

Basic information	
2022/2059(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
The role of Cohesion Policy in addressing multidimensional environmental challenges in the Mediterranean basin Subject 3.70 Environmental policy 4.70.02 Cohesion policy, Cohesion Fund (CF) Geographical area Mediterranean Sea area	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	REGI Regional Development	ALFONSI François (Greens /EFA)	10/05/2022
		Shadow rapporteur ARIMONT Pascal (EPP) MEBAREK Nora (S&D) SOLÍS PÉREZ Susana (Renew) ROUGÉ André (ID) KIZILYÜREK Niyazi (The Left)	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	PECH Fisheries	MEBAREK Nora (S&D)	06/09/2022

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
07/07/2022	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
22/03/2023	Vote in committee		
29/03/2023	Committee report tabled for plenary	A9-0094/2023	Summary
09/05/2023	Decision by Parliament	T9-0133/2023	Summary

09/05/2023	Results of vote in Parliament	
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Technical information	
Procedure reference	2022/2059(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	REGI/9/09347

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE738.467	08/11/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE739.697	15/12/2022	
Committee opinion	PECH	PE738.473	01/03/2023	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A9-0094/2023	29/03/2023	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T9-0133/2023	09/05/2023	Summary
European Commission				
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2023)328	29/08/2023		

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
ALFONSI François	Rapporteur	REGI	07/03/2023	Gouvernement des îles Baléares Office français de la biodiversité WWF IUCN
ALFONSI François	Rapporteur	REGI	10/02/2023	Représentants de l'Eurorégion Pyrénées Méditerranée
ALFONSI François	Rapporteur	REGI	12/01/2023	Conférence des Régions Périphériques Maritimes d'Europe (CRPM)
ALFONSI François	Rapporteur	REGI	15/12/2021	SURFRIDER FOUNDATION EUROPE

The role of Cohesion Policy in addressing multidimensional environmental challenges in the Mediterranean basin

2022/2059(INI) - 09/05/2023 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 564 votes to 14, with 47 abstentions, a resolution on the role of cohesion policy in addressing multidimensional environmental challenges in the Mediterranean basin.

The countries of the Mediterranean basin, which include EU Member States, candidate countries and third countries, are home to 250 million inhabitants, half of whom live in the EU and one third of whom live in coastal areas.

Strengthening cooperation within and outside the EU is essential to find solutions to common problems such as environmental deterioration, pollution and climate change, rising water temperatures, increasing extreme weather events, water scarcity, biodiversity loss and food insecurity.

The Mediterranean: a challenge for Europe

Stressing that the European Union cannot remain passive in the face of the **multiple political, social, economic, demographic and environmental challenges** facing the Mediterranean basin, Parliament stressed the importance of direct and diversified cooperation for regional peace, particularly in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Cohesion policy still has further potential for action to provide appropriate responses to the challenges facing 110 million Europeans. Members believe that the measures provided for under cohesion policy must be coordinated with and complementary to measures under the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and other national policies.

Parliament called for a historic effort to **limit and manage the increasing pollution from plastics and household waste** by promoting the circular economy. It suggested planning to use cohesion funds to invest in technologies and infrastructure specifically designed to recover materials from residual waste. It called for the creation of a pilot project to achieve zero marine pollution in the Mediterranean.

Members also called for measures to ensure water security in a sustainable way and for a more sustainable approach to adapting Mediterranean agriculture to water scarcity.

Parliament called for a more effective and coordinated use of existing funding instruments to address the challenges in the Mediterranean basin, including measures to improve marine biodiversity and to restore and protect marine habitats and species. Noting that spending for the EU's southern and eastern neighbourhood has been increased by around EUR 280 million in the 2023 budget, Members called for this funding to be used inter alia to support ambitious environmental measures in the Mediterranean.

The Mediterranean: potential and problems

The resolution stressed the potential of all the Mediterranean regions for the development of onshore and offshore **renewable energy sources** and for a just and inclusive ecological transition. Members considered that it is highly uncertain whether higher demand for green energy can be supplied from within the EU unless further investments are made to secure these supplies in the region, as well as accelerating and simplifying procedures for renewable energy projects.

Recalling that **overfishing** and destructive fishing practices still threaten the survival of many species, the report calls on the Commission to (i) monitor stock data and carry out impact assessments in order to take decisions on fishing quotas; (ii) promote digital transformation and the use of new technologies in the areas of monitoring, reporting and environmental assessment, as well as in governance issues.

Highlighting both the social and environmental effects of tourism due to its seasonality and uncontrolled development, Members called on Member States and regions to develop sustainable tourism action plans.

