

The Trawler

TOP NEWS – DECEMBER 2020

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Wednesday, 2 December 2020, 9.00 – 12.00 &

Thursday, 3 December 2020, 9.00 – 12.00

SPINELLI 1G3 & VISIOCONFERENCE

(Brussels time)

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Adoption of the INI report “More fish in the seas? Measures to promote stock recovery above the maximum sustainable yield (MSY)”
- ▶ Adoption of recommendations giving Parliament’s consent to the extension of Fisheries Partnership Agreements with Mauritania and the Cook Islands
- ▶ Exchange of views with Pascal Savouret, Executive Director of the European Fisheries Control Agency in Vigo, on the EFCA work programme for 2021
- ▶ Presentation of two draft INI reports on “Consequences for fish stocks and fisheries of rising seawater temperatures” and “Securing the objectives of the landing obligation under Article 15 of the Common Fisheries Policy
- ▶ Consideration of working document on “The impact on the fishing sector of offshore windfarms and other renewable energy systems”

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AGENDA

Next meetings of the Committee on Fisheries:

14 January 2021 (tbc)

25 + 26 January 2021 (tbc)

WORDS FROM THE CHAIR



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Pierre KARLESKIND
Chair of Committee on Fisheries

Dear Colleagues,

Dear Friends,

As this challenging - and for many of us very difficult - year is coming to an end, the European fisheries sector is looking with serious concerns to the future. The Covid-Relief-Package adopted at record speed in April expires at the end of the year, but we all know the pandemic is far from over and its negative effects on fisheries and aquaculture will be felt for many more months. This Committee has urgently called on the Commission to submit proposals for adequate measures that will allow Member states to continue assisting fishers and aquaculture businesses through the crisis.

Even the post-Brexit fisheries relations with the UK are still a big question mark looming over large segments of the EU fleet. While writing these lines, close to the end of the transition period, we still have no clear indication of what kind of agreement with our British neighbours we're looking at – if there's one at all.

Europe needs a confident, thriving fishing sector to provide for jobs in coastal communities and bring to our tables healthy proteins, reducing our dependence from imported fish and seafood. But to stay confident, the sector needs legal certainty and a fair operating environment.

In spite of all gloom, there's light at the end of the tunnel – and I'm not referring only to the (hopefully) soon-to-be-distributed vaccines. The Parliament and the Council managed to find an agreement on the next Multiannual financial framework, the EU's long-term budget. It must now be adopted. This comprehensive financial package will help the EU to rebuild after the pandemic and support investment in the green and digital transition. It may also pave the way for an agreement on the new European Maritime and Fisheries Fund 2021 -27, eagerly awaited by fishers and stakeholders.

Let's look with optimism and confidence to 2021!

With best wishes to you and your families,

Pierre KARLESKIND

ONGOING FILES / DOSSIERS

COD reports	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Conservation of fishery resources: catch documentation programme for bluefin tuna , <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> COM(2020)0670 - C9-0336/2020 2020/0302 (COD) PECH/9/04509	TBC (new referral)	COD	TBC	TBC
Proposal for a Regulation laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Convention area and amending Council Regulation (EU) No 520/2007 COM(2020)0308 - C9-0203/2020 2020/0139 (COD) PECH/9/03503	Ferreira	COD	16/11/2020	DEC 2020
Amending the Regulation (EU) 2019/833 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 laying down conservation and enforcement measures applicable in the Regulatory Area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation COM(2020)0215 - C9-0157/2020 2020/0095(COD) PECH/9/03131	Carvalhais	COD	16/11/2020	TBC
Fisheries control COM(2018)0368 - C8-0238/2018 2018/0193 (COD) PECH/9/00323	Aguilera	COD	26/01/2021 (tbc)	TBC
Reports adopted in PECH awaiting 1st reading agreements	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, amending Regulations (EU) No 2017/2107, (EU) No 2019/[NAFO], (EU) No 1936/2001, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 2016/1627 COM(2019)619 - C9-0188/2019 2019/0272(COD) PECH/9/02027	Ferrandino	COD	Trilogue closed on 10/11/2020 Vote on the prov. agreement: JAN 2021	TBC
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/9/01216	Mato	COD	Next trilogue: 03/12/2020	1st Reading adoption 04/04/2019
NLE reports	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote

EU/Cook Islands Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement: extension of the implementation Protocol 11262/2020 - 2020/0275(NLE) PECH/9/04257	Bellamy	NLE	03/12/2020	TBC
EC/Mauritania Fisheries Partnership Agreement: extension of the Protocol 11260/2020 - 2020/0274(NLE) PECH/9/04273	Schreijer-Pierik	NLE	03/12/2020	TBC
INI reports*	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
The impact on the fishing sector of offshore windfarms and other renewable energy systems 2019/2158 (INI) PECH/9/01965	Van Dalen	INI*	TBC	TBC
Challenges and opportunities for the fishing sector in the Black Sea 2019/2159 (INI) PECH/9/01967	Hristov	INI*	TBC	TBC
The impact on fisheries of marine litter 2019/2160 (INI) PECH/9/01968	Chabaud	INI*	February 2021 tbc	TBC
Fishers for the future: Attracting a new generation of labour to the fishing industry and generating employment in coastal communities 2019/2161 (INI) PECH/9/01969	Pizarro	INI*	TBC	TBC
More fish in the seas? Measures to promote stock recovery above MSY, including fish recovery areas and marine protected areas 2019/2162 (INI) PECH/9/01971	Roose	INI*	2-3/12/2020	JAN 2021
Consequences for fish stocks and fisheries related to rising seawater temperatures 2019/2163 (INI) PECH/9/01972	Conte	INI*	February 2021 tbc	TBC
Securing the objectives of the landing obligation under Article 15 CFP 2019/2177 (INI) PECH/9/01993	Gade	INI*	TBC	TBC
Rebuilding fish stocks in the Mediterranean Sea: assessment and next steps 2019/2178 (INI) PECH/9/01994	Stancanelli	INI*	TBC	TBC

* As long as the EP operates in "business continuity mode", Committees were instructed to focus on priority legislative files; INI reports were presented/discussed only from September onwards.

