


Basic information	
2024/2123(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Decarbonisation and modernisation of EU fisheries, and the development and deployment of fishing gear Subject 3.15 Fisheries policy 3.70.20 Sustainable development	

Key players				
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur	Appointed
	PECH Fisheries		DIEPEVEEN Ton (P/E)	12/12/2024
European Commission	Commission DG		Commissioner	
	Maritime Affairs and Fisheries		KADIS Costas	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
23/01/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
11/11/2025	Vote in committee		
20/11/2025	Committee report tabled for plenary	A10-0236/2025	
18/12/2025	Decision by Parliament	T10-0344/2025	Summary
18/12/2025	Results of vote in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2024/2123(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	PECH/10/01713

Documentation gateway

European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE772.077	25/04/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE773.315	07/06/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A10-0236/2025	20/11/2025	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T10-0344/2025	18/12/2025	Summary

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
DIEPEVEEN Ton	Rapporteur	PECH	22/05/2025	Eurogroup for Animals
DIEPEVEEN Ton	Rapporteur	PECH	21/03/2025	Nederlandse vissersbond
DIEPEVEEN Ton	Rapporteur	PECH	21/02/2025	IFA Aquaculture
DIEPEVEEN Ton	Rapporteur	PECH	03/02/2025	PO Mosselcultuur

Decarbonisation and modernisation of EU fisheries, and the development and deployment of fishing gear

2024/2123(INI) - 18/12/2025 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 450 votes to 93, with 37 abstentions, a resolution on the decarbonisation and modernisation of EU fisheries, and the development and deployment of fishing gear.

Achieving climate neutrality by 2050 requires an ambitious, socio-economically just, inclusive and sustainable transition of the EU fisheries sector, based on a balance between environmental protection, social justice and economic viability, and supported by public investment and innovation.

Decarbonisation and energy transition

Parliament stressed the need for a **realistic and progressive roadmap** for decarbonisation, based on the best available scientific knowledge and data, which combines technological developments, logistical improvements, the availability of alternative fuels and legislative timelines to ensure feasible and effective implementation across all fleet segments.

To achieve an inclusive and just transition, structural barriers to access must be removed, including high entry costs, lack of training, and inadequate port infrastructure. A **one-size-fits-all approach** is therefore not appropriate for the diversity of fleets, regions, and socioeconomic contexts within the EU.

Furthermore, there are significant constraints and obstacles to investment in modernisation, energy efficiency, and sustainability within the EU fleet. The resolution therefore emphasised that consideration must be given not only to modernisation, but also to the possibilities of vessel renewal, considering the fleet's high average age of 31.5 years, in order to achieve the EU's decarbonisation objectives.

Members proposed to promote the stimulation of **ship renewal schemes** in cooperation with private actors, with the support of national and Union funding to facilitate fleet renewal with more modern, safe and environmentally friendly vessels.

Deploing the fact that current financial incentives are insufficient to meet the sector's needs, Parliament argued that **new financial leverage mechanisms** must be developed and implemented. It called on the Commission to establish sufficient **additional financing instruments** beyond the EMFAF (European Maritime and Fisheries Fund), including innovative financing models, to support the sector's massive investment needs for decarbonisation and the energy transition. It recommended that the Commission **support research** in vessel design.

The resolution stressed that the energy transition must be inclusive and accessible to all segments of the sector and must therefore be fully addressed when developing Union policies, particularly regarding **small-scale** and artisanal fishers.

Members stressed the need for appropriate support and investment to **avoid rising fuel costs** and believe that no EU-level fuel taxation rules should be introduced for the EU fishing fleet. In this context, they emphasised the importance of measures to stimulate demand for sustainable marine fuels.

Parliament called for the CFP to be fully implemented to ensure that fisheries and aquaculture activities are managed in a fair way, generate socio-economic benefits, contribute to the availability of food products and minimise the impact of their activities on habitats and marine ecosystems, while restoring and maintaining populations of harvested species above levels that produce maximum sustainable yield.

Members drew attention to the need to offer a sustainable future to coastal businesses and communities, and to establish a **new strategic pact** between the EU and the fisheries and aquaculture sector. They also stressed that the geographical remoteness, insularity, and small size of the **outermost regions** necessitate a differentiated approach to decarbonising their fisheries sectors. It is therefore necessary to adapt the eligibility criteria and investment priorities under the EMFAF and other EU instruments to take into account the structural constraints and environmental vulnerabilities of the outermost regions.

The resolution suggested that the Commission **review the carbon and environmental impacts** of all fisheries and aquaculture imports to prevent an unlevel playing field with global competitors that are not subject to similarly stringent regulatory frameworks or equivalent environmental, health and social standards.

Modernisation

Parliament stressed that the modernisation of the EU fishing fleet is a key component of the transition towards a more sustainable and resilient sector and should address both technological and human challenges, ensuring that energy efficiency, digital capacity and operational safety are pursued hand in hand with the improvement of working conditions on board.

Members called for **public support** to prioritise vessel upgrades that deliver both environmental gains and social progress and enhanced capacity for proper on-board conservation of catches, including cold storage and preservation systems, within national capacity ceilings. They called on Member States to use EU and national financial support to prioritise modernisation strategies that **strengthen the long-term sustainability of fishing enterprises**, promote local value chains and ensure that fishers can continue to operate under fair, predictable and economically viable conditions.

Parliament reaffirmed that **generational renewal** should go hand in hand with the objectives of the European Green Deal and with the need to ensure the digital transition within the blue economy. It also underlined the need to strengthen the role of **women** in this sector.

The resolution called for the creation of a **dedicated emergency fund** to accelerate fleet renewal, thus enabling a realistic transition to clean energy technologies.

Development and deployment of fishing gear

Parliament stressed the **need for targeted public and private investment and regulatory support** to promote the development, testing, and widespread use of fishing gear that improves both ecological outcomes and the operational viability of sustainable fleets. It called on the Commission to support innovation by investing in increasing the selectivity of fishing gear, improving port infrastructure, and modernising fishing vessels to improve health, safety, and working conditions, increase energy efficiency, reduce emissions, and enhance the quality of catches.