

## Working Group 2: EU Market Minutes

Friday, 29 January 2021

14:00 - 16:45 CET

Zoom online meeting

Welcome from the Chair, Andrew Kuyk

Adoption of draft agenda and minutes of last meeting (27.11.20): adopted

**Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing (IUU)**

- **Presentation of application report by Commission representative**

Francesca Mancini (DG MARE) recalled that there is a reporting obligation under the IUU Regulation. The report was adopted in December. The Commission also celebrated the 10 years of entry into force of the regulation with an event, which was co-organised by the EU IUU Coalition and Commissioner Sinkevičius. It was an occasion to go through the main challenges and success of the implementation of the IUU Regulation. The report elaborates on two main instruments of the policy: the carding system/cooperation with third countries and the catch certification scheme.

Cooperation with third countries continues to be a success. Over the last five years, cooperation with third countries continued successfully. There were concrete results with third countries, including the adoption of solid legal frameworks governing fisheries, adoption of better sanctioning schemes, adoption of national plans of action on IUU, new resources and funding for better capacity for monitoring, control and surveillance, among others. Cooperation was established with 60 countries. The carding system was used 27 times since the entry into force. At the moment of the presentation, there were three countries under red cards and seven countries under yellow card (eight now). The report states that a real change for the better has been registered in the past five years. The main challenge would to follow-up work with countries that went through a carding procedure. There is a phenomenon of relaxation after a third country is “greened”. This was the case of Panama, which received a yellow card for a second time. The main lesson learnt is to be very vigilant of potential recidivists.

On the catch documentation scheme, the report presents the major achievements of the IT CATCH system. There were requests from stakeholders, the European Parliament, and Member States, which demonstrated that the paper-based system could not take up frauds and tampering risks, plus it was a cause of high administrative burden for national authorities. IT CATCH was launched in 2019. The Commission has put in place some basic features and will continue to work on new features. The



system can be used voluntarily by stakeholders and Member States. Obligatory use by Member States will become a possibility after the adoption of the legal instrument, which is the revised Control Regulation. In the past two years, the IT system received positive feedback. It is important to have a prompt adoption of the Control Regulation, so that the use of IT CATCH becomes obligatory. Third countries can make use of it and there were some signals of interest. In the near future, DG MARE will promote its use under bilateral dialogues with third countries.

On cooperation of the EU with the Member States, the adoption of the SMEFF Regulation provided a new framework for a better management of operations of the EU fleet outside EU waters. The EU provided a new instrument with clearer rules. The new provisions on enforcement under the ongoing revision of the Control Regulation and the harmonisation on serious infringements will allow Member States to fulfil much better their responsibilities as flag States. It also sends an important political message when the EU has dialogues with third countries. An important tool of cooperation with Member States is also the Mutual Assistance system, which is very much used between national authorities, but also by the Commission to provide information sharing, intelligence, early detection of serious cases. National authorities welcomed it. Last but not least, the work of the EC on IT CATCH will help national administrations. The platform will allow national authorities to carry out procedures with real time information, thus supporting them in the fulfilment of their market State responsibilities.

On future challenges, the IUU Regulation is not a standalone policy. There is a framework of international obligations, including under the RFMOs. In the external dimension of the CFP, the role of the EU in RFMOs is fundamental. In dialogues with third countries, the EU stresses the importance of complying with management measures of RFMOs. In the dialogues, the EU raises the issue of nationals involved in IUU fishing. In the context of RFMOs, the EU has always been defending the importance of cross-listing of IUU vessels. The Port States Measures Agreement (PSMA) is key for fighting IUU fishing. The EU always pays attention to the way that third countries implement the PSMA. The EU will host the third meeting of the Parties of the PSMA, which is a key moment to strengthen it. A key tool is the PSMA global information exchange system. It is also important to financially support third countries, in order to facilitate their capacity. The report provides information on the funding programme. The Commission will have a new instrument on Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation (NDICI), which will have a chapter on environment, climate change, and fisheries objectives.

