

The EMFF in the Mediterranean Sea

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CFP and IMP supported by EMFF OPs

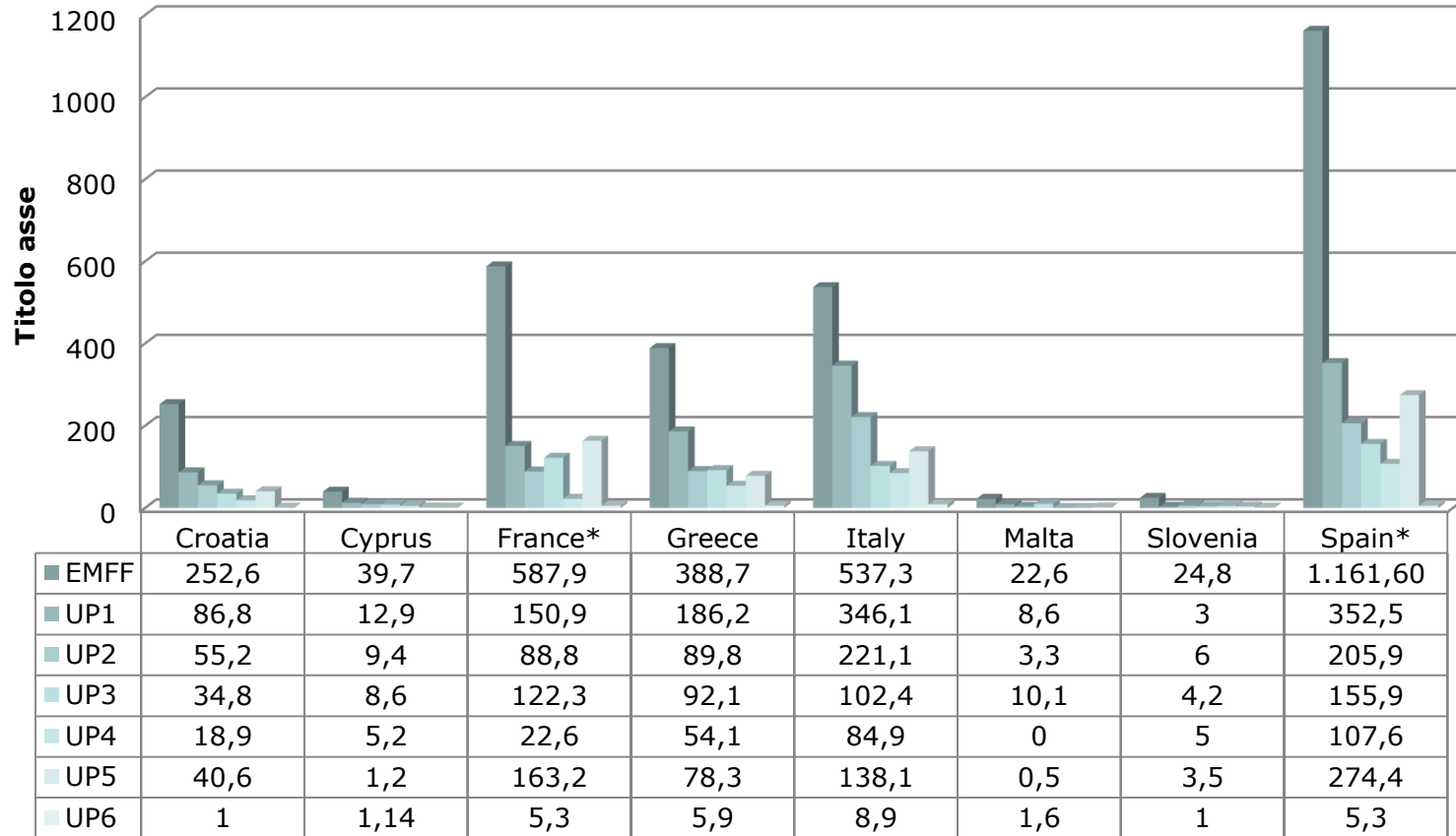
EMFF OP - Funding Union Priorities (UP)

- **UP1 - Fleet and fisheries measures**
- **UP2 - Aquaculture**
- **UP3 – Fisheries Control and Data Collection**
- **UP4 - Increasing employment and territorial cohesion (CLLD – FLAG)**
- **UP5 - Market measures and fisheries processing**
- **UP6 - Integrated Maritime Policy**

All Mediterranean OPs (except Malta to UP 4) provide for support to all six Union Priorities (UPs)

