



2018/0210(COD)

10.10.2018

AMENDMENTS

19 - 59

Draft opinion
Eider Gardiazabal Rubial
(PE625.572v01-00)

European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

Proposal for a regulation
(COM(2018)0390 – C8-0270/2018 – 2018/0210(COD))

Amendment 19
Esteban González Pons

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Recalls its resolution of 14 March 2018 on the next MFF: Preparing the Parliament's position on the MFF post-2020; reiterates that a stronger and a more ambitious Union can only be achieved if it is provided with additional financial means; calls, therefore, for support for existing policies to be continued, for resources for the Union's flagship policies – specifically the Common Agricultural Policy, the Common Fisheries Policy and cohesion policy – to be stepped up, as they provide Union citizens with tangible benefits, and for additional responsibilities to be accompanied by additional financial means;

Or. es

Amendment 20
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6) Support under the EMFF should be used to **address market failures or** sub-optimal investment **situations**, in a proportionate manner, and should not duplicate or crowd out private financing or distort competition in the internal market. Support should have a clear European added value.

(6) Support under the EMFF should be used to **safeguard and promote small-scale fisheries, FLAGs, coastal communities including the islands and outermost regions, prioritising addressing** sub-optimal investment **in these regions and address market failures**, in a proportionate manner, and should not duplicate or crowd out private financing or distort competition in the internal market. Support should have a clear European added value **with due regard to the**

Or. en

Amendment 21

Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The types of financing and the methods of implementation under this Regulation should be chosen on the basis of their ability to achieve the priorities set for the actions and to deliver results, taking into account, in particular, the costs of controls, the administrative burden, and the **expected** risk of non-compliance. This should include consideration of the use of lump sums, flat rates and unit costs, as well as financing not linked to costs as referred to in Article 125(1) of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union].

Amendment

(7) The types of financing and the methods of implementation under this Regulation should be chosen on the basis of their ability to achieve the priorities set for the actions and to deliver results, taking into account, in particular, the costs of controls, the administrative burden, and the risk of non-compliance. This should include consideration of the use of lump sums, flat rates and unit costs, as well as financing not linked to costs as referred to in Article 125(1) of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union].

Or. it

Amendment 22

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The multiannual financial framework set out in Regulation (EU) xx/xx⁶ provides that the Union budget must continue to support fisheries and maritime policies. The EMFF budget should amount, in current prices, to EUR 6 140 000 000. EMFF resources should be split between shared, direct and indirect management.

Amendment

(8) The multiannual financial framework set out in Regulation (EU) xx/xx⁶ provides that the Union budget must continue to support fisheries and maritime policies. The EMFF budget should amount, in current prices, to EUR 6 140 000 000. EMFF resources should be split between shared, direct and indirect management.

EUR 5 311 000 000 should be allocated to support under shared management and EUR 829 000 000 to support under direct and indirect management. In order to ensure stability in particular with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP, the definition of national allocations under shared management for the 2021-2027 programming period should be based on the EMFF 2014-2020 shares. Specific amounts should be reserved for the outermost regions, control and enforcement and collection and processing of data for fisheries management and scientific purposes, while amounts for permanent cessation and extraordinary cessation of fishing activities should be capped.

⁶ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

EUR 5 311 000 000 should be allocated to support under shared management and EUR 829 000 000 to support under direct and indirect management. In order to ensure stability in particular with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP, the definition of national allocations under shared management for the 2021-2027 programming period should be based on the EMFF 2014-2020 shares. Specific amounts should be reserved for the outermost regions ***and small-scale coastal fisheries based in islands falling under Article 174 TFEU***, control and enforcement and collection and processing of data for fisheries management and scientific purposes, while amounts for permanent cessation and extraordinary cessation of fishing activities should be capped.

⁶ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

Or. en

Amendment 23

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The EMFF should be based on ***four*** priorities: fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources; contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and markets; enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities; strengthening international ocean governance and enabling safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans. Those priorities should be pursued through shared, direct and indirect management.

Amendment

(10) The EMFF should be based on ***five*** priorities: fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources; contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and markets; enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities; strengthening international ocean governance and enabling safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans; ***protecting the social and economic survival of small fishing communities and their culture***. Those priorities should be pursued through

shared, direct and indirect management.

