

Working Group 1: EU Production

Minutes

Tuesday, 19 September 2023 (10:00 – 13:30 CET)

Copa Cogeca, Rue de Trèves 61, 1040 Brussels

Interpretation in EN, ES, FR

Welcome from the Chair, Julien Lamothe

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

Adoption of draft agenda and of the last meeting minutes (07.06.23): adopted

Action points of the last meeting

- **State-of-play of the decision made during the last meeting – information**
- European Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture (EUMOFA):
 - Main interested members to develop feedback to narrow and prioritise the scope of the proposed study on the EU tuna sector
 - Informal meeting with ADEPALE, ANFACO-CECOPECA, and Européche organised
 - Draft advice circulated on 30 August 2023
- Common Market Organisation:
 - Continue monitoring developments
 - Ongoing
- Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF):
 - Agreed draft advice to be put forward to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption
 - Once joint agreement with the Aquaculture Advisory Council is reached, joint advice to be submitted to DG MARE
 - Joint advice submitted on 24 July 2023
 - Reply received on 22 August 2023
- Awareness and Role of Producer Organisations (POs):
 - Under the draft agenda of the next meeting, item on the topic to be included again, including additional presentation on projects financed by Production and Marketing Plans
 - Agenda item scheduled



- Joint MAC/NWWAC/NSAC Focus Group on Brown Crab:
 - If relevant, Chair of the Focus Group to be invited to provide a new update at the next meeting
 - Agenda item scheduled

Awareness and Role of Producer Organisations (project presentation)

- **Presentation of the “ikejime” project financed under the Production and Marketing Plan by Julien Lamothe, FROM Sud Ouest**

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

The Chair delivered a presentation about the Japanese technique “ikejime”, including the establishment of an association to promote and supervise this practice, training, approval process, equipment, traceability code, control, and promotion.

- **Exchange of views**

Patrick Murphy (IS&WFPO) asked for more information about the control measures.

Sergio López García (OPP Burela) asked about the impact of the technique on prices.

Paul Thomas (EAPO) asked if it was possible to estimate the financial gains from “ikejime” products when compared to non-“ikejime” products.

Joint MAC/NWWAC/NSAC Focus Group on Brown Crab

- **Consideration of joint draft advice**

The Secretary General presented the joint draft advice developed by the Joint MAC/NWWAC/NSAC Focus Group on Brown Crab, which was circulated via email on 24 August 2023. The draft advice was also being considered by the NWWAC and the NSAC. The Secretary General informed that, according to Norah Parke, Chair of the Focus Group, the Irish authorities found the Chinese authorities to be considerably more cooperative regarding finding solutions for complying with health certification, particularly in the case of cadmium level, which, in her view, was very encouraging and would improve the market certainty for all European exporters of brown crab.

Paul Thomas (EAPO) thanked Ms Parke for her work across the years.

Patrick Murphy (IS&WFPO) also thanked Ms Parke for her work.

The Working Group agreed on the draft joint NWWAC/NSAC/MAC advice on brown crab.

- **Way forward**



The Chair proposed to put forward the agreed advice to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption. Once there was agreement from the NWWAC and the NSAC, the joint advice would be submitted to the Commission services.

European Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture (EUMOFA)

- **Consideration of draft advice on priorities and scope of study about EU tuna sector**

The Secretary General recalled that the draft advice was circulated on 30 August 2023, which followed the agreement reached at the informal meeting with ADEPALE, ANFACO-CECOPECA, and Europêche. In terms of priorities and scope, it was essentially proposed the following:

- In 2024, a study about “market trends, including new trends in direct human consumption (qualitative):
 - Including a chapter on frozen and defrosted tuna in the intermediate (fish brokers) and final (HORECA and retail) segments
 - Including a chapter on recent events
- In 2025, a study about production of raw material and trade flows

Jean-Marie Robert (Les Pêcheurs de Bretagne) recalled that the advice adopted in March 2023 asked the Commission to focus on three species: skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) and bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). In his view, northern albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) should also be included. Mr Robert commented that, in terms of production, the past five years had been excellent for northern albacore tuna. There had been efforts to focus more on this product, while also accounting for the objectives of decarbonisation of the fleet. Nevertheless, producers were disappointed by the prices. There had been a reduction of 20 to 30% of the prices, while imports of tuna continued.

