

Secretariat of the Committee on Fisheries

17 October 2023/JW/sn

VOTING LIST

“State of play in the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy and future perspectives”

2021/2169(INI)

Rapporteur: Gabriel Mato

Annex

Compromise Amendments

COMPROMISE 1

Paragraph 1

AMs covered: 143, 144, 177

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, Greens

Motion for a resolution

1. Recalls that the CFP must ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term and are managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of contributing to the availability of food supplies;

Amendment

1. Recalls that the CFP must ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term and are managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits, of contributing to the availability of food supplies; ***Further recalls that Article 39 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) defines that the CFP must assure the availability of supplies and provide a fair standard of living for fisheries and aquaculture communities;***

COMPROMISE 2

Paragraph 2

AMs covered: 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 166 , 190, 394, 438

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

2. Regrets that, since 2014, the implementation of the CFP has primarily focused on the environmental aspect of this policy, as a prerequisite to and at the expense of socioeconomic and food security considerations; considers that the resulting negative impacts on the fishing

Amendment

2. Regrets that, since 2014, the implementation of the CFP has ***not given sufficient consideration to*** socioeconomic and ***availability of food supply aspects or the ecosystem-based approach, which are needed to ensure sustainable management of stocks;***

sector have been exacerbated since Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic, and that these negative impacts continue to increase and have become unsustainable due to recent international geopolitical developments;

2a. Considers that the resulting negative impacts on the fishing sector have been exacerbated since *new unprecedented challenges have arisen that could not have been predicted in 2012, when the CFP was being designed, such as Brexit, the COVID-19 pandemic, the energy crisis; highlights the severe impact the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine has created negative effects on areas such as maritime security, resulting in a disruption of fishing activities in particular in the Black Sea, due to drifting floating mines, and leading to a loss of biodiversity, especially reflected by an alarming increase in the mortality of Black Sea cetaceans;*

2b. *Welcomes the swift adoption of measures by the EU to support and alleviate the sector in difficult times. Emphasises, however, that the cumulative effects of this situation have led numerous fleets in the brink of collapse and undermined the profitability of thousands of businesses to the point where their very survival is jeopardised, with potentially devastating effects on employment and social cohesion in coastal areas;*

2c. *Stresses that the implementation of the CFP will have to adapt to the challenge of fighting climate change, where the EU has committed to be climate neutral by 2050;*

2d. *Therefore, believes that the CFP must continue to be implemented, and where needed, reformed and adapted accordingly;*

COMPROMISE 3

Paragraph 3

AMs covered: AMs 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, Greens

Motion for a resolution

3. Underlines that seafood has a generally lower carbon footprint than land-based food, which indicates the strategic value of seafood in the context of the European Green Deal;

Amendment

3. Underlines that seafood ***is a very high-quality source of protein and a vital part of a healthy diet, which*** has a generally lower carbon footprint than ***land-based food; notes therefore*** the strategic value of seafood in the context of the European Green Deal ***and in contributing to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as SDG 2 'Zero Hunger', SDG 3 'Good Health and Well-Being', SDG 12 'Responsible Consumption and Production', SDG 13 'Climate Action' and SDG 14 'Life Below Water';***

COMPROMISE 4

Paragraph 4

AMs covered: 161, 162, 163, 164, 165

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, Greens

Motion for a resolution

4. Considers that the CFP reform should aim to reach a re-equilibration between its objectives; therefore supports strengthening the CFP's socioeconomic and food security dimensions and the reaching of a level playing field in its international dimension;

Amendment

4. Considers that the CFP ***must respect equally all policy objectives; stresses the need to keep a balance between the three pillars of sustainability in the CFP;*** therefore supports strengthening, ***addressing gaps and stepping up the ambition in*** the CFP's socioeconomic ***and food security*** dimensions, ***as well as fully applying an***

ecosystem based approach and the reaching of a level playing field in its international dimension;

COMPROMISE 5

Paragraphs 6-7

AMs covered: 152 , 153 , 175 , 178 , 179, 181, 183, 184, 185, 191, 192, 238, 299

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

6. Calls on the Commission and the Council to place more value in policy-making on the importance of fisheries in contributing to food supplies;
7. Stresses the strategic role of fishers in the food value chain and in food security;

Amendment

6. Calls on the Commission and the Council to place more value in policy-making on the importance of fisheries in contributing to food security ***by providing high-quality seafood products, especially in crises like the Covid pandemic, as well as in its contribution to the economic and social structure, and the cultural, touristic and gastronomic heritage in Europe's coastal and island communities;***
7. Stresses the strategic role of fishers ***and aquaculture producers*** in the food value chain and in food ***security, as well as the role of women, as fishers, vessel masters, net menders, shore-based assistants and packagers among others, and their need for recognition;***
 - 7a. ***Recalls that all seas and the ocean are a global common good and that the marine resources are a natural public resource, that fishing activities and management are an asset based on these resources and belong to our common heritage, and that these resources should be managed based on reliable scientific advice in a way that guarantees the highest long-term benefits for all society;***
 - 7b. ***Believes that the de minimis aid ceiling for fishery and aquaculture***

product processing companies should be aligned with the same scheme for agricultural processing companies in order to ensure consistency and guarantee food security; welcomes therefore the amendments adopted by the Commission to the de-minimis scheme in this regard;

COMPROMISE 6

Paragraphs 8-10

AMs covered: 70 , 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew

Motion for a resolution

8. Considers that the introduction of MSY as a fisheries management reference point has been a driver for improving the overall state of fish stocks; considers, however, that the MSY objective should be implemented in light of the practical reality and in consideration of the socioeconomic, proportionality and food security dimensions enshrined in the Treaty and in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) code of conduct;

9. Recalls in this regard that the MSY target ‘for all stocks by 2020’ had already evolved in the regulations on regional multiannual plans adopted after 2013;

10. Considers therefore that the MSY objective in Regulation (EU) 1380/2013 (the CFP Basic Regulation) should be adapted accordingly;

Amendment

8. ***Recalls that, the CFP shall, among others, “aim to ensure that exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the MSY” and that “the MSY exploitation rate shall be achieved (...) at the latest by 2020 for all stocks” and by 2025 for the stocks covered by the management plan for demersal stocks in the western Mediterranean Sea; highlights, however, that for multi-specific fisheries, species management based on the MSY model is impossible to apply, even in scientifically well-known and documented fisheries;***