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FROM EMFF DIRECT MANAGEMENT

EMFF OP appropriations per MS ans UP



3bn € of EMFF support and 4,3bn € of total public support

* includes also part dedicated to atlantic

Reform of the Common Fisheries Policy

Sustainable Fisheries

Transition to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)

- **More selective fishing - Reduction of unwanted catches**

Landing obligation (LO)

- **More innovation - Gradual elimination of discards!**

No increase in fishing capacity

- **Compensation for permanent and temporary cessation**

Reasons related to Discards

Reasons of legal /regulatory nature

- **Quotas, Minimum Landing Size(MLS)**

Economic reasons

- **Sorting and handling costs**
- **Transport costs**
- **Limited storage on board**
- **Fish of small size, poor quality, low market price, catch of non-commercial species (low demand)**

EMFF incentives – MSY and LO(1)

- **Investments in fishing ports, auction halls, landing sites and fishing shelters** (Article 43 of EMFF Regulation) to facilitate compliance with the obligation to land all catches and to add value to under-used components of the catch;
- **Investments** in equipment **on board improving size or species selectivity of fishing gear and limiting impacts on the ecosystem**(Article 38 of EMFF Regulation), **hygiene, health and safety** (Article 32 of EMFF Regulation);
- **Use of unwanted catches**: Investments that add value to fishery products, in particular by allowing fishermen to carry out the processing, marketing and direct sale of their own catches(Article 42 of EMFF Regulation);

EMFF incentives – MSY and LO (2)

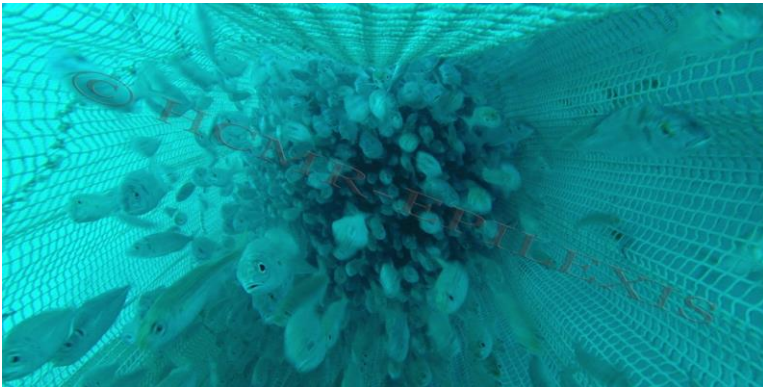
- **Innovation linked to the conservation of marine biological resources** in order to contribute to **gradual elimination of discards and by-catches** (Article 39 of EMFF Regulation)
- **Partnerships between scientists and fishermen** aiming at **pilot projects, dissemination of knowledge and best practices** (Article 28 of EMFF Regulation)
- **Marketing & processing measures**: finding **new markets and improving the conditions** for the placing on the market of **fishery products, including unwanted catches landed from commercial stocks** (Article 68 of EMFF Regulation) and **processing of catches of commercial fish that cannot be destined for human consumption** (Article 69 of EMFF Regulation)

EMFF incentives – MSY and LO (3)

Accompanying measures:

- Operations contributing to **better management and conservation** of marine biological resources (Art 40 EMFF);
- Management, restoration and monitoring of **marine protected areas** – MPAs (Art 40 of EMFF Regulation);
- Investments on board aimed at increasing **energy efficiency** of fishing vessels (Art 41 of EMFF Regulation);
- **Diversification and new forms of income** – development of complementary activities including environmental and educational services (Article 30 of EMFF Regulation);
- Promotion of human capital: **trainings, lifelong learning, increasing environmental awareness;**

Pilot project towards MSY and LO (1)



EPILEXIS

- Greek EFF OP 2007-2013 (measure 3.5 – pilot projects)
- Total (public) cost: €274 953
- EFF co-financing €206.215 (75%)
- Duration of the project: 22months
- Implemented by the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (www.hcmr.gr)
- Aim of the project: Study of the selectivity of diamond (40mm and 50mm) and square mesh (40mm) used in trawls. Comparative analysis of both biological and economic parameters and of their impact in commercial catches (5 commercial species: *Merluccius merluccius*, *Mullus barbatus*, *Mullus surmeletus*, *Nephrops norvegicus*, *Parapenaeus longirostris*)

<http://epilexis.hcmr.gr/index.php?lang=el>

EPILEXIS

- **Methodology:**

1. **Conditions very close to those of commercial fishery:** usage of commercial fishing vessel (trawl and related commercial equipment), sampling in commercial fishing areas in South-East Aegean, two samplings considering depth and seasonality (beginning and end of trawl's fishing period Sept-Oct 2014 and May-June 2015);
2. **Biological parameters (Fish behaviour):** Two underwater video cameras were used in the internal part of trawl as well as between the bag and the cover, in order to study behaviour and condition of fish caught and kept in trawl bag as well as those getting away;
3. **Financial parameters:** Financial data were collected (landings quantity, value and quality/quantity of landings, new tool costs, fuel consumption, net costs) with regard to each net type.

