

Working Group 2: EU Market Minutes

Friday, 27 November 2020

10:30 - 13:30 CET

Zoom online meeting

Welcome from the Chair, Andrew Kuyk

Adoption of draft agenda and minutes of last meeting (22.09.20): adopted

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing (IUU)

- **Update on the carding system and ongoing procedures by Commission representative**

Desiree Kjølsten (DG MARE) highlighted the impact of COVID-19 on the Commission's activities. A large part of the work is to maintain bilateral cooperation with 3rd countries, including on-the-spot evaluations. There have been challenges since March. Audit tasks have been impacted by the travelling prohibition, but remote cooperative has been very active. The temporary solution is video conferences and desk work. The Commission is trying to advance dialogue. There has been a focus on developing legal and enforcement frameworks.

Concerning Panama, the representative explained that it was the latest country to receive a yellow card, which happened last December, and the first case of recidivism. This is an important sign for green carded countries. The first yellow card was revoked in 2014, but several commitments were not followed and the on-the-ground situation has deteriorated. There are control deficiencies on the activities of fishing vessels flying their flags. There is no appropriate control of fish processing plants. Law enforcement is affected by inefficient procedures and a lenient approach toward infringement, plus poor implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement. While Panama has drafted a new fisheries law, which is under discussion under their parliamentary assembly, there are still fundamental issues that need to be addressed, notably the effective control of the international fleet. It is too early to determine the next steps, but the Commission is monitoring the situation closely. Video conferences, the most recent one was the previous month, and written exchanges are taking place.

Concerning Vietnam, dialogue has been happening since October 2017. Since then, Vietnam has adopted a completely renovated legal framework. The new legislation entered into force on 2019. In the same year, Vietnam published a number of implementing regulations, including a new sanctions system, technical requirements for control, VMEs, logbooks, import controls, Port State measures, among others. All of the legislation is in force, but it is not yet possible to conclude how the



implementation is going. The political commitment is quite high from the government, which providing guarantees to the EU. There is a problem of coordination between the government and the coastal provinces. The government is working to increase cooperation with the provinces, including through on-the-spot visits. The Commission continues to work closely with the government through video conferences and written exchanges. Vietnam is progressing in the right direction, but it is still premature to consider lifting the yellow card.

Concerning Ecuador, dialogue is a priority, since it is the main supplier of canned tuna and pre-cooked tuna loins. It is fundamental to ensure that products entering the EU do not stem from IUU fishing. Ecuador was issued a yellow card due to a number of shortcomings, including an outdated legal framework, inefficient administrative procedures, lenient approach towards infringements, deficiencies in control and unreliable traceability. Since the issuing of the yellow card, a new fisheries law and sanctions system was adopted in April 2020, but the main aspects of the law still need to be developed through implementing legislation. Only after the full legal framework is adopted, will the Commission be able to analyse its robustness. The enforcement is also very important, so the Commission it followed closely its implementation. During the last video conference, the Commission services made very clear that they expect regular updates from the authorities. On the monitoring, control and surveillance system, the immediate goal is that the draft national plan of control and inspection reflects their real needs in terms of control of national fleet, in high seas, third countries' waters, ports, and processing factories. Close cooperation with Ecuador continues to ensure that appropriate measures are developed in line with international obligations as well as effective implementation.

Concerning Liberia, a yellow card was issued in May 2017. There was progress, over the last year, on key elements, such as adoption of a new fisheries law, the development of draft implementing regulations, signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the fisheries and maritime authorities. There are still fundamental issues that need to be addressed, notably the effective control for the international fleet. Key concerns for Liberia are the vessels registration, sustainable funding for fisheries policy, in particular the control pillar, and the political will to fight IUU fishing. Without addressing these, the yellow card cannot be lifted.

- **Exchange of views**

Linnéa Engström (MSC) wanted to know about developments in Thailand, especially on the social aspects. They wanted to know if the Commission is engaging in dialogues on social aspects, mainly slavery.

Desiree Kjølsen (DG MARE) responded that the Commission cooperates with Thailand as well as other green-carded countries. The Commission has set-up an IUU Working Group with Thailand, which meets twice a year to discuss IUU-related issues. The next meeting will be in the beginning of December. The last video conference was in May. DG MARE does not deal with the social dimension.



DG EMPL is still in contact with Thailand. The representative offered to get back with a written reply on this topic after contacting DG EMPL colleagues.

