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signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director

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to: Mr Uwe CORSEPIUS, Secretary-General of the Council of the European  
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(2010)

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION**

**FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN  
FISHERIES FUND (2010)**

{SEC(2011) 1620 final}

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

According to Article 68 of the EFF Regulation<sup>1</sup>, by 31 December each year, the Commission shall forward to the European Parliament, to the Council, to the European Economic and Social Committee and to the Committee of the Regions a report on the actual implementation of the EFF. The report must be based on an examination and assessment by the Commission of the Member States' Annual Reports and on any other available information. As requested by the Regulation, this fourth annual report includes in addition a summary of the audits on management and control systems set up by the Member States and carried out on behalf of the Commission and of the outcome of audits on EFF assistance carried out by the Member State and, where appropriate, the financial corrections made.

This report covers the implementation of the EFF during 2010. The Accompanying Commission Staff Working Document includes a summary of the EFF implementation in each Member State as well as four tables with detailed information on financial execution<sup>2</sup>.

## 2. ANNUAL REPORT 2010

### 2.1. Main developments, trends and challenges in the implementation of the OPs.

#### 2.1.1. *Implementation of the European Fisheries Fund by Member States*

The reasons for the belated take off of EFF implementation were analysed in detail in the earlier Annual Reports – the late adoption of EFF Regulation and Implementing Regulation, the priority given by the Member States to the larger EU funds, the complexity of setting up compliant MCS and finalising, at the same time, the implementation of the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) 2000-2006.

Another reason was the effects of the economic and financial crisis which constrained funding available to national co-financing in some Member States and hampered private investment. According to the mid term EFF evaluation, fishing and aquaculture were also exposed to increased economic pressure due to rising fuel costs, fish feed costs increase and rising levels of general unemployment resulting in some decline of demand for fisheries' products and stagnation of prices. On the other hand, for some MS the impact of fuel crisis was rather temporary and has also been as an opportunity to promote innovation and higher productivity in the sector, to switch to more economical methods of fishing and to restructure the fleet.

The current figures show that the implementation of EFF started to accelerate, as expected in the 2009 Annual Report. By the end of 2010 36.13% of the overall EFF allocation was committed to concrete projects, almost double the amount committed at the end of 2009, with some Member States exceeding 50%.

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<sup>1</sup> Art. 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 of 27 July 2006 on the European Fisheries Fund, OJ L 120, 15.08.2006.

<sup>2</sup> Table I. Financial execution in convergence regions.  
Table II. Financial execution in non convergence regions.  
Table III. EFF programmed amounts by priority axes and by Member State.  
Table IV. EFF certified expenditure by priority axis and by Member State.

The 36.13% of the overall EFF allocation was committed for the 4 priority axes as follows: 13.2% (EUR 567 485 078) for Axis 1 (measures for the adaptation of the Community fishing fleet, 11.7% (EUR 504 633 674) for Axis 2 (aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products), 9.7% (EUR 418 147 084) for Axis 3 (measures of common interest) and 0.7% (EUR 33 844 305) for Axis 4 (sustainable development of fisheries areas). Importantly, these figures reflect some progress not only for Axis 1 (where the financial absorption is facilitated by high aid intensity) but also for the support under Axis 2 and Axis 3. As noted in Annual Report for 2009, this is a further confirmation that implementation of private and collective projects, notwithstanding the effects of the financial and economic crisis, is picking up.

In terms of payments, by the end of 2010 EFF certified expenditure amounted to EUR 645 829 316, 15 % of the total EFF allocation. This is an increase by more than 10 percentage points in comparison with the situation at the end of 2009 (4,1%) Axis 1 accounted for most of the payments certified by Member States (60% or EUR 386 331 662) while Axis 2 and Axis 3 accounted for, respectively, 21% (EUR 135 686 896) and 16% (EUR 103 906 607). Axis 4 accounted for 1,2% (EUR 7,987,800). The high percentage of payments certified in the case of Axis 1 is due to high aid intensity of this measure and the difficulties facing private and public co-financing, which have slowed down the implementation of measures under the other axes.

On Axis 4, the setting up of local partnerships and the selection of participative local development strategies has required a major capacity building effort in which the FARNET Support Unit has played a major role. This tailored support for both Member States and local actors has paid off. Implementation has accelerated and by the end of 2010 more than 170 Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs) had already been selected in thirteen of the twenty-one Member States implementing Axis 4. In total 250 FLAGs are expected to be established by the end of 2011.

