



2018/0210(COD)

17.10.2018

AMENDMENTS

38 - 228

Draft opinion

Francesc Gambús

(PE627.712v01-00)

European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

Proposal for a regulation

(COM(2018)0390 – C8-0270/2018 – 2018/0210(COD))

Amendment 38
Luke Ming Flanagan

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, ***which must be distributed equitably and must cater especially for small-scale fishing Producer Organisations***, 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

Amendment 39
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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 ***implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)***, the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of

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.

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 **that develops within ecological limits** and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Or. en

Amendment 40
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

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 41
Mireille D'Ornano

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, ***while concerns over the conservation of the seas and oceans are growing considerably among scientists and the general public as regards both the conservation of biological resources and the cleanliness of waters.*** 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. fr

Amendment 42
Luke Ming Flanagan

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***

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and for the global fight against maritime crime, thereby addressing citizens' security concerns.

maritime crime.

Or. en

Amendment 43
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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 ***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 44
Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

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 *be maintained at the same levels as for the period 2014-2020*. It should amount, in current prices, to EUR **6 400 000 000**. EMFF 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 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 45

Gesine Meissner, Tonino Picula, Merja Kyllönen, Sofia Ribeiro, Michela Giuffrida

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

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 **5 219 000 000** should be allocated to support under shared management and EUR **921 000 000** 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. [...].

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. en

Justification

The introduction of an Integrated Maritime Policy at European level has been very successful. However, more investment is needed to unlock the full potential of a sustainable blue economy. Challenges such as marine litter and the impact of climate change on seas and oceans remain huge. They can be dealt with effectively only at European level.

Therefore, a share of 15% of the EMFF should be allocated under direct management to strengthen the maritime agenda in the EU and globally.

Amendment 46

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

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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. [...].

ensure stability in particular with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP **and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (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 and restoration of the marine environment and ecosystems benefit fishers, fish stocks and broader society and should therefore be prioritised. Part of the financial resources of the post-2020 EMFF should be primarily dedicated to those activities under the ring-fencing of budget resources. Direct subsidy schemes have been used in the past with no regard to the objectives of capacity reduction or the sustainability of fishing resources and have exacerbated the imbalance between available fishing resources and fishing capacity of the EU fleet.

Amendment 47 **Arne Gericke**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 8**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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. [...].

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. en

Amendment 48

Luke Ming Flanagan

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

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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

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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. [...].

on the EMFF 2014-2020 shares. Specific amounts should be *ring-fenced* 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 49

Luke Ming Flanagan

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, ***though fish species stocks must continue to be monitored and over-fishing guarded against through suitable measures***. 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.

Or. en

Amendment 50
Mireille D'Ornano

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) ***While it is facing major economic problems in a number of Member States,*** Europe's maritime sector ***nevertheless*** 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.

Or. fr

Amendment 51
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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

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.

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 52 **Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte**

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 53

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

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 **that are fully in line with the CFP objectives**: 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

Amendment 54

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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

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.

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 55
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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

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

overfishing.

contributing to fisheries overcapacity and overfishing.

Or. en

Amendment 56
Luke Ming Flanagan

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, **the prohibition of** certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, **the elimination of** subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and **refraining** 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 57
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte
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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 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 58
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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

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

reports.

markers and reported regularly in the context of evaluations and annual performance reports.

Or. en

Amendment 59

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

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 60

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

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 serious non-compliance with rules of the CFP by a Member State.

Or. en

Amendment 61
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

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

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 ***fully*** achieve the socio-economic and environmental objectives of CFP, ***including the legal***

beyond 2020, notably in sea basins where progress has been slower.

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 62
Mireille D'Ornano

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, ***in particular to improve the economic situation of small coastal fishing enterprises.*** This requires continued support beyond 2020, notably in sea basins where progress has been slower.

Or. fr

Amendment 63
Luke Ming Flanagan

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

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, ***much has also been***

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.

neglected and 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. en

Amendment 64
Mireille D'Ornano

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, ***and the attractiveness of this activity, particularly for younger people, remains an issue.***

Or. fr

Amendment 65
Luke Ming Flanagan

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, ***and a major focus of this fund should be towards***

addressing that challenge.

Or. en

Amendment 66
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

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 67
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

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.

Amendment 68

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

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 69

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

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. **This support cannot therefore under any circumstances be extended to electric pulse fishing.**

Or. fr

Amendment 70
Luke Ming Flanagan

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, **and should exclude any investment in electric pulse-fishing methods.**

Or. en

Amendment 71
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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 72

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Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

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 **a legal obligation and** one of the main challenges of the CFP. It has implied **the end of the environmentally unacceptable practise of discharging as well as important** changes in fishing practices for the sector, sometimes with an important financial cost. **The Member 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 73

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

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

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**

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.

expenditure linked to this strictly regulatory obligation so as not to impose an additional burden on fishers. 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 74
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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

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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

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opportunities between Member States ('quota swaps'), in order to mitigate the 'choke species' effect caused by the landing obligation.

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 75
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

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 **provide maximum** support **for** innovation and investments that contribute to the implementation of the landing obligation, with a **substantially** 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 76
Luke Ming Flanagan

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 **equally significant** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 77
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21 a) The landing obligation should be monitored equally across the entire spectrum, from small-scale to large-scale fishing vessels, in every Member State of the Union.

Or. en

Justification

A constant and consistent complaint from small-scale fishers in Ireland and elsewhere is that when it comes to inspection and punishment, being for the most part inshore they are the

softest targets, while the larger vessels are more difficult to access and therefore more difficult to inspect.

Amendment 78

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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 ***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 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 79

Mireille D'Ornano

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

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, the quality of catches

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.

and animal welfare. 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. fr

Amendment 80
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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

Amendment

deleted

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.

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. 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 81

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 26

(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

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(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 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 would **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 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

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

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 82

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

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***

Amendment

(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 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.

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. fr

Amendment 83
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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

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 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.

account in the conditions for granting such support.

Or. en

Amendment 84
Mireille D'Ornano

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 ***due, in particular, to the direct impact on such activities of natural or environmental disasters***, 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 85**Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte****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. . 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 or replacing equipment is often associated with higher efficiency and a greater capacity to catch fish. As such engine modernisation and replacement measures would undermine SDG14.6 which prohibits subsidies that increase fishing capacity. Even if modernising or replacing old engines is conditional upon making them equally or less powerful, it will not necessarily translate into a reduction of the vessel's ability to catch fish.

ECA stated that vessels equipped with 'fuel efficient' engines still have an incentive to increase their fishing effort.

Amendment 86
Estefanía Torres Martínez

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 **managed by family enterprises and SMEs that do not use** towed fishing gears, **but are accessing local fishing grounds, carrying out daily fishing trips, landing fresh and unprocessed products, and have an important link with their coastal communities and generate vital direct and indirect employment for their communities.** 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. es

Amendment 87

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

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 ***defined by the Member States in their programmes***. That sector represents ***the majority*** of all fishing vessels registered in the Union and 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 ***or modernisation*** of a vessel. 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 88

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Small-scale coastal fishing is

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Amendment

(28) Small-scale coastal fishing is

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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.

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 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 89

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

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

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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

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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

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 *largely left to the discretion of Member States and should 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 90 **Mireille D'Ornano**

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

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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

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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

referred to in Article 349 of the Treaty, ***frequently face unfair competition from the fishers of neighbouring states*** 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

Or. fr

Amendment 91

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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

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

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 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 92
Luke Ming Flanagan

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

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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

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

¹⁴ COM(2018) 28

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 **combination** 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 93
Mireille D'Ornano

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, ***which is unsatisfactory from the point of view of both food sovereignty and food security.*** 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. fr

Amendment 94
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

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 95
Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

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Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(32) It should be possible for the EMFF to support the promotion and the sustainable development of aquaculture, including freshwater aquaculture, 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.

