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PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA  
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO



**INTE**MARES



# **Protocol for the assessment and monitoring of the socio- economic impact on the economy and the population of the LIFE IP INTEMARES project**

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**LIFE IP INTEMARES**

**Integrated, innovative and participatory management  
for the marine Natura 2000 Network in Spain**



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Coordination and review: Fundación Biodiversidad, under the auspices of the Ministry of the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.

Edit: the LIFE IP INTEMARES project, which is coordinated by the Fundación Biodiversidad under the auspices of the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, has the aim of achieving efficient management of the marine Natura 2000 Network sites, with science and active participation of the sectors involved.

The Directorate General of the Coast and Seas, under the auspices Ministry itself, the IEO, the Spanish Fishing Confederation, SEO/BirdLife and WWF-Spain all participate as partners. The project has the financial support of the European Union LIFE programme, among other sources of financing.



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## Brief Summary

The integrated, innovative and participative *LIFE IP INTEMARES* project for the marine Natura 2000 Network in Spain has the primary objective of achieving a consolidated network of Natura 2000 marine sites managed in an efficient and integrated manner with the active participation of the sectors involved, with research as the basic tool for decision making and with the opportunity to contribute to a development model based on sustainability and innovation. This will be done using the Framework for Priority Action (FPA) as a guide in the marine Natura 2000 network.

The project includes measures aimed at boosting the blue economy (diversification of fishing and aquaculture, tourism, biotechnology and boosting marine products and services) and increasing the direct and indirect contribution of the marine environment in the Spanish economy and the sustainable development of the local populations.

The project also has multi-fund financing for an initial budget of 49.8 million euros, making it the biggest marine environment conservation project in Europe.

For eight years, it has been planned to undertake a programme of actions involving research, monitoring and supervision, conservation, governance and training, as well as communication and awareness raising and environmental education on marine and coastal biodiversity and the Natura 2000 network.

Therefore, it is expected that the project will have a significant socio-economic impact, both on spending capacity and to establish measures for the regulation and promotion of economic activity in the marine environment.

Considering these aspects, a methodology has been presented that identifies the principal socio-economic impacts of the project and which puts forward proposals for their measurement.

An indicator system covering six areas was initially considered: Economic income, employment, economic development, boosting of capacity, governance and participation and communication and education. Given the difficulties of measuring some of the areas mentioned, it was decided to focus the study on the impact on income and employment.

In summary then, this protocol is focussed on the calculation of socio-economic impacts on economic income and employment arising from spending of the LIFE IP INTEMARES project. To develop it, we have used the Input-Output methodology based on the multipliers estimated by the National Statistics Institute (INE) for the sectors of Spanish economic activity used for National Accounting. This methodology allows us to estimate the total impacts on the national economy per euro spent on the project,

arising from the sum of direct, indirect and induced impacts. These multipliers allow for an estimate of the impact generated on the national economy. This measure is made starting from a report 0 or baseline based on the budget approved by the European Commission LIFE programme and will then be repeated upon completion of each phase of the project.

The spatial scope of the evaluation coincides with the assessment of the project and covers the totality of the marine Natura 2000 Network in Spain, with a total of 273 protected sites (marine and coastal areas, in many cases straddling several municipalities).

The period of evaluation runs from the outset of the project in 2017 to the end of the term on 31 December 2024.

## **Evaluation of the socio-economic impact of the INTEMARES project.**

The use of the Input-Output methodology has the aim of facilitating the calculation of economic income and employment indicators arising from the spending of the IP INTEMARES project.

To do that, the total income and employment impacts will be calculated, obtained by combining direct, indirect and induced impacts.

A direct impact is defined as those generated from the budget of the LIFE IP INTEMARES project. An indirect impact is defined as the secondary effect of the direct spending of the project in other sectors of economic activity. Finally, an induced impact is that which arises from employment spending, so generated by the salaries of the persons employed by the project.

To develop this methodology, the multipliers estimated for the sectors of activity of the Spanish economy set out in the Input-Output model of National Accounting 2015 published by the National Statistics Institute (INE) are used. These multipliers allow for an estimate of the impact generated in the national economy for every euro spent.

