



2018/0210(COD)

25.10.2018

AMENDMENTS

84 - 295

Draft report
Gabriel Mato
(PE625.439v02-00)

European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

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

Amendment 84
Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Title 0

Text proposed by the Commission

Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the European Maritime *and* Fisheries
Fund and repealing Regulation (EU) No
508/2014 of the European Parliament and
of the Council

Amendment

Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the European Maritime, Fisheries *and*
Aquaculture Fund and repealing
Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 of the
European Parliament and of the Council

Or. en

Justification

*The fund should be named "European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)".
The importance of aquaculture is growing steadily both in the World and in the EU, so this
sector deserves to receive a separate chapter in both EU fisheries policy and funds.*

Amendment 85
Gabriel Mato, Verónica Lope Fontagné, Carlos Iturgaiz, Francisco José Millán Mon

Proposal for a regulation
Title 0

Text proposed by the Commission

Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the European Maritime *and* Fisheries
Fund and repealing Regulation (EU) No
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Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the European Maritime, Fisheries *and*
Aquaculture Fund and repealing
Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 of the
European Parliament and of the Council

Or. en

Justification

It should be clear that EMFF should cover support for aquaculture.

Amendment 86

John Flack, Stefan Eck, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Citation 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 42, Article 43(2), Article 91(1), Article 100(2), Article 173(3), Article 175, Article 188, Article 192(1), Article 194(2), Article 195(2) and Article 349 thereof,

Amendment

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article **13**, 42, Article 43(2), Article 91(1), Article 100(2), Article 173(3), Article 175, Article 188, Article 192(1), Article 194(2), Article 195(2) and Article 349 thereof,

Or. en

Justification

Article 13: In formulating and implementing the Union's agriculture, fisheries, transport, internal market, research and technological development and space policies, the Union and the Member States shall, since animals are sentient beings, pay full regard to the welfare requirements of animals, while respecting the legislative or administrative provisions and customs of the Member States relating in particular to religious rites, cultural traditions and regional heritage.

Amendment 87

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's

Amendment

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's

international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, **for the growth of a sustainable blue economy** and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Or. es

Amendment 88 **Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime **and** Fisheries Fund (**EMFF**) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Amendment

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime, Fisheries **and Aquaculture** Fund (**EMFAF**) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) **together the EU's aquaculture policy**, the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for **sustainable seawater and freshwater aquaculture policy**, for food security through the supply of seafood **and freshwater food** products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas, **freshwaters** and oceans.

Or. en

Justification

The fund should be named "European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)". The importance of aquaculture is growing steadily both in the World and in the EU, so this sector deserves to receive a separate chapter in both EU fisheries policy and funds.

Amendment 89

Gabriel Mato, Carlos Iturgaiz, Verónica Lope Fontagné, Francisco José Millán Mon

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime *and* Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Amendment

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime, Fisheries *and Aquaculture* Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Or. en

Justification

It should be clear that EMFF should cover support for aquaculture.

Amendment 90

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's

Amendment

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the *implementation of the* Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), *the Marine Strategy*

international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for **the growth of** a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Framework Directive (MSFD), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for a sustainable blue economy **that develops within ecological limits** and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Or. en

Amendment 91

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley, Gesine Meissner

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is **a key enabler** for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Amendment

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the **full and timely implementation of the** Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is, **combined with responsible fisheries policies, one of the key enablers** for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Or. en

Amendment 92

João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Amendment

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries, ***the development and cohesion of coastal regions, job creation*** and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Or. pt

Amendment 93

John Flack, Stefan Eck, Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the

Amendment

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the

conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, **for meeting the needs of both producers and consumers**, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Or. en

Justification

One CFP Objective is 'take into account the interests of both consumers and producers' and it is important in recognising the value of welfare projects that the interests of consumers are firmly embedded.

Amendment 94

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries **and** the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Amendment

(1) It is necessary to establish a European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) for the 2021-2027 period. That fund should aim to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance. Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries, the conservation of marine biological resources **and habitats**, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Or. en

Amendment 95
Isabelle Thomas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Underlines its position that, following the Paris Agreement, climate-related horizontal spending should be significantly increased in comparison with the current MFF and reach 30 % as soon as possible and at the latest by 2027;

Or. fr

Amendment 96
João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) The EMFF should prioritise support for small-scale fisheries to address specific issues in this segment and support local, sustainable management of the fisheries involved and the development of coastal communities.

Or. pt

Amendment 97
Isabelle Thomas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1b) Recalls that, in its resolution of 14 March 2018, the European Parliament stressed the socioeconomic and ecological importance of the fisheries sector, the

maritime environment and the ‘blue economy’ and their contribution to the sustainable food autonomy of the EU in terms of ensuring the sustainability of European aquaculture and fisheries and mitigating the environmental impact; in addition, the European Parliament called for specific amounts allocated to fisheries under the current MFF to be maintained and, to the extent that new goals for intervention in the blue economy are planned, for an increase in the financial appropriations for maritime affairs;

Or. fr

Amendment 98
Isabelle Thomas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1c) Furthermore, in its 14 March and 30 May 2018 resolutions on the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, the European Parliament stressed that the fight against discrimination is vital to fulfil the EU’s commitments towards an inclusive Europe, therefore specific financial commitments for gender mainstreaming and gender equality should be included in all EU policies and initiatives in the scope of the next MFF.

Or. fr

Amendment 99
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) As a global ocean actor and the world's fifth largest producer of seafood, the Union has a strong responsibility to protect, conserve and sustainably use the oceans and their resources. Preserving seas and oceans is indeed vital for a rapidly growing world population. It is also of socio-economic interest for the Union: ***a sustainable blue economy boosts investments, jobs and growth, fosters research and innovation and contributes to energy security through ocean energy. Moreover, safe and secure seas and oceans are essential for an efficient border control and for the global fight against maritime crime, thereby addressing citizens' security concerns.***

Amendment

(2) As a global ocean actor and the world's fifth largest producer of seafood, the Union has a strong responsibility to protect, conserve and sustainably use the oceans and their resources. Preserving seas and oceans is indeed vital for a rapidly growing world population. It is also of socio-economic interest for the Union, ***where 75 % of registered fishing vessels and almost 50 % of jobs fall under small-scale fishing.***

Or. es

Amendment 100

João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) As a global ocean actor and the world's fifth largest producer of seafood, the Union has a strong responsibility to protect, conserve and sustainably use the oceans and their resources. Preserving seas and oceans is indeed vital for a rapidly growing world population. It is also of socio-economic interest for the Union: a sustainable blue economy boosts investments, jobs and growth, fosters research and innovation and contributes to energy security through ocean energy. ***Moreover, safe and secure seas and oceans are essential for an efficient border control and for the global fight against maritime crime, thereby addressing citizens' security concerns.***

Amendment

(2) As a global ocean actor and the world's fifth largest producer of seafood, the Union has a strong responsibility to protect, conserve and sustainably use the oceans and their resources. Preserving seas and oceans is indeed vital for a rapidly growing world population. It is also of socio-economic interest for the Union: a sustainable blue economy boosts investments, jobs and growth, fosters research and innovation and contributes to energy security through ocean energy.

Amendment 101**Younous Omarjee, Liadh Ní Riada****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 2***Text proposed by the Commission*

(2) As a global ocean actor **and** the world's fifth largest producer of seafood, the Union has a strong responsibility to protect, conserve and sustainably use the oceans and their resources. Preserving seas and oceans is indeed vital for a rapidly growing world population. It is also of socio-economic interest for the Union: a sustainable blue economy boosts investments, jobs and growth, fosters research and innovation and contributes to energy security through ocean energy. Moreover, safe and secure seas and oceans are essential for an efficient border control and for the global fight against maritime crime, thereby addressing citizens' security concerns.

Amendment

(2) As a global ocean actor **with the largest maritime area in the world when including the Outermost Regions and Overseas Countries and Territories, the Union has become** the world's fifth largest producer of seafood, the Union has a strong responsibility to protect, conserve and sustainably use the oceans and their resources. Preserving seas and oceans is indeed vital for a rapidly growing world population. It is also of socio-economic interest for the Union: a sustainable blue economy boosts investments, jobs and growth, fosters research and innovation and contributes to energy security through ocean energy. Moreover, safe and secure seas and oceans are essential for an efficient border control and for the global fight against maritime crime, thereby addressing citizens' security concerns.

Or. en

Amendment 102**Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 2***Text proposed by the Commission*

(2) As a global ocean actor and the world's fifth largest producer of seafood, the Union has a strong responsibility to protect, conserve and sustainably use the oceans and their resources. Preserving seas

Amendment

(2) As a global ocean actor and the world's fifth largest producer of seafood, the Union has a strong responsibility to protect, conserve and sustainably use the oceans and their resources. Preserving seas

and oceans is indeed vital for a rapidly growing world population. It is also of socio-economic interest for the Union: a sustainable blue economy boosts investments, jobs and growth, fosters research and innovation and contributes to energy security through ocean energy. Moreover, safe and secure seas and oceans are essential for an efficient border control and for the global fight against maritime crime, thereby addressing citizens' security concerns.

and oceans is indeed vital for a rapidly growing world population. It is also of socio-economic interest for the Union: a sustainable blue economy ***that develops within ecological limits*** boosts investments, jobs and growth, fosters research and innovation and contributes to energy security through ocean energy. Moreover, safe and secure seas and oceans are essential for an efficient border control and for the global fight against maritime crime, thereby addressing citizens' security concerns.

Or. en

Amendment 103
Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) Whereas, sustainable fisheries and seawater and freshwater aquaculture contributes significantly to the Union's food security, to the maintenance and creation of rural jobs and to the preservation of the natural environment and, in particular, biodiversity, the support and the development of the fisheries and the aquaculture sector shall be in the focus of the next EU fisheries policy.

Or. en

Amendment 104
João Ferreira, Younous Omarjee

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5) Under direct management, the EMFF should develop synergies and complementarities with other relevant Union funds and programmes. ***It should also allow financing in the form of financial instruments within blending operations implemented in accordance with Regulation (EU) xx/xx of the European Parliament and of the Council [Regulation on InvestEU]⁵.***

(5) Under direct management, the EMFF should develop synergies and complementarities with other relevant Union funds and programmes.

⁵ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

Or. fr

Amendment 105

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5) Under direct management, the EMFF should develop synergies and complementarities with other relevant Union funds and programmes. It should also allow financing in the form of financial instruments within blending operations implemented in accordance with Regulation (EU) xx/xx of the European Parliament and of the Council [Regulation on InvestEU]⁵ .

(5) Under direct management, the EMFF should develop synergies and complementarities with other relevant Union funds and programmes ***as well as synergies between members states and regions***. It should also allow financing in the form of financial instruments within blending operations implemented in accordance with Regulation (EU) xx/xx of the European Parliament and of the Council [Regulation on InvestEU]⁵ .

⁵ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

⁵ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

Or. en

Amendment 106

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(6) Support under the EMFF should be used to ***safeguard and promote small-scale and island fisheries, FLAGs, coastal communities including the islands and outermost regions, prioritising addressing*** sub-optimal investment ***in these regions and address market failures, in*** 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 community objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy.***

Or. en

Amendment 107
João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(6) Support under the EMFF should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner, ***contributing to increased incomes from fishing, to the promotion of jobs with rights in the sector, to guaranteed fair prices for producers, to enhanced*** added value ***from fishing, and to support for the development of related activities, up- and downstream from fishing.***

Or. pt

Amendment 108
Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

Promoting the market orientation and investments are the most important tools for EMFAF, so the text "in a proportionate manner" would have a bad message here, so it needs to be deleted.

Amendment 109
Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López

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

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

Amendment 110

Gabriel Mato, Carlos Iturgaiz, Verónica Lope Fontagné, Francisco José Millán Mon, Norbert Erdős

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. **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. [...].

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 **to EUR 6 867 000 000 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 7 739 000 000 in current prices) and can be increased or complemented by other funds**. EMFF resources should be split between shared, direct and indirect management. **90 % of the total EMFF budget (EUR 6 965 100 000 in current prices)** should be allocated to support under shared management and **the rest 10 % (EUR 773 900 000 in current prices)** 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. [...].

Justification

The global budget proposed is in line with the EP Budget Committee's opinion on the EMFF budget.

Amendment 111

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar

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. **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.

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 **to EUR 6 867 000 000 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 7 739 000 000** in current prices). EMFF resources should be split between shared, direct and indirect management. **A percentage of 86.5% of FMFF budget, corresponding to EUR 5 940 000 000 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 6 694 000 000 in current prices)**, should be allocated to support under shared management and **a percentage of 13.5%, corresponding to EUR 927 000 000 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. 1 045 000 000 in current prices)**, 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 **temporary** cessation of

fishing activities should be capped.

⁶ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

⁶ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

Or. en

Amendment 112
Isabelle Thomas

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. **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.

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 6 866 943 600 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 7 739 176 524 in current prices)**. EMFF resources should be split between shared, direct and indirect management. **EUR 6 031 674 028 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 6 797 811 771 in current prices)** should be allocated to support under shared management and **EUR 835 269 572 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 941 364 753 in current prices)** 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 in island communities referred to in 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. [...].

⁶ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

Or. fr

Amendment 113

Isabelle Thomas

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. **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. [...].

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 6 866 943 600 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 7 739 176 524 in current prices)**. EMFF resources should be split between shared, direct and indirect management. **EUR 6 031 674 028 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 6 797 811 771 in current prices)** should be allocated to support under shared management and **EUR 835 269 572 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 941 364 753 in current prices)** 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. [...].

Justification

As the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) falls within the exclusive competence of the EU, an amount must be allocated to the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) that will allow it to achieve its objectives. Moreover, international commitments in terms of the environment, global governance and cohesion must not compete for the allocation of funds; the financial envelope for the EMFF must therefore increase substantially.

Amendment 114**Ulrike Rodust, Ivari Padar****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. **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.

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 **to EUR 6 866 943 600 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 7 739 176 524 in current prices)**. EMFF resources should be split between shared, direct and indirect management. **EUR 5 939 794 374 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 6 694 261 648 in current prices)** should be allocated to support under shared management and **EUR 927 149 226 in 2018 constant prices (i.e. EUR 1 044 914 876 in current prices)** 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. [...].

⁶ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

Or. en

Amendment 115
Ana Miranda

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. 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. [...].

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 **be maintained** in current prices **at EUR 6 400 000 000 as for the period 2014-2020**. 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. [...].