8a. Considers that the introduction of MSY as a fisheries management reference point has been a driver for improving the overall state of fish stocks; ***recalls that over the years of the application of the CFP, the fishing industry has made significant efforts to reduce fishing pressure to the point that, in 2020, the overall fishing mortality ratio (F/FMSY) fell below 1 in the North-East Atlantic;***

8b. ***Stresses that it is crucial to continue and accelerate the work of rebuilding and keeping fish stocks above***

MSY levels, notably in Mediterranean where the F/F_{MSY} remains above 1, while ensuring that maximum sustainable levels of seafood are produced, in order to ensure availability of food supply and positive social and economic returns to fishers and coastal communities;

8c. Considers, ***in this regard***, that the MSY objective should be implemented in light of the practical reality and in consideration of the socioeconomic, proportionality and food ***security*** dimensions enshrined in the Treaty and in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) code of conduct;

8d. ***Further considers that MSY should be developed as part of an ecosystem-based model that encompasses all factors that influence the status of stocks, including species interactions, global warming and pollution, in order to ensure that stock depletion is not attributed to the fisheries sector alone;***

8e. ***Calls on the Commission, following wide stakeholders' consultation to examine the possibility of introducing fisheries management objectives that ensure both optimum fish stock levels and optimum socio-economic performance of fleets;***

8f. ***Invites, in this regards, Member States that want to initiate projects, including other types of management measures such as Maximum Economic Yield, where appropriate, to launch consultations to see where such trial projects best could be conducted;***

(Paragraphs 9-10: delete)

COMPROMISE 7

Paragraphs 11-13

AMs covered: 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

11. Reiterates the views expressed in its resolution of 18 May 2021 on the landing obligation²; recalls that the landing obligation, introduced as a fundamental paradigm shift in fisheries management, is not properly implemented; highlights again that the landing obligation is not a goal in itself but a tool to minimise unwanted catches and that an assessment of the socioeconomic impact of this obligation must be carried out;

12. Considers further that:

- the current landing obligation should be applied in a flexible manner, taking into account the specific characteristics of each fishery;
- the scope of the landing obligation should be reviewed so as to limit the problems of choke species and complex derogations;
- the landing obligation should be made more attractive, notably through incentives, to improve ownership by operators and thereby compliance;

13. Insists that the objective of minimising unwanted catches should be primarily met by using technical measures and should be supported by better documenting catches; calls on the Commission to propose to the co-

Amendment

11. Reiterates the views expressed in its resolution of 18 May 2021 on the landing obligation²; recalls that ***some unwanted catches or by-catches are inevitable, especially in mixed fisheries, as fish may be damaged or unsaleable, undersized or fit for human consumption but prohibited for sale, etc.***; further recalls that, despite the ongoing efforts and collaboration by all stakeholders, the landing obligation cannot be properly implemented ***if some shortcomings, such as the lack of storage capacity on board or collection facilities at port as well as adequate usage of exemptions, are not improved***; points out that these shortcomings hinder proper implementation, which brings non-sufficient data collection on stocks and makes it difficult to accurately estimate catches, thereby undermining reliable scientific estimate of fish stocks;

11a. Highlights that the landing obligation is not a goal in itself but a tool to minimise unwanted catches; stresses, in this regard, that, thanks to the greater selectivity achieved in recent years, there has been a considerable reduction in unwanted by-catches; highlights that this is the result of the efforts made by fishers in collaboration with the scientific community with applied knowledge supporting the development of more selective fishing techniques and gears; stresses, therefore, that more efforts must be focused on financing development as well as deployment of fishing gears that contribute to selectivity and better data collection;

legislators other alternatives to the landing obligation;

11b. Recalls that the Commission was requested by the European Parliament to assess the implementation of the landing obligation, including an assessment of the socioeconomic impact of the landing obligation that must be carried out for all fisheries, including small-scale ones;

12. Considers further that:

- the current landing obligation should be applied in a **pragmatic** manner, taking into account the specific characteristics of each fishery; **underlines the importance of fishers' experience on when and where to fish while avoiding unwanted catches, valuing their efforts to improve selectivity;**
- **quota swaps between Member States and between Producers' Organisations, through quota pools, as well as technical and spatiotemporal selectivity, should be encouraged;**
- **the importance of maintaining the existing exemptions to the landing obligation, based on the best available scientific advice should be acknowledged, as well as reducing the administrative burden in implementing the landing obligation; the Commission should take this into account when reviewing them;**
- the **application** of the landing obligation, **including the scope**, should be reviewed so as to limit the problems of choke species and complex derogations;
- the landing obligation should be **effectively controlled and enforced and, at the same time** made more attractive **to improve ownership by operators and**

thereby compliance, notably through incentives, for example to encourage the use of artificial intelligence tools to improve selectivity and species identification, as well as making adequate improvements and adaptations to European ports; calls on the Members States to fully use EMFAF possibilities and support for this purpose;

13. Insists that the objective of minimising unwanted catches *cannot sufficiently be achieved through the landing obligation and* should be primarily met by using technical measures and should be supported by better documenting catches, *on the basis of the best available scientific advice*; calls on the Commission to *assess other alternatives to minimising unwanted catches, as well as proposing actions to make the landing obligation work better, in parallel to continuing looking for different ways to implement the landing obligation and to developing more selective gear*;

COMPROMISE 8

Paragraphs 14-15

AMs covered: 224, 236, 237, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 251, 254

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

14. Recalls that total allowable catches (TACs) and quotas are the most direct way of managing fishing mortality, but single stock TACs can be problematic in mixed fisheries (due to the choke effect);

15. Calls on the Commission and the Council to set TACs only for the main target stocks;

Amendment

14. Recalls that total allowable catches (TACs) and quotas are the most direct way of managing fishing mortality, but single stock TACs can be problematic in mixed fisheries (due to the choke effect);

14a. Highlights the need to improve the scientific advice for mixed fisheries also in the light of impacts of climate change on the ocean, as well as considering catch composition and the displacement of species, due to climate change, when setting TACs;

14b. Stresses that in fisheries under quota management the problem of choke species has the potential to shut down fishing operations before the end of the season with potentially significant economic implications for fishers; calls the Commission and the Member States to use current CFP possibilities, like quota swaps or inter-annual and inter-species flexibilities, while underlining in this regard that a good quota system should include a fair degree of flexibility, as it would allow fishers who need extra quotas for a choke species and fishers who have available quotas to arrive at a mutually beneficial outcome;

