



Funding, Actions and Policies to Mitigate Climate Change

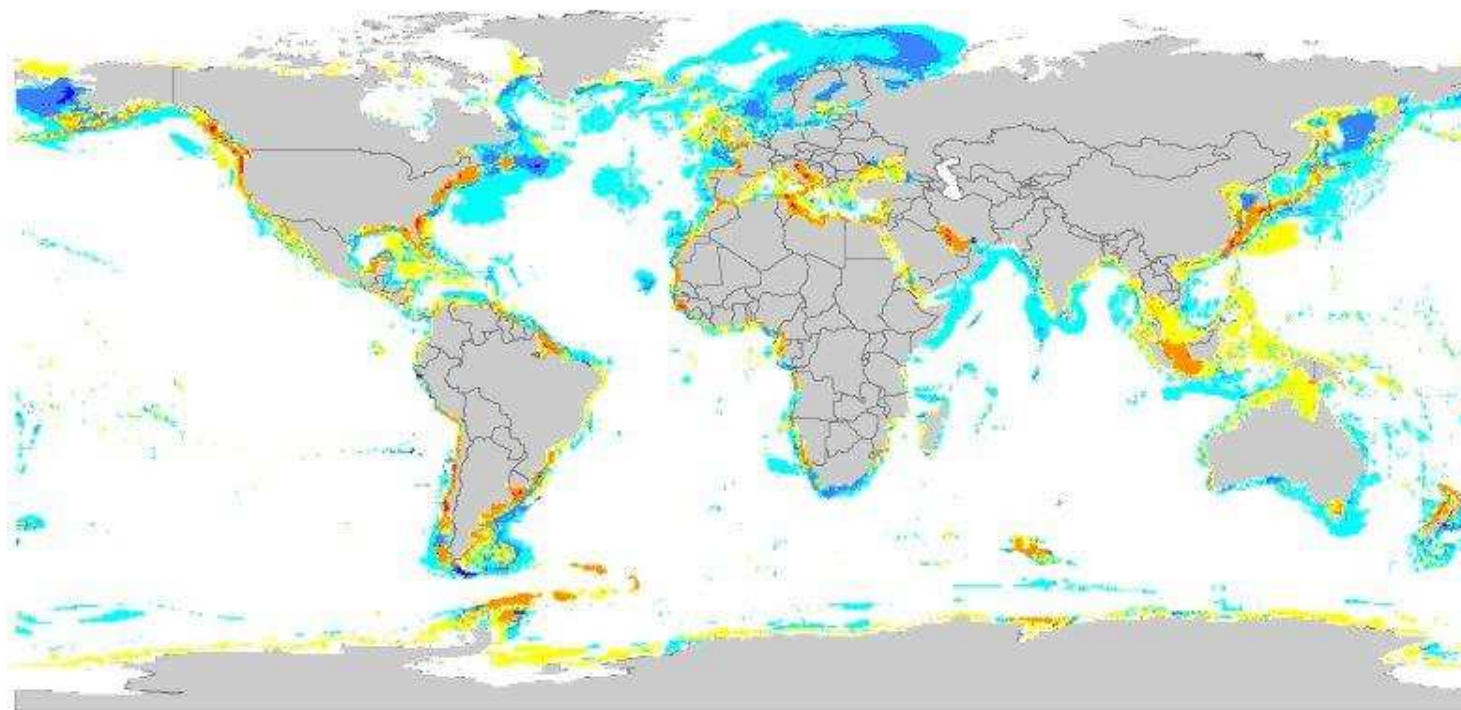
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European Commission**

International Congress on Climate Change and Fisheries
Conxemar-FAO
Vigo, 2 October 2017

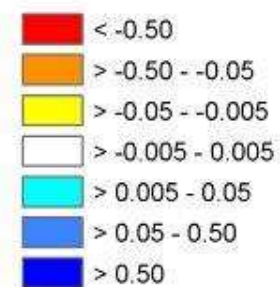


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A changing world...



