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1. Programme strategy: Main development challenges and policy responses

Reference: points (a)(i) to (viii) and point (a)(x) of Article 22(3) and point (b) of Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR)

1. Programme strategy: main development challenges and policy responses

The Fisheries Programme 2021-2027 (the 'Fisheries 2021-2027') is a tool for implementing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund in the 2021-2027 programming period and contributes in particular to the achievement of the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy, the European Green Deal and the Strategic Plan for the Development of Aquaculture of the Slovak Republic up to 2030.

In the Slovak Republic, the RDP 2021-2027 focuses on the freshwater aquaculture sector and has as its main objective the promotion of competitive and sustainable aquaculture, ensuring a high level of public health and creating higher added value for aquaculture products, as well as raising awareness of the aquaculture sector and improving data collection, which is also the main objective for aquaculture as defined in the European Green Deal and the European Commission's Farm to Fork Strategy. The Programme will also contribute to the protection of biodiversity and Natura 2000 areas in accordance with the Priority Action Framework for the Natura 2000 in Slovakia.

The 2021-2027 RDP is the main instrument for achieving the objectives of the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Slovak Republic 2030, which defines the priority areas, objectives and activities for the promotion of aquaculture in Slovakia.

1.1 Description of the aquaculture and fish processing sector

1.1.1. Description of the aquaculture sector in Slovakia

1.1.2. a Description of the sector

Aquaculture in Slovakia focuses on freshwater fish farming. Despite the relatively low share of the national economy, aquaculture is important, in particular in terms of ensuring a healthy diet for the population, preserving the native fish gene pool, rural development and not least in terms of socially beneficial non-productive benefits, in particular the protection and creation of the environment (landscaping, flood protection, water retention in the landscape), as well as the vital promotion of the biodiversity of the Hyophauna in free waters. It contributes to the food security of the Slovak Republic and to reducing the import of fish into Slovakia. Aquaculture creates a lower carbon footprint compared to other livestock farming.

According to 2020 data, 119 aquaculture operators were registered by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. These operators managed 436 ponds of a total area of more than 1 896 ha, 48 cages for a total volume of 11 076 m³, 48 hatcheries with a total volume of 1 422 m³, RAS 15 for a total volume of 1 157 m³, 408 concrete tanks with a total volume of 47 920 m³, 76 plastic tanks with a total volume of 681 m³ and 121 ponds with a total volume of 39 631 m³.

19 small water reservoirs originally built for a different area of 40 ha, with a total of 659 562 m³, and 20 other water bodies with a total of 40 ha, are also used for the farming of lowland fish species. In 2020, the production of lowland fish species (capo, spirit, tolstolobic, amur, pike, sumc and others) amounted to 1 311.8 tonnes. The production of trout (bird trout, charcoal, header, limestone and others) amounted to 843.7 t in 2020; the production of RAS (amount, eel) was 697.8 tonnes in 2020. The total production of the

aquaculture sector in 2020 amounted to 2 920.8 t. The figures do not include information on the production and farms of fishing grounds managers (citizens' sports fishing associations).

The Slovak Republic was exempted from the obligation to develop an eel management plan because the territory of the Slovak republic is not considered an important biotope of European importance. Fisheries Programme of the Slovak Republic 2021-2027 will not support actions referred to the COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1100/2007 of 18 September 2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel.

Most aquaculture businesses can be classified as micro-enterprises (often family-run, which achieve small local market-oriented production). However, small enterprises and several medium-sized enterprises account for a decisive share of total aquaculture production. The existence of undertakings whose main activity is not aquaculture but, among other activities, are also involved in aquaculture (e.g. Slovak Water Management Enterprise, š.p., agricultural cooperatives, Lesy SR, state enterprise, municipalities, Vojenské forests and properties of the Slovak Republic, etc.) is also a specific feature of the Slovak Republic.

Given the size of the aquaculture sector, its potential production and current market prices, most businesses (particularly small and micro) are in a difficult economic situation and their ability to generate own resources for investment is limited. For this reason, as well as the low interest from the banking and insurance sector, the absence of systematic government support and the insufficient use of the 2014-2020 FOP, the sector suffers from an overall undercapitalisation. According to the data available from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 308 permanent and 193 seasonal workers were employed in the aquaculture sector in 2020. Women make up less than 27 % of the permanent workforce. Women account for 21.7 % of all seasonal workers. Ponds and farms are mainly located in rural areas, where they create employment opportunities for both family members and rural residents, so that even such relatively low employment in the sector is important.

1.1.3. b Main problems

Low consumption of fish

The consumption of fish in Slovakia has been failing to increase in the long term. According to the data collected, fish consumption in Slovakia amounts to 5.9 kg per inhabitant (R.2020, source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic), accounting for approximately 1 kg of freshwater fish. Consumption of fish will need to be further addressed. It will be necessary to specify data collection and promote aquaculture in Slovakia, including its products. To this end, it is necessary to develop a long-term way of promoting the sector and the consumption of fish as a healthy protein suitable for all age groups of the population.

Absence of specific legislation on aquaculture

The absence of legislation addressing farm farming, pond farming and the creation of conditions for the development of this livestock sector in Slovakia.

Insufficient degree of technical and technological innovation in fish farming and processing

In Slovakia, aquaculture has been stagnating for a long time, particularly in terms of innovation and the introduction of new technologies aimed at increasing fish production and labour productivity. Compared to our surrounding countries, we have for a long time been unable to maintain the trend to facilitate heavy manual work on our farms, but also to automate control and operational activities.

Low wage pay for fisheries workers, low attractiveness of the sector for young people, lack of interest in fishing work

The aquaculture sector, like other primary agricultural sectors, has for a long time been struggling with underfinancing and almost no systematic support from the State. This situation is also reflected in the sector's workforce. There is a very low interest in working in the sector. Moreover, due to the fact that the sector has long-term low margins and does not generate additional resources to operate, the remuneration of aquaculture workers is insufficient to date.

Absence of breeding and breeding work, lack of knowledge of the gene pool of farmed fish

The improvement of this status and future breeding and breeding, as well as the promotion of indigenous fish stocks, requires a blanket screening of the current status of fish propagated in aquaculture.

In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to proceed with livestock records and, consequently, with the drawing up of breeding programmes for fish species reared in aquaculture facilities.

Lack of research and lifelong learning in fisheries

In Slovakia, there is no favourable situation for systematic fisheries research, including fish farming. The way forward could be an international inter-institutional group of oriented people interested in the aquaculture environment, which would record the latest knowledge in the world and bring it to Slovak farmers through a system of pilot (innovative) projects, lifelong learning, foreign study visits and expert seminars.

Insufficient use of the 2014-2020 FOP

The use of available EMFF resources in the 2014 – 2020 programming period was highly insufficient. As the main reasons for this can be identified: the low intensity of aid for beneficiaries, insufficient communication of the MA with relevant actors, unsatisfactory management of the programme caused mainly by insufficient administrative capacities of the MA. However, it is also possible to perceive as a significant obstacle the generally complicated common setup of the coordination, management, control and audit system for ESIF, which is unsustainable for such a "small" operational program

1.1.4. C Actions taken so far

Through the Fisheries Operational Programme 2007-2013 and the Fisheries Operational Programme 2014-2020, the competitiveness of aquaculture enterprises has been strengthened, in particular by co-financing investments in renovating ponds, upgrading equipment and technologies. For the 2014-2020 period, increased production by 12 tonnes and the total amount of maintained existing aquaculture production of 2498.7 tonnes were supported. The volume of fish farms built for fish farming was 1 860 m³, with 4.32 hectares of water. EMFF support also aimed at modernising processing capacities, where 2 projects were implemented.

1.1.5. D Main expected results of the programme in 2029

The main expectations are to further strengthen the competitiveness of the sector, strengthen support for innovative investments, reduce the impacts of climate change and preserve biodiversity.

With the contribution of EMFAF financial resources, a total new production capacity of 85 tonnes per year is expected, aquaculture production of 2 000 tonnes per year is maintained, 5 new farmers/businesses are created. Further effects of the measures implemented will be the creation of jobs in the sector, the promotion of cooperation and research activities and the promotion of innovation activities and the promotion of

tourism. Investments in aquaculture and processing will be focused in the decarbonization of the sector through energy efficiency, energy efficient solutions and technologies and innovations in production and processing in accordance with Low-carbon development strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a view to 2050. In aquaculture production and processing the circular economy solutions will also be promoted.

An essential prerequisite for achieving the program's objectives is the improvement of management and implementation system, which will be achieved mainly by expanding the range of potential beneficiaries and activities, including the support of non-productive investments contributing to a good environmental status. Strengthening the administrative capacities of the MA will be a key factor, especially through ensuring a sufficient number, motivation and training of ACs. Last but not least, communication and information between individual actors will be strengthened. When setting up the coordination, management, control and audit system, it will also be necessary to take into account the specifics of the Fisheries Programme.

1.1.6. Processing of aquaculture products

The processing capacity for aquaculture products in Slovakia is sufficient for the current market situation. However, seafood products (including salads) account for a significant proportion of fish processing products. While there has been a slight increase in processing capacity for marine fish in recent years, freshwater fish have been on the contrary (there is a downward trend similar to the production of salads). The capacity utilisation rate is also a good indicator of the situation in fish processing. The highest utilisation rate of processing plants is in the production of salads (82-100 %), although their total volume decreases. Working marine fish (82-109 %) are also very well used. In contrast, professional freshwater fish have the lowest utilisation rate (47-72 %). It even decreased to 45 % in 2020, which can be linked to COVID-19 and the overall changed situation on the freshwater fish market.

1.1.7. b Main problems

However, in the future, as fish consumption increases, there may be a lack of processing capacity for freshwater fish, in particular for the production of delicacies. The majority of fish processing enterprises are medium-sized enterprises. 2020 was specific to the COVID-19 pandemic, which also indicates reduced fish production and is likely to be associated with reduced quantities of fish processed. The overall low utilisation of processing capacities is likely to be due to little or almost no promotion, awareness-raising and advertising on this topic.

Given the overall development of the sector and efforts to increase fish consumption, capacity will be insufficient in the medium term. It is therefore necessary to develop tools for the further development of existing working fish as well as the construction of new capacities. As part of the modernisation of existing workers, the focus should be on reducing the energy consumption needed for cooling and freezing. These include the use of modern and efficient technologies, as well as greater insulation of storage facilities and, where appropriate, the use of renewable energy sources in accordance with Low-carbon development strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a view to 2050. In some cases, the addition or extension of technology lines for the introduction of new fish products will also be necessary. The transition to newly introduced standards and hygiene standards in fish processing should also be encouraged, thus responding to adopted legislative changes.

1.1.8. C Actions taken so far

The Fisheries Operational Programme 2007-2013 and the Fisheries Operational Programme 2014-2020 have strengthened the competitiveness of processing enterprises, in particular by co-financing investments in the modernisation of processing capacities. In the 2014-2020 period, 2 projects for the modernisation of processing capacities were supported.

1.1.9. D Main expected results of the programme in 2029

The implementation of the projects will increase the competitiveness of the fish processing sector and

increase the production capacity and added value of production. By reducing the energy intensity of the processing process and the follow-up activities, the environmental objectives of the EU and the Slovak Republic will be met. Using renewable energy sources will boost the green transition. Investments in aquaculture and processing will be focused in the decarbonization of the sector through energy efficiency, energy efficient solutions and technologies and innovations in production and processing in accordance with Low-carbon development strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a view to 2050.

1.1.10. Data, monitoring, control and traceability of products

1.1.11. a Description of the sector

Obtaining transparent information and data on the state of the sector is an important tool to improve the regulation and management of the aquaculture sector. In drawing up the common conceptual policy in the aquaculture sector, the state administration relies on indicators based on data from the producers themselves, who send their aquaculture data in the form of an annual statement to the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. The collection and collection of data as well as the monitoring of the aquaculture sector are carried out by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, with partial results available to both farmers and the public.

Under Act No 39/2007 on veterinary care, as amended, the SVFA SR and the regional veterinary and food administrations are state authorities in the field of control, inspection and enforcement. Their competence is to provide for a catch certification scheme for the import and export of fishery and aquaculture products. The SVFA checks, directs and coordinates the provision of the catch certification scheme for the import and export of fishery and aquaculture products, traceability and labelling requirements. The Regional Veterinary and Food Administrations and Border Inspection Posts shall check and impose measures to ensure a catch certification scheme for the import and export of fishery and aquaculture products, including the control of compliance with traceability requirements and compliance with labelling requirements.

1.1.12. b Main problems

At present, the coverage of official statistics on freshwater aquaculture is still insufficient and the data collected is not in line with reality, and there is a lack of a uniform and clearly formulated methodology for reporting production. In order to monitor the progress and development of the sector, it is necessary to obtain the most reliable data possible. It is important for Slovakia to have a real picture of the state of the sector, which is not possible without the correct data. It is therefore necessary to adjust the statistical statements and to harmonise the methodology so as to give as accurate a picture as possible of the current state of the freshwater aquaculture sector and to link the data to the planned central livestock register, so as to avoid unnecessary duplication of reporting.

It is important for Slovakia to have a real picture of the state of the sector, which is not possible without accurate data. Last but not least, new technologies need to be used to better plan new production opportunities or constraints when planning new production or processing capacities.

1.1.13. C Actions taken so far

Activities leading to the collection of data from aquaculture — invitation to a national project — collection, management and use of data have been launched under the OP 2014-2020. The main objective of the national project is to obtain a comprehensive database of information on the status of ponds in Slovakia in terms of possible chemical and biological pollution through sweep monitoring. Using the data thus obtained, the project will produce a detailed analysis of the status of the ponds and at the same time make recommendations to fish farmers in order to improve the overall conditions of farming and production of fish in relation to the individual indicators exceeded.

In the 2014-2020 programming period, the preparation is also to invite a national project to ensure the technical traceability of fishery and aquaculture products. The national project will address the Union priorities in the area of enforcement and control policy as defined in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) No 464/2014, Article 1(i) — control and enforcement of traceability requirements, including a labelling system to ensure reliable consumer information as provided for in Article 58 of the Control Regulation and Article 67(6) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011. The national project is implemented by the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic.

1.1.14. D Main expected results of the programme in 2029

The aim is to improve the collection of data on aquaculture in Slovakia. In addition to production data (volume of production, size and type of production units), it is necessary to monitor and collect data on the economic situation of aquaculture and fish processing enterprises. The introduction of a central register of fish farmers and their production (including generational herds), which is still missing in Slovakia, can also make an important contribution to success in this area. Social data on aquaculture workers are also quite important. These measures will contribute to the implementation of the Data Collection Framework (DCF) and Control strategy (CS) 2021-2027.

These include the collection, management, use and processing of biological, environmental, technical and socio-economic data in the fisheries sector, data aimed at monitoring the quality of aquaculture output and water quality in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008, in accordance with Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2021/1167 and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1168.

