



Market Advisory Council

## Working Group 1: EU Production

### Minutes

Tuesday, 2 December 2025 (09:30 – 13:00 CEST)

Zoom

Interpretation in EN, ES, FR

Welcome from the Chair, Julien Lamothe

#### [Presentation](#)

**Adoption of the agenda and of the last meeting's minutes (17.09.25):** Adopted

Pim Visser (NOVA) requested an “AOB” item on the Fisheries Control Regulation with the aim of following up on the exchange of views with DG MARE representatives at the 1 December 2025 meeting of Working Group 2. Mr Visser drew attention to the pending doubts of the members on the implementation of the upcoming rules on traceability.

Katarina Sipic (Seafood Europe) expressed support for the suggestion.

#### Action points

- **State-of-play of the action points of the last meeting - information**
- Landing Obligation:
  - In the context of the ongoing evaluation of the Common Fisheries Policy, Working Group to continue monitoring developments on the landing obligation.
    - Ongoing
- Common Market Organisation:
  - In the context of the ongoing evaluation of the Common Fisheries Policy, Working Group to continue monitoring developments on Producer Organisations.
    - Ongoing
- Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries:
  - Draft advice on “STECF’s Economic Report on the EU Aquaculture Sector (2025)” to be put forward to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential approval.
    - Advice adopted on 18 September 2025
- Implementation Dialogue:



- Draft mandate, based on the feedback provided by the Working Group, to be prepared by the Secretary General and the Chair of the Working Group, to be considered by the Executive Committee via a written procedure.
  - Mandate agreed by the Executive Committee via written procedure on 17 November 2025
- Sustainability Criteria for Fishery and Aquaculture Products:
  - Update by DG MARE on the development of the sustainability criteria tool to be requested at a future meeting.
    - Pending

### Marine Fishery Resources

- **Presentation of the 2025 edition of the Review of the State of World Marine Fishery Resources by Rishi Sharma (FAO)**

#### Presentation

The Chair emphasised the relevance of the Review of the State of World Marine Fishery Resources in the context of ongoing discussions on sustainability and trade agreements, among other topics of interest for the Advisory Council.

Rishi Sharma (FAO) presented the 2025 edition of the Review of the State of World Marine Fishery Resources. Mr Sharma mentioned that the publication is an ongoing work, originating from a request of the United Nations, 50 years ago, as part of the negotiations on the Convention on the Law of the Sea. The publication assesses the global status of fish stocks. The reference list of stocks has expanded over time, from 441 in 2011, to 531 in 2024, and 2,570 stocks, groups, and species aggregations in 2025.

Mr Sharma explained that the methodology has been updated to improve resolution, transparency, and overall reliability. The SOFIA Global Fish Stocks Status Monitoring provides a synoptic evaluation of regional stock statuses and an overall indicator of how global fish stocks are progressing relative to Maximum Sustainable Yield-based reference points. The improvements include better coverage of global fisheries, more precise assessments, and more transparent reporting. The process for producing current estimates involves four steps: selecting a sample of stocks, collecting and collating data for these stocks, applying a methodology for stock status classification, and computing the indicator—the percentage of stocks fished at biologically sustainable levels.

Mr Sharma, on data classification, outlined that 59% of stocks have formal assessments considered scientifically sound and reliable, 22% have catch data and supporting information with status inferred using surplus-production models, and 19% have limited data combined with expert judgment and peer review, using a weight-of-evidence approach. A majority of stocks are above or around target reference points, while



a minority are below, with 3% falling below limit reference points. Losses in yield can be significant in certain areas, but overall, the approach aims to optimise food security.

Mr Sharma emphasised that differences in overfishing estimates between the updated and previous methods are marginal (0–15%, depending on the area), while the addition of more stocks places more underfished fisheries in the dataset, often bycatch or newly exploited, resilient species such as small pelagic stocks. The Sustainable Development Goals targets are largely unachievable and conflict with food security goals based on Maximum Sustainable Yield and precautionary approaches, as perfect management is impossible in natural systems with high process error.