Or. fr

Amendment 96
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

(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.

(32) It should be possible for the EMFF to support the promotion and the sustainable development of aquaculture, including freshwater aquaculture **and 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. **Excessively** 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 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 specific diseases and invasive species which cause serious 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 line with the European Parliament's Resolution of 12 June 2018 'Towards a sustainable and competitive European aquaculture sector: current state of play and future challenges' (2017/2118 (INI))

Amendment 97
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(32) ***While taking full account the possible negative effects on the environment and on local communities,*** it should ***nevertheless*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 98
Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

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Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(32) It should be possible for the EMFF to support the promotion and the sustainable development of aquaculture, including freshwater aquaculture, 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 **through grants**, through financial instruments and through InvestEU, to address the financing challenges of the sector.

Or. en

Justification

The grants should be possible especially for small and medium enterprises cannot easily have access to financial instruments

Amendment 99
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

PE629.453v01-00

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Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(32) It should be possible for the EMFF to support the 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 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 100
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

(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.

(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 101

Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 33

(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

(33) ***While the producers - the fishers in this case - are the primary source and thus also of primary importance,*** food security ***also*** relies on efficient and well-organised markets, which improve the

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).

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).

Or. en

Amendment 102

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

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 103
Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

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 **may** be provided **through grants**, through financial instruments and through InvestEU.

Or. en

Amendment 104
Luke Ming Flanagan

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

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. **While recognising that in a finite world, growth is itself finite**, ocean industries and services are likely to outperform the growth of the global economy and make an important contribution to employment 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 **services**, which can create jobs and at the same time enhance local development. Whilst public investment in the sustainable

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.

'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, *while also maintaining all Union standards (labour rights, environmental protection, etc.)*. Support for the development of the sustainable 'blue economy' should be delivered through shared, direct and indirect management.

Or. en

Amendment 105
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

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

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

technologies or services. Support for the development of the sustainable blue economy should be delivered through shared, direct and indirect management.

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 106
Mireille D'Ornano

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, ***despite current economic difficulties***. 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. fr

Amendment 107

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

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 ***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 108

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

Aid to inland activities is already covered by European Regional Development fund. In addition, inland fishing activities do not fall under the Maritime Policy and/or the Common Fisheries Policy.

Amendment 109

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) Under shared management, it should be possible for the EMFF to support **the** sustainable blue economy through the collection, management and use of data to improve the knowledge on the state of the

Amendment

(37) Under shared management, it should be possible for the EMFF to support **a** sustainable blue economy **that develops within ecological limits** through the collection, management and use of data to

marine environment. That support should aim to fulfil requirements under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC, to support maritime spatial planning and to increase data quality and sharing through the European marine observation and data network.

improve the knowledge on the state of the marine environment. That support should aim to fulfil requirements under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC, to support maritime spatial planning and to increase data quality and sharing through the European marine observation and data network.

Or. en

Amendment 110

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 111

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 40

(40) As a global actor, the Union is strongly committed to promoting international ocean governance, in accordance with the Joint Communication to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 10 November 2016 entitled 'International Ocean Governance: and agenda for the future of our oceans'¹⁷. The Union's ocean governance policy is a new policy that covers the oceans in an integrated manner. International ocean governance is not only core to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular Sustainable Development Goal 14 ('Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development'), but also to guarantee safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans for future generations. The Union needs to deliver on those international commitments and be a driving force for better international ocean governance at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, including to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, to improve the international ocean governance framework, to reduce pressures on oceans and seas, to create the conditions for a sustainable blue economy and to strengthen international ocean research and data.

(40) As a global actor, the Union is strongly committed to promoting international ocean governance, in accordance with the Joint Communication to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 10 November 2016 entitled 'International Ocean Governance: and agenda for the future of our oceans'¹⁷. The Union's ocean governance policy is a new policy that covers the oceans in an integrated manner. International ocean governance is not only core to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular Sustainable Development Goal 14 ('Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development'), but also to guarantee safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans for future generations. The Union needs to deliver on those international commitments and be a driving force for better international ocean governance at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, including to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, to improve the international ocean governance framework, to reduce pressures on oceans and seas, to create the conditions for a sustainable blue economy *that develops within ecological limits* and to strengthen international ocean research and data.

¹⁷ JOIN(2016) 49

¹⁷ JOIN(2016) 49

Or. en

Amendment 112
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 40

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(40) As a global actor, the Union is strongly committed to promoting international ocean governance, in accordance with the Joint Communication to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 10 November 2016 entitled 'International Ocean Governance: and agenda for the future of our oceans'¹⁷. The Union's ocean governance policy is a new policy that covers the oceans in an integrated manner. International ocean governance is not only core to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular Sustainable Development Goal 14 ('Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development'), but also to guarantee safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans for future generations. The Union needs to deliver on those international commitments and be a driving force for better international ocean governance at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, including to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, to improve the international ocean governance framework, to reduce pressures on oceans and seas, to create the conditions for a sustainable blue economy and to strengthen international ocean research and data.

¹⁷ JOIN(2016) 49

(40) As a global actor, the Union is strongly committed to promoting international ocean governance, in accordance with the Joint Communication to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 10 November 2016 entitled 'International Ocean Governance: and agenda for the future of our oceans'¹⁷. The Union's ocean governance policy is a new policy that covers the oceans in an integrated manner. International ocean governance is not only core to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular Sustainable Development Goal 14 ('Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development'), but also to guarantee safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans for future generations. The Union needs to deliver on those international commitments and be a driving *and leading* force for better international ocean governance at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, including to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, to improve the international ocean governance framework, to reduce pressures on oceans and seas, to create the conditions for a sustainable blue economy and to strengthen international ocean research and data.

¹⁷ JOIN(2016) 49

Or. en

Amendment 113
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 42

(42) With regard to security and defence, improved border protection and maritime security are essential. Under the European Union Maritime Security Strategy adopted by the Council of the European Union on 24 June 2014 and its Action Plan adopted on 16 December 2014, information sharing and the European Border and Coast Guard cooperation between the European Fisheries Control Agency, the European Maritime Safety Agency and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency are key to deliver on those objectives. The EMFF should therefore support maritime surveillance and coastguard cooperation under both shared and direct management, including by purchasing items for multipurpose maritime operations. It should also allow the relevant agencies to implement support in the field of maritime surveillance and security through indirect management.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

This Regulation is about fishing, not about fighting.

