Basic information

2025/0106(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed, awaiting publication in Official Journal
Implementation into Union law of measures adopted by regional fisheries management organisations Amending Regulation 2017/2107 2016/0187(COD) Amending Regulation 2018/975 2017/0056(COD) Amending Regulation 2019/833 2018/0304(COD) Amending Regulation 2023/2053 2019/0272(COD) Amending Regulation 2021/56 2020/0139(COD) Amending Regulation 2022/2343 2021/0058(COD) Amending Regulation 2022/2056 2021/0103(COD) **Subject** 3.15.01 Fish stocks, conservation of fishery resources 3.15.04 Management of fisheries, fisheries, fishing grounds 3.15.05 Fish catches, import tariff quotas 3.15.07 Fisheries inspectorate, surveillance of fishing vessels and areas 3.15.15 Fisheries agreements and cooperation **Geographical area** Atlantic Ocean area Mediterranean Sea area	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
PECH Fisheries	BAJADA Thomas (S&D)	26/06/2025
	Shadow rapporteur ZOVKO Željana (EPP) WERBROUCK Séverine (PfE) BARTULICA Stephen Nikola (ECR) YTTERELL Emma (Renew) LÖVIN Isabella (Greens/EFA)	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Climate and Food Safety	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Council of the European Union	
European Commission	Commission DG: Maritime Affairs and Fisheries — Commissioner: KADIS Costas
European Economic and Social Committee	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
12/05/2025	Legislative proposal published	COM(2025)0195	Summary
16/06/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
25/02/2026	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
25/02/2026	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
03/03/2026	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A10-0039/2026	Summary
09/03/2026	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 72)		
11/03/2026	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 72)		
06/05/2026	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	GEDA/A/(2026)002934 PE788.798	
15/09/2026	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T10-0280/2026	Summary
15/09/2026	Results of vote in Parliament		
13/10/2026	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
21/10/2026	Final act signed		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2025/0106(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation 2017/2107 2016/0187(COD) Amending Regulation 2018/975 2017/0056(COD) Amending Regulation 2019/833 2018/0304(COD) Amending Regulation 2023/2053 2019/0272(COD) Amending Regulation 2021/56 2020/0139(COD) Amending Regulation 2022/2343 2021/0058(COD) Amending Regulation 2022/2056 2021/0103(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 043-p2
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee

Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed, awaiting publication in Official Journal
Committee dossier	PECH/10/02850

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE779.561	13/11/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE781.389	11/12/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A10-0039/2026	03/03/2026	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE788.798	29/04/2026	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T10-0280/2026	15/09/2026	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement	GEDA/A/(2026)002934	29/04/2026	
Draft final act	00028/2026/LEX	15/10/2026	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2025)0195	12/05/2025	Summary

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament/Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	IE_HOUSES-OF-OIREACHTAS	COM(2025)0195	02/10/2025	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0766/2025	16/07/2025	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Parliament	Briefing	19/11/2025
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

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

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	Date	Interest representatives
BAJADA Thomas	02/12/2025	Europeche

Implementation into Union law of measures adopted by regional fisheries management organisations

2025/0106(COD) - 12/05/2025 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to implement into Union law certain measures adopted by the following Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs): the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO), the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: ICCAT is the RFMO responsible for the management of tuna and tuna-like fishery resources in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. SPRFMO is the RFMO responsible for the management of fishery resources in the South Pacific Ocean and adjoining seas excluding tuna and tuna-like species. The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) is the RFMO responsible for managing tuna and tuna-like fishery resources in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) is the RFMO responsible for managing tuna and tuna-like fishery resources in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). The IOTC is the RFMO responsible for managing tuna and tuna-like fishery resources in the Indian Ocean.

CONTENT: this proposal **transposes into Union law** the measures adopted by ICCAT, NAFO, SPRFRO, IATTC, WCFPC and IOTC in accordance with the advice of the respective standing committees of these organisations on scientific and control matters.

For ICCAT

The proposal:

- introduces new provisions in Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 for the conservation of whale shark and mobulid rays, as well as a geographic limitation for the applicability of sea turtle conservation measures for vessels operating north of 55°N or south of 35°S latitude in the eastern South Atlantic and south of 40°S latitude in the western South Atlantic;

Defines the role of EFCA in relation to sighting of vessels and further communication to the ICCAT Secretariat;

- amends Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 in relation to its Chapter V, control measures, by amending provisions on the exchange of quotas between Joint Fishing Operations, on prior notification of landings, monitoring of bluefin tuna transfers operations by video camera, on caging operations and control activities in the farms after caging.

