

The Trawler

TOP NEWS – APRIL 2019

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

The Committee on Fisheries has concluded its work for the 8th parliamentary term 2014 - 2019.

After the European elections on 23 - 26 May 2019 and the constitutive meeting of the new European Parliament, the Committee on Fisheries will convene again in week 28 (tbc).

CONTENT

Words from the Chair	page 2
On-going dossiers	page 3
Studies & briefing notes	page 5
Fisheries news	page 6
AC meetings	page 18
International meetings	page 19
Partnership agreements	page 20
Committee on Fisheries	page 21
Calendar of PECH meetings	page 22

AGENDA

Next meetings of the Committee on Fisheries (still to be confirmed):

Monday, 8 July (constitutive meeting)

Monday, 22 July

Tuesday, 23 July

WORDS FROM THE CHAIR



Alain CADEC
Chair of Committee on Fisheries

Dear Colleagues,

Dear Friends,

We have come to the end of the 8th legislative term and may proudly look back to a very intense and challenging period.

With the entry into force of the new Common Fisheries Policy in 2014, our Committee had to debate and adopt some important legislative acts to ensure – step by step – the full implementation of the CFP.

Thus, we managed to shape key EU regulations on Fisheries Data Collection, Deep Sea fishing, the management of the External Fleet and tackled the extremely challenging "Technical Measures" package. We adopted long-term management plans for fisheries in the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Atlantic waters and the Western Mediterranean. On a more global perspective, we actively supported the EU efforts to tackle and eradicate illegal fishing practices and participated in the negotiations of supranational Fisheries Management Organisations like ICCAT and IOTC whose decisions are of high relevance for the European tuna fleet. We also gave our consent to a dozen of Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements with (in most cases) African countries, where access to waters, development of the local fishing sector and the fight against illegal fishing now go hand in hand.

While the report on the future European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) has just been adopted in 1st reading and will stay on hold until the budgetary aspects related to the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-27 have been cleared, it was not yet possible to close the file on Fisheries Control. Being such an important and sensitive piece of legislation, more time would have been needed to come to a satisfactory and balanced conclusion. The state-of-play will be left as a legacy to the incoming Members who, as of July, will form the new Committee on Fisheries.

I thank you for having followed our work over the past five years!

With best wishes,

Alain CADEC

ONGOING FILES / DOSSIERS

Reports adopted in EP 1st reading (awaiting 2nd reading)	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
European Maritime and Fisheries Fund COM(2018)0390 - C8-0270/2018 2018/0210(COD) PECH/8/13776	Mato	COD	07/03/2019	04/04/2019
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
NLE reports	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of The Gambia and the Implementation Protocol thereto COM(2019)0135 - 2019/0076(NLE) PECH/8/15789	TBC	NLE	To be taken up in the next term	TBC
Conclusion of the Protocol on the implementation of the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Cape Verde (2019-2024) COM(2019)0137 - 2019/0078(NLE) PECH/8/15855	TBC	NLE	To be taken up in the next term	TBC
Reports closed with 1st reading agreements	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
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
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 & 07/03/2019	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	04/04/2019 Trilogue closed 05/02/2019
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	04/04/2019 Trilogue closed 22/01/2019
COD reports	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Fisheries control COM(2018)0368 - 2018/0193 (COD) PECH/8/13412	Thomas	COD	To be taken up in the next term	n.a.

**Note on procedures:*

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

NLE: Non-legislative (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](#)

MEPs back first EU management plan for fish stocks in the Western Mediterranean

04/04/2019

A plan to manage fishing efforts and preserve stocks in the Western Mediterranean Sea for demersal species was approved by MEPs.

The new plan covering demersal fish stocks, such as shrimps and Norway lobsters, aims to ensure that stocks can be exploited while maintaining their reproductive capacity. It should be evaluated after the first 5 years and every 3 years thereafter. The text was agreed by 461 votes to 62, with 101 abstentions. It has already been informally agreed with EU ministers.

In the first year of the plan being implemented (2020), the maximum fishing effort should be reduced by 10% as compared to the fishing days allowed between 2012 and 2017. During the next four years, the maximum fishing effort shall be reduced by 30%.

The text also requests that the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) regulation be amended, so that fleet segments covered by the new rules should be able to benefit from compensation in case of a permanent stop of fishing activities.

The agreed rules will:

- Apply to commercial and recreational fisheries as well as fish caught unintentionally (by-catch stock);
- Implement co-management fisheries regimes between member states, local fisheries and other stakeholders;
- Facilitate the implementation of the landing obligation;
- Limit recreational fisheries when their impact on fishing mortality is too high;
- Limit fishing to a maximum of 15 hours per fishing day (or 18 hours taking into account the transit time between port and the fishing ground).

Limit the use of trawls in coastal areas

MEPs approved a ban on the use of trawls within 6 nautical miles from the coast, except in areas deeper than the 100 m isobath during three months each year. Each member state will determine those three months of annual closure, according to the best available scientific advice to ensure at least a 20% reduction of catches of juvenile hake.

Next steps

Following final adoption by the Council, the new rules will apply on the twentieth day after their publication on the Official Journal of the European Union (end of 2019).

Background

This multi-annual plan is the fourth proposal adopted in line with the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) 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 from Italy (50%), Spain (39%) and France (11%). Demersal stocks in this area are six fish and crustacean species: blue and red shrimp, deep-water rose shrimp, giant red shrimp, European hake, Norway lobster and red mullet.