15. Calls on the Commission and the Council to ***consider setting TACs for longer periods than annual or biannual, in particular for the main target stocks, always based on the best scientific advice available, in order to provide more predictability and long-term certainty for fishers and in line with the MSY principle; calls on the Commission and the Council to seek the best available***

scientific advice on the possibility to remove the TACs for certain stocks, while ensuring that the stock concerned remains within safe biological limits in the short and middle term;

COMPROMISE 9

Paragraph 16-17

AMs covered: 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 272

Support: EPP, S&D, Greens, ECR

Motion for a resolution

16. Underlines that the relative stability, established four decades ago, is widely accepted as an essential instrument to provide long-term predictability and continuity in sharing fish stocks between countries; stresses, however, that the gap between national quota allocations and the actual interests of Member States' fishing fleets has significantly increased over time and has been further exacerbated by Brexit; stresses also that climate change has a considerable impact on the distribution of fish stocks;

17. Believes therefore that it is necessary to adjust the present relative stability while preserving the basic tenets of this principle; to this end, calls on the Commission to provide a comprehensive assessment of the present relative stability and of possible scenarios for adaptation;

Amendment

16. Underlines that the relative stability, established four decades ago, is widely accepted as an essential instrument to provide long-term predictability and continuity in sharing fish stocks between countries;

(Paragraph 17: delete)

COMPROMISE 10

Paragraph 18

AMs covered: 160, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 289, 293, 294, 295, 296, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 313, 363, 430, 432, 440

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

18. Calls on the Commission to propose adapting the structural policy in order to facilitate the decarbonisation of the fishing industry and to improve safety and working conditions, notably by fully utilising the available gross tonnage within national capacity ceilings and excluding the ‘social and safety’ related tonnage from the calculation of the fishing capacity;

Amendment

18. ***Stresses that, despite international and EU efforts to improve safety conditions on board fishing vessels, there are still shortcomings, i.e. the international conventions setting out the rules and systems for the protection of vessels and persons on board apply above all to larger vessels;***

18a. Reiterates that working and living conditions on board cannot be seen separately from safety conditions; takes the view that good working and living conditions on vessels and the suitable modernisation thereof improves safety, as well as resting time for fishers; considers that these aspects have direct implications for the safety on board, as a large percentage of accidents and incidents on fishing vessels continue to be linked to human error, whether caused by lack of knowledge, training or by fatigue;

18b. Urges the Commission and the Member States to ensure the highest standards of safety on board vessels, irrespective of their size; encourages the sector to implement the highest possible conditions for safety on board;

18c. Taking into consideration the current EMFAF possibilities to support health, safety, working conditions and energy efficiency on board fishing vessels, insists that the current use of gross tonnage as a yardstick for measuring fishing capacity in the Union could hamper improvements of energy efficiency, safety and comfort of vessels, as it limits possibilities to replace and

modernise them or increase space, even if it does not increase the vessels' ability to fish more; stresses that this, in turn, hampers the improvement of the above features and ultimately promoting employment, the development of coastal communities and the attractiveness of the sector, especially for young people and women;

18d. Takes note of the Commission Communication on the Energy Transition of the EU Fisheries and Aquaculture sector, with the aim, notably, to ensure that the fishing sector contributes to the EU becoming climate neutral in 2050, while ensuring that fishing in the EU is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable; points out that this transition faces a number of obstacles, such as the current definition and limits of fishing capacity - recalls that hydrogen, ammonia or electric engines are generally heavier and larger than equivalent diesel engines and that their installation on board therefore requires additional gross tonnage - the lack of adapted technologies, their high cost and the absence of research and development focusing specifically on the fisheries and aquaculture sectors; regrets that these obstacles are not addressed in the Commission Communication;

*18e. Calls on the Commission to propose measures to **respond to the need to** facilitate the decarbonisation of the fishing industry, **to solve the issue of aging fishing vessels** and to improve safety and working conditions; considers that such measures could, where appropriate, include:*

- fully utilising the available gross tonnage within national capacity ceilings,
- *redefining fishing capacity, for example, by excluding the 'social and safety' related tonnage from the calculation of the fishing capacity,*
- *increasing the fishing capacity*

limits in terms of gross tonnage and engine power, without increasing the ability of the vessels to catch more fish;

18ea. *Calls on the Commission and Member States to make it easier for industry professionals to access EMFAF funds;*

18f. *Further calls on the Commission and Member States to accelerate research and development, to adapt the State Aid policy and in synergy with the EMFAF to provide adequate and sufficient funding, so that the sector is able to achieve the decarbonisation of the EU fleet within the tight timeframe required by the European Green Deal and other related obligations;*

18g. *Also calls on the Commission to review the EMFAF, in line with the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, adopted at its 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12) on 17 June 2022, with a view to reaching carbon neutrality; calls for financing for new vessels to be approved, within the parameters laid down in international fisheries agreements;*

18h. *Further calls for an economic transition assistance to be developed to advance decarbonisation, covering all fleet segments; insists that such assistance should also be used to replace existing vessels, as the fleet is very old, with more efficient, safer, technologically innovative and spacious vessels that contribute to making the sector more attractive and to promoting generational renewal;*

18i. *Calls on the Commission and Member States to complement EMFAF funding, for example through the Just Transition Fund, RePower EU and Horizon Europe to facilitate decarbonisation and to finance research, in order to facilitate a just ecological transition that leaves no one behind;*

18k. *Urges the Commission and Member States to work together supporting research and allowing*

innovative gear and techniques for selective fishing that contribute to substantially reducing CO2 emissions and fuel use;

COMPROMISE 11

Paragraphs 19-21

AMs covered: 204, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 252

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens, ECR

Motion for a resolution

19. Recognises the essential role of multiannual plans (MAPs) as main frameworks for regional fisheries management;
20. Calls on the Commission to propose increased flexibility in these plans so that they take into account socioeconomic considerations and changing conditions;
21. Stresses the need to improve the implementation of the ecosystem approach at regional level and the need for consistent fisheries management measures concerning stocks straddling over regions covered by several MAPs;

Amendment

19. Recognises the essential role of multiannual plans (MAPs) as main frameworks for ***long-term*** regional fisheries management, ***based on the best available scientific, technical and economic advice, but regrets that they have not reached their full potential;***
20. Calls on the Commission to ***assess how effectively the existing MAPs are being implemented in order to ensure that they contribute to the CFP objectives; where necessary, these plans should be updated and improved,*** so that they take into account socioeconomic considerations and changing conditions;
 - 20a. ***Calls on the Commission to explore, in coordination with other partners in the area - namely non-EU countries and relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) - whether MAPs, similar to those in place in other sea basins, could be proposed for the EU's remaining waters, notably in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and how they can complement and work together with already existing management tools in these sea basins;***
 - 20b. ***Underlines the need to ensure***

synergies between regional multiannual plans and the specific maritime policies for each basin;

