

The Trawler

TOP NEWS – FEBRUARY 2019

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Tuesday 19 February (09:30-12:30 & 14:30-18:30)

in Brussels, Room JAN 4Q1

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Debate on urgent “Brexit contingency measures” related to fisheries;
- ▶ Exchange of views on the amendments tabled to the Fisheries Control regulation;
- ▶ Update on the cooperation with Third countries in the framework of the IUU Regulation (“in camera”)
- ▶ Public Hearing on the “landing obligation”: a first evaluation following its entry into force in January 2019.

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AGENDA

Next Fisheries Committee meetings (to be confirmed):

Thursday, 7 March (Brussels)

Monday, 25 March (Strasbourg)

Monday, 8 April (Brussels)

WORDS FROM THE CHAIR



Alain CADEC
Chair of Committee on Fisheries

Dear Colleagues,

Dear Friends,

While we are moving to the end of this legislative term, the Committee on Fisheries has proved very effective in managing to close inter-institutional ("trilogue") negotiations on five important legislative files over the past weeks. Some examples: the transposition of NAFO, GFCM and ICCAT recommendations, including swordfish and bluefin tuna management plans, the management plan for demersal species in the Western Mediterranean and – following a year-long strenuous negotiation – the file on "technical measures" which included the controversial item of electric-pulse fishing.

These agreements, to be endorsed by Committee and Plenary votes over the next weeks, bring us some decisive steps forward in the implementation of the new Common Fisheries Policy, which is beginning to bear its fruits, meaning healthier stocks and higher profitability for our fleets.

In the February meeting, the Committee will also have to discuss two urgent "contingency measures" related to fisheries which are needed in case of a "no-deal" Brexit. As the deadline of 29 March approaches, we are aware that fisheries is one of the sectors that would be most affected by a "hard Brexit" scenario and our EU fishermen look with great worry at the fateful date. We never wished a "hard Brexit" to happen: but we have to be prepared for this eventuality and protect the interest of our EU fishermen by allowing the Member States to provide for compensation under the current EMFF programme.

Alain CADEC

ONGOING DOSSIERS

Reports	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Fisheries control COM(2018)368 - 2018/0193 (COD) PECH/8/13412	Thomas	COD	25/03/2019	APRIL II 2019
European Maritime and Fisheries Fund COM(2018)0390 - C8-0270/2018 2018/0210(COD) PECH/8/13776	Mato	COD	07/03/2019	MARCH II / APRIL I 2019
Proposal for a regulation laying down conservation and control measures applicable in the Regulatory Area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation COM(2018)0577 - C8-0391/2018 2018/0304(COD) PECH/8/14451	Serrão Santos	COD	10/01/2019 & 19/02/2019	APRIL II Trilogue closed 12/02/2019
Reports adopted in PECH awaiting 1st/2nd reading agreements	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Conservation of fishery resources and protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures COM(2016)0134 final - 2016/0074(COD) PECH/8/06008	Mato	COD	21/11/2017 & (tbc)	APRIL II Trilogue closed 13/02/2019
Establishing multi-annual plan for the fisheries exploiting demersal stocks in the Western Mediterranean Sea COM(2018)115 2018/0050(COD) PECH/8/12491	Aguilera Garcia	COD	27/11/2018 & 19/02/2019	APRIL I Trilogue closed 5/02/2019
Certain provisions fishing in the GFCM (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean) Agreement area COM(2018)0143 - C8 - 0123/2018 2018/0069 (COD) PECH/8/12617	Engström	COD	21/11/2018 & 19/02/2019	MARCH II 2019 Trilogue closed 22/01/2019
Multiannual recovery plan for Mediterranean swordfish COM(2018)0229 - C8-0162/2018 2018/0109 (COD) PECH/8/12919	Affronte	COD	21/11/2018 & 19/02/2019	APRIL I 2019 Trilogue closed 22/01/2019
Awaiting Parliament 2nd reading	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Multi-annual plan for small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic Sea and the fisheries exploiting those stocks COM(2017)0097 - C8-0095/2017 2017/0043(COD) PECH/8/09349	Tomasic	COD	09/10/2018	13/11/2018

Opinions	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Vote Lead Committee
Discharge 2017: European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) COM(2018)0521 - C8-0348/2018 2018/2197(DEC) PECH/8/14313	Blanco Lopez	DEC	10/01/2019	CONT 20/2/2019
Discharge 2017: General budget of the EU - European Commission COM(2018)0521 - C8-0318/2018 2018/2166(DEC) PECH/8/14096	Cadec	DEC	10/01/2019	CONT 20/2/2019

**Note on procedures:*

COD: Ordinary legislative procedure; **INI:** Own-Initiative;

NLE: Non-legislative (incl. consent to international agreements); **DEC:** Discharge; **BUD:** Budget

RESEARCH FROM THE POLICY DEPARTMENT 'B':

REQUESTED:

European fisheries - latest developments and future challenges

PUBLISHED (SINCE 2016):

CFP and fisheries management

Implementation and impact of the key European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) measures on the CFP
The discard ban and the landing obligation in the Western- Mediterranean Sea - The Italian case
The discard ban and the landing obligation in the Western- Mediterranean Sea - The Spanish case
Social and Economic impact of the penalty point system
Scientific Advice in Fisheries Management - Introduction to Stock Assessment and Maximum Sustainable Yield Ranges
Workshop on The discard ban and its impact on the Maximum Sustainable Yield objective on fisheries
The discard ban and its impact on the MSY objective - The Bay of Biscay case/The Baltic Sea/The North Sea
Options of handling choke species in view of the EU landing obligation - the Baltic plaice example
Landing obligation and choke species in mixed fisheries - North Sea/North-Western Waters/South-Western Waters

Stocks

Situation of the clam (*Tapes spp*) fisheries sector in the EU
Environmental, social and economic sustainability of the European eel management
The European eel: reproductive biology, migration and sustainable management

Structural Policy and economics

Markets of fisheries and aquaculture products: The added value chain and the role of promotion, labelling and consumer information - Small-scale fisheries case
Feasibility of measuring socio-economic and environmental impacts of recreational and semi-subsistence fisheries in the EU
Seafood Industry Integration in the EU
The management of the fishing fleets in the outermost regions
Sustainable 'blue growth' in the EU and opportunities for small-scale fisheries
Regional ocean governance in Europe: the role of fisheries
"Marine Recreational and Semi-subsistence fishing - its value and its impact on fish stocks"
Training of Fishers
Workshop on the Implementation and Impact of EMFF Measures on the Common Fisheries Policy
Seafood Industry Integration in the EU 2018

External dimension

Impact of fisheries partnership agreements in the development of employment in the EU and in third countries
Consequences of Brexit for the Common Fisheries Policy
Legal framework for governance
Trade and economic related issues
Resources and fisheries

Mission briefings

Fisheries in Madeira/Japan/Guadeloupe (2017)
Fisheries in Andalusia/Finland/Ireland/Vietnam (2018)

@ You can access the studies and other documents via this [link](#)

FISHERIES NEWS IN BRIEF

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

[News - Press service](#)

Deal on technical measures: statement by EP lead negotiator

14/02/2019

A provisional deal on simplified and more flexible technical conservation measures for fishermen was reached between EP and Council negotiators.