MEPs adopt more restrictive measures to protect swordfish in the Mediterranean Sea

04/04/2019

Parliament approved a long-term plan to tackle overfishing and to provide economic conditions for swordfish fishing in the Mediterranean, already informally agreed with EU ministers.

MEPs agreed to transpose into EU legislation stronger measures to help the recovery of Mediterranean swordfish as recommended by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). These include a 14-year recovery plan that takes into account the specificities of different types of gear and fishing techniques.

Even though this recommendation entered into force in 2017 and it is legally binding in the EU, the new rules would allow member states to:

- issue fishing authorisations to fishing vessels targeting Mediterranean swordfish that have a record of catches;
- distribute national quotas for fishing opportunities to various fleet segments, with priority to artisanal and traditional fishing;
- ensure that at least 10% of vessels targeting Mediterranean swordfish have on board national scientific observers, three years after the entry in force;
- submit their fishing plans to the Commission by 1 March of each year;
- allocate any increase in fishing opportunities resulting from the successful implementation of this plan to vessels to which no Mediterranean swordfish quota has previously been allocated.

Other measures such as quota (10.500 tonnes), closing period (January to March) and the derogation from the landing obligation were already integrated in EU legislation at an earlier stage.

Other technical measures established by the agreement include:

- achievement of a biomass corresponding to a maximum sustainable yield by 2031 with at least 60% probability;
- a minimum size set at less than 100cm length or at less than 11,4 kg of round weight;
- allowing 2.500 additional replacements of rigged hooks for trips longer than 2 days (not less than 7cm of height);
- prohibition of chartering for EU fishing vessels for fishing Mediterranean swordfish;
- prohibition of use of driftnets and promotion of circular hooks;
- promotion of fishing gear and techniques which are selective so as to reduce by-catches of vulnerable species;
- closing period from October to November to longline vessels.

Background

During the 2016 Annual Meeting held in Vilamoura (Portugal), ICCAT adopted Recommendation 16-05, to address the situation of Mediterranean swordfish, which has been overfished over the last 30 years. The recommendation lays down rules for the conservation, management and control of the Mediterranean stock of swordfish aiming to achieve a biomass corresponding to a maximum sustainable yield by 2031 with at least 60% probability of achieving that objective.

Next steps

The agreement was adopted with 563 votes in favour, 32 against and 22 abstentions. The agreement will now go back to the Council for final adoption. The new rules will apply on the third day following the publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated act already in force.

MEPs agree on significant financial support increase for EU fisheries

04/04/2019

Parliament endorsed improved measures for the future European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund, safeguarding sustainable fish stocks and fishermen's livelihoods.

MEPs agreed on a significant budget increase proposal for the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund for the 2021-2027 period (total financial envelope of €7.739 billion in current prices). The text was agreed by 497 votes to 93, with 40 abstentions.

87% of the Fund's resources would be allocated for the management of fisheries, aquaculture and fishing fleets under the so-called shared management (involving Commission and Member States), while 13% would go to direct and indirect support (covering measures such as scientific advice, control measures, market intelligence, maritime surveillance and security).

Parliament also endorsed specific amounts reserved for outermost regions, the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity, and the improvement of safety,

working and living conditions of the crew, training, social dialogue skills and employment.

Compensation for fishermen

MEPs agreed with the extension of existing support conditions, giving compensation in case of permanent cessation of activities if the cessation leads to a permanent decrease in fishing capacity and the support received is not reinvested in the fleet. The text also includes clarifications for possible compensation in case of temporary cessation of fishing activities.

More support for outermost regions

Parliament also put more focus on outermost regions by increasing financial support, encouraging the renewal of small-scale coastal fishing fleets as well as allowing Member States to supplement EU compensations with national state aid.

Next steps

The new Parliament and EU ministers are expected to start negotiations on the future EU funding for fisheries this autumn.

Background

In the context of the Multiannual Financial Framework for 2021-2027, the European Commission published a proposal for a regulation on the [European Maritime and Fisheries Fund](#) (EMFF). The proposal aims to simplify the delivery of the fund compared to the complex legal framework currently in use. The current EMFF budget amounts to €6.4 billion, with the Commission proposing a decrease to €6.140 billion for the period 2021-2027.

European Parliament to host high-level conference on Oceans

Parliament and the Commission hosted a conference covering global ocean governance, a sustainable blue economy, and healthy, clean seas and oceans.

The President of the European Parliament, Antonio Tajani and the Commissioner for Environment and Fisheries, Karmenu Vella, opened the High-level conference on 19 March 2019.

The **programme** of the conference is available [here](#). The **video** of the conference is available [here](#).

Hashtag: #OceansEU

Background

The EU has agreed on a new, ambitious EU policy to restrict certain single-use plastic products and thereby reduce plastic pollution. The same legislation will also counter the issue of lost fishing gear, which accounts for 20% of marine litter in Europe.

It uses its economic weight as the world's largest importer of fish products to convince its trading partners to address illegal fishing. Because of that, no less than 14 countries have already adapted their practices and legislation to fight illegal fishing.

More than 10% of our marine and coastal areas are now designated as Marine Protected Areas, two years ahead of the EU's international obligations.

Thanks to the common fisheries policy (CFP), 59 fish stocks are fished sustainably, compared to five fish stocks in 2009. This year, almost 99% of solely EU-managed landings in the Baltic, North Sea and the Atlantic will be at sustainable levels. At the same time, profits in the fisheries sector have never been higher. This proves that environment and economy can go hand in hand.