Mr Sharma emphasised that the 2025 edition represents the most comprehensive and participatory global assessment of marine fish stocks ever conducted, reflecting scientific, technological, and inclusive advances under FAO's commitment to the Blue Transformation. Effective fisheries management is highlighted as the best conservation measure, with FAO ready to support countries and promote strong regional and international cooperation to ensure long-term sustainability.

Mr Sharma highlighted the key role of marine fisheries for global food security, nutrition, and livelihoods. In 2022, global fisheries and aquaculture production reached a record 223.2 million tonnes, with a trade value of USD 472 billion. Aquatic products continue to be among the most traded food commodities, involving over 230 countries and territories, and provide an average annual availability of 20.7 kg of aquatic animal foods per capita, underlining their dietary and economic importance.

- **Exchange of views**

Janne Posti (Conxemar) recalled that the FAO regularly assesses the status of fish stocks. Since the EU imports around 70% of the fishery and aquaculture products on the market, Mr Posti wanted to know whether it would be possible to know the percentage of EU imports that are classified as sustainable or unsustainable. He acknowledged that there would be methodological challenges, such as differentiation between production from fisheries and from aquaculture, and differentiation of processed products composed of various batches. Nevertheless, he expressed hope that, through collective work, the mentioned calculation would be possible.

Rishi Sharma (FAO) responded that, following the provision of a list of the imported species, the calculation could be done fairly quickly. Data on the capture and corresponding regions is documented, which meant that it would be possible to compute through the information available in transparent databases.

The Chair wondered whether the mentioned data would be integrated in the sustainability criteria tool under development by DG MARE.

Gerd Heinen (DG MARE) responded that the key challenge was in the identification of the specific stocks for imports. In some cases, EUMOFA data grouped several stocks or even species. Therefore, a precise



calculation would be challenging based on existing data. Moreover, while the FAO focuses on biomass data, the methodology proposed by the STECF relied on biomass and fishing mortality data. Mr Heinen added that discussions on the sustainability criteria tool were still ongoing.

Laure Guillevic (WWF) requested more information on the argument that the Sustainable Development Goal 14 would be largely unachievable and that the targets would be contrary to food security goals.

Rishi Sharma (FAO) responded that the issue depended on the shape of the production function, which varied with the resilience of the species. Mr Sharma argued that the 50% is the ideal production factor. To achieve the best yield while following the Sustainable Development Goals, very good management and controls would be essential. Nevertheless, in practice, there are management errors as well as uncertainty in assessments. At present, when considering employment, livelihoods, and yields, very few stocks are at impaired levels. He acknowledged that many NGOs call to strictly follow the targets but warned that there would be a trade-off. The current 80 million tonnes of global production could decrease to 60, which was particularly concerning in the context of 1 billion people suffering from malnutrition.

Patrick Murphy (IS&WFPO) requested more information on the regional and national breakdowns. Mr Murphy recalled that the EU undertook significant management efforts. In his view, mismanagement and misinterpretation of the status of the stocks, particularly migratory ones, by the coastal States could have significant impacts. He argued that the sustainability of operators should also be considered, including associated costs, quota allocation mechanisms, and challenges of scale.

Rishi Sharma (FAO) responded that the allocation of quotas and management systems should be fair and equitable across Exclusive Economic Zones and the high seas. Regional Fisheries Management Organisations play a key role in the establishment of allowable catch mechanisms and shared strategies among countries. Mr Sharma emphasised that the FAO takes a neutral approach that support better management and global improvements, while avoiding delving into specific efforts, quota allocations, and management measures. He provided the example of the tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations in the Indian Ocean. The processes for the allocation of catches in the high seas were transparent, but there were always some unsatisfied stakeholders.

### European Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

- **Presentation of the study “digitalisation at first sale stage” by Tanguy Chever and Rose Cahagne (EUMOFA)**

#### [Presentation](#)

Tanguy Chever (EUMOFA) informed that the study, which was published in June 2025, focused on digitalisation at first sale stage, covering both landing forecasts and digitalised sales. The analysis was based on desk research and interviews in six countries: the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, France, Spain, and



Italy. Mr Chever provided an overview of the identified digital systems for landings forecasts and for first sales, which included Auxcis (KOSMOS), EFICE, PEFA, Agisoft, Mercapesca, AlphaFish, and Go Infoteam (eFish), reflecting a heterogeneous adoption of digital tools.