Amendment 114

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(43) Under shared management, each Member States should prepare one single programme that should be approved by the Commission. In the context of regionalisation and with a view to encouraging Member States to have a more strategic approach during the preparation of programmes, the Commission should

(43) Under shared management, each Member States should prepare one single programme that should be approved by the Commission. In the context of regionalisation and with a view to encouraging Member States to have a more strategic approach during the preparation of programmes, the Commission should

develop an analysis for each sea basin indicating the common strengths and weaknesses with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP. That analysis should guide both the Member States and the Commission in negotiating each programme taking into account regional challenges and needs. When assessing the programmes, the Commission should take into account the environmental and socio-economic challenges of the CFP, the socio-economic performance of *the* sustainable blue economy, the challenges at sea basin level, the conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems, the reduction of marine litter and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

develop an analysis for each sea basin indicating the common strengths and weaknesses with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP. That analysis should guide both the Member States and the Commission in negotiating each programme taking into account regional challenges and needs. When assessing the programmes, the Commission should take into account the environmental and socio-economic challenges of the CFP, the socio-economic performance of *a* sustainable blue economy *that develops within ecological limits*, the challenges at sea basin level, the conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems, the reduction of marine litter and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Or. en

Amendment 115

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission

(47) In accordance with Regulation (EU) No [Regulation on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union], Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁹, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2988/95²⁰, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96²¹ and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939²², the financial interests of the Union are to be protected through proportionate measures, including the prevention, detection, correction and investigation of irregularities, including fraud, the recovery of funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used and, where appropriate, the imposition of administrative sanctions. In particular, in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 and Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96, the

Amendment

(47) In accordance with Regulation (EU) No [Regulation on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union], Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁹, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2988/95²⁰, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96²¹ and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939²², the financial interests of the Union are to be protected through proportionate measures, including the prevention, detection, correction and investigation of irregularities, including fraud, the recovery of funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used and, where appropriate, the imposition of administrative sanctions. In particular, in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 and Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96, the

European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) **might** carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, with a view to establishing whether there has been fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the Union. In accordance with Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) **might** investigate and prosecute fraud and other criminal offences affecting the financial interests of the Union as provided for in Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council²³. In accordance with Regulation (EU) No [Regulation on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union], any person or entity receiving Union funds is to fully cooperate in the protection of the Union's financial interests, to grant the necessary rights and access to the Commission, OLAF, the EPPO and the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and to ensure that any third parties involved in the implementation of Union funds grant equivalent rights. Member States should ensure that in the management and implementation of the EMFF, the financial interests of the Union are protected, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No [Regulation on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union] and Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions].

¹⁹ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 (OJ L 248, 18.09.2013, p. 1).

²⁰ Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities

European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) **should** carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, with a view to establishing whether there has been fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the Union. In accordance with Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) **should** investigate and prosecute fraud and other criminal offences affecting the financial interests of the Union as provided for in Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council²³. In accordance with Regulation (EU) No [Regulation on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union], any person or entity receiving Union funds is to fully cooperate in the protection of the Union's financial interests, to grant the necessary rights and access to the Commission, OLAF, the EPPO and the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and to ensure that any third parties involved in the implementation of Union funds grant equivalent rights. Member States should ensure that in the management and implementation of the EMFF, the financial interests of the Union are protected, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No [Regulation on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union] and Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions].

¹⁹ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 (OJ L 248, 18.09.2013, p. 1).

²⁰ Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities

financial interests (OJ L 312, 23.12.95, p.1).

²¹ Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 2).

²² Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (OJ L 283, 31.10.2017, p. 1).

²³ Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2017 on the fight against fraud to the Union's financial interests by means of criminal law (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 29).

financial interests (OJ L 312, 23.12.95, p.1).

²¹ Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 2).

²² Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (OJ L 283, 31.10.2017, p. 1).

²³ Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2017 on the fight against fraud to the Union's financial interests by means of criminal law (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 29).

Or. en

Amendment 116

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission

(48) In order to enhance transparency regarding the use of Union funds and their sound financial management, in particular reinforcing public control of the money used, ***certain*** information on the operations funded under the EMFF should be published on a website of Member State in accordance with Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions]. When a Member State publishes information on operations funded under EMFF, the rules on the protection of personal data set out in Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁴ are to be complied with.

Amendment

(48) In order to enhance transparency regarding the use of Union funds and their sound financial management, in particular reinforcing public control of the money used, ***all*** information on the operations funded under the EMFF should be published on a website of Member State in accordance with Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions]. When a Member State publishes information on operations funded under EMFF, the rules on the protection of personal data set out in Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁴ are to be complied with.

²⁴ Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 04.05.2016, p. 1).

²⁴ Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 04.05.2016, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 117

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7) ‘inland fishing’ means fishing activities carried out for commercial purposes in inland waters by vessels or other devices, including those used for ice fishing;

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Aid to inland fishing activities is already covered by European Regional Development fund. In addition, inland fishing activities do not fall under the Maritime Policy and/or the Common Fisheries Policy.

Amendment 118

Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10) ‘maritime security and surveillance’ means the activities to understand, prevent wherever applicable and manage in a comprehensive way all the events and actions related to the maritime domain which would impact the areas of maritime

(10) ‘maritime security and surveillance’ means the activities to understand, prevent wherever applicable and manage in a comprehensive way all the events and actions related to the maritime domain which would impact the areas of maritime

safety and security, law enforcement, **defence, border control**, protection of the marine environment, fisheries control, trade and economic interest of the Union;

safety and security, law enforcement, protection of the marine environment, fisheries control, trade and economic interest of the Union;

Or. en

Amendment 119

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) 'productive aquaculture investments' means investments in the construction, extension, modernisation or in the equipment of facilities for aquaculture production;

Amendment

(12) 'productive aquaculture investments' means investments in the construction, extension, modernisation, **innovation** or in the equipment of facilities for aquaculture production;

Or. nl

Amendment 120

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) 'small-scale coastal fishing' means fishing carried out by fishing vessels **of an overall length of less than 12 metres and** not using towed gear as listed in Article 2(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006²⁶;

Amendment

(14) 'small-scale coastal fishing' means fishing carried out by **small** fishing vessels, **as defined by the Member States in their programmes**, not using towed gear as listed in Article 2(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006²⁶;

²⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1626/94 (OJ L 409, 30.12.2006, p. 11).

²⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1626/94 (OJ L 409, 30.12.2006, p. 11).

Amendment 121**Estefanía Torres Martínez****Proposal for a regulation****Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point 14***Text proposed by the Commission*

(14) ‘small-scale coastal fishing’ means fishing carried out by fishing vessels of an overall length of less than 12 metres and not using towed gear as listed in Article 2(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006²⁶;

²⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1626/94 (OJ L 409, 30.12.2006, p. 11).

Amendment

(14) Small-scale coastal fishing means fishing carried out by fishing vessels of an overall length of less than 12 metres and not using towed gear as listed in Article 2(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006²⁶ **and managed by family enterprises and SMEs accessing local fishing grounds, carrying out daily fishing trips, landing fresh and unprocessed products, with an important link with their coastal communities and generating vital direct and indirect employment for their communities;**

²⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1626/94 (OJ L 409, 30.12.2006, p. 11).

Amendment 122**Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte****Proposal for a regulation****Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point 14***Text proposed by the Commission*

(14) ‘small-scale coastal fishing’ means fishing carried out by fishing vessels of an overall length of less than **12** metres and

Amendment

(14) ‘small-scale coastal fishing’ means fishing carried out by fishing vessels of an overall length of less than **10** metres and

not using towed gear as listed in Article 2(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006²⁶ ;

not using towed gear as listed in Article 2(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006²⁶ ;

²⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1626/94 (OJ L 409, 30.12.2006, p. 11).

²⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1626/94 (OJ L 409, 30.12.2006, p. 11).

Or. en

Amendment 123 **Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte**

Proposal for a regulation **Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point 15**

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) ‘sustainable blue economy’ means all sectoral and cross-sectoral economic activities throughout the single market related to oceans, seas, coasts and inland waters, covering the Union's outermost regions and landlocked countries, including emerging sectors and non-market goods and services and being consistent with Union environmental legislation.