Given the scale of the products imported, it is necessary to ensure proportional staffing of the official veterinarians responsible for the implementation of the Control Regulation and the IUU Regulation. In order to increase efficiency and the number of controls, it is appropriate to introduce digital tools to improve the traceability of fishery and aquaculture products throughout the value chain from production/catch to consumer. The EMFAF may support the development and implementation of a fisheries control system as provided for in Article 36 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and specify in more detail the IUU Regulation and the Control Regulation.

1.2 Main challenges for aquaculture and fish processing

1.2.1. Reducing the environmental footprint of aquaculture

Reducing the environmental footprint of aquaculture

Under the Farm to Fork Strategy, the EC has the ambition to reduce nutrient losses while ensuring that there is no deterioration in water quality. The circular bio-based economy can offer untapped potential to the aquaculture sector. The CFP seeks to ensure that aquaculture activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term and are managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and occupational security, and that they contribute to the availability of supplies of products of aquaculture origin. Human health and well-being are closely linked to the state of the environment. One way of improving the quality of outgoing water from aquaculture operations, in addition to primary sedimentation in fish farms, is the construction of secondary self-cleaning water receiving water that improves water quality through water vegetation. This will reinforce one important role played by the non-production functions of aquaculture facilities in this process. In aquaculture facilities with a high share of intensive production, the latest technological waste management facilities and, where appropriate, connections to sewerage should be deployed.

For the production of healthy aquaculture products, it is important first of all to know the environment in which these products are reared. It is therefore necessary to monitor the situation in farms, namely the potential chemical and biological pollution of ponds used for aquaculture purposes in Slovakia, in order to achieve the environmental objectives of the CFP.

Monitoring the status of fish farms and meeting the environmental objectives of the CFP should also lead to a reduction of the environmental footprint of the aquaculture sector, which would also entail the introduction of organic aquaculture while diversifying aquaculture products on the market.

1.2.2. Aquaculture ecosystem services

Aquaculture enterprises in Slovakia have historically had generational herds of native fish species, essential as an important resource for the maintenance and development of sustainable water biodiversity. It is a societal order historically delivered by aquaculture enterprises as part of aquaculture ecosystem services and its contribution to ecosystem biodiversity. In order to maintain the contribution of aquaculture operations to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems — achieving the necessary level of sustainable water biodiversity, measures will be identified to support the conservation and development of the gene pool of selected fish species.

1.2.3. Promoting sustainable aquaculture

The freshwater aquaculture sector in Slovakia faces a number of threats in relation to the competitiveness of the products produced, triggering the need for continuous adaptation to changing conditions, adaptation in the European single market, continuous creation of a competitive environment.

Entering new markets is a challenge for Slovak operators. An opportunity is opened to address the use of existing excess processing capacities. New markets also present an opportunity for Slovak high-quality farmers to gradually establish themselves and strengthen their position in the market.

With regard to the creation of a competitive environment in production and employment, it is essential to support, in particular, activities aimed at increasing production efficiency (modern farming technologies and methods), i.e. building new aquaculture sites, including RAS, modernising existing aquaculture facilities, building new and modernising existing workers, including small workers on farms, increasing the added value of aquaculture products and promoting technologies aimed at reducing the energy intensity of aquaculture facilities in accordance with Low-carbon development strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a view to 2050. According to the EC Farm to Fork Strategy, the aquaculture sector needs to develop renewable energy production and invest in such technologies.

1.2.4. Introduction of innovative methods in the aquaculture sector

The introduction of new technologies requires an advanced level of knowledge and knowledge, including from genetics, nutrition, water chemistry, biotechnologies and undoubtedly successful practice. The majority area of biotechnology applicable to the aquaculture sector is similar to the agricultural sector. The application of genetic practices following the increase in aquaculture animal production is still lagging behind the crop and other livestock sectors. On a global scale, only a small number of aquaculture animals have been the subject of programmes to improve genetic characteristics. However, this area presents potential potential for the future. The freshwater aquaculture area and the fish species reared under these conditions have their specificities compared to marine aquaculture for fish, molluscs and crustaceans. There is a long-standing lack of R & D in freshwater aquaculture in Slovakia and often our sector needs to rely on other countries' knowledge of freshwater aquaculture.

An increase in production while reducing energy demands and high demands on feed quality and genetic predisposition of farmed aquaculture animals will not be avoided in the future without supporting the

introduction of innovative farming methods and technologies in the freshwater aquaculture sector. Increasing the cooperation of aquaculture businesses with experts and the scientific community to develop research projects addressing the specificities related to the climatic and hydrological conditions for aquaculture in Slovakia, with the subsequent implementation of new knowledge, would help achieve these objectives.

The lack of technical and technological innovation in fish farming and processing — aquaculture in Slovakia is stagnating, particularly in innovation and the introduction of new technologies aimed at increasing fish production and labour productivity, thus reducing the cost per unit of production.

1.2.5. Construction of new production capacities (including RAS)

Modern RAS can be built on sites with relative water scarcity that have a minimal environmental impact and can also be built close to the place of future consumption (cities, tourist areas, etc.). New farms can be connected to biogas plants or advanced greenhouse hydroponic systems and integrated into promising aquaponics. In aquaponics it is possible to recover waste nutrients from fish farming for plant nutrition. Aquaculture farms — RAS with hot-mill fish (summary, tilapia) connected to biogas stations can also be formed on farms now in accordance to circular economy concept.

Support should be directed towards the expansion of farming of less common fish species with good prospects of being placed on the market (e.g. tooth, pike, sturgeon, sumc, tilapia, summary).

1.2.6. Increase in fish production in existing plants

In Slovakia, there is a shortage of ponds for the farming of lowland fish species and there is also a lack of suitable sites for the construction of new fish farms on the flow-through system. The modernisation of production units should achieve at least the renewal or increase of their design capacity, despite the expected or existing constraints on water resources. These expectations can be met by converting existing flow-through facilities into semi-flow systems with oxygenation and partial recirculation of water. This also requires investment in mechanical and biological water filtration as well as highly energy efficient pumps combined with the possible use of renewable resources.

1.2.7. Increase in on-farm sales of fish

A significant proportion of customers are looking for healthy food producers locally. This also applies to fish and it is therefore necessary to support local producers who offer their products with higher added value. Here too, the way forward is that it is most advantageous to seek outlets of fish produced in their production sites and in the region, and that the Farm to Fork Strategy is therefore highly justified in this regard.

1.2.8. Monitoring of water quality on farms

Water, as an essential means of production for aquaculture operators, will be a very important limiting factor in the next period, given its long-term loss in the ecosystem. It will be necessary to continuously look for ways in which each farmer can maintain its production and minimise losses while maintaining the required quality of the fish produced.

1.3 Strategic framework

The priorities of the 2021-2027 REP build on existing policies and strategies at European and national level. The 2021-2027 REP will contribute to the achievement of the objectives and targets of the relevant EU policy framework and strategies set out below.

1.3.1. The European Union's strategies

1.3.2. a EU Cohesion Policy

The 2021-2027 Programme builds on **the EU Cohesion Policy**, namely Goal 2 'A greener, low-carbon with a transition to a net zero carbon economy and resilient Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, risk prevention and management, and sustainable urban mobility'.

1.3.3. b Common Fisheries Policy

"Fishing is a natural, renewable, movable and shared property that is part of our common heritage."

The objective of the Common Fisheries Policy is to:

- protection of fish stocks and the marine environment;
- guaranteeing the economic viability of EU fleets;
- providing quality food to consumers
- balanced and environmentally, economically and socially sustainable use of resources. Sustainability must be based on sound expert advice and the precautionary principle.

1.3.4. C Farm to Fork Strategy

Key action of **the European Green Deal**, relevant priorities:

- ensure sufficient affordable and nutritious food within planetary boundaries
- promoting more sustainable food consumption and healthy diets
- improve animal welfare

The Programme contribution for environmental and climate change in line with ANNEX IV of the Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 is expected at 52%.

1.3.5. Programme's contribution to key horizontal EU priorities:

1.3.6. and resilience building will enable aquaculture to adapt to changing demand in the context of the pandemic (short supply chain, product diversification), improving health and hygiene conditions, strengthening market organisation through the basic producer organisation and diversifying business activities and sources of income, ensuring energy efficiency and product quality to support economic recovery while strengthening the capacity to overcome future crises. Building resilience will also enable the support of emergency measures that will be activated in the event of a market disruption according to article 26.2 EMFAF

1.3.7. b The green transition will be supported by investments in sustainable aquaculture production such as RAS, organic aquaculture. Investments in innovation aimed at developing green management to reduce the carbon and ecological footprint of aquaculture and increase resilience to climate change will also be supported, helping to transform Europe into the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, while improving quality of life. Fish producers will be compensated for the costs of providing non-productive functions of ponds. Compensation will also be granted in the event of unforeseen events (e.g. a public health crisis), which will make it possible to increase economic resilience.

Funding of activities related to single-use plastic packaging in connection with Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on reducing the

environmental impact of certain plastic products

The program will not finance actions related to single-use plastic packaging (SUP). Pursuant to Act no. 79/2015 on waste (the law transposed the Directive of the EP and the Council No. 2019/904), a ban on introducing single-use plastic products on the Slovak market applies in the Slovak Republic from 2021. Measures leading to the prevention of waste generation, as well as the protection of waterways (in accordance with the Water Policy Concept of the Slovak Republic until 2030, with a view to 2050) will be financed in the Slovak Republic from several sources, especially the state budget and the Programme Slovakia (more detailed in table 1A)

1.3.8. C The digital transition will be supported by investing in digital tools that enable transparent, efficient and user-friendly data collection, facilitating the transfer of innovation to private investment, promoting the digital traceability of aquaculture products, improving digital skills and supporting digital systems for measuring and improving the environmental benefits of aquaculture and processing, in order to create a more modern, fairer, resilient and greener Europe and strengthen Europe's economic competitiveness.

Value added of public investment — Simplified reporting methods will be implemented under the 2021-2027 RMM, contributing and enabling maximum added values with limited financial resources. Once the implementation of the programme starts, an ex-ante assessment of the financial instruments for the aquaculture sector will be carried out with a view to finding options for introducing these instruments in the 2021-2027 RBM.

1.3.9. National strategy

The Strategic Plan for the Development of the Slovak Aquaculture 2030 describes the current situation in the aquaculture sector and sets out an overall vision for the further development of the sector by 2030. It defines the basic direction of the freshwater aquaculture sector in Slovakia in order to develop its growth potential.

SPRASR 2030 analyses, describes and evaluates the current state of aquaculture in Slovakia, as well as providing information and vision on potential investment and development priorities and the future direction of the aquaculture sector by 2030. It takes into account the EU Farm to Fork Strategy and the EU Biodiversity Strategy. The draft SPRASR 2030 is drafted in line with the Strategic Guidelines for the Sustainable Development of EU Aquaculture. In relation to the implementation of the CFP, it is necessary to ensure, by 2030, that the Slovak aquaculture sector is competitive, sustainable and provides socio-economic security for employees linked to the sector, while respecting health, veterinary and environmental requirements. Such a sector has a high potential to produce high-quality, fresh and healthy food.

1.4 Investment needs and complementarities and synergies with other forms of support

The main complementary programme to the 2021-2027 RDP is Slovakia 2021-2027, the Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic, the Strategic Plan (SP) of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 2023-2027 and the European Territorial Cooperation (Interreg) programmes. For more detailed information see table 1A.

ESF+/EDIOP+

The right to fair and quality working conditions and to a healthy and safe working environment are important principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights. Synergy with the Pillar is foreseen to support investments in fish production and processing to improve the safety, hygiene, health and working conditions of employees.

1. Programme strategy: Main development challenges and policy responses Table 1A: Priorities for justification

Policy objective	Priorities	Justification
2. Greener Europe	1.Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources	Summary/justification Supporting the Danube species of selected sturgeon species will maintain and strengthen the original fish gene pool. The introduction of more accurate data collection on the aquaculture sector, linking to the central register, will result in obtaining accurate data on the aquaculture sector. By supporting the improvement of the labelling and packaging of fishery and aquaculture products in accordance with Article 58 of Regulation 1224/2009, there will be better traceability of fishery and aquaculture products in Slovakia. Promoting ecosystem activities will have the effect of maintaining habitats and reducing negative impacts on the environment. Support for fish stock monitoring activities and systematic support for the maintenance and conservation of native fish stocks will result in the conservation and protection of biodiversity and ecosystems in Slovakia. Expected results: Support for data collection activities will contribute to obtaining correct and reliable data and better management of the aquaculture sector, thus fulfilling the specific objective of the EMFAF to promote reliable data for decision-making.

Policy objective	Priorities	Justification
		based on knowledge. The activities carried out will cover the provision of staffing capacity, the implementation of data collection, analysis, the establishment of a central register of fish farmers and their production, and the collection of socio-economic data on aquaculture. Enhancing and improving the quality of data and knowledge will contribute to obtaining the information necessary for the further development of the aquaculture sector. The implementation of the activities will increase the quality and capacity of the public administration in controlling the traceability of fishery and aquaculture products, resulting in more effective control in IUU fishing. The implementation and deployment of modern technologies, which will also reduce the administrative burden in the field and also improve consumer information, will also contribute to a more efficient control. The implementation of activities in connection with the implementation of PAF measures will contribute to the improvement of the environmental status of the aquaculture sector and to the protection of nature.