Rose Cahagne (EUMOFA), on landing forecasts, explained that the information available depends on the vessel size. Vessels above 12 meters are legally required to use electronic logbooks, so the data may be shared in real time with Producer Organisations or directly to auctions in an aggregated manner. Other times, data was extrapolated from the first days of the trip. In the case of vessels below 12 meters, communication would typically take place via text or WhatsApp message to the Producer Organisations and to the auctions. The data is only shared upon landing.

Rose Cahagne (EUMOFA), on the state of play of digitalisation, emphasised that there was heterogeneity between Member States and within Member States. In Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium, there were fully integrated and interconnected systems. In France, Spain, and Italy, there were cases of full digitalisation and interconnection and other auctions partially digitalised. In Spain and Italy, there were some auctions without digitalisation. Mr Chever provided the example of the PEFA system in the Netherlands, launched in 2008, which connects approximately 250 buyers across six auctions and provides landing forecasts 24 hours before landings. In Brittany, France, the “Breizh’Apport” system aggregates catches from vessels over 12 metres and shares data with auctions. In Spain, no national or regional system exists, with some auctions using KOSMOS or Whatsapp, and only a few using fully digitalised internal systems.

Tanguy Chever (EUMOFA) outlined the multiple impacts and challenges of digitalisation. Digitalisation increased the number of buyers participating remotely. It reduced the need for physical attendance at auctions. There were potential impacts on value chain organisation. For small-scale and remote auctions, digitalisation was perceived as an opportunity. According to stakeholders, in terms of price, there were positive impacts. For fishing companies, there were increased opportunities thanks to the increased number of buyers as well as higher prices to secure specific lots. For buyers, digitalisation provided the opportunity to access many auctions and to compare prices in real time. Quantitative analysis did not show a clear impact on prices based on the data available. He drew attention to challenges related to the harmonisation of information among auctions, including information related to marketing standards, such as size and quality. In each auction, there could be additional information developed, such as sub-quality or more detailed size. While a large range of information can be shared with buyers, some stakeholders reported it as a barrier for quality assessments.

Mr Chever, on acceptability among stakeholders, explained that the landing forecast is a sensitive information for fishers. Protection could be achieved via aggregation by fishing zone or landing ports, and estimates of landings based on extrapolation. There was reluctance among some stakeholders due to the increase competition in auction as well as the need to see the fish lots to assess quality and possible reluctance to use new digitalised tools.



- **Exchange of views**

Elena Ghezzi (COPA-COGECA) thanked the EUMOFA experts for their availability to amend the study following feedback from some stakeholder organisations.

Tanguy Chever (EUMOFA) thanked Ms Ghezzi for the feedback previously provided.

Pim Visser (NOVA) underscored the importance of fish auctions for first sales. Mr Visser requested information on the contacts made to organisations representing auctions. He asked for Mr Chever's view on the importance of a partnership between fish auctions and the European Commission, adding that auctions were not referenced in the Common Market Organisation Regulation.

Tanguy Chever (EUMOFA) responded that the experts identified the various structures and software developers. Contact with fish auctions had been fairly easy.

Laurène Jolly (DG MARE) acknowledged the importance of fish auctions as key actors, particularly in the middle of the chain that is covered by the Common Market Organisation. Ms Jolly explained that the study was based on factual data and did not include policy recommendations. Nevertheless, the ongoing evaluation of the Common Fisheries Policy would have to take into account the evolving context, including digitisation.

Pim Visser (NOVA) emphasised the importance of a partner at EU-level. Mr Visser informed that there were some developments taking place between fish auctions across the EU. An EU-level association to represent fish auctions could be reestablished in the near future.

The Chair mentioned that the legal framework of fish auctions was quite heterogeneous across the EU, which meant that it was difficult to establish an official EU-level structure.