- **Results:**

1. **Scientific data showed that 40mm trawl's square mesh was more effective in terms of selectivity /reduction of discards, compared to 50mm diamond one (the latter kept larger part of fish below the minimum landing size);**
2. **Scientific data showed that juvenile fish escaping the 40mm square mesh had substantial survival rate.**

Pilot project towards MSY and LO (2)



Use of discards from the Hellenic seas for the production of fish oil and aquaculture fish feed

- Greek EFF OP 2007-2013 (measure 3.5 – pilot projects)
- Total (public) cost: €249 982
- EFF contribution of to €187 487 (75% co-financing rate)
- Implemented by the Agricultural University of Athens (Department of Animal Science and Aquaculture - School of Agricultural Production, Infrastructure and Environment)



Use of discards from the Hellenic seas for the production of fish oil & fish feed and experimental breeding of aquaculture sea-bream and sea-bass

• Methodology:

1. Specification of **seasonal variance of total fat and fatty acids composition of 7 major discarded species** (*Spicara smaris*, *Sardina pilchardus*, *Sardinella aurita*, *Engraulis encrasicolus*, *Centracanthus cirrus*, *Boops boops*, *Trachurus mediterraneus* και *Scomber japonicus*)
2. Assessment of composition of **three fish oils and six fish feeds** for sea-bream and sea-bass produced by discards
3. Comparative study and analysis on the **development of sea-bream and sea-bass using fish feeds containing oil produced by discards compared to commercial fish feed.**

• Results:

1. Flesh fat content and its composition in fatty acids depends on season, sex, catches' geographical location, stage of reproduction circle for each species. Most of analysed species presented **increased values of fat content (in particular spring catches)** and proven to be **excellent source of n-3 HUFA;**
2. **Significant prospects for discards' processing for the production of alternative fat source for aquaculture fish feed as well as the production of human nutrition supplements/pharmaceuticals. Pilot production of fish feed for aquaculture using fish oil by discards with increased levels of fatty acids;**
3. **Discard fish oil proved to be excellent source of fatty acids for the production of high quality fish feed for aquaculture;** Following 87 days of sea-bream and sea-bass breeding with fish feed containing fish oil made out of discards, no difference has been identified compared to those fed with other commercial fish feed/meal.



UP4: Community-Led Local Development (CLLD)

Bottom-up approach based on Leader & EFF Axis 4 experience

Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs):

- **partnerships of local actors (public, private, civil society, community representatives)**
- **responsible for design & implementation of Local Development Strategies - LDS (animation & selection of local projects)**

Consistency and coordination of the support to CLLD among ESIFs through coordination of:

- **Capacity building**
- **Selection and approval of comprehensive local development strategies (LDS) aimed at addressing local needs and challenges**
- **Complementarities and synergies among the ESI funds supporting the implementation of LDS**

Local Development Strategies (LDS)

- *Definition of the area and population covered;*
- *Development needs and potential of the area;*
- *Strategy and its objectives;*
 - including clear and measurable targets for outputs or results;*
- *Process of community involvement;*
- *Action plan demonstrating how objectives are translated into actions;*
- *Management and monitoring arrangements and specific arrangements for evaluation;*
- *Financial plan, including the planned allocation of each of ESI Fund.*

Areas

- *Sub-regional areas (Art 32 of the Common Provisions Regulation - CPR)*
- *Between 10 000 and 150 000 inhabitants – exceptions in duly justified cases (Art. 33.6 of the CPR)*
- *Definition of 'fisheries and aquaculture area' (Art. 3(2)(5) of EMFF Regulation): "an area with sea, river or lake shore or including ponds or a river basin with a significant level of employment in fisheries or aquaculture, that is functionally coherent in geographical, economic and social terms and designated as such by the MS"*
- *Criteria for selecting areas described in the EMFF OP*

Interventions eligible under CLLD (Art. 35 CPR)

Support for CLLD includes:

- * *Preparatory support*
- * *Implementation of operations under LDS*
- * *Preparation and implementation of cooperation activities of the (F)LAG*
- * *Running /operational costs and animation of LDS*
 - *up to 25 % of the total public expenditure incurred within the LDS*
 - *advance payment possible (maximum 50% of public support related to running costs & animation)*