Opinions	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Vote Lead Committee
2019 discharge: European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) 2020/2169(DEC) PECH/9/03898	Karleskind (Chair)	DEC	24/02/2021 tbc	TBC
Farm to Fork strategy COM(2020)0381 PECH/9/02601	Bilbao Barandica	INI	TBC	TBC
EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 COM(2020)0380 PECH/9/03084	Mato	INI	TBC	TBC
Atlantic maritime strategy – Atlantic action plan 2.0 COM(2020)0329 PECH/9/04116	Karleskind	INI	TBC	TBC

**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:

- **Electronic technologies in monitoring, control and surveillance of EU fisheries - challenges and opportunities** (workshop)
- **Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU fisheries and aquaculture** (study)

PUBLISHED (SINCE 2016):

CFP and fisheries management

The impact on the fishing sector of offshore windfarms and other renewable energy systems
Implementation of the current EU fisheries control system by Member States (2014-19)
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
European fisheries - latest developments and future challenges

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 approve the renewal of the fisheries partnership with Seychelles

12/11/2020

Parliament adopted the renewed protocol to the existing EU fisheries partnership agreement with Seychelles.

The text was approved Wednesday with 504 votes in favour, 70 against and 112 abstentions. The new [Sustainable Fisheries Partnership agreement](#) and its six-year protocol have applied provisionally since they were signed on 24 February 2020, following the Commission proposal of 7 January 2020.

The protocol provides tuna [fishing opportunities](#) for up to 40 purse seiners from Spain, France and Italy, and eight surface longliners from France, Spain and Portugal (for a total of 50.000 tonnes of tuna per year).

The EU's financial contribution is €5.3 million per year. Of this amount, €2.5 million is payment for the right to access Seychelles waters, corresponding to a reference tonnage of 50 000 tonnes of tuna per year. The remaining €2.8 million provides sectoral support for the development of the Seychelles' fisheries policy.

MEPs also adopted Thursday an accompanying resolution (597 votes in favour, 37 against and 55 abstentions), which calls for the Seychelles fisheries sector to be more involved in implementing the agreement, and for the overfished yellowfin tuna stocks to be restored through regional measures. The EU's fleet should do all it can to prevent overfishing. In addition, the resolution criticises the persistent practice of provisionally applying international agreements before Parliament gives its consent.

Background

The [EU-Seychelles fisheries agreement](#), first concluded in 1984 and updated in 1987 and 2006, has been implemented by successive protocols defining the EU's fishing opportunities and financial contribution. It is one of only two active agreements in the

western Indian Ocean region (along with that of Mauritius).

Parliament backs the renewed fisheries partnership with Senegal

11/11/2020

MEPs gave their consent to concluding a renewed protocol offering opportunities to French, Spanish and Portuguese fishermen.

The text was approved with 524 votes in favour, 47 against and 115 abstentions.

Negotiations for a new five-year protocol began on 19 July 2019, and the [agreed Sustainable Fisheries Partnership](#) has applied provisionally since it was signed on 18 November 2019.

The protocol provides tuna [fishing opportunities](#) for up to 28 freezer tuna seiners, ten pole-and-line vessels and five longliners from Spain, Portugal and France (10.000 tonnes per year), as well as black hake fishing opportunities for two Spanish trawlers (1.750 tonnes per year).

The annual EU financial contribution is €1.7 million, of which €800.000 represents a payment to access Senegal's waters. The remaining €900.000 will provide sectoral support to implement Senegal's fisheries policy. This will go towards improving fisheries control, developing fisheries research and data collection, and providing health certification for fisheries products.

MEPs also adopted an accompanying resolution (583 votes in favour, 43 against and 60 abstentions), which recommends several priorities for sectoral support. These priorities include modernising fisheries control by updating satellite tracking of fishing vessels and using electronic logbooks, supporting Senegal's fight against illegal fishing by monitoring vessels in the port of Dakar more rigorously, and developing scientific capacity and data collection.

Background

The first ever EU bilateral fisheries agreements was signed with [Senegal](#), in 1979. It was a mixed agreement, implemented until 2006 using a series of protocols that gave EU vessels access to a wide range of fisheries resources.

In 2014, it was reshaped into a tuna agreement with a demersal component (black hake), concluded for five years.

Final vote on support measures for Baltic Sea fisheries

11/11/2020

Parliament approved the new measures providing support to Baltic Sea fishers and coastal communities, enabling them to cope with the socio-economic effects of severe fishing restrictions.

The measures, adopted with 587 votes in favour, 22 against and 77 abstentions, provide for additional flexibility in exceptional circumstances caused by the closure of the Eastern Baltic cod fishing. Member states affected will be able to compensate fisheries through the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund 2014-2020 if their activity ceases permanently.

At the same time, the measures aim to ensure that the capacity levels of fleets fishing for Baltic cod will not increase and that permanent cessation with public funds will effectively reduce fleet capacity in the long term.

More details on the inter-institutional negotiations agreement finalised on 22 September are available [here](#).

Next steps

As the Council already endorsed the content of the agreement, the regulation will enter into force shortly after the plenary vote, following its publication in the Official Journal.

Background

Eastern Baltic cod stocks have been declining sharply in recent years, for a variety of reasons, linked mainly to environmental and anthropogenic factors. On 22 July 2019, as an emergency measure, the Commission prohibited fishing for six months, with the exception of a limited amount arising from the unavoidable by-catch. Subsequently, fishing opportunities for 2020 were cut by 92 %. Fishing opportunities for Western Baltic cod and Western herring were also significantly reduced.

As recovery of the stocks is not expected before 2024, on 31 October 2019 the Commission issued a proposal amending the [European Maritime and Fisheries Fund](#)

[Regulation](#) in order to allow support for permanent cessation and introducing parallel changes to the [Baltic multiannual plan](#) by setting capacity limits for the fishing segments concerned and by including additional control and data collection measures.

The fleet segments with the highest dependency on Eastern Baltic cod encompass more than 300 vessels, mainly trawlers and netters in Lithuania, Latvia and Poland (representing between roughly 20% and 50% of the respective national fleet), and to a lesser extent, Denmark and Germany.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

[News - Press service](#)

Euronews OCEAN Season 2 episode 10 – offshore renewable energy

24/11/2020

Timed to the adoption of the Commission's new offshore renewables strategy, the latest Euronews OCEAN episode focuses on marine renewable energy.