In a wider EU policy domain, the IUU Regulation has influence on trade measures, labour policy, sanitary aspects, taxation, among others. Ensuring a coherent approach between the SFPAs policy and the IUU Regulation is very important. The cooperation with third countries will continue. The carding system is considered a successful tool for reforms in third countries. IT CATCH will continue to be developed. Once there is the new legal basis, there will be an obligation to use IT CATCH and strengthened enforcement provisions with more harmonisation and improved level playing field. The EU will continue to be strongly engaged in RFMOs and will continue to use mutual assistance to



support Member States and exchange information and intelligence. The EU remains a key leader in the fight against IUU fishing. Under the priorities of the European Green Deal, the work will continue with stronger tools and cooperation with stakeholders.

- **Exchange of views**

The Chair emphasised the importance of the topic for the MAC, including the integration with other policies, for example on labour practices and sustainability. The MAC has endorsed the increased digitalisation. The inter-operability of digital systems across the world is key for the MAC. The Chair asked for information on the timetable for the revision of the Control Regulation.

Francesca Mancini (DG MARE) responded that the Commission is working together with the co-legislators with a view to starting soon trilogues. The Commission hopes for a prompt adoption. The Portuguese Presidency has identified it as one of the priorities.

Sean O'Donoghue (KFO) explained that, on 26 January, the EP PECH Committee voted on the compromise amendments. All compromise amendments were adopted with the exception of the compromise on CCTV. The file will likely be voted by the Parliament's Plenary in April. Trilogues are expected to initiate before the Summer. The Parliament was hopeful that there would be adoption by the end of the year or, at the latest by mid-next year.

Georg Werner (EJF), in relation to the carding system, requested information on why no red cards had been handed since 2017. There are countries that have been under yellow cards for many years, so they wondered if there was a process within the Commission to assess the usefulness of these prolonged engagements.

Francesca Mancini (DG MARE) explained that the red card is considered the last resort by the Commission. The Commission, through cooperation, tries to avoid issuing red cards. The Commission has no interest in blocking seafood imports, especially of important players of trade flows. The Commission uses the red card when the process of dialogue is going on the wrong direction. Very often, the Commission works much longer under the yellow card. The Commission assess the fisheries management system of the third country, but also guides the country towards the adoption of key legal acts and the update of key tools for monitoring, control, and surveillance. When formal dialogues are established, dialogues take place every six months under specific schedules. There are roadmaps and action plans with key points, sub-criteria, and timelines that are submitted to the countries. Third countries do not always the capacity to keep up with these. Therefore, the Commission must make use a balanced use of diplomacy. The yellow card for Kiribati was a success.

The Chair highlighted that the MAC recently discussed potential IUU issues in Ghana. The MAC understands that the IUU process moves slowly and that there were limitations due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



## EUMOFA

- **Presentation of the EU Fish Market – 2020 report by Commission representative**

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

Laurène Jolly (DG MARE), on the global production in 2018, explained that the EU28 was the 6th producer of fishery and aquaculture products. Production decreased slightly compared to the previous year, mainly due a decrease in aquaculture production. Aquaculture production is increasing for all other important producing countries. The EU's supply balance decreased slightly, due to a decrease of production, which was not fully compensated by the increase of imports. It is still one of the highest since 2009.

On the EU market growth and self-sufficiency rate, since 2014, self-sufficiency is decreasing. In 2018, it was 42%, while the previous year it was 44%, due to an increase of imports, while production and consumption are stable. The EU's per capita consumption was of 24.36 Kg. It is a decrease of 2% compared to 2017. Many important consumer Member States, such as Spain, Sweden and Finland, have registered a decrease in consumption. The biggest countries in consumption, Malta and Portugal, registered an increase in apparent consumption. The 15 most important species covered 72% of the EU's apparent consumption. Tuna, salmon, cod, Alaska Pollock, and shrimps are the five most consumed species in the EU, while the self-sufficiency rate for these is only 14%.

Christophe Vande Weyer (DG MARE) explained that the trade deficit reached a negative peak of 21 billion euros in 2019, so a 33% increase in comparison with 2018. In 2018, frozen, fresh, and preserved and prepared products showed a worsening trade balance. Imports in 2019 represented 6.34 million tonnes worth 27 billion euro. More than one quarter comes from Norway, which is followed by China. The most significant changes from 2018 to 2019 are price increases for cod and Alaska Pollock due to slight decreases in volumes imported. On exports, in 2019, these were 2.2 million tonnes, worth 6.17 billion euros. Salmon accounts for half of the overall value increase. Imported fish was almost six times higher than imported meat. EU imports of agri-food and fish and seafood products totalled almost 150 billion euros. Fish accounted for 15% of the value, while meat only accounted for 2%.