EMFF support to fisheries & aquaculture Local Development Strategies

Local Development Strategies (LDS) under the EMFF aiming at:

- *adding value & promoting innovation along supply chain*
- *diversification of fishing activities & job creation in fisheries areas*
- *enhancing & capitalising on environmental assets (incl. mitigation of climate change)*
- *promoting social well-being & cultural heritage*
- *strengthening role of fisheries communities*



CLLD project aiming at the diversification of activities

Fishing tourism in Cyprus:

- *Co-funded under the Cypriot EFF OP 2007-2013*
- *Supported under the LDS covering Larnaca and Famagusta*
- *On-board investments ensuring the necessary adaptations according to the legal and regulatory requirements for exercising fishing tourism*
- *Results /added value of the project:*
 - * *Organization of fishing trips during summer period (June to September) allowing for diversified /additional income for the fisherman;*
 - * *Protection /conservation of fishing stocks (half of the fishing gear must be used during fishing trips)*
- *More info: www.zygiboatadventures.com*





mednetpesca



MedNetPesca

Transnational cooperation project promoting fisheries areas around the Mediterranean:

- *Supported under the EFF OP 2007-2013*
- *19 Mediterranean FLAGs (from Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Spain)*
- *Multilingual website aiming at promoting Mediterranean fisheries areas*
- *Results /added value of the project:*
 - * *Enhanced visibility of Mediterranean fisheries heritage and assets;*
 - * *Basis for further cooperation and joint reflection among the Mediterranean FLAGs*
- *More info: www.mednetpesca.eu*
- *<https://twitter.com/mednetpesca>*
- *<https://www.facebook.com/Mednetpesca>*



Integrated Maritime Policy

Integrated Maritime Policy aims at the coordination and sustainable growth of sea-related activities to the benefit of coastal regions and maritime sectors.

Maritime policy coordination tools :

- **Maritime spatial planning**
- **Integrated maritime surveillance**
- **Marine knowledge**
- **Marine strategy framework directive**

Multiple funding instruments and regimes (shared or direct management):

- **European Structural and Investment Funds**
- **Horizon 2020**
- **LIFE Programme**
- **COSME, CIP Eco-innovation (e.g. GEnIuS project)**
- **Interreg (European Territorial Cooperation), YEI**

IMP under direct management

Operations eligible for funding aim at:

- Integrated governance of maritime and coastal affairs;
- Dialogue & cooperation among Member States and stakeholders on marine and maritime, develop and implement sea-basin strategies;
- Cross-sectorial initiatives, cooperation platforms, networks;
- Sustainable growth, jobs, innovation and new technologies, in emerging and prospective maritime sectors;
- Scientific advice & knowledge for fisheries in EU-waters and beyond, environmental, economic & social aspects;
- Protection of the marine environment and its biodiversity.

Link to the announcements of calls for proposals:

<http://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/european-maritime-and-fisheries-fund>

IMP under shared management

Ring-fencing of IMP allocations per Member State

Eligible operations under the EMFF Operational Programmes (EMFF OPs) may include (Article 80 of EMFF Regulation):

- Integrated maritime surveillance (CISE)
- Protection of the marine environment, in the framework of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)

Significant part of IMP allocations in OPs in the Mediterranean to CISE , reaching 100% in some cases (e.g. Greek EMFF OP); Malta's entire IMP budget allocated to MSFD project (Article 80.1.c of EMFF Regulation).

Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE)

Definition: *"A network of systems with a decentralised set-up developed for the exchange of information between users in order to improve their situational awareness of activities at sea"*

Objective:

Enhance cross-sectoral information exchange between MS surveillance authorities to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of maritime surveillance in the EU