Guaranteeing sustainability of EU and UK fisheries in the event of no-deal Brexit

13/03/2019

Parliament adopted measures on fishing authorisations and access to compensation in the event of a no-deal Brexit.

MEPs approved the Commission's proposals to guarantee economic sustainability of EU and UK fishing communities in case of a disorderly withdrawal of the UK. The adopted measures would come into force under two possible scenarios depending on whether the UK grants reciprocity or not.

If the EU and the UK agree on full reciprocity of access to each other's waters after the UK leaves the EU (without a deal), amendments to

[Regulation \(EU\) 2017/2403](#) regarding fishing authorisations for EU fishing vessels in UK waters and fishing operations of UK fishing vessels in EU waters foresee

- Introduction of a ‘light procedure’ to facilitate access of vessels - for EU vessels, this includes the possibility for Member States to submit to the Commission applications in bulk, for obtaining fishing authorisation from the UK; a similar simplified obligation is put in place for UK vessels requesting permission to fish in EU waters;
- Quota swapping within UK allocated quotas, as well as quota transfers or exchanges between Member States and the UK would continue to be allowed;
- Measures would apply from the date of the no-deal withdrawal until 31 December 2019;
- The territorial scope of the amended Regulation does not include Gibraltar.

Granting compensation to EU vessels if banned from UK waters

In the event that the UK decides not to allow access to EU vessels in its waters, amendments to [Regulation \(EU\) 508/2014](#) on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) would allow for financial compensation in cases of temporary cessation of fishing activities caused by the closure of UK waters. Additionally, the support may be granted for a maximum duration of 9 months (instead of 6) per vessel during the current financing period (2014 to 2020).

Next steps

Negotiations with the Council should allow for a swift agreement and the legislation is expected to be published before the date of the withdrawal.

Background

These contingency measures adopted by Parliament aim to create an appropriate legal framework in order to guarantee the sustainability of EU fisheries. About 150.000 EU jobs depend on fisheries, mostly in coastal areas where employment opportunities are limited. Member States carry out fishing activities at a value of €585 million in the United Kingdom waters. The overall dependency of eight Member States (Belgium,

Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Spain, Sweden and The Netherlands) on UK waters averages 14% of their overall landings, ranging from 50% for the Belgium fleet to around 1% for Spain.

Fisheries Committee endorsed the deal with Council on new technical measures

07/03/2019

The Fisheries Committee approved an informal deal reached with EU Ministers on new rules on how, where and when fishermen may fish.

The regulation on technical measures, approved by 21 votes in favour, 2 against and 2 abstentions, contributes to achieve the objectives set out by the [Common Fisheries Policy](#) (CFP), such as fishing at maximum sustainable yield levels, reducing unwanted catches and eliminating discards.

The new regulation - simplifying more than 30 legal acts - provides for common measures on fishing gear and methods, the minimum size of fish that may be caught and stopping or restricting fishing in certain areas or during certain periods.

The new measures would also minimize the impact of fishing on the marine ecosystem and incidental catches of sensitive marine species.

Ban on electric fishing

During the legislative talks, Parliament and Council negotiators agreed to introduce a ban on the use of electric pulse fishing (i.e. to drive fish up out of the seabed and into the net) by 1 July 2021.

Regional measures

It is possible to deviate from these regional rules, via a regional fisheries multiannual plan or, in the absence of such a plan, via a decision by the EU Commission. Member States will to submit joint recommendations, based on the best available scientific advice, to adopt alternative mesh sizes and closed or restricted areas.

Next steps

The final approval of the agreement is scheduled in the second April plenary session, in Brussels (TBC). Before entering into force, it needs to be formally adopted also by the

Council. The new regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Background

The new rules apply to fishing activities of EU vessels in the North, Mediterranean and Black seas and in the North Western and South Western waters. They also apply to recreational fisheries when they have a significant impact in a particular region.

The current technical measures regime includes more than 30 regulations. [According to the Commission](#) these are “numerous and overly complex, making compliance and control more difficult” whilst it is “impossible to measure their impact on the achievement of the conservation objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy”.

Increased financial support for EU fisheries

07/03/2019

The new European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund, endorsed by the Fisheries Committee, aims at safeguarding investments and providing clarity for EU funding in the sector.

The Fisheries Committee calls for a 10% budget increase for the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund for the 2021-2027 period (total financial envelope of €7.739 billion in current prices). MEPs say that such increase would have very limited impact on the EU budget (current EMFF accounts for only 0.6% of EU spending), but can bring substantial benefits for fishermen and coastal regions.

MEPs also slightly adjusted the split of resources proposed by the Commission:

- 87% for the so-called shared management (involving Commission and Member States),
- 13% for direct and indirect support (covering measures such as scientific advice, control measures, market intelligence, maritime surveillance and security).

Specific amounts should be reserved for:

- outermost regions (at least 15%),

- the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity (at least 10%),
- the improvement of safety, working and living conditions of the crew, training, social dialogue skills and employment (at least 10%).

To emphasise the importance of sustainable aquaculture, MEPs increased the references to aquaculture throughout the legislation and adapted the name of the fund accordingly.

Compensation for fishermen

The Fund may give compensation in case of permanent cessation of activities if the cessation leads to a permanent decrease in fishing capacity and the support received is not reinvested in the fleet, MEPs added to the existing support conditions. They also included clarifications for the temporary cessation of fishing activities, with compensation possible in some cases.

