Basic information

2009/2238(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Arrangements for importing fishery and aquaculture products into the EU with a view to the future reform of the CFP **Subject** 3.15 Fisheries policy 3.15.05 Fish catches, import tariff quotas 3.15.06 Fishing industry and statistics, fishery products	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
PECH Fisheries	CADEC Alain (PPE)	18/12/2009

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
INTA International Trade	JADOT Yannick (Verts/ALE)	19/04/2010

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	DAMANAKI Maria

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
17/12/2009	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
22/06/2010	Vote in committee		Summary
24/06/2010	Committee report tabled for plenary	A7-0207/2010	
08/07/2010	Decision by Parliament	T7-0287/2010	Summary
08/07/2010	Results of vote in Parliament		
08/07/2010	Debate in Parliament		
08/07/2010	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2009/2238(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	PECH/7/01802

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE440.197	03/05/2010	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE441.203	26/05/2010	
Committee opinion	INTA	PE440.149	02/06/2010	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A7-0207/2010	24/06/2010	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T7-0287/2010	08/07/2010	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2010)6850	29/11/2010	

Arrangements for importing fishery and aquaculture products into the EU with a view to the future reform of the CFP

2009/2238(INI) - 08/07/2010 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 374 votes to 13, with 11 abstentions, a resolution on the arrangements for importing fishery and aquaculture products into the EU with a view to the future reform of the CFP.

The resolution deplores the fact that the Green Paper on the reform of the Common Fisheries Policy devotes only a few lines to the issue of imports, and clearly underestimates the importance of addressing this issue properly for the credibility and success of the reform.

Parliament notes that **EU fishery and aquaculture production falls well short of the needs of the processing industry** and growing consumer demand, and will continue to do so. It acknowledges, therefore, the need to promote **responsible consumption**, based upon quality and sustainability rather than quantity, the need to reinforce fisheries management to promote stock recovery and the fact that imports will continue to play an important role in supplying the EU market.

The resolution emphasises, however, the overriding **need to ensure that the EU retains environmentally sustainable and economically viable fishery and aquaculture sectors**, including small-scale operations, provide jobs at all stages of production, and supply safe, good-quality food.

The resolution also notes that the current openness of the Community market to exports of fishery and aquaculture products can - under certain circumstances - have **a negative impact on the local economy in certain regions**, especially the most remote regions in relation to selling their local products.

Trade and customs policy: Parliament considers that the EU, as the world's largest importer of fishery products, shares political responsibility with other major fish importing countries for **ensuring that the WTO trade rules respect the highest possible global standards of fisheries management and conservation**. It calls on the Commission to ensure that fair, transparent and sustainable trade in fish is strengthened in the EU's bilateral and multilateral trade agreements

Unable to accept the idea – promoted through the commercial policy currently being pursued – Members take the view that **tariff protection is reasonable** and should continue to be an important and legitimate instrument enabling the authorities to regulate imports.

The resolution urges the EU representatives negotiating bilateral and regional agreements to **require more systematically a real quid pro quo in exchange for trade concessions to non-EU countries** on imports of fishery and aquaculture products, resolutely defending any offensive interests of the EU in this sector. It emphasises that the EU needs to retain control over the trade preferences that it grants to certain partners by insisting on the application of strict rules of origin based on the concept of "wholly obtained" products.

Environmental, social, health and quality aspects: Parliamentbelieves that it should be one of the key aims of EU policy on fishery and aquaculture imports to ensure that imported products meet the **same requirements that apply to EU production in every respect**.

Members are concerned that the massive influx of fishery and aquaculture products onto the Community market from third countries could influence consumers' buying habits. They consider, moreover, that EU efforts to conserve fish stocks and make fishing sustainable, pursued through the CFP, are incompatible with importing fishery and aquaculture products from countries which are stepping up their fishing efforts without concern for sustainability and are only interested in short-term profitability.

The resolution encourages the rigorous and effective application of rules to **combat illegal, unreported and unregulated** (IUU) fishing, while acknowledging the need of many developing countries for help with implementing the rules properly and combating illegal fishing.

Parliament takes the view that the Union must also enforce those undertakings in order to ensure that all products exported to the European Union, without exception, are from **countries that have ratified the main international agreements in the field of maritime law**. It demands that all the trade preferences granted by the EU in respect of fishery and aquaculture products be made strictly conditional upon the fulfilment of stringent environmental and social requirements.

Parliament emphasises the importance of rigorously applying all aspects of EU law in relation to health standards and inspections (including food safety, traceability and prevention), which are crucial aspects for consumer protection, to fishery and aquaculture imports, including feedstuffs and feed materials. In this context, the Commission is urged to enhance its **programme of third country inspections** by fine-tuning Food and Veterinary Office missions.

Revision of the COM: the resolution draws attention to the various resolutions, adopted during the 6th parliamentary term, asking the Commission, as a matter of urgency, to carry out a far-reaching revision of the COM in fishery products to enable it to contribute better to guaranteeing earnings in the sector, ensuring market stability, improving the marketing of fishery products and increasing the added value generated.

Consumer information: Members emphasise the urgent need to introduce **stringent and transparent criteria for certifying and labelling** in respect of the quality and traceability of European fishery and aquaculture products and to promote the introduction, as soon as possible, of specific EU ecolabelling for such products in order to put an end to the uncontrolled proliferation of private certification systems.

The ecocertification and ecolabelling of fishery and aquaculture products should be a process that is transparent and easily understandable by the consumer, and should be available to the whole sector without exception.

Aquaculture: highlighting the fact that aquaculture products account for a growing proportion of fishery and aquaculture imports into the EU, Parliament sees a determined policy of supporting and developing sustainable aquaculture, with a reduced environmental impact, in the EU as one of the key aspects of a strategy to reduce dependence on fishery and aquaculture imports, stimulate economic activity in the EU and offer a more plentiful and varied supply in response to the rapidly rising demand.