Or. en

Amendment 24 **Liadh Ní Riada**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 10**

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The EMFF should be based on four priorities: fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources; contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and markets; enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities; strengthening international ocean governance and enabling safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans. Those priorities should be pursued through shared, direct and indirect management.

Amendment

(10) The EMFF should be based on four priorities: fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources; contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and markets; enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities ***including the islands and outermost regions***; strengthening international ocean governance and enabling safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans. Those priorities should be pursued through shared, direct and indirect management.

Or. en

Amendment 25 **Nicola Caputo**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 10**

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The EMFF should be based on four priorities: fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources; contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and markets; enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities; strengthening international

Amendment

(10) The EMFF should be based on four priorities: fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources; contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable ***fisheries***, aquaculture and markets; enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities;

ocean governance and enabling safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans. Those priorities should be pursued through shared, direct and indirect management.

strengthening international ocean governance and enabling safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans. Those priorities should be pursued through shared, direct and indirect management.

Or. it

Amendment 26
Esteban González Pons

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) Reflecting the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union's commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, this Regulation should contribute to mainstream climate actions and to the achievement of an overall target of **25%** of the Union budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. Actions under this Regulation are expected to contribute to 30% of the overall financial envelope of the EMFF to climate objectives. Relevant actions will be identified during the preparation and implementation of the EMFF, and reassessed in the context of the relevant evaluations and review processes.

Amendment

(13) Reflecting the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union's commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, this Regulation should contribute to mainstream climate actions and to the achievement ***as soon as possible*** of an overall target of **30%** of the Union budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. Actions under this Regulation are expected to contribute to 30% of the overall financial envelope of the EMFF to climate objectives. Relevant actions will be identified during the preparation and implementation of the EMFF, and reassessed in the context of the relevant evaluations and review processes.

Or. es

Amendment 27
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The EMFF should contribute to the

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Amendment

(14) The EMFF should contribute to the

achievement of the environmental objectives of the Union. This contribution should be tracked through the application of Union environmental markers and reported regularly in the context of evaluations and annual performance reports.

achievement of the environmental objectives of the Union ***with due regard to social cohesion***. This contribution should be tracked through the application of Union environmental markers and reported regularly in the context of evaluations and annual performance reports.

Or. en

Amendment 28 **Alfred Sant**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 18**

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Fisheries are vital to the livelihood and cultural heritage of many coastal communities in the Union, in particular where small-scale coastal fishing plays an important role. With the average age in many fishing communities being over 50, generational renewal and diversification of activities remain a challenge.

Amendment

(18) Fisheries are vital to the livelihood and cultural heritage of many coastal communities in the Union, in particular where small-scale coastal fishing plays an important role. With the average age in many fishing communities being over 50, generational renewal and diversification of activities remain a challenge. ***It is therefore essential to allocate specific funding countering this matter.***

Or. en

Amendment 29 **Liadh Ní Riada**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 18**

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Fisheries are vital to the livelihood and cultural heritage of many coastal communities in the Union, in particular where small-scale coastal fishing plays an important role. With the average age in many fishing communities being over 50, generational renewal and diversification of activities remain a challenge.

Amendment

(18) Fisheries are vital to the livelihood and cultural heritage of many coastal communities, ***islands and outermost regions*** in the Union, in particular where small-scale coastal ***and inshore*** fishing plays an important role. With the average age in many fishing communities being over 50, generational renewal and

diversification of activities remain a challenge.

Or. en

Amendment 30

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) Support from the EMFF should aim to achieve and maintain sustainable fishing based on the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and to minimise the negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem. That support should include innovation and investments in low-impact, climate resilient and low-carbon fishing practices and techniques.

Amendment

(20) Support from the EMFF should aim to achieve and maintain sustainable fishing based on the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and to minimise the negative impacts of ***unsustainable and harmful*** fishing activities on the marine ecosystem. That support should include innovation and investments in low-impact, climate resilient and low-carbon fishing practices and techniques.