20c. *Believes that it is imperative that all local and regional authorities competent for fisheries management, as well as the Advisory Councils (ACs), which have a fundamental role in this regard, are fully involved in the definition, development and implementation of MAPs in line with the CFP;*

21. *Stresses that fisheries is the sector most dependent on healthy, productive and resilient stocks and marine ecosystems and that these ecosystems are affected also by the many other uses of, and activities taking place in the marine environment, such as maritime transport and tourism, urban and coastal development, the exploitation of raw materials and energy sources, including sea-floor mining, as well as being affected by marine pollution and climate change; consequently, stresses the need to improve the implementation of the ecosystem-based approach at regional, national and European level, to which MAPs and other management tools have a crucial role to play;*

21a. *Stresses the need for consistent fisheries management measures concerning stocks straddling over regions covered by several MAPs, as well as for regions not covered by MAPs;*

COMPROMISE 12

Paragraph 22

AMs covered: 326, 327, 328, 329, 331, 332, 333

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew

Motion for a resolution

22. Strongly recommends, given the strategic importance of fisheries as a source of healthy and high-quality food, that this policy be given the recognition it deserves within the Commission and that the Commission services responsible be staffed with an adequate number of experts in fisheries;

Amendment

22. Strongly recommends, given the strategic importance of fisheries **and aquaculture** as a source of healthy, **protein-rich** and high-quality food, that this policy be given the **additional strategic** recognition it deserves within the Commission and that the Commission services responsible be staffed with an adequate number of experts in fisheries **and aquaculture**;

22a. Requests that, in future compositions of the College of Commissioners, there should be a Commissioner dedicated exclusively to fisheries, aquaculture and maritime affairs;

22b. Stresses the importance for the Commission to include sufficiently detailed information in its annual reports as referred to in Article 50 of the CFP, so as to allow the implementation of the CFP by the Commission to be monitored and assessed effectively; calls in addition on the Commission, when reviewing the CFP, to amend Article 49 in order to set a deadline for a report to be published ten years after the review and every five years thereafter to the European Parliament and to the Council;

22c. Calls on the Commission to better support the Member States in implementing and ensuring respect of and compliance with the objectives of the CFP; underlines that it is essential for the Commission and the Member States to be transparent in their management of fishery resources; stresses that transparent management is vital in

ensuring a high level of trust among EU citizens and maintaining the good reputation of the EU fisheries sector;

22d. Proposes to the Commission and the Council that the European Parliament be given observer status, ensuring full political representation, at the annual negotiations on fishing opportunities;

COMPROMISE 13

Paragraph 23-28

AMs covered: 168, 193, 330, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 371

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

23. Encourages Member States to widely use the regional cooperation tool in accordance with Article 18 of the CFP Basic Regulation;
24. Stresses the fundamental role of Advisory Councils (ACs) for stakeholder consultations;
25. Supports the current composition of the ACs, with a majority representation of socioeconomic operators as compared to other interest groups;
26. Highlights the importance of involving the ACs with the European Parliament's work;
27. Deplores the insufficient monitoring of and transparency on how the AC's advice is taken into account in decision-making; calls on the Commission and Member States to systematically and actively participate in the AC's meetings and to better communicate on the value of their advice;
28. Considers that co-management with

Amendment

23. ***Stresses the importance of strengthening regionalisation in the CFP, allowing regions and local authorities to be more involved in the drafting, development and evaluation of the national operational programmes for fisheries and in fisheries management more generally, while also making full use of the existing possibilities in the CFP;***
- 23a. ***Highlights the importance of taking into account regional specificities, while applying a harmonised approach to fisheries management across the EU; Encourages Member States to increase their cooperation within regional groups, together with the relevant stakeholders, ACs and local and regional authorities in accordance with Article 18 of the CFP Basic Regulation in order to design regional conservation measures through joint recommendations that are better tailored to the specific characteristics of each particular maritime basin;***

the ACs must be developed to foster a bottom-up approach;

24. Stresses the fundamental role of ACs *in reinforcing stakeholders' cooperation and in ensuring their adequate and fair participation in the EU decision-making process;*

24b. Further emphasises that the ACs are essential to provide experience and knowledge to the European Commission and to Member States, as well as to submitting recommendations on matters relating to the management of fisheries and the socio-economic and conservation aspects of fisheries and aquaculture and explain the problems of the sector and of other stakeholders, thus supporting and improving legislation;

24c. Underlines that ACs play also a key role in the context of regionalisation;

24d. Calls on the Commission to ensure that regional stakeholders and ACs play a greater role in the negotiations and consultations with third countries, especially the United Kingdom and Norway; points out that the Commission is responsible for organising the negotiations with third countries in such a way as to allow for direct interactions and exchanges between stakeholders on both sides;

25. *Supports* the composition of the ACs, with a majority representation of socioeconomic operators as compared to other interest groups;

25a. Highlights the importance of stakeholders' actively participating in ACs, in a good working atmosphere based on respect, inclusion of all opinions by the different stakeholder groups, impartial secretariats, rotating chairpersons and external, regular and independent performance reviews;

26. Highlights the importance of involving the ACs with the European Parliament's work, *and thus recommends holding regular exchanges between representatives of the ACs and the European Parliament's relevant*

Committees;

27. Deplores the insufficient monitoring of and transparency on how the AC's advice is taken into account in decision-making; ***calls on the Commission to draw up a procedure to give ACs a better understanding of the results of their recommendations, such as considering an annual report, as well as including explanations in specific proposals from the Commission, such as in recitals of the relevant legislative acts, on how ACs' recommendations have been taken into account;***

27a. ***Calls on the Commission to systematically and actively participate in the AC's meetings and to better communicate on the value of their advice, as well as for Member States to provide appropriate support for the functioning of ACs;***

28. ***Considers that co-management is a participatory and co-responsibility model, based on a bottom up approach, which is transparent, proactive and democratic, and which helps to generate greater knowledge sharing for fisheries management, within a culture of responsibility, establishing a network of trust and contributing to reducing conflict and overcoming hurdles to implement innovations and necessary measures in fisheries management, as well as in the creation, implementation and management of Marine Protected Areas, where it has proven to be highly successful;***

28a. ***welcomes the Commission's proposal announced in its Communication on the CFP today and tomorrow^{1a} to conduct, between spring 2023 and summer 2024, an EU-wide participatory foresight project on "Fisheries of the Future" based on interviews on the ground;***