Gabriel Mato (EPP, ES) rapporteur and lead negotiator for the EP said:

"The agreement we reached after almost 3 years of hard work on how, where and when fishermen can fish allows for more flexible, simplified, results based, regionalised rules, tailored made to the specificities of each fishery and each sea basin. We move away from "micro-management" from Brussels, for which we have always been accused.

The agreement is beneficial for everybody, especially - and most importantly - for fishermen. This means greater involvement of the sector in the decision making. This, in turn, means better legislation.

On the controversial issue of pulse fishing, the deal is that this technique is banned. The deal provides also for a transitional period, so that fishermen have the time to adapt to the ban. And it does not impede the much needed innovation."

Next steps

The agreement needs to be confirmed by the Fisheries Committee and EP Plenary as well as the Council before it can enter into force.

Fisheries management plan for Western Waters adopted

12/02/2019

The plan, already agreed with EU ministers, aims to ensure the exploitation of fisheries in the Northeast Atlantic while maintaining their reproductive capacity.

The multiannual management plan approved by 525 in favour, 132 against and 19 abstentions sets out the rules for the exploitation of demersal species such as hake,

common sole, herring and cod as well as deep-sea stocks (round fish, flatfish, cartilaginous fish species and Norway lobster). The aim is to set a level of fishing opportunities that would ensure that less than 5% of stock is at risk of having its reproductive capacity reduced.

The plan:

- achieve [the maximum sustainable yield](#) (ensuring exploitation in sustainable economic, environmental and social conditions) for the targeted stocks as soon as possible, on an incremental basis by 2020, and maintained thereafter;
- include safeguard measures to rapidly restore stocks when they fall below safe biological limits, including by suspending targeted fishing;
- base all measures on the best available scientific advice, in particular from the International Council on the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) or a similar independent scientific body recognised at EU or international level;
- oblige the Commission to introduce monitoring and reporting obligations every five years;
- contribute to eliminating discards by reducing unwanted catches and by implementing the landing obligation;
- promote a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities, bearing in mind coastal fisheries and socio-economic aspects;
- not apply the landing obligation to recreational fishing;
- allow member states in the region to submit joint recommendations for these waters.

Furthermore, MEPs secured the following provisions:

- expanding the sustainable management of seabass to all of the Western Waters area, in accordance with the precautionary approach for 'by-catch' stocks;
- establishing the possibility, for EU ministers, to set non-discriminatory limits for recreational fisheries in the case of a significant impact on the fishing mortality.

Quote

Rapporteur [Alain Cadec \(EPP, FR\)](#) said, during the debate: "We need to manage our fisheries sustainably and this management plan

would make selectivity and sustainability possible. The multiannual plan for Western Waters is a delicate balance between protecting stocks and keeping the fisheries sector competitive, something we also wish to do. We can all be proud of the work we have done”.

Next steps

The agreement will now go back to the Council for its final adoption. The new rules will apply on the day after their publication in the Official Journal of the European Union, possibly in spring 2019.

Background

The Western Waters multi-annual plan is the third one adopted in line with the EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), after the Baltic Sea (2016) and the North Sea (2018). Under the CFP, multi-annual plans should contribute to achieving fishing at sustainable levels. They also contain measures to implement the landing obligation, technical measures, as well as safeguards for remedial action where needed.

The Western Waters plan covers fisheries for species from the north and west of Scotland, over the Gulf of Cadiz and down to Madeira in the south. According to the Annual Economic Report (AER) of 2016, more than 48 000 fishermen and 18 000 vessels are active in the Western waters, including both the demersal and the pelagic sector. This multiannual plan involves fishing vessels from Belgium, Germany, France, Ireland, Spain, Portugal and UK.

MEPs adopt new Fisheries Partnership with Morocco including Western Sahara

12/02/2019

A new agreement on the legal, environmental, economic and social governance of EU vessels' fishing activities in Morocco and Western Sahara waters was approved.

The new Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) includes the waters of Western Sahara and aims to take into account the conclusions reached by the EU Court of Justice on this matter.

To this aim, the approved text:

- J stresses the [results of the consultation process](#) carried out by the European External Action Service and the Commission, in which most of those consulted were in favour of a new fisheries agreement, while it also points out that the Polisario Front did not wish to take part in the consultation, because they were against the agreement in principle;
- J includes an assessment that the agreement is beneficial to local people in this region, with 141 companies processing fisheries products that employ approximately 90 000 people directly or indirectly, and with an estimated turnover of approximately EUR 450 million (240 million are exported, of which 60% go to the EU);
- J does not prejudice the outcome of the political process on the final status of Western Sahara and fully supports UN efforts to find a political solution which allows the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

Sustainable fishing

The deal aims to promote sustainable fishing by allowing EU vessels to catch only the allowable catch surplus referred to in the [United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](#).

Furthermore, the SFPA:

- J enables the EU and Morocco to work together more closely on promoting a sustainable fisheries policy;
- J supports Morocco's efforts to develop the fisheries sector and a blue economy.

The total annual value of the fishing opportunities set [in a protocol attached to the agreement](#) is estimated at 153.6 million euros; 48.1 million for the first year, 50.4 for the second and 55.1 for the last two years.

A joint EU-Morocco committee will be set up to monitor the application of this agreement which may amend the protocol accordingly.

Before the approval, Plenary rejected a request to refer the agreement back to the EU Court of Justice for an opinion on its compatibility with EU Treaties by 189 votes in favour, 410 against and 36 abstentions.