Or. en

Amendment 31

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) The landing obligation is one of the main challenges of the CFP. It has implied significant changes in fishing practices for the sector, sometimes with an important financial cost. It should therefore be possible for the EMFF to support innovation and investments that contribute to the implementation of the landing obligation, with a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations, like investments in selective fishing gears, in the improvement of port infrastructures and in the marketing of

Amendment

(21) The landing obligation is one of the main challenges of the CFP. It has implied significant changes in fishing practices for the sector, sometimes with an important financial ***and socio-economic*** cost. It should therefore be possible for the EMFF to ***enable aid for temporary cessation of fishing activities in certain fisheries, particularly those affected by choke species***, support innovation and investments that contribute to the implementation of the landing obligation, with a higher aid intensity rate

unwanted catches. It should also grant a maximum aid intensity rate of 100% to the design, development, monitoring, evaluation and management of transparent systems for exchanging fishing opportunities between Member States ('quota swaps'), in order to mitigate the 'choke species' effect caused by the landing obligation.

than the one that applies to other operations, like investments in selective fishing gears, in the improvement of port infrastructures and in the marketing of unwanted catches. It should also grant a maximum aid intensity rate of 100% to the design, development, monitoring, evaluation and management of transparent systems for exchanging fishing opportunities between Member States ('quota swaps'), in order to mitigate the 'choke species' effect caused by the landing obligation.

Or. en

Amendment 32

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Given the high level of unpredictability of fishing activities, exceptional circumstances may cause significant economic losses to fishers. In order to mitigate those consequences, it should be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation for the extraordinary cessation of fishing activities caused by the implementation of certain conservation measures, i.e. multiannual plans, targets for the conservation and sustainable exploitation of stocks, measures to adapt the fishing capacity of fishing vessels to available fishing opportunities and technical measures, by the implementation of emergency measures, by the interruption, due to reasons of force majeure, of the application of a sustainable fisheries partnership agreement, by a natural disaster or by an environmental incident. Support should be granted only if the impact on fishers of such circumstances is significant, i.e. if the commercial activities of the vessel concerned are stopped during at least 90 consecutive days

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Amendment

(27) Given the high level of unpredictability of fishing activities, exceptional circumstances may cause significant economic losses to fishers. In order to mitigate those consequences, it should be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation for the extraordinary cessation of fishing activities, ***with a special dedication to small-scale coastal fisheries***, caused by the implementation of certain conservation measures, i.e. multiannual plans, targets for the conservation and sustainable exploitation of stocks, measures to adapt the fishing capacity of fishing vessels to available fishing opportunities and technical measures, by the implementation of emergency measures, by the interruption, due to reasons of force majeure, of the application of a sustainable fisheries partnership agreement, by a natural disaster or by an environmental incident. Support should be granted only if the impact on fishers of such circumstances is significant, i.e. if the commercial activities of the

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and if the economic losses resulting from the cessation amount to more than 30% of the average annual turnover of the business concerned during a specified period of time. The specificities of eel fisheries should be taken into account in the conditions for granting such support.

vessel concerned are stopped during at least 90 consecutive days, ***45 consecutive days in the case of small-scale coastal fisheries***, and if the economic losses resulting from the cessation amount to more than 30%, ***or 15% in the case of small-scale coastal fisheries***, of the average annual turnover of the business concerned during a specified period of time. The specificities of eel fisheries should be taken into account in the conditions for granting such support.

Or. en

Amendment 33 **Liadh Ní Riada**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 28**

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Small-scale coastal fishing is carried out by fishing vessels below 12 metres and not using towed fishing gears. That sector represents nearly 75% of all fishing vessels registered in the Union and nearly half of all employment in the fishery sector. Operators from small-scale coastal fisheries are particularly dependant on healthy fish stocks for their main source of income. The EMFF should therefore give them a preferential treatment through a 100% aid intensity rate, including for operations related to control and enforcement, with the aim of encouraging sustainable fishing practices. In addition, certain areas of support should be reserved for small-scale fishing in fleet segment where the fishing capacity is balanced with the available fishing opportunities, i.e. support for the acquisition of a second-hand vessel and for engine replacement or modernisation. Furthermore, Member States should include in their programme an action plan for small-scale coastal fishing, which should be monitored on the basis of indicators for which milestones