After the meeting, Ms Kjølsen sent an email message informing that DG EMPL is in close contact with Thailand, in particular monitoring compliance with ILO conventions ratified by Thailand through the EU-Thailand Labour Dialogue. The Royal Ordinance on fisheries includes several clauses on labour issues as well, and DG EMPL is in contact with the Department of Fisheries as regards its implementation.

Pierre Commère (ADEPALE) wanted to know more about Ghana, since Ghana's trawl fleet was also a topic on the meeting's agenda. Ghana was notified with a yellow card in November 2013, which was lifted on October 2015, but investigations by NGOs demonstrate there are incorrect activities ongoing in Ghana. The difficulty is that the majority of the industry is acting properly and legal, particularly the tuna industry. These good practices are being jeopardised by other operators. Therefore, they wanted to know if the Commission had looked into the Ghana's practices and considered measures.

Desiree Kjølsen (DG MARE) responded that a Commission representative would be present at the later agenda item, who would be able to provide detailed information. The Commission is looking assessing the evidence presented and is not satisfied with the developments in Ghana.

Linnéa Engström (MSC), taking into account that Ecuador is the main supplier of canned products wanted to know who were the second and third biggest suppliers.

Desiree Kjølsen (DG MARE) did not have that information available.

Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs)

- **Presentation on the evaluation exercise by Commission representative**

The Chair explained that SFPAs should ensure that fish supplied to the EU market is in conformity with international law, RFMOs, and other requirements. The key word is "sustainable". There should be cooperation with developing countries to raise standards. According to information provided by the Commission services, the aim is to launch the evaluation study into the effectiveness of these agreement before the end of the year, in order to be published before the end of next year. The objective is to evaluate the governance framework created by SFPAs and their impact in third countries and in the EU. It will evaluate effectiveness, relevance, and coherence and the various support measures, plus the added-value for the EU. It will also analyse how to increase benefits, impacts and visibility. There will be separate analysis of sectoral support, recommendations for the future, and linkages to other projects, strategies and policies. In the Chair's view, it is about improving standards in global supply chains. The MAC should be engaged in this exercise. The Commission will employ consultants and there will be stakeholder engagement with consultations, so that is an



opportunity for the MAC to contribute. If there are any initial comments, these could also be passed on informally to the Commission and return to the topic at a later agenda.

- **Exchange of views**

The Secretary General highlighted that the LDAC will also be involved in the evaluation exercise. The LDAC has sent an advice with suggestions for the terms of reference of the Commission's study. In terms of the MAC's future work, it is important to keep in mind a market and trade perspective.

Pierre Commère (ADEPALE) informed that they had the opportunity to contribute to the LDAC's advice, which also covered market issues. The MAC should remain attentive on this topic and bring attention to the market perspective.

- **Way forward**

The Chair highlighted that the evaluation exercise had relevance for competition in supply chain matters, which is a concern for Working Group 2. Therefore, the MAC should remain fully engaged. The Chair asked the Secretariat to send a short note to the relevant Commission services informing that the MAC would like to be part of the consultation process.

Brexit

- **Update on latest seafood market developments by Commission representative**

The Chair informed that, taking into account the state of the negotiations, the Commission was not in a position to provide an update.

- **Presentation on assistance to EU operators to continue exporting & importing seafood products to the UK market by Cristina Fernández, Seafish**

Click [here](#) to access the presentation.

The Chair recalled that, following the conclusion of the Withdrawal Agreement, the UK has formally left the EU. During the transition period, the UK remained part of the Single Market and the Customs Union, which ends on 1 January 2021. From that date onward, the EU and the UK will trade in third-country terms, including on custom declarations and other documentation. The existence of tariffs will depend on the results of the ongoing negotiations. The presentation from SEAFISH focuses on the changes that will take place regardless of the negotiation's results.



Cristina Fernández (SEAFISH) presented SEAFISH's guide to assist EU operators who continue exporting and importing seafood products to the UK market following the end of the transition period, including health certificates, catch certificates, custom procedures, and UK tariffs.

- **Exchange of views**

The Chair highlighted that, due to the ongoing negotiations, it was still unclear whether there will be tariffs. The negotiations have made it difficult for operators to prepare. Once there is further clarity, an information exercise by the UK and the EU is expected. The UK has announced that it will phase-in these requirements and that there will be a period of flexibility and tolerance, in order for operators to adapt. The European Commission has not adopted this approach, so documentation requirements will apply from 1 January 2021 to products going from the UK to the EU.