Next steps

The agreement was adopted with 415 votes in favour, 189 against and 49 abstention, according to the consent procedure, whereby Parliament can either approve or reject the whole text.

This agreement may be applied on a provisional basis from the date of signature authorised by the EU Council. While the agreement will remain in force for an indefinite period, the protocol, which sets the fishing opportunities, will be applied for four years.

Background

The last protocol with the Kingdom of Morocco expired on 14 July 2018. The new protocol gives EU vessels access to the waters covered by the agreement and the protocol in force, and to the adjacent waters of the non-autonomous territory of Western Sahara.

The SFPA is part of a broader relationship under the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an association between the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco. It strengthens the bilateral relations and establishes a dialogue on fisheries governance.

Arctic Ocean: MEPs approve international deal to prevent unregulated fishing

12/02/2019

An international agreement to prevent unregulated commercial fishing in the high seas portion of the central Arctic Ocean received MEPs' greenlight.

The deal aims to establish a long-term strategy (16 years) to safeguard healthy marine ecosystems, ensuring the conservation of stocks and guarantee the sustainability of the fishing activities in an area that is roughly 2.8 million square kilometres in size.

The signees of the deal - the EU, Canada, China, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Norway, Russia and USA- have agreed not to engage in commercial fishing activities in the high seas portion of the Central Arctic Ocean for an initial period of 16 years. The pact covers fish, molluscs and crustaceans.

Protecting biodiversity and ecosystems

Better understanding the biodiversity and ecosystems in the area to, in particular, determine whether fish stocks can be harvested on a sustainable basis and share this

information is a key element of the agreement. The countries involved will have to facilitate scientific cooperation by establishing a Joint Program of Scientific Research and Monitoring, two years after the entry into force of the deal.

Any commercial fishing authorization should be based on the management measures adopted by regional and sub-regional fisheries management organizations (RFMO), based on the scientific information from the Joint Program of Scientific Research and Monitoring, national scientific programs and from other relevant sources.

Next steps

The agreement was approved by 629 votes to 21 against and 14 abstentions.

It will enter into force 30 days after all parties have deposited their ratification acceptance and approval instruments. At the same time, other non-parties are invited to take measures that are consistent with the same objectives.

Background

Being part of this agreement will help the EU to promote its environmental objectives and give access to scientific information, management measures and all future instruments put in place for this Area.

Commercial fishing is unlikely to become viable in the high seas portion of the central Arctic Ocean in the near future. However, given the changing conditions of the Arctic Ocean and the financial value of the fish stocks found there, the agreement is a step forward towards a sustainable, scientific based approach to fisheries management.

First ever fisheries management plan for the Western Mediterranean agreed

05/02/2019

Parliament and Council negotiators reached a provisional agreement on the first EU-wide management plan for fish stocks in the Western Mediterranean Sea.

The deal aims to set fishing opportunities of demersal species (i.e. those that live at the bottom of the sea) to a level that can ensure the exploitation of stocks while maintaining its capacity of reproduction.

Rapporteur and lead negotiator for the EP, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García (S&D, ES),

said: "This is a historic plan: for the first time the issue of overfishing in the Western Mediterranean Sea is being addressed jointly. I am satisfied with the agreement because we have reached a balance between environmental and socio-economic sustainability. Now it is time to work to improve the future of our fisheries. Our aim is to adopt this agreement in the Fisheries Committee on 19th of February and table it for its final approval to the second March plenary session".

Next Steps

This agreement needs to be confirmed by EU ambassadors (COREPER), Parliament's Fisheries Committee (on 19 February) Parliament as a whole and, finally, by the Council.

Background

This multi-annual plan is the fourth proposal adopted in line with the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), on which the co-legislators reached an agreement, after the Baltic Sea, North Sea and Western Waters.

The plan covers the western Mediterranean waters along the northern Alboran Sea, the Gulf of Lion and the Tyrrhenian Sea, including the Balearic Islands, Corsica and Sardinia. According to 2015 data, the fishing fleet concerned consists of almost 10 900 vessels, where 50% are from Italy, 39% from Spain and 11% from France (Annual Economic Report, 2017).

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

News - Press service

Commission welcomes provisional political agreement on new technical conservation measures

13/02/2019

The European Parliament and the Council agreed on the Commission's proposal for decentralised and simplified technical rules, giving fishermen a stronger say in deciding on the best measures for sustainable fishing adapted to their specific needs.

The new rules, in line with the [Common Fisheries Policy \(CFP\)](#) and the Commission's [Better Regulation](#) agenda, streamline the technical measures guiding how, where and

when fishermen may fish, as well as determining the type of gear, catch composition and ways to deal with accidental catches.

The new rules simplify the existing technical conservation measures that so far at European level have become highly complex over the years. The new rules include provisions for the protection of the marine ecosystem, marine habitats and for avoiding by-catches of non-commercial and sensitive species.

The regulation introduces quantitative indicators to determine the effectiveness of technical measures in reducing unwanted catches of juvenile fish, by-catches of mammals like whales, dolphins and porpoises, and marine seabirds, as well as indicators defining the impact on the marine habitat. This is a novel approach intended to lead to better overview of results and higher accountability by the operators. The agreement is also good news for cetaceans and seabirds with the extension of the obligation for Member States to introduce mitigation measures to avoid by-catches of seabirds, whales, dolphins and porpoises in all sea areas, when justified by scientific evidence.

The co-legislators also agreed to introduce a ban on the use of pulse fishing gear from 1 July 2021, ensuring a phasing-out period to allow the sector to adapt. The agreement also provides Member States with the possibility to immediately prohibit or restrict the use of pulse fishing within their coastal waters. The Commission will continue to follow ongoing scientific developments closely.

Next steps

The provisional agreement will now have to formally be adopted by both the European Parliament and the Council.

Background

The [proposal](#) made by the Commission in 2016 aimed at a more flexible system of governance, empowering regional actors, who know their local context best, to customise technical conservation measures in their own sea basins. It also condensed a number of distinct Regulations into one single text, which should ease interpretation and facilitate compliance.

Joint fisheries surveillance operation organised in West Africa in the framework of the EU project PESCAO

13/02/2019

In the framework of the EU cooperation PESCAO project, a joint fisheries surveillance operation to detect illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing was just undertaken, the operation Alexandre Baptista. Under the coordination of the Subregional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) and with the technical and human support from EFCA, the joint operation brokered cooperation between Mauritania, Cabo Verde and Senegal. With the Coordination Centre in Senegal, representatives from all participating countries collected and exchanged fisheries information data.