Better support for outermost regions

The Fisheries Committee modified the Commission proposal to increase the focus on outermost regions by increasing financial support, encouraging the renewal of small-scale coastal fishing fleets as well as allowing Member States to supplement EU compensations with national state aid. The construction of new small ports or landing sites in remote areas, particularly in the outermost regions, should also be supported by the Fund. MEPs also request the Commission to evaluate the possibility to create a Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI) for maritime and fisheries issues.

Next steps

Following the committee decision, Parliament’s plenary is expected to vote its first reading on the proposed regulation in April.

Background

In the context of the upcoming Multiannual Financial Framework for 2021-2027, the European Commission published a proposal for a regulation on the [European Maritime and Fisheries Fund](#) (EMFF). The proposal aims to simplify the delivery of the fund compared to the very complex legal framework currently in use. The EU is a global ocean actor and the world’s fifth largest producer of seafood.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

News - Press service

Training and certification for fishermen: Commission adopts a report calling on EU Member States to ratify STCW-F Convention as soon as possible

28/03/2019

The European Commission has adopted a report urging EU Member States to ratify the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessels Personnel (STCW-F Convention). This will offer extra protection to fishers, one of the most hazardous professions in Europe.

The STCW-F Convention sets standards of training for personnel on board of fishing vessels and is an important contribution to the promotion of safety at sea. It contains stricter provisions for vessels of 24 meters in length or above, but it also contains important provisions on basic safety training and watch keeping applying to all fishing vessels regardless of their size.

In 2015, [Council Decision 2015/799](#) authorised Member States to ratify the STCW-F Convention in the interest of the European Union, and encouraged them to do so by May 2017. Today, the European Commission adopted [a report](#) to the Council reviewing Member States' progress in the ratification of the STCW-F Convention.

The report shows that only nine EU Member States have become Parties to the STCW-F Convention (Belgium, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Spain).

Ratifying and implementing international standards on safety and working conditions in fishing is of utmost importance to protect the lives of the more than 150 000 fishers in the EU and the livelihoods of their families. Therefore, Member States are encouraged to ratify the STCW-F Convention, without further delay.

Background

Fishing is one of the most hazardous professions in Europe and according to [EMSA report on marine casualties and incidents of 2018](#), almost 60% of the accidents are due to human error.

National regulations on occupational health and safety in fishing, when they exist, vary widely between countries. Moreover, fishing being an international sector, most of its regulatory provisions are set at international level with the aim of creating a level playing field.

Other relevant international conventions applying to the fishing sector are the [ILO Work in Fishing Convention, No. 188](#), setting standards on working conditions; and the [IMO Cape Town Agreement](#) of 2012, setting standards on safety of fishing vessels.

Despite their importance, these conventions have been ratified by a very low number of States, both in the European Union and on a global scale. This is all the more striking giving the fact that conventions applying to the maritime transport sector, which include similar provisions to those applying to fishing, have been widely ratified. For instance, the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers has been ratified by 164 states globally, including all 28 EU Member States; whereas the STCW-F Convention applying to fishing has only been ratified by 26 States globally, of which only nine are EU Member States.

Safer seas thanks to smoother information exchange: EUCISE2020

28/03/2019

Safer seas and a safer Europe are one step closer since 27 March, day of the final conference of the European security research project EUCISE2020 in Brussels. The project has shown how European coordination on maritime surveillance could become a reality even when the dozens of authorities and their ICT infrastructures all speak a different (human or digital) language.

Over 40% of Europe's population and economic activity is concentrated within 50

km of the coast. 80% of external EU trade and 40% of our internal trade is carried by sea. Needless to say, the security and safety of our maritime domain is paramount to the blue economy. But maritime security is a complex matter. In every country, several authorities are collecting, processing and acting upon data about activities at sea that can affect the national safety, economy, or environment. Coordination of these authorities is crucial.

And what about European coordination? Much of this information may benefit other Member States as well. Not just for their national security, but also for transport, customs, fisheries control, or environmental protection. Therefore, enhancing information exchange between maritime surveillance authorities is a strategic objective of the EU's integrated maritime surveillance policy. But if national coordination is already a challenge, then pan-European coordination is like breaking down the tower of Babel.

That's where EUCISE2020 comes in. A research project funded by the EU's FP7 programme, it aimed to create an environment that enables information sharing across all relevant sectors and user communities. The project involved about 60 European maritime authorities from 15 States, all connected through 12 "nodes". These nodes receive information from the coast guard, the navy, fisheries ministries, customs authorities... and allow national authorities in different Member States to communicate quickly. The Italian Space Agency ASI coordinated the effort and worked with 39 partners including maritime authorities, universities, research centres and oceanographic institutes.

The final conference also demonstrated that intelligent information sharing between maritime authorities makes surveillance less expensive and more effective. The Common Information Sharing Environment will make European seas safer, better controlled and more protected.

With EUCISE2020 proving that cross-border information exchange is feasible, the path to full implementation lies open. That is the next step of the Common Information Sharing Environment for the maritime domain. EMSA, the European Maritime Safety Agency, will be in the lead. Over the next three years, they will

assist Member States to implement the CISE environment on a voluntary basis and examine how CISE fits with other EU information exchange systems.

EU Arctic Forum, October 3-4 2019 in Umeå Sweden

26/03/2019

The European Commission, the European External Action Service, and the Government of Sweden will jointly organize a high-level EU Arctic Forum on 3-4 October 2019 in Umeå, Sweden.

High Representative/Vice President Federica Mogherini, Commissioner Karmenu Vella, and the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs Margot Wallström will host the event.