#### *2.1.2. Budget implementation by the Commission*

In terms of annual commitments, in 2010 14.8% (EUR 639 062 172) of the total appropriations for 2007-2013 (EUR 4 304 949 019) were committed, of which EUR 485 174 453 for convergence and EUR 153 887 719 for non-convergence regions. In terms of payments in 2010 8.85% (EUR 380 796 428) of the total appropriations for 2007-2013 were paid, of which 66.9% for convergence (EUR 254 799 278) and 33.1% for non-convergence regions (EUR 125 997 150). These payments were made in the form of interim payments. Detailed information is provided under point 4 of this report (table showing financial execution in the Member States) and in the COM Staff working Document accompanying this report (tables I, II, III and IV).

At the end of 2010, two Member State (Germany and Slovak Republic) were concerned by a de-commitment according to the "N+2" rule referred to in Article 90 of the EFF for an amount of 2 154 026 and 108 599 respectively.

**2.2. Summary of the audits on management and control systems set up by the MS carried out on behalf of the Commission and outcome of audits on EFF assistance carried out by the MS.**

*2.2.1. European Commission audits in 2010 for EFF:*

In 2010, DG MARE started a new audit enquiry for the EFF (2007-13) programmes. Its main objective is to obtain assurance on the work carried out by the Audit Authorities in Member States. The audits re-performed the work of the Audit Authorities on key requirements of the Management and Control Systems as defined in agreement with the European Court of Auditors and communicated to the Member States<sup>3</sup>. Modules one and two cover the audit methodology applied by the Audit Authorities; modules three and four concern the performance of respectively system audits and audits of operations carried out by the Audit Authorities.

As shown in Table 1, seven audits were carried out in 2010 covering the work of the Audit Authorities for seven Operational Programmes. On the basis of these audits, recommendations were addressed to the Audit Authorities concerned requiring the implementation of corrective measures. These audits indicate that it can be reasonably concluded that reliance can be placed on the opinions of these seven Audit Authorities. Two Audit Authorities were classified under category 1 (Works well; minor improvements are needed) and five were classified under category 2 (Works, but some improvements are needed). Audit Authorities classified under category 1 (audit opinion "unqualified") do not require a follow-up.

**Table 1: Summary of the audits on management and control systems set up by the MS carried out on behalf of the Commission in 2010**

<b>Audit date</b>	<b>Member State</b>	<b>CCI</b>	<b>Module EPM 2007-13</b>	<b>Assurance level</b>	<b>Audit opinion</b>	<b>Status report</b>
14-18/6/2010	Estonia	2007EE14FPO001	1,2 & 3	Cat.2	Qualified	Final interim
5-7/7/2010	Germany (Mecklenburg Vorpommern)	2007DE14FPO001	1,2,3 & 4	Cat.1	Unqualified	Final
26-30/7/2010	Latvia	2007LV14FPO001	1,2 & 3	Cat.2	Qualified	Final interim
25-29/10/2010	France	2007FR14FPO001	1,2,3 & 4	Cat.2	Qualified	Under preparation
25-28/10/2010	Netherlands	2007NL14FPO001	1,2,3 & 4	Cat.2	Qualified	Draft
8-12/11/2010	Spain (Basque Country)	2007ES14FPO001	1,2 & 3	Cat.2	Qualified	Final interim
22-26/11/2010	Lithuania	2007LT14FPO001	1,2,3 & 4	Cat.1	Unqualified	Final

<sup>3</sup> Guidance note EFFC/27/2008 of 12/9/2008 on a common methodology for the assessment of management and control systems in the Member states (2007-2013 programming period)

### 2.2.2. Member States audits in 2010 for EFF:

In 2010, the Commission received fifty one system audit reports submitted by Audit authorities of 13 Member states (pursuant to Art.61(1) of Reg. (EC) n°1198/2006). Table 2 includes a summary of the authorities covered by these audits (Managing authority, Certifying authority or Intermediate body), the assurance level provided by the assessment of the effectiveness of the key requirements and the overall audit opinion mentioned in the reports.

For twenty reports, the assurance level was in category 1, meaning that the audited system works well and only minor improvements would be needed. Twenty seven reports provide a level in category 2, being that the system works but some improvements are needed. For three audit reports, the level is in category 3, i.e. the system works partially and substantial improvements are needed; in these cases appropriate remedial action is taken. The Audit Authorities ensure the monitoring and follow-up of such cases

For thirty reports, an unqualified opinion was issued by the Audit authority; for six reports, its opinion was qualified. For the remaining reports, such an overall opinion was missing.