The five-year EU funded PESCAO project, includes a component aiming to improve the fight against Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing activities in Western Africa, contributing to sustainable fisheries management and the reduction of food insecurity in the region.

As part of this project, the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) provides technical assistance to the SRFC and their member countries in order to improve regional cooperation in the fight against IUU fishing. The EFCA supported the operation through the deployment of one EFCA official in the Coordination Centre. The deployment of an expert from EFCA in one of the fishing patrol vessels also allowed sharing best practices and experiences.

During this operation, participating countries have shared information from the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and other fisheries data to get a full picture of the area of operations. With this broader surveillance picture, the fishing patrol vessels were sent to where illegal activities were suspected. There were 36 inspections at sea that resulted in the detection of a number of potential non-compliances including non-conform documentation and the use of illegal gear. The cases and investigations will be followed up by the competent national authorities.

European Parliament votes in favour of EU-Morocco fisheries partnership

12/02/2019

The European Parliament has given its consent to the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the EU and Morocco. This agreement, valid for 4 years, allocates fishing opportunities for the EU in exchange for an overall financial contribution of €208 million euros. A substantial part of this contribution will be used to promote the sustainable development of the fisheries economy in Morocco and the Western Sahara.

Bilateral fisheries relations between the EU and Morocco go back a long way: the first agreement dates from as early as 1995. At that time, it was by far the most important fisheries agreement between the EU and a third country. Today, the EU has nine such bilateral agreements in force, which allow the EU fleet to fish surplus stocks that are not being fished by local fishermen. At the same time, these agreements support the partner countries by strengthening their administrative and scientific capacity through a focus on sustainable fisheries management, monitoring, control and surveillance.

This agreement with Morocco is good news for European fishers. For the coming four years, around 130 vessels from up to 10 EU Member States will be allowed to the fishing grounds of Morocco and Western Sahara to catch tuna, demersal and small pelagic fish such as sardines, mackerel and anchovies.

In exchange, the EU will pay a sum of €208 million euros, part compensation to access the fishing zone, part contribution to sectoral fishing support and part fees payable by ship-owners. This financial input will directly contribute to the sustainable development of Morocco's, and Western Sahara's fisheries sector. A Joint Committee will plan and monitor the use of these sectoral support funds. The Agreement is also politically important, as it helps maintaining constructive relations with an essential partner of the EU in the framework of our Neighbourhood policy. The new protocol fully takes into account the EU's Court of Justice Resolution of February 2018 on the Western Sahara consideration.

[Read more](#)

OCEAN by Euronews, episode 2, illegal fishing

11/02/2019

Illegal fishing is the world's third largest illegal economic activity. According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN, it could value 10-20 billion euro per year. A dazzling amount, but peanuts compared to the damage it causes: collapsing fish stocks, marine ecosystem destruction, poverty among coastal regions, even forced labour and other severe human rights abuse.

That is why the European Union considers eradicating illegal fishing a priority. So important, it is willing to put its whole economic weight behind it. Ten years ago, the EU put in place a legal framework that allows blocking fish and seafood imports from any country it finds to tolerate illegal fishing. Using a system of green, yellow and red cards, the EU warns trading partners they could be one of those countries, and helps them to change their laws, procedures and infrastructure.

In the second episode of the OCEAN series by Euronews and DG MARE, reporter Denis Loctier goes to Thailand to see what has changed since the EU yellow card, back in 2015. The progress has been so positive that the European Commission has lifted the Thai yellow card on 8 January 2019.

Adison Promthep, Thailand's director-general for fisheries, is pleased with the EU's involvement. "The yellow card was like a wake-up call" he said. "You know the problem, now you have to do something significant".

[Watch the full episode](#)

[IUU fishing: EU carding decisions](#)

Your voice for fisheries policy: Eurostat is evaluating its fisheries statistics

08/02/2019

Having accurate and timely data is crucial not only for policy makers but for the entire fishing sector.

In this context, the European Commission collects data and draws up statistics on fish catches, fish landings, aquaculture production

and fishing fleets across the EU. In order to ensure that fisheries statistics are fit for purpose, the statistical office of the EU, Eurostat, is conducting an evaluation. Give your feedback on how you use our statistics and tell us what we should improve by replying to this [Open Public Consultation](#) by 12 April 2019.

Agreement on the first ever multi-annual fisheries management plan in the Western Mediterranean

05/02/2019

The European Parliament and the Council have reached an agreement on the Commission's proposal establishing a multi-annual plan for fish stocks in the western Mediterranean Sea, covering mainly areas that concern France, Italy and Spain. The agreement will help restore stocks in the region to levels that can ensure social and economic viability for the fishers.

Around 16,000 jobs depend on the robust stock preservation measures detailed in the plan. The proposal covers demersal fish stocks, i.e. fish that live and feed at the bottom of the seabed. Catches for these stocks have significantly decreased by around 23 % since the early 2000s. At this rate, more than 90 % of the stocks [assessed](#) would be overfished by 2025. The agreement reached last night aims to tackle this critical and urgent issue, and bring back demersal fish stocks to sustainable levels, while ensuring long-term profitability for our fishers.

Given the worrying situation of the stocks and the date of entering into force of the plan, a five-year transitional period was included in order to progressively decrease fishing mortality towards the target MSY. The main measures of the plan include an EU fishing effort regime for all trawl vessels operating in the western Mediterranean and a 3-month closure area for the protection of juveniles. Recreational fisheries will also play a greater role, with the possibility of setting non-discriminatory limits in the Council and technical measures through Regionalisation. Finally, control measures will fully apply in order to monitor the fishing effort regime. Once formally adopted, this will be the first

multi-annual plan at EU level in the Mediterranean Sea. This reflects Commission's important work and ambition for Mediterranean fisheries.

Background

This multi-annual plan is the fourth proposal adopted in line with the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), on which the co-legislators reached an agreement, after the Baltic Sea, North Sea and Western Waters. It covers the western Mediterranean Sea, which extends along the Northern Alboran Sea, the Gulf of Lion and the Tyrrhenian Sea, covering the Balearic archipelago and the islands of Corsica and Sardinia and concerns mainly France, Italy and Spain. In 2015, the fleet covered by this multiannual plan includes almost 10 900 vessels, where 50% are Italian, 39% Spanish and 11% French ([Annual Economic Report, 2017](#)).