Or. es

Justification

Fishing structural policy specifies that public funding must not be reduced due to the impact of the consequences of Brexit or due to compliance with new standards. In particular, if the budget level for the Financial Framework were to be reduced, the impact on coastal communities, such as Galicia, with high coastal dependency, would be very devastating for the fisheries sector.

Amendment 116

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

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. 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. [...].

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 **remain at level set for the budgetary period of 2014-2020**, in current prices, **so it has to be EUR 6 400 000 000. EMFAF** resources should be split between shared, direct and indirect management. EUR **5 760 000 000** should be allocated to support under shared management and EUR **640 000 000** 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 **EMFAF** 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. [...].

Justification

In addition to sustainable fisheries, the interests of the aquaculture sector also require that the current budget of the EMFF, the EUR 6.4 billion for seven years, should be preserved in the future.

Amendment 117**Younous Omarjee, Liadh Ní Riada****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. 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. [...].

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 ***retain the same level as in the period 2014 - 2020 where an increase is not possible.*** 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, 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. ***For operations located in the outermost regions, the co-financing rate at 85% should not be decreased.***

⁶ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

Amendment 118
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

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. 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. [...].

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 ***and guarantee preferential treatment for small-scale and coastal fisheries***, 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. [...].

Amendment 119
Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

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. 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. [...].

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 **and the MSFD**, 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, collection and processing of data for fisheries management and scientific purposes **and protection and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems**, while amounts for permanent cessation of fishing activities should be **ineligible**.

⁶ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

Or. en

Justification

Activities linked to the conservation/restoration of the marine environment and ecosystems benefit fishers, fish stocks and society and should be prioritised. Therefore, part of the financial resources of the new EMFF should be primarily dedicated to those activities under the ring-fencing of budget resources. Direct subsidy schemes like aid for permanent or temporary cessation have been used before with no regard to the objective of capacity reduction or sustainability of fish resources and have worsened the imbalance between available fishing resources and fishing capacity.

Amendment 120

João Ferreira

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. **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. [...].

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 (...)*. EMFF resources should be split between shared, direct and indirect management. **EUR (...)* (never less than 90% of the EMFF's overall budget)** should be allocated to support under shared management and EUR (...) 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. [...].

Or. pt

Justification

** The proposed sums are clearly insufficient; the overall appropriations from the EMFF must be significantly increased, where any of them may be less than the amounts set out in the MFF 2014-2020.*

Amendment 121

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley, Gesine Meissner

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. 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. [...].

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 *timely* 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. [...].

Or. en

Amendment 122

Ulrike Rodust

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. 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. [...].

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 *temporary* cessation of fishing activities should be capped.

⁶ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

Or. de

Amendment 123

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

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

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. [...].

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 *temporary* cessation of fishing activities should be capped.

⁶ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

Or. es

Amendment 124 **João Ferreira**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 8 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Emphasises that the reduction in EU aid to the fisheries sector enshrined in successive MFFs, not least in the sums for the EMFF and the CMO, is one of the factors that has been contributing to the worsening socioeconomic and infrastructure situation. Stresses that the current draft MFF 2021-27 is insufficient to meet the sector's needs.

Or. pt

Amendment 125

Norbert Erdős

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Regarding the importance of the aquaculture sector, the level of EU funds for the sector and, in particular, for freshwater aquaculture should be maintained at the level set for the current budgetary period.

Or. en

Amendment 126

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9) Europe's maritime sector employs over 5 million jobs generating almost EUR 500 billion a year, with a potential to create many more jobs. The output of the global ocean economy is estimated at EUR 1.3 trillion today and this could more than double by 2030. The need to meet CO2 emissions targets, increase resource efficiency and reduce the environmental footprint of the blue economy has been a significant driving force for innovation in other sectors such as marine equipment, shipbuilding, ocean observation, dredging, coastal protection and marine construction. Investment in the maritime economy has been provided by Union structural funds, in particular the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the EMFF. New investment tools such as InvestEU must ***deleted***

be utilised to meet the growth potential of the sector.

Or. es

Amendment 127

João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Europe's maritime sector employs over 5 million jobs generating almost EUR 500 billion a year, with a potential to create many more jobs. The output of the global ocean economy is estimated at EUR 1.3 trillion today and this could more than double by 2030. The need to meet CO₂ emissions targets, increase resource efficiency and reduce the environmental footprint of the blue economy has been a significant driving force for innovation in other sectors such as marine equipment, shipbuilding, ocean observation, dredging, coastal protection and marine construction. Investment in the maritime economy has been provided by Union structural funds, in particular the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the EMFF. *New investment tools such as InvestEU must be utilised to meet the growth potential of the sector.*

Amendment

(9) Europe's maritime sector employs over 5 million jobs generating almost EUR 500 billion a year, with a potential to create many more jobs. The output of the global ocean economy is estimated at EUR 1.3 trillion today and this could more than double by 2030. The need to meet CO₂ emissions targets, increase resource efficiency and reduce the environmental footprint of the blue economy has been a significant driving force for innovation in other sectors such as marine equipment, shipbuilding, ocean observation, dredging, coastal protection and marine construction. Investment in the maritime economy has been provided by Union structural funds, in particular the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the EMFF.

Or. pt

Amendment 128

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9) Europe's maritime sector employs over 5 million jobs generating almost EUR 500 billion a year, with a potential to create many more jobs. The output of the global ocean economy is estimated at EUR 1.3 trillion today and this could more than double by 2030. The need to meet CO₂ emissions targets, increase resource efficiency and reduce the environmental footprint of *the* blue economy has been a significant driving force for innovation in other sectors such as marine equipment, shipbuilding, ocean observation, dredging, coastal protection and marine construction. Investment in the maritime economy has been provided by Union structural funds, in particular the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the EMFF. New investment tools such as InvestEU must be utilised to meet the growth potential of the sector.

(9) Europe's maritime sector employs over 5 million jobs generating almost EUR 500 billion a year, with a potential to create many more jobs. The output of the global ocean economy is estimated at EUR 1.3 trillion today and this could more than double by 2030. The need to meet CO₂ emissions targets, increase resource efficiency and reduce the environmental footprint of *a* blue economy *that develops within ecological limits* has been a significant driving force for innovation in other sectors such as marine equipment, shipbuilding, ocean observation, dredging, coastal protection and marine construction. Investment in the maritime economy has been provided by Union structural funds, in particular the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the EMFF. New investment tools such as InvestEU must be utilised to meet the growth potential of the sector.

Or. en

Amendment 129

Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, José Blanco López, Ricardo Serrão Santos

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) Investment in the blue economy should be backed by the best scientific advice available to avoid harmful effects on the environment that endanger long-term sustainability. If no suitable information or expertise for evaluating the impact of investments on the environment exists, it is advisable for both the public and private sectors to take a precautionary approach, as activities with potentially harmful effects may be carried out.

Or. es

Justification

The precautionary principle is one of the bases for the EU Treaty, the Rio Declaration and other international agreements and conventions for protecting the marine environment.

Amendment 130

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

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 ***socio-economically and environmentally sustainable fisheries and*** competitive and sustainable markets; fostering prosperous coastal communities; strengthening international ocean governance and enabling safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans. ***Activities, such as seabed mining, oil exploration or tidal and wave power, which damage non-industrial and small-scale fisheries and other key sectors for coastal communities economically, socially and environmentally, should not be financed under the Blue Economy framework.***

Or. es

Amendment 131

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

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

Amendment

(10) The EMFF should be based on four priorities: fostering sustainable fisheries ***bringing socio-economical and***

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.

environmental benefits, in addition to creating jobs in coastal areas, 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; 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, *with the competent authorities and the advisory councils*.

Or. es

Amendment 132

Gabriel Mato, Carlos Iturgaiz, Verónica Lope Fontagné, Francisco José Millán Mon

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; ***fostering sustainable aquaculture; promoting competitive and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture markets and processing sectors*** contributing to food security in the Union; 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.

Or. en

Justification

A priority on aquaculture is added for more clarity. Priorities - and obviously their content - must be balanced.

Amendment 133

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López

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, **at economic, social and environmental level**, 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; 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 134

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley, Gesine Meissner

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

Amendment

(10) The EMFF should be based on four priorities **that are fully in line with the objectives CFP**: fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine

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.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 135

Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, José Blanco López, Ricardo Serrão Santos

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; **creating the right conditions for** a sustainable blue economy and fostering **a clean marine environment and** 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.

Or. es

Justification

A sustainable blue economy means that economic, social and environmental activities are integral parts of the marine ecosystem and it is therefore necessary to maintain a balance between improving living conditions and the well-being of local coastal communities and protecting marine ecosystems. A sustainable blue economy will only create economic value

for the marine environment if it can be carried out by conserving and protecting marine resources and ecosystems.

Amendment 136

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

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 a sustainable blue economy ***that develops within ecological limits and fosters*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 137

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

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***

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

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 138

Ana Miranda

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, *supporting and strengthening* 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.

Or. es

Justification

It is not a matter of fostering, but of supporting and strengthening, given the enormous difficulties faced by coastal communities.

Amendment 139

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

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 **EMFAF** 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.

Or. en

Justification

The fund should be named "European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)". The importance of aquaculture is growing steadily both in the World and in the EU, so this sector deserves to receive a separate chapter in both EU fisheries policy and funds.

Amendment 140

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The priorities could be specified with specific EU objectives to give further clarity on what the fund can be used for and to increase the efficiency of the fund

Or. en

Amendment 141

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The EMFF beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas of support should be described under each priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by **the areas of support** identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing fishing capacity. Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Amendment

(11) The EMFF beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas of support should be described under each priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by **one or more priorities** identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing fishing capacity. Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Or. en

Amendment 142

João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The EMFF beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas of support should be described under each

Amendment

(11) The EMFF beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas of support should be described under each

priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by the areas of support identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing fishing capacity. Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by the areas of support identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing fishing capacity, ***but while not jeopardising the necessary investment in the reclassification, renewal and even resizing of the small-scale fleet, particularly in identified cases in which the vessels in question have a high average age and do not ensure basic conditions of safety and operationality.*** Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Or. pt

Amendment 143 **Peter van Dalen**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 11**

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The EMFF beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas of support should be described under each priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the

Amendment

(11) ***Due to the current challenges that fisheries and maritime policies face, the new EMMF should in particular be realistically available for beneficiaries. Therefore,*** the EMFF beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas

priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by the *areas of support* identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing fishing capacity. Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

of support should be described under each priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by the *priorities* identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing fishing capacity. Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Or. en

Amendment 144

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The EMFF beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas of support should be described under each priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by

Amendment

(11) The EMFF beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas of support should be described under each priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by

the areas of support identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing fishing capacity. Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

the areas of support identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation *and ecosystem degradation*, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing fishing capacity. Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Or. en

Amendment 145

Ana Miranda

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The EMFF beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas of support should be described under each priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by the areas of support identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing *fishing* capacity. Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their

Amendment

(11) The EMFF beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas of support should be described under each priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by the areas of support identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing *fleet* capacity. Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their

consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Or. es

Justification

The Commission has again confused fishing capacity with fleet capacity. In Fishery Economics, an increase in fishing capacity is not synonymous with increasing fleet capacity, as innovation, increasing fishing efficiency, improving technology for guaranteeing sustainability, etc., would be excluded from subsidies under that limitation.

Amendment 146

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The **EMFF** beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas of support should be described under each priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by the areas of support identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing fishing capacity. Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Amendment

(11) The **EMFAF** beyond 2020 should be based on a simplified architecture without predefining measures and detailed eligibility rules at Union level in an overly prescriptive manner. Instead, broad areas of support should be described under each priority. Member States should thus draw up their programme indicating therein the most appropriate means for achieving the priorities. A variety of measures identified by the Member States in those programmes might be supported under the rules set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], provided they are covered by the areas of support identified in this Regulation. However, it is necessary to set out a list of ineligible operations so as to avoid detrimental impacts in terms of fisheries conservation, for example a general prohibition of investments enhancing fishing capacity. Moreover, investments and compensations for the fleet should be strictly conditional on their consistency with the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Justification

The fund should be named "European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)". The importance of aquaculture is growing steadily both in the World and in the EU, so this sector deserves to receive a separate chapter in both EU fisheries policy and funds.

Amendment 147

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation**Recital 12***Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identified conservation and sustainable use of oceans as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 14). The Union is fully committed to that goal and its implementation. In that context, it has committed to promote a sustainable blue economy which is consistent with maritime spatial planning, the conservation of biological resources and the achievement of good environmental status, to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies. This outcome should result from the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation. In addition, in the course of World Trade Organisation negotiations at the 2002 World Summit of Sustainable Development and at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the Union has committed to eliminate subsidies contributing to fisheries overcapacity and overfishing.

Amendment

(12) The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identified conservation and sustainable use of oceans as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 14). The Union is fully committed to that goal and its implementation. In that context, it has committed to promote a sustainable blue economy which is consistent with maritime spatial planning, the conservation of biological resources and the achievement of good environmental status, to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies. This outcome should result from the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation. In addition, in the course of World Trade Organisation negotiations at the 2002 World Summit of Sustainable Development and at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the Union has committed to eliminate subsidies contributing to fisheries overcapacity and overfishing. ***Acknowledges that the sustainable EU fisheries and the seawater and freshwater aquaculture sectors contribute significantly to the achievement of the UN Sustainable***

Amendment 148

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The United nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identified conservation and sustainable use of oceans as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 14). The Union is fully committed to that goal and its implementation. In that context, it has committed to promote a sustainable blue economy which is consistent with maritime spatial planning, the conservation of biological resources and the achievement of good environmental status, to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies. This outcome should result from the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation. In addition, in the course of World Trade Organisation negotiations at the 2002 World Summit of Sustainable Development and at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the Union has committed to eliminate subsidies contributing to fisheries overcapacity and overfishing.

Amendment

(12) The United nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identified conservation and sustainable use of oceans as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 14). The Union is fully committed to that goal and its implementation. In that context, it has committed to promote a sustainable blue economy which is consistent with ***an ecosystem-based approach to*** maritime spatial planning, ***in particular, having in consideration the sensitivity of species and habitats to human activities at sea***, the conservation of biological resources and the achievement of good environmental status, to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated (***IUU***) fishing and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies. This outcome should result from the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation. In addition, in the course of World Trade Organisation negotiations at the 2002 World Summit of Sustainable Development and at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the Union has committed to eliminate subsidies contributing to fisheries overcapacity and overfishing.