The results of DG MARE's analysis of these reports are taken into account for the overall assurance to be provided in the Annual Activity Report.

**Table 2: Summary of the audits on EFF assistance carried out by the Member States in 2010.**

Member State	CCI	Number of system audit reports received	Authority covered <sup>4</sup>			Assurance level				Audit opinion	
			MA	CA	IB	1	2	3	4	Unqualified	Qualified
Bulgaria	2007BG14FPO001	1	X	-	X		1			1	
Cyprus	2007CY14FPO001	4	X	X	X	1	3			4	
Czech Republic	2007CZ14FPO001	11	X	X	X	9	2			11	
Germany	2007DE14FPO001	11	X	X	X	5	6			11	
Denmark	2007DK14FPO001	1	X	-	-		1				1
Estonia	2007EE14FPO001	2	X	X	X		2				2
Finland	2007FI14FPO001	9	X	X	X		8				
Lithuania	2007LT14FPO001	2	-	X	X	2				2	
Latvia	2007LV14FPO001	1	-	X	-	1					1
Netherlands	2007NL14FPO001	2	X	X	X		2				2

<sup>4</sup> MA= Managing authority; CA= Certifying authority; IB= Intermediate body

ds	01										
Sweden	2007SE14FPO001	4	X	X	X		1	3			
Slovenia	2007SI14FPO001	1	X	-	-	1				1	
Slovakia	2007SK14FPO001	2	X	X	-	1	1				
<b>TOTAL</b>		51				20	27	3	-	30	6

### 2.3. Economic situation of the fishing sector

#### Reduction of fishing capacity and economic performance

According to the EU fishing fleet register, on 31 December 2010 the EU fishing fleet was made of 83 594 vessels with a total fishing capacity of 1 731 623 GT and 6 476 495 kW. During 2010, the number of vessels decreased by 0.82 %, while tonnage and power decreased by 3.6 % and 2 % respectively. These figures include the vessels registered in the outermost regions. The capacity reductions in 2010 are in line with those observed in the previous years and of the same magnitude as an estimated average annual increase of fishing capacity due to the technological progress.

During the eight year period from 2003 to 2010, approximately 338 000 GT and 1058 000 kW were withdrawn from the EU fleet (including the outermost regions) with public aid, out of which 32 672 GT and 87 645 kW were withdrawn in 2010.

According to the latest available Annual Economic Report on the European Fishing Fleet for 2009, the gross value added of the EU fleet increased by 13% in 2009 compared to 2008. Despite this improvement, taking into account the capital costs (depreciation and interest) the EU fleet as a whole moved into a loss making position. Furthermore, if direct income subsidies were removed from the profit calculation, in 2009 the overall loss position would be still more significant (from -1.5% of total income to - 4.6% of total income).

In the same line, due to lower fuel costs during 2009, data suggest that employment and average wages slightly increased in 2009 compared to 2008. However despite this increment, both the total number of fishermen employed and the average wages were lower in 2009 than in 2004. As for the size of the EU fishing enterprises, the situation remains unchanged throughout the EU; the vast majority of around 41,000 EU fishing enterprises (91%) owned only one fishing vessel, while 8.5% of enterprises owned between two and five vessels, and 0.5% six or more vessels..

The analysis of the economic performance by EU fleets reveals a mixed picture in 2009. with 11 Member States making an economic loss during that year. The analysis between 2005 and 2009 at fleet segment level reveals that between 30-50% of all EU fleet segments made losses on average depending on the year i.e. vessels in these segments on average made insufficient returns on the capital invested. The data also suggests that between 2005-2009 the passive gear segments were more profitable that the mobile gears and beam trawlers were the least profitable.

Importantly, available data suggest that in the last years capital costs have been increasing for several segments of the EU fleet. In the same vein, the financial position has been also deteriorating for some fleet segments in parallel to the increase of the financial costs (e.g. interest paid by loans).

#### **2.4. Innovation in the fishing sector – EFF best practices**

During 2010 the discussion on EFF best practices continued to take place at the forum of the EFF Committee. Two projects presented there seem to be of a particular relevance in the current economic and financial context. Credit Fund in Latvia, set up as a lending institution in the framework of EARDF implementation, has been used for lending EFF contribution to aquaculture, thus providing an important source of the financing for the sector exposed to the current credit constraints. Moreover, the lending is done through the existing financial institution set up for the implementation of other EU funds; this reduces administrative burden and accelerates EFF implementation.