Amendment

(15) ‘sustainable blue economy’ means all sectoral and cross-sectoral economic activities ***within ecological limits*** throughout the single market related to oceans, seas, coasts and inland waters, covering the Union's outermost regions and landlocked countries, including emerging sectors and non-market goods and services and being consistent with Union environmental legislation ***to restore and maintain marine ecosystems and protect vulnerable natural resources, goods and services.***

Or. en

Amendment 124 **Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte**

Proposal for a regulation **Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point 15 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15 a) 'co-management' means a partnership arrangement in which government, the community of local resource users (fishers), external agents (non-governmental organizations, research institutions), and sometimes other fisheries and coastal resource stakeholders (boat owners, fish traders, credit agencies or money lenders, tourism industry, etc.) share the responsibility and authority for decision-making over the managements of a fishery.

Or. en

Justification

FAO definition from the FAO term portal. <http://www.fao.org/faoterm/en/>

Amendment 125

Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1) Fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources;

(1) Fostering ***small-scale*** sustainable fisheries and ***non-intensive multitrophic aquaculture with a view to*** the conservation of marine biological resources ***at levels that protect maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and taking a precautionary approach in all fisheries management;***

Or. es

Amendment 126

Nicola Caputo, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources;

Amendment

(1) Fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, ***taking into account the socio-economic aspects***;

Or. it

Amendment 127

Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and markets;

Amendment

(2) Contributing to food ***safety and*** security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and markets;

Or. en

Amendment 128

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and markets;

Amendment

(2) Contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable ***fisheries***, aquaculture and markets

Or. fr

Amendment 129

Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2) Contributing to food security in the Union through ***competitive and*** sustainable aquaculture ***and markets***;

(2) Contributing to food security in the Union through sustainable aquaculture;

Or. es

Amendment 130

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Enabling ***the growth of*** a sustainable blue economy ***and fostering*** prosperous coastal communities;

Amendment

(3) ***Restoring the seas to good environmental status and*** enabling a sustainable blue economy ***that develops within ecological limits and fosters*** prosperous coastal communities;

Or. en

Amendment 131

Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities;

Amendment

(3) Enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities ***and fisheries area***;

Or. en

Amendment 132

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The pursuit of those priorities shall not result in an increase in fishing capacity.

Or. en

Amendment 133

Arne Gericke

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The financial envelope for the implementation of the EMFF for the period 2021-2027 shall be EUR 6 140 000 000 in current prices.

Amendment

1. The financial envelope for the **multiannual** implementation of the EMFF for the period 2021-2027 shall be EUR 6 140 000 000 in current prices.

Or. en

Amendment 134

Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The part of the financial envelope under shared management as specified in Title II shall be EUR **5 311 000 000** in current prices in accordance with the annual breakdown set out in Annex V.

Amendment

1. The part of the financial envelope under shared management as specified in Title II shall be EUR **5 760 000 000** in current prices in accordance with the annual breakdown set out in Annex V.

Or. en

Amendment 135

Gesine Meissner, Tonino Picula, Merja Kyllönen, Sofia Ribeiro, Michela Giuffrida

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The part of the financial envelope

Amendment

1. The part of the financial envelope

under shared management as specified in Title II shall be EUR **5 311 000 000** in current prices in accordance with the annual breakdown set out in Annex V.

under shared management as specified in Title II shall be EUR **5 219 000 000** in current prices in accordance with the annual breakdown set out in Annex V.

Or. en

Amendment 136

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. The compensation referred to in Article 21 shall not exceed 50% of each of the allocations referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 2. **deleted**

Or. fr

Amendment 137

Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. At least 15% of the Union financial support allocated per Member State shall be allocated to the areas of support referred to in Articles 19 and 20. Member States with no access to Union waters may apply a lower percentage with regard to the extent of their control and data collection tasks. **deleted**

Or. en

Justification

The allocation should be established according to the identified needs of each Member State. Any over-allocation would lead to unused funds or to unnecessary expenditure.

Amendment 138
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. At least **15%** of the Union financial support allocated per Member State shall be allocated to the areas of support referred to in Articles 19 and 20. Member States with no access to Union waters may apply a lower percentage with regard to the extent of their control and data collection tasks.

Amendment

4. At least **30%** of the Union financial support allocated per Member State shall be allocated to the areas of support referred to in Articles 19 and 20. Member States with no access to Union waters may apply a lower percentage with regard to the extent of their control and data collection tasks.

Or. en

Justification

Public resources should be allocated to help operators and Member States to provide greater data for stock management and comply with the rules of the CFP. Fisheries control and data collection is of utmost importance for the implementation of the CFP. Certain obligations foreseen by the Control Regulation and its revision will require specific and increased support for an efficient enforcement by Member states and fishers.

Amendment 139
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 4 – point a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) At least 30 % of the Union financial support allocated per Member State shall be allocated to the areas of support referred to in Article 22 and 27.

Or. en

Justification

In order to ensure that the EMFF contributes to the environmental challenges facing our oceans, ring-fencing of 30% of the budget is needed for each Member State to dedicate to activities linked to the protection and restoration of marine biodiversity and ecosystems.

Amendment 140
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4 a. Any funding that is not spent under Articles 19 and 20 on control and data collection may be reallocated to the European Fisheries Control Agency.

Or. en

Amendment 141
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 5 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5. The Union financial support from the EMFF allocated per Member State to the areas of support referred to in **Articles 17(2) and 18** shall not exceed the higher of the following two thresholds:

5. The Union financial support from the EMFF allocated per Member State to the areas of support referred to in **Article 18** shall not exceed the higher of the following two thresholds:

Or. en

Justification

Direct subsidy schemes have been used in the past with no regard to the objectives of capacity reduction or the sustainability of fishing resources and have exacerbated the imbalance between available fishing resources and fishing capacity of the EU fleet. Public financial resources should be used to create added value for society as a whole, rather than financing the exit of vessels from the sector or activities aiming at maintaining actors artificially in the sector, which brings very little added value to fisheries and the marine environment.

Amendment 142
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 5 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) EUR 6 000 000; or

(a) EUR 5 000 000; or

Or. en

Amendment 143
Gesine Meissner

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 5 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(b) 8% of the Union financial support allocated per Member State.

Or. en

Amendment 144
Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 8 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. The part of the financial envelope under direct and indirect management as specified in Title III shall be EUR 829 000 000 in current prices.

1. The part of the financial envelope under direct and indirect management as specified in Title III shall be EUR 640 000 000 in current prices.

Or. en

Amendment 145
Gesine Meissner, Tonino Picula, Merja Kyllönen, Sofia Ribeiro, Michela Giuffrida

Proposal for a regulation
Article 8 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. The part of the financial envelope under direct and indirect management as specified in Title III shall be EUR 829 000 000 in current prices.

1. The part of the financial envelope under direct and indirect management as specified in Title III shall be EUR 921 000 000 in current prices.

Justification

The introduction of an Integrated Maritime Policy at European level has been very successful. However, more investment is needed to unlock the full potential of a sustainable blue economy and challenges such as marine litter and the impact of climate change on seas and oceans remain huge. They can be dealt with effectively only at European level. Therefore, a share of 15% of the EMFF should be allocated under direct management to strengthen the maritime agenda in the EU and globally.

Amendment 146**Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte****Proposal for a regulation****Article 9 – paragraph 4 – point a***Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) a strategy for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and the development of sustainable blue economy sectors;

Amendment

(a) a strategy for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and the development of sustainable blue economy sectors ***that develop within ecological limits;***

Or. en

Amendment 147**Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte****Proposal for a regulation****Article 9 – paragraph 4 – point b – point iii***Text proposed by the Commission*

iii) any other investment in the sustainable blue economy necessary to achieve a sustainable coastal development.