2. Greener Europe	2.Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union	Summary/justification Support for the introduction of innovative practices and technologies in the freshwater aquaculture sector will result in an increase in production while reducing energy and quality requirements for feed and genetic predisposition of farmed aquaculture animals, accelerating the development of freshwater aquaculture. The construction of new and modernisation of existing production facilities will lead to strengthening the competitiveness, resilience and stability of both firms and the aquaculture sector as a whole. The construction of new fish farms will make the sector more attractive to young workers, since, in addition to the biological aspects of fish farming, they will also depend on modern technologies. Creating better marketing opportunities for breeders and supporting training activities will strengthen the competitiveness, resilience and stability of the sector. By supporting the improvement of working conditions for employees and unproductive investments, efficient fish farming, saving energy consumption, improving the environment and ensuring smooth fish farming will be achieved. Compensation payments for defined services/functions that fisheries bring to society and nature will reduce the economic burden on fishing enterprises.
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Policy objective	Priorities	Justification
		strengthening the competitiveness and resilience of processing enterprises. Supporting systematic marketing campaigns will lead to the desired outcome in terms of increasing fish consumption. Support to a producer organisation or association of producer organisations will have the effect of reducing transaction costs and cooperating in the processing and marketing of products. Expected results: The main result of the activities carried out will be to strengthen the sector's competitiveness. As a result of the support, the aquaculture production of good quality, fresh and healthy food will be maintained. The modernisation of existing aquaculture facilities will maximise the use of their existing capacities and return to their initial design capacities. Promoting modern technologies will reduce the energy intensity of aquaculture facilities and reduce the environmental impact of aquaculture. By supporting the construction of new facilities and new breeders, the production capacity of the sector will be increased. These activities will also have an impact on the creation of new jobs. The projects will deliver innovative activities, processes and technologies to respond to the needs of the sector while meeting national and European objectives in the field. Innovation aimed at reducing the impacts of climate change will contribute to making businesses more resilient. Together with support for innovation for the green and digital transitions, key EU priorities will be met. New methods, procedures and processes will bring a competitive advantage to the sector. The diversification of activities will result in additional income for aquaculture operators, which can partly eliminate the seasonal nature of fish farming and, to a certain extent, a loss of income from the main activity. This will increase the added value of aquaculture products and ultimately contribute to increasing domestic consumption of fish. The promotion of online sales will contribute to increasing the sector's capacity to sell. Improving the working conditions of employees will increase the efficiency of farms and contribute to increasing the attractiveness of the working environment, which will ultimately have a positive impact on the production of the sector. The implementation of the projects will increase the competitiveness of the fish processing sector and increase the production capacity and added value of production. Reducing

Policy objective	Priorities	Justification
		the energy intensity of the processing process and the follow-up activities will meet the environmental objectives of the EU and the Slovak Republic. Using renewable energy sources will boost the green transition. The implementation of promotion and marketing activities and the involvement of aquaculture establishments in these activities will promote the consumption of aquaculture products with an emphasis on local production. The use of digital and electronic tools, as well as direct promotion at school level, will result in reaching out to younger sections of the population. The activities will contribute to increasing consumer awareness and consumption of fish meat. The establishment of a producer organisation or an interbranch organisation in the aquaculture sector will increase the collective bargaining power of the members of such organisation in a number of areas, whether for the purchase of feed, medicaments or production.
5. Europe closer to citizens	3. Enabling a sustainable blue economy in coastal, Icelandic and inland areas, and fostering the development of fishing and aquaculture communities	Priority 3: promoting a sustainable blue economy in coastal, island and inland areas and fostering the development of fisheries and aquaculture communities. Justification for non-implementation of Priority 3: · absence of needs in terms of the above objective, · Decision to concentrate financial resources on larger needs in other priorities.
2. Greener Europe	4. Strengthening international ocean governance and enabling seas and oceans to be safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed	Priority 4: strengthening international ocean governance and enabling seas and oceans to be safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed. Justification for non-implementation of Priority 4: · absence of needs in terms of the above objective, · Decision to concentrate financial resources on larger needs in other priorities.

		Overview of funding sources for NATURA 2000 activities Program Slovakia 2021 – 2027 • Development and implementation of approved management documents of specially
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Investičné potreby a komplementarity a synergie s inými formami podpory (pokračovanie kap. 1.4)

Prehľad zdrojov financovania aktivít v oblasti NATURA 2000

Program Slovensko 2021 – 2027

- Vypracovanie a realizácia schválených dokumentov manažmentu osobitne chránených častí prírody a krajiny;
- Mapovanie a monitoring biotopov a druhov a monitoring cieľov ochrany prírody a biodiverzity;
- Podpora biologickej a krajinej diverzity a kvality ekosystémových služieb prostredníctvom udržovania a budovania zelenej a modrej infraštruktúry a prevencie a manažmentu inváznych nepôvodných druhov;
- Zabezpečenie kontinuity vodných tokov a ich revitalizácie za účelom podpory biodiverzity;
- Podpora environmentálnych centier za účelom zvyšovania environmentálneho povedomia.

Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky

- Renaturácia vodných tokov a mokradí – plánovaná renaturácia 97 km čiastkových povodí riek Bodrog, Dunaj, Hron, Morava, Váh; nakoľko sa v rovnakom časovom období plánujú obdobné investície z Európskych investičných a štrukturálnych fondov, budú z týchto fondov realizované renaturácie v povodiach riek Hornád, Ipel', Nitra, Slaná, Malý Dunaj.

Dunajská stratégia, cezhraničné programy a programy nadnárodného rozvoja

opatrenia PAF ako napr. prepojenie sústavy chránených území Natura 2000, ochrana ekologických koridorov, posilnenie kapacít, atď.

V súvislosti s odstraňovaním bariér na vodných tokoch a úlohou oslobodiť 25 tisíc km riek v EÚ (na základe Stratégie EÚ v oblasti ochrany biodiverzity do roku 2030) je prioritným nástrojom financovania týchto aktivít Program Slovensko v súlade s referenčným dokumentom Vodný plán Slovenska, ktorý prioritizuje projekty odstraňovania bariér.

Deliaca línia: P RH bude podporovať odstraňovanie / spriechodňovanie bariér, ktoré existujú na vodných tokoch v súvislosti s odbermi vody pre rybochovné zariadenia (to zn. menšie bariéry s nižšou finančnou náročnosťou).

Z priamo riadených programov EÚ je k PRH 2021 - 2027 najviac komplementárny Horizon Europe a LIFE+.

Partnerská dohoda / Program Slovensko

Konkrétne vymedzenie komplementarity je uvedené v Partnerskej dohode Slovenskej republiky na roky 2021 - 2027, v časti Cieľ politiky 2 – Ekologickejšia nízkouhlíková Európa.

ERDF/CF/ESF+

PRH bude komplementárne k investíciám z Partnerskej dohody / Programu Slovensko najmä v oblasti podpory malého a stredného podnikania, dekarbonizácie a ochrany životného prostredia, ako aj vzdelávania.

EAFRD

PRH bude komplementárne k investíciám Strategického plánu SPP najmä v oblasti produktívnych a neproduktívnych investícií, ochrany ŽP a vzdelávania.

Program Slovensko bude v oblasti vodnej politiky a obehového hospodárstva financovať nasledovné opatrenia:

Špecifický cieľ: 2.5 Podpora prístupu k vode a udržateľného vodného hospodárstva

Opatrenie 2.5.9 Komplexné a spoľahlivé monitorovanie a hodnotenie stavu povrchových a podzemných vôd

Opatrenie 2.5.10 Podpora (optimalizácia) spracovania dát a Informovanosti pre efektívnejšiu vodnú politiku SR

Špecifický cieľ: 2.6. Podpora prechodu na obehové hospodárstvo, ktoré efektívne využíva zdroje

Opatrenie 2.6.1 Podpora vybraných aktivít v oblasti predchádzania vzniku odpadov

Opatrenie 2.6.2 Podpora zberu a dobudovania, intenzifikácie a rozšírenia systémov triedeného zberu komunálnych odpadov

Opatrenie 2.6.3 Podpora prípravy odpadov na opätovné použitie, recyklácie odpadov vrátane anaeróbného a aeróbného spracovania biologicky rozložiteľných odpadov

Opatrenie 2.6.4 Podpora zvyšovania environmentálneho povedomia a informovanosti spotrebiteľa a širokej verejnosti o obehovom hospodárstve a podpora koncepcných činností v oblasti obehového hospodárstva

Opatrenie 2.6.5 Podpora elektronického zberu dát v oblasti odpadového hospodárstva

Horizon Europe

Interakcia medzi odvetvím výskumu a podnikmi so zameraním na zavádzanie inovácií, ktoré prispievajú k zvýšeniu konkurencieschopnosti odvetvia a zlepšeniu úrovne technického vybavenia a technológií v akvakultúrnom chove v poľnohospodárskych podnikoch, prispeje k rozvoju tohto odvetvia. „Program EÚ pre výskum a inováciu Horizont Európa na obdobie 2021 – 2027 poskytne príležitosti na spoluprácu medzi výskumníkmi a inými súvisiacimi zainteresovanými stranami v nadnárodných konzorciách v celej Európe. Krátkodobé a strednodobé opatrenia financované z ENRAF budú dopĺňať dlhodobejšie výskumné činnosti v rámci programu Horizont Európa.“ Výskum a inovácie financované z P RH by mali najmä dopĺňať súvisiace činnosti v rámci misie Horizont Europe Obnovte naše oceány a vody do roku 2030, ktorá zahŕňa „maják“ v povodí Dunaja na obnovu ekosystémov vôd.

Zlepšenie zručností a technologických znalostí pracovníkov a odborníkov zamestnaných v odvetví akvakultúry. Sinergia s Horizont Európa týkajúca sa akvakultúry v rámci klastra 6 (potraviny, biohospodárstvo, prírodné zdroje, poľnohospodárstvo a životné prostredie) zahŕňajúca činnosti odbornej prípravy.“

Program dunajského regiónu 2021 – 2027, LIFE, Program Stredná Európa 2021 – 2027 (Interreg)

Aktivity súvisiace so zvýšením spolupráce akvakultúrnych podnikov s odborníkmi a vedeckou obcou na príprave výskumných projektov s následným zavádzaním nových poznatkov do praxe (podpora zavádzania nových technológií a metód chovu v rámci národnej a rovnako medzinárodnej spolupráce vedeckých inštitúcií a odborníkov v partnerstve s podnikmi akvakultúry.

ESF+ / EDIOP+

Právo na spravodlivé a kvalitné pracovné podmienky a na zdravé a bezpečné pracovné prostredie sú dôležitými zásadami Európskeho piliera sociálnych práv. Synergia s predmetným pilierom sa predpokladá v rámci podpory investícií pre oblasť produkcie a spracovania rýb s cieľom zlepšiť bezpečnosť, hygienu, zdravie a pracovné podmienky zamestnancov.

Digitálna európa

Podpora z PRH 2021 – 2027 bude synergicky pôsobiť v oblasti získavania a výmeny údajov pre oblasť akvakultúry. Existuje predpoklad zverejnenia

získaných a spracovaných údajov v rámci PRH 2021 – 2027 ako otvorených údajov vymedzených v Smernici EÚ 1024/2019 o otvorených dátach.

1. Programme strategy: Main development challenges and policy responses Table 1A: SWOT analysis & needs

Priorities	SWOT analysis
1.Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources	Strengths · Historical existence of generational herds of native fish species in aquaculture enterprises · Possibility of strengthening small genetically native sturgeon populations in the Danube river basin Weaknesses · Non-precise collection of production data for the aquaculture sector Unsufficient investments into restoration of intake facilities, preservation of biodiversity and native species Opportunities · Non-productive functions of ponds · Ecosystem aquaculture services · Regular publication of basic statistical data on the fisheries sector · Expanding the range of non-productive activities in line with SK PAF for Natura 2000 · Expansion of recipients Threats · Reducing the number of generational flocks of native fish species in aquaculture operations and reducing the level of biodiversity in the ecosystem · Expansion of invasive alien species of aquatic organisms Identification of needs on the basis of the SWOT analysis and taking into account the elements set out in Article 8(5) of the EMFAF Regulation

- | | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Collection of data and knowledge for the aquaculture sector· Harmonisation, streamlining and digitalisation of aquaculture data collection <p>Improving the traceability system for aquaculture products</p> <p>Improving of the good environmental status of the aquaculture sector in line with the SK PAF, ensuring gentle and sustainable management and improvement of the environmental condition of aquaculture facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Achieving compliance of measures with the requirements of the Water Policy Concept for the area of revitalization of intake facilities• Improving the protection of fish farming facilities• Support for the preservation of biodiversity and native fish species |
|--|--|

2.Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union	Strengths Strengths· The extensive species composition of farmed fish (coldenomile, lowland, heat)· Quality of fish produced· Part of fish production is sold directly on the farm, including processing, increasing trend of interest in processed fish· Yearly sales and availability of fresh fish (rainbow trout and summary African)· Existence of own processing capacity· Activity of the Association of Fish Farmers in Slovakia· Monitoring of fish health status Weaknesses Weaknesses· Low fish consumption· Low absorption rate of funds under the FOP 2014-2020 – main reasons: low intensity of aid, insufficient communication, insufficient administrative capacities (fluctuation, quality,), robust coordination, management, control and audit system for FOP 2014-2020· Part of breeders focuses on the sale of live fish without added value· Sufficient degree of technical and technological innovation in fish farming and processing· Low pay for fisheries workers, low attractiveness of the sector for young people, lack of interest in fishing work· System financial support from the State· Specific support for banking and insurance products· Absence of breeding and breeding work, lack of knowledge of the farm fish gene pool· Absence of research and training for fishers, and low interest in drawing funds Opportunities Opportunities· Radiation of freshwater fish farming and consumption in Slovakia· Possibility of using funds from the PRH 2021-2027· Improved management of the programme· Targeted marketing to increase the consumption of freshwater fish and build a positive image of the sector· Cross-border cooperation with research organisations in the surrounding countries· Increase in fish production in existing plants· Construction of new production capacities (including RAS)· Increase of on-farm fish sales· Introduction of water quality monitoring on farms,· Innovation, use of renewable resources, use of geothermal water· Diverzification of income· Elong life training of workers in the sector· Establishment of a producer organisation
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	Threats Threats· Dissemination of infectious fish diseases· Decrease in the sale of live fish in the pre-noon time, less interest in the younger generation carp, anticampa for the sale of fish· Sufficiently trained people interested in working in the sector· Water — worsening qualitative and quantitative indicators in relation to climate change, pressure from other sectors of the economy on water use· Restrictions by nature protection authorities· Shortages caused by fish predators and compensation thereof. Complicated management, control and audit system Identification of needs on the basis of the SWOT analysis and taking into account the elements set out in Article 8(5) of the EMFAF Regulation Needs in line with Article 8(5) of the EMFAF Regulation· Strengthening the competitiveness and resilience of aquaculture enterprises· Conserving sustainable production· Enhancing sustainable production of intensive fish and managing water resources more responsively· Increase consumer awareness in relation to aquaculture products· Improving the organisation of the market in aquaculture products· Increasing the proportion and range of processed freshwater fish· Ensure modernised, environmentally friendly and innovative processing and sales capacities
3.Enabling a sustainable blue economy in coastal, Icelandic and inland areas, and fostering the development of fishing and aquaculture communities	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats Identification of needs on the basis of the SWOT analysis and taking into account the elements set out in Article 8(5) of the EMFAF Regulation

	Justification for non-implementation of Priority 3: · absence of needs within the meaning of that objective; · the decision to concentrate financial resources on more important needs in other priorities.
4.Strengthening international ocean governance and enabling seas and oceans to be safe, secure, clean and sustainable managed	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats Identification of needs on the basis of the SWOT analysis and taking into account the elements set out in Article 8(5) of the EMFAF Regulation Justification for non-implementation of Priority 3: · absence of needs in terms of the above objective, · Decision to concentrate financial resources on larger needs in other priorities.