Amendment

(28) Small-scale coastal fishing is carried out by fishing vessels below 12 metres and not using towed fishing gears. That sector represents nearly 75% of all fishing vessels registered in the Union and nearly half of all employment in the fishery sector. Operators from small-scale coastal fisheries are particularly dependant on healthy fish stocks for their main source of income. The EMFF should therefore give them a preferential treatment through a 100% aid intensity rate, including for ***temporary cessation of fishing activities due to conditions where it is unsafe to conduct fishing operations at sea or in the event of an unforeseen closure of a fishery***, supporting operations related to control and enforcement, with the aim of encouraging sustainable fishing practices. In addition, certain areas of support should be reserved for small-scale fishing in fleet segment where the fishing capacity is balanced with the available fishing opportunities, i.e. support for the acquisition of a second-hand vessel and for engine replacement or modernisation.

and targets should be set.

Furthermore, Member States should include in their programme an action plan for small-scale coastal fishing, which should be monitored on the basis of indicators for which milestones and targets should be set.

Or. en

Amendment 34

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Small-scale coastal fishing is carried out by fishing vessels below 12 metres and not using towed fishing gears. That sector represents nearly 75% of all fishing vessels registered in the Union and nearly half of all employment in the fishery sector. Operators from small-scale coastal fisheries are particularly dependant on healthy fish stocks for their main source of income. The EMFF *should* therefore give them a preferential treatment through a 100% aid intensity rate, including for operations related to control and enforcement, with the aim of encouraging sustainable fishing practices. In addition, certain areas of support should be reserved for small-scale fishing in fleet segment where the fishing capacity is balanced with the available fishing opportunities, i.e. support for the acquisition of a second-hand vessel and for engine replacement or modernisation. Furthermore, Member States should include in their programme an action plan for small-scale coastal fishing, which should be monitored on the basis of indicators for which milestones and targets should be set.

Amendment

(28) Small-scale coastal fishing is carried out by fishing vessels below 12 metres and not using towed fishing gears. That sector represents nearly 75% of all fishing vessels registered in the Union and nearly half of all employment in the fishery sector. Operators from small-scale coastal fisheries are particularly dependant on healthy fish stocks for their main source of income. The EMFF *will* therefore give them a preferential treatment through a 100% aid intensity rate, including for operations related to control and enforcement, with the aim of encouraging sustainable fishing practices. In addition, certain areas of support should be reserved for small-scale fishing in fleet segment where the fishing capacity is balanced with the available fishing opportunities, i.e. support for the acquisition of a second-hand vessel and for engine replacement or modernisation. Furthermore, Member States should include in their programme an action plan for small-scale coastal fishing, which should be monitored on the basis of indicators for which milestones and targets should be set.

Or. en

Amendment 35
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) It should be possible for the EMFF to support the promotion and the sustainable development of aquaculture, including freshwater aquaculture, for the farming of aquatic animals and plants for the production of food and other raw material. Complex administrative procedures in some Member States remain in place, such as difficult access to space and burdensome licensing procedures, which make it difficult for the sector to improve the image and competitiveness of farmed products. Support should be consistent with the multiannual national strategic plans for aquaculture developed on the basis of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. In particular, support for environmental sustainability, productive investments, innovation, acquisition of professional skills, improvement of working conditions, compensatory measures providing critical land and nature management services should be eligible. Public health actions, aquaculture stock insurance schemes and animal health and welfare actions should also be eligible. However, in the case of productive investments support should be provided only through financial instruments and through InvestEU, which offer a higher leverage on markets and are therefore more relevant than grants to address the financing challenges of the sector.

