European Parliament
2024-2029

Committee on Fisheries

2026/0182R(NLE)

10.11.2026

OPINION

of the Committee on Fisheries

for the Committee on International Trade

on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Indonesia (COM(2026)0340 – C10-0000/2026 – 2026/0182R(NLE))

Rapporteur for opinion: Željana Zovko

PA_Consent_Interim

OPINION

The Committee on Fisheries submits the following to the Committee on International Trade, as the committee responsible:

Amendment 1

Motion for a resolution
Recital K

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
K. whereas Indonesia still faces challenges in relation to sustainable development, human, political, labour and civil rights – in particular to fundamental freedoms, freedom of religious belief and freedom of the press – the exploitation of natural resources, and the situation of minorities; whereas it is therefore paramount for the CEPA to include strong sustainability provisions and for these provisions to be efficiently implemented, with the goal of creating added value ***on the ground***;	K. whereas Indonesia still faces challenges in relation to sustainable development, human, political, labour and civil rights – in particular to fundamental freedoms, freedom of religious belief and freedom of the press – the exploitation of natural resources, and the situation of minorities; whereas it is therefore paramount for the CEPA to include strong sustainability provisions – ***including on sustainably sourced seafood products –*** and for these provisions to be efficiently implemented, with the goal of creating added value ***locally, both on land and at sea***;

Amendment 2

Motion for a resolution
Recital L a (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	La. whereas Indonesia is an important actor in global ocean governance and for sustainable fisheries management, and is a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC); whereas Indonesia is the world's third-largest producer of aquatic animals and the largest producer of tropical tuna; whereas Indonesia operates one of the largest global tuna fleets; whereas close cooperation is of high importance in order to ensure

sustainable management of fish stocks and healthy oceans;

Amendment 3

Motion for a resolution
Recital L b (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	Lb. whereas the sustainability impact assessment (SIA) found that the model used might not accurately depict the expected changes in the fisheries sector, but still projected that the increase in Indonesian exports of processed fishery products to the EU would be five times greater than the increase in EU exports to Indonesia; whereas the SIA states that unsustainable fishing practices remain commonplace, degrade marine habitats and decrease fishing populations, and identifies the use of practices with serious environmental consequences, such as the use of poison or explosives to catch certain species, and notes that sharks 'are caught at alarming rates';

Amendment 4

Motion for a resolution
Recital L c (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	Lc. whereas the SIA also identifies persistent concerns in the Indonesian fishing industry, including undocumented labour, reports of forced labour including child labour, unsustainable fishing practices and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing;

Amendment 5

Motion for a resolution

Recital L d (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	Ld. whereas the Market Advisory Council has warned that duty-free access for Indonesian tuna fillets does not appear to be supported by the information previously shared with it, and that recent and upcoming agreements with South-East Asian countries may have cumulative effects on the EU's fleet and processing industry; whereas ensuring a level playing field between EU operators and imported fishery products is essential;

Amendment 6

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 6

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
6. Highlights the advantages created by the CEPA for EU economic operators; considers that the CEPA's elimination of tariffs on over 98 % of tariff lines will significantly benefit European companies and citizens, by bringing down tariffs on agri-food products and protecting traditional EU products, as well as key industrial sectors, such as the automotive, chemicals and machinery sectors; expects European products to become more affordable and available to Indonesian consumers; believes that the CEPA could foster sustainable growth and the green transition in both Indonesia and the EU;	6. Highlights the advantages created by the CEPA for EU economic operators; considers that the CEPA's elimination of tariffs on over 98 % of tariff lines will significantly benefit European companies and citizens, by bringing down tariffs on agri-food products and protecting traditional EU products, as well as key industrial sectors, such as the automotive, chemicals and machinery sectors; expects European products to become more affordable and available to Indonesian consumers; believes that the CEPA could foster sustainable growth and the green transition in both Indonesia and the EU; ***underlines the importance of ensuring that all EU sectors, including the fisheries and aquaculture sectors and the processing industry, can benefit from the agreement;***

