendments made to them by the Member State, when it decides on the grant application.

As regards in particular aids in regions which are currently not eligible for national regional aid, a double examination will be undertaken by the Commission, in order to ensure coherence between regional policy and competition policy.

#### 5.1.2. Award of public contracts

Invitations to tender for the award of public contracts must be issued in accordance with the directives governing public supply and works contracts, and in the future, when similar directives are required to be implemented for a certain number of those services and sectors currently excluded.

The criteria governing the monitoring of compliance with public procurement rules in the case of projects and programmes financed by the structural Funds and financial instruments are set out in Commission Notice C(88) 2510 of 4 May 1988 to the Member States (OJ C 22 of 28 January 1989).

#### 5.1.3. Protection of the environment

The measures taken in the course of implementing the Community support framework (CSF) must satisfy the conditions laid down by European Community legislation on the environment. Where gaps are found to exist in its implementation, priority must be given to the attainment of the objectives of the legislation in question during the period covered by the CSF in so far as such legislation relates to the development measure envisaged.

Where operations or measures are likely to have a significant impact on the environment, the Member States will, in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88, provide the Commission with appropriate information to enable it to assess the environmental impact of the operations or measures concerned.

The CSF includes assistance directly relating to the protection and development of the environmental resources of the regions concerned and so contributes to Community policy in that field.

#### 5.1.4. Completion of the single market

The activities of the Funds, the EIB and the other Community financial instruments should, in accordance with their priority objectives, help to strengthen the local economic base by ensuring that firms, in particular small and medium-sized firms, have at their disposal a range of financial and other services to enable them to prepare for the challenge of the single market (e.g. awareness of the opening up of the public procurement markets, product testing and certification infrastructures) and, in that context, for the abolition of intra-Community frontiers in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty.

#### 5.1.5. Agriculture

Measures under this CSF must be compatible with the objectives of the common agricultural policy. Consistency between the measures under this CSF and the objectives referred to above will be ensured at the examination and implementation stages.

### **5.1.6. Social policy: equality of opportunities for men and women**

The actions under this Community support framework must conform with, and where appropriate contribute to, the implementation of Community policy and legislation relating to equality of opportunity for women and men. In particular, consideration must be given to infrastructure requirements which facilitate participation in the labour force by people with children.

### **5.1.7. Research and technological development, information and telecommunications technologies, transfer of technologies**

Local development depends in large part on the transfer of technological innovation. From this point of view, stronger links between those active in development at local level and those engaged in research are very important, particularly with regard to biotechnology, the environment and the new information technologies. The telecommunications networks now being installed will assist the dissemination of information, and measures to support demand are likely.

### **5.1.8. Energy**

To the extent that the CSF concerns the energy sector, the related actions shall be in conformity with Community policy in that sector.

The new Community programme Thermie enables actions concerning demonstration projects to continue.

## **5.2. Additionality**

As laid down in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88, the Commission and the Member State, in establishing and implementing the Community support frameworks, must ensure that the increase in the appropriations for the Funds provided for in Article 12(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 has a genuine additional economic impact (...) and results in at least an equivalent increase in the total volume of official or similar (Community and national) structural aid in the Member State concerned, taking into account the macroeconomic circumstances in which the funding takes place.

By agreeing to this Community support framework, the Member State also confirms its commitment to this legal obligation. The Commission will check implementation of this commitment on a regular basis by undertaking a periodic assessment of additionality throughout the period of implementation of the Community support frameworks.

## 6. Implementing provisions

### 6.1. Monitoring and control

#### 6.1.1. Implementation

In the framework of the partnership, the Member State, the implementing authorities designated by the Member State and the Commission (hereinafter 'the partners') shall strive to obtain the desired economic impact by a full and proper use of the financial resources provided for in this CSF.