The EU Arctic Forum will bring together key Arctic players and stakeholders to assess recent developments in the region and to discuss the new challenges ahead.

The EU Arctic Forum will include several keynote addresses and two high-level panel sessions on the morning of 3 October. Foreign ministers from EU member states as well as the Arctic Council will be invited to participate.

Arctic Stakeholder panel sessions will take place in the afternoon of 3 October. The Annual Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Dialogue with interactive panel discussions will be held on 4 October.

European Maritime Day 2019: programme now available

19/03/2019

The full provisional programme for the European Maritime Day (Lisbon, 16-17 May), is now available with the names of speakers.

The programme provides an inspirational opening session, eight breakout sessions organised by the European Commission focusing on a number of strategic initiatives to support Blue Economy, and 28 thematic workshops designed and organised by maritime stakeholders.

[Programme](#)

International ocean governance: looking back at two years of firm action 15/03/2019

The Commission on 15 March 2019 published a report outlining the progress made on the ocean governance agenda since the adoption of a Joint Communication on International Ocean Governance, together with the High Representative of the European Union, two years ago.

The conclusion of the report is encouraging. The 50 actions for safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed oceans in Europe and around the world are successfully being implemented. And the work will continue.

EU taking up global leadership on oceans

The EU has consistently used its economic and political weight to make sure that existing rules are properly implemented and to fill any regulatory gaps. For example

- **EUR 590 million** have so far been engaged under EU development policy to promote better ocean governance with non-EU countries
- Thanks to the EU's IUU policy, 14 countries have successfully reformed their control and management systems to **fight illegal fishing** in their territory
- The EU has played a major role in achieving an international consensus on the protection of the **high seas in the Arctic**

On the environmental side, the EU is meanwhile manifesting itself as a global frontrunner, thanks to

- Ambitious new legislation to **counter marine pollution**, in particular from single use plastics and lost fishing gear
- Promotion of **offshore wind and ocean energy**, as an important contribution to a [carbon-neutral EU economy by 2050](#)
- Designation of more than 10% of its marine and coastal areas as **marine protected areas**, two years before the 2020 international deadline

The EU invests in, and promotes global efforts to improve **ocean research, data and science**. This is needed to improve policy-making, drive innovation and facilitate a sustainable

'blue' economy. The Commission has started publishing the Copernicus [Ocean State Report](#) annually. Over **EUR 500 million** was committed on marine research under the Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme.

The official Joint report "Improving International Ocean Governance – Two years of progress" can be found [here](#) accompanied by a Staff Working Document. Below you can read the version for the larger public.

[Leaflet: Improving international ocean governance](#)

New insights into European maritime traffic 11/03/2019

European seas are a hub of human activity. Maritime transport is so omnipresent that it inevitably affects anybody working in or with the ocean.

For the first time those responsible for monitoring shipping emissions, identifying the best routes to lay pipelines and cables, assessing the impact of fishing on the seafloor or planning offshore wind farms can have maps of vessel activity on their desktops.

The new EMODnet digital vessel density maps will help them visualise vessel movement patterns and distribution of maritime traffic in European waters. This allows users to access monthly composite maps by ship type for the year 2017 (with more to come). Maps are available free of charge for viewing, downloading, processing and use for commercial and non-commercial purposes alike from the [EMODnet Human Activities portal](#).

The EMODnet Human Activities team has developed a bespoke method for developing the vessel density maps, in close consultation with the [Joint Research Centre \(JRC\)](#).

For the moment, the data available in the maps cover 2017, but 2018 data is due later this year. Regular updates will be released on the portal as soon as they become available.

New species profiles with key information on the EU fisheries and aquaculture markets

27/02/2019

EUMOFA has released new species profiles that provide key market information and data for the most important species in the EU market, such as European hake, mussel and Norway lobster.

The 16 profiles include species descriptions and other qualitative information along with updated data on fisheries and aquaculture production, trade, consumption as well as prices throughout the supply chain.

In addition to species profiles EUMOFA has released two additional publications, “[Species analyses 2018](#)” and “[Country analyses 2018](#)”, with in-depth market analyses and data on 25 species and 25 countries in the EU and worldwide. They are available in English, French and Spanish.

Visit the “[Studies and reports](#)” section of the EUMOFA website to view all publications released by EUMOFA.

Read more about [EUMOFA](#).

Seafood Expo Global 2019

07/05/2019 to 09/05/2019

Seafood Expo is the world’s largest trade fair in the fisheries sector, with 1,850 exhibitors from 79 countries. The European Commission’s stand will host several information sessions and events on topics relevant to the stakeholders, business people and retailers attending.

Brussels, Belgium, European Commission stand at Hall 7 – 1411

Launch event: CATCH – an EU database to facilitate the implementation of the catch certification scheme against Illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries

The catch certification scheme ensures that fishery products from third countries entering the EU market stem from legal sources. Catch certificates are required for each consignment of fishery products entering the EU territory. The European Commission has developed an IT tool to digitalise the current paper-based EU certification scheme against Illegal, unreported

and unregulated (IUU) catch. CATCH will support Member States in their IUU-related verification tasks, to reduce the risk of fraud and to facilitate trade flows.

From 7 to 9 May, visit the European Commission stand to meet our team of experts and take part in short information sessions on key topics:

- Research and innovation in fisheries and aquaculture
- Latest developments in EU trade policies regarding fisheries
- European Market Observatory
- EU consumer information regarding fishery and aquaculture products
- 2018 Eurobarometer results on consumer habits
- EU fisheries control

Have a look at the [provisional programme](#) of activities during the 3 days.