Amendment 149

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identified conservation and sustainable use of oceans as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 14). The Union is fully committed to that goal and its implementation. In that context, it has committed to promote a sustainable blue economy which is consistent with maritime spatial planning, the conservation of biological resources and the achievement of good environmental status, to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies. This outcome should result from the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation. In addition, in the course of World Trade Organisation negotiations at the 2002 World Summit of Sustainable Development and at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the Union has committed to eliminate subsidies contributing to fisheries overcapacity and overfishing.

Amendment

(12) The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identified conservation and sustainable use of oceans as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 14). The Union is fully committed to that goal and its implementation. In that context, it has committed to promote a sustainable blue economy ***that develops within ecological limits*** which is consistent with maritime spatial planning, the conservation of biological resources and the achievement of good environmental status, to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies. This outcome should result from the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation. In addition, in the course of World Trade Organisation negotiations at the 2002 World Summit of Sustainable Development and at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the Union has committed to eliminate subsidies contributing to fisheries overcapacity and overfishing.

Or. en

Amendment 150

Ana Miranda

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identified conservation and sustainable use of oceans as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 14). The Union is fully committed to that goal and its implementation. In that context, it has committed to promote a sustainable blue economy which is consistent with maritime spatial planning, the conservation of biological resources and the achievement of good environmental status, to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies. This outcome should result from the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation. In addition, in the course of World Trade Organisation negotiations at the 2002 World Summit of Sustainable Development and at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the Union has committed to eliminate subsidies contributing to *fisheries* overcapacity and overfishing.

Amendment

(12) The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identified conservation and sustainable use of oceans as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 14). The Union is fully committed to that goal and its implementation. In that context, it has committed to promote a sustainable blue economy which is consistent with maritime spatial planning, the conservation of biological resources and the achievement of good environmental status, to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies. This outcome should result from the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation. In addition, in the course of World Trade Organisation negotiations at the 2002 World Summit of Sustainable Development and at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the Union has committed to eliminate subsidies contributing to *fleet* overcapacity and overfishing.

Or. es

Amendment 151

Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, José Blanco López, Ricardo Serrão Santos

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) The EMFF should also contribute to the other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the United Nations. In particular, this Regulation takes into account the following goals:

- SDG 1 – End Poverty: the EMFF will contribute to improving living conditions for the most vulnerable coastal communities, in particular those that depend on a fishing resource threatened by overfishing, global changes or environmental problems.

- SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being: the EMFF will contribute to combating the coastal water pollution responsible for endemic diseases, and to guaranteeing good quality food from fisheries and aquaculture.

- SDG 7 – Clean Energy: the EMFF will promote the development of renewable marine energy by financing the blue economy jointly with the funds for Horizon Europe, and will ensure that this development is suitable for protecting the marine environment and preserving fishery resources.

- SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth: the EMFF will contribute to the development of the blue economy jointly with the ESF, as a factor for economic growth. It will also ensure that this economic growth is a decent source of employment for coastal communities. Furthermore, the EMFF will contribute to improving working conditions for fishers.

- SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production: the EMFF will contribute to moving towards the responsible use of natural resources and limiting natural resources and energy wastage.

- SDG 13 – Climate Action: the EMFF will provide guidance on its budget for combating climate change.

Or. es

Justification

The EMFF contributes to other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in accordance with the goals and principles laid down in this Regulation.

Amendment 152
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) The EMFF should also contribute to the other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the United Nations. In particular, this Regulation takes into account the following goals: SDG 1 – End Poverty: the EMFF will contribute to improving living conditions for the most vulnerable coastal communities jointly with the EAFRD, in particular those that depend on a fishing resource threatened by overfishing, global changes or environmental problems. SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being: the EMFF will contribute to combating the coastal water pollution responsible for endemic diseases jointly with the ERDF, and to guaranteeing good quality food from fisheries and aquaculture. SDG 7 – Clean Energy: the EMFF will promote the development of renewable marine energy by financing the blue economy jointly with the funds for Horizon 2020, and will ensure that this development is suitable for protecting the marine environment and preserving fishery resources. SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth: the EMFF will contribute to the development of the blue economy jointly with the ESF, as a factor for economic growth. It will also ensure that this economic growth is a decent source of employment for coastal communities. Furthermore, the EMFF will contribute to improving working conditions for fishers. SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production: the EMFF will contribute to moving towards the responsible use of natural resources and limiting natural resources and energy wastage. SDG 13 –

Climate Action: the EMFF will provide guidance on its budget for combating climate change.

Or. es

Amendment 153

Francisco José Millán Mon, Gabriel Mato, Carlos Iturgaiz, Verónica Lope Fontagné

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) The EMFF should also contribute to the other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the United Nations. In particular, this Regulation takes into account the following goals:

SDG 1 – End Poverty: the EMFF will contribute to improving living conditions for the most vulnerable coastal communities jointly with the EAFRD, in particular those that depend on a fishing resource threatened by overfishing, global changes or environmental problems.

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being: the EMFF will contribute to combating the coastal water pollution responsible for endemic diseases jointly with the ERDF, and to guaranteeing good quality food from fisheries and aquaculture.

SDG 7 – Clean Energy: the EMFF will promote the development of renewable marine energy by financing the blue economy jointly with the funds for Horizon 2020, and will ensure that this development is suitable for protecting the marine environment and preserving fishery resources.

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth: the EMFF will contribute to the development of the blue economy jointly with the ESF, as a factor for economic growth. It will also ensure that this

economic growth is a decent source of employment for coastal communities. Furthermore, the EMFF will contribute to improving working conditions for fishers.

SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production: the EMFF will contribute to moving towards the responsible use of natural resources and limiting natural resources and energy wastage.

SDG 13 – Climate Action: the EMFF will provide guidance on its budget for combating climate change.

Or. es

Justification

The opinion of the Committee of the Regions “The European Maritime and Fisheries Fund beyond 2020: an investment in European coastal communities”, unanimously approved, emphasises the possibility of integrating the capabilities of other sectoral funds for promoting socio-economic advances in coastal areas without necessarily redefining their structure, as the individual alignments and goals for each fund prevent overlaps.

Amendment 154 **Isabelle Thomas**

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

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 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, **but without prejudice to the funding of the**

preparation and implementation of the EMFF, and reassessed in the context of the relevant evaluations and review processes.

EU's fishing policy, for which funding must be reassessed positively. 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. fr

Amendment 155

João Ferreira

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 of an overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. Actions under this Regulation are expected to ***enable the EMFF to contribute to the achievement of*** 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. pt

Amendment 156

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

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 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.

(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, ***including projects aimed at protecting and restoring seagrass beds and coastal wetlands which are major carbon sinks***, will be identified during the preparation and implementation of the EMFF, and reassessed in the context of the relevant evaluations and review processes.

Or. en

Justification

The latest IPCC report emphasises that not only the reduction of CO2 emissions, but also the removal of CO2 from the atmosphere, has to be considered.

Amendment 157

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

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

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 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.

30% of the overall financial envelope of the **EMFAF** to climate objectives. Relevant actions will be identified during the preparation and implementation of the **EMFAF**, and reassessed in the context of the relevant evaluations and review processes.

Or. en

Amendment 158 **Ana Miranda**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 14**

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(14) The EMFF should contribute to the achievement of the environmental objectives of the Union ***and should follow European environmental policy, including water quality standards guaranteeing the quality of the marine environment suitable for improving the outlook for fisheries.*** 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. es

Justification

Es necesario incluir esta referencia, porque es incomprensible que la Comisión no haga mención al número de actores que intervienen en los océanos, que no son solo los pescadores, sino otros muchos actores como los relacionados con el transporte marítimo de sustancias energéticas, como el desarrollo urbanístico y la gestión de aguas residuales, la incidencia de los plásticos, el vertido de aguas fecales por parte de los cruceros, las prospecciones realizadas en aguas costeras como en el litoral y en alta mar, la actividad que cumplimiento de las obligaciones de la política marítima de la UE

Amendment 159

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(14) The EMFF should contribute to the achievement of the **socio-economic, human rights and** environmental objectives of the Union **with due regard to regional and social cohesion**. This contribution should be tracked through the application of Union **socio-economic**, environmental markers and reported regularly in the context of evaluations and annual performance reports.

Or. en

Justification

Fisheries is not only an economic sector, but also one which provides significant social benefits.

Amendment 160

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(14) The EMFF should contribute to the achievement of the environmental objectives of the Union, **within the framework of the CFP and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive**. 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 161

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(14) The EMFF should contribute to the achievement of the environmental objectives of the Union, ***particularly the ones that are included in the CFP***. 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 162

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(14) The ***EMFAF*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 163

Nils Torvalds, Christofer Fjellner, Sirpa Pietikäinen, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley, Gesine Meissner, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) In accordance with Article 42 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CFP Regulation')⁷, Union financial assistance under the EMFF should be conditional upon compliance with the rules of the CFP. Applications from beneficiaries that do not comply with the applicable rules of the CFP should not be admissible.

⁷ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).

Amendment

(15) In accordance with Article 42 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CFP Regulation')⁷, Union financial assistance under the EMFF should be conditional upon **full** compliance with the rules of the CFP **and relevant EU environmental law. EU financial assistance should be granted only to those operators and member states who fully comply with their relevant legal obligations**. Applications from beneficiaries that do not comply with the applicable rules of the CFP should not be admissible.

⁷ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).

Or. en

Amendment 164
Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) In accordance with Article 42 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Amendment

(15) In accordance with Article 42 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council

('CFP Regulation')⁷, Union financial assistance under the *EMFF* should be conditional upon compliance with the rules of the CFP. Applications from beneficiaries that do not comply with the applicable rules of the CFP should not be admissible.

⁷ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).

('CFP Regulation')⁷, Union financial assistance under the *EMFAF* should be conditional upon compliance with the rules of the CFP. Applications from beneficiaries that do not comply with the applicable rules of the CFP should not be admissible.

⁷ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).

Or. en

Amendment 165

João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) In order to address the specific conditions of the CFP referred to in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and to contribute to the compliance with the rules of the CFP, provisions additional to the rules on interruption, suspension and financial corrections as set out in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] should be laid down. Where a Member State or a beneficiary has failed to comply with its obligations under the CFP, or where the Commission has evidence that suggests such a lack of compliance, the Commission should, as a precautionary measure, be allowed to ***interrupt payment deadlines. In addition to the possibility of*** interruption of

Amendment

(16) In order to address the specific conditions of the CFP referred to in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and to contribute to the compliance with the rules of the CFP, provisions additional to the rules on interruption, suspension and financial corrections as set out in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] should be laid down. Where a Member State or a beneficiary has failed to comply with its obligations under the CFP, or where the Commission has evidence that suggests such a lack of compliance, the Commission should, as a precautionary measure, be allowed to ***propose the*** interruption of the payment deadline.

the payment deadline, *and in order to avoid an evident risk of paying out ineligible expenditure, the Commission should be allowed to suspend payments and impose financial corrections in cases of serious non-compliance with rules of the CFP by a Member State.*

Or. pt

Amendment 166

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley, Gesine Meissner

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) In order to address the specific conditions of the CFP referred to in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and to contribute to the compliance with the rules of the CFP, provisions additional to the rules on interruption, suspension and financial corrections as set out in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] should be laid down. Where a Member State or a beneficiary has failed to comply with its obligations under the CFP, or where the Commission has evidence that suggests such a lack of compliance, the Commission should, as a precautionary measure, be allowed to interrupt payment deadlines. In addition to the possibility of interruption of the payment deadline, and in order to avoid an evident risk of paying out ineligible expenditure, the Commission should be allowed to suspend payments and impose financial corrections in cases of *serious* non-compliance with rules of the CFP by a Member State.

Amendment

(16) In order to address the specific conditions of the CFP referred to in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and to contribute to the *full* compliance with the rules of the CFP, provisions additional to the rules on interruption, suspension and financial corrections as set out in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] should be laid down. Where a Member State or a beneficiary has failed to comply with its obligations under the CFP, or where the Commission has evidence that suggests such a lack of compliance, the Commission should, as a precautionary measure, be allowed to interrupt payment deadlines. In addition to the possibility of interruption of the payment deadline, and in order to avoid an evident risk of paying out ineligible expenditure, the Commission should be allowed to suspend payments and impose financial corrections in cases of non-compliance with rules of the CFP by a Member State.

Or. en

Amendment 167
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) In order to address the specific conditions of the CFP referred to in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and to contribute to the compliance with the rules of the CFP, provisions additional to the rules on interruption, suspension and financial corrections as set out in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] should be laid down. Where a Member State or a beneficiary has failed to comply with its obligations under the CFP, or where the Commission has evidence that **suggests** such a lack of compliance, the Commission should, **as a precautionary measure**, be allowed to interrupt payment deadlines. In addition to the possibility of interruption of the payment deadline, and in order to avoid an evident risk of paying out ineligible expenditure, the Commission should be allowed to suspend payments and impose financial corrections in cases of serious non-compliance with rules of the CFP by a Member State.

Amendment

(16) In order to address the specific conditions of the CFP referred to in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and to contribute to the compliance with the rules of the CFP, provisions additional to the rules on interruption, suspension and financial corrections as set out in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] should be laid down. Where a Member State or a beneficiary has failed to comply with its obligations under the CFP, or where the Commission has evidence that **proves** such a lack of compliance, the Commission should be allowed to interrupt payment deadlines **provisionally**. In addition to the possibility of interruption of the payment deadline, and in order to avoid an evident risk of paying out ineligible expenditure, the Commission should be allowed to suspend payments and impose financial corrections in cases of serious non-compliance with rules of the CFP by a Member State.

Or. es

Amendment 168
Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley, Gesine Meissner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) **Much has been achieved** over the last few years by the CFP **in** bringing fish stocks back to healthy levels, in increasing

Amendment

(17) **Steps have been taken** over the last few years by the CFP **towards** bringing fish stocks back to healthy levels, in increasing

the profitability of the Union's fishing industry and in conserving marine ecosystems. However, substantial challenges remain to achieve the socio-economic and environmental objectives of CFP. This requires continued support beyond 2020, notably in sea basins where progress has been slower.

the profitability of the Union's fishing industry and in conserving marine ecosystems. However, substantial challenges remain to **fully** achieve the socio-economic and environmental objectives of CFP, **including the legal obligation to restore and maintain all populations of fish stocks above biomass levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield.** This requires continued support beyond 2020, notably in sea basins where progress has been slower.