Pierre Commère (ADEPALE) stated that, even though northern albacore was not explicitly mentioned in the first piece of advice, there was no opposition to covering this specie. Mr Commère highlighted the importance of knowing more about the market of tropical tuna.

Anne-France Mattlet (Europêche) explained that, when preparing the draft advice, the participating members took into account the suggestions from DG MARE.

The Working Group agreed on the draft advice “European Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture (EUMOFA): Price structure analysis of the supply chain of EU tuna sector within the global tuna market – Scope & Priorities”.

The Chair encouraged members to exchange views on the status of market production, particularly focusing on how the different crises were affecting the different sectors.



Pierre Commère (ADEPALE) stated that northern albacore was valorised by small canneries. Since 2022, there has been a consumption crisis due to inflation and price increases, which has significantly impacted the consumption of northern albacore. At the French level, the inventory of raw material is quite high, which also contributed to the decrease in prices.

Patrick Murphy (IS&WFPO) commented that the reputation of the fishing sector had been very affected in the media, for example by the documentary film “Seaspiracy”. There were other factors impacting the sector, for example the increase in the price of olive oil. Mr Murphy called for more consumer education. The sector was facing potential loss of jobs as well as flooding from imports in the market.

Sergio López García (OPP Burela) stated that, in the Port of Burela, the prices of northern albacore were in an atypical situation due to the size of the catches. Recently, the catches were regularly below 4kg. The decrease in prices translated into a decrease in profitability. Therefore, the fishing sector was in a crisis. Different issues were affecting the supply chain.

Roberto Carlos Alonso (ANFACO-CECOPECA) argued that the situation in the northern albacore sector was known. There were impacts from the cost of olive oil, the cost of employment, and the different raw materials. In the case of the Spanish market, consumers were spending the same, but for smaller amounts of product. Mr Alonso emphasised that the different levels of the supply chain must work together. There needs to be an aggressive campaign to promote the products, as there are stocks going unsold. The size of the northern albacore catches also impacted profitability. He also called on the European Commission to act concerning plant-based imitation products.

Anne-France Mattlet (Europêche) emphasised the importance of promoting tropical tuna products, since these are seen as low-cost products. The promotion campaigns should show the operations of the EU fleets vis-a-vis from the foreign fleets.

Juan Manuel Trujillo Castillo (ETF) argued that the European Commission had the instruments to have an impact on products that do not comply with EU standards, for example the legal frameworks on IUU and sanitary rules. Mr Trujillo further argued that insufficient action was taken on the economic sustainability of the EU operators.

Frangiscos Nikolian (DG MARE) highlighted that there were promotional campaigns to increase fish consumption, such as the “Taste the Ocean” campaign from DG MARE. There were also communication issues to be faced by the sector. Mr Nikolian added that the European Commission was acting on social issues, for example via the legislative proposal on banning products made with forced labour.

- **Way forward**

The Chair proposed to put forward the agreed advice to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption.

Common Market Organisation



- **Presentation of European Parliament’s draft own initiative report “Implementation of the Common Market Organisation (CMO) Regulation in fisheries and aquaculture” by MEP Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, European Parliament**

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (European Parliament) thanked the members for the opportunity to present the draft report, of which she was Rapporteur. Through this report, the Parliament provides its view regarding the report of the Commission of 21 February 2023 on the outcomes of the implementation of Regulation 1379/2013. Ms Bilbao emphasised that the common market organisation (CMO) was one of the basic instruments of the Common Fisheries Policy. The main objective is to stabilise the commercialisation of these products, providing a more balance distribution of the profits in the entire value chain. Furthermore, at the same level, it is about protecting the rights of consumers. Through different measures, it is possible to maintain fisheries as an economic, social, and environmentally sustainable activity. Transparency in relationships with consumers in consumers is another lever to support this central objective of the Common Fisheries Policy.