2. Priorities

Reference: Article 22(2) and point (c) of Article 22(3) CPR

2.1. Priorities other than technical assistance

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

2.1.1. Priorities: 1.Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources Specific objectives

Specific objective
1.4. Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making 1.6. Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.4. Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The related types of actions — point (d)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

Related types of actions — Art. 22(3)(d)(i)

Specific objective 1.4 is to promote effective fisheries control and support the collection of reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making. In Slovakia, this specific objective relates mainly to activities aimed at collecting data on aquaculture and on the traceability of fishery and aquaculture products.

Outputs of activities:

- statistics on freshwater aquaculture that correspond to reality
- central records of fish breeders in place
- improved traceability of fishery and aquaculture products
- higher public administration in the area of control activities

Improving data collection

Obtaining transparent information and data on the state of the sector is an important tool for improving the regulation and management of the aquaculture sector. In order to monitor the progress and development of the sector, it is necessary to obtain the most reliable data possible. In drawing up the common conceptual policy in the aquaculture sector, the state administration relies on indicators based on data from the producers themselves, who send their aquaculture data in the form of an annual statement to the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Eligible activities will relate to the need to improve aquaculture data:

- collection, management, use and processing of biological, environmental, technical and socio-economic data in the fisheries sector in accordance with Article 25(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and further specified in Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, on the basis of the national work plans referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1004;
- national coordination of the collection and management of scientific data for the management and control of the aquaculture and fish processing sectors in accordance with the work plan for data collection — ensuring the performance of the work of the national correspondent, including regional coordination within the Economic Coordination Group;

- establishing a central register of aquaculture fish farmers (including generational herds), linking data to planned central livestock records in line with Slovakia's Digital Transformation Strategy 2030;
- monitoring of the status of ponds by laboratory examinations of water, sediment, aquaculture animals (support for monitoring of the breeding environment by random selection, regular monitoring at harvest — sampling of fish carried out by the State Veterinary and Food Administration, etc.).

Expected results:

Supporting data collection activities will contribute to obtaining correct and reliable data and better management of the aquaculture sector, thus fulfilling the specific objective of the EMFAF to promote reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making. The activities carried out will cover the provision of staffing capacity, the implementation of data collection, analysis, the establishment of a central register of fish farmers and their production, and the acquisition of socio-economic data on aquaculture. Enhancing and improving the quality of data and knowledge will contribute to obtaining the information necessary for the further development of the aquaculture sector.

Traceability of fishery and aquaculture products

Support will focus on activities related to ensuring a catch certification scheme for imports and exports of fishery and aquaculture products, traceability and labelling.

Eligible activities:

- promoting the improvement of the labelling and packaging of fishery and aquaculture products in accordance with Article 58 of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009;

introduction of digital tools to improve the traceability of fishery and aquaculture products throughout the value chain from production/catch to consumer (purchase and deployment of hardware and software needed for product traceability from farm to retail — technical equipment of veterinarians, bar code readers, etc.). In addition to nutrient composition and allergens, data such as trade marks, scientific name of the species, geographical area, production method, information whether the product has previously been frozen or not, etc. are key.

- the introduction of monitoring, control and enforcement of regulatory restrictions in respect of fishery and aquaculture products;

developing a plan and methodology for periodic inspections;

the improvement of the quality and capacity of the public administration in the area of control activity, i.e. staffing of official veterinarians responsible for the implementation of the Control and IUU Regulations (capacity extension, salary reimbursement);

implementation of training and training of inspectors, e.g. in cooperation with neighbouring countries;

development of auxiliary and control tools to verify the veracity of declared data (product catalogue, DNA tests, etc.).
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Expected results:

The implementation of the activities will increase the quality and capacity of the public administration in controlling the traceability of fishery and aquaculture products, resulting in more effective control in IUU fishing. The implementation and deployment of modern technologies, which will also reduce the administrative burden in the field and also improve consumer information, will also contribute to a more efficient control.

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.4. Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The main target groups — point (d)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Main target groups — Art. 22(3)(d)(iii)

(a)selected government entities

- central government and other central government bodies, state budget organisations, state contributory organisations;

(b)other entities outside State aid and de minimis rules, such as the following beneficiaries:

- other public and local authorities;
- non-governmental non-profit organisations;
- other entities outside State aid and de minimis rules;

(C)entities receiving State aid or de minimis aid by beneficiaries engaged in an economic activity, i.e. undertakings within the meaning of Article 107 TFEU as amended, irrespective of legal status, under de minimis/State aid schemes or under de minimis/State aid rules.

Where the beneficiary is a body referred to in points (a) and (b), but is an undertaking within the meaning of Article 107 TFEU as amended, it shall be classified in category (c) from the point of view of the funding rules.

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.4. Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Actions safeguarding equality, inclusion and non-discrimination — point (d)(iv) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

Actions ensuring equality, inclusion and non-discrimination — Art. 22(3)(d)(iv)

By virtue of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021, horizontal principles as set out in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and in Article 10 TFEU, including principles of subsidiarity and proportionality as set out in Article 5 TEU, will be respected in the implementation of the Funds, taking into account the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

The principle of equal opportunities between men and women, inclusion and non-discrimination will be applied as a horizontal principle throughout the programme.

The 2021-2027 PRH will place emphasis on eliminating inequalities and promoting equality between women and men and integrating the gender perspective, as well as combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. The Funds should not support actions that contribute to any form of segregation or exclusion, and, when financing infrastructure, should ensure the accessibility for persons with disabilities. The objectives of the Funds should be pursued in the framework of sustainable development and the Union's promotion of the aim of preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment as set out in Article 11 and Article 191(1) of the TFEU, taking into account the polluter pays principle, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement.

In line with the horizontal principle of ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities as set out in Article 9 of the UN Convention, it is mandatory for all actors involved in the process of implementing EU funds in the 2021-2027 programming period to implement all measures to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities, whether for project activities or project outputs and results, by making available information and communication technologies and systems, the physical environment and other means and services provided to other persons of the target group. On the same basis, it is necessary to ensure the working conditions for the work of the administrative and professional staff of each project.

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.4. Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Indication of the specific territories targeted, including the planned use of territorial tools — point (d)(v) of Article 22(3) CPR

Territories targeted, including the planned use of integrated territorial investments, community-led local development or other territorial tools — Art. 22(3)(d)(v)

The activities will take place throughout the territory of the Slovak Republic.

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.4. Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The Interregional, cross-border and transnational actions point (d)(vi) of Article 22(3) CPR

Interregional, cross-border and transnational actions with beneficiaries located in at least one other Member State or, where applicable, outside the Union — Art. 22(3)(d)(vi)

The Programme does not foresee the involvement of applicants from other EU or non-EU Member States.

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.4. Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The planned use of financial instruments — point (d)(vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Planned use of financial instruments — Art. 22(3)(d)(vii)
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The action does not foresee the application of financial instruments due to the type of actions supported.
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- 2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources
- 2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.4. Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making
- 2.1.1.1.2. Indicatorss
- Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 8 ERDF and CF Regulation

Table 2: Output indicators

Code	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	TARGET (2029)
CO01	Number of operations	number	2.00	6.00

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.4. Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making

2.1.1.1.2. Indicatorss

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 3: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	TARGET (2029)	Source of data	Comments
CR08	Persons benefitting	persons	0.00	2021-2029	180.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR15	Control means installed or improved	means	0.00	2021-2029	2.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR19	Actions to improve governance capacity	actions	0.00	2021-2029	4.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR21	Datasets and advice made available	number	0.00	2021-2029	4.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.4. Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making

2.1.1.1.4. Indicative breakdown of the Programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention for EMFAF

Table 9: Indicative breakdown of the Programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention for EMFAF

Code	Amount (EUR)
10. Control and enforcement	221,073.00
11. Data collection and analysis, and promotion of marine knowledge	783,805.00

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources 2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.6. Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems 2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The related types of actions — point (d)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

Related types of actions — Art. 22(3)(d)(i)

Specific objective 1.6 refers to support for the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems with the aim to ensure better implementation of existing environmental legislation. Proposed activities are in line with Slovak Priority action framework for Natura 2000 in Slovak republic (SK PAF). Annex 3 of Slovak PAF has identified the source of financing the measures of the PAF. Objectives of SK PAF are mainly financed from the ERDF/CF (Programme Slovakia), EAFRD (Common Strategic Plan for CAP), Recovery and Resilience Plan, as well as state budget. Although the Slovak PAF does not explicitly mention ENRAF as a source of funding, SK Fisheries Programme 2021-2027 will contribute to the implementation of the PAF in a complementary way, especially in areas that will contribute to the protection of Natura 2000 areas, as well as to support the preservation of native fish species.

Outputs of the activity:

- improving the sustainable biodiversity of ecosystems
- improving environmental-friendly farming in aquaculture facilities
- contributing to the PAF's objectives

In line with EMFAF regulation, article 25, e), f) following activities are eligible:

Art. 25(e) the management, restoration, surveillance and monitoring of Natura 2000 areas, taking into account the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to Article 8 of Directive 92/43/EEC;

- **Non-production support** – payment per 1 ha of water surface at aquaculture facilities that are part of the NATURA 2000 system. Farming in protected areas requires compliance with various environmentally friendly measures, and it is not possible to farm in the same amount as outside these territories. The measure will therefore provide compensatory payments, with the aim of ensuring frugal and sustainable management and will improve the environmental status in accordance with the PAF measures. Compensation methodology will be established by Managing authority in line with article

- **2. Revitalization - restoration of intake facilities to comply with the requirements of the Concept of Water Policy, e.g. overcoming barriers, the adjustment of water intakes and the revitalization of intake facilities (e.g. the construction of fish channels), or the revitalization of derived sections of water courses under the intake facilities aquaculture facilities, in line with PAF, part. E.3.1. Support will be complementary to the Programme Slovakia.**
- **3. Preparation of studies in the field of environmental protection - impact on water quality, air quality, expert opinions – the measure will generally contribute to the achievement of good environmental status and the fulfillment of PAF objectives.**
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- **4. protection from fish-eating predators – all fish-eating predators that cause significant damage to fish (kormorán veľký, volavka popolavá, vydra riečna) are year-round protected animals, due to their condition, abundance or danger. In accordance with the SK PAF (section E.3.2.), measures such as: mechanical barriers, modification of fish habitat, security of fish farming equipment with grids preventing otter penetration, etc. will be supported**

Art(f) the protection of species under Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, taking into account the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to Article 8 of Directive 92/43/EEC;

- Support for activities aimed at the elimination and disposal of non-native and invasive fish species in aquaculture facilities and related aquatic ecosystems
 - **The aim is preservation of biodiversity and the support for native species, elimination of invasive fish in aquaculture facilities, primarily located in Natura 2000 territories. Activity is in line with PAF measure, part. E.3.1. (note – this was also one of the comment raised during process SEA)**
- **Genetic analysis of fish species used in aquaculture – Knowing the variability of populations of artificially reared native fish species is a basic prerequisite for a sustainable ichthyofauna. In Slovakia, genetic analysis of generational herds of fish species included in NATURA 2000 is missing. Activity is fully in line with PAF, part. E.1.4.**

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources 2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.6.

Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems 2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The main target groups — point (d)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Main target groups — Art. 22(3)(d)(iii)

(a)selected government entities

- central government and other central government bodies, state budget organisations, state contributory organisations;

(b)other entities outside State aid and de minimis rules, such as the following beneficiaries:

- other public and local authorities;
- non-governmental non-profit organisations;
- other entities outside State aid and de minimis rules;

(C)entities receiving State aid or de minimis aid by beneficiaries engaged in an economic activity, i.e. undertakings within the meaning of Article 107 TFEU as amended, irrespective of legal status, under de minimis/State aid schemes or under de minimis/State aid rules.

Where the beneficiary is a body referred to in points (a) and (b), but is an undertaking within the meaning of Article 107 TFEU as amended, it shall be classified in category (c) from the point of view of the funding rules.

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources 2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.6.

Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems 2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Actions safeguarding equality, inclusion and non-discrimination — point (d)(iv) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

Actions ensuring equality, inclusion and non-discrimination — Art. 22(3)(d)(iv)

By virtue of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021, horizontal principles as set out in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and in Article 10 TFEU, including principles of subsidiarity and proportionality as set out in Article 5 TEU, will be respected in the implementation of the Funds, taking into account the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

The principle of equal opportunities between men and women, inclusion and non-discrimination will be applied as a horizontal principle throughout the programme.

The 2021-2027 PRH will place emphasis on eliminating inequalities and promoting equality between women and men and integrating the gender perspective, as well as combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. The Funds should not support actions that contribute to any form of segregation or exclusion, and, when financing infrastructure, should ensure the accessibility for persons with disabilities. The objectives of the Funds should be pursued in the framework of sustainable development and the Union's promotion of the aim of preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment as set out in Article 11 and Article 191(1) of the TFEU, taking into account the polluter pays principle, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement.

In line with the horizontal principle of ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities as set out in Article 9 of the UN Convention, it is mandatory for all actors involved in the process of implementing EU funds in the 2021-2027 period to implement all measures to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities, whether for project activities or project outputs and results, by making available information and communication technologies and systems, the physical environment and other means and services provided to other persons of the target group. On the same basis, it is necessary to ensure the working conditions for the work of the administrative and professional staff of each project.

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.6. Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Indication of the specific territories targeted, including the planned use of territorial tools — point (d)(v) of Article 22(3) CPR

Territories targeted, including the planned use of integrated territorial investments, community-led local development or other territorial tools — Art. 22(3)(d)(v)

The activities will take place throughout the territory of the Slovak Republic.

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources 2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.6. Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems 2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds
The Interregional, cross-border and transnational actions point (d)(vi) of Article 22(3) CPR

Interregional, cross-border and transnational actions with beneficiaries located in at least one other Member State or, where applicable, outside the Union — Art. 22(3)(d)(vi)

The Programme does not foresee the involvement of applicants/beneficiaries from other EU or non-EU Member States.

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources 2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.6. Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems 2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds
The planned use of financial instruments — point (d)(vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Planned use of financial instruments — Art. 22(3)(d)(vii)

The action does not foresee the application of financial instruments due to the type of actions supported.

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources
2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.6. Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems
2.1.1.1.2. Indicatorss

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 8 ERDF and CF Regulation

Table 2: Output indicators

Code	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	TARGET (2029)
CO01	Number of operations	number	1.00	8.00

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.6. Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems

2.1.1.1.2. Indicatorss

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 3: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	TARGET (2029)	Source of data	Comments
CR10	Actions contributing to good environmental status including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, animal health and welfare	actions	0.00	2021-2029	8.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	

2.1.1. Priorities: 1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources 2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 1.6. Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems 2.1.1.1.4. Indicative breakdown of the Programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention for EMFAF

Table 9: Indicative breakdown of the Programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention for EMFAF

Code	Amount (EUR)
01. Reducing negative impacts and/or contributing to positive impacts on the environment and contributing to a good environmental status	521,895.00

2.1.1. Priorities: 2.Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

Specific objectives

Specific objective
2.1. Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring those activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term
2.2. Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.1. Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring those activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The related types of actions — point (d)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

Ensuring a high level of public and aquaculture animal health, ensuring the welfare of aquaculture animals

The support will be aimed at improving measures in the area of aquaculture animal health and biosecurity, as well as promoting good aquaculture practice.