Amendment 7

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 8

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
8. Welcomes the improved market access secured for EU agri-food exports, and in particular the recognition and protection of European geographical indications (GIs), which should be a non-negotiable red line in every EU trade agreement; notes, at the same time, that tariff liberalisation on sensitive agricultural products must be accompanied by adequate transitional periods, tariff-rate quotas or safeguard mechanisms so as not to undermine the income of EU farmers, in line with the objectives of the common agricultural policy; calls on the Commission to ensure that Indonesian sanitary and phytosanitary requirements are applied on the basis of science and do not function as disguised barriers to EU exports;	8. Welcomes the improved market access secured for EU agri-food exports, and in particular the recognition and protection of European geographical indications (GIs), which should be a non-negotiable red line in every EU trade agreement; notes, at the same time, that tariff liberalisation on sensitive agricultural products must be accompanied by adequate transitional periods, tariff-rate quotas or safeguard mechanisms so as not to undermine the income of EU farmers, in line with the objectives of the common agricultural policy; calls on the Commission to ensure that Indonesian sanitary and phytosanitary requirements are applied on the basis of science and do not function as disguised barriers to EU exports; ***recalls that products imported into the EU must comply with its sanitary and food safety requirements; invites the Commission to provide a calendar of regular, risk-based official controls and audits of fishery products imported from Indonesia, in particular tuna products;***

Amendment 8

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
9. ***Underlines, in this context,*** the particular concerns raised by parts of the European fisheries and processing sectors regarding increased market access for Indonesian ***fisheries*** products, ***including*** canned tuna and tuna fillets; calls on the Commission to closely monitor import volumes, prices, market shares, employment ***and*** economic conditions in the ***relevant*** European fisheries and processing sectors following the entry into	9. ***Highlights*** the particular concerns raised by ***certain*** parts of the European fisheries and processing sectors regarding ***the*** increased market access for Indonesian ***fishery*** products, ***in particular*** canned tuna and tuna fillets; ***regrets that the SIA does not assess the effects of the agreement on European fleets and highlights concerns about the absence of specific implementation measures for fisheries;*** calls on the Commission ***to establish a***

force of the agreement; insists that the existence of a safeguard mechanism must ***be matched by a practical capacity to use it, and calls on*** the Commission to maintain structured dialogue with ***affected sectors, including*** European fisheries organisations, to identify potential ***serious injury*** at an early stage; calls for strict ***compliance with EU*** rules and international obligations concerning ***illegal, unreported and unregulated*** fishing, traceability and fisheries management;	***mechanism*** to closely monitor import volumes, prices, market shares, employment***,*** economic conditions ***and compliance with sanitary standards*** in the European fisheries and processing sectors ***concerned*** following the entry into force of the agreement***, including a dedicated mechanism to monitor tuna imports and assess their impact on the EU market***; insists that the existence of a safeguard mechanism must ***go hand in hand with its effective implementation in a timely manner and, to that end, stresses the need to define precise criteria for its activation; recommends establishing a regular timetable of health audits to assess the compliance of Indonesia's tuna exports to the EU; invites*** the Commission ***to set up a dedicated working group on tuna under the bilateral dialogue and*** to maintain structured dialogue with ***the stakeholders concerned, in particular*** European fisheries organisations, ***in order*** to identify ***significant*** potential ***harm*** at an early stage; calls for strict ***respect for EU*** rules and international obligations concerning ***IUU*** fishing***, social and sanitary standards***, traceability and fisheries management; ***recommends, in this regard, assessing without delay Indonesia's capacity to meet its commitments under Chapter 15 as regards the fisheries sector, using the available reports of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization and the regional fisheries management organisations; recalls, in this respect, the obligations arising from the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, in particular Article 3 thereof on subsidies contributing to IUU fishing;***

Amendment 9

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9 a (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	9a. Regrets that, despite recognising tuna as a sensitive product, the Commission granted Indonesia a 5 000-tonne duty-free tariff-rate quota for tuna loins, an 800-tonne duty-free tariff-rate quota for canned tuna, and tariff liberalisation for tuna fillets, which will come into force immediately for fresh fillets and progressively over seven years for frozen fillets;