Adrien Simonnet (UMF) drew attention to the importance of organisations of buyers, which played an important role in the supply chain, particularly in France. Mr Simonnet argued that digitalisation should include the recognition of the importance of buyers' organisations. This recognition should also take place in the Common Market Organisation Regulation.

The Chair, concerning digitalisation and the improvements to first sales perceived by stakeholders, wanted to know about the expectations for interconnection with other parts of the supply chain.

Tanguy Chever (EUMOFA) provided the example of the fish auctions in Brittany for which digitalisation was considered critically important, helping maintain interconnection and employment. The interest varied across various markets.



Laurène Jolly (DG MARE) informed members that the annual “The EU Fish Market” report had recently been published by EUMOFA. Ms Jolly expressed availability to present the report at a future meeting and encouraged the members to consult it.

### Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries

- **Presentation of the 2025 edition of the Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet by Evelina Sabatella (STECF Expert Working Group)**

#### Presentation

Evelina Sabatella (STECF) mentioned that, for the first time, DG MARE published a booklet with the main outcomes and results of the 2025 edition of the Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet.

Ms Sabatella explained that the 2025 Annual Economic Report of the EU Fishing Fleet, prepared by the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries, provides an empirical basis to assess the competitiveness and economic viability of EU fleets. Produced by two expert working groups comprising around 40 specialists, the report relies on official data submitted by Member States under the EU Data Collection Framework regulations. The report highlights the alignment of economic performance with ecological sustainability, showing that improvements in stock health and fuel efficiency can enhance profitability and competitiveness. Economic viability is defined not only by current profitability but also by resilience to external shocks such as fuel price fluctuations, stock collapses, or regulatory changes. Key indicators include gross value added, gross and net profit, profit margins, labour productivity, capital productivity, and fuel efficiency.

Ms Sabatella further explained that the report covers the EU fleet at both aggregate and regional levels, and by fleet type: Small-Scale Coastal Fleet, vessels under 12 metres using active gears, Large-Scale Fleet, and Distant-Water Fleet. Regional analysis covers the North Atlantic (North Sea, Eastern Arctic, Baltic Sea, North Western Waters, Southern Western Waters), the Mediterranean and Black Sea, and other regions, including EU Outermost Regions and distant water fleet operations in non-EU waters. Methodological improvements in the 2025 edition include updated classifications, a base year of 2023, fixed opportunity costs for net profit calculations, and enhanced transparency on methods and metadata.

Ms Sabatella informed that key results show that, in 2023, the EU fleet consisted of 70,280 vessels, with 76% active, employing 119,479 fishers (73,974 FTEs). Landings reached 3.39 million tonnes, a 2.6% decrease from 2022, with a landed value of EUR 6.1 billion, down 11.8%, and an average price of EUR 1.81/kg. Overall economic performance declined: Gross Value Added fell 10.1% to EUR 3.202 billion, gross profit declined 11.6% to EUR 1.024 billion, and the net profit margin was 0.9%. Fleet segments showed varied performance: Small-scale coastal fleets represented 77% of vessels but contributed only 6.4% of volume and 16.6% of value, with a slight Gross Value Added decline (-3.2%); vessels under 12 metres using active gears, a small fleet segment, saw a sharp 15% Gross Value Added decrease; large-scale fleets, responsible for the bulk of



landings, experienced major declines in Gross Value Added (-10.9%) and gross profit (-20.5%), with a negative net profit of -€76 million; the distant water fleet also recorded decreases in all economic metrics despite significant contributions to landings.

Ms Sabatella outlined that, regionally, economic performance was affected by quota reductions, stock status, fuel costs, and other operational challenges. The North Sea and Eastern Arctic faced Brexit-related quota losses, declining flatfish landings, and seal impacts. The Baltic Sea suffered from reduced herring quotas and poor stock status. Southern Western Waters showed operational profitability but negative net profits, while North Western Waters experienced stable revenues with variability between Member States. The Mediterranean saw overexploited stocks and labour shortages, and the Black Sea faced weather constraints and dependence on few species.

