



# **EMFF 2021-2027**

## **Sea basin analyses**

### **Seminar on programming**

*14 June 2019*

# References in the Commission's proposal

## **Article 9(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.*

# Why sea basin analyses?

- Regionalisation is now a normal practice for fisheries management (regional MAPs, regional joint recommendations)
- Need to ensure that the main funding instrument of the CFP can also address common challenges at sea basin level
- Assessment of regional challenges by the Commission to support the EMFF programming process

# What they are NOT

- Red tape for Member States (this is a Commission document)
- A transnational EMFF programme
- A list of strict recommendations from the Commission
- A duplication of the SWOT analyses

# What they aim at

- Focus on how the EMFF under shared management can help to achieve CFP objectives
- Roadmap to facilitate the programming process:
  - **Thematic focus:** description of specific CFP challenges
  - **Geographical focus:** need to address sea basin specificities without duplicating the national SWOT analyses
  - **Analytical focus:** facts and figures to underpin the programming process
  - **Operational focus:** indication of possible EMFF actions to tackle the challenges

# Translating CFP objectives into priorities under the EMFF (1)

## Article 2 CFP:

*(1) The CFP shall ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities are sustainable in the long-term and are 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.*

*(2) The CFP shall apply the precautionary approach to fisheries management, and shall aim to ensure that exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield.*

*(3) The CFP shall implement the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management so as to ensure that negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem are minimised, and shall endeavour to ensure that aquaculture and fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment.*

# Translating CFP objectives into priorities under the EMFF(2)

## **Backbone of the sea basin analyses: list of 10 CFP challenges relevant for EMFF support**

- 1) Ensuring the sustainable exploitation of fish stocks and reducing the negative impact of fishing on the ecosystems,
- 2) Managing the landing obligation on board and on land,
- 3) Restructuring imbalanced fleet segments,
- 4) Improving enforcement, control and data management,
- 5) Securing the structural conditions for profitability in the fishing sector,
- 6) Contributing to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities,
- 7) Improving the value chain and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products,
- 8) Enabling climate change adaptation and mitigation in the fishing and aquaculture sectors,
- 9) Promoting a sustainable and profitable aquaculture,
- 10) Fostering the local development of a sustainable blue economy in coastal areas,

# Architecture of the sea basin analyses (1)

- **First part: common CFP challenges and corresponding EMFF toolbox**
- **Individual chapter for each of the 10 challenges**
  - Common to all sea basins
  - Description of possible EMFF actions under the relevant areas of support
- **Example: *improving the value chain and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products***
  - Implementing the Common Market Organisation
  - Improving the marketing conditions for fishery and aquaculture products
  - Enhancing traceability and consumer information
  - Conducting communication campaigns on fishery and aquaculture products
  - Developing market outlets in the broader blue economy



# Architecture of the sea basin analyses (2)

- **Second part: sea-basin chapters** (Baltic, North Sea, Western Waters, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Outermost Regions, inland areas)
- **Structure**
  - ❖ Scope
  - ❖ Ensuring a sustainable management of natural resources
    - *Sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources*
    - *Implementation of the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management*
    - *Coherence with environmental legislation*
    - *Elimination of discards*
  - ❖ Ensuring a balanced socio-economic picture for the fisheries sector
    - *Making the best use of unwanted catches*
    - *Providing conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing sector and contributing to a fair standard of living in fishing communities*
    - *Adjustment of the fishing capacity of the fleets*
  - ❖ Promoting the development of a sustainable aquaculture

# What is the output for programming?

- Key question: how can the EMFF help tackling specific regional challenges within the framework of national programmes?
- Identification of common regional trends and corresponding EMFF solutions, e.g.:

TREND	POSSIBLE EMFF SOLUTIONS
Difficult implementation of the landing obligation in mixed fisheries (e.g. North Sea)	Fostering innovation in gear selectivity, developing outlets for unwanted catches
Lack on knowledge on the situation of fish stocks (e.g. Mediterranean)	Improving the collection and processing of scientific data
Structural overcapacity of the fleet (e.g. Mediterranean)	Implementing permanent cessation schemes