From 2017 to 2018, landings of several of the main commercial species increased, mainly frozen skipjack tuna in Spain and fresh scallops in France. The overall plummet was driven by lower landings of sand eel in Denmark. The value increase in aquaculture, during the decade, was due to an increase in production of high value species, such as salmon, seabass, and Bluefin tuna. Plus, price increases for major species like salmon, seabass and gilthead seabream, oysters and clams. In volume terms, the species composition of EU aquaculture production remains similar to ten years ago, even though there are significant variations in the value structure. The shift in the top rank species, salmon and



trout, was due to a trend that saw trout decrease in value in Italy, while salmon was doubling in value in the UK.

In 2020, the entire sector suffered from the COVID-19 crisis, particularly fisheries targeting species sold fresh and, in the aquaculture industry, players traditionally targeting the HORECA sector. The processing sector that produces durable products and targets the retail segment has performed the best under the pandemic. With no strong demand in export markets, products have been sold in the EU market at lower prices. In the first three quarters of 2020, EUR strengthened a significant 10% against NOK and 11% against ISK, while the exchange rate with GBP and USD remained unchanged. A drop in crude oil prices, highly impacted by the pandemic, resulted in lower fuel cost for the fishing fleet.

- **Exchange of views**

Arnault Chaperon (FEAP) drew attention to the need for further development of the aquaculture sector, while imports continue to increase. The MAC should promote the development of EU aquaculture, in order to increase EU production.

The Chair highlighted that it was positive fish consumption was stable, but that there could be more ambition concerning the potential of the sector. The impact of the COVID-19 will also need to be taken into account in future analyses.

### **Initial Focus Group on Trade**

- **Terms of Reference & membership – information**

The Chair recalled that terms of reference were adopted by the working group and that there had been an initial call for membership applications. In the first phase, the focus group will look into evidence and data gathering from a variety of sources, particularly in terms of preferential arrangements that the EU has with third countries. The Chair provided the opportunity for additional members to express interest in becoming a member of the focus group.

Sean O'Donoghue (KFO) drew attention to the importance of analysing the EEA agreement in relation to seafood tariffs.

The Chair agreed and also noted that the outcome of the Brexit negotiations would introduce a further preferential agreement.

### **Trade**



- **Presentation of DG TRADE's Strategy Plan 2020-2024, Access2Markets, and Trade Policy Review by Commission representative**

João Nunes (DG MARE), on the trade policy review, recalled that a public consultation took place from June to November. There were hundreds of replies. The process has been finalised and the communication will be published in mid-February. The ultimate objective of this exercise is to set a new policy direction to help the EU navigate and shape the world, in the context of new challenges, such as the crisis of multilateralism and climate change. The objective is to build a consensus on the mid-term direction of the EU's trade policy that responds to global challenges and takes into account the lessons learnt from the COVID-19 crisis. The trade policy should help to develop the EU's open strategic autonomy, so that the EU is capable of pursuing its own interests independently, but not necessarily on its own, while also enforcing its rights. The policy is not about reshoring production in the EU. This is valid for all sectors, including the seafood sector.

The Commission supports rules-based trade with a focus on the reform of the multilateral forums. The basics of the WTO system have been challenged, so the EU will contribute to reinforce it. The representative drew attention to the importance of the WTO agreement on fisheries subsidies. Its primary aim is sustainability of fish stocks, fighting against IUU fishing, and to fight overcapacity, while also having an impact on the level-playing field.

Trade policy must deliver sustainability and bring a decisive contribution to the green transition, under the European Green Deal. This would be together with the global recover effort to support the transition towards climate neutral and sustainable economy. Trade policy has an important role, but also has limits. The EU cannot impose its standards on its partners. For fisheries products, the Commission is looking into how to reinforce provisions in trade and sustainable development chapters. The Commission is also looking at the GSP system. There are ongoing discussions on new language on sustainable food systems in trade agreements. The Commission is also looking into how to include a sustainability angle in the future ATQ Regulation.