Sean O'Donoghue (KFO), in relation to the border inspections posts in the UK for fresh fish landings, wanted to know if the lists have been published and what the requirements are. They also wanted to know if the requirements will have a phasing-in period.

Cristina Fernández (SEAFISH) explained that fresh fish coming from the EU directly landed in the UK does not need to go through a border inspection post. This is only a requirement for frozen products. For fresh fish, there are designed UK landing ports. The ports are the ones designated for the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission's conventions.

Felicidad Fernández Alonso (ANFACO-CECOPECA), in relation to labelling requirements, wanted to know if there would be changes to the obligatory information to consumers on the labels of seafood products. In relation to catch certificates, they wanted to know if it was applicable to exports from the UK to the EU.

Cristina Fernández (SEAFISH) responded that the information on labelling requirements was available on the official website of the UK authorities. For seafood products, it is important to keep in mind the ID mark, which will be required. In relation to catch certificates, at the moment, the advice from the UK Government is that operators should be inspired by the EU's catch certificate. The authorities are waiting for the development a new catch certificate model to be published soon, which will cover all seafood products.

- **Way forward**

The Chair expressed hope that, once the results of the ongoing negotiations are clearer, that the Commission will exchange with the MAC. On the way forward, it will be relevant for Working Group 2 from a trade perspective, but it will also be relevant for other Working Groups. Therefore, the Executive Committee will need to discuss the way forward.



Sean O'Donoghue (KFO) recognised that the Executive Committee will need to reflect on the topic. A few years ago, the Executive Committee agreed to wait for the outcome of the negotiations before coming back to the issue. This is a topic for the MAC to raise at the Inter-AC meeting in January 2021, therefore he hoped for a discussion on the issue beforehand.

Guus Pastoor (Visfederatie) recognised that there was agreement in the Executive Committee to wait for the conclusion of the negotiations. There will be several issues relevant for the ACs, such as the market and fisheries management. Fisheries management will be more relevant for the other ACs, but could also be relevant for the MAC if it raises sustainability concerns in the market. There are clear market issues of interest to the MAC. The Inter-AC meeting will also need to cover the impact of Brexit on the functioning and membership of the ACs. Overall, the MAC will be less impacted than, since it covers the entire market and it includes large representative organisations. Some ACs with specific geographical remit and a large number of UK members will be highly impacted. In the upcoming weeks, the situation will become clearer, so it will be possible to know the focus for the MAC. In his view as MAC Chair, the Executive Committee might need a focused meeting on this point in early 2021 to prepare for the Inter-AC meeting.

Cristina Fernández (SEAFISH) informed that SEAFISH will be organising a workshop on custom procedures. The webinar will be recorded and the presentations will be made available.

Focus Group on Trade

- **Consideration and potential adoption of draft Terms of Reference**

The Chair recalled that, in previous meetings, the MAC discussed the legislative proposal on ATQs. It was concluded that it would be better for the working group to look at the overall issue of supply to the market under various preferential routes, such as ATQs, GSP, GSP+, FTAs. At the last meeting, it was agreed, as an action item, that the Secretariat and the Chair would develop draft Terms of Reference for a Focus Group on Trade. The objective of the document is to focus the discussion on a way forward and to determine the core issues to be tackled. There are different aspects to take into account, such as labour practices, responsible and sustainable supply chains, cooperation in existing international fora, sustainable development, impact on stocks, general sustainability, among others. It would not be possible to cover all issues in a draft advice. Nevertheless, topics were deliberately not excluded from the draft Terms of Reference, so that a consensus view can be reached. Some of the issues have a more factual approach and a small focus group could catalogue it, such as routes to market and the bodies of legislation. Most of this information is available on EUMOFA and other studies. After having that background, it will be possible to look at the specific issues that affect the routes to market. It is also important to consider how to best frame advice. It maybe be better to have a series of targeted pieces of advice, instead of an overarching one.



Matthias Keller (Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgroßhandels e.V.) stated that the draft terms of reference need to be narrowed and that perhaps several focus groups would be needed. They stressed that factual data collection was missing. In the past months, there has been a lot of misinformation in the discussions, so a solid database is needed on the EU fishers' capacity to supply the market and how much material needs to be imported. Therefore, it would be useful to have a focus group on data collection before moving forward. The information should be by species, in order to have a better discussion in the future.