Ms Sabatella highlighted that nowcasts for 2024 anticipate a 4% decrease in landed weight with stable prices, slight improvement in Gross Value Added (+1%) and gross profit (+11%), though vessel numbers and employment continue a long-term decline. For 2025, a 9% decrease in landed weight is expected compared to 2023, offset by higher fish prices, resulting in a 4% decrease in landed value. Economic performance is projected to moderately improve across most metrics, returning closer to decadal averages. Key drivers include vessel decommissioning, lower fuel costs, rising fish prices, and variable fishing opportunities across Member States and fleet segments.

Ms Sabatella recalled that, on 27 March 2025, the MAC provided recommendations for the 2025 edition of the Annual Economic Report. The MAC recommended further efforts to collect the most recent data possible. STECF suggested a workshop to develop a common method for nowcasting for year t+1. The MAC drew attention to the potential underestimation of production from small-scale fishers and of the contributions of their families. The low activity level of small vessels could affect the accuracy of data. To address this, an additional description was introduced in fleet reporting, distinguishing between low-activity vessels and vessels with normal or high activity. Since 2023, the definition of employment in the Data Collection Framework was expanded to include individuals working exclusively onshore but paid by vessels. The MAC called for the standardisation of data collection on employment. This is a specific task for RCG-ECON. The MAC recommended a special chapter on Brexit. Nevertheless, this remained a complex issue that could not be easily dealt with by the Annual Economic Report. As for the inclusion of biological, social and economic indicators, she explained that these were addressed by other STECF Expert Working Groups.

- **Exchange of views**

The Chair, concerning the evolution of the economic situation in the projections for 2024, commented that the volume appeared to be decreasing, even if it was compensated by higher prices. The Chair expressed concerns about the impact on the production capacity of the EU fleet and the EU's food sovereignty. He added that the press release issued by DG MARE focused on the nowcast projections, providing a very optimistic message.



Evelina Sabatella (STECF) confirmed that the press release had been prepared by DG MARE. Ms Sabatella agreed that the conveyed message relied significantly on the nowcast projections. She called for caution, since the predictions could be significantly impacted by fuel price developments.

Sergio López García (OPP7 Burela) emphasised the problems faced by the primary production sector, as, in the short-term, production decreases were expected, even if there was an increase in prices. Mr López expressed concerns about using 2023 as the base year, since it meant that the data was already outdated. The period in question had been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia’s war of aggression, and increases in fuel prices. Therefore, in his view, the projections were the most important sections of the report. He wondered about potential data quality issues in the submission of Member States, since many experts were involved and the data was somewhat outdated.

Evelina Sabatella (STECF) emphasised that data quality improved over the past year. Significant efforts were undertaken by both STECF and the Member States. In her view, through validation processes, the data was of good quality. Furthermore, the correction of data was also possible. Ms Sabatella acknowledged that there was a delay between the data and the publication of the report. The report is built on official data with a time lag of two years. The nowcasting projections could potentially be improved. She argued that there were more recent statistics on landings, while the aim of the Annual Economic Report was to provide a wider perspective on profitability, employment, and economic analysis. As an example, the fish-dependent information was based on data from 2024.

- **Way forward**

The Chair thanked Ms Sabatella for addressing, in her presentation, the recommendations previously submitted by the MAC. The Chair recalled that, under the work programme, the MAC committed to providing advice for the Terms of Reference of the next edition of the report. The Chair suggested to proceed with the circulation of a questionnaire by the Secretariat to collect feedback from the members. At the February 2026 meeting, the Working Group should be able to adopt new advice.

### Terminology

- **Exchange of views on the appropriate term to refer to “fishery and aquaculture products”**

The Chair recalled that, at the previous meeting, the issue of the appropriate terminology to refer to fishery and aquaculture products came up. The Chair highlighted that there was some diversity in the terminology used across the supply chain. Therefore, it was important to discuss the appropriate terminology for references in adopted advice.

