



# EMFAF and recovery opportunities

*ES EMFF Monitoring Committee*  
*25/2/2021*



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*The European Green Deal is one of the key components of the European Union's growth strategy and a path to a green, robust and durable recovery from the health pandemic and its economic impact.*

#EUGreenDeal



European  
Commission

# Policy drivers for the recovery

- **European Green Deal** at the heart of the EU's recovery strategy
- Strengthening the **Single Market** and adapting it to the **digital** age
- **Fair and inclusive** recovery for all

 Build a **more resilient EU**

 **EU as global driver**



# Economic response

*#EUGreenDeal*

*2020*

# Principles of economic response



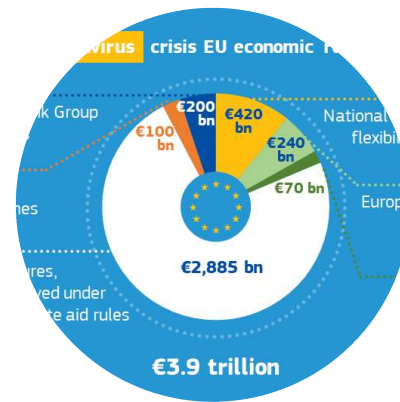
## Keeping economy going

Infrastructure, goods, funds, etc.



## Supporting workers and business

Trillions from countries, EC, ECB, EIB.



## Adapting funding for crisis

From long term EU budget to Next Generation EU



## All available resources

Every instrument explored.

# Economic response

## State aid rules

- liquidity to economy
- support SMEs, jobs, etc.

## SURE program

- €100 billion
- support for unemployed

## Complements ECB measures

- €750 bn new measures
- €120 bn earlier

## Recovery Plan for Europe

- €750 bn Next Generation EU
- €1085 bn long-term EU budget

## Budget flexibility

- 'Escape Clause'
- maximum flexibility

## Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative

- unspent cohesion funds
- transfers between funds, regions and priorities





# European Green Deal

*#EUGreenDeal*

*2020*

# Recovery: Green transition

- Europe's growth strategy
- Hundreds of thousands of new green jobs
- Just Transition Fund: assist Member States and ensure support to those most affected
- These transitions will make Europe more resilient and strategically autonomous





# Building a modern, sustainable and resilient Europe



- The EU will be **climate neutral by 2050**
- The European Commission is proposing to cut net greenhouse gas emissions by **at least 55% by 2030**, compared to 1990 levels (and up from our current target for 2030 of at least 40%).

# Improving the quality of life of current and future generations

A roadmap with actions in the months and years ahead for collective recovery and a common future:



Help ensure a just and inclusive transition



Protect human life, restore biodiversity and cut pollution



Move to a clean and circular economy



Help companies become world leaders in clean products and technologies



Lead by example as a global leader

# The EU will be climate neutral by 2050

Reaching this target requires action by **all sectors of our economy**:



support **industry** to innovate



roll out cleaner, cheaper and healthier forms of private and public **transport**



decarbonise the **energy** sector



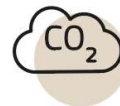
ensure **buildings** are more energy efficient



European industry **only uses 12%** recycled materials



Transport represents **25%** of our emissions



The production and use of energy account for **more than 75%** of the EU's greenhouse gas emission



**40%** of our energy consumption is by buildings



| EU Biodiversity Strategy  
for 2030

# Let's take care of our nature

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Climate change, the unprecedented loss of biodiversity and infectious diseases are sending a clear message: **it is time to fix our broken relationship with nature.**



[https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/actions-being-taken-eu/eu-biodiversity-strategy-2030\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/actions-being-taken-eu/eu-biodiversity-strategy-2030_en)

# A coherent Trans-European Nature Network

1 Establishing protected areas for at least:



**30%**  
of land in Europe



**30%**  
of sea in Europe



Incl. **10%**  
no take zones

# An EU Nature Restoration Plan

- 2 Restoring degraded ecosystems at land and sea across the whole of Europe by e.g. :



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Restoring at least  
25 000 km of EU  
rivers to a free  
flowing state



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Reducing the use  
and risk of  
chemical  
pesticides by 50%  
by 2030

**Legally  
binding  
nature  
restoration  
targets in  
2021**

A close-up photograph of a green leaf, showing the intricate network of veins. The leaf is a vibrant green color, and the veins are a slightly lighter shade, creating a complex, organic pattern. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the leaf's surface.