Sean O'Donoghue (KFO) emphasised the importance of being careful with the remit of the Focus Group. The Focus Group should be a group of experts to support the working group come up with an advice. The proposed draft Terms of Reference would be more appropriate for the working group. It would be possible to come up with a list of specific tasks to assign to the Focus Group. They agreed that the working group should tackle the topics incrementally.

Pierre Commère (ADEPALE) agreed with the previous speaker that it was better to avoid trying to do too much at once. In the case of the advice on the level playing field, the Commission stated that it was too broad and that it was difficult to provide a reply. DG TRADE recently published their Strategic Plan for 2020-2024, therefore, it could be relevant for the MAC to react to it.

The Chair asked the Commission representatives to inform on the connection between the Strategic Plan for 2021-2024 and the Trade Policy Review.

João Nunes (DG MARE) stated that the Commission would follow the MAC discussions on this topic with interest. The Commission is interested in feedback regarding the trade policy review.

Núria Navarro Díaz (DG TRADE) explained that the public consultation on the Trade Policy Review concluded on the 15 November 2020. DG TRADE's communication on the results of the consultation will be at the beginning of 2021. This week, the Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 was made public. These are two different documents. The trade priorities for the next years are: 1) multilateral framework, including WTO; 2) implementation and enforcement of FTAs, including the new Access2Markets tool to help business operators and SMEs to follow trade objectives, plus the new Chief Trade Enforcement Office responsible for the implementation objective; 3) sustainability issues.

The Chair emphasised the importance of circulating and analysing the Strategic Plan 2020-2024. The identified DG TRADE priorities are quite useful, particularly on the implementation and enforcement of trade as well as sustainability in a broad sense.

- **Way forward**

The Chair emphasised that the working group will need to take a partial and incremental approach. Evidence and facts would be a good starting point. Therefore, cataloguing what the different



agreements provides and the volumes per species would be a useful exercise. Once this data collection phase is concluded, it would be easier to determine the next stages. The Chair invited volunteers to express interest to the Secretariat in participating in this evidence gathering exercise, in order to identify the different supply channels under the various preferential headings by species, quantities, and values. The Chair highlighted that EUMOFA does provide information on the total supply to the market dividing by imports and exports. The group of experts would ideally develop their work in a relatively short timeframe, in order to provide a basis for the next discussions. It will also provide an opportunity for the Commission services to share their views on trade priorities, so providing the possibility for the MAC to be aligned.

The Secretary General recalled that, at the 22 September Working Group 2 meeting, Commission representatives provided a presentation on trade agreements. The Commission's presentation covered the ongoing negotiations on an Eastern and Southern Africa FTA. At that meeting, the working group expressed interest in these negotiations. The Commission has hired an external consultant to work on this topic and indicated the MAC as a relevant stakeholder. The external consultant has sent a survey and a reply is expected until the end of the year. The consultant is available to participate in a meeting, in order to go through the questions. Individual replies by the members are also accepted. Therefore, it is important for the working group to determine a way forward on replying to the consultation.

The Chair proposed for the Secretariat to circulate the survey and for members to express their interest in participating in the survey. Members should express interest within a week, if they believe that a MAC contribution would be relevant. If there is significant interest and a clear position, then a written procedure to adopt a MAC position could take place. The Chair also encouraged individual submissions by the members.

Illegal practices in Ghana's industrial trawl sector and linkages with European markets

- **Presentation of on-the-ground investigation by Victoria Mundy, EJF**

Click [here](#) to access the presentation.

Victoria Mundy (EJF) provided an overview of the EJF's on-the-ground investigation on the illegal practices in Ghana's industrial trawl sector.

Sofia Villanueva (DG MARE) informed that the Commission shares the concerns raised by EJF. Ghana is a top priority. The last EU-Ghana IUU Working Group meeting took place one year ago. Since then, there have been continued exchanges and there was a mission planned, which was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Commission services are currently analysing the available elements to determine a way forward and are encouraging the Ghanaian authorities to cooperate. The



representative asked if EJF had sent the report on human rights in Ghana's industrial trawl fleet to DG EMPL, plus if there had been a reply from the Ghanaian authorities on the alerts.