The EU's trade and investment policy should strengthen EU's global leadership and create opportunity for EU companies, especially SMEs. It should contribute to an economic recovery in terms of economic growth and jobs. Opening up new market opportunities is not sufficient. It must be ensured that markets remain open and that commitments from the negotiations are respected by the EU's trading partners. This is particularly important to prevent non-tariff trade barriers against exports of seafood products by EU companies. The representative highlighted that there were different ways for companies to contact the Commission, such as through the Access2Markets tool and the newly established Chief Trade Enforcement Officer. DG MARE remains available to discuss trade-related problems.



In terms of key relationships, the USA is a priority for the EU. The new administration may open new doors, even though the particular policies remain to be seen. There is a need to level the playing field globally. China is a partner, but also a competitor. There is need to develop a fair, balance and reciprocal relationship. The EU must deepen the relationship with Africa and neighbourhood countries, not only focused on trade, but also partnerships for sustainable development. This includes the update of the Economic Partnership Agreement with Eastern and Southern Africa, which aims for more provisions on sustainability and increasing benefits for both parties.

On the Access2markets tool, the representative explained that there is a wide scope. It provides export information about 120 markets and import information from 74 partner countries and beneficiaries GSP. There is also information on intra-EU trade. The search tool on the website provides information on tariff rates, procedures, formalities, rules of origin, include a self-assessment tool, information on trade barriers and trade flows. It is possible to search information with CN codes or with the name of the products. There are comparisons of tariffs between trade partners and countries without an agreement. There is a step-by-step guide on rules of origin and explanations to other procedures with reference to the legal basis. The website is multilingual, but, for several languages, machine translation was used, so there could be some discrepancies. There is a tool for SMEs that plan to start exporting outside the EU.

## Brexit

- **Presentation of EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement**

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

The Chair recalled that the agreement entered into provisional application on 1 January 2021, while it awaits ratification by the European Parliament. The Chair informed that the presentation was prepared by the Secretariat based on public presentations by the Commission. Taking into account the short time since the conclusion of the agreement, the effects would likely not yet be clear to all operators, for example the application of the IUU Regulation to the UK. The impact of rules of origin will also require further analysis.

The Secretary General informed that DG MARE is preparing a joint meeting for all Advisory Councils, but that information on the meeting is not yet available. The Secretary General provided an overview of the fisheries chapters of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement, of the general reaction of the members of the EP PECH Committee, and of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve. In terms of trade, tariff-free exports are possible, as long as businesses meet rules of origin requirements. Increased administrative aspects, such as food safety checks and catch certificates are being put in place.



- **Exchange of views**

The Chair emphasised the importance of maintaining a trade and market perspective, even though supply to the market is also relevant. In terms of tariffs, the agreement provides continued preferential treatment subject to both general and product specific rules of origin. With the UK no longer part of either the EU Single Market or the Customs Union, both parties were now trading with each other on standard third country terms, including in respect of import and export documentation, IUU catch certification, health certificates, custom declarations, pre-notification, designation of border inspection posts, among others. These are significant changes in the regulatory and administrative aspect of trade. The effects on trade flows will need to be analysed, due to additional costs and delays. Rules of origin may affect how supply chains in the EU are established. The market is also being affected by major disturbances from the COVID-19 pandemic. The topic will likely be under discussion in the MAC for the following months. The Executive Committee should discuss how to better articulate the development and topics of the advice.

Pim Visser (VisNed) emphasised that the outcome was very negative for the fishing industry. It is not within the remit of the MAC to comment on that, other than on the influence on the supply of the processing industry. The MAC should limit discussions to impacts on the market and not comment on the primary producing sector.

Matthias Keller (Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.) drew attention to the requirements for catch certificates and processing statements which also now applied to exports to the UK. This had revealed that cooperation between Member States and their competent authorities needed to be improved. In their experience exporting from Germany to the UK, there were cases where several Member States were involved, meaning that the respective competent authorities need to communicate with each other. Regarding the catch certificate, different timeframes and technology are used in different Member States. For example, some third country authorities request certificates with stamps and signature, which authorities do not always provide. Regarding rules of origin, they underscored the importance of analysing these and understanding their impact. In the case of qualified processing, the origin of the product does not change, which has a negative impact on the processing industry. This will have an impact on duties paid by UK costumers.

The Chair noted that the UK's live and fresh export trade to the EU was already seriously disrupted by the new documentary requirements. The different speeds and practices of Member States' competent authorities were a potential further problem. And the traditional rules of origin model in the Agreement did not take into account some of the integrated trade flows that operators are accustomed to in the EU.