Under the CFP, multi-annual plans contribute to achieving fishing at sustainable levels. They also contain measures to implement the landing obligation, technical measures, as well as safeguards for remedial action where needed.

The proposal has been subject to a thorough [impact assessment](#) and is based on the best available scientific advice from the [Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee on Fisheries](#) (STEF). The Mediterranean Sea Advisory Council was extensively consulted and released its [opinion](#) in November 2017. The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) also provided its [opinion](#) in July 2018. In addition, a [4-month public consultation](#) was carried out in 2016.

This multi-annual plan delivers on the political commitment taken in the [MedFish4Ever Declaration](#) to save the Mediterranean fish stocks.

Progress on fisheries management in the South Pacific Ocean, but more work still needed on IUU, budget

29/01/2019

The 7th annual meeting of the Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO), hosted by the European Union in The Hague, The Netherlands, concluded with

good progress made on fisheries issues, compliance and the fight against IUU fishing.

The SPRFMO adopted a new bottom fisheries framework based on a spatial management approach, which will ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of deep-sea fishery resources. The EU has successfully negotiated that the new framework will prevent negative impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems and that management approach and measures will be timely reviewed.

The EU has set aside 150 000 euros to support the newly adopted regional Observer Programme, which ensures that observers deployed in the Convention Area meet agreed minimum standards.

Agreement was also reached on EU proposals to strengthen compliance and reinforce the fight against IUU fishing, notably by taking action against nationals involved in IUU fishing activities and aligning port inspection provisions with the FAO Port State Measures Agreement. Moreover, the SPRFMO also adopted an EU proposal to prevent marine plastic pollution.

Despite these positive developments, the EU regrets that no progress could be made on its proposals on the cross-listing of IUU vessels and on transshipment. Also disappointing is the failure of the SPRFMO to establish its own high seas boarding and inspection procedures for the Convention Area.

The EU is concerned by the limited financial resources put at the disposal of the SPRFMO. The EU calls on all SPRFMO members to consider increasing their contribution to the SPRFMO budget to ensure that the SPRFMO has the means to fulfil its mandate.

The South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) was established in 2012 to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources of the South Pacific Ocean. The SPRFMO currently includes 15 Member States including the European Union. The 7th annual meeting of the SPRFMO took place from 23 to 28 January 2019.

European Maritime Day 2019. Be a part of the vivid annual gathering of Europe's maritime community

29/01/2019

European Maritime Day (EMD) will take place on 16-17 May 2019 in Lisbon, and registration is now open!

EMD, that's the annual two-day event during which Europe's maritime community meets to network, discuss and forge joint action.

The focus of this year's event will be on blue entrepreneurship, innovation and investment to transform traditional maritime sectors and boost emerging technologies and value chains. A specific emphasis will be put on research and innovation for a plastic-free ocean.

[Register online](#)

[More information about EMD 2019](#)

Fresh fish from Vienna

28/01/2019

The story of the month comes from Austria, where thanks to the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) you can now buy fresh fish and vegetables produced right in the Austrian capital city of Vienna. The aquaponics start-up, established in 2016 with an EMFF contribution of around €30,000, combines vegetable farming with fish farming in large glasshouses to produce aubergines, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and chilli, as well as catfish and perch.

The farm grows vegetables on about 400 m² and can produce up to 12 tonnes of fish a year. The nutrient-rich wastewater from the fish farm is fed to the plants, while the waste heat from the greenhouse is used to heat the fish system.

The fish are sold from the farm's premises in Vienna, online and in well-known restaurants and cafés. Customers appreciate the freshness and regionality of the products, as well as the quality: the fish fillet is produced entirely without pharmaceuticals, as these would be harmful to the vegetables, while the vegetables are produced without any pesticides or other substances which would be harmful to the fish.

[Read more](#)

BlueInvest turns to Mediterranean to kick-start growth in ocean economy

24/01/2019

BlueInvest, the high-profile event from the European Commission to promote investment in the ocean economy, has set foot in Malta on January 24, 2019. The concept is tried and tested: 20 innovative companies pitched for the hand – and wallet – of a jury of investors. And as their projects are all about greening and cleaning the economy, the winners are not just the companies landing a contract, but also society at large.

The Westin Dragonara in Malta has been taken over by a highly energetic crowd of innovators, entrepreneurs, financials and policy makers. The buzz is all around one topic: the blue economy.

The blue economy?

That's every economic activity taking place at sea or in coastal areas. Think of traditional sectors such as fisheries, aquaculture and tourism. Think also: emerging businesses like ocean energy, desalination or marine biotechnology. The sector is growing faster than the rest of the EU economy and is set to double in size within the next ten years. But for that to happen, blue economy entrepreneurs urgently need one thing: money that turns their brilliant ideas into reality. To get that kind of financial backing, companies have to make sure they catch the eye of the investors. And that's where BlueInvest comes in.

For blue economy companies, the European Commission's BlueInvest events are the place to be to find new business partners. They come well prepared, ready to be grilled by investors with a heart for the ocean, but an eye for the bottom line. All hope to return home with new contacts and contracts in their pockets. And we know from previous editions that this hope can quickly turn into reality.

At the pilot event, in May 2018 in Brussels, BlueInvest fostered no less than 1200 business-to-business meetings. This edition, with more than 300 registrations from almost 40 countries, is set to become as successful.

[Read more](#)

Brexit preparedness: European Commission adopts two contingency proposals to help mitigate impact of “no-deal” Brexit on EU fisheries

23/01/2019

Given the continued uncertainty in the UK surrounding the ratification of the Withdrawal Agreement, the Commission has adopted two legislative proposals to help mitigate the significant impact that a “no-deal” Brexit would have on EU fisheries.

This is part of the Commission's ongoing preparedness and contingency work and will help ensure a coordinated EU-wide approach in such a scenario.

The first proposal is to allow fishermen and operators from EU Members States to receive compensation under the **European Maritime and Fisheries Fund** for the temporary cessation of fishing activities. This will help off-set some of the impact of a sudden closure of UK waters to EU fishing vessels in a no-deal scenario.