Amendment

iii) any other investment in the sustainable blue economy necessary to achieve a sustainable coastal development ***that develops within ecological limits.***

Or. en

Amendment 148**Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte****Proposal for a regulation**

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Article 9 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. The Commission shall develop an analysis for each sea basin indicating the common strengths and weaknesses of the sea basin with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP, as referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Where applicable, this analysis shall take into account the existing sea basin and macro-regional strategies.

Amendment

5. The Commission shall develop an analysis for each sea basin indicating the common strengths and weaknesses of the sea basin with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP, as referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, **and the achievement of Good Environmental Status, as referred to in Directive 2008/56/EC**. Where applicable, this analysis shall take into account the existing sea basin and macro-regional strategies.

Or. en

Amendment 149

Nicola Caputo, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 9 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. The Commission shall develop an analysis for each sea basin indicating the common strengths and weaknesses of the sea basin with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP, as referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Where applicable, this analysis shall take into account the existing sea basin and macro-regional strategies.

Amendment

5. The Commission, **after obtaining the opinions of the relevant Advisory Councils**, shall develop an analysis for each sea basin indicating the common strengths and weaknesses of the sea basin with regard to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP, as referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Where applicable, this analysis shall take into account the existing sea basin and macro-regional strategies.

Or. it

Amendment 150

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation

Article 9 – paragraph 6 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) targeted control of invasive alien species which significantly harm the productivity of the aquaculture and fisheries sector;

Or. nl

Amendment 151
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 – paragraph 6 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) support for research into and use of innovative selective fishing gear throughout the Union, not only but including in accordance with Article 27 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013;

Or. nl

Amendment 152
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 – paragraph 6 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) the most recent evidence on the socio-economic performance of the sustainable blue economy, and in particular the fishery and aquaculture sector;

(e) the most recent evidence on ***the balance between the environmental priorities and*** the socio-economic performance of the sustainable blue economy, and in particular the fishery and aquaculture sector;

Or. en

Amendment 153
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 – paragraph 6 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) the contribution of the programme to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Amendment

(i) the contribution of the programme to climate change mitigation and adaptation, ***including by reducing CO2 emissions by means of fuel savings.***

Or. nl

Amendment 154
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 12 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) has committed ***serious*** infringements under Article 42 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008²⁸ or Article 90 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 or under other legislation adopted by the European Parliament and by the Council;

Amendment

(a) has committed infringements under Article 42 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008²⁸ or Article 90 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 or under other legislation adopted by the European Parliament and by the Council;

²⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999 (OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p. 1).

²⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999 (OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 155
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation
Article 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The beneficiary, after submitting the application, shall continue to comply with the admissibility conditions referred to in paragraph 1 throughout the period of implementation of the operation and **for a period of five years** after the final payment to that beneficiary.

Amendment

2. The beneficiary, after submitting the application, shall continue to comply with the admissibility conditions referred to in paragraph 1 throughout the period of implementation of the operation and after the final payment to that beneficiary.

Or. en

Justification

No operator or beneficiary should commit serious infringements, be involved in IUU fishing or commit other environmental offenses at any time.

Amendment 156

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation

Article 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The beneficiary, after submitting the application, shall continue to comply with the admissibility conditions referred to in paragraph 1 throughout the period of implementation of the operation and for a period of **five** years after the final payment to that beneficiary.

Amendment

2. The beneficiary, after submitting the application, shall continue to comply with the admissibility conditions referred to in paragraph 1 throughout the period of implementation of the operation and for a period of **six** years after the final payment to that beneficiary.

Or. en

Amendment 157

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation

Article 12 – paragraph 4 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the identification of the threshold triggering and the length of period of time of inadmissibility referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3, which shall be proportionate to the

Amendment

(a) the identification of the threshold triggering and the length of period of time of inadmissibility referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3, which shall be proportionate to the

nature, gravity, duration and repetition of the *serious* infringements, offences or fraud, and shall be of at least one year's duration;

nature, gravity, duration and repetition of the infringements, offences or fraud, and shall be of at least one year's duration;

Or. en

Amendment 158

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) the construction and acquisition of fishing vessels or the importation of fishing vessels, unless otherwise provided for in this Regulation; **deleted**

Or. fr

Amendment 159

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) the construction *and* acquisition of fishing vessels or the importation of fishing vessels, unless otherwise provided for in this Regulation;

(b) the construction, acquisition *or modernisation* of fishing vessels, *including through engine replacement* or the importation of fishing vessels, unless otherwise provided for in this Regulation;

Or. en

Justification

Modernising or replacing equipment is often associated with higher efficiency and a greater capacity to catch fish. As such engine modernisation and replacement measures would undermine SDG 14.6 which prohibits subsidies that increase fishing capacity. Even if modernising or replacing old engines is conditional upon making them equally or less powerful, it will not necessarily translate into a reduction of the vessel's ability to catch fish. ECA stated that vessels equipped with 'fuel efficient' engines still have an incentive to increase their fishing effort.

Amendment 160

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) the temporary or permanent cessation of fishing activities, unless otherwise provided for in this Regulation;

deleted

Or. fr

Amendment 161

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) the temporary or permanent cessation of fishing activities, unless otherwise provided for in this Regulation;

(d) the permanent cessation of fishing activities

Or. en

Amendment 162

Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e a) operations that include any form of electrical pulse-fishing;

Or. en

Amendment 163

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) electric pulse fishing;

Or. fr

Amendment 164
Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h) the construction of new ports, new landing sites or new auction halls; **deleted**

Or. en

Justification

Construction of new ports, new landing sites or new action halls should be allowed in order to develop the fisheries infrastructure where it is needed (especially in inland waters).

Amendment 165
Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) market intervention mechanisms aiming to temporarily or permanently withdraw fishery or aquaculture products from the market with a view to reducing supply in order to prevent price decline or drive up prices; *by extension, storage operations in a logistics chain that would produce the same effects either intentionally or unintentionally;*

(i) market intervention mechanisms aiming to temporarily or permanently withdraw fishery or aquaculture products from the market with a view to reducing supply in order to prevent price decline or drive up prices;

Or. fr

Amendment 166
Nicola Caputo, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point j

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j) investments on board fishing vessels necessary to comply with the requirements under Union or national law, including requirements under the Union's obligations in the context of regional fisheries management organisations; **deleted**

Or. it

Justification

It is difficult to see why investments should be ineligible for support when they are necessary to comply with legal requirements related to, for example, new gear, monitoring systems, or alterations to gear.

Amendment 167
Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point j

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j) investments on board fishing vessels necessary to comply with the requirements under Union or national law, including requirements under the Union's obligations in the context of regional fisheries management organisations;

(j) investments on board fishing vessels necessary to comply with the requirements under Union or national law, including requirements under the Union's obligations in the context of regional fisheries management organisations; ***this provision shall not apply to expenditure linked to the landing obligation or to any other obligation under Union or national law that would entail significant costs for operators;***

Or. fr

Amendment 168
Nicola Caputo, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point k

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(k) investments on board fishing vessels that have carried out activities at sea for less than 60 days in each of the two calendar years preceding the year of submission of the application for support.

deleted

Or. it

Amendment 169
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point k a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(k a) inland fishing activities;

Or. en

Amendment 170
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point k b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(k b) operating costs, such as insurance, overheads, fuel or equipment of the fishing vessels that make it merely operational or navigational, such as ropes, mandatory security or safety requirements and maintenance services.

Or. en

Amendment 171
Nicola Caputo, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Support under this Chapter shall contribute to the achievement of the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as set out in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.

Amendment

1. Support under this Chapter shall contribute to the achievement of the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP, as set out in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, **and encourage social dialogue between stakeholders.**

Or. it

Amendment 172
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Where support under this Chapter is granted for a vessel, that vessel shall not be transferred or reflagged outside the Union during at least the **five** years from the final payment for the supported operation.