Amendment

(32) It should be possible for the EMFF to support the promotion and the sustainable development of aquaculture, including freshwater aquaculture **and closed containment systems**, for the farming of aquatic animals and plants for the production of food and other raw material. Complex administrative procedures in some Member States remain in place, such as difficult access to space and burdensome licensing procedures, which make it difficult for the sector to improve the image and competitiveness of farmed products. Support should be consistent with the multiannual national strategic plans for aquaculture developed on the basis of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. In particular, support for environmental sustainability, productive investments, innovation, acquisition of professional skills, improvement of working conditions, compensatory measures providing critical land and nature management services should be eligible. Public health actions, aquaculture stock insurance schemes and animal health and welfare actions should also be eligible. However, in the case of productive investments support should be provided only through financial instruments and through InvestEU, which offer a higher leverage on markets and are therefore more relevant than grants to address the financing challenges of the sector.

Or. en

Amendment 36
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

(35) Job creation in coastal regions relies on a locally driven development of a sustainable blue economy that revives the social fabric of those regions. Ocean industries and services are likely to outperform the growth of the global economy and make an important contribution to employment and growth by 2030. To be sustainable, blue growth depends on innovation and investment in new maritime businesses and in the bio-economy, including sustainable tourism models, ocean-based renewable energy, innovative high-end shipbuilding and new port service, which can create jobs and at the same time enhance local development. Whilst public investment in the sustainable blue economy should be mainstreamed throughout the Union budget, the EMFF should specifically concentrate on enabling conditions for the development of the sustainable blue economy and on removing bottlenecks to facilitate investment and the development of new markets and technologies or services. Support for the development of the sustainable blue economy should be delivered through shared, direct and indirect management.

Amendment

(35) Job creation in coastal regions relies on a locally driven development of a sustainable blue economy that revives the social fabric of those ***regions, including the islands and outermost*** regions. Ocean industries and services are likely to outperform the growth of the global economy and make an important contribution to employment and growth by 2030. To be sustainable, blue growth depends on innovation and investment in new maritime businesses and in the bio-economy, including sustainable tourism models, ocean-based renewable energy, innovative high-end shipbuilding and new port service, which can create jobs and at the same time enhance local development. Whilst public investment in the sustainable blue economy should be mainstreamed throughout the Union budget, the EMFF should specifically concentrate on enabling conditions for the development of the sustainable blue economy and on removing bottlenecks to facilitate investment and the development of new markets and technologies or services. Support for the development of the sustainable blue economy should be delivered through shared, direct and indirect management.

Or. en

Amendment 37 Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) The development of a sustainable blue economy strongly relies on partnerships between local stakeholders that contribute to the vitality of coastal and inland communities and economies. The

Amendment

(36) The development of a sustainable blue economy strongly relies on partnerships between local stakeholders that contribute to the vitality ***and sustainability of the populations*** of

EMFF should provide tools to foster such partnerships. For that purpose, support for community-led local development (CLLD) should be available under shared management. That approach should boost economic diversification in a local context through the development of coastal and inland fisheries, aquaculture and a sustainable blue economy. CLLD strategies should ensure that local communities better exploit and benefit from the opportunities offered by the sustainable blue economy, capitalising on and strengthening environmental, cultural, social and human resources. Every local partnership should therefore reflect the main focus of its strategy by ensuring a balanced involvement and representation of all relevant stakeholders from the local sustainable blue economy.

coastal, **island** and inland communities and economies. The EMFF should provide tools to foster such partnerships. For that purpose, support for community-led local development (CLLD) should be available under shared management. That approach should boost economic diversification in a local context through the development of coastal and inland fisheries, aquaculture and a sustainable blue economy. CLLD strategies should ensure that local communities better exploit and benefit from the opportunities offered by the sustainable blue economy, capitalising on and strengthening environmental, cultural, social and human resources. Every local partnership should therefore reflect the main focus of its strategy by ensuring a balanced involvement and representation of all relevant stakeholders from the local sustainable blue economy.