The world leader in offshore renewable energy production, Europe accelerates development of this sector which can become its largest source of power over the coming decades, providing more than 25% of EU energy by 2050. Achieving that goal would require increasing the offshore wind capacity 5-fold by 2030, and 20-fold by 2050 compared to what we have today. This is a major opportunity for the blue economy: to deliver and keep industrial leadership, manufacturing capacity would need to grow, and ports will need to upgrade their infrastructure, transitioning from declining sectors like fishing to the booming offshore renewables, with spillover effects in coastal regions and beyond.

In this episode, we'll show a new offshore wind farm nearing completion. We'll visit the new heavy-weight terminal at the port of Ostend in Belgium where wind turbines are pre-assembled by Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy. We'll see a prototype of an innovative energy-producing pontoon developed to desalinate sea water using wind and solar energy — a EU-funded technology that can

save lives in marine emergencies. Finally, we'll visit the GE Renewable Energy's LM Wind Power wind turbine blade factory in Cherbourg, France: the factory producing the world's largest offshore wind turbine blades is expected to double the number of employees by early next year, addressing industry demand and bringing new skills to Normandy's workforce.

Tune in to Euronews from 24 November @ 20:50 CET – on any platform.

OCEAN is a Euronews magazine in collaboration with the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MARE). Season 2 features monthly 8-minute videos where we highlight fascinating projects and developments related to the ocean and coastal communities.

The first season featured episodes on marine protected areas, small-scale fisheries, ocean energy, aquaculture, IUU fishing, sustainable fisheries and more. Missed one? [Check them out on Euronews website!](#) You will also find some nice extras about these topics.

Feel free to share on social media, tagging [@EU_MARE](#) and [@euronews](#) and using the hashtag [#oceanEU](#).

North-East Atlantic: Conservation and enforcement measures agreed for 2021 20/11/2020

The North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) gathered, via video conference, for its annual meeting from 10 to 13 November 2020. During the meeting, the European Union and the other NEAFC contracting parties reached agreement on a number of conservation and management measures for 2021 covering several fish stocks such as blue whiting, Atlanto-Scandian herring, redfish in Irminger Sea, Rockall haddock, blue ling, spurdog and orange roughy.

Based on scientific advice and to improve the sustainability of the stock, contracting parties established a zero total allowable catch (TAC) for redfish in the Irminger Sea. Although scientific advice for the North Arctic indicates that the redfish TAC for 2021 could be increased by 18% (to 66,158 t) compared to

2020, no decision has been made at NEAFC level. For mackerel, for which the coastal states consultations for 2021 are still ongoing, the contracting parties agreed to reconvene after their conclusion in order to discuss the adoption of a NEAFC Recommendation for 2021. The validity of the closed area for blue ling and haddock fisheries has been extended, while the prohibition of fisheries targeting picked dogfish / spurdog (*Squalus acanthias*) and orange roughy has been extended until 2022 and 2024 respectively.

NEAFC also launched its standard recurring advice request to [International Council for the Exploration of the Sea \(ICES\)](#) for 2021 and agreed to submit special requests to ICES to assess the level of bird by-catch and discards in fisheries taking place in the NEAFC area. In addition, following an EU proposal, NEAFC agreed to request advice from ICES defining the fisheries that use collection bags in the NEAFC Regulatory Area and assessing their impact on species caught and bycaught.

The delegations also agreed on a number of control and enforcement measures. As part of efforts to strengthen the fight against illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU) NEAFC updated its IUU vessels' list, which now includes IUU vessels listed by the 14 major Regional Fisheries Management Organisations. NEAFC continued the technical preparations for the full implementation of the international standard for the electronic transmission of fishing logbook and position information. In addition, NEAFC decided to clarify the requirements in the NEAFC Scheme relating to cooperating non-contracting party (CNCP) status, also establishing a distinct category for those with actual fishing activity in the area.

This was the first annual meeting that the United Kingdom attended as a contracting party following its accession to the Convention in October 2020.

[NEAFC's Press release](#)

Background

The North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) is the intergovernmental organisation responsible for fisheries management in the North-East Atlantic. The European Union is a contracting party, along with Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands

and Greenland), Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, and, since October 2020, the United Kingdom.

Boosting Offshore Renewable Energy for a Climate Neutral Europe

19/11/2020

To help meet the EU's goal of climate neutrality by 2050, the European Commission today presents the EU Strategy on Offshore Renewable Energy. The Strategy proposes to **increase Europe's offshore wind capacity from its current level of 12 GW to at least 60 GW by 2030 and to 300 GW by 2050**. The Commission aims to complement this with **40 GW of ocean energy** and other emerging technologies such as floating wind and solar by 2050.

This ambitious growth will be based on the vast potential across all of Europe's sea basins and on the global leadership position of EU companies in the sector. It will create new opportunities for industry, generate green jobs across the continent, and strengthen the EU's global leadership in offshore energy technologies. It will also ensure the protection of our environment, biodiversity and fisheries. To promote the scale-up of offshore energy capacity, the Commission will **encourage cross-border cooperation between Member States** on long term planning and deployment. This will require integrating offshore renewable energy development objectives in the National Maritime Spatial Plans which coastal states are due to submit to the Commission by March 2021. The Commission will also propose a framework under the revised TEN-E Regulation for long-term offshore grid planning, involving regulators and the Member States in each sea basin. [Read more](#)

IOTC agrees dedicated 2021 session to address yellowfin tuna

09/11/2020

The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) met for its 24th Session between the 2nd and 6th November 2020. The meeting

was held by video-conference and with a reduced agenda focusing mainly on budgetary and administrative issues.

Notwithstanding the constraints of the format, the IOTC was able to agree upon the EU's proposal, to schedule a Special Session of IOTC in March 2021 to discuss a management plan for yellowfin tuna. Yellowfin tuna in the Indian Ocean is currently assessed as overfished.

The EU is strongly committed to working with all the parties of IOTC to ensure the adoption of an ambitious and effective recovery plan for yellowfin tuna stock, achieving the recommended catch reductions, covering all active fishing vessels regardless of size and area of operation, particularly vessels using large scale drift nets.