Or. en

Amendment 169

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Louis-Joseph Manscour, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, José Blanco López, Maurice Ponga, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) Much has been achieved over the last few years by the CFP in bringing fish stocks back to healthy levels, in increasing the profitability of the Union's fishing industry and in conserving marine ecosystems. However, substantial challenges remain to achieve the socio-economic and environmental objectives of CFP. This requires continued support beyond 2020, notably in sea basins where progress has been slower.

Amendment

(17) Much has been achieved over the last few years by the CFP in bringing fish stocks back to healthy levels, in increasing the profitability of the Union's fishing industry and in conserving marine ecosystems. However, substantial challenges remain to achieve the socio-economic and environmental objectives of CFP. This requires continued support beyond 2020, notably in sea basins where progress has been slower, **particularly in the most isolated ones like outermost regions.**

Or. en

Amendment 170

João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) Much has been achieved over the last few years **by the CFP** in bringing fish stocks back to healthy levels, in increasing the profitability of the Union's fishing industry and in conserving marine ecosystems. However, substantial challenges remain to achieve the socio-economic and environmental objectives of CFP. This requires continued support beyond 2020, notably in sea basins where progress has been slower.

Amendment

(17) Much has been achieved over the last few years in bringing fish stocks back to healthy levels, in increasing the profitability of the Union's fishing industry and in conserving marine ecosystems. However, substantial challenges remain to achieve the socio-economic and environmental objectives of CFP. This requires continued support beyond 2020, notably in sea basins where progress has been slower.

Or. pt

Amendment 171

Alain Cadec

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 that the EMFF should provide support for the attractiveness of the fisheries sector by ensuring vocational training and access for young people to careers in fishing.***

Or. fr

Justification

The EMFF should be used to provide support for vocational training for fishermen and access for young people to careers in fishing.

Amendment 172

João Ferreira

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. Generational renewal and diversification of activities remain a challenge, ***so the EMFF should take steps to promote vocational training and career development, and to increase incomes and job security.***

Or. pt

Amendment 173

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 174

Ana Miranda

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 ***within the fisheries sector*** remain a challenge.

Or. es

Justification

The diversification of activities that can be funded must be within the same field of the fisheries sector to avoid losing fishing activities and to prevent activities that are not related to fishing or fisheries from being funded.

Amendment 175

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Louis-Joseph Manscour, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, José Blanco López, Maurice Ponga, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Gabriel Mato

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 ***such as outermost regions***. With the average age in many fishing communities being over 50, generational renewal and diversification of activities remain a challenge.

Or. en

Amendment 176

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley

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 **and island** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 177

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The EMFF should aim to achieve the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Such support should ensure that fishing activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of contributing to the availability of food supplies.

Amendment

(19) The EMFF should aim to achieve the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Such support should ensure that fishing activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of contributing to the availability of food supplies. ***In this regard fisheries dependent small offshore islands need to be especially recognised and supported in order to enable them to survive and prosper.***

Amendment 178

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley, Gesine Meissner

Proposal for a regulation**Recital 19***Text proposed by the Commission*

(19) The EMFF should *aim to achieve* the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Such support should ensure that fishing activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives *of* achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of contributing to the availability of food supplies.

Amendment

(19) The EMFF should *contribute to achieving* the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Such support should ensure that fishing activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives *set out in Article 2.2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/201, which will contribute to* achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of contributing to the availability of food supplies.

Or. en

Amendment 179

Alain Cadec

Proposal for a regulation**Recital 19***Text proposed by the Commission*

(19) The EMFF should aim to achieve the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Such support should ensure that fishing activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of

Amendment

(19) The EMFF should aim to achieve the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Such support should ensure that fishing activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of

contributing to the availability of food supplies.

contributing to the availability of food supplies, **and at the same time ensure fair labour conditions.**

Or. fr

Amendment 180

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The **EMFF** should aim to achieve the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Such support should ensure that fishing activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of contributing to the availability of food supplies.

Amendment

(19) The **EMFAF** should aim to achieve the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Such support should ensure that fishing **and aquaculture** activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of contributing to the availability of food supplies.

Or. en

Amendment 181

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, José Blanco López

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The EMFF should aim to achieve the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Such support should ensure that fishing activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and managed

Amendment

(19) The EMFF should aim to achieve the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Such support should ensure that fishing activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and managed

in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of contributing to the availability of food supplies.

in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of contributing to the availability of **healthy** food supplies.

Or. en

Amendment 182

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley, Gesine Meissner

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 **contribute to the timely achievement of the legal obligation to restore** and maintain **populations of all fish stocks above biomass levels capable of producing** maximum sustainable yield and to minimise, **and where possible eliminate**, 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.

Or. en

Amendment 183

Sylvie Goddyn

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

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 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.

ecosystem. That support should include innovation and investments in low-impact, climate resilient and low-carbon fishing practices and techniques. ***Support may therefore in no event be given to fishing activities that use electrical pulse.***

Or. fr

Amendment 184

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

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 ***contribute*** to achieve and maintain sustainable fishing ***leading to fish populations above levels that can produce*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 185

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

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

Amendment

(20) Support from the ***EMFAF*** should aim to achieve and maintain sustainable fishing based on the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) ***and sustainable aquaculture as well*** and to minimise the negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine

innovation and investments in low-impact, climate resilient and low-carbon fishing practices and techniques.

ecosystem. That support should include innovation and investments in low-impact, climate resilient and low-carbon fishing **and aquaculture** practices and techniques.

Or. en

Justification

The importance of aquaculture is growing steadily both in the World and in the EU, so this sector deserves to receive a separate chapter in both EU fisheries policy and funds.

Amendment 186 **Peter van Dalen**

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 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, **as well as techniques aimed at selective fishing.**

Or. en

Amendment 187 **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

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**

ecosystem. That support should include innovation and investments in low-impact, climate resilient and low-carbon fishing practices and techniques.

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 188

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 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.

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 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 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'), *and for providing small-scale fishers with no quota adequate quota uplift to enable them to survive and prospering* order to mitigate the 'choke species' effect caused by the landing obligation.

Or. en

Amendment 189

Sylvie Goddyn

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 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.

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 cost. It should therefore ***be possible for the EMFF to support all expenditures related to this strictly regulatory obligation, so as not to subject fishermen to an additional constraint. It should also*** 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 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. fr

Amendment 190

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley, Gesine Meissner

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

(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 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.

(21) The landing obligation is **a legal obligation and** one of the main challenges of the CFP. It has implied **the end of the environmentally unacceptable practise of discarding as well as** significant **important** changes in fishing practices for the sector, sometimes with an important financial cost. **The members states** should therefore **use** the EMFF to support innovation and investments that contribute to the **full and timely** 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 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 191
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21

(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

(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 **give maximum** support **to** innovation and investments that contribute to the implementation of the landing obligation **that is strangling the**

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.

sector, with a *much* higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations, like investments in *innovative* 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. nl

Amendment 192
Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

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 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.

Amendment

(21) The landing obligation is one of the main **objectives** 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 **and temporal and spatial selectivity measures**, 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 193
João Ferreira, Younous Omarjee

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 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.

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 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 **reduction and** 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. fr

Amendment 194
Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

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 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 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.

(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 *EMFAF* 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 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 195

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) It should be possible for the EMFF to support innovation and investments on board fishing vessels in order to improve health, safety and working conditions, energy efficiency and the quality of catches. Such support should, however, not lead to an increase of fishing capacity or ability to find fish and should not be granted simply for complying with requirements that are obligatory under Union or national law. Under the architecture with no prescriptive measures, it should be up to Member States to define the precise eligibility rules for those

Amendment

(22) It should be possible for the EMFF to support innovation and investments on board fishing vessels in order to improve health, safety and working conditions, energy efficiency and the quality of catches ***as well as support to specific health care issues***. Such support should, however, not lead to an increase of fishing capacity or ability to find fish and should not be granted simply for complying with requirements that are obligatory under Union or national law. Under the architecture with no prescriptive measures, it should be up to Member States to define

investments. With regard to health, safety and working conditions on board fishing vessels, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be allowed.

the precise eligibility rules for those investments **and support**. With regard to health, safety and working conditions on board fishing vessels, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be allowed.

Or. en

Amendment 196

John Flack, Stefan Eck, Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) It should be possible for the EMFF to support innovation and investments on board fishing vessels in order to improve health, safety and working conditions, energy efficiency and the quality of catches. Such support should, however, not lead to an increase of fishing capacity or ability to find fish and should not be granted simply for complying with requirements that are obligatory under Union or national law. Under the architecture with no prescriptive measures, it should be up to Member States to define the precise eligibility rules for those investments. With regard to health, safety and working conditions on board fishing vessels, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be allowed.

Amendment

(22) It should be possible for the EMFF to support innovation and investments on board fishing vessels in order to improve health, safety and working conditions, energy efficiency, **animal welfare** and the quality of catches. Such support should, however, not lead to an increase of fishing capacity or ability to find fish and should not be granted simply for complying with requirements that are obligatory under Union or national law. Under the architecture with no prescriptive measures, it should be up to Member States to define the precise eligibility rules for those investments. With regard to health, safety and working conditions on board fishing vessels, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be allowed.

Or. en

Justification

Vessel owners should be able to access EMFF funding to pursue welfare enhancements on their vessels.

Amendment 197

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) It should be possible for the EMFF to support innovation and investments on board fishing vessels in order to improve health, safety and working conditions, energy efficiency and the quality of catches. Such support should, however, not lead to an increase of fishing capacity or ability to find fish and should not be granted simply for complying with requirements that are obligatory under Union or national law. Under the architecture with no prescriptive measures, it should be up to Member States to define the precise eligibility rules for those investments. With regard to health, safety and working conditions on board fishing vessels, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be allowed.

Amendment

(22) It should be possible for the EMFF to support innovation and investments on board fishing vessels in order to improve health, safety and working conditions, energy efficiency and the quality of catches. Such support should, however, not lead to **a risk of** an increase of fishing capacity or ability to find fish and should not be granted simply for complying with requirements that are obligatory under Union or national law. Under the architecture with no prescriptive measures, it should be up to Member States to define the precise eligibility rules for those investments. With regard to health, safety and working conditions on board fishing vessels, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be allowed.

Or. en

Amendment 198

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) It should be possible for the **EMFF** to support innovation and investments on board fishing vessels in order to improve health, safety and working conditions, energy efficiency and the quality of catches. Such support should, however, not lead to an increase of fishing capacity or ability to find fish and should not be granted simply for complying with requirements that are obligatory under

Amendment

(22) It should be possible for the **EMFAF** to support innovation and investments on board fishing vessels in order to improve health, safety and working conditions, energy efficiency and the quality of catches. Such support should, however, not lead to an increase of fishing capacity or ability to find fish and should not be granted simply for complying with requirements that are obligatory under

Union or national law. Under the architecture with no prescriptive measures, it should be up to Member States to define the precise eligibility rules for those investments. With regard to health, safety and working conditions on board fishing vessels, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be allowed.

Union or national law. Under the architecture with no prescriptive measures, it should be up to Member States to define the precise eligibility rules for those investments. With regard to health, safety and working conditions on board fishing vessels, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be allowed.

Or. en

Amendment 199

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Fisheries control is of utmost importance for the implementation of the CFP. Therefore, the EMFF should support under shared management the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 ('Control Regulation')⁸. ***Certain obligations foreseen by the revision of the Control Regulation justify a specific support from the EMFF, i.e. the compulsory vessel tracking and electronic reporting systems in the case of small-scale coastal fishing vessels, the compulsory remote electronic monitoring systems and the compulsory continuous measurement and recording of propulsive engine power. In addition, investments by Member States in control assets could also be used for the purpose of maritime surveillance and cooperation on coastguard functions.***

⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common

Amendment

(23) Fisheries control is of utmost importance for the implementation of the CFP. Therefore, the EMFF should support under shared management the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 ('Control Regulation')⁸.

⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common

fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

Or. es

Amendment 200

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Fisheries control is of utmost importance for the implementation of the CFP. Therefore, the EMFF should support under shared management the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 ('Control Regulation')⁸. ***Certain obligations foreseen by the revision of the Control Regulation justify a specific support from the EMFF, i.e. the compulsory vessel tracking and electronic reporting systems in the case of small-scale coastal fishing vessels, the compulsory remote electronic monitoring systems and the compulsory continuous measurement and recording of propulsive engine power.*** In addition, investments by Member States in control assets could also be used for the purpose of maritime surveillance and cooperation on coastguard functions.

⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a

Amendment

(23) Fisheries control is of utmost importance for the implementation of the CFP. Therefore, the EMFF should support under shared management the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 ('Control Regulation')⁸. In addition, investments by Member States in control ***and inspection*** assets could also be used for the purpose of maritime surveillance and cooperation on coastguard functions, ***as well as contribute with fundamental information to knowledge and management of fisheries.***

⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a

Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 201

João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Fisheries control is of utmost importance for the implementation of the CFP. Therefore, the EMFF should support under shared management the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 ('Control Regulation')⁸. Certain obligations foreseen by the revision of the Control Regulation justify a specific support from the EMFF, i.e. the compulsory vessel tracking and electronic reporting systems in the case of small-scale coastal fishing vessels, the compulsory remote electronic monitoring systems and the compulsory continuous measurement and recording of propulsive engine power. ***In addition, investments by Member States in control assets could also be used for the purpose of maritime surveillance and cooperation on coastguard functions.***

⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009

Amendment

(23) Fisheries control is of utmost importance for the implementation of the CFP. Therefore, the EMFF should support under shared management the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 ('Control Regulation')⁸. Certain obligations foreseen by the revision of the Control Regulation justify a specific support from the EMFF, i.e. the compulsory vessel tracking and electronic reporting systems in the case of small-scale coastal fishing vessels, the compulsory remote electronic monitoring systems and the compulsory continuous measurement and recording of propulsive engine power.

⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009

of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

Or. pt

Amendment 202

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Fisheries control is ***of utmost importance*** for the implementation of the CFP. Therefore, the EMFF should support under shared management the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 ('Control Regulation')⁸. Certain obligations ***foreseen by*** the revision of the Control Regulation justify a specific support from the EMFF, i.e. ***the*** compulsory vessel tracking and electronic reporting systems ***in the case of small-scale coastal*** fishing vessels, the compulsory remote electronic monitoring systems and the compulsory continuous measurement and recording of propulsive engine power. In addition, investments by Member States in control assets could also be used for the purpose of maritime surveillance and cooperation on coastguard functions.