Or. en

Amendment 38

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) Under direct and indirect management, the EMFF should focus on the enabling conditions for a sustainable blue economy through the promotion of an integrated governance and management of the maritime policy, the enhancement of the transfer and uptake of research, innovation and technology in the sustainable blue economy, the improvement of maritime skills, ocean literacy and sharing of socio-economic data on the sustainable blue economy, the promotion of a low-carbon and climate resilient sustainable blue economy and the development of project pipelines and innovative financing instruments. Due consideration to the ***outermost regions'***

Amendment

(38) Under direct and indirect management, the EMFF should focus on the enabling conditions for a sustainable blue economy through the promotion of an integrated governance and management of the maritime policy, the enhancement of the transfer and uptake of research, innovation and technology in the sustainable blue economy, the improvement of maritime skills, ocean literacy and sharing of socio-economic data on the sustainable blue economy, the promotion of a low-carbon and climate resilient sustainable blue economy and the development of project pipelines and innovative financing instruments. Due consideration to the specific situation ***of***

specific situation should be given in relation to the above mentioned fields.

the outermost regions and islands falling under Article 174 TFEU should be given in relation to the above mentioned fields.

Or. en

Amendment 39

Paul Rübig

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 40 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(40 a) The quantity of marine plastic litter may outweigh fish by 2050 and represents a serious concern for environmental, economic, safety, health and cultural issues. Scientific knowledge is still scarce. There are evidences that remote sensing may be capable of providing monitoring on a global scale in complement to coastal monitoring sites and boat expeditions.

Or. en

Amendment 40

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(42) With regard to security and defence, improved border protection and maritime security are essential. Under the European Union Maritime Security Strategy adopted by the Council of the European Union on 24 June 2014 and its Action Plan adopted on 16 December 2014, information sharing and the European Border and Coast Guard cooperation between the European Fisheries Control Agency, the European Maritime Safety Agency and the

(42) With regard to search and rescue operations, the EMFF should therefore support shared and direct management, including by purchasing items for these operations. It should also allow the relevant agencies to implement support in the field of maritime surveillance to improve search and rescue operations.

European Border and Coast Guard Agency are key to deliver on those objectives. The EMFF should therefore support ***maritime surveillance and coastguard cooperation under both*** shared and direct management, including by purchasing items for ***multipurpose maritime*** operations. It should also allow the relevant agencies to implement support in the field of maritime surveillance ***and security through indirect management.***

Or. en

Amendment 41
Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission

(43) Under shared management, each Member States should prepare one single programme that should be approved by the Commission. In the context of regionalisation and with a view to encouraging Member States to have a more strategic approach during the preparation of programmes, the Commission should develop an analysis for each sea basin indicating the common strengths and weaknesses with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP. That analysis should guide both the Member States and the Commission in negotiating each programme taking into account regional challenges and needs. When assessing the programmes, the Commission should take into account the environmental and socio-economic challenges of the CFP, the socio-economic performance of the sustainable blue economy, the challenges at sea basin level, the conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems, the reduction of marine litter and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Amendment

(43) Under shared management, each Member States should prepare one single programme that should be approved by the Commission. In the context of regionalisation and with a view to encouraging Member States to have a more strategic approach during the preparation of programmes, the Commission should develop an analysis for each sea basin indicating the common strengths and weaknesses with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP. That analysis should guide both the Member States and the Commission in negotiating each programme taking into account regional challenges and needs. When assessing the programmes, the Commission should take into account the environmental and socio-economic challenges of the CFP, the socio-economic performance of the sustainable blue economy, ***particularly as regards small-scale coastal fisheries***, the challenges at sea basin level, the conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems, the reduction of marine litter and climate change mitigation and

adaptation.

Or. en

Amendment 42

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4 a) Protecting the social and economic survival of small fishing communities and their culture.

Or. en

Amendment 43

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 2 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c a) EUR 316 000 000 for small-scale coastal fisheries based in islands falling under Article 174 TFEU

Or. en

Amendment 44

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. At least **15%** of the Union financial support allocated per Member State shall be allocated to the areas of support referred to in Articles 19 and 20. Member States with no access to Union waters may apply

4. At least **10%** of the Union financial support allocated per Member State shall be allocated to the areas of support referred to in Articles 19 and 20. Member States with no access to Union waters may apply

a lower percentage with regard to the extent of their control and data collection tasks.

a lower percentage with regard to the extent of their control and data collection tasks.

Or. en

Amendment 45

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 5 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) EUR **6 000 000**; or

(a) EUR **20 000 000**; or

Or. en

Amendment 46

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 5 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) **10%** of the Union financial support allocated per Member State.

