



EUROPSKI PARLAMENT

2009 - 2014

Dokument s plenarne sjednice

A7-0417/2013

29.11.2013

PREPORUKA

o nacrtu odluke Vijeća o sklapanju, u ime Europske unije, Protokola između Europske unije i Kraljevine Maroka o utvrđivanju ribolovnih mogućnosti i financijskog doprinosa predviđenih u Sporazumu o partnerstvu u ribarstvu između Europske unije i Kraljevine Maroka
14165/2013 – C7-0415/2013 – 2013/0315(NLE))

Odbor za ribarstvo

Izvjestiteljica: Carmen Fraga Estévez

Oznake postupaka

- * Postupak savjetovanja
- *** Postupak suglasnosti
- ***I Redovni zakonodavni postupak (prvo čitanje)
- ***II Redovni zakonodavni postupak (drugo čitanje)
- ***III Redovni zakonodavni postupak (treće čitanje)

(Navedeni se postupak temelji na pravnoj osnovi predloženoj u nacrtu akta.)

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NACRT ZAKONODAVNE REZOLUCIJE EUROPSKOG PARLAMENTA

o nacrtu odluke Vijeća o sklapanju, u ime Europske unije, Protokola između Europske unije i Kraljevine Maroka o utvrđivanju ribolovnih mogućnosti i financijskog doprinosa predviđenih u Sporazumu o partnerstvu u ribarstvu između Europske unije i Kraljevine Maroka

(14165/2013 – C7-0415/2013 – 2013/0315(NLE))

(Suglasnost)

Europski parlament,

- uzimajući u obzir nacrt Odluke Vijeća (COM14165/2013),
 - uzimajući u obzir Protokol između Europske unije i Kraljevine Maroka kojim se utvrđuju ribolovne mogućnosti i financijski doprinos određeni Sporazumom o partnerstvu tih dviju strana na području ribarstva, koji je na snazi (14162/2013),
 - uzimajući u obzir zahtjev Vijeća za davanje suglasnosti u skladu s člankom 43. stavkom 2. i člankom 218. stavkom 6. podstavkom 2. točkom (a) i stavkom 7. Ugovora o funkcioniranju Europske unije (C7-0415/2013),
 - uzimajući u obzir Rezoluciju od 14. prosinca 2011. o nacrtu Odluke Vijeća o potpisivanju protokola između Europske unije i Kraljevine Maroka kojim se utvrđuju ribolovne mogućnosti i financijski doprinos predviđeni Sporazumom o suradnji na području ribarstva između Europske zajednice i Kraljevine Maroka¹,
 - uzimajući u obzir Rezoluciju od 14. prosinca 2011. o budućem protokolu kojim se utvrđuju ribolovne mogućnosti i financijski doprinos predviđeni Sporazumom o suradnji na području ribarstva između Europske zajednice i Kraljevine Maroka²,
 - uzimajući u obzir članak 81. i članak 90. stavak 7. Poslovnika,
 - uzimajući u obzir preporuku Odbora za ribarstvo i mišljenja Odbora za razvoj i Odbora za proračune (A7-0417/2013),
1. daje suglasnost za potpisivanje Protokola;
 2. Podsjeća na pravo Europskog parlamenta da bude pravovremeno i u potpunosti obaviješten o primjeni Protokola i njegovim rezultatima, zbog čega ponovno ustraje na tome da bi se zastupnicima u Europskom parlamentu trebala pružiti mogućnost da kao promatrači sudjeluju na sastancima zajedničkog odbora predviđenog člankom 10. Sporazuma o ribarstvu. Također traži da mu se dostave dokumenti o smjeru, ciljevima i pokazateljima iz poglavlja o pomoći Maroku u sektoru ribarstva, kao i sve potrebne informacije za prikladno praćenje aspekata sadržanih u članku 6. Protokola, uključujući završno izvješće o provedbi programa sektorske pomoći koje Maroko treba podnijeti.

¹ SL C 168 E, 14.6.2013., str. 155.

² SL C 168 E, 14.6.2013., str. 8.

Također ponavlja svoj zahtjev Komisiji da prije pokretanja pregovora oko novog protokola Europskom parlamentu dostavi cjelovito izvješće o rezultatima i funkcioniranju Protokola koji je na snazi.

