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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
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2023) 438 final
Subject:	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and repealing Decision (EU) 2019/860

Delegations will find attached document COM(2023) 438 final.

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2023/0263 (NLE)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and repealing Decision (EU) 2019/860

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 Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) for the period 2024-2028 in connection with the envisaged adoption of conservation and management measures.

2. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

2.1. Agreement for the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

The Agreement for the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC Agreement) aims, by establishing the IOTC, to promote cooperation with a view to ensuring the conservation and optimum utilisation of stocks and encouraging the sustainable development of fisheries based on such stocks. The Agreement entered into force on 23 March 1996.

The EU is a party to the IOTC Agreement, having approved it pursuant to Council Decision 95/399/EC[1].

2.2. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

The IOTC is the body established by the Agreement to be responsible for the management and conservation of the fishery resources in the area covered by the Agreement. It adopts conservation and management measures to ensure the conservation of the stocks covered by the Agreement and to promote their optimum utilisation.

As a member of the IOTC, the EU is entitled to participate in, and vote on, its decision. The IOTC takes decisions by consensus, with the possibility of a three-quarters majority vote.

2.3. IOTC decisions

The IOTC has the authority to adopt conservation and enforcement measures for the fisheries under its purview and these are binding on the contracting parties.

In accordance with Article IX.4 of the Agreement, the measures enter into force 120 days after the date on which the contracting parties are notified of them by the IOTC. Contracting parties that object to a measure within 120 days of being notified are not bound by it. If more than a third of the contracting parties submit an objection, the other contracting parties are not obliged to implement the contested measure.

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.

[1] Council Decision 95/399/EC of 18 September 1995 on the accession of the Community to the Agreement for the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (OJ L 236, 5.10.1995, p. 24).

A Council Decision sets out the guiding principles 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 IOTC, this approach is implemented by Council Decision (EU) 2019/860[2] of 14 May 2019, which sets out the EU's position in the IOTC for the period 2014-2018. The Decision contains general principles, but also takes into account as far as possible the specific features of the IOTC. 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) 2019/860 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 Council[3], also taking into account the objectives set out in the Commission's Communication on the external dimension of the common fisheries policy[4]. Moreover, it adjusted the EU's position to the Treaty of Lisbon.

Council Decision (EU) 2019/860 provides for an assessment, and where appropriate, a revision of the EU's position before the 2024 annual meeting. Therefore, this proposal sets out the EU's position in the IOTC for the period 2024-2028, thereby replacing Council Decision (EU) 2019/860.

The current revision takes into consideration, in relation to fishing, the European Green Deal, notably Biodiversity[5], Climate Adaptation[6] and Farm to Fork Strategies[7]. It also takes into account the Plastics Strategy[8] and the Zero pollution Action Plan[9]. Furthermore, it also takes into consideration, the International Ocean Governance Joint Communication[10].

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2 Council Decision (EU) 2019/860 of 14 May 2019 on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and repealing the Decision of 19 May 2014 on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the EU, in the IOTC (OJ L 140, 28.5.2019, p. 33).

3 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).

4 COM(2011) 424, 13.7.2011.

5 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).

6 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).

7 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)

8 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.

9 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

10 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.

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' include 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 effect under international law, but are 'capable of decisively influencing the content of the legislation adopted by the EU legislature'[11].

4.1.2. Application to the present case

The IOTC is a body set up by an agreement, namely the IOTC Agreement.

The acts that the IOTC is called on to adopt constitute acts having legal effects. They are to be binding under international law in accordance with Article IX of the IOTC Agreement and are capable of decisively influencing the content of EU legislation, including:

- Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing[12];
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy[13];
- Regulation (EU) 2017/2403 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets[14], and
- Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007[15].

The envisaged acts do not supplement or amend the institutional framework of the IOTC Agreement.

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

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11 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.

12 OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p. 1.

13 OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

14 OJ L 347, 28.12.2017, p. 81.

15 OJ L 311, 2.12.2022, p.1.

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 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) 2019/860, 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.

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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 95/399/EC[1], the Union concluded the Agreement for the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission ('IOTC Agreement'), which established the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission ('IOTC').

(2) The IOTC is the body established by the IOTC Agreement responsible for the management and conservation of the fishery resources of the IOTC Agreement area. The IOTC adopts conservation and management measures to ensure the conservation of the stocks covered by the IOTC Agreement and to promote their optimum utilisation. Such measures may become binding upon the Union.

(3) Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council[2] 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 the 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 18 September 1995 on the accession of the Community to the Agreement for the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (OJ L 236, 5.10.1995, p. 24).

[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 Biodiversity[3], Climate Adaptation[4] and Farm to Fork Strategies[5], 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 Strategy[6] 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 Plan[7] 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 Communication[8], 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 IOTC is established by Council Decision (EU) 2019/860[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 IOTC for the period 2024-2028, as the IOTC conservation and enforcement measures may be binding on the Union and capable of decisively influencing the content of Union law, namely, Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008[10]; Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009[11]; and Regulation (EU)

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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.

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9 Council Decision 2019/860 of 14 May 2019 on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and repealing the Decision of 19 May 2014 on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the Union, in the IOTC (OJ L 140, 28.5.2019, p.33).

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)

2017/2403 of the European Parliament and of the Council[12], and [13] Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

(9) In view of the evolving nature of fishery resources in the IOTC Agreement Area and the consequent need for the Union's position to take account of new developments, including new scientific and other relevant information presented before or during the meetings of the IOTC, 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 Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) 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 IOTC shall be conducted in accordance with Annex II.

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 IOTC in 2029.

Article 4

Decision (EU) 2019/860 is repealed.

Article 5

This Decision is addressed to the Commission.

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).

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) 2022/2343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007 (OJ L 311, 2.12.2022, p.1.).

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President