For NAFO
The proposal introduces new provisions in Regulation (EU) 2019/833 related to reopened fishery for cod in Divisions 2J3KL including closure, bycatch and retention on board, surveillance, and relevant additional procedure for serious infringements. In addition, the proposal aligns the wording of Regulation (EU) 2019/833 with NAFO measures and provisions for derogations from Observer programmes.
For SPRFMO
This proposal:
- amends Regulation (EU) 2018/975 to include new conservation and management measures as well as an amendment to previously adopted measures. Amended SPRFMO measures include bottom fishing, transhipment, gillnets, observer programmes and data, and vessel monitoring systems;
- includes new measures agreed by SPRFMO, in particular a protocol for high seas boarding and inspections, including procedures for alleged infringements, a measure on marine pollution, and a measure on the marking and identification of fishing vessels.
For IATTC

The proposal amends Regulation (EU) 2021/56 to include updates to fish aggregating devices (FAD) buoy's activations, reduction of FADs entanglement and use of biodegradable materials, report of catches on Pacific bluefin tuna, changes in vessels monitoring system, introduction of electronic monitoring system, including collection of fisheries data, protection of silky sharks, safe release of sharks, data collection of shark species, and updates to compliance reports.

For WCPFC

The proposal amends Regulation (EU) 2022/2056 to introduce provisions related to the protection of sharks and use of branch lines and wire leaders by Union longline vessels with a prohibition of shark retention and duty to release, as well as surrender or discard of unintentionally caught of Oceanic whitetip and silky shark specimen and language adjustments for bunkering provisions.

For IOTC

This proposal:

- amends Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 to include new conservation and management measures as well as amendments to previously adopted measures ;
- includes new articles related to the management of anchored fish aggregating devices, voluntary fishery closure and standards for electronic monitoring and revised measures strengthening the management of drifting fish aggregating devices, mitigation measure for non-target species and observer scheme.

Implementation into Union law of measures adopted by regional fisheries management organisations

2025/0106(COD) - 03/03/2026 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Fisheries adopted a report by Thomas BAJADA (S&D, MT) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Regulation (EU) 2018/975 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) Convention Area, Regulation (EU) 2019 /833 laying down conservation and enforcement measures applicable in the Regulatory Area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, Regulation (EU) 2021/56 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Convention, Regulation (EU) 2022/2056 laying down conservation and management measures applicable in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Area, Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, and Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 establishing a multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the proposal as follows:

In general, the amended text highlighted the potential future role of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) as the body acting on behalf of the European Commission in managing information flows and in serving as a reference point for Member States.

Moreover, amendments were introduced to enhance the readability and accessibility of the legal text for EU citizens and fishing operators, while ensuring coherence between the Union's trade policy and its broader international ocean governance and sustainability objectives. Several parts of the proposal required updates to data protection provisions. In this regard, the amended text stated that personal data processed under this Regulation should not be stored for a period longer than 10 years, except if those personal data are necessary to enable the follow-up of an infringement, an inspection, or judicial or administrative procedures. In those cases, the personal data may be stored for a maximum of 20 years. If personal data are retained for a longer period, the data should be anonymised.

Safe release of sharks by purse seine vessels

Members made amendments concerning the safe release of sharks by purse seine vessels. It is stressed that if a shark is alive when caught by purse seine vessels and is not retained, the shark should be released by using the following procedures, or equally effective means:

- bycatch sorting/releasing devices for working/main deck, for instance hopper with a door or ramp;

stretcher/cradle.

- dipnet;

- short de-hooker, for sharks brought on board;

- line cutter;

- short handled de-hooker, on vessels with freeboard of less than 2 metres;

- long-handled line cutter with length equal to or greater than the vessel's freeboard length;

- long-handled de-hooker with length equal to or greater than the vessel's freeboard length.

Margin of error

Members stated that the competent authority of the farm Member State may allow a margin of error of up to 5 % between the number of bluefin tuna individuals resulting from the carry-over assessment and the number of individuals expected to be present in the cage. When the difference is larger than 5 %, the competent authority of the farm Member State should order the release of the corresponding number of bluefin tuna individuals. The release operation should be conducted in accordance with Annex XII. Compensation for differences between different cages in the farm should not be allowed.