Below is a broken down explanation of how this calculation is made.

### **Total impact on income**

#### **A. Direct effects on income**

The direct effects of the LIFE IP INTEMARES project arise from the spending executed and, therefore, are known through the information provided by the accounting of the project.

For calculating the baseline, which is the expectation under the budget for the project,

the information is obtained from the proposal submitted in application for LIFE financing. Meanwhile, in the case of assessments of monitoring, the calculations are made considering the real spending executed, paid and audited.

The types of costs considered in the LIFE accounting are classified into the following categories.

- a) Spending on goods and services of the LIFE IP INTEMARES project:
  - Travel and subsistence
  - External assistance
  - Equipment
  - Consumables
  - Other costs
- b) Management costs of the project:
  - Overheads
- c) Personnel costs:
  - Personnel assigned to activities.

## B. Indirect effect on income

The indirect effects are estimated based on the direct spending of the project that are identified in the previous point and produced by the effects of direct spending on an asset or service executed in other sectors of economic activity required to provide this initial asset or service.

For example, for the development of this consulting service, which forms part of direct spend on project services, other goods and services have been required, for example the purchase of transport services (train journeys) that are required for work meetings. This type of cost would be an indirect effect arising from direct spending.

In addition to spending on goods and services, there are the project overheads.

For the estimate of these indirect effects, the first thing to do is assign all spending items within the project into one of the following 64 sectors of activity in accordance with the Input-Output Tables published by the INE.

1. Agriculture, livestock and hunting products and related services.
2. Forestry and logging products and related services
3. Fish and other fishing products; aquaculture products; support services to fishing
4. Mining and quarrying
5. Food products; beverages; tobacco products
6. Textiles; clothing; leather products and footwear
7. Wood and cork and wood and cork products, except furniture; straw and



plaiting products

8. Paper and paper products
9. Printing and recording services
10. Coke and refined petroleum products
11. Chemicals and chemical products
12. Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
13. Rubber and plastic products
14. Other non-metallic mineral products
15. Basic metals
16. Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
17. Computer, electronic and optical products
18. Electrical equipment
19. Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
20. Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
21. Other transport equipment
22. Furniture; other manufactured goods
23. Repair and installation services of machinery and equipment
24. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning
25. Natural water; water treatment and supply services
26. Sewerage services; sewage sludge; waste collection, treatment and disposal services; materials recovery services; remediation services and other waste management services
27. Constructions and construction works
28. Wholesale and retail trade and repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles
29. Wholesale trade services, except motor vehicles and motorcycles
30. Retail trade services, except motor vehicles and motorcycles
31. Land transport services and transport services via pipelines
32. Water transport services
33. Air transport services
34. Warehousing and support services for transportation
35. Postal and courier services
36. Accommodation and food services
37. Publishing services
38. Motion picture, video and television programme production services, sound recording and music publishing; programming and broadcasting services
39. Telecommunications services
40. Computer programming, consultancy and related services; information services
41. Financial services, except insurance and pension funding

42. Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding services, except compulsory social security
43. Services auxiliary to financial services and insurance services
44. Real estate services
45. Legal and accounting services; services of head offices; management consulting services
46. Architectural and engineering services; technical testing and analysis services
47. Scientific research and development services
48. Advertising and market research services
49. Other professional, scientific and technical services; veterinary services
50. Rental and leasing services
51. Employment services
52. Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation services and related services
53. Security and investigation services; services to buildings and landscape; office administrative, office support and other business support services
54. Public administration and defence services; compulsory social security services
55. Education services
56. Human health services
57. Residential care services; social work services without accommodation
58. Creative, arts and entertainment services; library, archive, museum and other cultural services; gambling and betting services
59. Sporting services and amusement and recreation services
60. Services furnished by membership organisations
61. Repair services of computers and personal and household goods
62. Other personal services
63. Services of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services produced by households for own use
64. Services provided by extraterritorial organisations and bodies

To do that, first the direct spending on goods and services and project management have been assigned to the sectors of economic activity where they incurred.