# | Farm to Fork Strategy



# Transition to a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system

- Have a neutral or positive environmental impact
- Mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts
- Reverse the loss of biodiversity

**Our food systems account for nearly one-third of global GHG emissions and consume large amounts of natural resources**

- Ensure food security, nutrition and public health: make sure that everyone has access to sufficient, safe, nutritious and sustainable food
- Preserve affordable food while generating fairer economic returns, foster competitiveness of the EU supply sector and promote fair trade



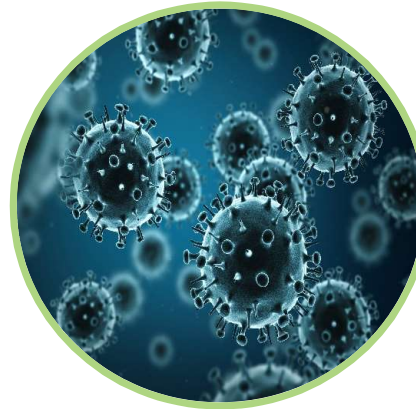
# 2030 targets for sustainable food production



Reduce by 50% the overall use and risk of chemical pesticides and reduce use by 50% of more hazardous **pesticides**



Reduce **nutrient losses** by at least 50 % while ensuring that no deterioration in soil fertility; this will reduce use of **fertilisers** by at least 20%



Reduce sales of **antimicrobials** for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%



Achieve at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under **organic farming** and bring back at least 10% of agricultural area under **high-diversity** landscape features



# European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund

## EMFAF 2021-2017



## State of play

- **Provisional political agreement** between the co-legislators on 4/12/2020  
(not formally approved yet)
- The European Commission has endorsed the provisional agreement
- Next steps:
  - Legal revision
  - Adoption by the Parliament and the Council (« early second reading »)
  - Publication in the Official Journal (June, tbc)



## Key policy areas

EU main priorities

**European Green Deal: making Europe carbon neutral by 2050**

**Recovery and Resilience**

Main policy objectives

Climate neutrality

Circular Economy

Zero-pollution

Farm to Fork

Biodiversity

Digital transformation

Scope of EMFAF

**Sustainable Blue Economy – Common Fisheries Policy – Maritime Policy – International Ocean Governance**



## EMFAF – 4 priorities

1. Foster **sustainable fisheries** and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources
2. Fostering **sustainable aquaculture** activities, and **processing and marketing** of fisheries and aquaculture products, contributing to **food security** in the Union
3. Enabling a **sustainable blue economy** in coastal, island and inland areas, and fostering the development of **fishing and aquaculture communities**
4. Strengthening international ocean governance and enabling **safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans**



|

Continuity

but

*not business as usual*



## What to expect from the new fund

- Contributing to the **horizontal policy objectives** of the Union (resilience, green transition, digital transition)
- Maximising the **value added** of public investment
- **Avoiding harmful fisheries subsidies**
  - Sustainable Development Goal 14.6: eliminate fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing
- Focus on **results**
- **Simplification**





## Recovery and resilience

### ➤ What is the issue?

- Recovery from the economic crisis
- Adaptation of the sector to changing global context
- Providing conditions for an economically viable activity and a strong crisis management capacity

### ➤ What can the EMFF do?

- Structural investments to reduce operating costs (e.g. through energy efficiency)
- Capacity building, collective organisation (e.g. producer organisations), skills, dissemination of innovation
- Diversification of activities and income (e.g. of fishers as « shepherds of the seas »)
- Structural adaptations: restructuring of the fleet, reorganisation of markets, diversification



# Green transition

## ➤ What is the issue?

- Achieving the objectives of the European Green Deal (Biodiversity Strategy and Farm to Fork Strategy)
- Targeting 30% of EMFF expenditure to climate actions
- Achieving the objectives of the CFP towards sustainable fishing (MSY, low-impact fishing)

## ➤ What can the EMFF do?

- Improve scientific knowledge on marine ecosystems and biodiversity to allow efficient management decisions
- Innovation and investment in low-impact fishing and aquaculture
- Reduction of the carbon footprint of fisheries and aquaculture and adaptation of fisheries to the consequences of climate change
- Management of marine protected areas and other protection measures for biodiversity and ecosystems



# Digital transition

## ➤ What is the issue?

- Wide use of innovation for competitiveness and sustainability (technology saves resources and reduces operational costs)