Amendment

2. Where support under this Chapter is granted for a vessel, that vessel shall not be transferred or reflagged outside the Union during at least the **eight** years from the final payment for the supported operation.

Or. en

Amendment 173
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. **Support under this Chapter shall also apply to inland fishing, with the exception of Articles 15 and 17.**

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Aid to inland activities is already covered by European Regional Development fund. In addition, inland fishing activities do not fall under the Maritime Policy and/or the Common Fisheries Policy.

Amendment 174

Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) reinforcement of the value chain of the sector and promotion of marketing strategies;

Amendment

(c) **creation and** reinforcement of the value chain of the sector and promotion of marketing strategies;

Or. en

Amendment 175

Nicola Caputo, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) **facilitation of access to credit, insurance products, and financial instruments;**

Or. it

Amendment 176

Nicola Caputo, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) improvement of health, safety and working conditions on board fishing vessels;

(e) improvement of health, safety and working conditions on board fishing vessels, **thereby making it possible to attract more young people and**

significantly reduce the causes of marine incidents;

Or. it

Amendment 177

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 1 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

(h) diversification of activities in ***the*** broader sustainable blue economy;

Amendment

(h) diversification of activities in ***a*** broader sustainable blue economy ***that develops within the ecological limits;***

Or. en

Amendment 178

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 16

Investments in small-scale coastal fishing vessels

1. The EMFF may support the following investments in respect of small-scale coastal fishing vessels which belong to a fleet segment for which the latest report on fishing capacity, referred to in Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, has shown a balance with the fishing opportunities available to that segment:

(a) the first acquisition of a fishing vessel by a young fisher who, at the moment of submitting the application, is under 40 years of age and has worked a least five years as fisher or has acquired adequate vocational qualification;

(b) the replacement or modernisation of a

Amendment

deleted

main or ancillary engine.

2. The vessels referred to in paragraph 1 shall be equipped for sea fishing and be between 5 and 30 years old.

3. The support referred to in paragraph 1(b) may only be granted under the following conditions:

(a) the new or modernised engine shall not have more power in kW than the current engine;

(b) any reduction of fishing capacity in kW due to the replacement or modernisation of a main or ancillary engine shall be permanently removed from the Union fleet register;

(c) the engine power of the fishing vessel shall have been physically inspected by the Member State to ensure that it does not exceed the engine power stated in the fishing license.

4. No support shall be granted under this Article, if the assessment on the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities in the latest report referred to in Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 for the fleet segment to which the vessels concerned belong, has not been prepared on the basis of the biological, economic and vessel use indicators set out in the common guidelines referred to in that Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 179

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 16 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the first acquisition of a fishing vessel by a young fisher who, at the moment of submitting the application, is under **40** years of age and has worked a

Amendment

(a) the first acquisition of a fishing vessel by a young fisher who, at the moment of submitting the application, is under **45** years of age and has worked a

least **five** years as fisher or has acquired adequate vocational qualification;

least **two** years as fisher or has acquired adequate vocational qualification;

Or. fr

Amendment 180

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 16 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) the replacement or modernisation of a main or ancillary engine.

(b) the replacement or modernisation of a **fishing vessel or of a** main or ancillary engine.

Or. fr

Amendment 181

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 16 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. The support referred to in paragraph 1(b) may only be granted under the following conditions:

deleted

(a) the new or modernised engine shall not have more power in kW than the current engine;

(b) any reduction of fishing capacity in kW due to the replacement or modernisation of a main or ancillary engine shall be permanently removed from the Union fleet register;

(c) the engine power of the fishing vessel shall have been physically inspected by the Member State to ensure that it does not exceed the engine power stated in the fishing license.

Or. fr

Amendment 182
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

[...]

deleted

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. 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 183
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. *If* the support referred to in paragraph 1 *is* granted through the compensation for the permanent cessation of fishing activities, the following conditions *shall be* complied with:

2. *In exceptional cases*, the support referred to in paragraph 1 *may be* granted through the compensation for the permanent cessation of fishing activities *provided that* the following conditions *are* complied with:

Or. en

Amendment 184
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the cessation is foreseen as a tool of an action plan referred to in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013;

Amendment

(a) the cessation is foreseen as a tool of an action plan **to reduce fleet capacity** referred to in Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013;

Or. en

Amendment 185

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation

Article 17 – paragraph 2 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a a) the cessation leads to a total decrease in the fishing capacity as the money received is not re-invested in the sector;

Or. en

Amendment 186

Nicola Caputo, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 17 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. The EMFF may support fishing and aquaculture enterprises to help them gain access to risk management tools, such as incentives related to insurance policies or mutual funds, in order to cover losses caused by one or more of the following events:

(a) natural disasters;

(b) adverse climatic events;

(c) sudden water quality or quantity changes for which the operator is not responsible;

(d) diseases in aquaculture or failure or

destruction of production facilities for which the operator is not responsible;
(e) rescue costs for fishers or fishing vessels where accidents occur at sea while they are fishing.

Or. it

Justification

Following the example of the agricultural sector, it is proposed to allow EMFF support to be used for risk management tools, such as incentives to take out insurance policies or contribute to mutual funds, in order to cover the causes set out in points (a) to (e).

Amendment 187

Nicola Caputo, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 17a

Investments to promote social dialogue

The EMFF may support actions to promote social dialogue between stakeholders and in particular the actions below, if carried out by trade unions and employers' organisations that have signed national collective labour agreements:

(a) training of young fishing entrepreneurs;

(b) upskilling and sustainable fishing skills development;

(c) raising awareness of good fishing and biodiversity conservation practices;

(d) security and safety of life at sea;

(e) health and safety of workers on board.

Or. it

Justification

Over and above the environmental aspects, EMFF programming has to encompass the social dimension of fishing.

Amendment 188

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Extraordinary cessation of fishing activities

Cessation of fishing activities

Or. fr

Amendment 189

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. The EMFF may support a compensation for the **extraordinary** cessation of fishing activities caused by:

1. The EMFF may support a compensation for the cessation of fishing activities caused by:

Or. fr

Amendment 190

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) the interruption due to reasons of force majeure of the application of a sustainable fisheries partnership agreement or protocol thereto; or

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 191

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) the interruption *due to reasons of force majeure* of the application of a sustainable fisheries partnership agreement or protocol thereto; or

Amendment

(c) the interruption of the application of a sustainable fisheries partnership agreement or protocol thereto; or

Or. fr

Amendment 192

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The support referred to in paragraph 1 may only be granted where:
(a) the commercial activities of the vessel concerned are stopped during at least 90 consecutive days; and
(b) the economic losses resulting from the cessation amount to more than 30% of the annual turnover of the business concerned, calculated on the basis of the average turnover of that business over the preceding three calendar years.

Amendment

deleted

Or. fr

Amendment 193

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the commercial activities of the vessel concerned are stopped during at

Amendment

(a) the commercial activities of the vessel concerned are stopped during at

least 90 consecutive days; and

least 90 consecutive days *which are not foreseen in recurrent closures*; and

Or. en

Amendment 194

Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Justification

If cumulative, these requirements are too restrictive

Amendment 195

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) owners of fishing vessels which are registered as active and which have carried out fishing activities at sea for at least 120 days in ***each of the last three*** calendar years preceding the year of submission of the application for support; or

(a) owners of fishing vessels which are registered as active and which have carried out fishing activities at sea for at least 120 days in ***the two*** calendar years preceding the year of submission of the application for support; or

Or. fr

Amendment 196

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) fishers who have worked at sea for at least 120 days in ***each of*** the last ***three*** calendar years preceding the year of submission of the application for support on board a Union fishing vessel concerned by the extraordinary cessation.