The CMO Regulation was, in 1970, the first European standard focused specifically on fishing. According to the definition given in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the treaties, the concept of agricultural products includes both “the products of the land and livestock” and those of fisheries as well as “the products of first transformation directly related to those”. Ms Bilbao commented that the definition in the treaties and the corporate culture on agriculture and fishing could be the origin of the error made by the European Commission when naming the new food strategy with the title “Farm to Fork”. Unfortunately, the problem goes further. The PECH Committee has pointed the insufficiencies and consequences of this approach. The PECH Committee has demanded for the sea to be incorporated into the title of strategy and that fishing and aquaculture products receive their due treatment.

Ms Bilbao underscored that it was clear that the evolution of the fishing industry, the external dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy, and global considerations to seriously address IUU fishing had made the first definition of the treaties obsolete. Three major reviews of the Common Fisheries Policy took place in 1981, 1998 and 2023. The great novelty of the latter was establishing a close relationship between market considerations and stock management strategies. This link is made through the role that the regulations assign to the Producer Organisations that assume the daily management of the Common Fisheries Policy and allow its collective application at the producer level. Each organisation develops and applies production and marketing plans to achieve the objectives assigned to the CMO by Article 35 of the Common Fisheries Policy Regulation and all the objectives that also correspond to them in terms of markets, in accordance with Article 7 of the regulation. The counterpart is preferential access to financial aid and the possibility of benefiting from the exemption of competition rules under the conditions of the regulation.

Ms Bilbao explained the draft report was based on the evaluation carried out by the European Commission ten years after the CMO Regulation was approved. The Commission considers that “the common market policy for fishery and aquaculture products, as established in the CMO Regulation, contributes effectively to achieving the objectives of the CFP, especially in terms of competitiveness, stability market, transparency and guarantee of a diverse supply of seafood to consumers”. The key to this related to the fact that the regulation has allowed the market for fishery and aquaculture



products to overcome the scheme inherited from the Common Agricultural Policy, evolve from a market policy based on intervention to a market-oriented dynamic and driven by representative and empowered stakeholders. Therefore, the report concludes “this transition was relevant to ensure the long-term sustainability and profitability of the sector as part of a rigorous application of the Common Fisheries Policy”. The evaluation report claims to have perfectly identified opportunities for improvement and reports on the public consultation carried in 2022, in which 125 contributions were received, that, to some extent, coincide with the basic conclusions of the Commission’s document.

Concerning Producer Organisations, the Commission’s report recalls the mandatory and novel nature of the production and marketing plans, which required more than two years of adaptation, but considers that, today, the work method is fully integrated into the dynamics of the sector and is efficient. As an opportunity for improvement, it points out the disparity in treatment by national administrations of their Producer Organisations both in terms of financing, administrative support and activities that each State considers eligible. Support and funding for Transnational Producer Organisations is also seen as susceptible to improvement. The evaluation indicates that the capacity of the Producer Organisations to program the quantities that will be handled in the market as an “essential tool” to maintain prices at adequate levels and avoid food waste.

Concerning information to consumers and labelling, the Commission’s report points out the problem of discrepancy of interests between the different components of the value chain of fishing and aquaculture products on labelling given the diverse approaches and sometimes conflicting interests that encourage some and others. A prior issue, in any case, to move forward is to guarantee a more homogeneous compliance in all points of sale with the rules that regulate the information that must necessarily reach the consumer. The Commission cites the “Farm to Fork” strategy to insist on its idea of finding better elements to identify especially sustainable productions. The current standards do not appear to sufficiently distinguish these in the market, so the Commission recognises the need for more complete, better certified and more understandable information to achieve the goal of fully empowering consumers to reward sustainability with their purchasing decision.

Concerning EUMOFA and relations with society, the Commission’s report highly values the contribution of EUMOFA, especially during the supply and consumption crises experienced in recent years due to the pandemic. In addition, the growing and relevant role that the MAC must play to strengthen relations between authorities, producer organisations and civil society is cited. In the opinion of the drafters of the Commission’s report, a better transmission of the repercussions that major changes in the markets have on the sector will facilitate the application of the CMO rules.