3. nalaže svojem predsjedniku da stajalište Parlamenta proslijedi Vijeću, Komisiji te vladama i parlamentima država članica i Kraljevine Maroka.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

After the European Parliament declined to grant its consent to a one-year extension of the fisheries protocol with Morocco, which expired on 27 February 2012, the Commission opened negotiations on the conclusion of a new protocol which has now been submitted for consent. Both parties bore Parliament's concerns very much in mind during the negotiations and agreed that the new text should seek to respond to the criticisms and guidelines contained in the **report** of the Committee on Fisheries and the **resolution** adopted at the same time, which **called for guarantees that it would be mutually beneficial and evidence that it would be based on economic, social and environmental sustainability**.

The report of the Committee on Fisheries which prompted the refusal of consent **was particularly critical with regard to three aspects**: the **economic** aspect, pointing to the very poor cost-benefit ratio due to low utilisation of fishing opportunities; the **environmental** aspect; and what the rapporteur considered to be the **scant impact that the financial contribution had had on the Moroccan fisheries sector**. The rapporteur had based his report on the **ex post evaluation** carried out for the Commission, **whose methodology had already been questioned** by the fishing industry, the Member States affected and the Commission itself. **The Moroccan authorities were particularly critical**, contesting it on the following grounds:

- **the evaluation report took account only of the first two and a half years of the period covered by the protocol**, and the utilisation figures could therefore not be considered valid;

- **the conclusions regarding the state of fishery resources were not accurate**, since the only sources used were assessments carried out by CECAF in 2007, which were in fact based on **data from 2005**, which meant that the progress made in stock recovery had not been registered. **Neither had account been taken of the work of the EU-Morocco joint scientific committee**;

- **investment in the fisheries sector and coastal areas had proceeded apace, even though Morocco acknowledged that there had been delays in the utilisation of Community funds in the first two years of the period covered by the protocol**, since the first years were essentially used for adapting and planning to meet **Community requirements**, which were **not very flexible**. Morocco argued that this lack of flexibility held up investment from the financial contribution, but that Morocco had **subsequently addressed this problem by linking the sectoral component to its internal *Halieutis* strategy**, and the minutes of the **Joint Committee from the end of 2011 already reflected a level of commitments amounting to 90% of existing appropriations, with payment forecasts of 81% for the end of the year**, information which was not included in the evaluation report.

In addition, **previous debates had raised legal questions concerning Western Sahara**. In this connection, your rapporteur can only **endorse the decision not to address this issue taken by the rapporteur for the previous report, Carl Haglund, since this issue does not affect the terms of the fisheries protocol**, just as it does not affect the recently approved agreement between the EU and Morocco on liberalising the trade in agricultural and fishery

products¹. It might also be pointed out that Parliament has asked the Legal Service for its opinion on this issue at the request of various committees in recent years, and the Legal Service has confirmed the legality of these agreements.

Analysis of the new proposal

The new protocol does not provide for provisional application, and fishing activities can therefore not be resumed until the protocol has been approved by Parliament and the Council. Given that the detailed terms of the protocol can be consulted in the text itself and the datasheets corresponding to each category annexed to the protocol, the rapporteur will confine herself here to a brief analysis and assessment. The table that follows sums up the main aspects for each category.

1. Fishing opportunities: the **fishing categories are the same as in the previous protocol**, and even though **the number of vessels has been reduced from 137 to 126, fishing opportunities have been increased by 33%**, essentially as a result of the increase for the industrial pelagic fishing category (from 60 000 to 80 000 tonnes). The biggest reduction has been made in categories 3 (from 20 to 10 vessels) and 4, the most underutilised category, where the 22 vessels previously authorised have been cut to 16. **The rapporteur takes a positive view of these adjustments, which tally more closely with actual utilisation rates.**

2. Technical measures: the **fishing zones have been altered to match the needs of the fleets and make it possible to comply with certain requirements imposed by Morocco**. Thus the expansion of the zones for categories 1 and 2 reflects the sector's request to include the port of Mohamedia, which is not only an important port of refuge but also has infrastructure for landing catches.