Amendment

(b) fishers who have worked at sea for at least 120 days in the last ***two*** calendar years preceding the year of submission of the application for support on board a Union fishing vessel concerned by the extraordinary cessation.

Or. fr

Amendment 197

Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. All fishing activities carried out by the vessels and fishers concerned shall be effectively suspended during the period concerned by the cessation. The competent authority shall ***satisfy itself*** that the vessel concerned has stopped any fishing activities during the period concerned by the extraordinary cessation and that any overcompensation resulting from the use of the vessel for other purposes is avoided.

Amendment

5. All fishing activities carried out by the vessels and fishers concerned shall be effectively suspended during the period concerned by the cessation. The competent authority shall ***ensure*** that the vessel concerned has stopped any fishing activities during the period concerned by the extraordinary cessation and that any overcompensation resulting from the use of the vessel for other purposes is avoided.

Or. en

Amendment 198

Nicola Caputo, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 18a

Temporary cessation of fishing activities

1. The EMFF may support measures for the temporary cessation of fishing activities in the following cases:

(a) biological recovery periods;
(b) if the temporary cessation is provided for in a management plan adopted under Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 or in a multiannual plan adopted in accordance with Articles 9 and 10 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, where, on the basis of scientific advice, a reduction in fishing effort is needed in order to achieve the objectives referred to in Article 2(2) and point (a) of Article 2(5) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.

2. The support referred to in paragraph 1 may be granted for a maximum duration of six months per vessel during the period from 2021 to 2027.

3. The support referred to in paragraph 1 shall be granted only to:

(a) owners or operators of Union fishing vessels which are registered as active and which have carried out fishing activities at sea for at least 90 days on average during the two years preceding the date of submission of the application for support;
or

(b) fishers who have worked at sea on board a Union fishing vessel affected by the temporary cessation for at least 90 days on average during the two years preceding the date of submission of the application for support.

4. All fishing activities carried out by the vessel or the fishers concerned shall be actually suspended. The competent authority shall ascertain that the vessel in question has completely suspended fishing activities during the period covered by the temporary cessation.

Or. it

Justification

The above measure should be reinstated, as it has produced excellent results in every programming period in which it has been implemented.

Amendment 199
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The EMFF may support the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as provided for in Article 36 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and further specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

Amendment

1. The EMFF may support the development and implementation of a Union fisheries control system as provided for in Article 36 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and further specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009. ***This system must be fair and equitable, must treat all sectors equally, from small-scale to large-scale.***

Or. en

Amendment 200
Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The support referred to in paragraph 1 may also contribute to maritime surveillance as referred to in Article 28 ***and to the European cooperation on coastguard functions as referred to in Article 29.***

Amendment

3. The support referred to in paragraph 1 may also contribute to maritime surveillance as referred to in Article 28.

Or. fr

Amendment 201
Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The EMFF may support the collection, management and use of data for

Amendment

1. The EMFF may support the collection, management, ***processing*** and

fisheries management and scientific purposes, as provided for in Article 25(1) and (2) and Article 27 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and further specified in Regulation (EU) No 2017/1004, on the basis of the national work plans referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/1004.

use of data for fisheries management and scientific purposes, as provided for in Article 25(1) and (2) and Article 27 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and further specified in Regulation (EU) No 2017/1004, on the basis of the national work plans referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/1004.

Or. en

Amendment 202

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 21 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. When establishing the list and the quantities referred to in paragraph 2, Member States shall take into account all relevant factors, in particular the need to ensure that the compensation *is compatible* with the rules of the CFP.

Amendment

3. When establishing the list and the quantities referred to in paragraph 2, Member States shall take into account all relevant factors, in particular the need to ensure that the compensation *complies* with the rules of the CFP.

Or. en

Amendment 203

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 22 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. The EMFF may support actions for the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems.

Or. en

Justification

Aid to inland activities is already covered by European Regional Development fund. In addition, inland fishing activities do not fall under the Maritime Policy and/or the Common Fisheries Policy.

Amendment 204

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 22 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) compensations to fishers for the collection of lost fishing gears and marine litter from the sea;

Amendment

(a) compensations to fishers for the collection of lost fishing gears and ***the passive collection of*** marine litter from the sea;

Or. en

Amendment 205

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Title 2 – chapter 3 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Priority 2: Contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and markets

Amendment

Priority 2: Contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable ***fisheries***, aquaculture and markets

Or. fr

Amendment 206

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation

Article 23 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

23 Aquaculture

Amendment

23 ***Sustainable*** Aquaculture

Amendment 207
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation
Article 23 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The EMFF may support the promotion of a sustainable aquaculture as provided for in Article 34(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. It may also support animal health and welfare in aquaculture in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council³² and Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council³³.

³² Regulation (EU) No 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 84, 31.03.2016, p. 1).

³³ Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material, amending Council Directives 98/56/EC, 2000/29/EC and 2008/90/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 882/2004 and (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decisions 66/399/EEC, 76/894/EEC and PE629.453v01-00

Amendment

1. The EMFF may support the promotion of a sustainable aquaculture as provided for in Article 34(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, **with particular regard taken of the possible negative environmental impacts of all such developments**. It may also support animal health and welfare in aquaculture in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council³² and Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council³³.

³² Regulation (EU) No 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 84, 31.03.2016, p. 1).

³³ Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material, amending Council Directives 98/56/EC, 2000/29/EC and 2008/90/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 882/2004 and (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decisions 66/399/EEC, 76/894/EEC and

Amendment 208
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Article 23 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The EMFF may support the promotion of a sustainable aquaculture as provided for in Article 34(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. It may also support animal health and welfare in aquaculture in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council³² and Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council³³.

³² Regulation (EU) No 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 84, 31.03.2016, p. 1).

³³ Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material, amending Council Directives 98/56/EC, 2000/29/EC and 2008/90/EC, Regulations (EC) **No 178/2002**, (EC) **No 882/2004** and (EC) **No 396/2005** of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) **No 1107/2009** of the European Parliament and

Amendment

1. The EMFF may support the promotion of a sustainable aquaculture as provided for in Article 34(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. It may also **provide** support **to tackle specific problems in the sector which are due to invasive alien species and to promote** animal health and welfare in aquaculture in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council³² and Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council³³.

³² Regulation (EU) No 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 84, 31.03.2016, p. 1).

³³ Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material, amending Council Directives 98/56/EC, 2000/29/EC and 2008/90/EC, Regulations (EC) **No 178/2002**, (EC) **No 882/2004** and (EC) **No 396/2005** of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) **No 1107/2009** of the European Parliament

of the Council and repealing Council
Decisions 66/399/EEC, 76/894/EEC and
2009/470/EC (OJ L 189, 27.06.2014, p. 1).

and of the Council and repealing Council
Decisions 66/399/EEC, 76/894/EEC and
2009/470/EC (OJ L 189, 27.06.2014, p. 1).

Or. nl

Justification

In line with the European Parliament's Resolution of 12 June 2018 'Towards a sustainable and competitive European aquaculture sector: current state of play and future challenges' (2017/2118 (INI)), including on the invasive alien species the oyster borer and the animal disease oyster herpes.

Amendment 209

Sylvie Goddyn, Joëlle Mélin, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 23 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Or. fr

Amendment 210

Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 23 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Amendment 211
Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation
Article 24 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The EMFF may support actions contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products as provided for in Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and further specified in Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013. It may also support actions promoting the marketing, *the* quality and the value added of *fishery and aquaculture* products.