The EU Fish Market 2020 edition is now online

09/11/2020

“The EU fish market” is a comprehensive analysis of the EU fisheries and aquaculture industry. If you want to discover more about what is produced/exported/imported, when and where, what is consumed, by whom and what the main trends are, then have a look at the EUMOFA yearly report. The publication is available in English, French, Spanish, German and Italian.

Slight decrease of EU per capita consumption

In 2018, the consumption of fishery and aquaculture products in the EU was estimated at 24,36 kg per capita (live weight). On average, EU citizens consumed 430 grams less compared to 2017. Wild-caught products prevailed with 18 kg (three-quarters of the total). Alaska Pollock showed the highest consumption increase at 9%. The most significant decrease was registered for cod at 17% due to both a decline in imports and catches, even though the 2018 level corresponds to its decade average.

With higher prices, EU household expenditure on fishery and aquaculture products continued to increase

With the highest consumer prices for fisheries and aquaculture products ever registered, 2019

figures show that households of all EU countries spent more on buying fishery and aquaculture products than in 2018. Spain recorded the highest increase of total expenditure. Italy has always been the member state with the highest level of total expenditure, while Portugal recorded the highest per capita expenditure (more than triple the EU average).

Central role of the EU in the global trade of fishery and aquaculture products

In 2019, the EU was the world's second largest trader of fishery and aquaculture products after China. The total value of EU trade flow was 44% higher than 10 years before. As a net importer, the EU had a deficit of €21 billion, which was slightly higher than in 2018.

Total landings in the EU decreased

The decrease of landings was mainly driven by the drop of sand eel landings destined for industrial use in Denmark. However, landings of several of the main commercial species significantly increased, mainly skipjack tuna in Spain and scallop in France.

Fisheries and aquaculture sectors significantly impacted by the COVID-19 crisis

The players traditionally targeting the Hotellerie-Restaurant-Café (HoReCa) segment were more affected by the COVID-19 pandemic than any other sector. Loss of export opportunities has been a challenge for both sectors. With weak demand in export markets, products were sold on the EU market at lower prices. In the fishing sector, fisheries targeting species typically sold fresh were strongly impacted, while a minor impact was registered for small pelagics, which are mainly processed into frozen products and their market prices remain relatively low.

“The EU fish market” can be downloaded from the [EUMOFA website](#) and is available in English, French, Spanish, German and Italian.

Background

EUMOFA is a platform developed by the European Commission that offers information on the European Union fisheries and aquaculture sector. It gives access to the latest industry data, analyses EU market dynamics, and supports business decisions and policy-making. Read more about [EUMOFA](#).

North-East Atlantic coastal states reach agreement on blue whiting and Atlanto-Scandian herring quotas for 2021

05/11/2020

Meeting via video-conference over the past two weeks, delegations of the European Union, the Faroe Islands, Norway, Iceland, Greenland, the Russian Federation and, for the first time, the United Kingdom, reached an agreement on the management measures for blue whiting and Atlanto-Scandian herring in the North East Atlantic for 2021. Both stocks have a total allowable catch (TAC) set at the recommended scientific advice. The delegations also held a first round of consultations on management measures for mackerel for 2021, as well as on monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) measures for pelagic stocks in 2021. For blue whiting, Norway, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, the United Kingdom and the European Union agreed to set the TAC for 2021 at 929,292 tonnes. This TAC is in line with the advice received from the [International Council for Exploration of the Sea \(ICES\)](#), following the long-term management strategy (LTMS) approach and corresponds to a decrease of 20% compared to the TAC set for 2020.

For Atlanto-Scandian herring, Norway, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the European Union agreed to set the TAC for 2021 at 651,033 tonnes. This TAC is also in line with the ICES advice following the LTMS approach and corresponds to an increase of 6% compared to the TAC set for 2020.

For mackerel, during the first round of consultations for 2021, negotiating parties, i.e. Norway, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the European Union, discussed the scientific advice on mackerel TAC for 2021, as well as the harvest control rules as assessed by ICES in 2020. Delegations agreed that the scientific advice provided by ICES, which is in line with the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) approach, forms a good basis for setting the TAC for 2021. The delegations also

agreed to meet no later than 25 November 2020 to discuss the sharing arrangement and to finalize the agreement on the consultations for 2021.

The participants also agreed to continue discussing the ICES advice on harvest control rules and will strive to reach an agreement on the new long-term management plan for mackerel in early 2021.

Finally, the first round of the consultations on control measures for pelagic stocks for 2021 focused on what coastal states will be in a position to endorse on the package of important control measures currently agreed by the European Union, Norway and the Faroe Islands.

For more information:

- https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/international/agreements/norway_en
- https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/international/agreements/faeroe_islands_en

GFCM High-level meeting: Building a new strategy for Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries and aquaculture 03/11/2020

The high-level meeting on the future strategy for the Mediterranean and Black Sea took place today, under the umbrella of the FAO General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM). Virginijus Sinkevičius, the European Commissioner for the Environment, Oceans and Fisheries attended the meeting, as well as the fisheries ministers of GFCM contracting parties. Participants reconfirmed the political commitments under the MedFish4Ever and Sofia Declarations and launched the process defining a new common strategy for ensuring the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

The Commissioner underlined the need for an ambitious future strategy to ensure the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture. Among others, he stressed the importance of adopting more management plans, ensuring a robust scientific basis for future conservation measures, strengthening the culture of compliance and the fight against IUU fishing,

as well as minimising and mitigating the unwanted impact of fisheries on marine ecosystems.

The countries reaffirmed their commitment to reinforce their efforts on key priorities and to work together towards ensuring the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. The GFCM will continue to work on the future strategy for 2021-2025, which is expected to be adopted at the next annual meeting scheduled to take place in Athens in June 2021.