With regard to **limits on capacity**, while the number of large-capacity **pelagic trawlers** has been increased by four, a **limit of 7 765 GT** has been set (which has been sharply criticised by the fleet). **In category 4, the previous limit of 275 GT was one of the reasons for underutilisation**, since it made it difficult to operate beyond the 200 meter isobath. **Different limits have now been set for the two types of vessels using this category**, longliners and trawlers, the number of which has been cut from 11 to 5. The rapporteur believes that, combined with the reduction in compulsory landings, the **majority of problems that had arisen in this category should now be resolved**.

With regard to the **embarkation of seamen**, the main new feature (which has given rise to some criticism) is the **obligation to choose from a closed list proposed by Morocco**, comprising graduates of maritime training schools. The general trend is for an **increase in embarkation requirements** with the peak being reached in **large-capacity vessels in category 6**, where the number of Moroccan seamen has doubled from 8 to 16.

¹ OJ L 241, 7.9.2012 p.4

| Fishing categories | COM(2013) 648 | Protocol 2007-2011 |
|--|---|---|
| Category 1 Small-scale pelagic fishing in the north Seiners | Vessels authorised: 20 Mandatory landing: 30% of catches Embarkation of seamen: 3/vessel | Vessels authorised: 20 Mandatory landing: Phased in. From 25% to 50% in the fourth and last year. Embarkation of seamen: 2/vessel |
| Category 2 Small-scale fishing in the north Bottom longliners | Vessels authorised: 35 Voluntary landing. Embarkation of seamen: < 100 GT: voluntary ≥100 GT: 1 per vessel | Vessels authorised: 30 Voluntary landing. Embarkation: Voluntary |
| Category 3 Small-scale fishing in the south | Vessels authorised: 10 Voluntary landing. Embarkation of seamen: 2/vessel | Vessels authorised: 20 Voluntary landing. Embarkation of seamen: 2/vessel |
| Category 4 Demersal fishing Trawlers and longliners | Vessels authorised: 16 Landing: 30% Embarkation of seamen: between 4 and 7 a) trawlers: 7 per vessel b) longliners: 4 per vessel. | Vessels authorised: 22 (Maximum 11 trawlers/year). Landing: 50% Embarkation of Moroccan seamen: 8 per vessel. |
| Category 5 Tuna fishing Pole-and-line | Vessels authorised: 27 Landing: 25% of catches Embarkation of seamen: 3/vessel | Vessels authorised: 27 Landing: Unspecified proportion Embarkation of seamen: 3/vessel |
| Category 6 Industrial pelagic fishing | Vessels authorised: 18 Landing: 25% Embarkation of seamen: between 2 and 16. | Vessels authorised: 18 Landing: 25% Embarkation of seamen: Maximum 8. |

In contrast to other protocols, where the **human rights clause** appears in the articles laying down conditions for suspension, here it already appears in **Article 1**, with a reference to Article 2 of the Association Agreement on respect for democratic principles and fundamental human rights. **Any violation by Morocco could lead to the suspension of the protocol in accordance with Article 8, which is in line with what had also been demanded by the European Parliament.**

Financial aspects

The tables below give an outline of the most significant figures, including the reduction in the **financial contribution** from € 36.1 million to **€ 30 million per year, a drop of 17% for the EU budget**. The most striking feature is the **contribution to be paid by shipowners**, which has been **increased by almost 200%**, with a **hike** that could be considered excessive for the **pelagic freezer trawler segment**, the fee for which has **risen by 400%**.

Support for sectoral policy (Article 6) is another **chapter** that has been **strengthened significantly in line with Parliament's demands**. The measures financed by the protocol will now be formally incorporated into the *Halieutis* strategy. **Morocco will also have to justify its selection of projects from the point of view of their economic, social and employment repercussions**, together with the impact of their **geographical distribution**. No payments will be made by the EU if Morocco's justifications regarding the **implementation of projects are not fully satisfactory**.