Ms Bilbao proceeded with details on the contributions from the European Parliament’s PECH Committee with a view to a reform of the CMO regulations. In principle, the report also positively values the contributions of the regulation to fishery and aquaculture products. The first and fundamental issue of agreement is on the fundamental role that Producer Organisations have played and will play. This is a fundamental idea that the Parliament wants to reinforce with the recognition of the diversity that characterises them. Additionally, the new legal and technological possibilities linked to innovation in the sector and its digitalisation provide important opportunities for improvement, especially in the field of labelling and traceability. It is a way to continue connecting market with production and especially producers with consumers based on the guarantees, trust and



economic, social and environmental sustainability outlined by the Common Fisheries Policy as the main plan.

These possibilities have been favoured and reinforced by the recently approved Fisheries Control Regulation, the result of years of long conversations and work aimed at matching what is convenient with what is possible and what is achievable. Ultimately involving the sector in a transition that will only be possible with and not against the producers. The Parliament insists on the need to more solidly connect the Union's food strategy with aquaculture and fishing products. In her view, the extensive and remarkable attention that the President of the Commission devoted to agriculture in the recent address on the State of the European Union had been striking. Just as striking had been the lack of mention of fishing and aquaculture, threatened by foreign dumping, campaigns absolutely against the sector, sponsored by organisations whose transparency in terms of composition and objectives is very striking, and by flexibility in labelling rules that allow practices that would be unthinkable in the agricultural sector.

To deepen the mentioned objective, proposals in five specific aspects are provided. The key that unites all of them is placing the transparency of the sector's activities at the centre of regulation. Relationships with consumers must be based on the reliability of the information offered to them. This forces improvements to traceability, labelling and market transparency. In her view, this commitment and its corresponding guarantees will also become the best antidote against the campaigns insidiously and gratuitously discredit the European fishing and aquaculture sector and its professionals. What is worse, at times, is the passivity, if not the support, of certain sectors of the Union's administration. The proposals contained in the parliamentary report are summarised in five ideas that appear both in the main text and in the amendments presented by Ms Bilbao:

- First, the need to harmonise both the regulations and the measures to guarantee their compliance. The Commission itself recognises that there must be more and better harmonisation of the measures adopted at the Member States' level to apply the CMO Regulation. Consumer confidence and equitable application of rules depend on an effort that must be supported with regulatory changes.
- Second, promote a new regulatory framework for a sustainable food system that is based on transparency and guarantees of authenticity of the information transmitted to consumers. This must be done without increasing administrative burdens for producers in addition to those already implied by the application of other EU standards on sustainability. As rapporteur, Ms Bilbao proposed measures to end the presentation of agricultural products as seafood. Currently, products featuring vegetable production as fish are proliferating on the market. The issue is not only due to the name of the products, highlighting the word "tuna" or of other marine species along with the real origin of products being sold, "soybean", but also by profusely decorating the packaging with fish figures. To make matters worse, these products are presented as sustainable, suggesting against scientific evidence, that any agricultural production is more sustainable than that which comes from the sea via fishing or aquaculture. This is a clear demonstration of the very little zeal with which the current Union authorities protect fishing and aquaculture activities. In a few months, producers' complaints permanently abolished names such as



“soy milk” or “palm honey” from the labelling of some products. The draft reports advocates producing, immediately and with the same forcefulness, an absolute ban on marketing “false fish” with previously mentioned commercial arguments.