Amendment

The EMFF may support actions contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products as provided for in Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and further specified in Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013. It may also support actions promoting the marketing *of* quality *seafood products, raise awareness on the risks and benefits of the different fisheries and aquaculture species in our dietary habits* and the value added of *sustainable eating habits linked to seafood* products.

Justification

*The consumption of seafood brings health benefits to humans. Nevertheless, different species contribute to different benefits and in general the consumption of seafood is not without a risk. These risks may be linked to antibiotics, methylmercury and the feed of certain species. Therefore any marketing should pay particular attention to correctly inform the consumers on the added-value of the species concerned and the quantities to be consumed. Example linked to methylmercury the EFSA's study:
<https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3761>.*

Amendment 212
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 24 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The EMFF may support actions contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products as provided for in Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and further specified in Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013. It may also support actions promoting the marketing, the quality and the value added of fishery and aquaculture products.

The EMFF may support actions contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products as provided for in Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and further specified in Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013. It may also support actions promoting the marketing, the quality and the value added of fishery and **sustainable** aquaculture products.

Or. en

Amendment 213
Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation
Article 25 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Support under this Article shall only be granted through the financial instruments provided for in Article 52 of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] and through InvestEU, in accordance Article 10 of that Regulation.

Amendment

2. Support under this Article shall only be granted **to small scale coastal fisheries** through the financial instruments provided for in Article 52 of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] and through InvestEU, in accordance Article 10 of that Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 214
Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 25 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Support under this Article **shall only** be granted through the financial instruments provided for in Article 52 of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] and through InvestEU, in accordance Article 10 of that

Amendment

2. Support under this Article **may** be granted **through grants and** through the financial instruments provided for in Article 52 of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] and through InvestEU, in

Regulation.

accordance Article 10 of that Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 215

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Title 2 – chapter 4 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Priority 3: Enabling **the growth of** a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities

Amendment

Priority 3: Enabling a sustainable blue economy **within ecological limits** and fostering prosperous coastal communities

Or. en

Amendment 216

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 26 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. For the purpose of EMFF support, the community-led local development strategies referred to in Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] shall ensure that local communities better exploit and benefit from the opportunities offered by **the** sustainable blue economy, capitalising on and strengthening environmental, cultural, social and human resources.

Amendment

2. For the purpose of EMFF support, the community-led local development strategies referred to in Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions] shall ensure that local communities better exploit and benefit from the opportunities offered by **a** sustainable blue economy **within ecological limits**, capitalising on and strengthening environmental, cultural, social and human resources.

Or. en

Amendment 217

Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation

Article 27 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

The EMFF may support the collection, management and use of data to improve the knowledge on the state of the marine environment, with a view to:

Amendment

The EMFF may support the collection **(including from local fishers)**, management and use of data to improve the knowledge on the state of the marine environment, with a view to:

Or. en

Amendment 218

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 27 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

The EMFF may support the collection, management and use of data to improve the knowledge on the state of the marine environment, with a view to:

Amendment

The EMFF may support the collection, management, **analysis, processing** and use of data to improve the knowledge on the state of the marine environment, with a view to:

Or. en

Amendment 219

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation

Article 33 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. In accordance with Article 90(4) of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], the Commission may interrupt the payment deadline for all or part of a payment application in the case of evidence of non-compliance by a Member State with the rules applicable under the CFP, if the non-compliance is liable to affect the expenditure contained in a payment application for which the interim payment is requested.

Amendment

1. In accordance with Article 90(4) of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], the Commission may interrupt the payment deadline for all or part of a payment application in the case of evidence of non-compliance by a Member State with the rules applicable under the CFP **or relevant EU environmental law**, if the non-compliance is liable to affect the expenditure contained in a payment application for which the interim payment

is requested.

Or. en

Amendment 220

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation

Article 34 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. In accordance with Article 91(3) of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], the Commission may adopt implementing acts suspending all or part of the interim payments under the programme in the case of serious non-compliance by a Member State with the rules applicable under the CFP, if the serious non-compliance is liable to affect the expenditure contained in a payment application for which the interim payment is requested.

Amendment

1. In accordance with Article 91(3) of Regulation (EU) No [Regulation laying down Common Provisions], the Commission may adopt implementing acts suspending all or part of the interim payments under the programme in the case of serious non-compliance by a Member State with the rules applicable under the CFP **or relevant environmental law**, if the serious non-compliance is liable to affect the expenditure contained in a payment application for which the interim payment is requested.

Or. en

Amendment 221

Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation

Article 36 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) expenditure contained in a payment application is affected by cases of serious non-compliance with the rules of the CFP by the Member State which have resulted in the suspension of payment under Article 34 and the Member State concerned still fails to demonstrate that it has taken the necessary remedial action to ensure compliance with and the enforcement of applicable rules in the future.

Amendment

(b) expenditure contained in a payment application is affected by cases of serious non-compliance with the rules of the CFP **or relevant EU environmental law** by the Member State which have resulted in the suspension of payment under Article 34 and the Member State concerned still fails to demonstrate that it has taken the necessary remedial action to ensure compliance with and the enforcement of applicable rules in the future.

Amendment 222
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 36 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The Commission shall decide on the amount of the correction taking into account the nature, gravity, duration and repetition of the serious non-compliance by the Member State or beneficiary with the rules of the CFP and the importance of the EMFF contribution to the economic activity of the beneficiary concerned.

Amendment

2. The Commission shall decide on the amount of the correction taking into account the nature, gravity, duration and repetition of the serious non-compliance by the Member State or beneficiary with the rules of the CFP **or relevant EU environmental law** and the importance of the EMFF contribution to the economic activity of the beneficiary concerned.

Or. en

Amendment 223
Gesine Meissner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 36 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where it is not possible to quantify precisely the amount of expenditure linked to non-compliance with the rules of the CFP by the Member State, the Commission shall apply a flat rate or extrapolated financial correction in accordance with paragraph 4.

Amendment

3. Where it is not possible to quantify precisely the amount of expenditure linked to non-compliance with the rules of the CFP **or relevant EU environmental law** by the Member State, the Commission shall apply a flat rate or extrapolated financial correction in accordance with paragraph 4.

Or. en

Amendment 224
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation
Article 42 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The EMFF shall support the development and dissemination of market intelligence for fishery and aquaculture **products by the Commission** in accordance with Article 42 of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013.

Amendment

The EMFF shall support the development and dissemination **by the Commission** of market intelligence for **sustainably-produced** fishery and aquaculture **goods** in accordance with Article 42 of Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013.

Or. en

Amendment 225

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Title 3 – chapter 3 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Priority 3: Enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities

Amendment

Priority 3: Enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy **that develops within ecological limits** and fostering prosperous coastal communities

Or. en

Amendment 226

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 43 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Maritime policy and development of a sustainable blue economy

Amendment

Maritime policy and development of a sustainable blue economy **that develops within ecological limits;**

Or. en

Amendment 227

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the promotion of a sustainable, low carbon and climate resilient blue economy;

Amendment

(a) the promotion of a sustainable, low carbon and climate resilient blue economy ***that develops within ecological limits;***

Or. en

Amendment 228

Linnéa Engström, Marco Affronte

Proposal for a regulation

Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) the improvement of maritime skills, ocean literacy and sharing of socio-economic data on ***the*** sustainable blue economy;

Amendment

(d) the improvement of maritime skills, ocean literacy and sharing of ***environmental and*** socio-economic data on ***a*** sustainable blue economy;

Or. en