Amendment

(23) Fisheries control is ***essential*** for the ***full*** implementation of the CFP. Therefore, the EMFF should support under shared management the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 ('Control Regulation')⁸. Certain obligations ***potentially included in*** the revision of the Control Regulation ***may*** justify a specific support from the EMFF, i.e. compulsory vessel tracking and electronic reporting systems ***for more types of*** fishing vessels, the compulsory remote electronic monitoring systems and the compulsory continuous measurement and recording of propulsive engine power. In addition, investments by Member States in control assets could also be used for the purpose of maritime surveillance and cooperation on coastguard functions.

⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 203

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Ulrike Rodust, Gabriel Mato, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) The success of the CFP is dependent on the availability of scientific advice for the management of fisheries, and hence on the availability of data on fisheries. In the light of the challenges and costs to obtain reliable and complete data, it is necessary to support Member States' actions to collect and process data in line with Regulation (EU) No 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Data Collection Framework Regulation')⁹ and to contribute to the best available scientific advice. This support should allow synergies with the collection and processing of other types of marine data.

⁹ Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

Amendment

(24) The success of the CFP is dependent on the availability of scientific advice for the management of fisheries, and hence on the availability of data on fisheries. In the light of the challenges and costs to obtain reliable and complete data, it is necessary to support Member States' actions to collect and process data in line with Regulation (EU) No 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Data Collection Framework Regulation')⁹ and to contribute to the best available scientific advice. This support should allow synergies with the collection and processing of other types of marine data, ***including data about recreational fisheries.***

⁹ Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

17 May 2017 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 (OJ L 157, 20.06.2017, p. 1).

17 May 2017 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 (OJ L 157, 20.06.2017, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 204

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Fisheries control is of utmost importance for the implementation of the CFP. Therefore, the *EMFF* should support under shared management the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 ('Control Regulation')⁸. Certain obligations foreseen by the revision of the Control Regulation justify a specific support from the *EMFF*, i.e. the compulsory vessel tracking and electronic reporting systems in the case of small-scale coastal fishing vessels, the compulsory remote electronic monitoring systems and the compulsory continuous measurement and recording of propulsive engine power. In addition, investments by Member States in control assets could also be used for the purpose of maritime surveillance and cooperation on coastguard functions.

⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations

Amendment

(23) Fisheries control is of utmost importance for the implementation of the CFP. Therefore, the *EMFAF* should support under shared management the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 ('Control Regulation')⁸. Certain obligations foreseen by the revision of the Control Regulation justify a specific support from the *EMFAF*, i.e. the compulsory vessel tracking and electronic reporting systems in the case of small-scale coastal fishing vessels, the compulsory remote electronic monitoring systems and the compulsory continuous measurement and recording of propulsive engine power. In addition, investments by Member States in control assets could also be used for the purpose of maritime surveillance and cooperation on coastguard functions.

⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations

(EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

(EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 205

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) The EMFF should support an effective knowledge-based implementation and governance of the CFP under direct and indirect management through the provision of scientific advice, the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system, the functioning of Advisory Councils and voluntary contributions to international organisations.

Amendment

(25) The EMFF should support an effective knowledge-based implementation and governance of the CFP under direct and indirect management through the provision of scientific advice, the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system, the functioning of Advisory Councils and voluntary contributions to international organisations, *as well as better commitment of UE in international ocean governance.*

Or. en

Amendment 206

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) The *EMFF* should support an

Amendment

(25) The *EMFAF* should support an

effective knowledge-based implementation and governance of the CFP under direct and indirect management through the provision of scientific advice, the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system, the functioning of Advisory Councils and voluntary contributions to international organisations.

effective knowledge-based implementation and governance of the CFP under direct and indirect management through the provision of scientific advice, the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system, the functioning of Advisory Councils and voluntary contributions to international organisations.

Or. en

Amendment 207

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(26) Given the challenges to achieve the conservation objectives of the CFP, it should be possible for the EMFF to support actions for the management of fisheries and fishing fleets. In this context, support for fleet adaptation remains sometimes necessary with regard to certain fleet segments and sea basins. Such support should be tightly targeted to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources and aimed to achieve balance between the fishing capacity and the available fishing opportunities. Therefore, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the permanent cessation of fishing activities in fleet segments where the fishing capacity is not balanced with the available fishing opportunities. Such support should be a tool of the action plans for the adjustment of fleet segments with identified structural overcapacity, as provided for in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and should be implemented either through the scrapping of the fishing vessel or through its decommissioning and retrofitting for

deleted

other activities. Where the retrofitting would lead to an increased pressure of recreational fishing on the marine ecosystem, support should only be granted if in line with the CFP and the objectives of the relevant multiannual plans. In order to ensure the consistency of fleet structural adaptation with conservation objectives, support for the permanent cessation of fishing activities should be strictly conditional and linked to the achievement of results. It should therefore be implemented only by financing not linked to costs, as provided for in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions]. Under that mechanism, Member States should not be reimbursed by the Commission for permanent cessation of fishing activities on the basis of real costs incurred but on the basis of the fulfilment of conditions and of the achievement of results. For this purpose, the Commission should establish in a delegated act such conditions, which should relate to the achievement of the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Or. en

Justification

Aid for permanent cessation is a use of funding that is potentially neither effective nor in line with the CFP's objectives. The European Court of Auditors (ECA) identified this type of measure as one of the most controversial direct subsidies in 1994 and 2011. Examples of the ECA reports have shown that there is a risk of re-investment of the money received back into the Sector that is very difficult to prevent. Moreover, in practice, it is very difficult to control how these premiums are spent. After the phase out in the current EMFF, the post-2020 EMFF should not go a step backwards by reintroducing this type of subsidy.

Amendment 208
João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(26) Given the challenges to achieve the conservation objectives of the CFP, it should be possible for the EMFF to support actions for the management of fisheries and fishing fleets. In this context, support for fleet adaptation remains sometimes necessary with regard to certain fleet segments and sea basins. Such support should ***be tightly targeted to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources and aimed to achieve*** balance between the fishing capacity and the available fishing opportunities. ***Therefore, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the permanent cessation of fishing activities in fleet segments where the fishing capacity is not balanced with the available fishing opportunities. Such support should be a tool of the action plans for the adjustment of fleet segments with identified structural overcapacity, as provided for in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and should be implemented either through the scrapping of the fishing vessel or through its decommissioning and retrofitting for other activities. Where the retrofitting would lead to an increased pressure of recreational fishing on the marine ecosystem, support should only be granted if in line with the CFP and the objectives of the relevant multiannual plans. In order to ensure the consistency of fleet structural adaptation with conservation objectives, support for the permanent cessation of fishing activities should be strictly conditional and linked to the achievement of results. It should therefore be implemented only by financing not linked to costs, as provided for in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions]. Under that mechanism, Member States should not be reimbursed by the Commission for permanent cessation of fishing activities on the basis of real costs incurred but on the basis of the fulfilment of conditions and of the achievement of results. For this***

(26) Given the challenges to achieve the conservation objectives of the CFP, it should be possible for the EMFF to support actions for the management of fisheries and fishing fleets. In this context, support for fleet adaptation remains sometimes necessary with regard to certain fleet segments and sea basins, ***not least their reclassification, renewal and resizing***. Such support should ***not jeopardise*** the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources and ***the achievement of*** balance between the fishing capacity and the available fishing opportunities.

purpose, the Commission should establish in a delegated act such conditions, which should relate to the achievement of the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Or. pt

Amendment 209
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) Given the challenges to achieve the conservation objectives of the CFP, it should be possible for the EMFF to support actions for the management of fisheries and fishing fleets. In this context, support for fleet adaptation remains sometimes necessary with regard to certain fleet segments and sea basins. Such support should be tightly targeted to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources and aimed to achieve balance between the fishing capacity and the available fishing opportunities. Therefore, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the permanent cessation of fishing activities in fleet segments where the fishing capacity is not balanced with the available fishing opportunities. Such support should be a tool of the action plans for the adjustment of fleet segments with identified structural overcapacity, as provided for in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and should be implemented either through the scrapping of the fishing vessel or through its decommissioning and retrofitting for other activities. Where the retrofitting would lead to an increased pressure of recreational fishing on the marine ecosystem, support should only be granted if in line with the CFP and the objectives of the relevant multiannual

Amendment

(26) Given the challenges to achieve the conservation objectives of the CFP, it should be possible for the EMFF to support actions for the management of fisheries and fishing fleets. In this context, support for fleet adaptation remains sometimes necessary with regard to certain fleet segments and sea basins. Such support should be tightly targeted to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources and aimed to achieve balance between the fishing capacity and the available fishing opportunities. Therefore, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the permanent cessation of fishing activities in fleet segments where the fishing capacity is not balanced with the available fishing opportunities. Such support should be a tool of the action plans for the adjustment of fleet segments with identified structural overcapacity, as provided for in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and should be implemented either through the scrapping of the fishing vessel or through its decommissioning and retrofitting for other activities. Where the retrofitting would lead to an increased pressure of recreational fishing on the marine ecosystem, support should only be granted if in line with the CFP and the objectives of the relevant multiannual

plans. ***In order to ensure the consistency of fleet structural adaptation with conservation objectives, support for the permanent cessation of fishing activities should be strictly conditional and linked to the achievement of results. It should therefore be implemented only by financing not linked to costs, as provided for in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions].*** Under that mechanism, Member States should ***not*** be reimbursed by the Commission for permanent cessation of fishing activities on the basis of real costs incurred ***but on the basis of the fulfilment of conditions and of the achievement of results. For this purpose, the Commission should establish in a delegated act such conditions, which should relate to the achievement of the conservation objectives of the CFP.***

plans. Under that mechanism, Member States should be reimbursed by the Commission for permanent cessation of fishing activities on the basis of real costs incurred.

Or. es

Amendment 210

Nils Torvalds, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley, Gesine Meissner

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) ***Given the challenges to achieve*** the conservation objectives of the CFP, it should be possible for the EMFF to support actions for the management of fisheries and fishing fleets. In this context, support for fleet adaptation remains sometimes necessary with regard to certain fleet segments and sea basins. Such support should be tightly targeted to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources and aimed to achieve balance between the fishing capacity and the available fishing opportunities. Therefore, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the permanent cessation of fishing activities in

Amendment

(26) ***In order to contribute to ensuring the achievement of*** the conservation objectives of the CFP, it should ***in exceptional circumstances and under strict conditions*** be possible for the EMFF to support actions for the management of fisheries and fishing fleets. In this context, support for fleet adaptation remains sometimes necessary with regard to certain fleet segments and sea basins. Such support should be tightly targeted to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources and aimed to achieve balance between the fishing capacity and the available fishing opportunities. Therefore, ***in exceptional***

fleet segments where the fishing capacity is not balanced with the available fishing opportunities. Such support should be **a tool** of the action **plans** for the adjustment of fleet segments with identified structural overcapacity, as provided for in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and should be implemented either through the scrapping of the fishing vessel or through its decommissioning and retrofitting for other activities. **Where** the retrofitting **would lead** to an increased pressure of recreational fishing on the marine ecosystem, support should only be granted if in line with the CFP and the objectives of the relevant multiannual plans. In order to ensure the consistency of fleet structural adaptation with conservation objectives, support for the permanent cessation of fishing activities should be strictly conditional and linked to the achievement of results. It should therefore be implemented only by financing not linked to costs, as provided for in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions]. Under that mechanism, Member States should not be reimbursed by the Commission for permanent cessation of fishing activities on the basis of real costs incurred but on the basis of the fulfilment of conditions and of the achievement of results. For this purpose, the Commission should establish in a delegated act such conditions, which should relate to the achievement of the conservation objectives of the CFP.

circumstances it should be possible for the EMFF to support the permanent cessation of fishing activities in fleet segments where the fishing capacity is not balanced with the available fishing opportunities. Such support should be **conditional to the revoking of the fishing licence and the development of a national action plan** for the adjustment of fleet segments with identified structural overcapacity, as provided for in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and should be implemented either through the scrapping of the fishing vessel or through its decommissioning and retrofitting for other activities, **without the retrofitting leading** to an increased pressure of recreational fishing on the marine ecosystem, support should only be granted if in line with the CFP and the objectives of the relevant multiannual plans. In order to ensure the consistency of fleet structural adaptation with conservation objectives, support for the permanent cessation of fishing activities should be strictly conditional and linked to the achievement of results **identified in the national action plan and in the delegated acts of the European Commission, which should relate to the achievement of the conservation objectives of the CFP.** It should therefore be implemented only by financing not linked to costs, as provided for in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions]. Under that mechanism, Member States should not be reimbursed by the Commission for permanent cessation of fishing activities on the basis of real costs incurred but on the basis of the fulfilment of conditions and of the achievement of results. For this purpose, the Commission should establish in a delegated act such conditions, which should relate to the achievement of the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Or. en

Amendment 211

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) Given the challenges to achieve the conservation objectives of the CFP, it should be possible for the EMFF to support actions for the management of fisheries and fishing fleets. In this context, support for fleet adaptation remains sometimes necessary with regard to certain fleet segments and sea basins. Such support should be tightly targeted to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources and aimed to achieve balance between the fishing capacity and the available fishing opportunities. Therefore, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the permanent cessation of fishing activities in fleet segments where the fishing capacity is not balanced with the available fishing opportunities. Such support should be a tool of the action plans for the adjustment of fleet segments with identified structural overcapacity, as provided for in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and should be implemented either through the scrapping of the fishing vessel or through its decommissioning and retrofitting for other activities. Where the retrofitting would lead to an increased pressure of recreational fishing on the marine ecosystem, support should only be granted if in line with the CFP and the objectives of the relevant multiannual plans. In order to ensure the consistency of fleet structural adaptation with conservation objectives, support for the permanent cessation of fishing activities should be strictly conditional and linked to the achievement of results. It should therefore be implemented only by financing not linked to costs, as provided