The second proposal amends the **Regulation on the Sustainable Management of the External Fleets**. The aim of this proposal is to ensure that the EU is in a position to grant UK vessels access to EU waters until the end of 2019, on the condition that EU vessels are also granted reciprocal access to UK waters. The proposal also provides for a simplified procedure to authorise UK vessels to fish in EU waters and EU vessels to fish in UK waters – should the UK grant that access. This proposal is limited to 2019 and is based on the agreement in the Agriculture and Fisheries Council of 17 and 18 December 2018 on the fishing opportunities for 2019.

These contingency measures cannot mitigate the overall impact of a “no-deal” scenario, nor do they in any way replicate the full benefits of EU membership or the terms of any transition period, as provided for in the Withdrawal Agreement. They are limited to these specific areas where it is absolutely necessary to protect the vital interests of the EU and where preparedness measures on their own are not sufficient. As a rule, they will be temporary in nature, limited in scope and adopted unilaterally by the EU.

Next steps

These proposals are subject to the co-decision procedure. The Commission will work with the European Parliament and the Council to ensure the adoption of the proposed legislative acts so that they are in force by 29 March 2019.

Background

On 19 December 2018, the Commission published its [third Brexit preparedness Communication](#), which implemented its “no-deal” Contingency Action Plan. This Communication included 14 measures in a limited number of areas where a “no-deal” scenario would create major disruption for citizens and businesses in the EU27. These areas include financial services, air transport, customs, and climate policy, amongst others. The Commission has also published 88 sector-specific preparedness notices to inform the public about the consequences of the UK's withdrawal in the absence of any Withdrawal Agreement. These are available in all official EU languages. The Commission has also held technical discussions with the EU27 Member States both on general issues of preparedness and on specific sectorial, legal and administrative preparedness steps. The slides used in these technical seminars are available [online](#).

The Commission will continue to implement its Contingency Action Plan in the weeks to come and will monitor the need for additional action, as well as continue to support Member States in their preparedness work.

For more information

Texts of the proposals:

-) European Maritime and Fisheries Fund - [COM\(2019\)48](#)
-) Fishing authorisations - [COM\(2019\)49](#)

[The Commission's Brexit preparedness website](#)

Next meeting of the Agriculture and Fisheries Council

18/03/2019

Demersal fisheries in the western Mediterranean Sea: provisional agreement on new multiannual plan

05/02/2019

The western Mediterranean Sea will soon have new tools in place to tackle overfishing and ensure the sustainability of a vital and economically important fisheries.

The presidency of the Council reached a provisional agreement with European Parliament's representatives on a new regulation establishing a multiannual management plan for demersal stocks (i.e. those that live at the bottom of the sea) in the western Mediterranean Sea.

Thanks to the constructive attitude of the three institutions, this provisional agreement was reached less than a year after the Commission published its initial proposal. It will however still need to be formally confirmed by both the Council and the European Parliament.

The western Mediterranean Sea only accounts for around 31% of the total Mediterranean landings but its demersal fisheries have a high commercial value. This is one of the reasons why over 80% of the assessed stocks are currently overfished in the region [1].

In order to ensure both the environmental and socio-economic sustainability of fisheries in this basin, as well as the implementation of the landing obligation, thereby complying with the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the agreed MAP will:

-) **impose to set quantifiable fishing efforts** for the **key fish stocks** within Fmsy ranges. Fmsy is the fishing mortality consistent with achieving maximum sustainable yield, one of the cornerstones of the reformed CFP
-) aim to **implement MSY** (maximum sustainable yield) as possible as of 2020 and, where not possible, **incrementally**

-) foresee specific **technical conservation measures**, covering all stocks and including recreational fisheries, through regionalisation, in line with the Western Waters plan
-) allow for some **flexibility** for managing by-catches to take account of **mixed fisheries**
-) make as such that each year, on the basis of scientific advice, the Council would decide the maximum number of **fishing days for each fleet** category by member state
-) set a three-month annual closure, based on the best scientific advice, for trawlers operating in sea beds up to 100m deep, to reserve the coastal zone for more selective gears, thereby protecting sensitive habitats, and enhancing the social sustainability of small-scale fisheries.
-) **regional cooperation** will be established between **France, Italy and Spain** with a view to submitting joint recommendations for certain measures to be taken by the Commission on issues such as the landing obligation and technical conservation

While taking into account the specificities of the Mediterranean Sea, the agreement follows the principles set in out in the **Baltic, North Sea and Adriatic multiannual plans**, thereby ensuring consistency across sea basins and a level-playing field for all fishermen.

Next steps

If this agreement is confirmed by EU ambassadors in the Committee of Permanent Representatives (Coreper), the regulation will then be submitted for approval by the European Parliament and then back to the Council for final adoption.

The new rules will apply on the twentieth day after their publication on the Official Journal of the European Union (end of 2019).

Background

The western Mediterranean Sea covers the western Mediterranean Sea waters, which extend along the Northern Alboran Sea, the Gulf of Lion and the Tyrrhenian Sea, covering the Balearic archipelago and the islands of Corsica and Sardinia and concerns mainly France, Italy and Spain.

The new regulation will replace the existing national management plans adopted by Italy, France and Spain, which have proved so far not to be restrictive enough.

[1] Monitoring the performance of the Common Fisheries Policy ([STECF-17-04](#))