Secondly, the project overheads have been assigned according to the nature of the project partner (see Table 1).

**Table 1 Assignment of overheads**

Partner who pays the overheads	Sector of activity to which the partner is assigned
Fundación Biodiversidad, MTERD, IEO	Activity 54 Public administration and defence services; compulsory social security services
WWF, CEPESCA and SEO	Activity 60 Services furnished by membership organisations

With the spending of the project assigned by sectors of economic activity, a final demand vector of the project (Y) is generated, which is multiplied by the Leontief Inverse Matrix  $((1 - A))^{-1}$ , estimating the indirect impact generated by the terms of production for each of the sectors of economic activity (X).

$$X = (1 - A)^{-1} Y$$

X is the matrix of the indirect impact of the project

A is the matrix of the technical coefficients of the

economy; Y is the vector matrix of final demand of

the project

The Leontief Inverse Matrix (A) belonging to the Input-Output Tables (T I-O), is formed with the coefficients (economic multipliers) that measure the successive effects on the economy as a result of the initial increase in the production of a branch of economic activity in a unit.

That is, the sum of the demand of the intermediate consumption that is required when there is an increase in production accompanied by intermediate consumption required by other branches, and the consumption required by these, and so on successively.

This intermediate consumption chain reaction is known as the carry-over effect, which is produced between different branches of the activity of the economy.

### C. Induced effects on income

In this third phase, the knock-on effect of LIFE IP INTEMARES salaries on the national economy is identified. Therefore, in this case it is calculated based on the employment costs arising from the development of the project, both directly and indirectly.

To identify the total of direct personnel costs, firstly, the salary costs of the project are reviewed.

Secondly, for the assignment of the salary to the corresponding sector of the economy, it must be considered that the salary received can be spent or indeed saved. For this



reason, the initial cost assigned to personnel in the part dedicated to saving and the part dedicated to consumption. It has been considered that 5.7% of family income is saved, according to the annual household savings rate in 2017 (INE, 2018), and therefore, 94.3% is dedicated to consumption in the different sectors of the economy.

Multiplying this annual rate by the personnel cost gives us the savings of project personnel, which is assigned directly to Sector 41 Financial services.

Thirdly the rest of salary spending is assigned to the national accounting economic sectors. To do that, we have to use the previous transformation and the distribution by subsector of spending offered in the in the Household Budget Survey published by the INE in 2017.

Within this Survey, there are several spending classifications and given the similarity with the classification of economic activities, the following distributions of 40 spending sub-sectors has been used:

**Table 2 Distribution of spending (%) across spending subsectors (Household Budget Survey INE 2017)**

Classification of Spending Subsectors (Household Budget Survey INE 2017)	Distribution of spending (%)
01.1 Food	12.41
01.2 Non-alcoholic drinks	0.98
02.1 Alcoholic drinks	0.65
02.2 Tobacco	0.66
03.1 Clothing	4.44
03.2 Footwear	1.37
04.1 Real housing rents	3.45
04.2 Imputed housing rents	19.38
04.3 Conservation and refurbishment of housing	0.82

Classification of Spending Subsectors (Household Budget Survey INE 2017)	Distribution of spending (%)
04.4 Water supply and other services related to housing	2.34
04.5 Electricity, gas and other fuels	3.04
05.1 Furniture and accessories, carpets and other floor coverings	0.87
05.2 Textiles for the home	0.44
05.3 Domestic appliances	1.10
05.4 Homeware and household tools	0.51
05.5 Goods and services for the current maintenance of the home	1.93
06.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	2.38
06.2 Medical, outpatient and hospital services	1.29
07.1 Purchase of vehicles	4.08
07.2 Use of personal vehicles	6.67
07.3 Transport services	1.22
08.1 Telephone and fax equipment	1.53
08.2 Postal services, telephone and fax	3.64
09.1 Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1.91
09.2 Other goods for entertainment, sports and culture (games, musical instruments, gardening, pets, etc.).	1.72
09.3 Recreational, sports and cultural services	1.74
09.4 Press, books and stationery	0.65
09.5 Tourism packages	0.97
10.1 Early-childhood and primary education	0.44
10.2 Secondary and non-higher post-secondary education	0.29
10.3 Higher Education	0.34
10.4 Teaching (not defined by level)	0.10
11.1 Hospitality and dining	8.66
11.2 Accommodation services	1.00
12.1 Personal care	2.78
12.2 Personal effects n.e.c.	0.50