Sean O'Donoghue (KFO) agreed with VisNed that the outcome was very negative for the fishing industry, while also agreed that it was necessary to focus on the MAC's remit. They suggested a similar



approach to the COVID-19 advice, in order to identify the particular problems. There are significant market problems. At the next meeting, there will likely be a better idea of the impacts. In terms of the organisation of the work in the MAC, it would likely be better to coordinate the work under one working group. Detailed discussions with the Commission would be important. Further discussion on the Specialised Fisheries Committee is needed. Each working group should identify their specific problems ahead of a future meeting.

Pierre Commère (ADEPALE) stated that, from a WG3 perspective, it would be relevant to look into the standardisation and harmonisation of rules on product labelling, since divergences can develop.

Guus Pastoor (Visfederatie) agreed with KFO that the different working groups should identify priorities. The MAC should also analyse the Brexit Adjustment Reserve, since there is a generic pillar and a pillar for the fisheries sector. Within the fisheries sector, there are also processors and traders, which must be taken into account.

The Chair recognised that there could be issues of distribution of costs along the supply chain and issues of distribution of public support.

### **Contingency Plan for Ensuring Food Supply and Food Security**

- **Presentation of the initiative by Commission representative**
- **MAC Advice on the Roadmap – information**

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

Emilia Gargallo Gonzalez (DG MARE) explained that the contingency plan was established under the framework of the Farm to Fork Strategy. It is the first mechanism to monitor the structural resilience of the food supply chain, following the lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic. It provides the political sign that food is a crucial infrastructure for the EU. The objective is to step coordination of a common EU response to crises affecting food systems, drawing on lessons learnt, set up a crisis response mechanism, which will cover various sectors.

In the COVID-19 context, the food supply chain proved resilient and EU policies helped. The Commission and the Member States were able to coordinate, but there is room for improvement. The contingency plan will aim to establish a common EU food crisis response mechanism, which will be a forum with Member States and potentially stakeholders that the Commission will coordinate. It will develop an agreed set of procedures to respond to crises, in the form of guidelines and recommendations and non-binding agreements with Member States. It will be framed under the objectives of the Farm to Fork Strategy, including sustainability.



The forum will look into coordinated action and dialogue to support policy consistency across the EU. It will not look into international policies, since there are other forums for that. It will be a space for exchange of best practices and lessons learnt, use a solid and up-to-date evidence base, continuously evaluate threats to the EU's food system, engage with international partners, and ensure transparent communication to stakeholders and the public. The representative provided some highlights of the feedback received on resilience, Member States, staff, access, prices, demand, consumers, money, and long-term effects. The high uncertainty connected to lockdowns, order cancellations, and transport will need to be addressed).

The representative informed that the Commission will launch a stakeholder questionnaire in early 2021, expressing hope that the MAC and the members will contribute. Expert groups were established and will be meeting monthly until the Summer. In Q2, there will be a JRC technical workshop. No inception impact assessment is planned. The Commission is planning a wide consultation instead. In Q4, the Commission's Communication and Staff Working Document will be published.

The representative drew attention to another initiative, which could be relevant for the MAC: the Code of Conduct for responsible business and marketing practices. It was launched by Vice-President Timmermans and Commissioner Kyriakides that week. The code calls on all operators of the food supply chain to prove that they are sustainable and that healthy food is available at affordable prices. There will be consultation opportunities. The code should be finalised in June 2021.

Arnault Chaperon (FEAP) expressed appreciation for the mention that the EU should already be able to provide seafood in regular times, besides times of crises. The EU is not able to produce seafood to everyone, but, at least, the COVID-19 pandemic drew attention to the need to provide quality food and the need to have a system in place.

The Chair proposed that the MAC should follow-up on the upcoming public consultation.

Emilia Gargallo Gonzalez (DG MARE) informed that the questionnaire will be published on the Europa website. It will not be specifically targeted to the MAC.

## AOB

- **Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs)**

The Secretary General recalled that, at the 27 November 2020 meeting, there was a presentation on the evaluation exercise. At that time, members expressed interest to participate in the public consultation. The Secretary General informed that, the previous day, the Commission had published the Roadmap on the evaluation exercise, which will be open for feedback for four weeks. LDAC has already contributed to this process. It could be a good opportunity for the MAC to contribute from a



market and trade perspective. The Secretary General proposed the circulation of the roadmap and a short questionnaire to the members. Then a draft could be prepared for approval through written procedure.

