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PROPOSAL

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	11 July 2023
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
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Subject:	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and repealing Decision (EU) 2019/868

Delegations will find attached document COM(2023) 421 final.

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EUROPEAN
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Brussels, 11.7.2023
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2023/0247 (NLE)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

**on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the International
Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and repealing Decision (EU)
2019/868**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PROPOSAL

This proposal concerns a Decision establishing the position to be taken on the behalf of the European Union at meetings of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) for the period 2024-2028 in connection with the envisaged adoption of conservation and management measures.

2. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

2.1. International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

The International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT Convention) aims, by establishing the ICCAT, to promote cooperation in maintaining the populations of tuna and tuna-like fish in the Atlantic Ocean at levels that permit the maximum sustainable catch for food and other purposes. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1969.

The EU is a party to the ICCAT, having approved the Convention pursuant to the Council Decision of 9 June 1986¹.

2.2. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

The ICCAT is the body established by the ICCAT Convention to adopt binding decisions ('recommendations') for the conservation and management of the fisheries under its purview. Such measures may become binding on the EU.

As a contracting party of the ICCAT, the EU is entitled to participate in, and vote on, its decisions. The ICCAT takes its decisions by consensus.

2.3. ICCAT decisions

The ICCAT has the authority to adopt recommendations for the conservation and management of the fisheries under its purview and these are binding on the contracting parties.

In accordance with Article VIII.2 of the ICCAT Convention, the recommendations enter into force six months after the date on which the contracting parties are notified of them by the ICCAT. A recommendation is not binding on a contracting party if it has submitted and reaffirmed an objection to it. If the objection is supported by a majority of the contracting parties, the recommendation does not come into effect.

3. POSITION TO BE TAKEN ON THE EU'S BEHALF

The position to be adopted on behalf of the EU at the annual meetings of regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) is currently established according to a two-tier approach. A Council Decision sets out the guiding principles and orientations of the EU's position on a multiannual basis and it is subsequently adjusted for each annual meeting by Commission services non-papers to be endorsed by the Council.

For the ICCAT, this approach is implemented by Council Decision (EU) 2019/868 of 14 May 2019, which sets out the EU's position in the ICCAT for the period 2019-2023. The Decision

¹ Council Decision of 9 June 1986 on the accession of the Community to the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, as amended by the Protocol annexed to the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the States Parties to the Convention signed in Paris on 10 July 1984 (OJ L 162, 18.6.1986, p. 33).

contains general principles, but also takes into account, as far as possible, the specific features of the ICCAT. In addition, it sets out the standard process for establishing the EU's position year by year, as requested by Member States.

Council Decision (EU) 2019/868 incorporated the principles of the new common fisheries policy, as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council², also taking into account the objectives set out in the Commission's Communication on the external dimension of the common fisheries policy³. Moreover, it adjusted the EU's position to the Treaty of Lisbon.

Council Decision (EU) 2019/868 provides for a review of the EU's position before the 2024 annual meeting. Therefore, this proposal sets out the EU's position in the ICCAT for the period 2024-2028, thereby replacing Council Decision (EU) 2019/868.

The current revision takes into consideration, in relation to fishing, the European Green Deal, notably Biodiversity⁴, Climate Adaptation⁵ and Farm to Fork Strategies⁶. It also takes into account the Plastics Strategy⁷ and the Zero pollution Action Plan⁸. Furthermore, it also takes into consideration, the International Ocean Governance Joint Communication⁹.

4. LEGAL BASIS

4.1. Procedural legal basis

4.1.1. Principles

Article 218(9) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) provides for decisions establishing 'the positions to be adopted on the EU's behalf in a body set up by an agreement, when that body is called upon to adopt acts having legal effects, with the exception of acts supplementing or amending the institutional framework of the agreement'.

'Acts having legal effects' includes acts that have legal effects by virtue of the rules of international law governing the body in question, and instruments that do not have a binding

² Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).

³ COM(2011) 424, 13.7.2011.

⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 Bringing nature back into our lives (COM/2020/380).

⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Forging a climate-resilient Europe — the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (COM(2021) 82 final).

⁶ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system (COM/2020/381)

⁷ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy COM(2018) 28 final.

⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil COM/2021/400 final

⁹ Joint communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Setting the course for a sustainable blue planet JOIN/2022/28 final.

effect under international law, but are ‘capable of decisively influencing the content of the legislation adopted by the EU legislature’¹⁰.