| | Protocol 2007-2011 | COM (2013) 648 | Variation |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. Financial contribution for access to resources | 22.600.000 € | 16.000.000 € | -29% |
| 2. Sectoral policy | 13.500.000 € | 14.000.000 € | 4% |
| 3. Shipowners' contribution (fees) | 3.400.000 € | 10.000.000 € | 194% |
| 4. Total cost of the Protocol/year | 39.500.000 € | 40.000.000 € | 1% |
| 5. Cost to the Community budget | 36.100.000 € | 30.000.000 € | - 17% |
| 6. Cost of trade agreement (1+3) | 26.000.000 € | 26.000.000 € | 0% |
| 7. EU/shipowners' share in the total cost of the Protocol (%) | 91/9 | 75/25 | |
| 8. EU/shipowners' share for access to resources (%) | 87/13 | 62/38 | |

| FEES | Protocol 2007-2011 | COM(2013)0648 | | Variation |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Small-scale seiners north | 65€/GT | 75€/GT | | +15% |
| Small-scale fishing north | 60€/GT | 67€/GT | | +12% |
| Small-scale fishing south | 60€/GT | 67€/GT | | +12% |
| Demersal fishing | 53€/GT | 60€/GT | | +13% |
| Tuna fishing | 25€/ton | 35€/ton. | | +40% |
| Pelagic trawling | 20€/t | Frozen | 100€/t/month | +400% |
| | | Fresh | 35€/t/month | +75% |

Sustainability and monitoring: the *Halieutis* strategy

This was one of the main concerns expressed by Parliament, and both parties have been very much aware that surpluses and fishing opportunities needed to be set in line with strict sustainability criteria. All those consulted have described the Moroccan response as excellent. The Moroccan authorities have provided the rapporteur with fleet and catch data and a summary outlining the *Halieutis* strategy and the involvement of the **Institut National de Recherche Halieutique** (National Institute of Fisheries Research – INRH) in decisions on fisheries management.

Scientists from both the EU and the INRH took part in the negotiations, and the INRH was **systematically consulted on each of the proposals** put forward by the Commission. As a result, **Morocco rejected a higher quota for pelagic species** along with fishing opportunities for **shellfish and cephalopods, on the grounds that there were no surpluses**. There are still no fishing opportunities in the Mediterranean. **For the first time** in such an agreement, **this**

protocol lays the foundations for **more intense scientific cooperation** and gives a commitment to set up an electronic system for exchanging information, including catch data and VMS positions.

Conclusions

Even though there are still some aspects that the sector hopes to modify in the joint committees, the rapporteur recognises that the new protocol contains huge **improvements** and highlights the **efforts made to respond to Parliament's concerns**.

Consequently, the rapporteur takes the view that the committee should **recommend that Parliament consent** to conclusion of the protocol, since it will allow fishery relations with Morocco to resume on **a fresh basis, much more in keeping with Parliament's demands both from the economic and financial point of view and in terms of social and environmental sustainability**.

5.11.2013

MIŠLJENJE

for the Committee on Fisheries

o prijedlogu Odluke Vijeća o sklapanju Protokola između Europske unije i Kraljevine Maroko o utvrđivanju ribolovnih mogućnosti i financijskog doprinosa predviđenih Sporazumom o partnerstvu u ribarstvu koji je na snazi između dviju strana (COM (2013)0648 - C7 - 2013/0315(NLE))

Izvjestitelj za mišljenje: Cristian Dan Preda

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The Fisheries Partnership Agreement concluded between the EU and Morocco in February 2007 is particularly important in many respects. First, owing to its economic relevance: this agreement is the second most important fisheries agreement concluded by the EU with a developing country, after the fisheries agreement with Mauritania, accounting for around one quarter of DG MARE's budget allocation for bilateral fisheries agreements. Moreover, this agreement has been concluded between two parties that share common borders and have decided to reinforce their political relations and move towards a progressive integration of their economies. The Association Agreement that entered into force in the year 2000 and the Advanced Status granted to Morocco in 2008 demonstrate the will of both parties to further deepen their bilateral relations.

The technical and financial provisions applicable to the EU fishing vessels, as well as the financial contribution under the agreement, are included in the Protocol annexed to the Agreement. The previous protocol expired on 27 February 2011. The Protocol that should have followed, applied provisionally from 28 February 2011, was not approved by Parliament which considered that its cost-benefit ratio was too low, that it did not guarantee the sustainability of the stocks exploited and that it did not respect international law insofar as it did not prove that the local populations would benefit from the economic and social benefits of that Protocol.