Implementation into Union law of measures adopted by regional fisheries management organisations

2025/0106(COD) - 15/09/2026 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 559 votes to 48, with 62 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending (i) Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention Area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), (ii) Regulation (EU) 2018/975 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention Area of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPFRMO), (iii) Regulation (EU) 2019/833 laying down conservation and enforcement measures applicable in the Regulatory Area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, (iv) Regulation (EU) 2021/56 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention Area of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, (v) Regulation (EU) 2022/2056 establishing conservation and management measures applicable in the area of the Fisheries Commission Convention for the Western and Central Pacific, (vi) Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 establishing management, conservation and control measures applicable in the area of competence of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and (vii) Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 establishing a multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The European Parliament adopted its position at first reading on the proposal to **transpose into Union law** certain measures adopted by the following Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs): the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPFRMO), the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (ITTC), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).

Measures adopted by the RFMOs

- At its 28th Regular Meeting in 2023, and at its 24th Special Meeting in 2024, **ICCAT** also adopted control measures for the conservation of fishery resources under its purview relating to the exchange of quotas between Joint Fishing Operations, prior notification of landings, monitoring of bluefin tuna transfer operations by video camera, caging operations, and control activities in the farms after caging.

- At its 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 annual meetings, the **SPRFMO Commission** adopted further measures for the conservation of fishery resources under its purview relating to bottom fishing, transshipment, gillnets, observer programmes and data, and vessel monitoring systems, as well as new measures such as a new protocol for high seas boarding and inspections, including procedures for alleged infringements, and measures on marine pollution and on the marking and identification of fishing vessels.

- At its 2023 and 2024 annual meetings, **NAFO** adopted further measures for the conservation of fishery resources under its purview regarding cod in Divisions 2J3KL including closure, bycatch and retention on board, observers, surveillance, and the relevant additional procedure for serious infringements.

- At its 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 annual meetings, the **IATTC** adopted measures for the conservation of fishery resources under its purview relating to fish aggregating devices (FADs), the activation of buoys, the reduction of FADs entanglement and the use of biodegradable materials, the reporting of catches on Pacific bluefin tuna, minimum vessel data requirements, changes in vessel monitoring systems, the introduction of electronic monitoring systems, including the collection of fisheries data, the protection of silky sharks, the safe release of sharks, the collection of data on shark species, and updates to compliance reports.

- At its 2022, 2023 and 2024 annual meetings, the **WCPFC** adopted measures relating to bunkering services, the protection of sharks and the use of branch lines, wire leaders and shark lines by Union longline vessels with the prohibition of shark retention and a duty to release, as well as to surrender or discard, unintentionally caught oceanic whitetip and silky sharks, or cetacean specimens.

- At its 2022, 2023 and 2024 annual meetings and 6th special session, the **IOTC** subsequently adopted, measures for the conservation of fishery resources under its purview as regards the management of anchored and drifting fish aggregating devices, voluntary fishery closure, transshipments, conservation measures for cetaceans and seabirds, regional observer schemes, vessel monitoring plans, electronic monitoring standards and port inspections. IOTC resolution 24/06 implemented a ban on discards of bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, and non-targeted species caught by vessels listed in the IOTC record of authorisation that operate in the IOTC area of competence. Union fishing vessels using gear types other than those used by purse seine vessels were encouraged to retain on board and then land all fish fit for human consumption, and to take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of non-targeted species taken alive, to the extent possible, while taking into consideration the safety of the crew.

Full transposition

The amended text specifies that care must be taken to ensure that the recommendations adopted by the various regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) are fully implemented into Union law in a timely manner, thereby enabling the Union to fulfil its international obligations as a reliable international partner.

Sustainability and international agreements

Furthermore, the text stressed that it is imperative for the Union to carefully assess the need to balance the three pillars of sustainability when negotiating international agreements, such as the conservation and management measures adopted by RFMOs. These measures must be based on the best available scientific advice.

Data protection

Data processed under the amended regulations must comply with the data protection and confidentiality rules referred to in Articles 112 and 113 of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009. Personal data should be stored for up to a maximum of ten years. In the event that the personal data in question are needed in order to follow up an infringement, inspections or judicial or administrative procedures, it should be possible for those data to be stored for a period exceeding 10 years, but no longer than 20 years.