The Secretary General explained that the term “fishery and aquaculture products” was the standard legal term used in EU legislation, which was aligned with international trade frameworks and adequately covered all products and sectors. Nevertheless, the term could be perceived as lengthy and bureaucratic. The term



“seafood” is the generic term used in media, marketing, industry, and in informal context. Nevertheless, the term does not explicitly cover freshwater aquaculture and is not used in legal documents. The term “aquatic food” is a generic term emphasising nutrition and food security. This term is increasingly used by EU stakeholders and in international contexts, particularly by the FAO. Nevertheless, as a newer and broader term, it was less recognisable to the general public. “Blue food” is also a generic term that emphasises nutrition and food security, increasingly used in international contexts by stakeholders. Nevertheless, it was also considered a newer and broader term that is less recognisable to the general public.

Guus Pastoor (Visfederatie) thanked the Secretary General for the correct overview. Mr Pastoor highlighted that, in marketing, the term “seafood” was generally used, but he acknowledged that there were limitations due to the scope. He agreed that the term “aquatic food” was not as recognisable. Therefore, even he liked the term “seafood”, the term “fishery and aquaculture products” should continue to be used in the MAC.

Pim Visser (NOVA) expressed agreement with Mr Pastoor. Mr Visser argued that it would be more appropriate to use the same terminology as the European Commission.

- **Way forward**

The Chair highlighted that institutional frameworks and public perceptions can be different. The Chair agreed that it would be appropriate to continue to use the term “fishery and aquaculture products”, in line with the EU legal framework.

## AOB

- **Fisheries Control Regulation**

Katarina Sipic (Seafood Europe) emphasised that there were significant concerns among the sector regarding the upcoming digital traceability requirements for fishery and aquaculture products. Therefore, urgent action was needed to address the situation. Ms Sipic highlighted that, at the 1 December 2025 meeting of Working Group 2, the DG MARE representatives acknowledged that there was some miscommunication concerning the upcoming requirements. In her view, there was very significant uncertainty on what would happen from 10 January 2026 onward. She encouraged the other members to contribute to the development of advice on the matter by the MAC.

Pim Visser (NOVA) drew attention to the investments that would need to be undertaken by operators in technology. Due to the financial costs, operators should only be expected to undertake the investment once. Therefore, it was important to have full clarity, with sufficient time for implement, from the European Commission. In his view, considering the lack of willingness of DG MARE to postpone the implementation, there was the risk of differing interpretations across control authorities. Therefore, there could be an impact on the level-playing-field in the EU market. Mr Visser expressed support for proceeding with advice, even if minority positions would need to be recorded.



The Secretary General mentioned that, based on the exchange of views held at the Working Group 2 meeting, it was expected that dissenting views from Oceana and other NGOs would have to be recorded.

Katarina Sipic (Seafood Europe) expressed disappointment that there was opposition from the NGOs. Ms Sipic emphasised that her organisation was not opposed to traceability requirements but argued that there were significant logistical challenges.

The Chair explained that an urgent written procedure would take place. In his view, it would be challenging to build consensus. The state-of-play remained unclear, as the European Commission did not adopt a delegated act on traceability. He emphasised that traceability requires investments. Therefore, the priority should be for the prompt adoption of advice, instead of protracted discussions.

The Secretary General informed that he would hold informal exchanges with the Chair of Working Group 2 and with Ms Sipic as soon as possible. The urgent written procedure would be launched that week.

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA) emphasised the increasing requirements on EU operators and the lack of guarantees, which raised issues of level-playing-field. Ms Álvarez expressed concerns regarding the development of the exchange of views with DG MARE representatives at the Working Group 2 meeting.

The Secretary General responded that Mr Heinen expressed availability to share the concerns from the members with the colleagues from MARE D4.

Gerd Heinen (DG MARE) acknowledged the urgency and the importance of the matter. Mr Heinen confirmed his availability to convey the messages from the members to his colleagues. He emphasised the importance of joint constructive work between DG MARE and the stakeholders to address open questions and implementation challenges.



### Summary of action items

- Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries:
  - Secretariat to circulate a questionnaire to the members to collect feedback, which will serve as a basis for future draft advice on the Terms of Reference of the next edition of the Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet.
  