Activities supported:

- support for non-production functions of aquaculture facilities related to maintaining habitats and reducing environmental impacts
- organization of seminars on the topics of safer food
- support for research and innovation in the field of prevention and fight against diseases of aquaculture animals
- support of the gene pool of selected fish species
- creation of conditions for the introduction of breeding programs
- support for the establishment of quarantine aquaculture facilities in accordance with EU Regulation no. 429/2016

Promoting sustainable aquaculture

Activities supported (described in additional document to the programme):

- support for emerging aquaculture entities and the construction of new aquaculture facilities,
 - building new ponds and fish farming facilities,
 - construction of new production capacities (including RAS),
 - building new non-productive reservoirs,
 - for the completion of hatcheries and hatcheries of early stages,
 - Intensive fish farming in the RAS,
- modernization of existing aquaculture facilities,
 - modernization of flow-through fish farming facilities,
 - equipping breeding tanks with aeration units or direct oxygenation,

- modernization of small-volume cage farms,
 - modernization and development of RAS,
 - introducing technologies that reduce the impact of aquaculture on the environment,
 - technologies aimed at continuous monitoring of water quality on farms
 - costs related to the introduction of processes and technology in connection with the improvement of data collection and traceability of fishery and aquaculture products
- reducing the energy consumption of aquaculture facilities (described in additional document to the programme)
 - technologies for optimizing the use of energy
 - technologies for the use of alternative emission-free renewable energy sources directly related to fish farms

Investments in aquaculture facilities will not negatively affect the status of water bodies and will be in line with the Water Framework Directive.

Expected results:

The main result of the implemented activities will be the strengthening of the competitiveness of the sector. By supporting modern technologies, the energy consumption of aquaculture facilities will be reduced, as well as the impact of aquaculture on the environment (described in additional document to the programme).

Reducing the environmental footprint of aquaculture

Support will be aimed at enhancing the value of the ecosystem services delivered by aquaculture operations (described in additional document to the programme).

Activities supported (described in additional document to the programme):

- building self-cleaning water receivers for aquaculture operations,
- reduction of the environmental footprint on aquaculture facilities,
- waste management at aquaculture facilities (support for the processing of sludge as part of the circular economy for fertilizer, use for biogas production, etc.),
- measures preventing the adverse impact of piscivorous predators,
- increasing the share of ecological - extensive aquaculture (reconstruction of facilities to meet ecological conditions, support of facilities and technologies in relation to ecological production, etc.),
- devices for measuring and recording water consumption
- processing of technical documents for issuing permits for water intake and discharge and other documentation.

Climate change mitigation, deployment of innovative methods in the aquaculture sector, including support for science and research

Support will be directed to the introduction of innovative procedures and technologies in the freshwater aquaculture sector.

Activities supported (described in additional document to the programme):

- construction and reconstruction of aquaculture facilities,
- measures improving the energy efficiency of the sector,
- preparation of seminars for aquaculture entities in the field of adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its consequences,
- introduction of innovative procedures,
- activities related to increasing the cooperation of aquaculture enterprises with experts and the scientific community,
- organizing seminars at the international and national level,
- organizing excursions to aquaculture enterprises.

Expected results:

As a result of the projects, innovative activities, procedures and technologies will be implemented, which will make it possible to respond to the needs of the sector and at the same time to fulfill national and European goals in the given area. Innovations aimed at reducing the impacts of climate change will contribute to increasing the resilience of businesses. Together with the support of innovations aimed at the green and digital transition, key EU priorities will be met. New methods, procedures and processes will bring a competitive advantage to the sector.

Diversification of activities and education

The support will be aimed at strengthening the competitiveness, resilience and stability of the sector by creating better sales opportunities for breeders and supporting educational activities (described in additional document to the programme).

Activities supported (described in additional document to the programme):

- activities related to increasing the added value of sales
- introduction of new or non-traditional aquaculture species and fish products,
- supporting the production of gastropods, bivalves, crustaceans, algae and aquatic plants,
- connecting the sector within agritourism and tourism development,
- support for the development of online / internet sales,
- support of education

Expected results (described in additional document to the programme):

The result of the diversification of activities will be the provision of additional income for aquaculture entities, with the help of which it is possible to partially eliminate the seasonal nature of fish farming and, to a certain extent, the loss of income from the main activity. The aforementioned will result in an increase in

the added value of aquaculture products and, ultimately, a contribution to the increase in domestic fish consumption. Support for online sales will contribute to increasing the sales capacity of the sector.

Improving the working conditions of employees and unproductive investments

Support will be directed towards effective fish breeding, environmental improvement, farm maintenance and ensuring problem-free fish breeding and improving fish welfare (described in additional document to the programme).

Activities supported (described in additional document to the programme):

- modernization of non-production and support activities,
- improving conditions for employees,
- changing the vehicle fleet - purchase of cars and special machines with a drive that is more environmentally friendly,
- purchase of other equipment, e.g. which are used for handling fish,

Expected results:

Improving the working conditions of employees will result in increasing the efficiency of fish farming facilities and contribute to increasing the attractiveness of the working environment, which will ultimately have a positive impact on the production of the sector (described in additional document to the programme).

- [1] SPRASR 2030, Priority 1: Competitiveness of the freshwater aquaculture sector, Specific objective: Promoting sustainable aquaculture
- [2] SPRASR 2030, Priority 5: Adaptation to climate change, Specific objective: Mitigation of the effects of climate change
- [3] SPRASR 2030, Priority 5: Adaptation to climate change, Specific objective: Climate change mitigation, Priority 12: Innovation in the aquaculture sector, Specific objective: Support the uptake of innovative methods in the aquaculture sector, including the promotion of science and research

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.1. Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring those activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The main target groups — point (d)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Main target groups — Art. 22(3)(d)(iii)

(a) selected government entities

- central government and other central government bodies, state budget organisations, state contributory organisations;

(b) other entities outside State aid and de minimis rules, such as the following beneficiaries:

- other public and local authorities;
- non-governmental non-profit organisations;
- other entities outside State aid and de minimis rules;

(C) entities receiving State aid or de minimis aid by beneficiaries engaged in an economic activity, i.e. undertakings within the meaning of Article 107 TFEU as amended, irrespective of legal status, under de minimis/State aid schemes or under de minimis/State aid rules.

Where the beneficiary is a body referred to in points (a) and (b), but is an undertaking within the meaning of Article 107 TFEU as amended, it shall be classified in category (c) from the point of view of the funding rules.

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.1. Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring those activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Actions safeguarding equality, inclusion and non-discrimination — point (d)(iv) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

Actions ensuring equality, inclusion and non-discrimination — Art. 22(3)(d)(iv)

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021, horizontal principles as set out in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and in Article 10 TFEU, including principles of subsidiarity and proportionality as set out in Article 5 TEU, will be respected in the implementation of the Funds, taking into account the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

The principle of equal opportunities between men and women, inclusion and non-discrimination will be applied as a horizontal principle throughout the programme.

The 2021-2027 PRH will place emphasis on eliminating inequalities and promoting equality between women and men and integrating the gender perspective, as well as combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. The Funds should not support actions that contribute to any form of segregation or exclusion, and, when financing infrastructure, should ensure the accessibility for persons with disabilities. The objectives of the Funds should be pursued in the framework of sustainable development and the Union's promotion of the aim of preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment as set out in Article 11 and Article 191(1) of the TFEU, taking into account the polluter pays principle, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement.

In line with the horizontal principle of ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities as set out in Article 9 of the UN Convention, it is mandatory for all actors involved in the process of implementing EU funds in the 2021-2027 period to implement all measures to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities, whether for project activities or project outputs and results, by making available information and communication technologies and systems, the physical environment and other means and services provided to other persons of the target group. On the same basis, it is necessary to ensure the working conditions for the work of the administrative and professional staff of each project.

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.1. Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring those activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Indication of the specific territories targeted, including the planned use of territorial tools — point (d)(v) of Article 22(3) CPR

Territories targeted, including the planned use of integrated territorial investments, community-led local development or other territorial tools — Art. 22(3)(d)(v)

The activities will take place throughout the territory of the Slovak Republic.

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.1. Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring those activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The Interregional, cross-border and transnational actions point (d)(vi) of Article 22(3) CPR

Interregional, cross-border and transnational actions with beneficiaries located in at least one other Member State or, where applicable, outside the Union — Art. 22(3)(d)(vi)

The Programme does not foresee the involvement of applicants/beneficiaries from other EU or non-EU Member States.

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.1. Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring those activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The planned use of financial instruments — point (d)(vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Planned use of financial instruments — Art. 22(3)(d)(vii)

Once the implementation of the programme starts, an ex-ante assessment of the financial instruments for the aquaculture sector will be carried out with a view to exploring the possibilities for introducing these instruments in the 2021-2027 RBM within 2 years of the approval of the SK EMFAF Programme, in accordance with Article 58 (3) of Regulation (EU) No 1060/2021.

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.1. Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring those activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term

2.1.1.1.2. Indicatorss

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 8 ERDF and CF Regulation

Table 2: Output indicators

Code	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	TARGET (2029)
CO01	Number of operations	number	8.00	63.00

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.1. Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring those activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term

2.1.1.1.2. Indicatorss

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 3: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	TARGET (2029)	Source of data	Comments
CR01	New production capacity	Tonnes/year	0.00	2021-2029	85.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR02	Aquaculture production maintained	Tonnes/year	0.00	2021-2029	2,000.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR03	Business creation	entities	0.00	2021-2029	5.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR06	Jobs created	persons	0.00	2021-2029	15.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR07	Jobs maintained	persons	0.00	2021-2029	50.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR10	Actions contributing to good environmental status including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, animal health and welfare	actions	0.00	2021-2029	6.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR13	Cooperation activities between stakeholders	actions	0.00	2021-2029	3.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR14	Innovations enabled (number of new products, services, processes, business models or methods)	number	0.00	2021-2029	5.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR17	Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing	entities	0.00	2021-2029	5.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.1. Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring those activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term

2.1.1.1.4. Indicative breakdown of the Programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention for EMFAF

Table 9: Indicative breakdown of the Programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention for EMFAF

Code	Amount (EUR)
01. Reducing negative impacts and/or contributing to positive impacts on the environment and contributing to a good environmental status	1,580,746.00
02. Promoting conditions for economic viability, competitive and attractive fisheries, aquaculture and processing sectors	7,968,980.00

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.2. Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The related types of actions — point (d)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

Related types of actions — Art. 22(3)(d)(i)

Outputs of activities:

- more competitive processing plants;
- increased consumption of fish and aquaculture products;
- reducing transaction costs for aquaculture operators.

Support for fish processing^[1]

Activities leading to strengthening the competitiveness and resilience of processing enterprises.

Activities supported:

- further development and modernisation of current working fish, as well as the construction of new capacities;
- costs related to the introduction of processes and technology in connection with improving the quality of data collection and the traceability of fish processing products
- reducing energy consumption needed for refrigeration and freezing — the use of modern and efficient technology as well as more insulation of production areas and storage facilities, possibly using renewable energy sources;
- addition or extension of technology lines for the introduction of new fish products
- the transition to newly introduced standards and hygiene standards in fish processing, thus responding to adopted legislative changes
- cars needed for the distribution of processed fish — specialised cars with refrigerated or refrigerated refrigerated or refrigerated refrigeration, more convenient means of transport on the environment,

·upgrading smaller technology facilities for fish processing or packaging or labelling — newly developed products and packaging should allow the traceability of the products while at the same time providing the consumer with all the necessary information.

- upgrading non-production and support activities (packaging stock, etc., hardened areas — uncovered terminals at the centre and access roads, etc., construction of electrical connections, fencing, electric pens, etc.);
- improving conditions for staff (construction or reconstruction of cloakrooms and staff floors);
- measurement and recording equipment for water consumption, camera and monitoring systems, etc.

Expected results:

The implementation of the projects will increase the competitiveness of the fish processing sector and increase the production capacity and added value of production. By reducing the energy intensity of the processing process and the follow-up activities, the environmental objectives of the EU and the Slovak Republic will be met. Using renewable energy sources will boost the green transition.

Raising awareness and raising awareness of the aquaculture sector[2]

Activities related to the systematic promotion of fish consumption. Activities will build, among other things, on EU aquaculture campaigns

Activities supported:

- promoting the absorption of funds for aquaculture projects;
- a communication campaign and the creation of a label covering several freshwater fish species;
- building a positive image of aquaculture in Slovakia (support for presentations of the aquaculture sector in schools, seminars at exhibitions, presentation of small-scale activities, promotion of local regional sales, promotion in regional markets, creation of websites, etc.);· A aquaculture sector promotion campaign involving regional producers;
- increase consumer awareness of the beneficial characteristics of aquaculture products and their correct labelling;
- deployment of digital tools to ensure that consumers are informed about the aquaculture sector and their products;
- information to the public on successful aquaculture projects;

Expected results:

The implementation of promotion and marketing activities and the involvement of aquaculture establishments in these activities will promote the consumption of aquaculture products with an emphasis on local production. The use of digital and electronic tools, as well as direct promotion at school level,

will result in reaching out to younger sections of the population. The activities will contribute to increasing consumer awareness and consumption of fish meat.

Producer organisations^[3]

Producer organisations or associations of producer organisations help aquaculture operators reduce transaction costs and cooperate in the processing and marketing of products, i.e. setting up a functioning mechanism to address the problems faced by fish farmers

Activities supported:

- establishment of a producer organisation or an interbranch organisation in the aquaculture sector

Expected results:

The establishment of a producer organisation or an interbranch organisation in the aquaculture sector will increase the collective bargaining power of the members of such organisation in a number of areas, whether for the purchase of feed, medicaments or production.

Measures for unexpected events

The aim of the activities is to provide compensation for damage linked to public health or environmental crises.

Activities supported:

- compensation of damages (foregone profit or additional costs);
- promoting the repair of damage caused by climate change;
- compensation to recognised producer organisations and associations of producer organisations storing fishery and aquaculture products listed in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013, where they are stored in accordance with Articles 30 and 31 of this Regulation;
- financing of the compensation provided for in Article 26(2) of the EMFAF Regulation in the event of exceptional events causing significant disruption to the markets.