^{1a} *Communication of the European Commission of 21 February 2023 on The common fisheries*

COMPROMISE 14

Paragraphs 29-31

AMs covered: 241, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

29. Calls on the Commission to base all its political and legislative initiatives (including implementing acts that set restrictions on fisheries) on scientific, technical and economic advice (including fishers' experience) and on prior impact assessments;
30. Considers that the ACs should be given the possibility to contribute to the Commission's requests for advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) in order to foster closer collaboration between scientists and stakeholders;
31. Calls on the Commission to systematically inform the European Parliament about these requests;

Amendment

29. Calls on the Commission to base all its political and legislative initiatives (including implementing acts that set restrictions on fisheries) on ***the best available*** scientific, technical and economic advice (including fishers' ***empirical knowledge***) ***and consultation and participation of the fisheries sector and other relevant stakeholders*** and on prior ***socio-economic*** impact assessments ***using innovative tools such as the ones developed in the CABFishman project, which analyses the impacts of fisheries on coastal areas;***
- 29a. Calls on the Member States to step up their human and material resources and to equip them for suitable scientific campaigns and projects so that they have sufficient knowledge of the species targeted by conservation policies;***
- 29b. Calls for the EMFAF to provide effective support to more selective and less impacting fishing techniques for EU fishing fleets, and in particular to support fishers impacted the most by restrictions, based on scientific impact assessments, on the use of specific fishing techniques; encourages the Commission to promote the scientific concept of "pêchéologie" ("fishecology") which aims to reconcile conservation measures and sustainable use of living resources of the seas;***
30. Considers that the ACs should be

given the possibility to contribute to the Commission's requests for advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) in order to foster closer collaboration between scientists and stakeholders;

31. Calls on the Commission to systematically inform the European Parliament about these requests, ***in particular the way in which they contribute to the objectives of the CFP;***

COMPROMISE 15

Paragraphs 32-34

AMs covered: 173, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 379, 380, 381

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

32. Stresses the need to ensure that fisheries and aquaculture are given fair place in comparison with other sectors in policy design and in spatial planning;
33. Recalls that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the CFP with a view to promoting sustainable development, in line with the TFEU;
34. Underlines that fisheries and environmental policy must be aligned, but that environmental objectives cannot prevail over the CFP objectives;

Amendment

32. Stresses the need to ensure that fisheries and aquaculture are given a fair place in comparison with other sectors in policy design and in spatial planning; ***recalls the need to establish a better balance between the various economic activities pertaining to the Blue Economy in order to reduce and avoid conflicts and foster synergies, especially with renewable marine energy infrastructures¹, through the Directive on maritime spatial planning (2014/89/EU); points out that this requires broad and inclusive stakeholder participation;***
33. Recalls that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the CFP with a view to promoting sustainable development, in line with the TFEU;
34. ***Stresses that it is impossible to manage fisheries as a standalone policy, and calls on the Commission to implement the CFP in synergy with all EU public policies affecting the hydrosphere and taking into account all of the challenges associated with Europe's maritime areas;***
- 34a. Underlines that, ***notably, the CFP shall be coherent with the Union environmental legislation, in particular with the objective of achieving a good environmental status as set out in the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, and be implemented respecting the three***

¹ According to the Court of Auditors' special report on "offshore renewable energy in the EU" of 5 July 2023: "the potential negative consequences of offshore renewable energy development on the fisheries sector need to be better identified and addressed" (https://www.eca.europa.eu/ECAPublications/SR-2023-22/SR-2023-22_EN.pdf.page.40).

pillars of sustainability equally;

34b. Stresses the need for other EU policies and strategies to sufficiently take into account and be coherent with the CFP;

34c. Notes the need for a holistic approach, ensuring proper support to fisheries and aquaculture sector, when implementing measures designed to improve conditions for the marine environment;

34d. Recalls that Article 13 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union disposes that, in formulating and implementing the Union's fisheries policy, the Union and the Member States shall pay full regard to the welfare requirements of animals, while respecting the legislative or administrative provisions and customs of the Member States.

34e. Calls on the Commission to further increase science-based knowledge on animal welfare of farmed aquatic animals and to take this research into consideration in future policy development in aquaculture; stresses that, any future policy development should also take into account the practical feasibility in aquaculture management and should not add economic and operational burden to operators' and activities, as well as consider the need to ensure an international level playing field;

COMPROMISE 16

New heading: small-scale fisheries

Paragraph 34d

AMs covered: 53, 145, 182, 188, 287, 354

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, Greens

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Small-scale fisheries

34d. Notes that some aspects of the CFP might not cater adequately for the small-scale fishing sector and that its vital socioeconomic role in many coastal communities and its strategic role in the availability of food supply must be secured;

34da. Takes the view that the CFP should sufficiently take into account the diverse nature, specific characteristics and problems of the small-scale and shellfish sectors;

34db. Draws attention to the need for greater involvement and participation of small-scale fishing professionals in the management, definition and implementation of fisheries policies, as well as in ACs;

COMPROMISE 17

Paragraph 34e

AMs covered: 186, 189, 311

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

34e. Takes the view that a review of the CFP should include a common, broad and appropriate definition of small-scale, artisanal and coastal fisheries; stresses that such a definition should be pragmatic, measureable and clear; also emphasises that the definition should result from an appropriate assessment, taking into account the specific characteristics and criteria of the small-scale segment other than only vessel length, in order to have a definition of small-scale fisheries that better reflects the reality of the segment;

34ea. Calls for the Commission, together with the ACs, to propose a harmonised definition to be included in a review of the CFP Basic Regulation in order for it to cover all EU fisheries legislation, where appropriate; considers that any change outlined above should not impact the implementation of the EMFAF for the current budgetary period;

COMPROMISE 18

New heading: Quota allocation

Paragraph 34f

AMs covered: 249, 250, 260, 262, 263, 270, 271, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Quota allocation

34f. Emphasises that, according to Article 17, when allocating the fishing opportunities available to their fleet, Member States shall use transparent and objective criteria, including those of an environmental, social and economic nature; stresses that it is up to the Member States to determine the criteria they use when allocating fishing opportunities;

34fa. Welcomes the fact that the current allocation methods based largely on historical rights allow for a certain level of economic stability in the fishing sector, which can be a condition enabling operators to innovate and adopt more sustainable techniques;

34fb. Stresses that an easily accessible system of fishing opportunities along with transparent criteria for its allocation and transparency on its practical application allows for better scrutiny, a level playing field, equal opportunities for all interested parties and more predictability, stability and legal certainty for fishers;