The second project, lobster V notching scheme in Ireland, is an example of the contribution that innovation can make to sustainable fishing. Lobster females with eggs when fished are notched by fishermen and thrown out back to the sea; once notched they are protected from fishing by legislation. This project was worked out in a co-operative approach with the fishermen and resulted in higher spawning and increases in recruitment and catch rates.

Axis 4 also starts to deliver new innovative approaches. With 170 FLAGs (out of the expected 250) operational, innovative local projects which encourage entrepreneurship and address the challenges faced by fishing communities are gradually emerging. These projects range from new ways of adding value to local fisheries products to fostering diversification of the local economy towards new activities such as tourism, pesca-tourism, food production, environmental services and the knowledge economy. For instance, one Axis 4 project has successfully linked increasing demand for fresh and local fish with the latest ICT technologies: direct sales from several fishing boats are promoted by a dynamic website which informs consumers where, when and what fish is available directly from the boat. Fishermen provide this information to the website via SMS while at sea. Consumers can also access this information via smart phones and download the GPS data of the landing sites. As a result fishermen earn now as much as four times more money than before. FLAGs have also supported projects linked for instance to the commercial exploitation of seaweed (sustainable cultivation and development of new products) and new ways of utilising by-products from fishing. Support has also been granted to shellfish gatherers for processing barnacles, developing gourmet products such as paté with seaweed, especially from smaller sized barnacles which had been previously sold for low prices.

#### **2.5. Coordination of the EFF with the structural funds and the European Fund of Rural Development (EARDF)**

The OPs show that all Member States are aware of the need to ensure consistency and coordination in EFF implementation with the Structural Funds, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF) in particular, as well as with the EAFRD. The OPs provide information about the systems set up (or being set up) in the Member States in order to avoid overlapping, as requested by Article 6 of the EFF Regulation.

The new Axis 4 was implemented in close cooperation with the LEADER programme under EAFRD, since these two strands of local development follow the same method (bottom-up territorial approach, integrated multi-sectoral local development strategies, implemented by local partnership, networking, etc). Some Member States, especially the Scandinavian ones, have been able to build on their experience with the Leader initiative to encourage similar structures to assist local development in fisheries areas. In fact, in some countries, e.g. Denmark and Finland, where rural and fisheries areas overlap, Leader local action groups (LAGs) have taken on the management and delivery of Axis 4 funds, albeit with separate partnerships that focus on fisheries issues. This has offered the advantage of a relatively fast start-up process and the possibility of sharing administrative costs. Member States with larger budgets (Poland, Romania, Bulgaria) generally chose to establish specific groups for delivering Axis 4. The cooperation is also well established between the European Rural Development Network and FARNET. At the Member States level the national networks of the two initiatives also coordinate their activities, some of them have even been joined together.

## **2.6. Technical assistance**

### *2.6.1. Use made of Technical Assistance budget by the Member States.*

On the basis of the Annual Reports received and accepted so far, it results that 21 Member States committed amounts under the Technical Assistance budget. The Member States with larger amounts committed to TA were: Romania (EUR 7 199 839), Italy (EUR 3 754 865), Spain (EUR 2 859 767), Sweden (EUR 757 057) and Estonia (EUR 533 830). Measures funded aimed to improve administrative capacity, develop IT, to launch studies, to increase publicity and information and to support the management and implementation of the OPs.

According to mid term evaluation of EFF, 16 Member States have set up a communication plan and all Member States have conducted information and communication actions. Some communication activities were highly innovative such as video clip broadcasted on TV (Latvia) and emailing campaign to stakeholders (Greece).

### *2.6.2. Use made of the Technical Assistance budget by the Commission*

In 2010 the Commission used EUR 3 226 082 of the EFF Technical Assistance budget on the following items:

#### *Information technology*

The Commission committed EUR 584 090 for provision of computer and related services related to the maintenance and development of DG MARE information systems necessary for the implementation of EFF.

#### *Support Unit for the European Fisheries Areas Network (FAR-NET)*

EUR 1.890.8420 were committed for the Support Unit of the European Fisheries Areas Network (FARNET) which was set up by the Commission in May 2009 to assist in the implementation of axis 4 of the EFF. The FARNET Support Unit acts as a platform for networking between FLAGs and for the exchange of good practices. In 2010 the Support Unit continued to devote considerable resources to capacity building for setting up the remaining FLAGs. At the same time, more priority was given to thematic issues and to analysing and

disseminating information on promising responses to some of the key challenges facing fishing areas such as how to add value to fisheries products and how and to diversify economic activities in fisheries areas.