For more information and to register for the events and the information sessions, you can contact us at Seafood2019@gopacom.eu

More information:

- [European Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture Products \(EUMOFA\)](#)

World Bank and European Commission promote blue economy through new tool

14/02/2019

The World Bank and the European Commission have launched the Blue Economy Development Framework (BEDF). The Framework is a novelty in the area of international ocean governance. It helps (developing) coastal states transition to diverse and sustainable blue economies while building resilience to climate change.

This transition starts with data and knowledge collection about the marine environment and ocean sectors. The first output of the BEDF will therefore be a comprehensive diagnostic analysis of the conditions that could enable or restrict blue growth. This can be ecological, economic or social factors, but it also relates to the policy and regulatory environment.

The outcome of this diagnostic process will lead to a roadmap that assists governments to

- prepare policy, fiscal, and administrative reforms
- identify value creation opportunities from blue economy sectors
- identify strategic financial investments

In short, the BEDF will help coastal countries and regions to develop evidence-based investment and policy reform plans for its coastal and ocean resources.

In 2019, the BEDF will be piloted in three coastal countries: India, Vietnam and Kiribati. Further potential regional focus areas are in the South Atlantic, South-East Asia, and other Small Islands Developing States. The pilot studies will generate important lessons for the growing community of blue donors around the world.

More information

[Leaflet](#)

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Next meeting of the [Agriculture and Fisheries Council](#)

15/04/2019

Brexit: Council adopts a series of contingency measures for a "no-deal" scenario

19/03/2019

The Council today adopted a series of legislative acts as part of its contingency preparations for a "no-deal" Brexit scenario.

The aim of these acts is to limit the most severe damage caused by a disorderly Brexit in specific sectors where it would create a major disruption for citizens and businesses. They come on top of other measures, such as on citizens' rights, adopted by member states as part of their preparations for a "no-deal" scenario.

These measures are temporary in nature, limited in scope and adopted unilaterally by the EU. They are in no way intended to replicate the full benefits of EU membership or the terms of any transition period, as provided for in the withdrawal agreement. In some areas,

they are conditional upon the UK's reciprocal action. [Read more](#)

Western Waters fisheries: Council gives go-ahead to multiannual management plan

05/03/2019

The EU is soon implementing **new, longer term rules to manage fishing activities** in the Western Waters, which comprise both the North and South Western Waters, and the waters around Madeira and the Canary Islands. The Council adopted a regulation establishing a **multiannual plan** for stocks fished in the **Western Waters** and adjacent waters, and for fisheries exploiting those stocks.

The multi-annual management plans are crucial to the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy. Today, after the Baltic and North Sea, Western Waters follow suit with the objective of ensuring the sustainability of our marine resources and fisheries sector.

The new regulation sets out a comprehensive multiannual management plan including **all relevant fish stocks** (demersal and deep-sea stocks) and setting fishing objectives for the **key target species**. These will have to be fished in line with the **maximum sustainable yield** principle while **by-catches** will be managed according to the **precautionary approach**.

The new rules are designed to take into account the fact that the most important demersal stocks (i.e. those that live at the bottom of the sea) are caught in **mixed fisheries** and the challenges arising from this phenomenon in the context of the implementation of the **landing obligation**.

The new rules will apply on the day after their publication on the Official Journal of the European Union.

[Regulation establishing a multiannual plan for stocks fished in the Western Waters and adjacent waters, and for fisheries exploiting those stocks PE-CONS 78/18](#)

[Multiannual management plan for Western Waters: provisional agreement confirmed by the Council \(press release, 12/12/2018\)](#)

[Background](#)

Central Arctic: EU to enter agreement against unregulated fishing

04/03/2019

The EU will soon become a party to an international agreement to prevent unregulated high seas fisheries in the central Arctic Ocean.

The Council adopted a decision on the conclusion of such agreement, which was signed on 3 October 2018 by the five Arctic Ocean coastal states - Canada, Denmark (acting on behalf of Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Norway, Russia, and the United States - together with China, the EU, Iceland, Japan, and South Korea.

The objective of the agreement is to prevent unregulated fishing in the high seas portion of the central Arctic Ocean through the application of precautionary conservation and management measures, as part of a long-term strategy to safeguard healthy marine ecosystems, and to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of fish stocks.

Under the agreement, the ten parties concerned have agreed to ban commercial fishing in the high seas portion of the central Arctic Ocean for an initial period of 16 years (to be extended automatically every five years), until scientists confirm that it can be done sustainably and until the parties agree on mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of fish stocks.

This is the first time that the Arctic high seas are covered by any international conservation and management regime.

Background and next steps

Until recently ice has covered the high seas portion of the central Arctic Ocean on a year-round basis, thereby making fishing in those waters impossible. However, global warming has significantly reduced ice coverage in that area in recent years.

Although commercial fishing is unlikely to become viable in the high seas portion of the central Arctic Ocean in the near future, the central Arctic Ocean ecosystems will be more and more exposed to human activities and, possibly to illegal fishing.

The decision to conclude the agreement will enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

The European Parliament gave its consent on the decision on 12 February 2019.

[Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean 10788/18](#)

EU - Morocco: Council adopts sustainable fisheries partnership agreement

04/03/2019

The Council adopted a decision on the conclusion of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the EU and the Kingdom of Morocco, the related implementation protocol and the exchange of letters accompanying the agreement, thereby paving the way for its future implementation.