Amendment

(26) Given the challenges to achieve the **social, economic and** conservation objectives of the CFP, it should be possible for the EMFF to support actions for the management of fisheries and fishing fleets. In this context, support for fleet adaptation remains sometimes necessary with regard to certain fleet segments and sea basins. Such support should be tightly targeted to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources and aimed to achieve balance between the fishing capacity and the available fishing opportunities. Therefore, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the permanent cessation of fishing activities in fleet segments where the fishing capacity is not balanced with the available fishing opportunities. Such support should be a tool of the action plans for the adjustment of fleet segments with identified structural overcapacity, as provided for in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and should be implemented either through the scrapping of the fishing vessel or through its decommissioning and retrofitting for other activities. Where the retrofitting would lead to an increased pressure of recreational fishing on the marine ecosystem, support should only be granted if in line with the CFP and the objectives of the relevant multiannual plans. In order to ensure the consistency of fleet structural adaptation with conservation objectives, support for the permanent cessation of fishing activities should be strictly conditional and linked to the achievement of results. It should therefore be implemented only by financing not linked to costs, as provided

for in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions]. Under that mechanism, Member States should not be reimbursed by the Commission for permanent cessation of fishing activities on the basis of real costs incurred but on the basis of the fulfilment of conditions and of the achievement of results. For this purpose, the Commission should establish in a delegated act such conditions, which should relate to the achievement of the conservation objectives of the CFP.

for in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions]. Under that mechanism, Member States should not be reimbursed by the Commission for permanent cessation of fishing activities on the basis of real costs incurred but on the basis of the fulfilment of conditions and of the achievement of results. For this purpose, the Commission should establish in a delegated act such conditions, which should relate to the achievement of the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Or. en

Amendment 212
Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) Given the challenges to achieve the conservation objectives of the CFP, it should be possible for the **EMFF** to support actions for the management of fisheries and fishing fleets. In this context, support for fleet adaptation remains sometimes necessary with regard to certain fleet segments and sea basins. Such support should be tightly targeted to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources and aimed to achieve balance between the fishing capacity and the available fishing opportunities. Therefore, it should be possible for the **EMFF** to support the permanent cessation of fishing activities in fleet segments where the fishing capacity is not balanced with the available fishing opportunities. Such support should be a tool of the action plans for the adjustment of fleet segments with identified structural overcapacity, as provided for in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and should be implemented either through

Amendment

(26) Given the challenges to achieve the conservation objectives of the CFP, it should be possible for the **EMFAF** to support actions for the management of fisheries and fishing fleets. In this context, support for fleet adaptation remains sometimes necessary with regard to certain fleet segments and sea basins. Such support should be tightly targeted to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources and aimed to achieve balance between the fishing capacity and the available fishing opportunities. Therefore, it should be possible for the **EMFAF** to support the permanent cessation of fishing activities in fleet segments where the fishing capacity is not balanced with the available fishing opportunities. Such support should be a tool of the action plans for the adjustment of fleet segments with identified structural overcapacity, as provided for in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and should be implemented either through

the scrapping of the fishing vessel or through its decommissioning and retrofitting for other activities. Where the retrofitting would lead to an increased pressure of recreational fishing on the marine ecosystem, support should only be granted if in line with the CFP and the objectives of the relevant multiannual plans. In order to ensure the consistency of fleet structural adaptation with conservation objectives, support for the permanent cessation of fishing activities should be strictly conditional and linked to the achievement of results. It should therefore be implemented only by financing not linked to costs, as provided for in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions]. Under that mechanism, Member States should not be reimbursed by the Commission for permanent cessation of fishing activities on the basis of real costs incurred but on the basis of the fulfilment of conditions and of the achievement of results. For this purpose, the Commission should establish in a delegated act such conditions, which should relate to the achievement of the conservation objectives of the CFP.

the scrapping of the fishing vessel or through its decommissioning and retrofitting for other activities. Where the retrofitting would lead to an increased pressure of recreational fishing on the marine ecosystem, support should only be granted if in line with the CFP and the objectives of the relevant multiannual plans. In order to ensure the consistency of fleet structural adaptation with conservation objectives, support for the permanent cessation of fishing activities should be strictly conditional and linked to the achievement of results. It should therefore be implemented only by financing not linked to costs, as provided for in Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions]. Under that mechanism, Member States should not be reimbursed by the Commission for permanent cessation of fishing activities on the basis of real costs incurred but on the basis of the fulfilment of conditions and of the achievement of results. For this purpose, the Commission should establish in a delegated act such conditions, which should relate to the achievement of the conservation objectives of the CFP.

Or. en

Amendment 213
Isabelle Thomas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(26a) To establish sustainable, environmentally virtuous fisheries with reduced pressure on fishing resources, the EMFF must support the modernisation of vessels to strive towards units that use less energy, including for imbalanced segments, either through subsidies or by means of financial instruments. The

EMFF must also allow aid to young fishermen to acquire their work tool, including vessels of over 12 m, except in imbalanced segments.

Or. fr

Amendment 214
Isabelle Thomas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(26b) As fishing ports, landing sites, shelters and auction halls play an essential role in ensuring the quality of the products landed, as well as safety and working conditions, the EMFF must as a priority support the modernisation of port infrastructures, and in particular in the marketing of fishery products, to optimise the added value of landed products.

Or. fr

Amendment 215
Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

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 caused by the implementation of certain conservation measures, i.e. multiannual plans, targets for

(27) Given the high level of unpredictability of fishing activities, ***particular*** 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 cessation of fishing activities caused by the implementation of certain conservation measures, i.e. multiannual plans, targets for the

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 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.

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 of a sustainable fisheries partnership agreement, by a natural disaster or by an environmental incident. The specificities of eel fisheries should be taken into account in the conditions for granting such support.

Or. fr

Amendment 216 **Izaskun Bilbao Barandica**

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

Amendment

(27) It should be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation for the ***temporary*** cessation of fishing activities caused by the implementation of certain conservation measures, i.e. ***biological recovery periods***, 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 of the application ***or by the non-renewal*** of

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 *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.

a sustainable fisheries partnership agreement, by a natural disaster or by an environmental incident. Support should be granted 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 **30** consecutive days. The specificities of eel fisheries should be taken into account in the conditions for granting such support.

Or. es

Amendment 217

João Ferreira

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

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 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 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.

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 **30 days**. The specificities of eel fisheries should be taken into account in the conditions for granting such support.

Or. pt

Amendment 218

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

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

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 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 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

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 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.

at least 90 consecutive days 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.

Or. en

Amendment 219

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

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*

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 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 amount

stopped during at least 90 consecutive days 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.

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.

Or. es

Amendment 220

Liadh Ní Riada

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 **and** if the economic losses resulting from the cessation amount to more than 30% of the average annual turnover of the business

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 ***unforeseen and*** 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 ***prolonged unsafe weather conditions at sea***, 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 **or** if the economic losses resulting from the cessation amount to

concerned during a specified period of time. The specificities of eel fisheries should be taken into account in the conditions for granting such support.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 221

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

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 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

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 *EMFAF* 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 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.

of eel fisheries should be taken into account in the conditions for granting such support.

Or. en

Amendment 222

Ulrike Rodust

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 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.

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 **temporary** 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 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.

Amendment 223**Ricardo Serrão Santos, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues****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 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.

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 **temporary** 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 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.

Amendment 224**Ana Miranda**

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 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.

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 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 ***or by vessel traffic accidents that may affect sea water and the coastline.*** Support should be granted only if the impact on fishers of such circumstances is significant, i.e. 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.

Or. es

Justification

The impact of maritime accidents due to marine disasters caused by oil tankers, such as the Erika off the coast of Brittany, the Prestige off the Galician coast and others, must be taken into account to compensate for the cessation of fishing activities.

Amendment 225

João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(27a) In order to contribute to the positive development of water sources and to the maintenance of fishing outside the close season, the EMFF should be able to support biological seasons, whenever these seasons, when held in certain critical phases of the species' life cycle, are necessary for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources.

Or. pt

Amendment 226

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(27a) It should be possible for fishermen and seawater and freshwater aquaculture producers to receive support from the EMFAF in case of crisis in the fisheries and aquaculture markets, natural disasters or environmental incidents.

Or. en

Justification

Similarly to the agricultural funds, the market safety net for fishermen and aquaculture producers is also to be established.

Amendment 227

João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation

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Recital 27 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(27b) Stresses the urgent need to support the establishment of a wage compensation fund to cover non-fishing periods and that such periods be treated as actual working time for the purposes of the retirement pension and other social security entitlements. Further, advocates the establishment of a minimum wage, set in accordance with local practices, negotiation and collective bargaining agreements.

Or. pt

Amendment 228

Ana Miranda

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

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 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

(28) Small-scale coastal fishing ***has specific characteristics and problems that differentiate it from large-scale fishing. It includes fishing, farming and shellfish harvesting. The definition of coastal fishing should not be limited to vessel size as the only criterion, which is an outdated, unrealistic criterion. Instead, the definition should relate to governance for state and sub-state fishery management skills, geomorphology and technical and environmental aspects. Criteria, such as how the type of fishing gear is selected and its impact on the marine ecosystem, time at sea, crew number, the characteristics of the economic unit operating the resources, the economic impact and the extent of the benefits for coastal towns, fishing traditions for coastal communities, etc. The definition of small-scale coastal***

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.

fishing used in Europe should be flexible and should respect the range of state and sub-state fishing management skills. 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 ***by creating a Specific Programme for Small-Scale Coastal Fishing,*** 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. es

Amendment 229
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

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

Amendment

(28) ***According to the Union's definition lacking unanimous consensus and requiring revision to include new criteria, 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

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.

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 *main or auxiliary* engine replacement or modernisation *or new vessel construction not intended to increase fishing capacity or effort*. 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. *The Member States should be able to adapt the definition of small-scale coastal fishing by taking into account the type of fishing gear and links to local communities.*

Or. es

Amendment 230

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

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

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 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.

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. 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

Justification

Modernising/replacing equipment is often associated with higher efficiency and greater capacity to catch fish. Thus engine modernisation/replacement measures would undermine SDG14.6 which prohibits subsidies that increase fishing capacity. Even if modernising/replacing old engines is conditional to making them equally/less powerful, it might not lead to a reduction of the vessel's ability to catch. The European Court of Auditors stated that vessels equipped with 'fuel efficient' engines still have an incentive to increase fishing effort, e.g. by spending more hours at sea.

Amendment 231

Francisco José Millán Mon, Gabriel Mato, Carlos Iturgaiz, Verónica Lope Fontagné

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

Amendment

(28) ***According to the Union's definition lacking unanimous consensus and requiring revision to include new criteria***, small-scale coastal fishing is

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.

carried out by fishing vessels below 12 metres and not using towed fishing gears, **as well as fishing and shellfish harvesting on foot**. 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 **or new vessel construction not intended to increase fishing capacity or effort**. 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. es

Justification

The opinion of the Committee of the Regions “The EMFF beyond 2020: an investment in European coastal communities” calls on the Commission to re-define small-scale coastal fishing, taking into account the diversity of the EU fleet. Shellfish harvesting on foot, an activity with socio-economic relevance in Galicia, must be addressed, as well as providing support for access to the activity by purchasing or replacing vessels without generating an increase in fishing effort.

Amendment 232

Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

(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.

(28) Small-scale coastal fishing is ***defined by the Member States as part of their programme.*** That sector represents ***the majority*** of all fishing vessels registered in the Union and of all employment in the 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 vessel and for 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. fr

Amendment 233

Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, José Blanco López, Ricardo Serrão Santos

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

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

(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.

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, **or new vessel construction not intended to increase fishing capacity or effort**, 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. es

Justification

The EMFF must support the construction of new vessels provided that this does not mean an increase in fishing capacity or effort. In other parts of the EU, especially in the outermost regions, the fleet is very old and certain vessels must be modernised for safety reasons, or even better, must be replaced by new, more environmentally sustainable vessels.

Amendment 234 **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

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 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.

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, ***including setting up co-management structures for inshore fishing areas***, which should be monitored on the basis of indicators for which milestones and targets should be set.

Or. en

Amendment 235

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley

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

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 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.

sustainable fishing practices *in line with the CFP objectives*. 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 *as well as for young fishermen*. 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 236
Isabelle Thomas

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*

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 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. Furthermore, Member States

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.

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. fr

Amendment 237

João Ferreira

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 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, ***while*** fishing capacity ***should be*** balanced with the available fishing opportunities, i.e. support for the acquisition of a ***renovated and reclassified*** 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. pt

Amendment 238

Gabriel Mato, Carlos Iturgaiz, Verónica Lope Fontagné, Francisco José Millán Mon

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, *in principle*, 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.

Or. en

Justification

The line between small and large scale fishing vessels is arbitrary. What is considered small-scale in one country or region may be considered large scale in another.

Amendment 239

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

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 *EMFAF* 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.

Or. en

Amendment 240

Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the

Amendment

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the

Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to their location and insularity. That support should be capped as a percentage of this overall financial allocation. In addition, a higher aid intensity *rate than the one that applies* to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to their location and insularity. That support should be capped as a percentage of this overall financial allocation. ***Furthermore, it should be possible for the EMFF to support operations located in those regions concerning the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems and investments in the fishing fleets, in aquaculture and in the processing industry. With regard to investments in the fishing fleets, the EMFF should support specific measures for those regions, considering their specificities and geographical conditions and ensuring a sustainable balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities, as outlined in the Resolution of the European Parliament entitled “The management of the fishing fleets in the Outermost Regions”.*** In addition, a higher aid intensity *and co-financing rates than those that apply* to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

Justification

The EMFF should support specific measures for Outermost Regions, in accordance with Article 349 of the Treaty.

Amendment 241**Younous Omarjee, Liadh Ní Riada****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 29***Text proposed by the Commission*

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to their **location and insularity**. That support should be capped as a percentage of this overall financial allocation. In addition, a

Amendment

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy, ***the EMFF should also be able to take into account the specific constraints recognized in Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union***. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation of the additional

higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

¹⁰ COM(2017) 623

costs the outermost regions face due to their *fixed disadvantages*. That support should be capped as a percentage of this overall financial allocation. In addition, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

¹⁰ COM(2017) 623

Or. en

Amendment 242
Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to

Amendment

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to

their location and insularity. That support should be *capped as a percentage of this overall financial allocation*. In addition, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

¹⁰ COM(2017) 623

their location and insularity. That support should be *left mostly to the discretion of the Member States and include the possibility of supporting the renewal or modernisation of the fishing fleet*. In addition, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

¹⁰ COM(2017) 623

Or. fr

Amendment 243 **Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 29**

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation of the additional

Amendment

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy *that develops within ecological limits*. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the EMFF to

costs the outermost regions face due to their location and insularity. That support should be capped as a percentage of this overall financial allocation. In addition, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

¹⁰ COM(2017) 623

support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to their location and insularity. That support should be capped as a percentage of this overall financial allocation. In addition, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

¹⁰ COM(2017) 623

Or. en

Amendment 244

Maurice Ponga, Gabriel Mato, Ricardo Serrão Santos, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Sofia Ribeiro, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Alain Cadec

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) The outermost regions, ***as outlined in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰***, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the EMFF to

Amendment

(29) The outermost regions face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to their ***remoteness*** and insularity. ***The lessons drawn from the 2014-2020 programming period call for a simplified implementation of the compensation of the additional costs scheme in the interest of beneficiaries, in line with the Commission's goal of simplification.***

support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to their *location* and insularity. *That support should be capped as a percentage of this overall financial* allocation. In addition, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

Member States should have more flexibility to modify their allocation during the budgetary period. In addition, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

¹⁰ COM(2017) 623.