34fc. Deplores the lack of transparency regarding the distribution of fishing opportunities in certain Member States and calls for the criteria to be made public, in line with the applicable data protection legislation;

34fd. Considers that the allocation methods should be developed and applied

with the involvement of fishing communities, regional authorities and other relevant stakeholders, making sure all fleet segments, POs and workers' organisations are fairly represented, based on the best available scientific advice, and that they should include safeguards such as notice periods to allow fishers to adapt in case Member States decide to change their allocation method;

34fe. Urges the Council to take into account the specificities and needs of each fleet segment, including the small-scale one, when allocating fishing opportunities;

34ff. Recalls the role of Article 17 of the CFP as a tool to provide incentives to low-impact and small-scale fisheries and that it is for Member States to make use of the possibilities offered by it, such as incentives to use more selective fishing gear or using fishing techniques with reduced energy consumption or habitat impact;

34fg. Notes that the Commission will initiate discussions among Member States and stakeholders with a view to preparing a vademecum on the allocation of fishing opportunities in order to improve transparency, promote sustainable fishing practices across the EU, and support small scale and coastal fisheries;

COMPROMISE 19

New heading: Producers' organisations and guilds

Paragraph 34g

AMs covered: 176, 261, 355, 356, 357

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Producers' organisations and guilds

34g. *Underlines the role of producers' organisations (POs) in promoting sustainability, in contributing to the availability of food supply and in enhancing growth and employment in the fishing and aquaculture sectors through, inter alia:*

- *the management and implementation of collective actions;*
- *the linking of producers, first buyers and consumers in the supply chain,*
- *the promotion of viable and sustainable fishing products to consumers by participating in certification schemes;*
- *the promotion of compliance with fishing regulation, supporting traceability and enhancing transparency and data quality in catch declarations thus contributing to combating IUU fishing;*
- *the distribution and managing, in some Member States, of fishing quotas;*

34ga. *Further notes that, in many Member States, relatively few small-scale fishers belong to POs, and even fewer small-scale fishers have their own dedicated POs, limiting their capacity to benefit from this channel to access fishing quotas; encourages, therefore, the*

Commission and the Member States to facilitate and encourage the creation of POs for and by small-scale fishers;

34gb. Stresses that fishers' associations such as guilds, pursuing the main objectives of a PO under the Common Markets Organisation, should be eligible to receive financial aid on an equal footing with currently recognised POs; insists, in this regard, that the Member States concerned, the Commission and guilds should, in concert, consider relevant options and solutions;

COMPROMISE 20

New heading: Generational renewal/ role of women

Paragraph 34h

AMs covered: 200, 298, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 383, 384, 386, 443, 444, 385

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, Greens

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Generational renewal and role of women

34h. *Points out that CFP standards are among the highest worldwide and make an important contribution to environmental, economic and social sustainability and that, although there is still much room for improvement, progress made in recent decades shows what can be done to further contribute, on the one hand, to the sustainability of fish stocks and habitats and, on the other, to increase the earnings of fishers and ship owners; highlights that promoting high standards in terms of the environmental, economic and social sustainability of the fisheries sector is, among other factors, key to attracting a new generation of fishers and to provide long-term economic stability for the sector;*

34ha. *Notes that the protection of the environment is a growing concern for Europeans, in particular younger generations; stresses the importance of sustainable management of fisheries to attract young fishers; calls, in this regard, for the promotion of low-impact fishing;*

34hb. *Further calls on the Commission to ensure that part of the financial contributions under the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements is also allocated, where possible, to the better integration of young people and women in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, to the restoration of the marine environment and to the improvement of knowledge about the state of the climate and the*

marine environment;

34hc. Stresses the need to attract young people not only to sea fishing activities, but also to fishing enterprise management and aquaculture, thereby ensuring generational renewal across the entire aquatic food sector;

34hd. Highlights that generational renewal is important to counter the demographical challenges facing especially coastal and surrounding rural areas and will contribute to preserving their cultural heritage;

34he. Welcomes the fact that the 2021-2027 EMFAF provides assistance and support for young fishers engaged in the first purchase of a vessel or fishing enterprise; calls in this regard on the Commission and Member States to promote generational renewal by supporting people who want to start a career in the fisheries sector and removing obstacles, such as addressing the high cost of starting a business, income instability, gender inequality and career stability;

34hf. Calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, to provide with new measures, as well as on the sector to take measures, that will stimulate the inclusion of young people and women at all levels of the sector and better promote generational renewal, in particular by making all jobs in the fishing and aquaculture value chain more attractive, safer and better paid;

34hg. Stresses the importance of ensuring proper information and training especially for young people to ensure knowledge sharing in particular in relation to the contribution of fisheries to sustainability issues; believes this to be important in order to guarantee both their personal situation, contributing to improving their income, and by extension the cohesion of their local communities, especially in the most isolated coastal

regions, with fewer job opportunities;

34hh. Underlines that generational renewal must take into account the objectives of the European Green Deal and the need to ensure digital transition also in a sustainable blue economy; considers, however, that generational renewal must not lead to a clash between generations and should include fishers of all ages, ensuring balance in the ecological and digital transition in order to ensure that the legacy of experience is not lost; further calls for enhanced mobility and employment opportunities throughout the EU, without difficulties or restrictions regarding recognition of fishers skills and training;

34hi. Recognises the important role of women in the logistical and administrative support for fishing vessels as well as in the marketing and processing of fish; highlights, however, that this role is often overlooked or barely visible, in particular as fishers or vessel masters as well as their role in science;

34hk. Calls, therefore, on the Commission to launch initiatives to acknowledge women's work in fisheries and to enhance its visibility, both by favouring their incorporation in its different areas, and by supporting a better representation of women in all representative organisations and entities, and to secure equal payment between genders;

34hl. Recalls that the Gender Equality Strategy for 2020-2025 requires that the relevant EU funds support actions, such as EMFAF, to promote women's participation in the labour market and work-life balance, promote investments in care facilities, support female entrepreneurship, and combat gender segregation;

34hm. Calls on the Commission and Member States to endeavour to ensure that every programme and actions aimed at attracting young people to the fishing

*sector carried out under the CFP must
contribute to achieving gender equality;*

COMPROMISE 21

New heading: Oceans' governance

Paragraph 35

AMs covered: 365, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 396, 411

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

35. Calls on the Commission to promote the CFP as a policy model for ocean governance and to defend the EU fishing sector's interests in Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements, and more generally in international forums;