(b) **20%** of the Union financial support allocated per Member State.

Or. en

Amendment 47

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 1 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i a) protection of cultural heritage of small-scale coastal fisheries.

Or. en

Amendment 48
Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the commercial activities of the vessel concerned are stopped during at least 90 consecutive days; and

Amendment

(a) the commercial activities of the vessel concerned are stopped during at least 90 consecutive days, ***45 consecutive days in the case of small-scale coastal fisheries***; and

Or. en

Amendment 49
Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the economic losses resulting from the cessation amount to more than 30% of the annual turnover of the business concerned, calculated on the basis of the average turnover of that business over the preceding three calendar years.

Amendment

(b) the economic losses resulting from the cessation amount to more than 30%, ***or 15% in the case of small-scale coastal fisheries***, of the annual turnover of the business concerned, calculated on the basis of the average turnover of that business over the preceding three calendar years.

Or. en

Amendment 50
Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation
Article 21 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Compensation for additional costs in the outermost regions for fishery and aquaculture products

Amendment

Compensation for additional costs in the outermost regions ***and small-scale coastal fisheries based in islands falling under Article 174 TFEU*** for fishery and aquaculture products

Amendment 51

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Article 21 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The EMFF may support the compensation of additional costs incurred by beneficiaries in the fishing, farming, processing and marketing of certain fishery and aquaculture products from the outermost regions referred to in Article 6(2).

Amendment

1. The EMFF may support the compensation of additional costs incurred by beneficiaries in the fishing, farming, processing and marketing of certain fishery and aquaculture products from the outermost regions ***and small-scale coastal fisheries based in islands falling under Article 174 TFEU*** referred to in Article 6(2).

Or. en

Amendment 52

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Article 21 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Point (b) of paragraph 4 shall not apply if the existing capacity of the processing industry in the ***outermost*** region concerned exceeds the quantity of raw material supplied.

Amendment

5. Point (b) of paragraph 4 shall not apply if the existing capacity of the processing industry in the region concerned exceeds the quantity of raw material supplied.

Or. en

Amendment 53

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Article 21 – paragraph 6 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6. The compensation paid to the beneficiaries carrying out activities referred to in paragraph 1 in the ***outermost*** regions or owning a vessel registered in a port of these regions shall, in order to avoid overcompensation, take into account:

6. The compensation paid to the beneficiaries carrying out activities referred to in paragraph 1 in the regions ***concerned*** or owning a vessel registered in a port of these regions shall, in order to avoid overcompensation, take into account:

Or. en

Amendment 54

Paul Rübzig

Proposal for a regulation

Article 22 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The EMFF may support actions for the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems, including in inland waters.

Amendment

1. The EMFF may support actions for the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems, including in inland waters. ***For this purpose the cooperation with the European Space Agency and European satellite programmes should be fostered to gather more data on the situation of maritime pollution and especially plastic waste in the waters.***

Or. en

Amendment 55

Paul Rübzig

Proposal for a regulation

Article 22 – paragraph 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) investments in the analysis and observation of marine pollution, especially plastics, to increase data on the situation;

Or. en

Amendment 56

Paul Rübzig

Proposal for a regulation

Article 22 – paragraph 2 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b b) investments in the cleaning of waters with a focus on blue economy and the re-use of plastic waste and waste water;

Or. en

Amendment 57

Alfred Sant

Proposal for a regulation

Article 23 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Productive aquaculture investments under this Article may only be supported through the financial instruments provided for in Article 52 of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] and through InvestEU, in accordance Article 10 of that Regulation.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 58

Paul Rübzig

Proposal for a regulation

Article 27 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

increasing knowledge about marine plastic litter and its concentrations.

Or. en

Amendment 59
Paul Rübzig

Proposal for a regulation
Article 45 – paragraph 1 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) international cooperation on and development of ocean research and data.

Amendment

(f) international cooperation on and development of ocean research and data, *notably on marine plastic litter, obtained through appropriate sensors on satellites, notably from the Copernicus component of the EU Space programme, autonomous aircraft and in-situ observing systems, capable of monitoring larger items of floating litter as well as concentrations of smaller items.*

Or. en