Victoria Mundy (EJF) responded that the report has been sent to DG EMPL. Regarding the alerts, there was not a reply. The authorities stated that the VMS is not operational, so it was not possible to verify the AIS positions identified by EJF. In some cases, the authorities stated that action would not be taken. For example, last December, EJF and local fishers documented a vessel illegally operating in the EEZ, but the Ghanaian authorities stated that no action would take place, because the vessel is not operational due to pandemic. EJF would like to see further follow-up.

Pierre Commère (ADEPALE) stated that the work by EJF was very important. At the same time, not all of the Ghanaian industry is participating in illegal activities. There are operators complying, abiding by the rules, taking the appropriate measures, particularly in the canned industry. Therefore, the draft advice should not focus too much on accusations, but also in promoting good practices. It is not only a matter of access, but also of reputation.

Matthias Keller (Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.) wanted to know if tuna was subject to bottom trawling in Ghana, plus how imports to the EU are affected.

Sofia Villanueva (DG MARE) explained that there were improvements in the operations of the Ghanaian tuna industry following the yellow card. Previously, there were issues of control and lack of VMS. The issuing of a yellow card would not impact the tuna trade, since market access would still be possible.

Matthias Keller (Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.) wanted to know which EU trade flows are affected.

Victoria Mundy (EJF) explained that it concerns the demersal fleet. There are around 10 to 15 industrial demersal trawlers that are authorised to export to the EU. These vessels are not catching tuna. The quantities are much smaller than tuna trade flows. It would be around 3000 tonnes of cuttlefish, squid and octopus to Spain, Italy, and Portugal.

- **Consideration of draft advice**

The Chair stated, without context that the current version of the draft advice could give the idea that it applies to the totality of Ghanaian industry and trade with the EU. In a closer reading, it is clear that it refers to systematic practices in the bottom trawling industry. Therefore, some editorial work might be needed to clarify the specific industry covered, instead of condemning the entire industry, while also encouraging improvement. The Chair expressed support for the draft recommendations and expressed hope that the advice would be useful to the Commission.



Matthias Keller (Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.) requested changes to the introduction, since there are references to “high risk seafood” and to exports of tuna products, which could be misleading. There should be clear references of the affected industries.

Vanya Vulperhorst (Oceana) emphasised that it was very important for the MAC to take action on this topic. There are EU operators in Ghanaian fisheries, particularly tuna. There is a market incentive to encourage Ghana to do better, since EU companies are importing and fishing there. It is important to take a stand against illegal operations in the demersal trawl fleet. The draft text does not contain any allegations regarding the tuna fleet. They highlighted that, if the Commission issued a red card, then other seafood products would be affected, so there is a clear incentive for EU importers to improve the situation in Ghana.

The Chair highlighted that no member expressed opposition to the recommendations. It was merely an issue of context, particularly in the introduction.

Sofia Villanueva (DG MARE) stated that a MAC advice on this topic would be useful for DG MARE, including for internal discussions with other Commission services.

The Chair proposed for the Secretariat to launch a written procedure for adoption of the draft advice, following amendments to reflect the drafting suggestions from EJJ, ADEPALE and Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.

FAO Guidance on Social Responsibility in Fish Value Chains

- **Presentation of joint Européche-ETF-LDAC letter to FAO by Daniel Voces, Européche**

The Chair explained that the letter was sent by Européche, ETF, and LDAC to the FAO. The MAC is being asked if it would like to endorse the contents of the letter.

Daniel Voces (Européche) explained that, a few years ago, Européche signed a collaboration agreement with LDAC, which has shown great interest in social and safety issues. Previously, they sent a letter expressing interest in the FAO guidance as well as a contribution to their development. Regarding the FAO Guidance on Social Responsibility in Fish Value Chains, in 2017, FAO gave a mandate to the FAO Secretariat to develop these guidelines in collaboration with stakeholders. The guidelines were ready in 2019. The problem was that some governments believe that the guidelines were not voluntary in nature due to the strong wording introduced in the text. Therefore, the FAO Secretariat received a new mandate to develop a scoping paper that will be presented in 2021. Européche and ETF, as the social partners of the EU, and the LDAC regretted the pushback from some governments. In the letter, they encourage FAO to continue to work with other competent UN



agencies, such as ILO and IMO, in order to avoid duplication of work. The guidelines were a little difficult to read, which can be difficult for private companies, particularly SMEs. The letter welcomes the joint publication by IMO, ILO, and FAO, which provides guidance with a view to promote the ratification and implementation of the fisheries instruments. The guidance could be useful to develop benchmarking for social standards and to inform due diligence actions of companies. The guidelines scoping paper will be discussed at the next COFI meeting, so the MAC should support the letter in a timely manner.