Members drew attention to the increasing density of maritime traffic and the danger of oil spills and the risks these activities present for marine ecosystems and particularly sea mammals. They also regretted that most EU Member States bordering the Mediterranean have not adopted **maritime spatial planning programmes**. They called on the Commission to follow up on these Member States to ensure the rapid adoption of such programmes.

The Mediterranean: a common space to be structured

The Mediterranean is a cohesive geographical area facing similar risks of natural disasters such as fires, floods, earthquakes, drought and increasing scarcity of water resources. Therefore, Members called on the Commission to study the possibility of **tailoring the EU civil protection mechanism** better to the Mediterranean basin and to put forward a proposal for a strengthened Solidarity Fund. They called on Member States to adopt measures to mitigate the effects of heatwaves and droughts in coastal areas.

The Commission is invited to support, in particular through the Interreg programmes, the networks of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean.

Parliament asked the Commission to support a **macro-regional strategy in the Mediterranean**. Such a macro-regional strategy for the Mediterranean, which would entail substantial and active involvement of the regional and local authorities concerned, has considerable potential for addressing the multidimensional environmental challenges of the whole basin.

Lastly, Members believe that "ad hoc" forms of aid and financial support are needed for small-scale fishermen and for the most vulnerable.

The role of Cohesion Policy in addressing multidimensional environmental challenges in the Mediterranean basin

2022/2059(INI) - 29/03/2023 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Regional Development adopted an own-initiative report by François ALFONSI (Greens/EFA, FR) on the role of cohesion policy in addressing multidimensional environmental challenges in the Mediterranean basin.

The Mediterranean: a challenge for Europe

Members recalled that the territory of the EU covers half of the Mediterranean basin and the European Union cannot remain passive in the face of the multiple political, social, economic, demographic and environmental challenges confronting the Mediterranean basin.

Cohesion policy still has further potential for action to provide appropriate responses to the challenges facing 110 million Europeans. Members believe that the measures provided for under cohesion policy must be coordinated with and complementary to measures under the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and other national policies.

Members deplored the **continuous degradation of the environment** in the Mediterranean basin, the loss of biodiversity and the increasing air and marine pollution. They are also concerned about the increasing pollution by plastic and domestic waste and called for a historic effort to limit and manage them by promoting the circular economy. They called for sustainable water security measures and for a more sustainable approach to be taken to adapting Mediterranean agriculture to the scarcity of water.

The report called for a **more efficient and coordinated use of existing funding instruments** to address the challenges in the Mediterranean basin. Noting that expenditure for the EU's southern and eastern neighbourhoods has been increased by EUR 280 million in the 2023 budget, Members called for this financial allocation to be used, inter alia, to support ambitious environmental measures in the Mediterranean.

The Mediterranean: potential and problems

The report stressed the potential of all the Mediterranean regions for the development of onshore and offshore **renewable energy sources** and for a just and inclusive ecological transition. Members considered that it is highly uncertain whether higher demand for green energy can be supplied from within the EU unless further investments are made to secure these supplies in the region, as well as accelerating and simplifying procedures for renewable energy projects.

Recalling that **overfishing** and destructive fishing practices still threaten the survival of many species, the report calls on the Commission to (i) monitor stock data and carry out impact assessments in order to take decisions on fishing quotas; (ii) promote digital transformation and the use of new technologies in the areas of monitoring, reporting and environmental assessment, as well as in governance issues.

Highlighting both the social and environmental effects of **tourism** due to its seasonality and uncontrolled development, Members called on Member States and regions to develop sustainable tourism action plans.

Members regretted that most EU Member States bordering the Mediterranean have not adopted maritime spatial planning programmes. They called on the Commission to follow up on these Member States to ensure the rapid adoption of such programmes.

The Mediterranean: a common space to be structured

The Mediterranean is a cohesive geographical area facing similar risks of natural disasters such as fires, floods, earthquakes, drought and increasing scarcity of water resources. Therefore, Members called on the Commission to study the **possibility of tailoring the EU civil protection mechanism** better to the Mediterranean basin and to put forward a proposal for a strengthened Solidarity Fund. They called on Member States to adopt measures to mitigate the effects of heatwaves and droughts in coastal areas.

The Commission is invited to support, in particular through the Interreg programmes, the networks of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean.

Lastly, the report asked the Commission to support a **macro-regional strategy in the Mediterranean**. The diversity and size of the territory concerned also requires the implementation of three different but coordinated strategies, namely for the Western Mediterranean, for the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, and for the Eastern Mediterranean.

Such a macro-regional strategy for the Mediterranean, which would entail substantial and active involvement of the regional and local authorities concerned, has considerable potential for addressing the multidimensional environmental challenges of the whole basin.