[1] SPRASR 2030, Priority 1: Competitiveness of the freshwater aquaculture sector, Specific objective: Promoting sustainable aquaculture

[2] SPRASR 2030, Priority 1: Promotion of aquaculture, Specific objective: Raising awareness and raising awareness of the aquaculture sector

[3] SPRASR 2030, Priority 6: Producer organisations, Specific objective: Creation of a producer organisation or an interbranch organisation

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.2. Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The main target groups — point (d)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Main target groups — Art. 22(3)(d)(iii)

(a)selected government entities

- central government and other central government bodies, state budget organisations, state contributory organisations;

(b)other entities outside State aid and de minimis rules, such as the following beneficiaries:

- other public and local authorities;
- non-governmental non-profit organisations;
- other entities outside State aid and de minimis rules;

(C)entities receiving State aid or de minimis aid by beneficiaries engaged in an economic activity, i.e. undertakings within the meaning of Article 107 TFEU as amended, irrespective of legal status, under de minimis/State aid schemes or under de minimis/State aid rules.

Where the beneficiary is a body referred to in points (a) and (b), but is an undertaking within the meaning of Article 107 TFEU as amended, it shall be classified in category (c) from the point of view of the funding rules.

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.2. Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Actions safeguarding equality, inclusion and non-discrimination — point (d)(iv) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

Actions ensuring equality, inclusion and non-discrimination — Art. 22(3)(d)(iv)

By virtue of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021, horizontal principles as set out in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and in Article 10 TFEU, including principles of subsidiarity and proportionality as set out in Article 5 TEU, will be respected in the implementation of the Funds, taking into account the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

The principle of equal opportunities between men and women, inclusion and non-discrimination will be applied as a horizontal principle throughout the programme.

The 2021-2027 PRH will place emphasis on eliminating inequalities and promoting equality between women and men and integrating the gender perspective, as well as combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. The Funds should not support actions that contribute to any form of segregation or exclusion, and, when financing infrastructure, should ensure the accessibility for persons with disabilities. The objectives of the Funds should be pursued in the framework of sustainable development and the Union's promotion of the aim of preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment as set out in Article 11 and Article 191(1) of the TFEU, taking into account the polluter pays principle, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement.

In line with the horizontal principle of ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities as set out in Article 9 of the UN Convention, it is mandatory for all actors involved in the process of implementing EU funds in the 2021-2027 period to implement all measures to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities, whether for project activities or project outputs and results, by making available information and communication technologies and systems, the physical environment and other means and services provided to other persons of the target group. On the same basis, it is necessary to ensure the working conditions for the work of the administrative and professional staff of each project.

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.2. Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Indication of the specific territories targeted, including the planned use of territorial tools — point (d)(v) of Article 22(3) CPR

Territories targeted, including the planned use of integrated territorial investments, community-led local development or other territorial tools — Art. 22(3)(d)(v)

The activities will take place throughout the territory of the Slovak Republic.

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.2. Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The Interregional, cross-border and transnational actions point (d)(vi) of Article 22(3) CPR

Interregional, cross-border and transnational actions with beneficiaries located in at least one other Member State or, where applicable, outside the Union — Art. 22(3)(d)(vi)

The Programme does not foresee the involvement of applicants/beneficiaries from other EU or non-EU Member States.

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.2. Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

The planned use of financial instruments — point (d)(vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Planned use of financial instruments — Art. 22(3)(d)(vii)

Once the implementation of the programme starts, an ex-ante assessment of the financial instruments for the aquaculture sector will be carried out with a view to exploring the possibilities for introducing these instruments in the 2021-2027 RBM within 2 years of the approval of the SK EMFAF Programme, in accordance with Article 58 (3) of Regulation (EU) No 1060/2021.

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.2. Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products

2.1.1.1.2. Indicatorss

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 8 ERDF and CF Regulation

Table 2: Output indicators

Code	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	TARGET (2029)
CO01	Number of operations	number	4.00	17.00

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.2. Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products

2.1.1.1.2. Indicatorss

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 3: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	TARGET (2029)	Source of data	Comments
CR01	New production capacity	Tonnes/year	0.00	2021-2029	25.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR02	Aquaculture production maintained	Tonnes/year	0.00	2021-2029	100.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR03	Business creation	entities	0.00	2021-2029	3.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR06	Jobs created	persons	0.00	2021-2029	10.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR07	Jobs maintained	persons	0.00	2021-2029	20.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR13	Cooperation activities between stakeholders	actions	0.00	2021-2029	1.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR14	Innovations enabled (number of new products, services, processes, business models or methods)	number	0.00	2021-2029	3	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	
CR16	Entities benefitting from promotion and information activities	entities	0.00	2021-2029	30.00	FISHERIES PROGRAMME FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2021-2027	

2.1.1. Priorities: 2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food

security in the Union

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: 2.2. Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products

2.1.1.1.4. Indicative breakdown of the Programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention for EMFAF

Table 9: Indicative breakdown of the Programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention for EMFAF

Code	Amount (EUR)
02. Promoting conditions for economic viability, competitive and attractive fisheries, aquaculture and processing sectors	3,000,000.00
07. Compensation for unexpected environmental, climatic or public health events	235,404.00

2.1.1. Priorities: 3.Enabling a sustainable blue economy in coastal, Icelandic and inland areas, and fostering the development of fishing and aquaculture communities

Specific objectives

Specific objective

2.1.1. Priorities: 4.Strengthening international ocean governance and enabling seas and oceans to be safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed Specific objectives

Specific objective

2.2. Technical assistance priorities

Reference: Article 22(2) and point (c) of Article 22(3) CPR

Type
Technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(4) CPR

2. Priorities

2.2. Technical assistance priorities

2.2.1. Priorities: 5.1. Technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(4) CPR

2.2.1.1 Interventions from the funds

The related types of actions — point (e)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR

Related types of actions — Art. 22(3)(d)(i)

Technical assistance focuses on the preparation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the 2021-2027 RDP. Information and publicity, the implementation of publicity measures, the handling of complaints and controls, the conduct of audits.

Under Article 36 of the General Regulation, technical assistance may support actions which may relate to previous and subsequent programming periods which are necessary for the efficient management and use of these funds.

Technical assistance is also aimed at:

- reinforcing capacities in the implementation of the EMFAF;
- active involvement of EMFAF administrative capacities in training activities on key management and implementation processes, including exchange of experience with other managing authorities/intermediate bodies;
- stabilising administrative capacity by establishing an objective, motivational and transparent remuneration system comparable to that of other entities involved in the PO 2021-2027, taking into account the performance of the administrative capacity, including improvement of working conditions;
- ensuring continuity and expertise of staff by moving external staff to the internal environment;
- implementing specific targeted actions to improve the administrative structures, delivery model and capacity support of the EMFAF MA's monitoring and control system;
- the organisation of meetings of the Monitoring Committee, provision of interpretation services, advisory services relating to the drawing up of annual reports;
- financing of external services related to the preparation of calls, procurements, methodological support and support for the preparation of management documentation, etc.

Actions under the technical assistance priority will be implemented in accordance with the arrangements set out in Section 9 of the Partnership Agreement and the Administrative Capacity Building Plan with regard to the prevention and detection of fraud, corruption and conflicts of interest.

2.2.1. Priorities: 5.1. Technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(4) CPR

2.2.1.1 Interventions from the funds

The main target groups — point (d)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Main target groups — Art. 22(3)(d)(iii)

Main target groups: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, Government Audit Office.

The responsibility for planning and implementing the implementation of technical assistance lies with the managing authority.

2.2.1. Priorities: 5.1. Technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(4) CPR

2.2.1.2. Indicatorss

Reference: point (e)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 2: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	TARGET (2029)
CO01	Number of operations	number	4.00	20.00

2.2.1. Priorities: 5.1. Technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(4) CPR

2.2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the Programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: point (e)(iv) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 9: Indicative breakdown of the Programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention for EMFAF

Code	Amount (EUR)
Technical assistance	913,525.00

3. Financing plan

Reference: points (g)(i), (ii) and (iii) of Article 22(3), Article 112(1), (2) and (3), and Articles 14 and 26 of the CPR

3.1 Transfers and contributions

Programme amendment related to	☐ contribution to InvestEU ☐ transfer to instruments under direct or indirect management ☐ Transfer between ERDF, ESF+, Cohesion Fund or to another Fund or Funds
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3.1 Transfers and contributions

Table 15A: Contributions to InvestEU (breakdown by year)

This InvestEU window	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
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3.1 Transfers and contributions

Table 15B: Contributions to InvestEU (summary)

Sustainable Infrastructure (a)	Innovation and Digitisation (b)	We (c)	Investment and Skills (d)	Total (e=a+b+c+d)
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3.1 Transfers and contributions

Justification

3.1 Transfers and contributions

Reference: Articles 14, 26 and 27 of the CPR

Table 16A: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management (breakdown by year)

Instrument	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
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Programme amendment related to

Reference: Articles 14, 26 and 27 of the CPR

Table 16B: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management (summary)

Total

3.1 Transfers and contributions

Justification

3.1 Transfers and contributions

Reference: Articles 14, 26 and 27 of the CPR

Table 17A: Transfers between ERDF, ESF+ and Cohesion Fund or to another Fund or Funds (breakdown by year)

Transfer to fund	Category of region	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
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3.1 Transfers and contributions

Reference: Articles 14, 26 and 27 of the CPR

Table 17B: Transfers between ERDF, ESF+ and Cohesion Fund or to another Fund or Funds (summary)

ERDF sea developed	ERDF transition	ERDF less developed	ESF sea developed	ESF transition	ESF less developed	CF	AMIF	ISF	BMVI	Total
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3.1 Transfers and contributions

Transfers between ERDF, ESF+ and Cohesion Fund or to another Fund or Funds — justification

3.4 Transfers back

Table 20A: Transfers back (breakdown by year)

From InvestEU or other EU Instrument	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
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3.4 Transfers back

Table 20B: Transfers back (summary)

From InvestEU or other EU Instrument	Total
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3.5 Financial appropriations by year

Reference: point (g)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR and Articles 3, 4 and 7 JTF Regulation

Table 10: Financial appropriations by year

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
0.00	2,953,109.00	2,854,868.00	2,753,418.00	2,494,577.00	2,068,465.00	2,100,991.00	15,225,428.00

3.6 Total financial appropriations by fund and national co-financing

Reference: point (g)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR

EMFAF programmes using technical assistance according to Article 36(4) CPR in accordance with the choice made in the Partnership Agreement.

Table 11A Total financial allocations by fund and national contribution

Priorities	Specific objective	Basis for calculation Union support	Union contribution	National Public Contribution	Total	Co-financing rate
1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources	1.4. Fostering efficient fisheries control and enforcement, including fighting against IUU fishing, as well as reliable data for knowledge-based decision- making	Public	1,004,878.00	430,662.00	1,435,540.00	70.0000000000 %
1. Fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources	1.6. Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems	Public	521,895.00	223,670.00	745,565.00	69.9999329368 %
2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union	2.1. Promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, especially strengthening the competitiveness of aquaculture production, while ensuring those activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term	Public	9,549,726.00	4,092,740.00	13,642,466.00	69.9999985340 %
2. Fostering sustainable aquaculture activities, and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, thus contributing to food security in the Union	2.2. Promoting marketing, quality and added value of fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of those products	Public	3,235,404.00	1,386,602.00	4,622,006.00	69.9999956729 %

5.1. Technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(4) CPR	5.1. Technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(4) CPR	Public	913,525.00	391,511.00	1,305,036.00	69.9999846748 %
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4. Enabling conditions

Reference: point (i) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 12: Enabling conditions

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
1. Účinné mechanizmy monitorovania trhu verejného obstarávania		Uplatniteľné na všetky špecifické ciele	Áno	Boli zavedené mechanizmy monitorovania, ktoré sa vzťahujú na všetky verejné zákazky a ich obstarávanie v rámci fondov v súlade s právnymi predpismi Únie v oblasti verejného obstarávania. Táto požiadavka zahŕňa: 1. Opatrenia na zabezpečenie zhromažďovania účinných a spoľahlivých údajov o postupoch verejného obstarávania presahujúcich prahové hodnoty Únie v súlade s oznamovacími povinnosťami podľa	Áno	www.uvo.gov.sk, napr.: https://www.uvo.gov.sk/o-urade/spravy-o-cinnosti-uradu-369.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/vestnik-a-registre-474.htmlhttps://www.uvo.gov.sk/legislativametodika-dohlad/metodika-zadavania-zakaziek-5ae.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/informacny-servis/analyticke-vystupy/analyzy-odboru-dohladu-60f.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/legislativametodika-dohlad/kontrola/prehľad-rozhodnuti-536.html	Opatrenia sú napĺňané prostredníctvom: • Správ o činnosti úradu • Informácií o celkovom štatistickom vyhodnotení procesu verejného obstarávania za príslušný rok • Kontrolných zoznamov (k dispozícii na RO) • Interného informačného systému Úradu pre verejné obstarávanie – Procurio • Verejne prístupného informačného systému – Vestník verejného obstarávania ÚVO poskytuje a zverejňuje pre subjekty pôsobiace v procese VO usmernenia, metodiku, analýzy a vydáva svoje kontrolné výstupy. Údaje povinne zverejňujú verejní obstarávatelia a obstarávatelia v zmysle zákona o verejnom obstarávaní, splnenie povinnosti kontroluje ÚVO. V zmysle § 24 ods. 1 zákona o verejnom obstarávaní je verejný obstarávateľ a obstarávateľ povinní zdokumentovať celý priebeh VO. Na tento účel evidujú

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
				článkov 83 a 84 smernice 2014/24/EÚ a článkov 99 a 100 smernice 2014/25/EÚ.		https://www.uvo.gov.sk/vyhľadavanie-profilov-4db.html	kompletnú dokumentáciu, ktorú uchovávali desať rokov odo dňa odoslania oznámenia o výsledku VO, ak osobitný predpis neustanovuje inak; rovnopis zmluvy, rámcovej dohody alebo koncesnej zmluvy uchovávali počas celej doby jej trvania.
				2. Opatrenia na zabezpečenie toho, aby sa údaje vzťahovali aspoň na tieto prvky: a) kvalita a intenzita hospodárskej súťaže: meno víťazného uchádzača, počet prvotných uchádzačov a zmluvná hodnota; b) Informácie o konečnej cene po dokončení a o účasti MSP ako priamych uchádzačov, ak vnútroštátne systémy takéto informácie poskytujú.	Áno	www.uvo.gov.sk https://am.uvo.gov.sk/oam/server/obrareq.cgi?encquery%3D9qm6GVDN%2FgFQTK3dMq%2ByIJlr%2B627eKCQEBcQjGmVLb3yEeG5U2Iolt6TXpxNJwno6Hfg1QBZ5qnMbgAyP%2FxyXmia%2B8eAhQ54XjPiqf3djFvJwTsPsiBqvR025KZmL3WRpz4OettBxpMhku1ALH%2BRWYtvk6YfZtSFDcaJQgYtRw92y1kb02appLXgx9WYHbRIjP%2F6lufv0fkVTeJOBx69ZGw00igZMMYdpYBKOKY9jJSOIatZGsFi7Wdb72Fu%2BNsrSxQ4%2FLSAzs%2FKMbkcMnmvw%3D%3D%20agentid%3Dapach e24prod2a%20ver%3D1%20cr method%3D2%26cksum%3D6a e8c5856051f3e82e07f519f642 b3da168c9d66	Dáta sú primárne získavané z oznámení použitých vo VO. V prípade nadlimitných a podlimitných zákaziek sú k dispozícii dáta: • Identifikačné údaje víťazných uchádzačov, • Počet predložených ponúk na zmluvu, • Zmluvnú cenu za oznámenie, a zmluvnú cenu, uzavretú s konkrétnym uchádzačom, • Predpokladanú hodnotu za oznámenie, resp. predpokladanú hodnotu, ak bola uvedená v oznámení o výsledku pri každej uzavretej zmluve (nie je povinný údaj). Mená všetkých uchádzačov je možné čiastočne získať z informačného systému Elektronického VO (pre zákazky realizované cez uvedený systém). Počet pôvodných uchádzačov a vybraných uchádzačov, nie len počet predložených ponúk bude možné získať z eFormulárov,