- **Way forward: Possible endorsement or preparation of individual letter**

The Chair proposed the development of a short letter expressing support for the contents and recommendations of the joint Européche-ETF-LDAC letter to FAO.

Guus Pastoor (Visfederatie) highlighted that, if there was support from the working group, the proposed letter could be adopted through urgent written procedure by the Executive Committee.

AOB

None



Summary of action points

- Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing (IUU):
 - o Continue monitoring carding system developments
- Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs):
 - o Secretariat to communicate the MAC's intention to participate in the evaluation exercise's consultations to the relevant Commission services
 - o Working Group 2 to participate in the evaluation exercise's consultations
- Brexit
 - o Topic to be included on the next draft agenda, while taking into account the conclusion of the negotiations as well as the Executive Committee and Inter-AC discussions
- Focus Group on Trade
 - o Preparatory Focus Group to be established, in order to catalogue the relevant legal instruments for market supply as well as the corresponding volumes per species
 - o Secretariat to circulate the Commission's external consultant's survey on the Eastern and Southern Africa FTA, in order to determine interest amongst MAC members for the development of a MAC contribution
- Illegal practices in Ghana's industrial trawl sector and linkages with European markets
 - o Secretariat to prepare a new version of the draft advice reflecting the drafting suggestions from EIJ, ADEPALE and Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.
 - o Draft advice to be circulated to WG2 members under written procedure
- FAO Guidance on Social Responsibility in Fish Value Chains
 - o Draft letter expressing support for the contents and recommendations of the joint Européche-ETF-LDAC letter to be put forward to the Executive Committee through urgent written procedure



List of attendees

Representative	Organisation
Aitana López (observer)	Spain
Andrew Kuyk (Chair)	CEP
Angeles Longa Portabales	EMPA
Arnault Chaperon	FEAP
Catherine Pons	FEAP
Cristina Fernández (observer)	United Kingdom (Seafish)
Daniel Voces de Onáindi	Europêche
Daniel Weber	European Fishmeal
Desiree Kjolsen	European Commission
Emiel Brouckaert	EAPO
Erin Priddle	MSC
Federico Facchin	COPA COGECA
Felicidad Fernández Alonso	ANFACO-CECOPECA
Frangiscos Nikolian	European Commission
Georg Werner	Environmental Justice Foundation
Guillaume Carruel	EAPO
Guus Pastoor	Visfederatie
Jens Mathiesen	Danish Seafood Association
João Nunes	European Commission
José Basilio Otero Rodríguez	Federación Nacional de Cofradías de Pescadores
José Carlos Escalera Aguilar	Federación de Cofradías de Pescadores de Cadiz (FECOPESCA)
Juana María Parada Guinaldo	OR.PA.GU.
Katarina Sipic	AIPCE-CEP
Katrin Vilhelm Poulsen	WWF
Lebo Mofolo	FRUCOM



Representative	Organisation
Linnéa Engström	MSC
Malgorzata Kieliszewska (observer)	Poland
María Luisa Álvarez Blanco	FEDEPESCA
Maria Sofia Villanueva	European Commission
Matthias Keller	Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.
Monika Kołodziejczyk (observer)	Poland
Nicolás Fernandez Muñoz	OPP72
Núria Navarro Díaz	European Commission
Oliver Robinson	FEAP
Patrick Murphy	IS&WFPO
Pedro Luis Casado López	OPP80
Pedro Reis Santos	Market Advisory Council
Pierre Commère	ADEPALE
Pim Visser	VisNed
Purificación del C. Fernández Alvarez	OPPC-3
Quentin Marchais	ClientEarth
Ricardo Varanda Ribeiro	European Commission
Rosalie Tukker	Europêche
Sean O'Donoghue	Killybegs Fishermen's Organisation Ltd
Sergio López García	OPP LUGO
Signe Aaskivi	EFCA
Stavroula Kremmydiotou	Market Advisory Council
Sofia Villanueva	European Commission
Thomas Wenzel Kruse	Danish Fishermen PO
Vanya Vulperhorst	Oceana
Victoria Mundy	Environmental Justice Foundation



