



Green & Blue Growth in the CFP Reform

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The size of maritime economic activities in the EU (€495 bn, 5,6 million jobs)

| The 5 biggest | Value added (€bn) | Employment (k) |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Coastline tourism | 121 | 2,350 |
| Offshore oil & gas | 107-133 | 25-50 |
| Deepsea shipping | 106 | 1,402 |
| Shortsea shipping | 63 | 823 |
| Yachting & marinas | 23,4 | 253 |

| The 5 smallest | Value added (€ bn) | Employment (k) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Env. monitoring | 0,1 – 0,2 | 1 – 1,5 |
| Marine mining | <0,25 | <0,5 |
| Prevention salt water intrusion | <0,25 | <0,5 |
| Protection of habitats | <0,25 | <0,5 |
| Blue biotechnology | 0,6 | <0,5 |

The green dimension

- The CFP reform aims at promoting a fishery sector that is environmentally, economically and socially sustainable (long term).
- Addressing issues in the right order: The three dimensions are equally important in the long-term, however achieving environmental sustainability in the short-term is a precondition for achieving economic and social sustainability.
- However, the social dimension of the fisheries sector is not being sacrificed on the altar of conservation.
- Our analysis (and those by others) indicate that sustainable stocks allow for increases in TACs, income, wages and employment. How big? Depends on assumptions and trade-offs/objectives (e.g. level of wages vs number of jobs). The Commission's intention is NOT to dismantle the sector.

Environmental sustainability tools

- **MSY by 2015:** There are already 20 stocks at MSY (as opposed to 3 foreseen in the CFP IA) and we expect many more to get there soon. Mixed fisheries is work in progress (most valuable/sensitive).
- **Discard policy:** Work in progress. It will comprise several tools, which could include catch quotas, a calendar, technical measures, EMFF support (on board and port adaptations) and marketing measures.
- **TFC-like systems:** Reduce capacity, foster stewardship and long-term behaviour. Seem far more effective in discard reduction than we thought (at least in US).
- **Public financial support:** The intervention logic of the EMFF is to address market failures: disincentive certain behaviours that help (over)capacity (no more scrapping & temporary cessation, no engine modernisation/replacement) and incentivise others that are socially desirable (e.g. foster selectivity, reduce discards or reduce impact of fishing, foster innovation, training, health & safety, aquaculture in N2000 areas, etc.).



The Blue Dimension

- Blue Growth is the maritime policy's main contribution to the goals of the EU2020 strategy.
- It is about the contribution from the oceans, seas and coasts to sustainable economic growth, to employment as well as to environmental sustainability.
- The blue economy can play an important role in *lifting the EU out of the current economic impasse*.
- Bringing forward the blue economy requires looking at framework conditions such as marine R&D, infrastructure, clusters, access to finance, education, skills and training.
- It requires the concerted backing of policy makers, public funds and the business community





What the Commission is proposing in blue growth?

- An analysis of what can be done to unlock the unexploited sustainable deliverables in marine and maritime sectors.
- Identifying the most promising maritime economic activities in terms of growth and employment: e.g. coastal tourism, the cruise sector, ocean renewable energy and blue biotechnology (fishing is not one of them, aquaculture is).
- Tracing the most credible scenarios for them, which implies identifying synergies, overlaps and bottlenecks.
- A study is on-going on scenarios and drivers for sustainable growth from the Oceans, Seas and Coasts.
- A public stakeholder consultation is on-going until 11 May 2012.
- In the Fall 2012, Commissioner will present to the College a Communication on Blue Growth, which will put Commission's proposals in music.





Blue growth within the IMP: the EMFF

- The EMFF includes support for the integrated maritime policy.
- But, subsidiarity limits the scope of action at EU level to cross-sectorial, trans-national activities. However, a significant part of the maritime economy is highly integrated and globalised.
- On top of blue growth, the EMFF (Article 81) covers support for:
 - **Maritime governance: structured dialogue with stakeholders**
 - **Integrated maritime surveillance: Common Information Sharing Environment to solve interoperability and overlap issues**
 - **Maritime Spatial Planning: focus on MSP at sea basin level.**
 - **Marine knowledge 2020: tool to increase competitiveness, innovation and reduce uncertainty**
 - **Marine environment: implementation of MSDF. Coordinated action particularly in trans-boundary context**





A link between green and blue: territorial development in the EMFF

- The EMFF puts additional emphasis (and funding) on the type of activities covered by Axis 4 of the EFF.
- It is not pure diversification, although it covers the whole of the maritime economy. The intention of the EMFF is to maximise the participation of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors in the sustainable development coastal and inland fisheries areas.





Thanks for your attention – gracias –
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