Amendment 10

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9 b (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	9b. Calls for the quota for tuna loins to be deducted from the existing autonomous tariff quota, which already primarily benefits Indonesia and China; recalls that Indonesia will lose its GSP preferences on 1 January 2027, under which tuna fillets currently benefit from a reduced tariff of 14.5 %; deplores the lack of transparency regarding the liberalisation of tuna fillets and urges the Commission to assess the cumulative impact of tuna-related concessions in current and future EU trade agreements;

Amendment 11

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9 c (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	9c. Stresses that tuna is a high-value segment of the EU market and a key source of added value for the EU fleet, including small-scale coastal fishers; emphasises that trade liberalisation of tuna fillets, without proper safeguards for

upholding a level playing field, creates significant competitive pressure on EU operators; calls on the Commission to engage in strengthened dialogue with the fisheries and processing sectors, in this regard;

Amendment 12

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9 d (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	9d. Calls for strict compliance with and enforcement of EU rules and international obligations concerning IUU fishing, traceability and fisheries management, as well as EU food safety requirements; calls on the Commission to establish an effective early-warning system for imports of fishery and aquaculture products, in cooperation with the Member States and the Indonesian authorities, to prevent products from IUU fishing from entering the internal market; calls on the Commission to strengthen coordination between its Directorate-Generals for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and for Health and Food Safety in this regard, and to avoid duplicating reporting requirements for EU operators;

Amendment 13

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9 e (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	9e. Highlights the importance of using the closer trade partnership to improve cooperation between the EU and Indonesia on sustainable fisheries management, especially in the Indian Ocean, both within the IOTC and through the EU's ocean governance agenda; notes

with concern the Market Advisory Council's reports of shortcomings in Indonesia's reporting to the IOTC and calls on Indonesia to address them;

Amendment 14

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9 f (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	9f. Calls on Indonesia to not systematically object to key catch limits in the Indian Ocean and to publish more information on its fleet size and number of fishing devices used by its fisheries, particularly anchored fish-aggregating devices;

Amendment 15

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9 g (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	9g. Calls on the Commission to strengthen cooperation with Indonesia to protect sharks, rays and other threatened marine species from overexploitation; urges both parties to ensure the effective implementation of CITES obligations, prohibit the practice of shark finning and strengthen effective controls on the trade in shark fins and other products derived from threatened marine species; calls for greater transparency and traceability throughout all supply chains;

Amendment 16

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 21

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
21. Welcomes Indonesia's commitments on fundamental labour rights, including on freedom of association and the effective abolition of child and forced labour, in line with core International Labour Organization conventions; calls on the Commission to support the implementation of these commitments through the Domestic Advisory Group mechanism and technical cooperation, and considers that measurable, verifiable progress on the ground, achieved through partnership with Indonesian authorities, employers and trade unions, will do more for Indonesian workers than the threat of trade restrictions;	21. Welcomes Indonesia's commitments on fundamental labour rights, including on freedom of association and the effective abolition of child and forced labour, in line with core International Labour Organization conventions; calls on the Commission to support the implementation of these commitments through the Domestic Advisory Group mechanism and technical cooperation, and considers that measurable, verifiable progress on the ground, achieved through partnership with Indonesian authorities, employers and trade unions, will do more for Indonesian workers than the threat of trade restrictions; ***stresses that these commitments should be accompanied by measurable implementation benchmarks and transparent monitoring; draws attention to working conditions in the fisheries supply chain, including the risk of forced labour, also highlighted in recent reports from both the ILO and the International Organization for Migration[1a], and invites the Commission to assess them, drawing on the relevant ILO reports; calls for the full implementation of the core ILO conventions and for the ratification of the remaining conventions and related protocols;***
	[1a] ILO, 'Towards fair seas: Recruitment and working conditions for migrant workers in the fishing and seafood processing sectors in South-East Asia', 2026; International Organization for Migration, 'Human Trafficking, Forced Labour and Fisheries Crime in the Indonesian Fishing Industry', 2016; ILO, 'Understanding working conditions of fishers in Indonesia: Evidence from the 2024 Survey on Decent Work in Marine Fishing', 2025.