Or. fr

Amendment 245

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Louis-Joseph Manscour, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, José Blanco López, Maurice Ponga, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It

Amendment

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It

should also be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to their location and insularity. That support should be capped as a percentage of this overall financial allocation. In addition, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to *other operations* should be applied *in the outermost regions*.

¹⁰ COM(2017) 623

should also be possible for the EMFF to support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to their location and insularity. That support should be capped as a percentage of this overall financial allocation. In addition, a higher aid intensity rate *and EMFF financing rate* than the one that applies to *outermost regions* should be applied.

¹⁰ COM(2017) 623

Or. en

Amendment 246 **Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 29**

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the *EMFF* to

Amendment

(29) The outermost regions, as outlined in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank of 24 October 2017 entitled 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'¹⁰, face specific challenges linked to their remoteness, topography and climate as referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty and also have specific assets on which to develop a sustainable blue economy. Therefore, for each outermost region, an action plan for the development of sustainable blue economy sectors, including the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and aquaculture, should be attached to the programme of the concerned Member States and a financial allocation should be reserved to support the implementation of those action plans. It should also be possible for the *EMFAF* to

support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to their location and insularity. That support should be capped as a percentage of this overall financial allocation. In addition, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

¹⁰ COM(2017) 623

support a compensation of the additional costs the outermost regions face due to their location and insularity. That support should be capped as a percentage of this overall financial allocation. In addition, a higher aid intensity rate than the one that applies to other operations should be applied in the outermost regions.

¹⁰ COM(2017) 623

Or. en

Amendment 247

Maurice Ponga, Gabriel Mato, Ricardo Serrão Santos, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Sofia Ribeiro, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Alain Cadec

Proposal for a regulation Recital 29 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(29a) In order to ensure the survival of the fisheries sector in the outermost regions and in compliance with the principles of differential treatment for small islands and territories mentioned in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14, it should be possible for the EMFF to support, on the basis of Article 349 TFEU, the renewal of the outermost regions' small-scale coastal fishing vessels which land all their catches in ports in the outermost regions and contribute to local sustainable development, so as to increase human safety, to comply with European hygiene standards, to fight IUU fishing and to achieve greater environmental efficiency. This fishing fleet renewal should remain within the limits of authorised capacity ceilings, should be restricted to the replacement of an old vessel by a new one, and should allow sustainable fishing and the reaching of the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) objective. It should be

possible for the EMFF to support associated measures, such as the construction or the modernisation of small shipyards dedicated to traditional and artisanal fishing vessels in the outermost regions, the renovation of the deck, or studies.

Or. fr

Amendment 248
Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(29a) In order to ensure the survival of the fisheries sector in the outermost regions and in compliance with the principles of differential treatment for small islands and territories mentioned in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14, it should be possible for the EMFF to support, on the basis of Article 349 TFEU, the acquisition and the renewal of the outermost regions' small-scale coastal fishing vessels which land all their catches in ports in the outermost regions and contribute to local sustainable development, so as to increase human safety, to comply with European hygiene standards, to fight IUU fishing and to achieve greater environmental efficiency. This fishing fleet renewal should remain within the limits of authorised capacity ceilings and should allow sustainable fishing and the reaching of the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) objective. It should be possible for the EMFF to support associated measures, such as the construction or the modernisation of shipyards dedicated to traditional and artisanal fishing vessels in the outermost regions, the acquisition or the renovation of infrastructures and equipment or

studies.

Or. en

Justification

The EMFF should support specific measures for Outermost Regions, in accordance with Article 349 of the Treaty.

Amendment 249

Younous Omarjee, Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 29 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(29a) In order to maintain the competitiveness of certain fishery and aquaculture products originating in the outermost regions of the Union compared to similar products from other regions of the Union, the latter introduced in 1992 to offset the additional costs in the fisheries sector. These measures were set for the period 2007-2013 by Regulation (EC) No 791/2007 and are continued by Regulation 508/2014 in force for the period 2014-2020. It is necessary to maintain the support granted to offset the additional costs of fishing, rearing, processing and disposal of certain fishery and aquaculture products from the outermost regions of the Union from January 1, 2020, so that compensation helps to maintain the economic viability of operators in these regions.

Or. en

Amendment 250

Younous Omarjee, Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 29 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(29b) In view of the differences in the flow conditions prevailing in the outermost regions, as well as fluctuations in catches, stocks and market demand, it is appropriate to leave it to the Member States concerned to determine the eligible for compensation, the corresponding maximum quantities and the amount of the compensation, within the limits of the overall allocation allocated to each Member State.

Or. en

Amendment 251

Maurice Ponga, Gabriel Mato, Ricardo Serrão Santos, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Sofia Ribeiro, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Alain Cadec

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(29b) With a view to alleviating the above-mentioned specific constraints in outermost regions and on the basis of Article 349 TFEU, it should be possible to grant State operating aid under a simplified procedure.

Or. fr

Amendment 252

Younous Omarjee, Liadh Ní Riada

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29 c (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(29c) Member States should be allowed to vary the list and quantities of fishery products concerned and the amount of the

compensation within the limits of the overall allocation allocated to them. Similarly, they should be allowed to adapt their compensation schemes if the situation changes so that it can be justified.

Or. en

Amendment 253
Younous Omarjee, Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(29d) Member States should set the amount of the compensation at a level which adequately offsets the additional costs incurred as a result of the disadvantages of the outermost regions. To avoid overcompensation, the amounts involved should be proportional to the additional costs that the aid is intended to offset. To this end, account should also be taken of other types of public intervention affecting the level of incremental costs.

Or. en

Amendment 254
Ana Miranda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(30) Under shared management, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems. For that purpose, support should be available to compensate the collection by

(30) Under shared management, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems. For that purpose, support should be available to compensate the collection by

fishers of lost fishing gears and marine litter from the sea and for investments in ports to provide adequate reception facilities for lost fishing gears and marine litter. Support should also be available for actions to achieve or maintain a good environmental status in the marine environment as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Maritime Strategy Framework Directive')¹¹, for the implementation of spatial protection measures established pursuant to that Directive and, in accordance with the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC ('Habitats Directive')¹², for the management, restoration and monitoring of NATURA 2000 areas as well as for the protection of species under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Birds Directive')¹³. Under direct management, the EMFF should support the promotion of clean and healthy seas and the implementation of the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy developed in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 16 January 2016¹⁴, in coherence with the objective of achieving or maintaining a good environmental status in the marine environment.

¹¹ Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19).

fishers of lost fishing gears and marine litter from the sea and for investments in ports to provide adequate reception facilities for lost fishing gears and marine litter. Support should also be available for actions to achieve or maintain a good environmental status in the marine environment as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Maritime Strategy Framework Directive')¹¹, for the implementation of spatial protection measures established pursuant to that Directive and, in accordance with the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC ('Habitats Directive')¹², for the management, restoration and monitoring of NATURA 2000 areas as well as for the protection of species under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Birds Directive')¹³, ***Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council for establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, as well as the European standards for urban waste water***. Under direct management, the EMFF should support the promotion of clean and healthy seas and the implementation of the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy developed in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 16 January 2016¹⁴, in coherence with the objective of achieving or maintaining a good environmental status in the marine environment.

¹¹ Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19).

¹² Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.07.1992, p. 7).

¹³ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.01.2010, p. 7).

¹⁴ COM(2018) 28

¹² Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.07.1992, p. 7).

¹³ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.01.2010, p. 7).

¹⁴ COM(2018) 28

Or. es

Justification

Es necesaria una mayor coordinación de la protección de los océanos y las zonas costeras con la normativa comunitaria en materia de aguas, en especial con la Directiva 91/271/CEE, modificada por la Directiva 98/15/CE, define los sistemas de recogida, tratamiento y vertido de las aguas residuales urbanas. La afectación a los recursos pesqueros en especial en las zonas de cultivo y recogida de mariscos por la falta o ineficiente depuración de las aguas residuales urbanas, pluviales y por el vertido de residuos procedentes de actividades industriales contaminantes es un hecho que ha sido denunciado por el propio Tribunal de Justicia de las Comunidades Europeas con la apertura de procedimientos de infracción en varios Estados Miembros.

Amendment 255 **Gabriel Mato**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 30**

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) Under shared management, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems. For that purpose, support should be available to compensate the collection by fishers of lost fishing gears and marine litter from the sea and for investments in ports to provide adequate reception facilities for lost fishing gears and marine litter. Support should also be available for actions to achieve or maintain a good environmental status in the marine environment as set out in Directive

Amendment

(30) Under shared management, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems. For that purpose, support should be available to compensate the collection by fishers of lost fishing gears and marine litter from the sea and for investments in ports to provide adequate reception facilities for lost fishing gears and marine litter. Support should also be available for actions to achieve or maintain a good environmental status in the marine environment as set out in Directive

2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Maritime Strategy Framework Directive')¹¹, for the implementation of spatial protection measures established pursuant to that Directive and, in accordance with the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC ('Habitats Directive')¹², for the management, restoration and monitoring of NATURA 2000 areas as well as for the protection of species under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Birds Directive')¹³. Under direct management, the EMFF should support the promotion of clean and healthy seas and the implementation of the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy developed in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 16 January 2016¹⁴, in coherence with the objective of achieving or maintaining a good environmental status in the marine environment.

¹¹ Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19).

¹² Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.07.1992, p. 7).

¹³ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of

2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Maritime Strategy Framework Directive')¹¹, for the implementation of spatial protection measures established pursuant to that Directive and, in accordance with the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC ('Habitats Directive')¹², for the management, restoration and monitoring of NATURA 2000 areas as well as for the protection of species under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Birds Directive')¹³ **and also for the construction, installation, modernization and scientific preparation and evaluation of static or movable facilities intended to protect and enhance marine fauna and flora in the outermost regions.** Under direct management, the EMFF should support the promotion of clean and healthy seas and the implementation of the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy developed in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 16 January 2016¹⁴, in coherence with the objective of achieving or maintaining a good environmental status in the marine environment.

¹¹ Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19).

¹² Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.07.1992, p. 7).

¹³ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of

wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.01.2010, p. 7).

¹⁴ COM(2018) 28

wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.01.2010, p. 7).

¹⁴ COM(2018) 28

Or. en

Justification

The EMFF should support operations aiming at enhancing the rich biodiversity in the outermost regions.

Amendment 256

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) Under shared management, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems. For that purpose, support should be available to compensate the collection by fishers of lost fishing gears and marine litter from the sea and for investments in ports to provide adequate reception facilities for lost fishing gears and marine litter. Support should also be available for actions to achieve or maintain a good environmental status in the marine environment as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Maritime Strategy Framework Directive')¹¹, for the implementation of spatial protection measures established pursuant to that Directive and, in accordance with the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC ('Habitats Directive')¹², for the management, restoration and monitoring of NATURA 2000 areas as well as for the protection of species under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the

Amendment

(30) Under shared management, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems. For that purpose, support should be available to compensate the collection by fishers of lost fishing gears and marine litter, ***in particular plastic***, from the sea and for investments in ports to provide adequate reception ***and storage*** facilities for lost fishing gears and marine litter ***collected***. Support should also be available for actions to achieve or maintain a good environmental status in the marine environment as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Maritime Strategy Framework Directive')¹¹, for the implementation of spatial protection measures established pursuant to that Directive and, in accordance with the prioritised action frameworks established pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC ('Habitats Directive')¹², for the management, restoration and monitoring of NATURA 2000 areas as well as for the protection of species under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC of

Council ('Birds Directive')¹³ . Under direct management, the EMFF should support the promotion of clean and healthy seas and the implementation of the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy developed in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 16 January 2016¹⁴ , in coherence with the objective of achieving or maintaining a good environmental status in the marine environment.

¹¹ Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19).

¹² Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.07.1992, p. 7).

¹³ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.01.2010, p. 7).

¹⁴ COM(2018) 28

the European Parliament and of the Council ('Birds Directive')¹³ . Under direct management, the EMFF should support the promotion of clean and healthy seas and the implementation of the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy developed in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 16 January 2016¹⁴ , in coherence with the objective of achieving or maintaining a good environmental status in the marine environment.

¹¹ Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19).

¹² Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.07.1992, p. 7).

¹³ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.01.2010, p. 7).

¹⁴ COM(2018) 28

Or. en

Amendment 257

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to food security and nutrition. However, the Union currently imports more than 60% of its supply of fishery

Amendment

(31) Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to food security and nutrition. However, the Union currently imports more than 60% of its supply of fishery

products and is therefore highly dependent on third countries. An important challenge is to encourage the consumption of fish protein produced in the Union with high quality standards and available *for consumers* at affordable prices.

products and is therefore highly dependent on third countries. An important challenge is to encourage the consumption of fish protein produced in the Union with high quality standards and available at affordable prices *supplying public institutions, such as hospitals or schools, with local small-scale fishing products and initiating training and awareness programmes in educational institutions on the importance of eating local fish.*

Or. es

Amendment 258
Norbert Erdős

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to food security and nutrition. However, the Union currently imports more than 60% of its supply of fishery products and is therefore highly dependent on third countries. An important challenge is to encourage the consumption of fish protein produced in the Union with high quality standards and available for consumers at affordable prices.

Amendment

(31) Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to food security and nutrition. However, the Union currently imports more than 60% of its supply of fishery products and is therefore highly dependent on third countries. An important challenge is to encourage the consumption of fish protein produced in the Union with high quality standards and available for consumers at affordable prices. *The objective of the Common Fisheries Policy is to produce at least 60 % of the fishery and aquaculture products used in the EU for the year 2030 by itself.*

Or. en

Justification

It is important that we adopt ambitious and encouraging objectives in the EU.