- Third, encouraging the Commission to propose regulations capable of converting information on the traceability of fishing and aquaculture products into usable, accessible and easily transmitted information to consumers. The control regulation offers new features that will improve the information available and guarantee its reliability. It is urgent that better, more precise and reliable data allows consumers to reward their purchasing decision. There must be controls to ensure that the same type of data is present in all markets, ensuring their reliability. It is necessary to confront robust and reliable data against rumours and intentional processes that attack the honourability of the professionals of the sector. It should be noted that this activity is one of the essential and most efficient activities that the Union, its sector and institutes can resort to in the fight against IUU fishing.
- Fourth, it is essential, taking advantage of the possibilities offered by the Fisheries Control Regulation, to modernise, improve and make EUMOFA even more useful. When selecting acronyms in the EU, there should be a concern over semantic meaning in all languages of the Union. In Spanish, for example, EUMOFA suggests a very negative field in relation to the principle of trust and the activity of consumption. It is essential to take advantage of the observatory to improve data collection in all Member States and prepare strategies to prevent sudden and drastic changes and propose intervention measures that stabilise the market.
- Fifth, Producer Organisations are the backbone of the Common Fisheries Policy’s management, their support and financing must continue. The recognition of this role in a comprehensive manner also forces a consideration, assumption and incorporation into the general scheme of operation of the regulation the diversity that characterises European producer organisations. Most organisations assume very similar functions, but they adapt them to the corporate cultures of the sector, the types of entrepreneurship, the structure of fisheries administration or the specific characteristics of the market. The CMO must recognise, adapt and work with this diversity and force structural changes in organisations, because all of them meet the common European definition that determines that a professional organisation is what role it plays. That is the problem that arises for professional organisations with secular trajectories, such as the “Cofradías de Pescadores” and the “Prud'homie de Pêcheurs”.

Concerning the contributions from the parliamentary groups, Ms Bilbao explained that, once the deadline for submitting contributions to the report expired, the parliamentary groups presented 121 amendments. In the following weeks, the rapporteur will try to build agreement proposals to be present to a vote at the end of October. If negotiations demonstrate that there are expectations of closing more agreements, the procedure could be somewhat delayed, but draft report would be voted on in November 2023 at the latest. The MEP highlighted the most important aspects to which the amendments refer to:



- The importance of Producer Organisations and the need to expand support to interbranch organisations, small-scale coastal fishing producers, and shellfish harvesters. They also advocate for the recognition of the “Cofradías” and the “Prud'homie de Pêcheurs”.
- The need to strengthen regulations regarding plan or non-marine origin substitute products of fish and aquaculture products. Other contributions consider, on the contrary, that the current labels do not generate any confusion.
- The need to apply unique measures to the Outermost Regions.
- Improvements to traceability and labelling with some nuances. Some believe that aspects related to sustainability must be included. Other amendments propose gradual applications of the provisions of the Fisheries Control Regulation. There are contributions focused on the need to reinforce marketing and consumption campaigns.
- That all products consumed in the Union have a level-playing-field, that, is that they have been captured and produced under equal conditions.
- Proposals to achieve greater harmonisation and control in the application of measures between the different States of the Union.
- Broad consensus on the need for EUMOFA to improve the data and incorporate and analysis of consumption habits by country and region, for better use of the data.

Ms Bilbao summarised that traceability, reliable information that reaches consumers quickly and understandably, digitalisation of the sector, and serious work to commit to the standards that we approve, build trust and force production in a sustainable way and with quality.

- **Exchange of views**

Patrick Murphy (IS&WFPO) mentioned his own experience with diversification into aquaculture production, including efforts with MSC and organic labelling. Mr Murphy drew attention to the negative image of the sector.

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (European Parliament) emphasised the importance of, when communicating to consumers, telling a story. There should be messaging from public authorities, meaning that the sector should be covered in all reports. In the case of the “Farm to Fork Strategy”, the reference to the sea was missing. Ms Bilbao exemplified that, in the case of sharks, there was a negative image, even though the EU fleets are controlled. Image problems were stopping innovations related to octopus production in aquaculture farms. She added that the implementation of the landing obligation had shocked the sector, leading to the use of CCTV.

Jaroslaw Zieliński (PFPA) drew attention to the case of 0 Total Allowable Catches for herring in the Baltic Sea and the potential socioeconomic consequences.



Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (European Parliament) responded that a more specific analysis on Total Allowable Catches needs to take place, especially to account for the three pillars of sustainability. There are some issues that scientific experts are not able to fully explain yet. Ms Bilbao recalled that the European Parliament was not able to intervene in the setting of the Total Allowable Catches.