Related links

[High-level meeting: Building together a new strategy for Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries and aquaculture](#)

[Malta #MedFish4Ever Ministerial Declaration Sofia Ministerial Declaration, adopted in June 2018, to boost regional cooperation in Black Sea fisheries and aquaculture](#)

[Regional plan of action for sustainable small-scale fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, adopted in September 2018](#)

How an invasive sea snail triggered cooperation in the Black Sea 31/10/2020

From 200 m all the way down to its deepest point of 2 200 m, the Black Sea is nearly as lifeless as a foreign planet. At its surface, however, it hosts a rich and productive ecosystem providing the lifeblood of coastal communities for millennia. It is in this fertile environment that the invasive species, *Rapana venosa* (commonly known as rapa whelk), settled and rapidly reproduced, threatening local ecosystems through its prodigious appetite for other molluscs.

Rapa whelk was first observed in the Black Sea in 1947. Genetic studies have indicated that one single female and one single male (likely arriving with imported oyster spat) were responsible for the entire population that has since exploded in the Black Sea and spread from there to almost every corner of the globe.

Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Turkey and Ukraine have now joined forces in an unprecedented display of regional cooperation

to complete a comprehensive and standardized mapping of the species in the Black Sea. [Read more](#)

Commission proposes fishing opportunities in the Atlantic and North Sea for 2021

27/10/2020

The Commission published its proposal setting out catch limits for fish stocks in the Atlantic and the North Sea. Based on this proposal, EU fisheries ministers will set the final catch limits at the Council on 15-16 December, to apply as of 1 January 2021.

For 2021, the European Commission presents a proposal with **23 Total Allowable Catches (TACs)**. Following scientific advice, the Commission proposes for 13 stocks to decrease the fishing quota, while increasing it for horse mackerel in the Iberian waters and sole in Kattegat by 5% and 12% respectively. The fishing opportunities, or Total Allowable Catches (TACs), are quotas set for most of Europe's commercial fish stocks in order to keep them in a healthy status or help them return to it, while guaranteeing the wellbeing of fishermen and women. Under the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the EU Member States are legally bound to manage fish stocks at sustainable levels.

Further details of the proposal

Four TACs are delegated to a Member State, and four do not follow the calendar year (e.g. anchovy, sprat) and are already set until June 2021 or await scientific advice next year.

The Commission also proposes to continue existing safeguard measures to ensure that the amount of cod in Kattegat recovers to safe levels. Following the advice received by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) that no targeted fishery should take place for this stock, the Commission will set a fishing quota for by-catches only. Fishers in the area must use selective gears that reduce or avoid cod by-catches, or electronic monitoring to prevent illegal discards.

Today's proposal also covers the Total Allowable Catches that will be decided in cooperation with non-EU countries, such as the United Kingdom and Norway, or

through [Regional Fisheries Management Organisations](#) (RFMOs). International consultations for many of these stocks are still ongoing, as are the negotiations of the future EU-UK partnership, including on fisheries, and therefore the respective TACs are put as *pro memoria* awaiting the outcome of negotiations.

Sustainable fishing has made substantial progress in the EU. In 2020, 62 out of 78 TACs are set at a level that allows a healthy future for the fish stocks' biomass, while taking into account socio-economic factors ("maximum sustainable yield" (MSY), compared to only 5 out of 35 in 2009. Despite reduced fishing activity during the first months of the coronavirus pandemic, preliminary results show that the sector remains profitable, with estimated gross profits expected to reach 1.5 billion EUR in 2020. [Read more](#)

Other marine litter projects on social media

27/10/2020

Featured on social media: 'Oceanets' working on recycling technologies for discarded, lost, or abandoned fishing gears, 'Aqualit' a project working with the aquaculture industry to prevent litter from entering the sea, 'BlueNet' recovering fishing gear from the sea and using it as raw material to manufacture new gear, 'Fishing for litter' encouraging fishermen to take ashore the litter they encounter at sea, and 'NETtag' developing devices to track lost fishing gear.

Social media links to additional projects

NETtag
(EASME) https://twitter.com/EU_MARE/status/1320740610182160386?s=20

Aqualit
(EASME) https://twitter.com/EU_MARE/status/1319229550115622913?s=20

Oceanets
(EASME) https://twitter.com/EU_MARE/status/1319283585250070528?s=20

BlueNet
(EASME) https://twitter.com/EU_MARE/status/1320281946111447041?s=20

Fishing for litter
(FAME) https://twitter.com/EU_MARE/status/1319536785857384449?s=20

Twinapp
(FARNET) https://twitter.com/EU_MARE/status/1319915783389143040?s=20

Marine litter: EU-funded Twinapp combines sports and litter collection 27/10/2020

Miquel Ferrés from Palamós, Catalonia, is a fisherman and a keen sportsman. While fishing on his trawler, he came to realise that his nets were collecting the same kind of litter that he would see on the beach during his running sessions. He decided to take action for the well-being of the seas by combining two of his great interests: doing sports and taking care of the marine environment.

With his two sisters, he developed an award-winning app that has been downloaded more than 3,500 times and launched a campaign to promote waste collection, while practicing group sports. The EU's EMFF funding has helped making his vision a reality.

The environmentally aware Miquel Ferrés discovered a new sports trend, called 'plogging', which is a combination of jogging and picking up litter. 'Plogging' became popular in Sweden around 2016 and spread to other countries from 2018, with the increasing public concern about plastic pollution.

In order to make 'plogging' better known and practiced, Miquel Ferrés and his two sisters decided in January 2018 to create a mobile phone application, **Twinapp**. This app facilitates teaming up between runners, hikers, cyclists, and eco-swimmers who want to practice sport together, creating communities of sports lovers who act to clean the environment while exercising.

By 2020, Twinapp has been downloaded more than 3,500 times, it is available in four languages (Catalan, Spanish, English and French) and is being used in Spain and Argentina. The app received two prizes: Premis Cactus (2018) for the best app of the year, and E-Tech prize (2019) for the use of

new technologies to involve people in waste collection activities.

Twinapp has been used successfully in the campaign 'Mou-te Pel Mar', organised by Ferrés to raise awareness about marine litter and is supported by [the Costa Brava Fisheries Local Action Group](#). This campaign involved local fishermen's guilds, non-profit sport groups like RunWomanRun, local organisations and private companies (e.g. the Spanish office of Sony in Barcelona).