For more information see [www.farnet.eu](http://www.farnet.eu).

#### *Studies*

Under DG MARE framework contract for "Studies linked to the implementation of the EFF" studies the Commission committed EUR 346 515 for a study on an interim evaluation of the EFF (2007-2013) in order to prepare of the future funding instrument. This study is available at

[http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/studies/eff\\_interim\\_evaluation\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/studies/eff_interim_evaluation_en.pdf).

Under DG MARE framework contract for "Studies linked to the implementation of the EFF" studies the Commission committed EUR 209 614 for a synthesis of the interim evaluations of the EFF undertaken by Member States. This study will be finalised by the end of 2011.

#### *Conferences*

Under DG MARE framework contract for "Organisation of conferences and seminars on the Common Fisheries Policy and Maritime Affairs" the Commission committed EUR 21 428 in order to organise two meetings of the evaluators and Managing Authorities involved in the interim evaluations of the EFF.

Under DG MARE framework contract for "Organisation of conferences and seminars on the Common Fisheries Policy and Maritime Affairs" the Commission committed EUR 72 265 in order to organise a conference on innovation in fisheries.

Under DG MARE framework contract for "Organisation of conferences and seminars on the Common Fisheries Policy and Maritime Affairs" the Commission committed EUR 69 965 in order to organise two seminars on the promotion and supply of fishery and aquaculture products.

#### *Communication activities*

Under DG MARE framework contract for "Information and Communication activities relating to the Common Fisheries Policy and to the EU Integrated Maritime Policy" the Commission committed EUR 90 859 in order to re-print the EFF folders containing the regulations as well as a brochure.

#### *Non-permanent staff*

The Commission committed EUR 850.000 for the salaries of non permanent staff involved in the implementation of the EFF, in particular in order to ensure proper language coverage allowing for equal treatment of all Member States.

### **3. STATE OF PLAY OF AUDIT STRATEGIES, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL SYSTEMS AND ANNUAL CONTROL REPORTS**

Member States have to submit their management and control systems (MCS) to the Commission one year after the approval of their OPs. The Audit Strategies (AS) must be submitted within 9 months of approval. At the end of 2010 21 Member States had submitted their ASs, 20 of which were accepted and 1 was under analysis. As regards the MCS, all 26

were submitted at the end of 2010; 11 were accepted; and 2 have been rejected or the period for their analysis have been interrupted.

#### 4. FINANCIAL EXECUTION IN THE MEMBER STATES

TABLE: FINANCIAL EXECUTION CONVERGENCE AND NON-CONVERGENCE

Member State		Decided a	Committed b	Paid c (pre-financing included)	% (b) / (a)	% (c) / (a)
<b>Belgique-België</b>	Period 2007-2013	26 261 648,00	12 793 350,00	3 676 630,00	48,71%	14,00%
	Financial year: 2010	4 337 474,00	4 337 474,00	0,00		
<b>Republic of Bulgaria</b>	Period 2007-2013	80 009 708,00	38 156 245,00	11 201 359,11	47,69%	14,00%
	Financial year: 2010	12 221 422,00	12 221 422,00	0,00		
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Period 2007-2013	27 106 675,00	14 448 901,00	7 086 877,73	53,30%	26,14%
	Financial year: 2010	3 868 715,00	3 868 715,00	3 291 943,23		
<b>Danmark</b>	Period 2007-2013	133 675 169,00	74 110 255,00	44 853 998,24	55,44%	33,55%
	Financial year: 2010	19 081 484,00	19 081 484,00	26 139 474,58		
<b>Deutschland</b>	Period 2007-2013	153 711 392,00	85 867 012,00	47 423 400,45	55,86%	30,85%
	Financial year: 2010	22 270 129,00	22 270 129,00	19 430 244,12		
<b>Eesti</b>	Period 2007-2013	84 568 039,00	41 883 075,00	20 197 426,14	49,53%	23,88%
	Financial year: 2010	11 891 071,00	11 891 071,00	9 603 101,61		
<b>Ireland</b>	Period 2007-2013	42 266 603,00	20 590 159,00	20 590 159,00	48,71%	48,71%
	Financial year: 2010	6 980 914,00	6 980 914,00	14 672 835,00		
<b>Ellas</b>	Period 2007-2013	207 832 237,00	120 018 853,00	31 994 351,17	57,75%	15,39%
	Financial year: 2010	29 729 945,00	29 729 945,00	2 897 837,99		
<b>España</b>	Period 2007-2013	1 131 890 912,00	641 340 727,00	286 033 924,92	56,66%	25,27%
	Financial year: 2010	161 753 140,00	161 753 140,00	127 569 198,92		
<b>France</b>	Period 2007-2013	216 053 084,00	119 781 031,00	74 268 494,67	55,44%	34,38%
	Financial year: 2010	30 840 533,00	30 840 533,00	21 869 442,14		
<b>Italia</b>	Period 2007-2013	424 342 854,00	236 309 252,00	104 244 555,92	55,69%	24,57%
	Financial year: 2010	60 586 678,00	60 586 678,00	44 836 557,92		
<b>Cyprus</b>	Period 2007-2013	19 724 418,00	10 935 328,00	8 910 044,99	55,44%	45,17%
	Financial year: 2010	2 815 565,00	2 815 565,00	6 148 626,47		
<b>Latvia</b>	Period 2007-2013	125 015 563,00	62 503 709,00	39 695 701,19	50,00%	31,75%
	Financial year: 2010	17 736 296,00	17 736 296,00	10 556 618,45		
<b>Lietuva</b>	Period 2007-2013	54 713 408,00	28 548 396,00	18 445 624,41	52,18%	33,71%
	Financial year: 2010	7 546 096,00	7 546 096,00	8 841 003,88		
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Period 2007-2013	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00%
	Financial year: 2010	0,00	0,00	0,00		
<b>Hungary</b>	Period 2007-2013	34 850 860,00	16 116 646,00	5 674 974,00	46,24%	16,28%

