

ROLLSPEL

PROVA PÅ ATT VARA EUROPA- PARLAMENTARIKER



GENOMGÅNG AV ROLLSPELET

VAD HAR VI LÄRT OSS?



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GENOMGÅNG AV ROLLSPELET: LIKHETER

Tematiska utskott i
Europaparlamentet



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Intressegrupper



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Omröstning genom
handuppräckning



Europaparlamentariker röstar genom att räcka upp handen © Europeiska unionen 2017, källa
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Majoritets-
omröstning



Majoritet = hälften + 1 av de närvarandes röster.

Bild: 623 ledamöter närvarande, 245 ja-röster, 353 nej-röster, 25 nedlagda röster.

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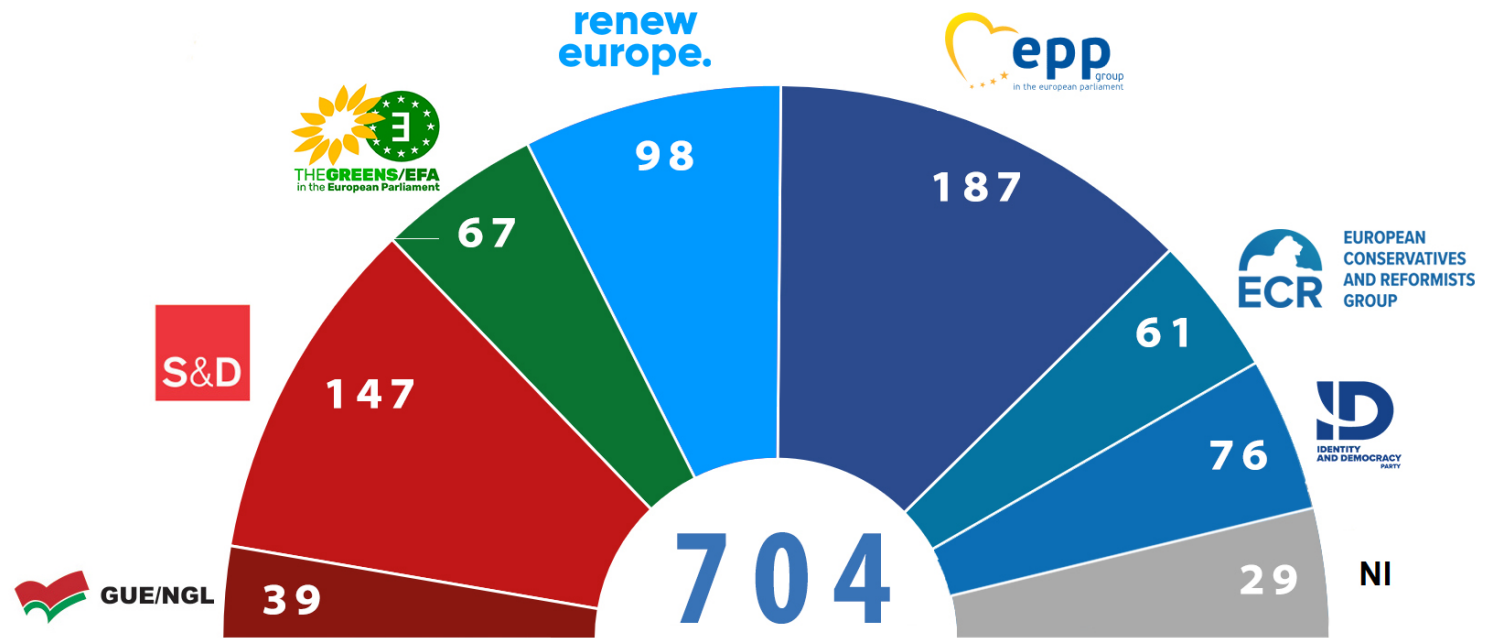


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Politiska grupper i Europa-parlamentet



Fördelning av platser per politisk grupp, mars 2020. Mer information på <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/about-parliament/sv/organisation-and-rules/organisation/political-groups>



GENOMGÅNG AV ROLLSPELET: SKILLNADER

Delad lagstiftande
befogenhet



Europeiska unionens råd



Europaparlamentet



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Mer komplext



Europaparlamentet kan ha upp till 751 parlamentsledamöter



EU har 24 officiella språk: det behövs många tolkar och översättare

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Mer komplext

L 36/4

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

9.2.2018

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2018/189
of 23 November 2017
amending Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1395/2014 establishing a discard plan for certain small pelagic fisheries and fisheries for industrial purposes in the North Sea

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to 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 (1), and in particular Article 15(6) and 18(1) and (3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1)

Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 aims to progressively eliminate discards in all Union fisheries through the introduction of a landing obligation for catches of species subject to catch limits.

(2)

Article 15(6) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 empowers the Commission to adopt discard plans by means of a delegated act for a period of no more than 3 years and renewable once on the basis of joint recommendations developed by Member States in consultation with the relevant Advisory Councils.

(3)

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1395/2014 (2) established a discard plan for certain small pelagic fisheries and fisheries for industrial purposes in the North Sea, in order to facilitate the implementation of the landing obligation by means of certain flexibility mechanisms.

(4)

Exemptions from the obligation to land all catches may be specified in accordance with Article 15(5)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 where scientific evidence indicates that increases in selectivity are very difficult or where handling unwanted catches entails disproportionate costs (*de minimis* exemptions).