Classification of Spending Subsectors (Household Budget Survey INE 2017)	Distribution of spending (%)
12.3 Social protection	0.18
12.4 Insurance	2.87
12.5 Financial services n.e.c.	0.04
12.6 Other services n.e.c.	0.61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

Once all the spending per type of asset is assigned, the part used for the payment of VAT, according to the rates applied per good and service are estimated (the official rates as of 1.09.2012 were used) Source AEAT1.

**Table 3 Rates of VAT of the Spending Subsectors (Household Budget Survey INE 2017)**

Classification of Spending Subsectors (Household Budget Survey INE 2017)	Rates of VAT
06.2 T Medical, outpatient and hospital services; 09.3 T Recreational, sports and cultural services; 10.1 T Early-childhood and primary education; 10.2 T Secondary and non-higher post-secondary education; 10.3 T Higher Education; 10.4 Teaching (not defined by level); 12.3 T Social protection; 12.4 T Insurance; 12.5 T Financial services n.e.c. and 12.6 T Other services n.e.c.	0%
01.1 Foods; 01.2 T Non-alcoholic drinks; 07.3 Transport services	10%
Rest	21%

All parts of spending that will be dedicated to the payment of VAT are assigned to Activity 54 Public administration and defence services; compulsory social security services.

The rest of the spending that does not go towards the payment of VAT is assigned using an in-house matrix, transforming these 40 sectors of economic activity into 64, as in the case of the assignment of the direct impacts of the project. In the following table you can observe the final percentage of the assignment of to the 64 sectors of economic activity, considering the distribution of VAT and savings,.

<sup>1</sup> [www.agenciatributaria.es/static\\_files/AEAT/Contenidos\\_Comunes/La\\_Agencia\\_Tributaria/Segmentos\\_Usuarios/Empresas\\_y\\_profesionales/Novedades\\_IVA\\_2014/Nuevos\\_tipos\\_IVA.pdf](http://www.agenciatributaria.es/static_files/AEAT/Contenidos_Comunes/La_Agencia_Tributaria/Segmentos_Usuarios/Empresas_y_profesionales/Novedades_IVA_2014/Nuevos_tipos_IVA.pdf)

**Table 4 Distribution of consumption by sectors of economic activity**

Sectors of economic activity	Distribution of consumption
Agriculture, livestock and hunting products and related services.	0%
Forestry and logging products and related services	0%
Fish and other fishing products; aquaculture products; support services to fishing	0%
Mining and quarrying	0%
Food products; beverages; tobacco products	14%
Textiles; clothing; leather products and footwear	6%
Wood and cork and wood and cork products, except furniture; straw and plaiting products	0%
Paper and paper products	0%
Printing and recording services	0%
Coke and refined petroleum products	0%
Chemicals and chemical products	0%
Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	0%
Rubber and plastic products	0%
Other non-metallic mineral products	0%
Basic metals	0%
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	0%
Computer, electronic and optical products	5%
Electrical equipment	0%
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	0%
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	4%
Other transport equipment	0%
Furniture; other manufactured goods	1%
Repair and installation services of machinery and equipment	2%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	3%
Natural water; water treatment and supply services	2%

Sewerage services; sewage sludge; waste collection, treatment and disposal services; materials recovery services; remediation services and other waste management services	0%
Constructions and construction works	22%
Wholesale and retail trade and repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6%
Wholesale trade services, except motor vehicles and motorcycles	0%
Retail trade services, except motor vehicles and motorcycles	3%
Land transport services and transport services via pipelines	1%
Water transport services	0%
Air transport services	0%
Warehousing and support services for transportation	0%
Postal and courier services	0%
Accommodation and food services	9%
Publishing services	1%
Motion picture, video and television programme production services, sound recording and music publishing; programming and broadcasting services	0%
Telecommunications services	5%
Computer programming, consultancy and related services; information services	0%
Financial services, except insurance and pension funding	8%
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding services, except compulsory social security	0%
Services auxiliary to financial services and insurance services	0%
Real estate services	0%
Legal and accounting services; services of head offices; management consulting services	0%
Architectural and engineering services; technical testing and analysis services	0%
Scientific research and development services	0%
Advertising and market research services	0%
Other professional, scientific and technical services; veterinary services	0%
Rental and leasing services	0%