Change in catch (t/km^2)
from 2005 to 2055





Climate change and fisheries

International Panel on Climate Change (2014)

Climate change and the oceans:

- **Changes in distribution of species**
- **Possible changes in productivity**
- **Resources moving from tropical to polar areas**
- **More intense catastrophic climatic events**
- **Possible effects on aquaculture**

Climate change and food production:

- **Distributive effects (developed/developing countries)**
- **Negative effects on land => fish resources more important for food security**





EU action against climate change

European Council 2013: Plan to fight climate change. Based on:

- **Prevention: Better to limit temperature increase than repairing the consequences.**
- **Prevention minimizes possible damage to all sectors, including fisheries.**
- **Financial means for period 2014-2020**
- **International efforts, essential: CoP21 Paris**





EU funding to fight climate change (2014-2020)

- At least **20% of the EU budget** spent on climate-related action by 2020 (structural policy, research, etc.)
- At least **€14 billion** for public grants for developing countries
- Expected commitment of **€350 million** for least developed countries
- EU's 'fair share' of the **\$100 billion goal** by 2020 from developed to developing countries
- ...and the US policy???





The contribution from EMFF

At least 20% of spending to climate action objectives (direct or indirect).

Contribution to the reduction of emissions: Article 41 of Regulation 508/2014:

- **"Energy efficiency and mitigation of climate change"**

Articles on mitigation/adaptation measures:

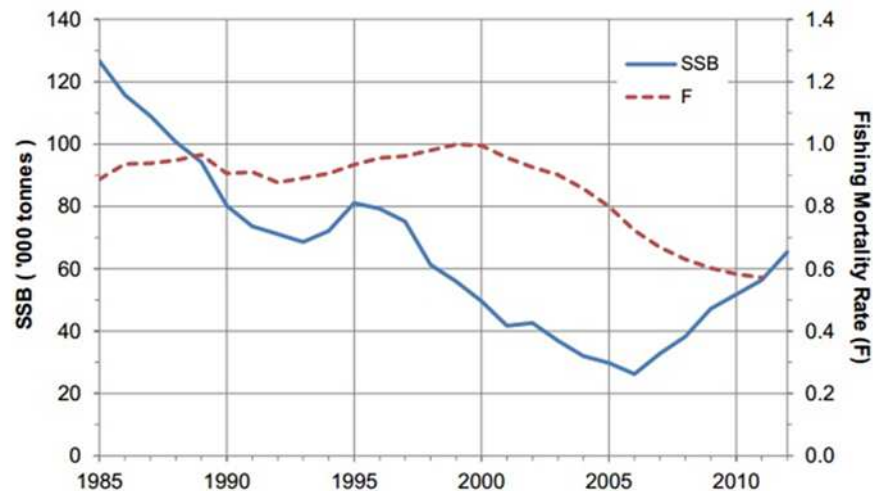
- **Art. 35: Mutual funds for adverse climatic events and environmental incidents**
- **Art. 42: Added value, product quality and unwanted catches**
- **Art. 43: Fishing ports, landing sites, auction halls and shelters**

Specific priorities, decided by Member States, under EU guidance



Fish: "the perfect protein"

- Fish, more important than ever as source of animal protein under climate change
- High nutritional value and lower carbon footprint than livestock
- Double challenge: ensuring sustainability and improving efficient use



How efficiently do we exploit our fish quotas?