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
						www.crz.gov.sk	ktoré by mali byť implementované v júni 2023 ako povinné. Účasť MSP sa monitoruje a zverejňuje v rámci výročných správ. Informácie podľa bodu 2, písm. b. sa zverejňujú na profile, sú predmetom aj v rámci informácií o výsledku a cena je pretavená do zmluvy a zverejňovaná v Centrálnom registri zmlúv. Úrad disponuje v rámci org. štruktúry analytickým a štatistickým oddelením.
				3. Opatrenia na zabezpečenie monitorovania a analýzu údajov príslušnými vnútroštátnymi orgánmi v súlade s článkom 83 ods. 2 smernice 2014/24/EÚ a článkom 99 ods. 2 smernice 2014/25/EÚ	Áno	www.uvo.gov.sk, napr.: https://www.uvo.gov.sk/o-urade/spravy-o-cinnosti-uradu-369.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/vestnik-a-registre-474.htmlhttps://www.uvo.gov.sk/legislativametodika-dohlad/metodika-zadavania-zakaziek-5ae.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/informacny-servis/analyticke-	Opatrenia sú napĺňané prostredníctvom: • Správ o činnosti úradu • Informácií o celkovom štatistickom vyhodnotení procesu VO za príslušný rok • Kontrolných zoznamov (k dispozícii na RO) • Interného informačného systému Úradu pre verejné obstarávanie – Procurio • Verejne prístupného informačného systému – Vestník verejného obstarávania ÚVO poskytuje a zverejňuje pre subjekty pôsobiace v procese verejného obstarávania usmernenia, metodiku, analýzy a vydáva svoje kontrolné výstupy. Údaje povinne zverejňujú verejní obstarávatelia a obstarávatelia v zmysle

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
						vystupy/analyzy-odboru-dohladu-60f.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/legislativametodika-dohlad/kontrola/prehľad-rozhodnuti-536.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/vyhľad-avanie-profilov-4db.html	zákona o VO, splnenie povinnosti kontroluje ÚVO. V zmysle § 24 ods. 1 zákona o verejnom obstarávaní je verejný obstarávateľ a obstarávateľ povinní zdokumentovať celý priebeh VO. Na tento účel evidujú kompletnú dokumentáciu, ktorú uchovávajú desať rokov odo dňa odoslania oznámenia o výsledku VO, ak osobitný predpis neustanovuje inak; rovnopis zmluvy, rámcovej dohody alebo koncesnej zmluvy uchovávajú počas celej doby jej trvania.
				4. Opatrenia na verejné sprístupnenie výsledkov analýzy v súlade s článkom 83 ods. 3 smernice 2014/24/EÚ a článkom 99 ods. 3 smernice 2014/25/EÚ	Áno	www.uvo.gov.sk , napr.: https://www.uvo.gov.sk/o-urade/spravy-o-cinnosti-uradu-369.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/vestnik-a-registre-474.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/legislativametodika-dohlad/metodika-zadavania-zakaziek-5ae.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/informacny-servis/analyticke-	Opatrenia sú napĺňané prostredníctvom: • Správ o činnosti úradu • Informácií o celkovom štatistickom vyhodnotení procesu VO za príslušný rok • Kontrolných zoznamov (k dispozícii na RO) • Interného informačného systému Úradu pre verejné obstarávanie – Procurio • Verejne prístupného informačného systému – Vestník verejného obstarávania ÚVO poskytuje a zverejňuje pre subjekty pôsobiace v procese verejného

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
						vystupy/analyzy-odboru-dohladu-60f.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/legislativametodika-dohlad/kontrola/prehľad-rozhodnuti-536.html https://www.uvo.gov.sk/vyhľad-avanie-profilov-4db.html	obstarávania usmernenia, metodiku, analýzy a vydáva svoje kontrolné výstupy. Údaje povinne zverejňujú verejní obstarávatelia a obstarávatelia v zmysle zákona o VO, splnenie povinnosti kontroluje ÚVO. V zmysle § 24 ods. 1 zákona o verejnom obstarávaní je verejný obstarávateľ a obstarávateľ povinní zdokumentovať celý priebeh verejného obstarávania. Na tento účel evidujú kompletnú dokumentáciu, ktorú uchovávali desať rokov odo dňa odoslania oznámenia o výsledku VO, ak osobitný predpis neustanovuje inak; rovnopis zmluvy, rámcovej dohody alebo koncesnej zmluvy uchovávali počas celej doby jej trvania.
				5. Opatrenia na zabezpečenie toho, aby sa všetky informácie poukazujúce na podozrenie zo situácií, ktoré predstavujú kolúziu vo verejnom obstarávaní, oznamovali príslušným vnútroštátnym	Áno	https://www.crz.gov.sk/3378248/ https://www.crz.gov.sk/3378165/ https://www.crz.gov.sk/3378240/	Úrad pre verejné obstarávanie v roku 2018 podpísal Memorandum o spolupráci s Generálnou prokuratúrou SR a Protimonopolným úradom SR, na základe ktorých sú takéto podozrivé situácie a súvisiace informácie postupované. Protimonopolný úrad SR je kompetentným orgánom vo veci rozhodovania o dohodách obmedzujúcich súťaž uzavretých v procese verejného obstarávania. V zákone o verejnom obstarávaní je taktiež samostatný dôvod na vylúčenie, a to v § 40 ods. 6 písm. g) kedy v takých prípadoch

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
				orgánom v súlade s článkom 83 ods. 2 smernice 2014/24/EÚ a článkom 99 ods. 2 smernice 2014/25/EÚ		https://www.uvo.gov.sk/informacny-servis/statistika-procesu-verejneho-obstaravania-396.html	rozhoduje Úrad pre verejné obstarávanie v konaní o námietkach vo veci kolúzie. Príslušné informácie o postúpení sú verejne prístupné a zverejnené v jednotlivých správach o činnosti úradu za daný rok.
2. Nástroje a kapacita na účinné uplatňovanie pravidiel štátnej pomoci		Uplatniteľné na všetky špecifické ciele	Áno	Riadiace orgány majú nástroje a kapacitu na overovanie dodržiavania pravidiel štátnej pomoci: 1. V prípade podnikov v ťažkostiach a podnikov, na ktoré sa vzťahuje požiadavka na vymáhanie.	Áno	Zákon č. 358/2015 Z. z. o úprave niektorých vzťahov v oblasti štátnej pomoci a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov (zákon o štátnej pomoci) https://www.slovlex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2015/358/20160101 Koordinátor pomoci 2021 – 2027 - Protimonopolný úrad SR (PMÚ) pravidelne aktualizuje webové sídlo: www.antimon.gov.sk	Podnik v ťažkostiach – podmienka sa overuje v rámci schém pomoci a pri pomoci ad hoc. Definícia upravená v riadiacej dokumentácii a v metodikách RO pre overenie podmienky. Zo strany príjemcu pomoci doplnené napr. excel tabuľkami, kde uvádza účtovné a finančné údaje. <u>Schémy pomoci</u> – podmienka nebyť podnikom v ťažkostiach vyplýva zo schém pomoci. Žiadateľ preukazuje splnenie podmienky (napr. účtovnou závierkou, finančnými ukazovateľmi), poskytovateľ to musí overiť. Spôsob overenia závisí od poskytovateľa - existencia metodiky/testu podniku v ťažkostiach bude podmienkou pre vydanie záväzného stanoviska PMÚ v novom PO. <u>Pomoc Ad hoc</u> – poskytovateľ musí pred poskytnutím pomoci požiadať PMÚ

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
							o vydanie záväzného stanoviska a preukázať splnenie podmienky, že príjemca nie je podnikom v ťažkostiach a poskytnúť dokumentáciu, ako overil splnenie tejto podmienky. Podniky, ktorých sa týka povinnosť vymáhania - žiadateľ preukazuje, že nie je takýmto podnikom a poskytovateľ to overuje. Uvedené vyplýva zo schém pomoci, ad hoc pomoci. Na webe PMÚ odkaz na nástroj EK s informáciami o vymáhaní pomoci pre overenie podmienky. V prípade pochybností je možná konzultácia s PMÚ.

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
				2. Prostredníctvom prístupu k odbornému poradenstvu a usmerneniam v otázkach štátnej pomoci, ktoré poskytujú experti miestnych alebo vnútroštátnych orgánov v oblasti štátnej pomoci.	Áno	Zákon č. 358/2015 Z. z. o úprave niektorých vzťahov v oblasti štátnej pomoci a minimálnej pomoci a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov (zákon o štátnej pomoci) https://www.slovlex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2015/358/20160101 Koordinátor pomoci 2021 – 2027 - Protimonopolný úrad SR (PMÚ) pravidelne aktualizuje webové sídlo: www.antimon.gov.sk	Koordinátor pomoci považuje zvyšovanie povedomia o pravidlách v oblasti štátnej pomoci za jednu z dlhodobých priorít. Na tento účel využíva pracovné stretnutia, školenia, webové sídlo www.antimon.gov.sk, kontaktnú e-mailovú adresu, sieť kontaktných osôb. Vypracúva tiež vlastné metodické usmernenia. Koordinátor pomoci pravidelne školí aj AK implementujúce fondy EÚ. Pre štandardizované pozície je školenie k štátnej pomoci povinné a pre neštandardizované pozície je školenie dobrovoľné. Okrem týchto školení koordinátor pomoci organizuje školenia a praktické workshopy z vlastnej iniciatívy alebo na základe požiadaviek poskytovateľov. Informácie o ponúkaných školeniach/workshopoch sú vždy zverejňované na webovom sídle koordinátora pomoci a zároveň zasielané cez sieť kontaktných osôb. Na webovom sídle koordinátora pomoci je vytvorený samostatný priečinok určený pre mestá, obce a samosprávne kraje. Informácie zverejňované na webovom sídle sú tiež automaticky prenášané aj na webové sídlo Združenia miest a obcí

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
							Slovenska a na kontaktné adresy, ktoré ZMOS eviduje v rámci svojich kontaktov.
3. Účinné uplatňovanie a implementácia Charty základných práv Európskej únie		Uplatniteľné na všetky špecifické ciele	Áno	Sú zavedené účinné mechanizmy na zabezpečenie dodržiavania Charty základných práv Európskej únie (ďalej len „charta“), ktoré zahŕňajú: 1. Opatrenia na zabezpečenie súladu programov podporovaných z fondov a ich vykonanie s	Áno	Základný mechanizmus na zabezpečenie dodržiavania horizontálnych princípov v Programovom období 2021 – 2027 a základných horizontálnych podmienok: Účinné uplatňovanie a implementácia Charty základných práv Európskej únie a Implementácia a uplatňovanie Dohovoru OSN o právach osôb so zdravotným postihnutím (UNCPRD) v súlade s rozhodnutím Rady 2010/48 / ES (ďalej len „mechanizmus“).	MPSVR SR bola uložená povinnosť zo strany EK zabezpečiť plnenie ZHP, ktoré umožňujú účinné uplatňovanie a implementáciu Charty základných práv EÚ (ďalej len „Charta“) a Dohovoru OSN o právach osôb so zdravotným postihnutím (ďalej len „Dohovor OSN“). EK upozornila SK orgány, že v Nariadení EP a Rady (EÚ) 2021/1060 z 24. júna 2021 sa vyžaduje, aby členské štáty počas celého progr. obdobia zabezpečili nepretržité plnenie ZHP. Vláda SR uznesením č. 416 z 22. júna 2022 vzala na vedomie materiál „Informácia o požiadavkách EK vo veci zabezpečenia plnenia základnej horizontálnej podmienky „Účinné uplatňovanie a implementácia Charty

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
				príslušnými ustanoveniami charty		https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/27752/1 www.horizontalneprincipy.gov.sk	základných práv Európskej únie“ a uložila ministrom PSVR SR pripraviť materiál, ktorým SR zabezpečí súlad s dodržiavaním Charty. Za účelom splnenia uvedenej úlohy bol vypracovaný mechanizmus. Predmetný dokument bol schválený vládou SR uznesením č. 668 z 26.októbra 2022. Následne sú SK orgány povinné informovať EK o spôsobe splnenia povinnosti vykonávania HZP s termínom do 15.11.2022.
				2. Mechanizmy podávania správ monitorovaciemu výboru týkajúcich sa prípadov nesúladu operácií podporovaných z fondov s chartou a sťažností týkajúcich sa charty predložených v súlade s opatreniami prijatými podľa článku 69 ods. 7.	Áno	Základný mechanizmus na zabezpečenie dodržiavania horizontálnych princípov v programovom období 2021 – 2027 a základných horizontálnych podmienok: Účinné uplatňovanie a implementácia Charty základných práv Európskej únie a Implementácia a uplatňovanie Dohovoru OSN o právach osôb so zdravotným postihnutím (UNCPRD) v súlade s rozhodnutím Rady 2010/48 / ES (ďalej len „mechanizmus“). https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/27752/1	Mechanizmus obsahuje opatrenia na predkladanie správ monitorovaciemu výboru (MV) o prípadoch nesúladu operácií podporovaných z fondov EÚ s Chartou a sťažností, týkajúcich sa Charty, predložených v súlade s čl. 69 ods. 7 VN. Sú v ňom postupy ako budú získavané údaje a informácie o zistených prípadoch nesúladu a sťažnostiach. Tieto informácie bude gestor HP pravidelne predkladať MV. Na poskytovanie príspevkov z P SK sa aplikuje zákon o príspevkoch z fondov EÚ a zákon o správnom konaní. Proti rozhodnutiu o žiadosti môže žiadateľ podať odvolanie. Rozhodnutia vydávané RO sú preskúmateľné súdom. Problémy s uplatňovaním Charty môžu byť riešené formou sťažností podľa zák. o sťažnostiach, ako aj podaním podnetu