The campaign included workshops on marine litter involving local residents and authorities, swimming, running or walking outings aimed at collecting litter at land and in the sea, and beach clean-ups. 700 people took part in these initiatives, and thanks to the link between the project promoters and the fishing sector, 300 local fishers were also mobilised, collecting the litter while fishing during the week before each event. In total, 10 tonnes of waste were collected at these events.

The project, supported by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), is a successful example of how the use of new technologies can address local challenges. 'Plogging' and eco-swimming activities can be organised in all coastal and inland areas as a means to increase social awareness and interaction between local communities.

Did you like this story?

Then also check out the October [Euronews Ocean](#) episode on marine litter

Keep informed about the project

Website: www.twinapp.net

Website: <https://moute.twinapp.net>

Video: [Catalunia Radio](#)

Learn more about the EU funded projects on marine litter

[Fil & Fab: From harbour collection to recycling of old fishing nets](#)

[Research: an innovative and participative scheme for recycling marine litter](#)

[Creating a network for marine litter management](#)

Circular economy: From abandoned fishing nets to sustainable clothing

27/10/2020

Marine litter including abandoned fishing nets - also known as ghost nets - are a serious threat to marine ecosystems. In the EU, an estimated 20% of fishing gear is lost at sea, accounting for nearly a third of marine litter in European seas. The EU-funded and award-winning Redcycle project found a way to address the problem: giving old and abandoned fishing nets a new life by transforming them into high-quality fabrics to be used in technical clothing.

The idea behind Redcycle is to recover old fishing nets and turn them into clothing. To do so, Redcycle has brought together two economic sectors, the fisheries and textile industry and has quickly obtained tangible results – for the environment and for communities:

- The project ran an awareness campaign to encourage Basque fishers and local citizens to help collect lost fishing gear.
- Overall, 12 tonnes of lost or abandoned nets and other fishing gear were recycled. Manufacturing the same quantity of virgin polyamide would have required 18 tonnes of oil and generated 40 tonnes of CO₂.
- The final clothing items won the Outdoor Industry Award 2017 in the sustainability category.

The Redcycle journey from old nets to new outdoor clothing

First, fishing nets were collected from the Bermeo, Getaria and Hondarribia associations of fishermen of Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya, both located in the Bay of Biscay.

After collection, the nets were cleaned and shred before starting their regeneration process, being turned back into raw material and becoming yarn. The final thread is the result of mixing of the recycled fishing nets with other recycled materials such as carpets. Two different types of technical clothing were created from the recycled polyamide. And there is an additional bonus, too: clothing made from recycled polyamide can be recycled again when it reaches the end of its useful life.

The Redcycle operation is an innovative initiative that OPEGUI, a private fisheries association in the region Guipúzcoa in the Basque Country, carried out in cooperation with the outdoor clothing brand Ternua and

with the approval of the Basque government. The project was supported by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF).

Marine litter, including abandoned fishing gear, is a global problem. Upscaling of projects like Redcycle would render them economically viable beyond the local level and help to ensure healthy and sustainable seas, whilst contributing to economic development of local communities.

Did you like this story?

Then also check out the October [Euronews Ocean](#) episode on marine litter.

Keep informed about the project:
[REDCYCLE on YouTube](#)

Learn more about the EU funded projects on marine litter

[Fishing for litter: an initiative which encourages fishermen to take ashore the litter they encounter at sea](#)

The Commission assesses the data collection framework for sustainable fisheries

26/10/2020

The EU's common fisheries policy and the Commission's annual proposals for fishing opportunities are based on the best available scientific evidence. Scientific advice for fisheries management relies on data, collected primarily under the data collection framework (DCF) (Regulation (EU) 2017/1004).

In a recent report, the Commission assesses the implementation and functioning of DCF. The report presents the main players, tools and activities covered by the legislation since 2017. It stresses the operations and important features of the DCF, such as the end-user driven approach and the importance of the regionalisation of data collection. It also provides details on the level of implementation of the DCF.

The DCF sets out a harmonised approach for collection of biological, environmental, technical and socio-economic data by EU countries for the fishing, aquaculture and processing sectors. Article 23 stipulates that the Commission shall submit a report on the implementation and functioning of the

regulation to the European Parliament and the Council.

The report concludes that DCF provides the appropriate structure, tools and flexibility for data collection in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, allowing them to respond to new challenges. The focus for the coming years should be on continued cooperation with EU countries and at regional level on solidifying the implementation of the regulation, including on addressing upcoming challenges (such as on sensitive species), addressing evolving data needs (as identified by end-users), streamlining and simplifying processes, and improving methods (such as integrating results of pilot studies and regional grants). The renewal of the delegated and implementing legislation beyond 2021 will play an important role in this process.

More information

[Report on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy](#)

Deep-sea fisheries: Commission proposes measures to conserve stocks in the North-East Atlantic

22/10/2020

The Commission proposed total allowable catches (TAC), based on scientific advice, on three deep-sea stocks for 2021 and 2022 to allow limited fisheries.

These stocks are fished exclusively in EU waters by EU member states. They are **roundnose grenadier** in Skagerrak and Kattegat, **red seabream** in the Iberian waters and **black scabbardfish** in the Bay of Biscay, Iberian waters and the Azores. Today's proposal includes a general **prohibition** on fishing **deep-sea sharks**, a further restriction compared to previous years where limited bycatches were allowed under specific conditions.

In line with the scientific advice, decreases in fishing opportunities are planned for all of these stocks as follows: - 20% for red seabream in the Iberian waters, -25% for black scabbardfish in the Bay of Biscay, and -90%

for roundnose grenadier in Skagerrak and Kattegat.

The remaining six TACs are listed as "pm", i.e. *pro memoria*, pending consultations with the United Kingdom.

The Commission proposes to continue to delegate the management of black scabbardfish in the CECAF area to Portugal, the sole quota-holder. Portugal, therefore, needs to ensure that the stock is managed in line with the principles and rules of the Common Fisheries Policy, in particular the principle of sustainable exploitation of the stock.

Background

The majority of the deep-sea species are highly vulnerable and take a long time to mature. Deep-sea fisheries account for less than 1% of all fish caught in the North-East Atlantic.