Employment services	0%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation services and related services	1%
Security and investigation services; services to buildings and landscape; office administrative, office support and other business support services	0%
Public administration and defence services; compulsory social security services	1%
Education services	0%
Human health services	1%
Residential care services; social work services without accommodation	0%
Creative, arts and entertainment services; library, archive, museum and other cultural services; gambling and betting services	2%
Sporting services and amusement and recreation services	2%
Services furnished by membership organisations	0%
Repair services of computers and personal and household goods	0%
Other personal services	1%
Services of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services produced by households for own use	0%
Services provided by extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0%
<b>Total distribution of consumption</b>	<b>100%</b>

Multiplying the salary costs of the programme by these percentages gives us the distribution across the economic activities, which in matrix terminology will be the employment spending vector of the LIFE project.

Finally, and in the case of the estimate of the indirect impacts, for the calculation of impacts caused, the Employment Spending Vector of the LIFE programme is multiplied by the multiplier of the Leontief matrix published by the INE.

$$= (1 - )^{-1}$$

XS is the matrix of the induced impact of the project

A is the matrix of technical coefficients of the economy

Y is the vector matrix of demand of project salaries



## Total impact on employment

### A. Direct effect on employment

Firstly, the direct jobs created and contracted by the project itself are calculated.

For the baseline calculations, both the jobs broken down in the project accounting and those identified directly in the description of each of the 49 actions of the project are all included.

Secondly, a calculation is made of the employment arising directly from the spending of: 1) project management, 2) hiring of services and 3) the purchase of goods by the project and those not contracted directly by the project.

To estimate this figure, the spending classified by economic sector of the good or service is multiplied by the employment coefficient of this sector

This coefficient has the numerator of the total employment in the sector and as denominator of production in the sector.

As source for these data, the 2015 Input-Output Tables (T I-O) (INE) have been used, which offer the number of salaried employees per sector and the total production at acquisition prices per sector.

This ratio measures the level of employment created per unit of production. It is multiplied by the income generated per sector from the employment generated.

**Table 5 Employment coefficients per sectors of the economic activity**

Sectors of economic activity	Employment coefficient
	Employment t/ Production
Agriculture, livestock and hunting products and related services.	1,69E-05
Forestry and logging products and related services	6,88197E-05
Fish and other fishing products; aquaculture products; support services to fishing	2,72606E-05
Mining and quarrying	8,32777E-06

Food products; beverages; tobacco products	2,83147E-06
Textiles; clothing; leather products and footwear	6,94372E-06
Wood and cork and wood and cork products, except furniture; straw and plaiting products	7,42414E-06
Paper and paper products	3,70336E-06
Printing and recording services	1,19135E-05
Coke and refined petroleum products	5,49636E-07
Chemicals and chemical products	2,68531E-06
Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	3,90938E-06
Rubber and plastic products	6,37313E-06
Other non-metallic mineral products	6,27805E-06
Basic metals	1,78084E-06
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,10336E-05
Computer, electronic and optical products	1,28212E-05
Electrical equipment	1,26802E-06
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	9,3294E-06
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2,99225E-06
Other transport equipment	4,35584E-06
Furniture; other manufactured goods	8,18626E-06
Repair and installation services of machinery and equipment	1,05919E-05
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	7,68802E-07
Natural water; water treatment and supply services	9,75462E-06
Sewerage services; sewage sludge; waste collection, treatment and disposal services; materials recovery services; remediation services and other waste management services	8,49573E-06
Constructions and construction works	1,03753E-05
Wholesale and retail trade and repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,86325E-05
Wholesale trade services, except motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,76904E-05
Retail trade services, except motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,61025E-05
Land transport services and transport services via pipelines	1,29318E-05
Water transport services	5,98929E-06