(5)

Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom have a direct fisheries management interest in the North Sea. After consulting the North Sea Advisory Council and the Pelagic Advisory Council, those Member States have submitted on 31 May 2017 a joint recommendation to the Commission.

(6)

The joint recommendation suggests to establish for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 a *de minimis* exemption for up to a maximum of 1 % of the total annual catches of mackerel, horse mackerel, herring and whiting in the small pelagic fisheries with midwater trawlers (OTM and PTM) up to 25 m in length overall, targeting mackerel, horse mackerel and herring in ICES divisions IVb and c south of 54 degrees north.

(7)

The Member States provided scientific evidence to demonstrate that handling unwanted catches in the relevant fisheries entails disproportionate costs. That evidence was reviewed by the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for fisheries (STECF). STECF noted that the *de minimis* exemption may provide an incentive for the fleets involved to adapt their behaviour and continue research on ways to improve selectivity. Therefore, the suggested exemption concerned may be included in Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1395/2014.

(8)

The duration of the discard plan should therefore be extended until 31 December 2020.

(9)

Articles 2, 4 and 4a of the Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1395/2014 provide respectively for a survivability exemption for mackerel and herring caught in the purse seine fisheries, for documentation of catches and for technical measures for sprat fisheries. The measure on survivability exemption was positively evaluated by STECF in 2014 and the technical measures for technical fisheries were positively evaluated by International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) in 2017. The Commission considers that the evidence on which that evaluation was based remains valid for the next 3 years. Therefore it is appropriate to extend the application of the measures until 2020.

(10)

Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1395/2014 and its Annex should be amended accordingly.

(1) OJ L 344, 28.12.2013, p. 22.

(2) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1395/2014 of 20 October 2014 establishing a discard plan for certain small pelagic fisheries and fisheries for industrial purposes in the North Sea (OJ L 370, 30.12.2014, p. 35).

Mer tekniska frågor



Mer detaljerade lagsförslag

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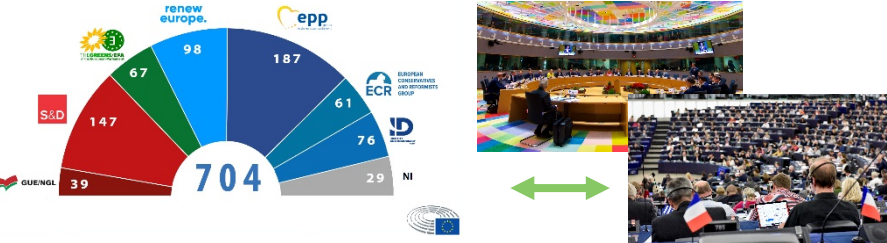
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1. The first part of the report is a summary of the main findings of the study. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the data, which is presented in a series of tables and graphs. The final part of the report is a conclusion, which summarizes the main findings and provides recommendations for future research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed analysis of the data. It is presented in a series of tables and graphs. The first table shows the distribution of votes in the European Parliament. The second table shows the distribution of votes in the European Council. The third table shows the distribution of votes in the European Court of Justice. The fourth table shows the distribution of votes in the European Court of Auditors. The fifth table shows the distribution of votes in the European Court of Human Rights. The sixth table shows the distribution of votes in the European Court of Justice. The seventh table shows the distribution of votes in the European Court of Auditors. The eighth table shows the distribution of votes in the European Court of Human Rights. The ninth table shows the distribution of votes in the European Court of Justice. The tenth table shows the distribution of votes in the European Court of Auditors. 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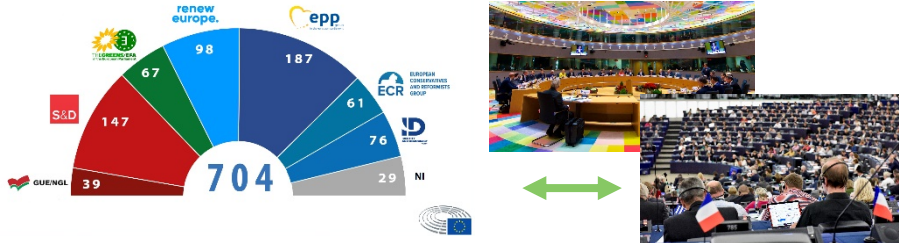
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1. The first part of the report is a summary of the main findings of the study. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the data collected during the study. The report also includes a list of recommendations for future research and a conclusion.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed analysis of the data collected during the study. It is divided into several sections, each focusing on a different aspect of the data. The analysis is based on a series of statistical tests and is supported by a number of charts and graphs.

3. The third part of the report is a list of recommendations for future research. These recommendations are based on the findings of the study and are intended to guide future research in this area. The recommendations are divided into several categories, including data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion. It summarizes the main findings of the study and provides a final assessment of the results. The conclusion is based on the findings of the study and is intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the results.



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Både likheter och skillnader i de frågor som diskuteras



1. The European Union is a political and economic union of member states located in Europe, and some member states also extend to North Africa and the Middle East. It was established in 1952 as the European Coal and Steel Community, and in 1958 as the European Economic Community. In 1993, it became the European Union, and in 2009, it became the European Union of States. The EU is a political and economic union of member states located in Europe, and some member states also extend to North Africa and the Middle East. It was established in 1952 as the European Coal and Steel Community, and in 1958 as the European Economic Community. In 1993, it became the European Union, and in 2009, it became the European Union of States.



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