Vanya Vulperhorst (Oceana) thanked Ms Bilbao for her work on the Fisheries Control Regulation. Ms Vulperhorst highlighted that some NGOs work together with the fishing sector, for example on the extension of traceability rules to recognise the efforts of the EU fleet. Her organisation supports changes to the CMO Regulation to allow for more consumer information. She asked for more information about the sustainable food system framework.

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (European Parliament) agreed with Ms Vulperhorst on the importance of traceability to improve labelling and consumer information.

Anna Rokicka (PSPR) highlighted that, in the case of herring in the Baltic Sea, imports would always be necessary to supplement the demand.

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (European Parliament) responded that, every three years, the Autonomous Tariff Quotas increase. The Commission imposes efforts on decarbonisation, but she wondered about how imports were covered. Ms Bilbao expressed doubts that labels of imported products provided the same level of information as EU produced ones. Member States continuously ask for Autonomous Tariff Quotas, while the attractiveness of the sector decreases in the EU.

Paul Thomas (EAPO) called for equal treatment for Producer Organisations across the EU, highlighting the differences in funding provided by Member States. EU fish should be prioritised over imports. His organisation was not against granting Autonomous Tariff Quotas, but the EU production should be prioritised.

Sergio López García (OPP Burela) argued that there was no “Fisheries Commissioner”, as the current Commission was primarily focused on environmental matters.

John Lynch (ISEFPO) thanked Ms Bilbao for her openness and direct approach. Mr Lynch stated that Irish products follow high standards, but receive low prices. He commented that, concerning control rules, the data is being collected by the producers, but, at the retail level, the information is not there.

Juan Manuel Trujillo Castillo (ETF) underscored that the CMO must ensure a loyal competition with third countries, drawing particular attention to forced labour practices.

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (European Parliament) explained that the Parliament’s PECH Committee provided contributions to the report on the legislative proposal to ban products made with forced labour, which would be quite relevant for the tuna sector. Ms Bilbao highlighted how the IUU carding system contributed to legislation changes in many cases.

Frangiscos Nikolian (DG MARE) emphasised the positive discussion on the CMO regulation. The European Parliament and the European Commission reached similar conclusions. If there is the political will, the Commission services will support amending the CMO Regulation, which would



depend on the results of an evaluation. Mr Nikolian highlighted that the issues of traceability and labelling should not be confused. The CMO Regulation covers information to consumers at the retail points. There is an ongoing exercise with Member States about this matter, since problems were identified with fishmongers. The Commission representative underscored that the Common Fisheries Policy was about communication and sustainability. DG MARE takes into account socioeconomic analyses and the three pillars of sustainability. He added that STECF was working on the development of sustainability grading for fishery and aquaculture products.

Patrick Murphy (IS&WFPO) thanked the European Commission for participating in the meetings of the MAC. Mr Murphy highlighted that the Commission acted to address the problems related to Brexit and the Russian invasion of Ukraine, but that Member States do not always follow up.

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (European Parliament) recognised that there was agreement between the European Parliament and the European Commission on many aspects. Ms Bilbao emphasised that good labelling requires traceability and is important for sustainability. The MEP drew attention to the importance of referencing the fishery and aquaculture sector in the State of the European Union address, adding that the Commissioner responsible for fisheries policy does not act like it, since he focuses too much on sustainability. As for the Commission services taking action to address problems, she argued that there was a lack of analysis on the establishment of Marine Protected Areas in the Atlantic Ocean.

Juan Manuel Elices López (Spain) drew attention to the importance of the revision of the Fisheries Control Regulation, emphasising the need to work together.

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (European Parliament) agreed that it was important to work together.

Awareness and Role of Producer Organisations (draft advice)

- **Presentation of proposal of advice on “market measures put in place to adjust and stabilise the market” by Paul Thomas, EAPO**

Paul Thomas (EAPO) provided an overview of the draft advice, including of the recommendations, which had been circulated on 6 September 2023.