MEETINGS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCILS

AC	DATE	PLACE	TYPE
MED AC	19/02/2019	Venice	WG1 (future EMFF, TM, revision Control Reg.); WG5 (RPOA on SSF)
MED AC	20/02/2019	Venice	GA; FG West Med + FG Adriatic (Jabuka-Pomo Pit)
MED AC	21/02/2019	Venice	FAIRSEA project: meeting with stakeholders (Croatia and Italy)
NS AC	21/02/2019	Copenhagen	WG (Skagerrak & Kattegat)
ICES AC	25/02/2019-01/03/2019	Dorchester	WG (Sea Trout)
ICES AC	25/02/2019-27/02/2019	Copenhagen	Assesment WG (Pandalus)
PEL AC	28/02/2019	Copenhagen	WG I and II, ExCom
ICES AC	05/03/2019-08/03/2019	Faro	WG (Bycatch of Protected Species)
ICES AC	06/03/2019-08/03/2019	Weymouth	WG (Ballast and Other Ship Vectors)
NWWAC	12/03/2019	Madrid	WG, FG
NWWAC	13/03/2019	Madrid	WG1 (West of Scotland), WG4 (Irish sea), WG3 (Channel), WG2 (Celtic sea), ExCom
BSAC	13/03/2019	Copenhagen, Axelborg	WG (Ecosystem Based Management)
ICES AC	13/03/2019-21/03/2019	Copenhagen	Assessment WG (Herring for the Area South of 62° N)
ICES AC	18/03/2019-22/03/2019	Copenhagen	WG (Beam Trawl Surveys)
NS AC	19/03/2019	Schiphol	WG (Ecosystem)
ICES AC	20/03/2019-22/03/2019	Copenhagen	WG (Open Ocean Aquaculture)
ICES AC	25/03/2019-29/03/2019	Klaipeda	WG (Baltic International Fish Survey)
LD AC	26/03/2019	Brussels	WG3 (Rest of RFMOs and high seas waters not covered by RFMOs)
LD AC	26/03/2019	Brussels	WG2 (Regional Fisheries Organizations and North Atlantic Agreements)
ICES AC	26/03/2019-04/04/2019	Bergen	WG (North Atlantic Salmon)
LD AC	27/03/2019	Brussels	WG1 (Highly Migratory Stocks and Relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations)
LD AC	27/03/2019	Brussels	WG4 (Bilateral Relations with Third Countries)
AAC	27/03/2019	Brussels	ExCom
ICES	27/03/2019-04/04/2019	St Petersburg	Assessment WG (Baltic Salmon and Trout)
LD AC	28/03/2019	Brussels	WG5 (Horizontal Issues)

Abbreviations:

- NWW AC: North Western Waters Advisory Council ([link](#))
- PEL AC: Pelagic Advisory Council ([link](#))
- NS AC: North Sea Advisory Council ([link](#))
- MED AC: Advisory Council for the Mediterranean ([link](#))
- SWW AC: South Western Waters Advisory Council ([link](#))

- LD AC: Long Distance Fleet Advisory Council ([link](#))
- BS AC: Baltic Sea Advisory Council ([link](#))
- AAC: Aquaculture Advisory Council ([link](#))
- MIRAC: ICES/AC meeting ([link](#))
- **GA:** General Assembly, **ExCom:** Executive Committee, **WG:** Working Group, **FG:** Focus Group

MAIN INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

NORWAY/FAROE ISLANDS/COASTAL STATES/NEAFC

Date	Organisation	Type of meeting	Venue
2019			
N/A			

REGIONAL FISHERIES ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

Date	Organisation	Type of meeting	Venue
March 2019			
11-15 March	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)	Technical committee on allocation criteria and Technical committee on performance review	Seychelles
25-29 March	Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)	Scientific Committee	Japan (tbd)
29-30 April	OECD COFI	123rd OECD COFI meeting	Paris

FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

COUNTRY	EXPIRATION DATE OF CURRENT PROTOCOL	Financial Value	NEXT JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING (JCM) 2019		NEGOTIATIONS SESSIONS FORECAST 2019		LEGAL PROCESS			COMMENTS
			Date	Location	Date	Location	Estimated date of adoption of proposal for negotiating mandate by the Commission	Estimated date of adoption of negotiating mandate by Council	Estimated date of adoption of Council Decision on signing and provisional application	
Mixed Agreements	Mauritania	15 November 2019	59 125 000 €				Q2/2019	Q2/2019		The last JCM took place in December 2018. Joint Scientific Meeting will be held in spring 2019
	Morocco	14 July 2018 - EXPIRED	30 million €							New Agreement was signed on 14 January 2019 and adopted by EP on 12 February 2019.
	Senegal	19 November 2019	1 735 000 (3rd year)	Brussels	Q1/2019		-	-	-	Last scientific meeting took place in July 2018. Last JCM took place 18-19 October 2018
	Gambia								Q1/2019	New protocol paraphed 19 October 2018
	Guinea Bissau	23 November 2017	9 200 000 EUR						Q1/2019	A negotiation round took place 8-9 October 2018 - Initialled
	Greenland	31 December 2020	16 099 975 €, plus 1 700 000 € financial reserve for additional species.							Last joint Committee took place in November 2018.
WEST AFRICA	Cape-Verde	22 December 2018 - EXPIRED	550 000 € (years 1+2); 500 000 € (years 3+4)						Q1/2019	Negotiations concluded on 12 October 2018 ; new protocol initialled
	Côte d'Ivoire	31 July 2024	650 000 € 652 000 €							New Protocol signed and provisionally applied on 1st August 2018; adopted by EP on 12 February 2019.
	Gabon	Dormant since July 2016	1 350 000 €		TBD	Libreville				Resuming of negotiation pending political situation.
	Ghana	No Agreement/Protocol			TBD	TBD				The ex-ante evaluation was conducted end of 2016 and mandate adopted on March 2017.
	Liberia	8 December 2020	715 000 € (1st year); 650 000 € (2nd, 3rd and 4th years); 585 000 € (5th year)	2019	Brussels					The Protocol signed and entered into provisional application on 9/12/2015.
	Equatorial Guinea	N.A.	N.A.							The ex-ante evaluation was approved on the end of November 2016.
	São Tomé and Príncipe	23/05/2018 - EXPIRED	710000 € (675000 en fin d'application)							Negotiations 1st round in January 2018. 2nd round in April 2018 and 3rd round in July 2018. Next round to be fixed.