The Chair agreed with the circulation of a questionnaire with one week deadline. Then the Chair and the Secretariat would be able to assess the responses to determine if a collective response would be feasible.

Pierre Commère (ADEPALE) informed that they participated in the drafting of the mentioned LDAC's recommendation, which includes elements on market issues. Therefore, the MAC could use these elements as a basis.

- **Food Labelling Information System**

Matthias Keller (Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.) drew attention to a new tool from DG SANTE, the Food Labelling Information System. In principle, this tool could be of great help to get a first overview on labelling requirements. Nevertheless, when referring to specific provisions under the Regulation No 1379/2013 (CMO Regulation), the reference to fishing gear is not correct. Under the legal requirements, the reference must be to "fishing gear category". They have not yet checked the references to other specific provisions of the FIC and CMO Regulations concerning fish products, but will refer back to this topic at a later stage.

### Summary of action points

- Brexit
  - With coordination from WG2 and the Executive Committee, working groups to identify key market and trade priorities to be addressed in a future advice
- Contingency Plan for Ensuring Food Supply and Food Security
  - WG2 to follow-up on upcoming public consultation
- Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs)
  - Chair and Secretariat to prepare questionnaire to the members concerning the Roadmap on the evaluation exercise
  - Depending on the replies to the questionnaire, Chair and Secretariat to prepare draft advice for consideration through written procedure



## List of attendees

Representative	Organisation
Agnes Lisik	Oceana
Aitana López (observer)	Spain
Alexandre Rodríguez	Long Distance Advisory Council
Andrew Kuyk (Chair)	CEP
Anna Boulova	FRUCOM
Arnault Chaperon	FEAP
Carla Valeiras Álvarez	EuroCommerce
Catherine Pons	FEAP
Cécile Fouquet	Aquaculture Advisory Council
Charlotte Musquar	Aquaculture Advisory Council
Christine Absil	Good Fish Foundation
Christophe Vande Weyer	European Commission
Cristina Fernández (observer)	United Kingdom (Seafish)
Daniel Voces de Onáindi	Europêche
Daniel Weber	European Fishmeal
Emilia Gargallo Gonzalez	European Commission
Eduardo Míguez	OPP77 Puerto de Celeiro
Elisabetta Maiorano	EuroCommerce
Els Bedert	EuroCommerce
Erik Bjørn Olsen	Danish Society for a Living Sea
Erin Priddle	MSC
Francesca Mancini	European Commission
Frangiscos Nikolian	European Commission
Garazi Rodriguez	FEAP
Georg Werner	Environmental Justice Foundation



Representative	Organisation
Guillaume Carruel	EAPO
Guus Pastoor	Visfederatie
Jean-Marie Robert	Les Pêcheurs de Bretagne
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)
Juan Manuel Élices López (observer)	Spain
Juan Manuel Trujillo	ETF
Katarina Sipic	AIPCE-CEP
Katrin Vilhelm Poulsen	WWF
Laurène Jolly	European Commission
Lebo Mofolo	FRUCOM
Linnéa Engström	MSC
María Luisa Álvarez Blanco	FEDEPESCA
Marta Moren Abat	European Commission
Matthias Keller	Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.
Mike Turenhout	Visfederatie
Mirta Novak (observer)	Croatia
Nicolás Fernandez Muñoz	OPP72
Norah Parke	KFO
Patrick Murphy	IS&WFPO
Pawel Szatkowski	European Commission
Pedro Reis Santos	Market Advisory Council
Pierre Commère	ADEPALE
Pim Visser	VisNed



<b>Representative</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Quentin Marchais	ClientEarth
Roberto Carlos Alonso	ANFACO-CECOPECA
Rosalie Tukker	Europêche
Santiago Folgar Gutierrez	AVOCANO
Sean O'Donoghue	Killybegs Fishermen's Organisation Ltd
Sergio López García	OPP LUGO
Stavroula Kremmydiotou	Market Advisory Council
Thomas Wenzel Kruse	Danish Fishermen PO
Tuure Eskelinen	EuroCommerce