Amendment 259

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to food security and nutrition. However, the Union currently imports more than 60% of its supply of fishery products and is therefore highly dependent on third countries. An important challenge is to encourage the consumption of fish protein produced in the Union with high quality standards and available for consumers at affordable prices.

Amendment

(31) Fisheries and **sustainable** aquaculture contribute to food security and nutrition. However, the Union currently imports more than 60% of its supply of fishery products and is therefore highly dependent on third countries. An important challenge is to encourage the consumption of fish protein produced in the Union with high quality standards and available for consumers at affordable prices.

Or. en

Amendment 260

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to food security and nutrition. However, the Union currently imports more than 60% of its supply of fishery products and is therefore highly dependent on third countries. An important challenge is to encourage the consumption of **fish protein** produced in the Union with high quality standards and available for consumers at affordable prices.

Amendment

(31) Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to food security and nutrition. However, the Union currently imports more than 60% of its supply of fishery products and is therefore highly dependent on third countries. An important challenge is to encourage the consumption of **fishery products** produced in the Union with high quality standards and available for consumers at affordable prices.

Or. en

Amendment 261

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to food security and nutrition. *However*, the Union currently imports more than 60% of its supply of fishery products and is therefore highly dependent on third countries. An important challenge is to encourage the consumption of fish protein produced in the Union with high quality standards and available for consumers at affordable prices.

Amendment

(31) Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to food security and nutrition. *Unfortunately*, the Union currently imports more than 60% of its supply of fishery products and is therefore highly dependent on third countries. An important challenge is to encourage the consumption of fish protein produced in the Union with high quality standards and available for consumers at affordable prices.

Or. nl

Amendment 262
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

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

Amendment

deleted

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. es

Amendment 263
João Ferreira

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

Amendment

(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. 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.

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. pt

Amendment 264
Sylvie Goddyn

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

Amendment

(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.

welfare actions should also be eligible.

Or. fr

Amendment 265
Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

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***

Amendment

(32) It should be possible for the ***EMFAF*** to support the promotion and the sustainable development of ***seawater and freshwater*** aquaculture ***by means of a predefined sub-budget and a specific chapter in the regulation***, 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, ***research and development, training and education***, acquisition of professional skills, improvement of working conditions, ***development of the processing sector, management consultancy, promotion of aquaculture products***, compensatory measures

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.

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. In the case of productive investments support should be provided **in particular** through **non-repayable grants**, 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

Justification

On the one hand, the importance of aquaculture is steadily increasing both in the World and in the EU, so this sector deserves to receive a separate chapter in both EU fisheries policy and the fund. On the other hand, in the case of productive investments, non-repayable grants should be preserved. The loss of these would put aquaculture producers in the form of small and medium-sized businesses into bankruptcy.

Amendment 266 **Annie Schreijer-Pierik**

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

Amendment

(32) It should be possible for the EMFF to support the promotion and the sustainable development of aquaculture, including freshwater aquaculture **and the protection of aquaculture against invasive species and diseases**, for the farming of aquatic animals and plants for the production of food and other raw material. **Too** complex administrative procedures in some Member States remain in place, such as difficult access to space and burdensome licensing procedures, which make it **unnecessarily** difficult for the sector to improve the image and competitiveness of farmed products. Support should be

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.

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, ***control of certain diseases and invasive species that cause considerable damage to aquaculture***, 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. nl

Justification

In accordance with the Resolution of the European Parliament of 12 June 2018, Towards a sustainable and competitive European aquaculture sector: current status and future challenges (2017/2118(INI))

Amendment 267
Norica Nicolai

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

Amendment

(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.

and burdensome licensing procedures, which make it difficult for the sector to improve the image and competitiveness of farmed products. ***These complex and burdensome procedures should be addressed and reduced, without prejudice to all the standards required for such farms.*** 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 268

Gabriel Mato, Carlos Iturgaiz, Verónica Lope Fontagné, Francisco José Millán Mon

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

Amendment

(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, ***including by substantially increasing sustainable production and by***

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.**

fostering the acceptance of aquaculture by society. 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 develop, to expand and** 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, 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.

Or. en

Justification

The consumer is not sufficiently informed about the role, importance and situation of EU aquaculture. We need to boost the development of this sustainable activity and improve its image, namely by providing continuous financial support through EMFF. Grants should not be excluded, as small and medium enterprises cannot easily have access to financial instruments.

Amendment 269
Isabelle Thomas

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,

Amendment

(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.

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. In the case of productive investments **it** should **be possible for** support **to** be provided **either through grants, or** 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. fr

Amendment 270

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley

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

Amendment

(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.

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 **mostly** be provided 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 271

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

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

Amendment

(32) It should be possible for the EMFF to support 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

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.

access to space and burdensome licensing procedures, which make it difficult for the sector to improve the 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 272

Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵.

Amendment

deleted

In particular, support should be available for the creation of producer organisations, the implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

¹⁵ *Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).*

Or. en

Amendment 273
João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵. In particular, support should be available for the creation of producer organisations, the implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

Amendment

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵, ***promoting any mechanisms that improve first-sale price, in order to benefit fishers by increasing their reward for their work, and that promote fair and appropriate distribution of value added throughout the sector's value chain, reducing intermediaries' margins, increasing the prices paid to***

producers and restricting the prices paid by end-consumers. In particular, support should be available for the creation of ***cooperative*** producer organisations, the implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).

Or. pt

Amendment 274

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵. In particular, support should be available for the creation of producer organisations, the implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

Amendment

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information, ***including the label of origin for fishery products and preserved fish.*** For that purpose, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵. In particular, support should be available for the creation of producer organisations, the implementation of production and marketing plans, ***storage aid, promotional***

campaigns, communication, marketing and attendance at trade fairs, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).

Or. es

Amendment 275

Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵. In particular, support should be available for the creation of producer organisations, the implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

Amendment

(33) Food security relies on *the protection of the marine environment, the sustainable management of fish stocks, the full implementation of the CFP*, efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵. In particular, support should be available for the creation of producer organisations, the implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 276

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the **EMFF** to support the marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵. In particular, support should be available for the creation of producer organisations, the implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and

Amendment

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the **EMFAF** to support the marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵. In particular, support should be available for the creation **and the management** of producer **and interbranch** organisations, the **drafting and** implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets **for fishery and aquaculture products** and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and

aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).

aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).

Or. en

Justification

It is extremely important to increase the consumption of fish and fish products by the population in the EU's internal market. This could be achieved by a strong promotion policy.

Amendment 277

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵. In particular, support should be available for the creation of producer organisations, the implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

Amendment

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation') 15. In particular, support should be available for the creation of producer organisations ***including, fishing cooperatives, small-scale producers***, the implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council

Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 278
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the marketing of fishery **and aquaculture** products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵. In particular, support should be available for the creation of producer organisations, the implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).

Amendment

(33) Food security relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the transparency, stability, quality and diversity of the supply chain, as well as consumer information. For that purpose, it should be possible for the EMFF to support the marketing of fishery products, in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CMO Regulation')¹⁵. In particular, support should be available for the creation of producer organisations, the implementation of production and marketing plans, the promotion of new market outlets and the development and dissemination of market intelligence.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1).

Or. es

Amendment 279

Ana Miranda

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 33 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(33a) The quality and diversity of the Union's seafood products provide a competitive advantage for producers, which makes an important contribution to cultural and gastronomic heritage, reconciling the preservation of cultural traditions with the development and application of new scientific expertise. Citizens and consumers increasingly demand quality products with different specific characteristics linked to their geographic origin. For this purpose, the EMFF will be able to support seafood products included in Regulation 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs. In particular, it will be able to support the recognition and registration of quality Geographical Indications under this Regulation. It will also be able to support the management entities for the Protected Designations of Origin (PDOs) and the Quality Protected Geographical Indications (PGIs), as well as the programmes they develop for improving quality. Furthermore, it will be able to support the research carried out by these management entities for better awareness of the specific production facility, processes and products.

Or. es

Amendment 280

Norica Nicolai, Nils Torvalds, Werner Kuhn

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 33 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(33a) Considering the European Parliament Resolution from 4 of December 2008 on a 'European Cormorant Management Plan' and the Resolution from 17 of June 2010 on a new impetus for the Strategy for the Sustainable Development of European Aquaculture, EMFF should support scientific research and data collection on the impact of migratory birds on the aquaculture sector and on the relevant EU fish stocks.

Or. en

Amendment 281

Norica Nicolai, Nils Torvalds, Werner Kuhn

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 33 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(33b) Considering the need for a growing aquaculture sector and the important losses of fish stocks they are encountering due to migratory birds, EMFF should include certain compensations for these losses until a European Management plan is put in place

Or. en

Amendment 282

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(34) The processing industry plays a role

(34) The processing industry plays a role

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in the availability and quality of fishery and aquaculture products. It should be possible for the *EMFF* to support targeted investments in that industry, provided they contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CMO. Such support should be provided *only* through financial instruments and through InvestEU *and not through grants*.

in the availability and quality of fishery and aquaculture products. It should be possible for the *EMFAF* to support targeted investments in that industry, provided they contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CMO. Such support should be provided through *in particular non-repayable grants*, financial instruments and through InvestEU. *The EU shall also enable that the investments in the processing industry could be financed from other Structural Funds*.

Or. en

Justification

In the case of investments in the processing industry, non-repayable grants should be reserved. The loss of these would significantly reduce the development of processing plants and thus limit the appearance and strengthening of fish and aquaculture producers markets.

Amendment 283 **João Ferreira**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 34**

Text proposed by the Commission

(34) The processing industry plays a role in the availability and quality of fishery and aquaculture products. It should be possible for the EMFF to support targeted investments in that industry, provided they contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CMO. *Such support should be provided only through financial instruments and through InvestEU and not through grants.*

Amendment

(34) The processing industry plays a role in the availability and quality of fishery and aquaculture products. It should be possible for the EMFF to support targeted investments in that industry, provided they contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CMO.

Or. pt

Amendment 284 **Sylvie Goddyn**

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

(34) The processing industry plays a role in the availability and quality of fishery and aquaculture products. It should be possible for the EMFF to support targeted investments in that industry, provided they contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CMO. ***Such support should be provided only through financial instruments and through InvestEU and not through grants.***

Amendment

(34) The processing industry plays a role in the availability and quality of fishery and aquaculture products. It should be possible for the EMFF to support targeted investments in that industry, provided they contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CMO.

Or. fr

Amendment 285

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

(34) The processing industry plays a role in the availability and quality of fishery and aquaculture products. It should be possible for the EMFF to support targeted investments in that industry, provided they contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CMO. Such support ***should*** be provided ***only*** through financial instruments ***and*** through InvestEU and ***not through*** grants.

Amendment

(34) The processing industry plays a role in the availability and quality of fishery and aquaculture products. It should be possible for the EMFF to support targeted investments in that industry, provided they contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CMO. Such support ***will*** be provided through financial instruments, through InvestEU, and grants.

Or. es

Amendment 286

Isabelle Thomas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(34) The processing industry plays a role in the availability and quality of fishery and aquaculture products. It should be possible for the EMFF to support targeted investments in that industry, provided they contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CMO. Such support *should* be provided *only* through financial instruments and through InvestEU *and not through grants*.

(34) The processing industry plays a role in the availability and quality of fishery and aquaculture products. It should be possible for the EMFF to support targeted investments in that industry, provided they contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CMO. Such support *may* be provided *through grants*, through financial instruments and through InvestEU.

Or. fr

Amendment 287

Nils Torvalds, Christofer Fjellner, Ole Christensen, Norica Nicolai, Fredrick Federley, Werner Kuhn

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 34 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(34a) Apart from the eligible measures already mentioned, other areas related to fisheries and aquaculture should be possible for the EMFF to support including the support for protective hunting or nuisance wildlife management of species that endanger sustainable levels of fish stocks, notably seals and cormorants

Or. en

Amendment 288

Nils Torvalds, Christofer Fjellner, Ole Christensen, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley, Werner Kuhn

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 34 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(34b) Apart from the eligible measures already mentioned, other areas related to fisheries and aquaculture should be possible for the EMFF to support

including the compensation for damage to catches caused by mammals and birds protected by EU legislation, notably seals and cormorants

Or. en

Amendment 289
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

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. 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.

deleted

Or. es

Amendment 290

Ricardo Serrão Santos, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Sofia Ribeiro, Liliana Rodrigues, José Blanco López

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. 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, in the bio-economy *and in biotechnology*, 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, *as well as development of new biology-based marine products*. 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 291

Norbert Erdős, Gabriel Mato

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. 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 **and the sustainable development of the fisheries and the aquaculture sector**, 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 **EMFAF** 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

Justification

The importance of aquaculture is growing steadily both in the World and in the EU, so this sector deserves to receive a separate chapter in both EU fisheries policy and funds.

Amendment 292
Marco Affronte, Linnéa Engström

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 *develops within ecological limits and* 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 *a* sustainable blue economy *that develops within ecological limits* 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 293

Nils Torvalds, Norica Nicolai, António Marinho e Pinto, Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

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. 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.

(35) Job creation in coastal regions ***and islands often*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 294
Ole Christensen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35a) In accordance with Recital 3 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('CFP Regulation') "recreational fisheries can have a significant impact on fish resources and Member States should therefore, ensure that they are conducted

in a manner that is compatible with the objectives of the CFP." However recreational fisheries cannot be managed properly without robust and recurring collection of recreational fisheries data as stressed by the Motion for European Parliament Resolution on the state of play on recreational fisheries in the European Union (2017/2120 INI).

Or. en

Amendment 295

Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, José Blanco López, Ricardo Serrão Santos

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 35 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35a) The goal of a sustainable blue economy is to guarantee sustainable consumption and production, as well as efficient use of resources combined with the protection and preservation of the diversity, productivity, resilience, principal functions and intrinsic values of marine ecosystems. It is based on evaluating the long-term needs of current and future generations. This also means setting the right prices for goods and services.

Or. es

Justification

A sustainable blue economy means that economic, social and environmental activities are integral parts of the marine ecosystem and it is therefore necessary to maintain a balance between improving living conditions and the well-being of local coastal communities and protecting marine ecosystems. A sustainable blue economy will only create economic value for the marine environment if it can be carried out by conserving and protecting marine resources and ecosystems.