This adoption follows the consent given by the European Parliament on 12 February 2019 and formally marks the last step on the EU side. However, before the agreement can enter into force the Kingdom of Morocco also has to complete its internal ratification process.

The 4-year protocol implementing the agreement 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 fisheries sector.

The agreement takes into account the judgment of the European Court of Justice of February 2018 in case C-266/16.

[Council decision on the conclusion of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco, the Implementation Protocol thereto and the exchange of letters accompanying the Agreement](#)

Technical measures in fisheries: Council confirms deal with the EP

22/02/2019

The EU is modernising its rules which govern how, where and when fishermen may fish, the so-called technical measures.

EU member states' ambassadors endorsed the agreement reached on 13 February between the

presidency and European Parliament's representatives on new rules on the **conservation of fishery resources** and the **protection of marine ecosystems**. These measures include specifications for fishing gears and mesh sizes, closed areas and seasons, and measures to minimize the impact of fishing on the marine ecosystem and environment.

This agreement on simpler and better technical measures is a milestone in the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy and for the sustainability of our seas. These rules will make fishermen's' lives easier and allow member states and the fishing sector to have a greater say in deciding what is appropriate for different sea basins and local specificities.

The regulation on technical measures will take the EU **a step closer to** achieving the **objectives** and targets set out in the reformed Common Fisheries Policy (**CFP**) such as the reduction of unwanted catches and by catches of sensitive species. In particular the new rules will help reduce as far as possible the number of caught **juveniles**, and minimise the impact of fishing activities on **seabeds**.

In line with the CFP, the new rules set out a framework for the **regionalisation** of technical measures. They do that through a **bottom up approach** by which member states, cooperating closely with the industry in local **Advisory Councils**, will be able to submit joint recommendations on issues of vital importance. These joint recommendations will then be taken into account by the Commission in adopting secondary legislation.

Regionalisation will contribute to improving the **environmental footprint** of fishing activities. For instance regional groups of member states will be allowed to develop additional **mitigation measures** in their joint recommendations to reduce the impact of fishing on sensitive species and habitats. Similarly member states will have other tools at their disposal, such as **real-time closures** and restrictions on the construction and operation of certain **fishing gears**, to improve selectivity and the protection of the environment under certain conditions. A **list of prohibited species** that fishermen will not be able to fish is also established.

Electric pulse fishing will be prohibited after **30 June 2021**. A **phase out** period, during

which no new licences will be granted, is nonetheless foreseen in order to allow the industry to adjust to new conditions.

Scientific research will continue although it will have to be carried out in line with stringent conditions. In order not to close the door to innovation in the sector, the regulation includes the requirement of a future **Commission report** including ICES advice - the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea - on the impact of **innovative gears** on marine ecosystems, sensitive habitats and selectivity.

Next steps

The text will now undergo legal and linguistic review. The Parliament and the Council will be called to adopt the final text at a later date.

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

MEETINGS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCILS

AC	DATE	PLACE	TYPE
ICES AC	8/4/2019 - 12/4/2019	Palma de Mallorca	WG
ICES AC	8/4/2019 -14/4/2019	Shanghai	FAO WG (Fishing Technology and Fish Behaviour)
ICES AC	8/4/2019 - 15/4/2019	Copenhagen	WG (Baltic Fisheries Assessment)
ICES AC	9/4/2019 - 11/4/2019	Copenhagen	WG (Ecological Carrying Capacity in Aquaculture)
ICES AC	9/4/2019- 16/4/2019	Copenhagen	WG (Ecosystem Effects of Fishing Activities)
MED AC	9/4/2019 -10/4/2019	Malaga	WG1 (RPOA on SSF), WG5 (RPOA on SSF), FG Adriatic, FG WestMed
NS AC	16/04/2019	Gothenburg	Demersal WG
ICES AC	24/4/2019 - 30/4/2019	Lisbon	WG (Arctic Fisheries)
ICES AC	24/4/2019 - 3/5/2019	Bergen	WG (Assessment of Demersal Stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak)
ICES AC	25/4/2019 - 1/5/2019	Copenhagen	WG (North-Western)
PEL AC	25/4/2019	Den Haag	WG I and II, ExCom
ICES AC	29/4/2019 - 3/5/2019	Dartmouth Nova Scotia	WG (Northwest Atlantic Regional Sea)
ICES AC	2/5/2019 - 9/5/2019	Lisbon	WG (Bay of Biscay and the Iberian Waters Ecoregion)
ICES AC	2/5/2019 - 9/5/2019	Copenhagen	WG (Biology and Assessment of Deep-sea Fisheries Resources)
ICES AC	6/5/2019 - 10/5/2019	ICES HQ	WG (Technology Integration for Fishery-Dependent Data)
ICES AC	8/5/2019 - 17/5/2019	Ghent	WG (Celtic Seas Ecoregion)
ICES AC	13/5/2019 - 17/5/2019	Ispra	WG (Application of Genetics in Fisheries and Aquaculture)
ICES AC	13/5/2019 - 17/5/2019	Halifax, Canada	WG (Social and Economic Dimensions of Aquaculture)
BS AC	14/5/2019 - 15/5/2019	Copenhagen	ExCom and GA
LD AC	22/5/2019	Sopot, Poland	ExCom and GA
LD AC	23/5/2019	Sopot, Poland	Seminar on labour and social dimension for sustainable fisheries
SWW AC	28/05/19	Lisbon	ExCom