- **Consideration of draft advice**

Sergio López García (OPP Burela) suggested the deletion of the reference to specific examples of certification schemes, as it would not be possible to cover all.

Paul Thomas (EAPO) wondered if members representing aquaculture interests would want to include more details specific to aquaculture production.

Yannis Pelekanakis (FEAP) expressed satisfaction with the draft text. Mr Pelekanakis highlighted that, in the case of aquaculture POs, the main issue was not financial aid. The main challenge was the eligibility of the measures. Therefore, a similar approach in the implementation of measures was necessary.



The Working Group agreed on the draft advice “Market measures put in place by Producer Organisations to adjust and stabilise the market of fishery and aquaculture products” as amended.

- **Way forward**

The Chair proposed to put forward the agreed advice to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption.

AOB

None.



Summary of action points

- Joint MAC/NWWAC/NSAC Focus Group on Brown Crab:
 - Agreed draft advice to be put forward to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption
 - Once joint agreement with the NWWAC and the NSAC is reached, joint advice to be submitted to DG MARE
- European Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture (EUMOFA):
 - Agreed draft advice to be put forward to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption
- Common Market Organisation:
 - Continue monitoring developments
- Awareness and Role of Producer Organisations (draft advice):
 - Agreed draft advice to be put forward to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption



Attendance List

| Representative | Organisation | Role |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Aodh O'Donnell | Irish Fish Producers Organisation (IFPO) | Member |
| Alen Lovrinov | Omega 3 Producers Organisation | Member |
| Alexandra Philippe | Market Advisory Council (MAC) | Secretariat |
| Anna Rokicka | Polish Association of Fish Processors (PSPR) | Member |
| Anne-France Mattlet | Europêche | Member |
| Arthur Yon | FROM Nord | Member |
| Christine Absil | Good Fish Foundation | Member |
| Eduardo Míguez López | Puerto de Celeiro | Member |
| Frangiscos Nikolian | European Commission | Expert |
| Gaëtane Le Breuil | European Fishmeal | Member |
| Georg Werner | Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF) | Member |
| Itxaso Muñoa Salaverria | European Parliament | Observer |
| Izaskun Bilbao Barandica | European Parliament | Observer |
| Jaroslaw Zieliński | Polish Fish Producers Association (PFPA) | Member |
| Jean-Marie Robert | Les Pêcheurs de Bretagne | Member |
| Jennifer Reeves | Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) | Member |
| Jens Mathiesen | Danish Seafood Association | Member |
| John Lynch | Irish South and East Fish Producers Organisation (ISEFPO) | Member |
| José Basilio Otero | Federación Nacional de Cofradías de Pescadores | Member |
| Juan Manuel Elices López | Spain | Observer |
| Juan Manuel Trujillo Castillo | ETF | Member |
| Juana Maria Parada Guinaldo | OR.PA.GU. | Member |
| Julien Lamothe | European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO) | Chair |
| Katarina Sipic | EU Fish Processors and Traders Association (AIPCE) / European Federation of National Organizations of Importers and Exporters of Fish (CEP) | Member |



| Representative | Organisation | Role |
|-------------------------|---|-------------|
| Mariano García García | Federación Andaluza de Cofradías de Pescadores (FACOPE) | Member |
| Miguel Lizaso | European Commission | Expert |
| Patrick Murphy | Irish South & West Fish Producers Organisation (IS&WFPO) | Member |
| Paul Thomas | European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO) | Member |
| Pedro Luis Casado López | Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral (OPP80) | Member |
| Pedro Reis Santos | Market Advisory Council (MAC) | Secretariat |
| Pierre Commère | Association Des Entreprises de Produits Alimentaires Élaborés (ADEPALE) | Member |
| Roberto Carlos Alonso | ANFACO-CECOPECA | Member |
| Rosalie Tukker | Europêche | Member |
| Sergio López García | OPP Burela | Member |
| Vanya Vulperhorst | Oceana | Member |
| Yannis Pelekanakis | Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP) | Member |
| Yobana Bermúdez | EU Fish Processors and Traders Association (AIPCE) | Member |