2014.....82%

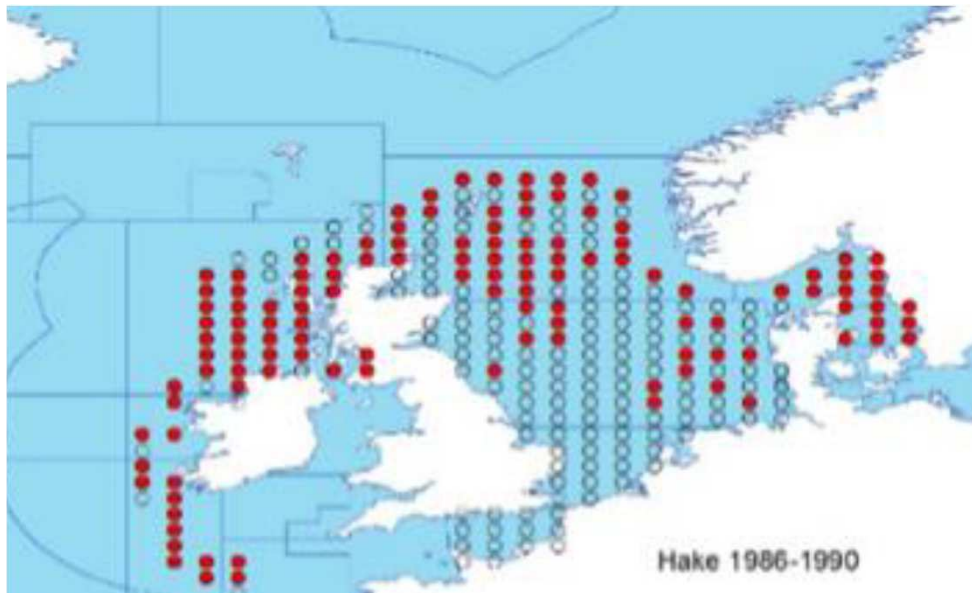
2015.....77%

2016.....73%

Source: European Commission Catch Reporting System

The effects of climate change

The 'big movers' (ICES, 2016)



Hake: a 'big mover'



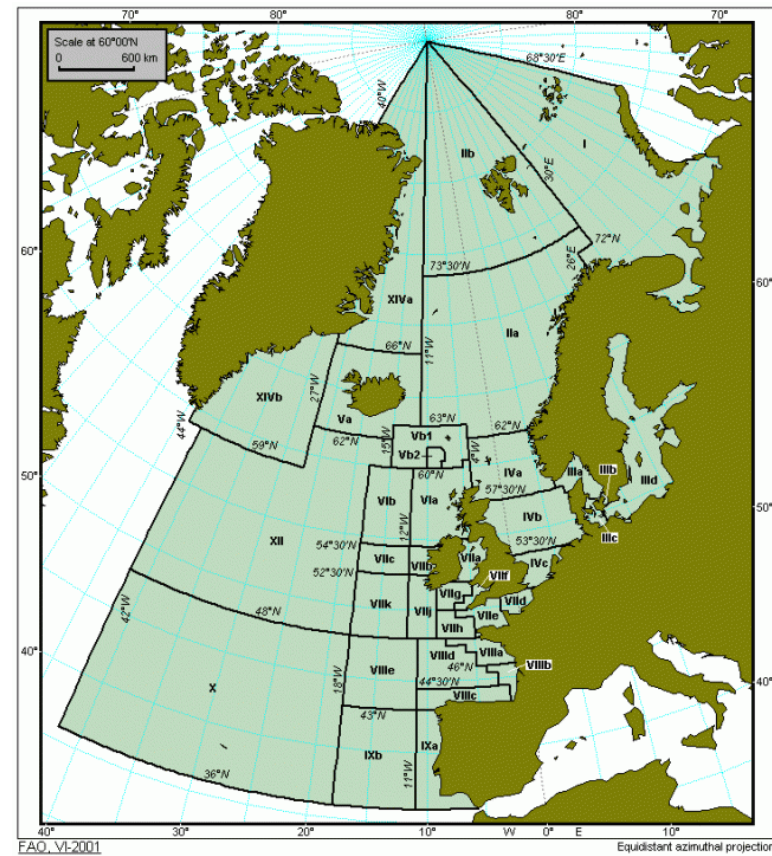
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Big movers and management areas

Another 'big mover': Norway pout



A moving world...



...but fixed management areas



The effects of fish distribution

Fish distribution, not an isolated problem.

In the EU:

- Management based on single-stock TACs
- Under relative stability
- ...and the landing obligation (choke species)
- => increasing mismatch between existing management system and the reality in the fishing grounds

International fisheries:

- Aspirations of developing States, exacerbated by changes in fish distribution
- International allocation keys under pressure
- Still weak and incomplete global ocean's governance





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A large, dense school of fish swimming in clear blue water, viewed from an underwater perspective. The fish are silvery and move in a coordinated pattern, filling most of the frame. The lighting is bright, creating a shimmering effect on the water and the fish's scales.

Thank you