On the basis of a mandate from the Council, the European Commission has opened negotiations with the Kingdom of Morocco on the renewal of the Protocol. A draft of the new Protocol was initialled on 24 July 2013, after 6 rounds of difficult negotiations.

The Rapporteur welcomes the new proposal that responds to a large extent to the criticisms formulated by Parliament over the previous text:

1. The cost-benefit ratio of the new Protocol is drastically improved as the fishing opportunities have increased in relation to the previous Protocol, while the EU's financial contribution has decreased.

The financial contribution of 30 million euros allows EU fishing vessels to obtain a maximum of 126 licenses in the categories of small-scale fishing, demersal fishing and tuna fishing, and for a maximum of 80 000 tonnes of catches for industrial pelagic fishing. Almost half of the financial contribution, that is, 14 million euros, will be earmarked for the development of the fisheries sector in Morocco, more specifically for the Halieutis programme aimed at reinforcing the sustainability, performance and competitiveness of this economic sector in the period 2010-2020.

2. The principle of sustainability becomes an essential condition of the fishing activities. In order to defend their respective positions during the negotiations, both parties took fully into account scientific reports on the state of the fish stocks and their likely evolution during the first years of implementation of the agreement as well as on the assessment of the level of utilisation of the fishing opportunities provided for in the previous Protocol. In order to better control quantities caught by EU fishing vessels the Protocol makes provision for joint missions, embarkment of inspectors on-board EU vessels and the reinforcement of satellite monitoring system.
3. Morocco is required to provide regular and detailed reports on the use of the financial contribution for the fisheries sector development, including regarding the economic and social benefits for the local populations on a geographical basis (Article 6). Although a similar provision appeared in the previous text, it is now considerably strengthened by reporting requirements at three levels: progress reports and completion reports for individual projects, as well as a final report for the implementation of the sectoral support under the Protocol. The EU, which is represented in the Joint Committee, would thus gain considerable oversight on the way sectoral support is used and the extent to which it benefits local populations. This is reinforced by the fact that the payment of the financial contribution by the EU is made in instalments and is conditioned by the analysis of the results achieved.

Furthermore, provisions on compulsory employment of Moroccan fishermen have been improved so as to allow for more Moroccan fishermen to work on-board EU fishing vessels.

Last but not least, the new text accommodates Parliament's concerns regarding respect for human rights. A reference to the respect of democratic principles and fundamental human rights, as provided for in Articles 1 and 2 of the Association Agreement with Morocco, is included in Article 1 of the Protocol that deals with the General Principles, and therefore applies to the whole text. This Article, in conjunction with Article 8 setting up a suspension mechanism, allows for the suspension of the Agreement in cases of violations of human rights and democratic principles.

Your rapporteur would like to stress that the approval of this Protocol will reinforce the partnership with this country and contribute to the development of local populations,

including in the South. Morocco is the first country in our neighbourhood that was awarded an advanced status 5 years ago, negotiations for a DCFTA with Morocco are on-going, and the country remains one of our closest allies in a region in turmoil. In addition, this Protocol offers excellent possibilities for the development of a sector that is crucial for Morocco's economy. We should seize this opportunity to work constructively with our Moroccan partner to further our shared goals and values.

For all these reasons, the Rapporteur recommends that the Parliament should give its consent to conclusion of the Protocol.

Odbor za razvoj poziva Odbor za ribarstvo da kao nadležni odbor Parlamentu predloži da da suglasnost.

Odbor za razvoj smatra da bi pri provedbi protokola Komisija trebala u obzir uzeti sljedeće točke:

- (a) potrebu zaštite demokratskih načela i temeljnih prava, te potrebu suspenzije primjene Protokola kako je predviđeno njegovim člankom 8. u slučaju kršenja tih načela i prava;
- (b) važnost da se godišnje izvješće o uporabi sredstava iz sektorskog proračuna šalje Parlamentu i Vijeću kako bi se promicala transparentnost i jamčilo da se ta dodatna sredstva iz proračuna, namijenjena potpori sektorske ribarstvene politike, koriste učinkovito i da ovaj Protokol ima pozitivan gospodarski i društveni učinak na lokalne zajednice.