- Terminology:
  - Maintain the use of the term “fishery and aquaculture products”.



## Attendance List

Representative	Organisation	Role
Adrien Simonnet	Union du Mareyage Français (UMF)	Member
Alen Lovrinov	Producer Organisation Omega 3	Member
Alessandro Manghisi	Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)	Member
Angel Calvo Santos	European Commission	Expert
Angels Segura Uni6	AECOC	Member
Anna Rokicka	Polish Association of Fish Processors (PSPR)	Member
Arthur Yon	FROM Nord	Member
Basilio Otero	FNCP	Member
Camille Maisonneuve	Market Advisory Council (MAC)	Secretariat
Caroline Gamblin	PACT'ALIM	Member
Christine Absil	Good Fish Foundation	Member
Christophe Vande Weyer	European Commission	Expert
Claudio Pedroni	Associazione Piscicoltori Italiani (API)	Member
Cristina Borges	Portugal	Observer
Dominic Rihan	Killybegs Fishermen's Organisation (KFO)	Member
Elena Ghezzi	COPA-COGECA	Member
Elvira Morote	OPP71 Almería	Member
Evelina Sabatella	STECF	Expert
Ewen Abgrall	France	Observer
Fabian Schäfer	Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.	Member
Gaëtane Le Breuil	EFFOP	Member
Garazi Rodríguez Valle	APROMAR	Member
Gerd Heinen	European Commission	Expert
Giacomo Petrucco	European Commission	Expert
Grace Howe	The Nature Conservancy	Member
Guus Pastoor	Visfederatie	Member



Representative	Organisation	Role
Isabel Alonzo Cabezas	Spain	Observer
Janne Posti	Conxemar	Member
Jarek Zieliński	PFPA	Member
Javier Ojeda	Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP)	Member
Jean-Marie Robert	Les Pêcheurs de Bretagne	Member
Jennifer Reeves	Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)	Member
Jens Høj Mathiesen	Danish Seafood Association	Member
Jérémie Souben	FEDOPA	Member
João Pereira	FRUCOM	Member
John Lynch	Irish South and East Fish Producers Organisation (ISEFPO)	Member
Josselyn Dupre	France	Observer
Juan Manuel Trujillo Castillo	ETF	Member
Jules Danto	European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO)	Member
Julian Lamothe	European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO) / ANOP	Chair
Julian Daudu	Environmental Justice Foundation	Member
Justyna Radzewicz	Poland	Observer
Katarina Sipic	EU Fish Processors and Traders Association (AIPCE) / European Federation of National Organizations of Importers and Exporters of Fish (CEP)	Member
Laure Guillevic	WWF	Member
Laurène Jolly	European Commission	Expert
Linda Zanki Duvnjak	OP Friska Riba	Member
Malgorzata Kieliszewska	Poland	Observer
María Luisa Álvarez Blanco	FEDEPESCA	Member
Marine Cusa	Oceana	Member
Marta Janakakis	European Commission	Expert
Mike Turenhout	Visfederatie	Member



Representative	Organisation	Role
Mirta Novak	Croatia	Observer
Patrick Murphy	Irish South & West Fish Producers Organisation	Member
Pedro Hernandez Saez	CARBOPECSA	Member
Pedro Luis Casado López	OPP80	Member
Pedro Reis Santos	Market Advisory Council (MAC)	Secretariat
Pierre Commère	PACT'ALIM / Eurothon	Member
Pim Visser	NOVA	Member
Poul Jensen	Danish Seafood Association	Member
Rishi Sharma	FAO	Expert
Roberto Alonso	ANFACO-CYTMA	Member
Rose Cahagne	EUMOFA	Expert
Sarah Hautier	EuroCommerce	Member
Sergio López García	OPP7 Burela	Member
Sylvie Becaus	VVV	Member
Tanguy Chever	EUMOFA	Expert
Vanya Vulperhorst	Oceana	Member
Xavier Pires	ALIF	Member
Yobana Bermúdez	Seafood Europe	Member