4.1.2. Application to the present case

The ICCAT is a body set up by an agreement, namely the ICCAT Convention.

The acts that the ICCAT is called upon to adopt constitute acts having legal effects. They are to be binding under international law in accordance with Article VIII of the ICCAT Convention and, because ICCAT recommendations may supplement, amend or replace obligations laid down in existing EU legislation, are capable of decisively influencing the content of that legislation, including:

- Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing¹¹;
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy¹²;
- Regulation (EU) 2017/2403 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets¹³;
- Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a multiannual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 302/2009¹⁴;
- Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), and amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007¹⁵;
- Regulation (EU) 2019/1154 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on a multiannual recovery plan for Mediterranean swordfish and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 and Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶;
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1936/2001 laying down control measures applicable to fishing for certain stocks of highly migratory fish¹⁷;
- Council Regulation (EC) No 520/2007 laying down technical measures for the conservation of certain stocks of highly migratory species and repealing Regulation (EC) No 973/2001¹⁸; and
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1984/2003 introducing a system for the statistical monitoring of trade in swordfish and bigeye tuna within the Community¹⁹.

¹⁰ Judgment of the Court of Justice of 7 October 2014, *Germany v Council*, C-399/12, ECLI:EU:C:2014:2258, paragraphs 61 to 64.

¹¹ OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p. 1.

¹² OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

¹³ OJ L 347, 28.12.2017, p. 81.

¹⁴ OJ L 252, 16.9.2016, p. 1.

¹⁵ OJ L 315, 30.11.2017, p. 1.

¹⁶ OJ L 188, 12.7.2019, p. 1.

¹⁷ OJ L 263, 3.10.2001, p. 1.

¹⁸ OJ L 123, 12.5.2007, p. 3.

¹⁹ OJ L 295, 13.11.2003, p. 1.

The envisaged acts do not supplement or amend the institutional framework of the ICCAT Convention.

Therefore, the procedural legal basis for the proposed Decision is Article 218(9) TFEU.

4.2. Substantive legal basis

4.2.1. Principles

The substantive legal basis for a Decision under Article 218(9) TFEU depends primarily on the objective and content of the envisaged act in respect of which a position is taken on the EU's behalf. If that act pursues two aims or has two components, and if one of those aims or components is identifiable as the main one, whereas the other is merely incidental, the Decision under Article 218(9) TFEU must be founded on a single substantive legal basis, namely that required by the main or predominant aim or component.

4.2.2. Application to the present case

The main objective and content of the envisaged act relate to fisheries. The legal basis setting out the principles to be reflected in this position is Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.

Therefore, the substantive legal basis of the proposed Decision is Article 43(2) TFEU. The Decision will replace Council Decision (EU) 2019/868, which covers the period 2019-2023.

4.3. Conclusion

The legal basis of the proposed Decision should be Article 43(2) TFEU, in conjunction with Article 218(9) TFEU.

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and repealing Decision (EU) 2019/868

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2), in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) By Council Decision of 9 June 1986¹ the Community concluded the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas ('ICCAT Convention'), which established the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas ('ICCAT').
- (2) The ICCAT adopts measures to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources in the ICCAT Convention area and to safeguard the marine ecosystems in which these resources occur. Such measures may become binding upon the Union.
- (3) Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council² provides that the Union is to 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. It also provides that the Union is to apply the precautionary approach to fisheries management, and is to aim to ensure that exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains population of harvested species above levels, which can produce the maximum sustainable yield. It further provides that the Union is to take management and conservation measures based on best available scientific advice, to support the development of scientific knowledge and advice, to gradually eliminate discards and to promote fishing methods that contribute to more selective fishing and the avoidance and reduction, as far as possible, of unwanted catches, to fishing with low impact on marine ecosystem and fishery resources. Besides, Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013

¹ Council Decision of 9 June 1986 on the accession of the Community to the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, as amended by the Protocol annexed to the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the States Parties to the Convention signed in Paris on 10 July 1984 (OJ L 162 of 18.6.1986, p. 33).

² Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).

specifically provides that those objectives and principles are to be applied by the Union in the conduct of its external fisheries relations.