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
						www.horizontálneprincipy.gov.sk	verejnému ochrancovi práv, ktorý môže podnet postúpiť prokuratúre, alebo urobiť iné opatrenie, o čom upovedomí podávateľa podnetu. Gestor HP zriadi emailovú schránku na zber podnetov. Podnety postupuje na vybavenie RO, alebo ich vybaví informovaním oznamovateľa podnetu o možnosti obrátenia sa na vecne príslušnú inštitúciu. V prípade prijatých podnetov gestor HP v ročnej periodicite prekladá MV informáciu o podnetoch a spôsobe ich vybavenia.
4. Implementácia a uplatňovanie Dohovoru OSN o právach osôb so zdravotným postihnutím (UNCRPD) v súlade s rozhodnutím Rady 2010/48/ES		Uplatniteľné na všetky špecifické ciele	Áno	Je zavedený národný rámec na zabezpečenie implementácie UNCRPD, ktorý zahŕňa: 1. Merateľné ciele, zber údajov a mechanizmy monitorovania.	Áno	Národný program rozvoja životných podmienok osôb so zdravotným postihnutím na roky 2021 – 2030 https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25756/1	Vnútroštátnym rámcom na zabezpečenie vykonávania UNCRPD je Národný program rozvoja životných podmienok osôb so zdravotným postihnutím na roky 2021 – 2030, ktorý bol schválený uznesením vlády SR č. 109 z 24. 02. 2021. Garantmi dodržiavania všetkých právnych predpisov a noriem SR a všetkých medzinárodných záväzkov SR v rámci plnenia úloh/opatrení v Národnom programe rozvoja životných podmienok osôb so zdravotným postihnutím na roky 2021 – 2030 budú jednotlivé zodpovedné ústredné orgány štátnej správy v rozsahu svojich kompetencií. Opatrenia sú zahrnuté aj v dokumente „mechanizmus“ na základe ktorého sa

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
							bude zabezpečovať dodržiavanie horizontálnych princípov s ohľadom na právne predpisy a normy v oblasti prístupnosti. Predmetný dokument bol schválený vládou SR uznesením č. 668 z 26.októbra 2022.
				2. Opatrenia na zabezpečenie toho, aby bola politika v oblasti prístupnosti, právne predpisy a normy riadne zohľadnené pri príprave a vykonávaní programov.	Áno	Národný program rozvoja životných podmienok osôb so zdravotným postihnutím na roky 2021 – 2030 https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25756/1	Vnútroštátnym rámcom na zabezpečenie vykonávania UNCRPD je Národný program rozvoja životných podmienok osôb so zdravotným postihnutím na roky 2021 – 2030, ktorý bol schválený uznesením vlády SR č. 109 z 24. 02. 2021. Garantmi dodržiavania všetkých právnych predpisov a noriem SR a všetkých medzinárodných záväzkov SR v rámci plnenia úloh/opatrení v Národnom programe rozvoja životných podmienok osôb so zdravotným postihnutím na roky 2021 – 2030 budú jednotlivé zodpovedné ústredné orgány štátnej správy v rozsahu svojich kompetencií. Opatrenia sú zahrnuté aj v dokumente „mechanizmus“ na základe ktorého sa bude zabezpečovať dodržiavanie horizontálnych princípov s ohľadom na právne predpisy a normy v oblasti prístupnosti. Predmetný dokument bol schválený vládou SR uznesením č. 668 z 26.októbra 2022.

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
				3. Mechanizmy podávania správ monitorovaciemu výboru týkajúce sa prípadov nesúladu operácií podporovaných z fondov s UNCRPD a sťažnosti týkajúce sa UNCRPD predložené v súlade s opatreniami prijatými podľa článku 69 ods. 7.	Áno	Národný program rozvoja životných podmienok osôb so zdravotným postihnutím na roky 2021 – 2030 https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25756/1	Mechanizmus obsahuje opatrenia na predkladanie správ MV o prípadoch nesúladu operácií podporovaných z fondov EÚ s Dohovorom OSN a sťažností, týkajúcich sa Dohovoru OSN predložených v súlade s opatreniami podľa čl. 69 ods. 7 VN. Na poskytovanie príspevkov z P SK sa aplikujú ustanovenia zák. o príspevkoch z fondov EÚ a zák. o správnom konaní. Proti rozhodnutiu o žiadosti môže žiadateľ podať odvolanie. Rozhodnutia vydávané RO sú preskúmateľné súdom. Problémy s uplatňovaním Dohovoru OSN môžu byť riešené formou sťažností podľa zák. o sťažnostiach, ako aj podaním podnetu verejnému ochrancovi práv, ktorý ak identifikuje, že rozhodnutie je v rozpore so všeobecne záväzným právnym predpisom môže podnet postúpiť miestne príslušnej prokuratúre, alebo urobí iné opatrenie, o čom upovedomí podávateľa podnetu. Gestor HP zriadi emailovú schránku na zber podnetov. Prijaté podnety postupuje na vybavenie RO, alebo ich vybaví informovaním oznamovateľa podnetu o možnosti obrátenia sa na vecne príslušnú inštitúciu. V prípade prijatých podnetov gestor HP v ročnej periodicite prekladá MV informáciu

Základná podmienka	Fond	Špecifický cieľ	Splnenie základnej podmienky	Kritériá	Splnenie kritérií	Odkaz na príslušné dokumenty	Odôvodnenie
							o prijatých podnetoch a spôsobe ich vybavenia.

5. Programme authorities

Reference: point (k) of Article 22(3) and Articles 71 and 84 of the CPR

Table 13: Programme authorities

Programme authorities	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	E-mail
Managing authority	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Qatarina Mihaľová		katarina.mihalova@land.gov.sk
Audit authority	Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic	Vladimir Zacharides		vladimira.zacharidesova@mfsr.sk
Points which receive payments from the Commission	Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic	Katarína Vallová		katarina.vallova@mfsr.sk

5. Programme authorities

The repartition of the reimbursed amounts for the technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(5) CPR if more bodies are identified to receive payments from the Commission

Reference: Article 22(3) CPR

Table 13A: The portion of the percentages set out in point (b) of Article 36(5) CPR that would be reimbursed to the bodies receiving payments from the Commission in case of technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(5) CPR (in percentage points)

6. Partnership

Reference: point (h) of Article 22(3) CPR

Involvement of relevant partners

The Working Party on the 2021-2027 RDPs participates in the preparation and subsequent implementation of the 2021-2027 RDP. During the 2021-2027 programming period, the members of the working group participated in the preparation of Slovakia's position on the draft EMFAF Regulation. At the same time, the expert group was involved in the preparation of the updated aquaculture strategy and in the preparation of the 2021-2027 Fisheries Programme for the Slovak Republic.

The working group is composed of representatives of the state administration (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Investment, Regional Development and Informatisation of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, Agricultural Payment Agency, State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic, State Nature Protection of the Slovak Republic), schools and universities (Joint School — Agricultural and Veterinary Secondary School, Slovak Agricultural University in Nitra); associations (ZMOS, Slovak Fishing Union, Slovak Fisheries Agency, Slovak Agricultural and Food Chamber, Slovak Ornithological Society, Changenet.sk) and entrepreneurs (Slovryb, a.s, Rybárstvo Požehy).

The promotion of equality between men and women and non-discrimination has been taken into account in the design of the 2021-2027 RDPs. The contacted entities nominated their representatives without any restrictions and discrimination.

Main work of the Task Force: ·cooperation in the preparation of the needs analysis,·Cooperation for the design of the 2021-2027 RDPs.

Actions envisaged for the involvement of partners

The partnership principle will also continue to apply in the implementation of the 2021-2027 RDP, its monitoring and evaluation, the preparation of implementation reports, in particular through the Monitoring Committee.

Partners will also be involved in the preparation of calls.

Studies and analyses used in the preparation of the programme

Strategic Guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture for the period 2021-2030
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0236>

Eurobarometer

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/sk/be-heard/eurobarometer>

Strategic Plan for the Development of Aquaculture of the Slovak Republic until 2030

<https://www.mpsr.sk/strategicky-plan-rozvoja-akvakultury-slovenskej-republiky-do-roku-2030/794-40->

Annual reports on the implementation of the OP 2014-2020

<https://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?navID=47&sID=43&navID2=1179>

Main stages of the preparation of the 2021-2027 RDPs

- Preparation of Slovakia's framework position on the draft EMFAF Regulation, 2018
- Preparation of the Strategic Plan for the Development of Aquaculture of the Slovak Republic by 2030, 2020-2022;
- Preparation of the 2021-2027 PRH, 2020-2022
- Preparation and execution of analyses for the processing of the 2021-2027 RDP, 2020-2022
- Submission for approval of the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Slovak Aquaculture by 2030; 2022
- Submission of the 2021-2027 RDP for approval by the Slovak Government, 2022 and subsequent submission to the Commission for formal assessment

7. Communication and visibility

Reference: point (j) of Article 22(3) CPR

Communication, visibility and transparency measures will be implemented in accordance with Articles 46 to 50 of the General Regulation and will focus on the visibility of the programme and the possibilities for EMFAF funding.

Various forms of information will be used for the implementation of publicity and publicity measures, taking into account the different target groups and the types of information published.

The specific objectives of the information and promotion activities carried out are as follows:

- Ensure broad communication on the existence and possibilities of participation in the Programme, ensure the implementation of successful projects through timely, structured and sufficient quality communication for both potential and actual beneficiaries of support, focusing on information on the opportunities offered by the 2021-2027 RMM for their development, subsequent administrative procedures, mechanisms for processing applications, selection criteria, etc.

- Publicising successful projects and informing the public about the benefits of the EMFAF, providing information on EMFAF assistance, the results of project selections and their implementation.

- In relation to the implementation of the 2021-2027 RDP itself, promotion activities are directed to the following groups:

- potential beneficiaries of the RDP 2021-2027;

- o the professional public involved in the fisheries sector;

- o professional organisations;

- o the general public;

- o newspapers,

- o the Monitoring Committee,

Information and promotion measures aimed at potential beneficiaries and beneficiaries of the programme will include online and social media, audiovisual channels, printed and audiovisual material (e.g. brochures, information leaflets), active participation in conferences, exhibitions and fairs. The communication channels will be tailored to the different audiences following the achievement of the specific objectives of the information and promotion activities.

The basic information channel will be the Internet and the web portal set up by the Managing Authority, where up-to-date information regarding the material content and the conditions for drawing on the EMFAF will be published on an ongoing basis. The objectives of the programme, the activities, the funding opportunities available and the results achieved (in accordance with Article 44(1) of the General Regulation), the calls for applications, the list of operations supported, examples of successful projects and good practice will be published on the web portal.

Within 6 months after the adoption of the decision approving the programme, the managing authority shall ensure the functioning of a web portal where information on the RDP 2021-2027 will be available, covering the Programme's objectives, activities, available funding opportunities and achievements.

The managing authority shall ensure that a schedule of planned calls for applications is published and updated at least three times a year on the web portal.

The managing authority shall ensure that the list of operations selected for support from the 2021-2027

RDP is publicly available on the web portal and that the list is updated at least every 4 months.

Information and publicity measures aimed at the public will also include active participation in exhibitions and fairs, advertising items, electronic media with successful projects, etc.

An Information and Publicity Manager has been appointed within the Managing Authority to coordinate visibility, transparency and communication activities. It will also coordinate activities with the communication coordinator for visibility, transparency and communication at national level for EU funds and will cooperate with the EU network of communication officers. He/she will be responsible for drawing up the annual communication plan of the RDP 2021-2027.

All promotion and information activities will be carried out in accordance with the overall communication strategy for the 2021-2027 RDP and will be continuously evaluated.

Those outputs will be accessible to the general public, including groups of disadvantaged persons, in accordance with the requirements defined in Decree No 78/2020 of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for Investment and Informatisation of the Slovak Republic on standards for public administration information systems, in particular accessibility standards, so that they are also accessible to disabled and disabled persons.

The managing authority shall ensure that all communication and visibility material, including at beneficiary level, is made available to Union institutions, bodies, offices or agencies upon request and that a royalty-free, non-exclusive and irrevocable licence to use these materials is granted to the Union together with any pre-existing associated rights. This shall not require significant additional costs or a significant administrative burden for the beneficiaries or for the managing authority.

8. Use of costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 CPR

Table 14: Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR (if yes, fill in appendix 1)	☐	K
From the adoption, programme to make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked according to Article 95 CPR (if yes, fill in appendix 2)	☐	K

Appendix 1

A. Summary of the main elements

Priorities	Specific objective	Estimated proportion of the final allocation within the priority to which SCO will be applied in %	Type(s) of operation covered		Indicator Triggering reimbursement		Unit of measurement for the indicator Triggering reimbursement	Type of SCO (stanrd scale of unit, lump sums or flat rates)	Amount (in EUR) or percentage (in case of flat rates) of the SCO
			Code	Description	Code	Description			

Appendix 1

B. Details by type of operation

Appendix 1

C. Calculation of the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates

1. Source of data used to calculate the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates (who produced, collected and recorded the data, where the data is stored, cut-off dates, validation, etc.)

2. Please specify why the proposed method and calculation based on Article 94(2) CPR is relevant to the type of operation.

3. Please specify how the calculations were made, in particular including any assumptions made in terms of quality or quantities. Where relevant, statistical evidence and benchmarks should be used and, if requested, provided in a format that is usable by the Commission.

4. Please explain how you have ensured that only eligible expenditure was included in the calculation of the standard scale of unit cost, lump sum or flat rate.

5. Assessment of the audit authority(ies) of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements to ensure the verification, quality, collection and storage of data.

Appendix 2

A. Summary of the main elements

Priorities	Specific objective	The amount covered by the financing not linked to costs	Operation type		Conditions to be met/results to be achieved Triggering reimburesment by the Commission	Indicator		Unit of measurement for the conditions to be met/results to be achieved by the Commission	Envisaged type of reimbursement method used to assess the beneficiary or beneficiaries
			Code	Description		Code	Description		

B. Details by type of operation

Appendix 3: List of planned operations of strategic importance with a timetable

Article 22(3) CPR

Slovakia considers operation on data collections as operation of strategic importance. Obtaining transparent information and data on the state of the sector is an important tool for improving the regulation and management of the aquaculture sector. Supporting data collection activities will contribute to obtaining correct and reliable data and better management of the aquaculture sector, thus fulfilling the specific objective of the EMFAF to promote reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making.

These project will be long term, implemented between 2023-2029, and will be specially monitored and promote according the EMFAF regulation.

- Progress in OSI implementation will be monitored within the regular meetings of the Monitoring Committee.
- MA will inform EC about selected activities.
- Project visibility will be guaranteed through publication on the Program's website.

Appendix 4

EMFAF action plan for each outermost region

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Date sent	By Sentinel
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