To this end, the partners:

- (i) shall define precisely responsibilities at Community, national, regional and local level;
- (ii) shall, with the aid of a jointly agreed monitoring and evaluation system, ensure:
  - the transparency of management, and its strengthening where necessary;
  - good management information, facilitating decisions required to implement the CSF as approved, or to amend it where necessary;
  - an effective use of technical assistance, if required.

#### *The definition of responsibilities*

Within 60 days of the adoption of this CSF, the Member State shall designate or confirm the designation of the authority which is to have overall responsibility for the effective management of the implementation of this CSF.

The designated authority shall ensure that specific responsibilities for each implementing, coordinating and control activity are clearly defined, and that instructions are given to discharge these responsibilities correctly.

The responsibility of this designated authority concerns in particular:

- (i) the proposal of methods of *ex-ante* evaluation used by the Member State in drawing up proposals for Community intervention;
- (ii) the proposal of methods and procedures for defining, selecting and implementing individual actions or projects to be financed in the framework of operational programmes, aid schemes or global grants or loans after approval by the European Community;
- (iii) ensuring the compliance with Community policies;

- (iv) the follow-up of financial flows to implementing agencies to ensure the timely availability of Community and national resources;
- (v) the designation of mechanisms to prevent and detect any irregularities in the use of public finance;
- (vi) ensuring that the final beneficiaries of development programmes are fully aware of the opportunities available to them and of the contribution of the European Community to the development effort.

The Commission shall include a commentary on these matters in the reports foreseen under Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

Within 60 days of the adoption of this CSF, the Member State shall designate or confirm the designation of the authority responsible for meeting its obligations as regards financial control under Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88.

The Member State shall submit to the Commission with the application for an operational programme a description of the management and control system of the programme as well as the necessary information on the administrative and judicial arrangements set in place to ensure the respect of its obligation regarding financial control.

### 6.1.2. Monitoring, indicators and evaluation

#### 6.1.2.1. Monitoring Committee

A Monitoring Committee, organized in the context of the partnership, shall monitor the Community support framework as well as the forms of assistance outlined in this CSF.

The tasks of this Monitoring Committee shall be among others:

- (i) to coordinate all structural operations implemented within this CSF by the regional and central authorities of the Member State as well as the grant and loan instruments of the Communities, and to harmonize them with other Community policies, with a view to achieving the strategic objectives of the Community support framework;
- (ii) to evaluate regularly the progress made with the implementation of the CSF;

- (iii) to analyse proposals for possible modifications of the CSF.

The Monitoring Committee shall also adopt, on proposal from the authority responsible for the overall implementation of the CSF:

- (a) the methods of *ex-ante* evaluation of proposals for Community intervention;
- (b) the methods and procedures for defining, selecting and implementing individual actions or projects to be financed under the different forms of assistance.

In the framework of partnership, the Monitoring Committee will be composed of the Commission, the EIB and Member State representatives, including, where appropriate, representatives of the competent authorities designated by the Member State at local, regional, national or any other level. The Monitoring Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure, including any appropriate organizational arrangements.

The Committee may meet at the initiative of either the Commission or the Member State concerned. The frequency of the meetings of the Monitoring Committee shall, as a general rule, be once or twice every year or more often if necessary.

The Member State, the Commission and the EIB shall designate their representatives in the Monitoring Committee, 60 days (at the latest) after notification to the Member State of the Commission decision approving the Community support framework.

The chairman of the Monitoring Committee will be designated by the Member State. The implementing authority shall provide the secretariat to the Monitoring Committee.

#### 6.1.2.2. Indicators

In order to make possible the monitoring and evaluation of operations, the Monitoring Committee is responsible for the compilation of data on financial, physical implementation and performance indicators. The partners will jointly agree the detailed specification of the reporting system.

##### (a) *Financial indicators*

The financial indicators for each year of execution shall relate to commitments, payments, indicatively planned expenditure for multiannual operations (budget) as well as changes in the financial execution of operations, all broken down by:

- (i) Fund or loan instrument for the Community sources and for each form of assistance within each priority;
- (ii) public contributions (from central, regional or local authorities), as well as private expenditure for each form of intervention within each priority.