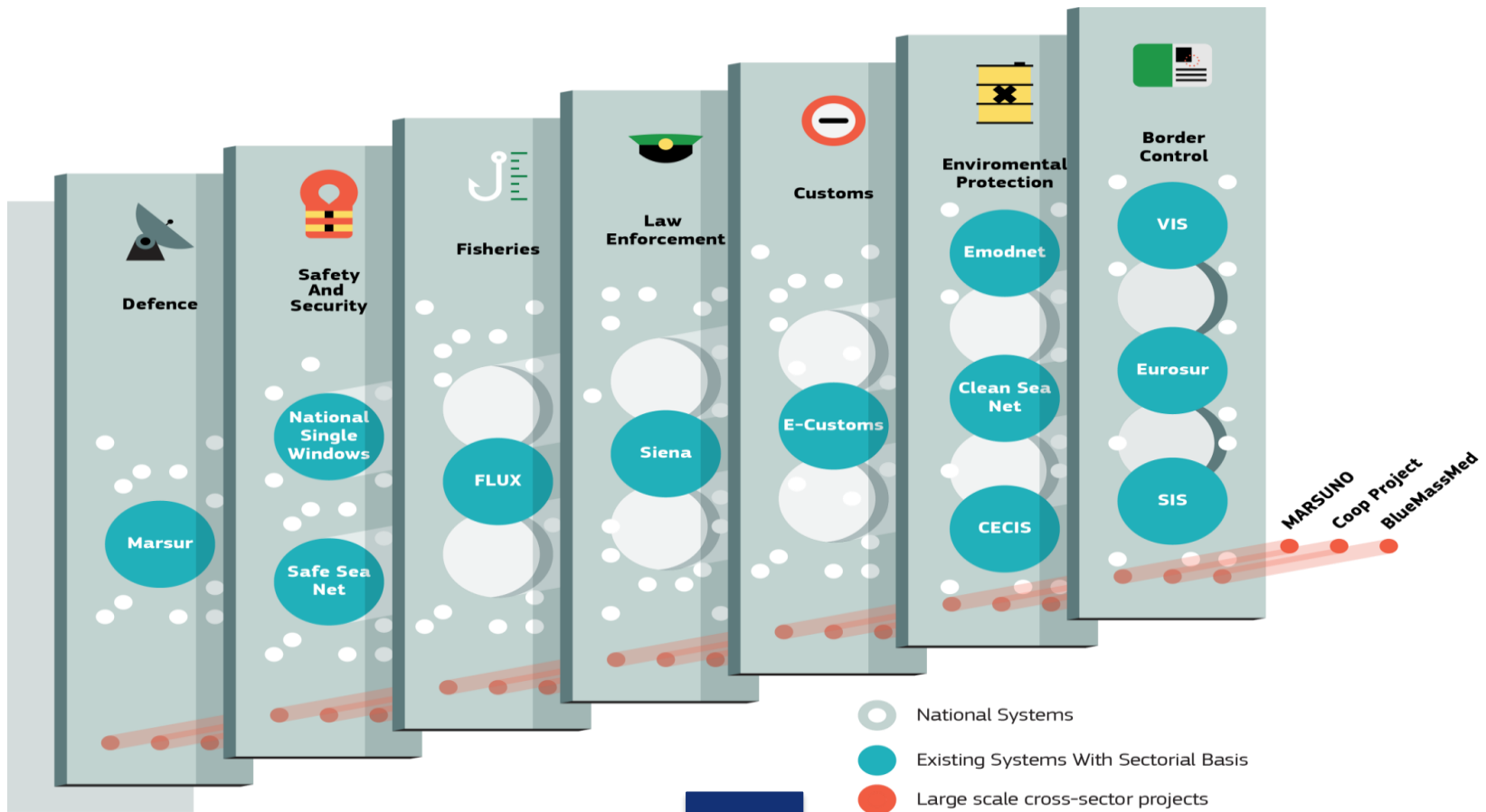
Method:

- EU decentralized network of existing systems
- Based on a common IT language (specifications)
- Voluntary basis and user driven
- Civil/military cooperation

Why CISE?

- Current situation: maritime surveillance is organised in silos/sectors
 - Defence, customs, border control, fisheries, general law enforcement, maritime safety and security, environment protection
- Sub-optimal management and use of data between national authorities:
 - Same data collected twice
 - Potentially useful data is not automatically shared
 - Complementary data are not merged to produce added-value

- Maritime data is subject to multiuse: the same piece of data can be meaningful for different authorities in different operational situations.
- Only 30% of the useful data is shared across sectors.



CISE principles

Interoperability solution to foster maritime information sharing across sectors and borders:

- Not a new system **but** builds on existing systems (EU and national)
- Common specifications enabling existing systems to talk to each other
- No new screens: data integration in existing users interfaces
- Civil/military cooperation
- "Responsibility to share"

Support to CISE under EMFF

- **Preparatory studies on cross-sectoral information needs and/or technical requirements at national and possibly regional level.**
- **IT development (common software) for data processing, added-value for national mar. authorities with at least two different functions.**
- **IT development (networks and interfaces) allowing connection of existing IT systems:**
 - Between national authorities with at least two different function (not to support single-sector use, e.g. traffic monitoring)
 - Between national authorities and other MS' authorities carrying out different functions, with CISE technical specifications.

**Thank you for your
attention!**

Questions?



Share of UP appropriations per EMFF OP