The Commission's proposal is based on precautionary scientific advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) and takes into account the obligation for fishermen to land all catches since 1st January 2019. Frequently, there is not enough information available for a full scientific assessment of the stocks' status. Data on the structure of the stocks, age classes or frequency of young fish recruitment are often difficult to gather because of the deep-sea marine environment or decreasing fishing efforts. Scientific advice recommends applying the precautionary approach to these stocks.

The European Union has regulated fishing for deep-sea species since 2003.

For further information

- [Annex: TACs proposal for each deep-sea species](#)
- [Proposal for a council regulation fixing for 2021 and 2022 the fishing opportunities for Union fishing vessels for certain deep-sea fish stocks](#)
- [Map of fishing areas](#)
- [Total Allowable Catches](#)

MEETINGS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCILS*

*THE MEETINGS CAN BE SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION OR POSTPONEMENT

AC	DATE	PLACE	TYPE
NSAC	01/12/2020	online	Control FG
BSAC	07/12/2020	online	Pelagic WG
LDAC	10/12/2020	online	ExCom
NSAC	20/01/2021	online	Ecosystem WG
NSAC	26/01/2021	online	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](#))
- MAC: Market Advisory Council ([link](#))
- BIS AC: Black Sea Advisory Council ([link](#))
- CC RUP: Outermost Regions Advisory Council
- **GA**: General Assembly, **ExCom**: Executive Committee, **WG**: Working Group, **FG**: Focus Group

MAIN INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS*

*THE MEETINGS CAN BE SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION OR POSTPONEMENT

REGIONAL FISHERIES ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

Date	Organisation	Type of meeting	Venue
2020			
30 November – 4 December Postponed to 30 May – 4 June 2021	EU - FAO	Third Meeting of the Parties to the Port State Measures Agreement	Brussels
7-8 December	Palau	Our Ocean Conference 2020	PALAU
9-12 December	Palau - USA	First Ecological Security Conference (following Our Ocean 2020)	Palau
8-15 December	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	Annual meeting	VC
2021			
25-29 January	South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)	Annual meeting	St Petersburg
June 2020 meeting Postponed to early 2021	North Pacific Fisheries Commission (NPFC)	Annual meeting	Sapporo, Japan

FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS*

*THE MEETINGS CAN BE SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION OR POSTPONEMENT

COUNTRY	EXPIRATION DATE OF CURRENT PROTOCOL	NEXT JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING (JCM) 2020		NEGOTIATIONS SESSIONS FORECAST 2019-2020		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 2020 (1-year extension)		Brussels	TBD	/		Adopted on 8 July 2019		The last JCM took place in December 2018. The first round of negotiation took place from 2 to 4 September 2019 in Brussels, during which a 1-year extension of the current protocol was agreed. This extension was signed on 13 November 2019 and applies provisionally from 16 November 2019. EP gave its consent to the conclusion of the extension on 13 May 2020. The second round took place in November 2019 in Nouakchott, the third one in December 2019 (Brussels) and the fourth one in February 2020 (Nouakchott). During the fifth round in July 2020 (videoconference), another 1-year extension of the current protocol was agreed.
	Morocco	17 July 2023	October 2020	Brussels	/	/	/	/	/	New agreement and protocol in force since 18 July 2019.
	Senegal	17 November 2024	TBD	Brussels	/	/	/	/	Adopted on 14 November 2019	Last scientific meeting took place in July 2018. Last JCM took place on 18-19 October 2019, New protocol initialled on 19 July 2019. The new protocol was signed on 18 November 2019 and applies provisionally. EP gave its consent in November 2020.
	The Gambia	30 July 2025	Q4 2020	Brussels	/	/	/	/	Adopted on 25 June 2019	Negotiations concluded on 19 October 2018. The new protocol was signed on 31 July 2019. EP gave its consent to the conclusion of the SFPA and protocol in December 2019.
	Guinea Bissau	14 June 2024	Q3 2020	Bissau	/	/	/	/	Adopted on 6 June 2019	Negotiations concluded on 15 November 2018. The new protocol was signed on 15 June 2019 and applied provisionally. EP gave its consent to the conclusion of the protocol in June 2020. The first JCM took place in October 2019 in Brussels.

	Greenland	31 December 2020			suspended on 9 July 2020	/		Adopted on 9 December 2019		Last JCM took place in November 2019. The first round of negotiations took place from 15 to 17 January 2020 in Copenhagen. The second round took place from 4 to 6 March 2020 in Brussels. The third round took place from 9 to 10 June 2020 (videoconference). The fourth round of negotiations was suspended on 9 July 2020.
WEST AFRICA	Cape-Verde	19 May 2024	Q4 2020	TBD	/	/	/	/	Adopted on 17 May 2019	The new protocol was signed on 20 May 2019 and applied provisionally. EP gave its consent to the conclusion of the protocol in June 2020. Cabo Verde ratified the protocol on 28 October 2019.
	Côte d'Ivoire	31 July 2024	TBD	Brussels	/	/	/	/	Adopted on 26 July 2018	The new protocol was signed on 1 August 2018 and applied provisionally. EP gave its consent to the conclusion of the protocol in February 2019. Last JCM took place on 27-28 November 2018.
	Gabon	23 July 2016 - EXPIRED			15 September 2020	Video conference	/		Adopted on 22 October 2015	Negotiations resumed in June and July 2020 (4th round).
	Ghana	No Agreement/Protocol					/		Adopted on 3 March 2017	The ex-ante evaluation was conducted end of 2016.
	Liberia	8 December 2020			/	/				The protocol was signed on 9 December 2015 and applied provisionally. EP gave its consent to the conclusion of the protocol in May 2016. Last JCM took place in June 2020 (videoconference).
	Equatorial Guinea	N/A								The ex-ante evaluation was approved at the end of November 2016.
	São Tomé and Príncipe	18 December 2024	Q3 2020	TBD	/	/	/	/	Adopted on 24 October 2019	The negotiations were concluded on 17 April 2019 and the new protocol was initialled. The new protocol was signed on 19 December 2019 and applies provisionally pending EP consent. EP gave its consent to the conclusion of the protocol in June 2020. Last JCM took place on 17-18 March 2020 in Brussels.