- (4) In line with the Biodiversity³, Climate Adaptation⁴ and Farm to Fork Strategies⁵, it is essential to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The risks stemming from climate change and loss of biodiversity must not jeopardise the availability of the goods and services that healthy marine ecosystems provide to fishers, coastal communities and humanity at large.
- (5) The Plastics Strategy⁶ refers to specific measures to reduce plastics and marine pollution as well as the loss or abandonment at sea of fishing gear. Furthermore, the Zero pollution Action Plan⁷ aims at reducing by 50% plastic litter at sea and by 30% micro-plastics released into the environment.
- (6) Under the International Ocean Governance Joint Communication⁸, marine biodiversity protection and conservation are key priorities under the EU's external action. The EU is the most prominent actor in Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and fisheries bodies worldwide. There, the EU promotes the sustainability of fish stocks, promotes transparent decision-making based on sound scientific advice, enhances scientific research, and strengthens compliance.
- (7) Currently the position to be taken on the Union's behalf in the meetings of the ICCAT is established by Decision (EU) 2019/868.⁹ It is appropriate to repeal that Decision and establish a new Decision for the period 2024-2028.
- (8) It is appropriate to establish the position to be taken on the Union's behalf in the meetings of the ICCAT for the period 2024-2028, as the ICCAT conservation measures may be binding on the Union and capable of decisively influencing the content of Union law, namely, Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008¹⁰; Council

³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 Bringing nature back into our lives (COM/2020/380).

⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Forging a climate-resilient Europe — the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (COM(2021) 82 final).

⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system (COM/2020/381).

⁶ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy COM(2018) 28 final.

⁷ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil COM/2021/400 final.

⁸ Joint communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Setting the course for a sustainable blue planet JOIN/2022/28 final.

⁹ Council Decision of 14 May 2019 on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), and repealing the Decision of 8 July 2014 on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the Union, in the ICCAT (OJ L 140, 28.5.2019, p. 78).

¹⁰ Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999 (OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p. 1).

Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009¹¹; and Regulation (EU) 2017/2403 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹²; Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 of the European Parliament and the Council¹³; Council Regulation (EC) No 1936/2001¹⁴; Council Regulation (EC) No 520/2007¹⁵; Council Regulation (EC) No 1984/2003¹⁶, Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and the Council¹⁷, and Regulation (EU) 2019/1154 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸.

- (9) In view of the evolving nature of fishery resources in the ICCAT Convention area and the consequent need for the Union's position to take account of new developments, including new science and other relevant information presented before or during the meetings of the ICCAT, procedures should be established for the year-to-year specification of the Union's position for the period 2024-2028. Those positions should be in line with the principle of sincere cooperation among the Union institutions enshrined in Article 13(2) of the Treaty on the European Union.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position to be taken on the Union's behalf in the meetings of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) is set out in Annex I of this Decision.

Article 2

The year-to-year specification of the Union's position to be taken in the meetings of the ICCAT shall be conducted in accordance with Annex II.

¹¹ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

¹² Regulation (EU) 2017/2403 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets, and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1006/2008 (OJ L 347, 28.12.2017, p. 81).

¹³ Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on a multiannual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 302/2009 (OJ L 252, 16.9.2016, p. 1).

¹⁴ Council Regulation (EC) No 1936/2001 of 27 September 2001 laying down control measures applicable to fishing for certain stocks of highly migratory fish (OJ L 263, 3.10.2001, p. 1).

¹⁵ Council Regulation (EC) No 520/2007 of 7 May 2007 laying down technical measures for the conservation of certain stocks of highly migratory species and repealing Regulation (EC) No 973/2001 (OJ L 123, 12.5.2007, p. 3).

¹⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1984/2003 of 8 April 2003 introducing a system for the statistical monitoring of trade in swordfish and bigeye tuna within the Community (OJ L 295, 13.11.2003, p. 1).

¹⁷ Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and the Council of 15 November 2017 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), and amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 (OJ L 315, 30.11.2017, p. 1.).

¹⁸ Regulation (EU) 2019/1154 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on a multiannual recovery plan for Mediterranean swordfish and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 and Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 188, 12.7.2019, p. 1.).

Article 3

The Union's position set out in Annex I shall be assessed and, where appropriate, revised by the Council upon a proposal from the Commission, at the latest for the annual meeting of the ICCAT in 2029.

Article 4

Decision (EU) 2019/868 is repealed.

Article 5

This Decision is addressed to the Commission.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President