REZULTAT KONAČNOG GLASOVANJA U ODBORU

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|---|---|
| Datum usvajanja | 5.11.2013 |
| Rezultat konačnog glasanja | + : 15 - : 11 0 : 0 |
| Zastupnici nazočni na konačnom glasanju | Thijs Berman, Corina Crețu, Véronique De Keyser, Nirj Deva, Leonidas Donskis, Charles Goerens, Catherine Grèze, Mikael Gustafsson, Eva Joly, Miguel Angel Martínez Martínez, Gay Mitchell, Bill Newton Dunn, Andreas Pitsillides, Jean Roatta, Birgit Schnieber-Jastram, Alf Svensson, Ivo Vajgl, Daniël van der Stoep, Anna Záborská, Iva Zanicchi |
| Zamjenici nazočni na konačnom glasanju | Eduard Kukan, Isabella Lövin, Cristian Dan Preda |
| Zamjenici nazočni na konačnom glasanju prema čl. 187. st. 2. | Iratxe García Pérez, María Muñiz De Urquiza, Bogusław Sonik |

18.11.2013

MIŠLJENJE

for the Committee on Fisheries

o prijedlogu Odluke Vijeća o sklapanju Protokola između Europske unije i Kraljevine Maroko o utvrđivanju ribolovnih mogućnosti i financijskog doprinosa predviđenih Sporazumom o partnerstvu u ribarstvu koji je na snazi između dviju strana (COM(2013)0648 – C7-xxxx/xxxx – 2013/0315(NLE))

Izvjestitelj za mišljenje: François Alfonsi

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

On the basis of a mandate from the Council, the European Commission has opened negotiations with the Kingdom of Morocco on the renewal of the Protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco. At the end of these negotiations a draft of the new Protocol was initialled by the negotiators on 24 July 2013. The new protocol covers a period of four years from its entry into force.

The main aim of the Protocol to the Agreement is to provide fishing opportunities for vessels from the European Union in the waters of the Kingdom of Morocco within the limits of the surplus available.

Under Articles 43(2) and 218(6)(a) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the European Parliament can either consent or decline to consent.

A previous Protocol, applied provisionally from 28 February 2011, did not receive the Parliament's approval.

The new Protocol provides for a total financial contribution of EUR 120 584 000 for the whole period and EUR 120 000 000 for the whole period for preservation and management of natural resources. The annual financial contribution of EUR 30 000 000 is based on: a) an amount of EUR 16 000 000 linked to access and b) support for the development of the sectoral fisheries policy of the Kingdom of Morocco amounting to EUR 14 000 000. This support meets the objectives of the national fisheries policy and in particular the needs of the Kingdom of Morocco in the fight against illegal fishing.

In terms of content, the Agreement's characteristics are as follows:

| Type of expenditure | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Total € |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| Operational appropriations | 30 000 000 | 30 000 000 | 30 000 000 | 30 000 000 | 120 000 000 |
| Administrative expenditure | 131 000 | 131 000 | 131 000 | 191 000 | 584 000 |
| TOTAL | 30 131 000 | 30 131 000 | 30 131 000 | 30 191 000 | 120 584 000 |

Your rapporteur believes that for several reasons this Protocol is highly problematic, due to:

- Serious doubts about the cost-benefit aspect of the agreement.

There was a very low cost-benefit ratio of the previous Protocol in force due to low utilisation of the fishing opportunities negotiated. An evaluation on behalf of the European Commission states that the cost of the agreement seemed very high in relation to the fisheries opportunities that have actually been taken up. The European fleets' estimated turnover was EUR 30.2 million, i.e., a mere EUR 0.83 for every euro invested by the EU. Using only the indicator of wealth created by European vessel owners subject to the agreement (direct and indirect added value for the EU), an even less impressive cost/benefit ratio for the EU investment emerged: EUR 0.65 in added value generated for every euro invested. These figures are well below the level of the corresponding indicators for other fisheries agreements.

The figures clearly show the inefficiency of the Agreement from a financial perspective. It is concluded in the evaluation report that in terms of economic cost-effectiveness, the Agreement is the least successful of all the bilateral Fisheries Partnership Agreements.

The Commission has unfortunately not produced convincing evidence which would prove that the new agreement would increase the cost-benefit ratio.

- Doubts about the adherence to the principle of only fishing surplus stocks.