## ➤ What can the EMFF do?

- Support innovation and pilot projects
- Facilitate the transfer of innovation to private investment (notably through collective projects)
- Enhance digital skills
- Use technology to improve the supply chain of fisheries and aquaculture products (e.g. direct sales, short circuits) and enhance traceability and consumer information
- Foster performant and innovative fisheries monitoring technology (as part of a culture of compliance)



# Ensuring optimal value added and leverage of public support

## ➤ What is the issue?

- Public money should generate collective benefits
- Public money should enable private investment, not replace it
- Sound financial management should go hand in hand with administrative simplification

## ➤ What can the EMFF do?

- Promoting financial instruments as a way to leverage private investment
- Moving towards results-based payments (« financing not linked to costs ») to support the achievement of policy priorities – benefits: result orientation, simplification, tailor made to the specific situation of each Member State
- Use simplified cost options (focus on results and reduce checks on invoices)



## Sea Basin Analysis

To guide post-2020 EMFF programming, European Commission prepared **Sea Basin Analysis**:

- *main **common challenges** for common fisheries policy across the EU*
- ***regional challenges** for achieving the CFP objectives : Baltic, North Sea, Atlantic, Mediterranean, Black Sea, EU Outermost Regions, Inland areas*
- ***EMFF Toolbox** : possible actions for EMFF support (not prescriptive/exhaustive)*

[https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/sites/fisheries/files/swd-2020-206-a-sea-basin-perspective-to-guide-emff-programming\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/sites/fisheries/files/swd-2020-206-a-sea-basin-perspective-to-guide-emff-programming_en.pdf)



## Financial framework

- **Overall budget** for 2021-2027: EUR 6.108 billion in current prices
- Budget for **shared management**: EUR 5.311 billion – 87%
- **National allocations** established on the basis of the 2014-2020 distribution key (relative stability)
- **Outermost Regions'** allocation in shared management: EUR 315 million (82 - Spain, 102 - Portugal, 131 - France)



## Ring-fenced budget elements

- **Maximum 15%** of each national allocation for **five « fleet measures » together:**
  - *First acquisition of a second hand vessel, engine replacement, increase of gross tonnage for health and safety, permanent cessation, temporary cessation*
- **Minimum 15%** of each national allocation for **fisheries control** and the **collection of scientific data together**
- **Minimum amounts for the outermost regions** (for structural investment + compensation for additional costs)
  - *Part for compensation capped at 60% of OR allocation (up to 70% if duly justified in the MS EMFAF programme)*



## Climate and environment objectives

“Support under the EMFAF shall contribute to the achievement of the **environmental** and **climate** change mitigation and adaptation objectives of the Union.”

- Contribution to the overall target of **30%** of expenditure under the Union budget spent on **climate objectives**
- Contribution to the overall target of expenditure under the Union budget spent on **biodiversity objectives** (7.5% of annual spending in 2024 and 10% of annual spending in 2026 and 2027)





## NEW - exceptional crisis measure

**New measure for exceptional events generating significant market disruption**

- **Two types** of financial compensations:
  - to **operators** of the **fishery** and **aquaculture** sector for their **income foregone** or additional costs
  - to **producer organisations** to implement the **storage** mechanism of the Common Market Organisation (i.e. reducing supply in order to drive prices up)
- Compensations eligible **only if the Commission has set out the occurrence of an exceptional event by way of an implementing decision.**



## Result orientation

- **Focus** on objectives and **results**, not on means: **no more** measures with detailed eligibility rules
- **General principles for shared management in the EMFAF:** Member States may support operations on the basis of **national** rules, as long as the operations:
  - ✓ fall under the scope of the EMFAF Priorities and Specific Objectives
  - ✓ are not explicitly ineligible
  - ✓ are in accordance with applicable Union law (e.g. CFP, IUU, control, environment)
- **Limited** list of **ineligible** operations in EMFAF Regulation: typically operations that are considered **harmful** fisheries subsidies



## Conclusions

- EMFAF offers great **opportunities** and **flexibility** to MS
- Plan **strategically**: what concretely should change for the better?  
What concrete impact will EMFAF help achieve?
- **No time to loose**: programme early, (re)organise and prepare structurally, simplify – both administration and beneficiaries
- **Joint effort**: Commission ready to stand by and support the change

Gracias!

*#NextGenerationEU*

*#StrongerTogether*