Amendment 17

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 21 a (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	21a. Calls on the Commission to closely monitor the forced labour situation in the fisheries sector and to ensure that no seafood products resulting from forced labour or IUU fishing are imported into the EU, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2024/3015[1a] on prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market and Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008[1b] establishing a Union system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; calls on the Commission to report regularly to Parliament on this matter;
	[1a] Regulation (EU) 2024/3015 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 on prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 (OJ L, 2024/3015, 12.12.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/3015/oj).
	[1b] Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2008/1005/oj).

Amendment 18

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 23

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
23. Underlines the central role of Parliament's Committee on International Trade in scrutinising the implementation of the CEPA and the IPA, including through regular exchanges with the Commission, the Joint Committee established under the agreement, and civil society representatives sitting within the Domestic Advisory Groups; calls on the Commission to report to Parliament regularly on tariff implementation, market-access barriers encountered by EU operators, and progress on the TSD chapter; considers that robust parliamentary oversight, exercised through these established channels, is the appropriate democratic counterpart to the swift and predictable entry into force that EU businesses need;	23. Underlines the central role of Parliament's Committee on International Trade in scrutinising the implementation of the CEPA and the IPA, including through regular exchanges with the Commission, the Joint Committee established under the agreement, and civil society representatives sitting within the Domestic Advisory Groups; calls on the Commission to report to Parliament regularly on tariff implementation, market-access barriers encountered by EU operators, and progress on the TSD chapter; considers that robust parliamentary oversight, exercised through these established channels, is the appropriate democratic counterpart to the swift and predictable entry into force that EU businesses need; ***invites the Commission to report regularly to Parliament, including to its Committee on Fisheries, on the impact of the agreement on the EU's fisheries and processing sectors, in particular as regards tuna products;***

Amendment 19

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 24 a (new)

Motion for a resolution	*Amendment*
	24a. Calls on the Commission to carry out thorough monitoring of the impact of the agreement on the particularly sensitive EU fisheries and aquaculture sectors, in particular the tuna industry, paying special attention to import volumes and market prices and conditions that create unfair competition, especially in relation to ensuring a level playing field; stresses, in this regard, the importance of ensuring that adequate trade defence instruments and safeguard measures are

available, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement and applicable EU law;

ANNEX: DECLARATION OF INPUT

The rapporteur for opinion declares under her exclusive responsibility that she did not include in her opinion input from interest representatives falling within the scope of the Interinstitutional Agreement on a mandatory transparency register[1], or from representatives of public authorities of third countries, including their diplomatic missions and embassies, to be listed in this Annex pursuant to Article 8 of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure.

[1] Interinstitutional Agreement of 20 May 2021 between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on a mandatory transparency register (OJ L 207, 11.6.2021, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_interinstit/2021/611/oj).

INFORMATION ON ADOPTION
BY THE COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Date adopted	10.11.2026
Result of final vote	+: 19 –: 3 0: 2

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL
BY THE COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

19	+
ECR	Stephen Nikola Bartulica, Nora Junco García
PPE	Fredis Beleris, Niclas Herbst, Sérgio Humberto, Isabelle Le Callennec, Francisco José Millán Mon, Jessica Polfjärd, Željana Zovko
PfE	Ton Diepeveen
Renew	Oihane Agirregoitia Martínez, Stéphanie Yon-Courtin, Emma Ytterell
S&D	Sakis Arnaoutoglou, Thomas Bajada, Mohammed Chahim, Sérgio Gonçalves
Verts/ALE	Isabella Lövin, Ana Miranda Paz

3	-
ESN	Siegbert Frank Droese
The Left	Emma Fourreau, Robert Gabel

2	0
PfE	France Jamet, António Tânger Corrêa

Key to symbols:
+ : in favour
- : against
0 : abstention