There are also ecological issues of concern with the Agreement. Of the 11 demersal stocks fished in the Moroccan waters, five appear overexploited (European hake, pageot acarné, octopus, squid, pink prawn), four appear fully exploited (porgy, large-eye dentext, dorade, rubber-lip grunt) while two stocks could not be sufficiently analysed due to lack of data (black hake, calmar). The almost total depletion of these stocks begs the question whether the principle of EU vessels only fishing surplus stocks is adhered to.

Once more, it is not clear how the new agreement would tackle these issues. It is also remarkable that the Commission claims that the new agreement would take into consideration the overfishing issue, while no recent scientific assessment exists on the situation of stocks in Moroccan water.

- The agreement completely ignores the Western Sahara question.

In addition to the aforementioned economical, ecological, environmental and other shortcomings of the Protocol, there are disputed legal issues with regards to Western Sahara, a territory occupied by Morocco. In the case of this Protocol, the issue at hand concerns whether or not the Protocol directly benefits the Sahrawi people as requested by the Legal Service of the European Parliament. The relevant documentation concerning the Protocol does not clarify this sensitive question and it seems that the European Commission has never sought the input or the consent of the Sahrawi people to fish in their waters.

Another noteworthy point is that Morocco has refrained from declaring an Exclusive Economic Zone in front of Western Sahara. Strictly legally speaking, this means that the EU is paying Morocco for fishing in international waters.

To conclude, you rapporteur believes that in terms of efficiency and effectiveness, but also in terms of regularity, the Agreement in its present form is highly questionable.

Odbor za proračune poziva Odbor za ribarstvo da kao nadležni odbor Parlamentu predloži da da suglasnost.

REZULTAT KONAČNOG GLASOVANJA U ODBORU

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|---|---|
| Datum usvajanja | 14.11.2013 |
| Rezultat konačnog glasanja | + : 23 - : 9 0 : 0 |
| Zastupnici nazočni na konačnom glasanju | Jean-Luc Dehaene, José Manuel Fernandes, Eider Gardiazábal Rubial, Salvador Garriga Polledo, Ivars Godmanis, Ingeborg Gräßle, Lucas Hartong, Anne E. Jensen, Ivailo Kalfin, Sergej Kozlik, Jan Kozłowski, Alain Lamassoure, Jan Mulder, Juan Andrés Naranjo Escobar, Nadezhda Neynsky, Dominique Riquet, Alda Sousa, Derek Vaughan, Jacek Włosowicz |
| Zamjenici nazočni na konačnom glasanju | François Alfonsi, Maria Da Graça Carvalho, Frédéric Daerden, Edit Herczog, Paul Rübig, Peter Šťastný |
| Zamjenici nazočni na konačnom glasanju prema čl. 187. st. 2. | Pablo Arias Echeverría, Jean-Paul Besset, Arkadiusz Tomasz Bratkowski, Zdravka Bušić, Jolanta Emilia Hibner, Helmut Scholz, Tadeusz Zwiefka |

REZULTAT KONAČNOG GLASOVANJA U ODBORU

| | |
|---|---|
| Datum usvajanja | 27.11.2013 |
| Rezultat konačnog glasanja | + : 13 - : 8 0 : 2 |
| Zastupnici nazočni na konačnom glasanju | John Stuart Agnew, Carmen Fraga Estévez, Pat the Cope Gallagher, Dolores García-Hierro Caraballo, Ian Hudghton, Werner Kuhn, Isabella Lövin, Gabriel Mato Adrover, Maria do Céu Patrão Neves, Crescenzo Rivellini, Ulrike Rodust, Raül Romeva i Rueda, Struan Stevenson, Isabelle Thomas, Nils Torvalds, Jarosław Leszek Wałęsa |
| Zamjenici nazočni na konačnom glasanju | Luis Manuel Capoulas Santos, Jean Louis Cottigny, Jim Higgins, Jens Nilsson |
| Zamjenici nazočni na konačnom glasanju prema čl. 187. st. 2. | María Auxiliadora Correa Zamora, Salvador Garriga Polledo, Francisco José Millán Mon, Younous Omarjee, Ivo Vajgl, Luis Yáñez-Barnuevo García |