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			
10-11 April	EU-Norway	Consultations on Pandalus in Skagerrak	(tbc)
24-25 April	NEAFC	PECMAC	London, UK
13-16 May	EU-Norway	Consultations on Long-Term Management Strategies	London, UK
(tbc)	Coastal States	Meeting/consultations on Mackerel (tbc)	(tbc)
27-28 May OR 4-5 June (tbc)	NEAFC/OSPAR	Collective arrangements 2018	London, UK
End August	NAFMC	24th North Atlantic Fisheries Ministers Conference	Iceland

REGIONAL FISHERIES ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

Date	Organisation	Type of meeting	Venue
2019			
12-13 April	Agreement to prevent unregulated fisheries in the high seas portion of the Central Arctic Ocean	Conference of the CAOF Member Countries scientific experts on the Central Arctic Ocean aquatic bio resources stocks condition research plan and their management in the Agreement area	Arkangelsk, Russia
29-30 April	OECD COFI	123rd OECD COFI meeting	Paris
7-9 May	North Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO)	STACTIC intersessional	Portugal venue TBD
8-10 May	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	J-tRFMO FAD Working Group Meeting	California, USA

FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

COUNTRY	EXPIRATION DATE OF CURRENT PROTOCOL	NEXT JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING (JCM) 2019		NEGOTIATIONS SESSIONS FORECAST 2019		LEGAL PROCESS			LATEST INFORMATION (last JCM, last negotiation round, etc.)	
		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	/	/	APR-MAY 2019	tbc	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	MAY 2019	Rabat			/	/	/	New agreement was signed on 14 January 2019, adopted by EP on 12 February 2019 and by Council on 4 March 2019.
	Senegal	19 November 2019	/	Dakar	MAY 2019	tbc	/	/	/	Last scientific meeting took place in July 2018. Last JCM took place on 18-19 October 2018
	Gambia		SEPT 2019	Banjul			/	/	Q1/2019	Negotiations concluded on 19 October 2018 - new protocol initialled
	Guinea Bissau	23 November 2017 - EXPIRED	OCT 2019	Bissau		Bissau	/	/	Q1/2019	Negotiations concluded on 15 November 2018 - new protocol initialled
	Greenland	31 December 2020	JUN 2019 NOV 2019	Nuuk - JUN Brussels -NOV	NOV 2019	Brussels	Q3/2019	Q3/2019		Last joint Committee took place in November 2018.
WEST AFRICA	Cape-Verde	22 December 2018 - EXPIRED	JULY 2019	Cabo Verde			/	/	Q1/2019	Negotiations concluded on 12 October 2018; new protocol initialled
	Côte d'Ivoire	31 July 2024	OCT 2019	Brussels			/	/	/	Protocol signed and provisionally applied on 1st August 2018. Last JCM took place 27-28 November 2018. Adopted by EP on 12 February 2019.
	Gabon	23 July 2016 - EXPIRED			Q2/2019	Libreville	/	/	/	Resumption of negotiation pending political situation.
	Ghana	No Agreement/Protocol					/	/	/	The ex-ante evaluation was conducted end of 2016 and mandate adopted on March 2017.
	Liberia	8 December 2020	08/04/2019 - 10/04/2019	Brussels			/	/	/	Protocol signed and provisionally applied on 9/12/2015. Last JCM took place in July 2018.
	Equatorial Guinea	N.A.					/	/	/	The ex-ante evaluation was approved at the end of November 2016.
INDIAN OCEAN	São Tomé and Príncipe	23/05/2018 - EXPIRED			Q2/2019	Sao Tomé	/	/	/	Negotiations 1st round in January 2018. 2nd round in April 2018 and 3rd round in July 2018. Next round to be fixed.
	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 - EXPIRED			MARCH 2019 (tbc)	tbc	/	/	/	The current 4-year Protocol expired 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	7 December 2021	25-27/02/2019	Brussels			/	/	/	The new 4-year protocol was signed on 8/12/2017. 1st JCM held 28/02-01/03/2018 Port Louis
	Mozambique	31 January 2015 - EXPIRED					/	/	/	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.
	Seychelles	17 January 2020	27/02/2019 - 01/03/2019	Brussels	MAY 2019	Victoria	Q2/2019	Q2/2019		Last JCM took place in February 2018.
	Mayotte (Access agreement)	19 May 2020	01/03/2019	Brussels	MAY 2019	Victoria	Q1/2019	Q1/2019		no financial implications for the EU; as access agreement for Seychelles flagged vessels to EU waters
PACIFIC	Tanzania	No Agreement/Protocol					/	Adopted on 16 June 2015	/	A first technical meeting took place in Dar-Es-Salaam 4-6 July 2016. Vague interest in discussing a SFPA with the EU.
	Kenya	No Agreement/Protocol					/	Adopted on 18 July 2016	/	
	Cook Islands	13 October 2020	20-22/02/2019	Rarotonga			/	/	/	The current 4-year Protocol is in force since 14/10/2016. Currently the only SFPA in the Pacific.
	Kiribati	15 September 2015 - EXPIRED			MARCH 2019	tbc	/	Adopted on 26 January 2015	/	3 rounds of negotiations took place (last one 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 WAŁĘSA	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
TOMAŠIĆ Ruža	HR	ECR	SÁRBU Daciana Octavia	RO	S&D
VAN DALEN Peter	NL	ECR	SENRA RODRÍGUEZ María Lidia	ES	GUE/NGL
WAŁĘSA Jarosław Leszek	PL	EPP	TORVALDS Nils	FI	ALDE

NEXT FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETINGS

2019

- 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](#)