##### (b) *Physical implementation and performance indicators*

The following will be established:

- (i) physical implementation indicators (where relevant) to allow assessment of the degree of implementation of planned operations;
- (ii) performance indicators, which aim to measure the degree of achievement of the objectives of structural operations as well as their indirect socioeconomic effects.

The definition and the collection of all types of indicators shall be the object of a joint effort by the partnership. The same indicators will also be used, in so far as is possible, for monitoring the progress made with the different forms of assistance planned under the CSF.

#### 6.1.2.3. Evaluation

##### (a) *Ex-ante assessment*

The presentation of the various forms of intervention shall be accompanied by an *ex-ante* assessment, which shall be undertaken by the Member States with a view to:

- (i) assessing the compatibility of interventions with the Community support framework;
- (ii) assessing the existence of adequate implementation and management structures;
- (iii) assessing the coordination of structural operations with other Community policies, the combination of grants and loans, as well as their economic soundness and the viability of the operations.

For its part the Commission reserves the right to make its own assessment of these issues.

##### (b) *Ex-post evaluation*

*Ex-post* evaluation shall be undertaken in respect of the CSF as well as the individual operations. A method for carrying out this task will be established by the partnership and will take account of the results of the constant monitoring of operations by the Monitoring Committee.

#### 6.1.3. Progress reports for the implementation of operations

The reports which the authority designated by the Member State shall send to the Commission shall be established in a standardized form to be jointly defined (for multiannual operations lasting less than two years).

The final reports shall include a first provisional evaluation of the operation concerned, according to the guidelines which will have been agreed upon by the Commission and the Member State concerned.



#### **6.1.4. Procedures for the modification of a Community support framework**

According to the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88, the Community support frameworks may, if necessary, be revised and adjusted, on the initiative of the Member State or of the Commission in agreement with the Member State, in the light of relevant information and of the results obtained during implementation of the operations concerned.

The principles concerning the modification of Community support frameworks, established through agreement between the Member State and the Commission with a view to allowing their flexible implementation are as follows:

- (a) The following modifications can be decided by the Monitoring Committee(s):
- variations between priorities compared to the initial estimates included in the indicative financing plan of not more than 15% for each separate priority for the whole of the period, or 20% for one financial year. The variations must remain compatible with the Commission's budgetary rules and procedures and must not affect the total amount of assistance of the Fund;
  - other minor modifications concerning the implementation of actions, with the exception of the provisions concerning aid schemes.

The Commission and the Member State shall be informed of the decisions to adopt these modifications. They shall be valid unless within a period of 20 working days following the date of receipt by the Commission or by the Member State of the information, the Commission or the Member State has requested the suspension of that modification.

If necessary, the Commission and the Member State shall adapt their decisions approving the operations concerned.

- (b) The following modifications can be adopted by the Commission, in agreement with the Member State:
- modifications going beyond the thresholds of 15 and 20% defined in (a) but not beyond 25%;
  - transfers of Community resources between forms of assistance within a CSF up to 25% of the total Community allocation anticipated.
- (c) Other modifications require a revision of the Community support framework following the same procedures applied for its adoption.

Provisions relating to the modification of individual operations during implementation are included in decisions approving such operations.

### **6.2. Information and publicity**

The Member State, the entities responsible for the implementation of the Community support framework and the Commission will decide on the information and publicity measures to be undertaken for actions benefiting from Community financial support on the basis of the principles set out in Article 32 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88.

These information and publicity measures shall be determined in the context of the individual decisions for the forms of intervention.

### **6.3. Technical assistance**

If required, the partnership shall agree as soon as possible a programme for technical assistance for supporting management, coordination and control, as well as monitoring and evaluation systems of this CSF.







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**Community support framework — 1991-93**

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