Amendment

Oceans' governance

35. Calls on the Commission to **invest more effort in promoting** the CFP as a policy model for ocean governance, **by using the EU's position in RFMOs, free trade agreements** and Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements, and more generally in international fora; **stresses that this will be essential to ensure fair competition for EU operators and to defend the interests of the EU's fisheries and aquaculture sectors at a global level;**

35a. Calls on the Commission to monitor the distribution of the EU's financial contributions, ensuring that these are allocated to the fisheries and aquaculture sectors;

35b. Calls for the strengthening of the role of RFMOs and calls on the Commission to propose a general framework for the negotiating mandates for participation in these organisations; further calls on the Commission to ensure the involvement of the European Parliament in the earliest stages of the drafting of measures and recommendations for adoption within RFMOs, in a manner that does not undermine the EU-negotiating position;

35c. Considers that there should be no ocean area and relevant fisheries resources that is not covered by the relevant RFMO; calls on the Commission to promote the creation of new RFMOs, where necessary, as well as the adaptation

of existing ones, in international forums, to improve the protection of fish stocks and the sustainable management of fishery resources and to defend the sustainable activities of the fleets operating in these areas;

COMPROMISE 22

New heading: Imports and trade and Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported fishing

Paragraph 37

AMs covered: 399, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, Greens

Motion for a resolution

37. Considers that imported seafood products must be subject to high environmental and social standards, similar to those applied in the EU;

Amendment

Imports and trade and Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported fishing

37. Considers that imported aquatic food products must be subject to ***rigorous monitoring and certification procedures, to ensure they come from sustainable fisheries, and to high health,*** environmental and social standards, ***that are as strict as*** those applied ***to*** the EU products; ***is of the view that this should be required by means of specific clauses in the new trade agreements negotiated by the EU;***

37a. Points out that the traceability system for fresh, frozen and processed aquatic food products imported into the Union, including for tuna loins imported under the autonomous tariff quotas' (ATQs) regime, is essential, in order to meet consumers' expectations through information with a view to improving food safety and allowing checks on third-country imports, alongside measures to fight against IUU fishing; calls for a more harmonised approach within the Union in relation to the implementation of IUU-related EU-legislation;

37b. Recalls that the EU is the largest and most attractive import market for seafood and aquaculture products; calls for this position of commercial strength to be leveraged to protect the interests of EU consumers in promoting high standards and of the EU sectors, to prevent its partners from renegeing on agreements or

commitments and to foster a level playing field at international level, in particular on social, economic and environmental standards;

37c. Welcomes the fact that the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement incorporates a direct link between trade and fisheries provisions; calls on the Commission and the Council to ensure that fisheries negotiations with the UK as well as with other coastal states in the North-East Atlantic are also linked to issues pertaining to trade and access to the EU single market;

37d. Underlines the importance of the EU's zero-tolerance policy regarding IUU fishing, in the light of it still being an occurrence on the international level including examples ranging from a lack of transparency on illegal fishing operations to modern slavery, like in the case of some Chinese vessels, and regrets that unauthorised seafood continues to be sold on a number of EU markets;

37e. Points out that the Commission and the Member States must redouble their efforts to tackle IUU fishing and ensure that seafood consumption in the EU does not contribute to it;

37f. Calls on the Commission to strengthen the EFCA's role to fight IUU fishing;

37g. Calls for all free trade agreements with third countries to include a section on tackling IUU fishing;

COMPROMISE 23

New heading: Outermost regions

Paragraphs 38, 39, 40, 40a, 41

AMs covered: 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

38. Considers that the CFP does not sufficiently address the specific needs of the outermost regions;

39. Calls on the Commission to propose a programme of options specifically relating to remoteness and insularity (POSEI) for fisheries and aquaculture, similar to that of agriculture;

40. Stresses that EU and national support for the renewal of the artisanal fleets is of vital importance for these regions; calls on the Commission, in particular, to adapt its guidelines for the analysis of the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities (COM(2014)0545) to the characteristics of the outermost regions;

41. Insists on the need to support selective fishing methods, such as anchored fish aggregating devices used by artisanal fleets in the outermost regions;

Amendment

Outermost regions

38. Considers that some aspects *of the CFP do* not sufficiently address the specific needs of the outermost regions; ***calls on the Commission and the concerned Member States to address this situation on the basis of Article 349 of the TFEU and through a regionalised approach, as enshrined in the CFP, and, where necessary, to make the adjustments needed;***

39. ***Points to the specific features of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors in the outermost regions;*** calls on the Commission to propose a programme of options specifically relating to remoteness and insularity (POSEI) for fisheries and aquaculture, similar to that of agriculture;

40. Stresses that EU and national support for the renewal of the artisanal fleets is of vital importance for these regions; calls on the Commission, in particular, to adapt its guidelines for the analysis of the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities (COM(2014)0545) to the characteristics of the outermost regions;

40a. Underlines the importance of carrying out robust studies to assess the marine biological resources in all Union waters and, in particular, in the outermost regions;

41. Insists on the need to support selective fishing methods, such as anchored fish aggregating devices used by

artisanal fleets in the outermost regions,
*provided that such devices contribute to
sustainable and selective fishing;*

COMPROMISE 24

New heading: Recreational fisheries

Paragraph 46a

AMs covered: 239, 442

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Recreational fisheries

46a. Stresses the urgency and need to improve the collection of data from recreational fisheries catches; urges the Commission and Member States to include in the European Data Collection Framework, Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, all species subject to TACs and quotas, in addition to those included in multi-annual management plans and under the landing obligation;

46aa. Stresses the need for data to assess the impact of Union recreational fisheries on the marine ecosystem and marine biological resources in Union waters, including data on by-catch, in particular species protected under Union or international law, data on impacts of recreational fisheries on marine habitats, including vulnerable marine areas, and data on impacts of fisheries on food webs;

46ab. Underlines that recreational fishing could be having a significant impact on fish stocks; welcomes the progress made in the revision of the Fisheries Control Regulation and calls on Member States to ensure that recreational fisheries are conducted in a manner that is compatible with the objectives of the CFP;

COMPROMISE 25

Recital A

AMs covered: 32, 33

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, Greens

Motion for a resolution

A. whereas given that the European Parliament has already expressed its views on several specific features of the CFP, it is appropriate to mainly focus hereafter on the conservation of marine biological resources and the management of fisheries under the CFP;