	Financial year: 2010	5 341 786,00	5 341 786,00	795 853,60		
<b>Malta</b>	Period 2007-2013	8 372 329,00	4 029 528,00	1 172 126,06	48,13%	14,00%
	Financial year: 2010	1 250 716,00	1 250 716,00	0,00		
<b>Nederland</b>	Period 2007-2013	48 578 417,00	26 932 144,00	11 648 010,18	55,44%	23,98%
	Financial year: 2010	6 934 334,00	6 934 334,00	0,00		
<b>Österreich</b>	Period 2007-2013	5 259 318,00	2 928 289,00	2 891 907,55	55,68%	54,99%
	Financial year: 2010	750 906,00	750 906,00	1 081 650,42		
<b>Polska</b>	Period 2007-2013	734 092 574,00	361 732 791,00	139 941 469,79	49,28%	19,06%
	Financial year: 2010	119 906 010,00	119 906 010,00	37 168 509,43		
<b>Portugal</b>	Period 2007-2013	246 485 249,00	137 478 742,00	64 386 992,42	55,78%	26,12%
	Financial year: 2010	35 195 411,00	35 195 411,00	29 879 058,42		
<b>România</b>	Period 2007-2013	230 714 207,00	103 832 279,00	32 299 988,49	45,00%	14,00%
	Financial year: 2010	36 391 468,00	36 391 468,00	0,00		
<b>Slovenija</b>	Period 2007-2013	21 640 283,00	11 754 369,00	3 029 639,62	54,32%	14,00%
	Financial year: 2010	3 722 949,00	3 722 949,00	0,00		
<b>Slovensko</b>	Period 2007-2013	13 579 930,00	7 282 064,00	3 912 804,43	53,62%	28,81%
	Financial year: 2010	1 655 266,00	1 655 266,00	1 731 349,25		
<b>Suomi-Finland</b>	Period 2007-2013	39 448 827,00	21 870 648,00	11 387 844,83	55,44%	28,87%
	Financial year: 2010	5 631 130,00	5 631 130,00	2 960 792,20		
<b>Sverige</b>	Period 2007-2013	54 664 803,00	30 306 470,00	19 494 588,76	55,44%	35,66%
	Financial year: 2010	7 803 137,00	7 803 137,00	11 322 330,55		
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Period 2007-2013	137 827 889,00	67 594 416,00	19 295 904,46	49,04%	14,00%
	Financial year: 2010	22 819 597,00	22 819 597,00	0,00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>Period 2007-2013</b>	<b>4 302 686 396,00</b>	<b>2 299 144 679,00</b>	<b>1 033 758 798,53</b>	<b>53,44%</b>	<b>24,03%</b>
	<b>Financial year: 2010</b>	<b>639 062 172,00</b>	<b>639 062 172,00</b>	<b>380 796 428,18</b>		