COUNTRY	EXPIRATION DATE OF CURRENT PROTOCOL	Financial Value	NEXT JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING (JCM) 2019		NEGOTIATIONS SESSIONS FORECAST 2019		LEGAL PROCESS			COMMENTS
			Date	Location	Date	Location	Estimated date of adoption of proposal for negotiating mandate by the Commission	Estimated date of adoption of negotiating mandate by Council	Estimated date of adoption of Council Decision on signing and provisional application	
INDIAN OCEAN	Comoros	DENOUNCED								The termination of the SFPA with Comoros has been notified to the Government of Comoros on 03/07/2018.
	Madagascar	31 December 2018	1 566 250 € (2015 & 2016) 1 487 500 € (2017 & 2018)			Q1/2019 tbc	TBD		TBD(depends on the outcome of negotiations)	The current 4-year Protocol expires on 31/12/2018. The evaluation study has been concluded (March 2018) and sent to Council, EP and Madagascar. 2nd round of negotiations took place in October 2018. Next round to be fixed.
	Mauritius		575 000 €	SPRING 2019	TBC					New 4 year protocol signed 8/12/2017 1st JCM held 28/02
	Mozambique	No protocol in force	980 000 €			TBD	TBD			Negotiations for a new Protocol suspended until further notice to enable further reflection by both Parties to narrow divergences. Last Joint Committee Meeting in February 2016. Possible resuming of negotiation to be confirmed
	Seychelles	17 January 2020	5 350 000 €	End 2018/ Begin 2019	SEY			Q2/2019		Last JCM took place in February 2018.
	Mayotte (Access agreement)	19 May 2020			SEY		/	Q1/2019		no financial implications for the EU; as access agreement for Seychelles flagged vessels to EU waters
	Tanzania	No Agreement/Protocol				TBC	(TBC)	Adopted on 16 June 2015		This would be a new agreement. A first technical meeting took place in Dar-Es-Salaam 4-6 July 2016. Tanzania did not officially inform COM (partially due to a complex institutional setting) and information available point to various directions but there seems to be an interest in discussing an SFPA with the EU. Date of first round pending confirmation.
	Kenya	No Agreement/Protocol				TBC	(TBC)			This will be a new Agreement. A technical meeting took place 20-21 January 2015. Confirmation of interest by Kenya on 21/03/2016, but date to start negotiation not agreed upon yet.
PACIFIC	Cook Islands	13 October 2020	717 500 €	Q1/2019	TBD					The current 4-year Protocol is in force since 14/10/2016. Currently the only SFPA in the Pacific.
	Kiribati	15/09/2015				spring 2019	TBD			No Protocol in force, which expired on 15/09/2015. 3 rounds of negotiations took place the last in November 2017.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

BUREAU			
Chair	Mr Alain CADEC		
1st Vice-Chair	Ms Linnéa ENGSTRÖM	3rd Vice-Chair	Mr Werner KUHN
2nd Vice-Chair	Mr Jarosław Leszek WAŁ SA	4th Vice-Chair	Ms Renata BRIANO

COORDINATORS			
EPP	MATO ADROVER Gabriel	ECR	VAN DALEN Peter
S&D	SERRÃO SANTOS Ricardo	GUE/NGL	FERREIRA João
ALDE	MARINHO E PINTO António	EFDD	COBURN David
Greens/EFA	ENGSTRÖM Linnéa	ENF	--

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES FULL MEMBERS			SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS		
AFFRONTE Marco	IT	Greens/EFA	BILBAO BARANDICA Izaskun	ES	ALDE
AGUILERA GARCÍA Clara Eugenia	ES	S&D	BLANCO LÓPEZ José	ES	S&D
BRIANO Renata	IT	S&D	CAPUTO Nicola	IT	S&D
CADEC Alain	FR	EPP	CHRISTENSEN Ole	DK	S&D
COBURN David	GB	EFDD	D'AMATO Rosa	IT	EFDD
CORBETT Richard	GB	S&D	ERDOS Norbert	HU	EPP
DODDS Diane	GB	NI	FERRANDINO Giuseppe	IT	S&D
ENGSTRÖM Linnéa	SE	Greens/EFA	FINCH Raymond	GB	EFDD
FERREIRA João	PT	GUE/NGL	FLACK John	GB	ECR
GODDYN Sylvie	FR	EFDD	GARDINI Elisabetta	IT	EPP
HUDGHTON Ian	GB	Greens/EFA	GIESEKE Jens	DE	EPP
ITURGAIZ Carlos	ES	EPP	HAZEKAMP Anja	NL	GUE/NGL
KUHN Werner	DE	EPP	HEUBUCH Maria	DE	Greens/EFA
MARINHO E PINTO António	PT	ALDE	HOC Czesław	PL	ECR
MATERA Barbara	IT	PPE	HOOKEM Mike	GB	NI
MATO ADROVER Gabriel	ES	EPP	JADOT Yannick	FR	Greens/EFA
NI RIADA Liadh	IE	GUE/NGL	KELLY Séan	IE	EPP
NICOLAI Norica	RO	ALDE	LOPE FONTAGNÉ Verónica	ES	EPP
O'FLYNN Patrick	GB	EFDD	MCAVAN Linda	GB	S&D
RODUST Ulrike	DE	S&D	MILLÁN MON Francisco José	ES	EPP
SCHREIJER-PIERIK Annie	NL	EPP	MIRANDA Ana	ES	Greens/EFA
SERNAGIOTTO Remo	IT	ECR	MOBARIK Nosheena Baroness	GB	ECR
SERRÃO SANTOS Ricardo	PT	S&D	MONTEIRO DE AGUIAR Cláudia	PT	EPP
THOMAS Isabelle	FR	S&D	PAKSAS Rolandas	LT	EFDD
TOMAŠI Ruža	HR	ECR	SÂRBU Daciana Octavia	RO	S&D
VAN DALEN Peter	NL	ECR	SENRA RODRÍGUEZ María Lidia	ES	GUE/NGL
WAŁ SA Jarosław Leszek	PL	EPP	TORVALDS Nils	FI	ALDE

NEXT FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETINGS

2019

- Thursday, 7 March 2019, 14.00 - 15.30
- Monday, 25 March 2019 (Strasbourg), 19:00 - 20:30
- Monday, 8 April, 15:00-18:30 (TBC)
- Monday 8 July 2019 - **Constitutive meeting (TBC)**
- Monday 22 July, 15:00-18:30
- Tuesday 23 July, 9:00-12:30
- Tuesday 23 July, 14:30-18:30
- Wednesday 4 September, 9:00-12:30
- Wednesday 4 September, 14:30-18:30
- Thursday 5 September, 9:00-12:30
- Monday 23 September, 15:00-18:30
- Tuesday 24 September, 9:00-12:30
- Tuesday 24 September, 14:30-18:30
- Wednesday 2 October, 9:00-12:30
- Wednesday 2 October, 14:30-18:30
- Thursday 3 October, 9:00-12:30
- Monday 11 November, 15:00-18:30
- Tuesday 12 November, 9:00-12:30
- Tuesday 12 November, 14:30-18:30
- Wednesday 4 December, 9:00-12:30
- Wednesday 4 December, 14:30-18:30
- Thursday 5 December, 9:00-12:30

USEFUL LINKS

- @ EP Committee on Fisheries [link](#)
- @ DG MARE (European Commission) [link](#)
- @ Romanian Presidency of the Council [link](#) (1st half of 2019)
- @ FAO Fishery and Aquaculture [link](#)
- @ ICES International Council for the Exploration of the Sea [link](#)