Air transport services	2,26763E-06
Warehousing and support services for transportation	1,06462E-05
Postal and courier services	2,83551E-05
Accommodation and food services	2,11444E-05
Publishing services	7,3677E-06
Motion picture, video and television programme production services, sound recording and music publishing; programming and broadcasting services	5,44482E-06
Telecommunications services	4,62308E-06
Computer programming, consultancy and related services; information services	1,66417E-05
Financial services, except insurance and pension funding	1,47901E-05
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding services, except compulsory social security	4,57173E-06
Services auxiliary to financial services and insurance services	1,13316E-05
Real estate services	6,84593E-06
Legal and accounting services; services of head offices; management consulting services	2,48934E-05
Architectural and engineering services; technical testing and analysis services	1,3125E-05
Scientific research and development services	1,92738E-05
Advertising and market research services	1,97563E-05
Other professional, scientific and technical services; veterinary services	1,4016E-05
Rental and leasing services	1,00626E-05
Employment services	0,00035662
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation services and related services	3,74227E-06
Security and investigation services; services to buildings and landscape; office administrative, office support and other business support services	6,3973E-05
Public administration and defence services; compulsory social security services	5,71031E-05
Education services	0,000135807
Human health services	2,6768E-05
Residential care services; social work services without accommodation	5,3663E-05

Creative, arts and entertainment services; library, archive, museum and other cultural services; gambling and betting services	3,07218E-05
Sporting services and amusement and recreation services	2,60183E-05
Services furnished by membership organisations	3,10784E-05
Repair services of computers and personal and household goods	2,89464E-05
Other personal services	4,45892E-05
Services of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services produced by households for own use	0
Services provided by extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0

Source INE Input-Output Tables 2015

## B. Indirect effect on employment

The estimate of indirect employment is made considering the indirect effect of income generated by the project, as explained previously and multiplying it by the employment coefficient vector (L).

To do that, the same array is used as the Input-Output tables, multiplying it by the employment coefficient vector.

$$= (1 - )^{-1}$$

Where

$E_i$  = the indirect effect,

L is the employment coefficient vector,

$(I-A)^{-1}$  the Leontief Inverse Matrix coefficient published by the INE and

$G_{ie}$  the vector of the indirect employment spending of the IP INTEMARES project per economic sector.

## C. Induced effect on employment

Finally, induced employment is derived from the induced effect of the income generated by the project, as indicated previously, and multiplied by the employment coefficient vector.

To do that, the same array is used as the Input-Output tables, multiplying it by the employment coefficient vector:

$$= (1 - )^{-1}$$

Where

$L$  is the employment coefficient vector,

$(I-A)^{-1}$  the Leontief coefficient matrix published by the INE and

$G_{indue}$  the induced spending vector of the IP INTEMARES project per economic sector.

## Monitoring

Over the course of the project, estimated income and employment impacts will be developed at different stages:

### a. Estimation of income and employment impacts of the LIFE IP INTEMARES project (Baseline)

This estimate of spending is calculated from the costs budgeted for the LIFE IP INTEMARES projects and collected in the C formula for approval of the project, which includes an explanation breaking down the spending provided for in the development of the project at the time of submission for the request for LIFE assistance.

### b. Estimation of income and employment impacts for real monitoring of the project.

For the monitoring of the project, the development of real evaluations with the real executed spending data, approved and contained in LIFE IP INTEMARES accounting is planned upon the completion of each phase.

This includes all those spending items paid and considered to belong to the project, whether because that can be financed within LIFE, such as the funds complementing INTEMARES, such as FSE, FEMP or the rest of the private funds. In the case of the complementary projects, those which have been considered as of the date of analysis and have been settled are considered.

This will always be done for the items of spending executed, paid and audited up to 31 December of the year before the year of calculation, so for this first evaluation of monitoring in 2019, the data up to 2018 have been considered. Subsequently, another two estimates are made at the half-way point and the end of the project.