Amendment

A. whereas given that the European Parliament has already expressed its views on several specific features of the CFP, ***this report builds on previous sectoral reports and provides an overall political assessment of the functioning of the CFP and a reflection on future perspectives, focusing in particular*** on the conservation of ***living*** marine resources and the management of fisheries under the CFP;

Aa. whereas it is appropriate to keep a balance between the three pillars of sustainability and to address gaps in the social dimension of the CFP;

COMPROMISE 26

Recital B (new)

AMs covered: 89, 136, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 288, 290

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

B. whereas the Union must deliver on the Paris Agreement goals to fight climate change and to be climate-neutral by 2050, as well as to meet the IMO commitments, while creating jobs and sustainable growth and in a manner that does not threaten food production, food supply and food security;

Ba. whereas, although fishing is not the activity that generates the most accidents, of all maritime vessels, fishing vessels are the ones most often involved,; whereas a 40 % increase was recorded in 2018 of the number of incidents involving fishing vessels compared with the previous year;

Bb. whereas, despite this has shown a downward trend, with the vast majority of incidents being the result of human factors (62.4 %) and system/equipment failures being the second most common cause (23.2 %); whereas the three most reported factors contributing to accidents on fishing vessels related to human actions are a lack of safety awareness, a lack of knowledge and inadequate working methods among on-board personnel; whereas all these factors cannot be addressed separately from the profitability of the fishing sector which needs to be secured in order for it to be able to invest further in safe working conditions;

Bc. whereas 32 000 lives are lost every year in the fisheries sector globally, not to mention the thousands of victims of accidents; whereas furthermore, as has also been pointed out by professional

organisations, occupational diseases among those engaged in this laborious activity have increased alarmingly in recent years;

Bd. whereas fishing is an arduous occupation involving serious risks to the health and safety of those engaged in it; whereas the ILO recognised this problem in a convention dating back to 2007 and called on the countries that have ratified it to guarantee safe and healthy working conditions in this sector; acknowledges that the wellbeing of workers on board fishing vessels is essential for the future of the industry;

Be. whereas it should be highlighted that maritime fisheries activities play an important part in improving living standards for fisheries communities;

Bf. whereas, the EMFAF offers financial support to move towards more sustainable fishing, including support to increase the energy efficiency of fishing vessels or to innovate towards low impact fishing gear;

Bg. whereas, however, this support is not sufficient; whereas the restrictions on fishing capacity, as well as the scarce margins that some Member States dispose within their national ceilings, do not allow for the improvement of safety, working and living conditions on board fishing vessels; whereas new carbon-free propulsion systems require more space on-board compared to traditional engines and fuel tanks;

COMPROMISE 27

Recital C (new)

AMs covered: 92, 93, 94, 291, 292

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, Greens

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

C. whereas small-scale and artisanal fishers as well as the shellfish sector play a strategic role in the availability of food supply and a vital socioeconomic role in many coastal communities;

Ca. whereas small-scale fishing, including artisanal fishing, has specific characteristics and challenges;

Cb. whereas the CFP and the resulting regulations might not cater adequately for the specific characteristics of small-scale and artisanal fishing and in those cases might fail to provide the right, sufficient or necessary response to several of the problems they are currently facing;

Cc. whereas professional maritime activities in general are considered high risk and dangerous, particularly fishing, where 85 % of EU vessels are small-scale coastal vessels (less than 12 meters in total length) and are, therefore, exposed to even greater risks caused by adverse weather conditions and by operating close to shore;

Cd. whereas, additionally, small-scale coastal vessels have more difficulties providing protective spaces and improving working conditions with risks also associated to the advanced age of a significant proportion of this fleet;

Ce. whereas, furthermore, the recent challenges such as Brexit, the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine have severely impacted in particular small-scale fisheries;

COMPROMISE 28

Recital D (new)

AMs covered: 82, 83, 84, 312

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

D. whereas the Council is responsible for setting fishing opportunities, which are then allocated to the Member States following the principle of relative stability; whereas, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, Member States are responsible for allocating fishing opportunities to the different fleets;

Da. whereas, according to Article 17 of the CFP, when allocating the fishing opportunities available to them, Member States shall use transparent and objective criteria including those of an environmental, social and economic nature and they shall endeavour to provide incentives to fishing vessels deploying selective fishing gear or using fishing techniques with reduced environmental impact;

Db. whereas there may be large differences between the sectors in different countries, with the result that a 'one size fits all' approach is not desirable;

Dc. whereas according to the latest STECF assessment on the social dimension of the CFP, only 16 out of 23 coastal Member States replied to the Commission's request to inform it of the allocation method used; whereas several of those responses were of limited use as they contained only broad descriptions of the national fishing fleet or simply emphasised the intent of their allocations without outlining the 'transparent and objective' criteria used;

Dd. whereas in various occasions

Parliament called on the Commission and the Member States to provide dedicated supportive measures for the small-scale coastal fisheries sector;

COMPROMISE 29

Recital E (new)

AMs covered: 102, 103, 104

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, Greens

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

E. whereas producers' organisations play a key role in the implementation and enforcement of the objectives of the CFP and the CMO for fisheries and aquaculture;

Ea. whereas other traditional structures, such as guilds, are also key players in the food systems of some Member States, where they operate as not-for-profit social economy entities representing the fisheries sector, and especially the small-scale coastal fleet and shellfish gatherers, performing co-governance functions for the benefit of maritime fishing and workers in the fisheries sector, as well as carrying out business-related tasks, such as marketing products and providing advisory and management services;

COMPROMISE 30

Recital F (new)

AMs covered: 41, 52, 120, 122, 297

Support: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR,

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

F. whereas public perception of the fishing sector still includes negative stereotypes about fishing activity on marine life, despite the sector's efforts, successes and continued willingness to improve fisheries sustainability; whereas this negative perception influences aquatic food consumption patterns and job attractiveness in an EU fishing sector also facing a huge challenge in generational renewal;

Fa. whereas generational renewal depends on the attractiveness of the sector and that younger generations aspire to work in sustainable and profitable sectors;

Fb. whereas the fishing activity is universally considered a risky profession, with an arduous nature of the work on fishing boats and unpredictable incomes; whereas these are significant factors in younger people's lack of interest in the profession, thereby jeopardising generational renewal in the fisheries sector and the future of the fishing sector as a whole;

Fc. whereas improving fishers' living, working and safety conditions is an overarching social objective, essential to attract young people and achieve the generational renewal;

Fd. whereas young people who want to start their own business as fishers face significant barriers;

Fe. whereas the CFP tools that can

*help to improve the attractiveness of the
fishing and aquaculture as a profession
are insufficient;*