INDIAN OCEAN	Comoros	DENOUNCED	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	The termination of the SFPA with Comoros has been notified to the Government of Comoros on 3 July 2018.
	Madagascar	31 December 2018 - EXPIRED			TBD		/	Adopted on 4 June 2018		The evaluation study has been concluded (March 2018). The first round of negotiations took place from 24 to 27 July 2018 in Brussels (together with a JCM). The second round took place in October 2018, while the third one took place from 23 to 25 September 2019. The fourth round scheduled from 20 to 22 January 2020 in Brussels has been postponed at the request of Madagascar.
	Mauritius	7 December 2021	TBD		/	/	/	/	Adopted on 23 October 2017	The current protocol was signed on 8 December 2017. The first JCM was held in February/March 2018 in Port Louis. The second JCM was held in Brussels from 25 to 27 February 2019.
	Mozambique	31 January 2015 - EXPIRED					/	Adopted on 12 June 2014	/	Negotiations for a new protocol suspended until further notice to enable further reflection by both Parties to narrow divergences. Last JCM took place in February 2016.
	Seychelles	23 February 2026	Q3 2020	Seychelles	/	/	/	/	Adopted on 20 February 2020	Last JCM took place in Brussels from 27 February to 1 March 2019. Negotiations concluded in October 2019 with the initialling of the new SFPA and protocol. Both agreement and protocol were signed on 24 February 2020 and apply provisionally. EP gave its consent in November 2020.
	Mayotte (Access agreement)	5 June 2020			Q3 2020	TBD	/	Adopted on 24 October 2019		Last JCM took place in Brussels on 1 March 2019. No financial implications for the EU, as this agreement allows access of Seychelles flagged vessels to Mayotte's waters under EU jurisdiction. The first round of negotiations took place from 14 to 16 January 2020 in Mamoudzou.
	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		
PACIFIC	Cook Islands	13 October 2020			TBD		/	Adopted on 7 July 2020		The current protocol is in force since 14 October 2016. Currently the only SFPA in the Pacific. Last JCM took place in Rarotonga from 20 to 22 February 2019. Ex-post and ex-ante evaluation finalised. The first round of negotiations took place on 16 July 2020 (videoconference).
	Kiribati	15 September 2015 - EXPIRED			TBD		/	Adopted on 26 January 2015		Three rounds of negotiations took place (last one in November 2017). A technical meeting took place from 5 to 7 June 2019. A one-year extension was agreed upon in July 2020. Next round to be fixed.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

BUREAU			
Chair	KARLESKIND Pierre		
1st Vice-Chair	VAN DALEN Peter	3rd Vice-Chair	FERRANDINO Giuseppe
2nd Vice-Chair	GADE Søren	4th Vice-Chair	MONTEIRO DE AGUIAR Cláudia

COORDINATORS			
EPP	MATO Gabriel	ID	CONTE Rosanna
S&D	AGUILERA Clara	ECR	TOMASIC Ruža
Renew	GADE Søren Gade	GUE/NGL	FERREIRA João
Greens/EFA	O'SULLIVAN Grace		

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES FULL MEMBERS			SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS		
AGUILERA Clara	ES	S&D	ANDROULAKIS Nikos	EL	S&D
BARTOLO Pietro	IT	S&D	AVRAM Carmen	RO	S&D
BELLAMY François-Xavier	FR	EPP	BITEAU Benoît	FR	Greens/EFA
BILBAO BARANDICA Izaskun	ES	Renew	BOMPARD Manuel	FR	GUE/NGL
CARVALHAIS Isabel	PT	S&D	CHABAUD Catherine	FR	Renew
CASANOVA Massimo	IT	ID	GONZALEZ CASARES Nicolás	ES	S&D
CONTE Rosanna	IT	ID	GRANT Valentino	IT	ID
VAN DALEN Peter	NL	EPP	HIDVEGHI Balázs	HU	EPP
D'AMATO Rosa	IT	NI	HLAVÁČEK Martin	CS	Renew
FEDERLEY Fredrick	SV	Renew	HRISTOV Ivo	BG	S&D
FERRANDINO Giuseppe	IT	S&D	HUIEMA Jan	NL	Renew
FERREIRA João	PT	GUE/NGL	KALINOWSKI Jarosław	PL	EPP
GADE Søren Gade	DA	Renew	KELLER Ska	DE	Greens/EFA
GUERREIRO Francisco	PT	Greens/EFA	KOKKALIS Petros	EL	GUE/NGL
HAZEKAMP Anja	NL	GUE/NGL	LAGOS Ioannis	EL	NI
HERBST Niclas	DE	EPP	MATO Gabriel	ES	EPP
JAMET France	FR	ID	MEBAREK Nora	FR	S&D
KARLESKIND Pierre	FR	Renew	MELO Nuno	PT	EPP
MATIC Predrag Fred	HR	S&D	MILAZZO Giuseppe	IT	EPP
MILLAN MON Francisco José	ES	EPP	PIRBAKAS Maxette	FR	ID
MONTEIRO DE AGUIAR Cláudia	PT	EPP	RAFALSKA Elżbieta	PL	ECR
O'SULLIVAN Grace	IE	Greens/EFA	SCHMIEDTBAUER Simone	AT	EPP
PIZARRO Manuel	PT	S&D	STANCANELLI Raffaele	IT	ECR
ROOSE Caroline	FR	Greens/EFA	TARDINO Annalisa	IT	ID
RUISSSEN Bert-Jan	NL	ECR	WALSH Maria	IE	EPP
SCHREIJER-PIERIK Annie	NL	EPP	YON-COURTIN Stéphanie	FR	Renew
TOMASIC Ruža	HR	ECR	ZARZALEJOS Javier	ES	EPP
ZAGORAKIS Theodoros	EL	EPP	ZDANOKA Tatjana	LV	Greens/EFA

NEXT FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETINGS

2021

Calendar of meetings in the 1st half of 2021 still to be defined.

USEFUL LINKS

- @ EP Committee on Fisheries [link](#)
- @ DG MARE (European Commission) [link](#)
- @ Germany's Presidency of the Council [link](#)
- @ FAO Fishery and Aquaculture [link](#)
- @ ICES International Council for the Exploration of the Sea [link](#)

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