

Executive Committee Minutes

Thursday, 5 February 2026 (15:15 – 17:30 CEST)

European Food Centre (Wandelaarkaai 7 / 61, 8400 Oostende)

Interpretation in EN, ES, FR

Welcome from the Chair, Yobana Bermudez

[Presentation](#)

Adoption of the agenda and of the last meetings' minutes and action points (02.12.25): adopted

Action Points

- Areas of Competence
 - Draft letter on areas of competence to be amended and considered via a written procedure.
 - Letter agreed via written procedure on 21 January 2026.
- Chairs, Vice-Chair(s) and Executive Committee
 - Secretariat to launch the call for expressions of interest for the 2026-2029 period.
 - Call for expressions of interest open from 3 to 19 December 2025.

General Assembly and Executive Committee

- **Presentation of the candidacies for Vice-Chair(s) for the 2026-2029 period**
- **Appointment**

The Secretary General recalled that, as determined by Article 4 (2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/242, the Advisory Councils designate, by consensus, at least one vice-chairperson. At least one of the vice-chairpersons shall be designated amongst members of the category that the chairperson does not belong. He also recalled that, in accordance with Article 20 of the Statutes, the Vice-Chairs must be members of the Executive Committee and that the terms are of three years.

The Secretary General informed that, under the call for expressions of interest, Ms Christine Absil (Good Fish Foundation), Mr Julien Lamothe (EAPO), and Ms Anne-Mette Bæk (EFFOP) expressed interest in the position of Vice-Chairs. Prior to the meeting, Ms Bæk communicated, via email message, the withdrawal of her candidacy, to ensure the traditional balance of interests in the chairmanship positions.

The Executive Committee reappointed, by consensus, Ms Christine Absil and Mr Julien Lamothe as Vice-Chairs of the MAC for the 2026-2029 period.

EU Strategy for External Fisheries Action

- **Comprehensive exchange of views on the upcoming communication with Luis Molledo (Head of Unit, MARE B3), Isabelle Garzon (Adviser on International Affairs) and MARE B3 representatives**

Luis Molledo (DG MARE) explained that the EU Strategy for External Fisheries Action would integrate a wider policy package, together with the communication on a 2040 Vision for Fisheries and Aquaculture, and the evaluation of the Common Fisheries Policy. The evaluation is planned for Q2 2026, while the full package is planned for Autumn 2026. The package will particularly focus on two topics: international governance and decarbonisation.

Mr Molledo emphasised the importance of stakeholder consultations, highlighting the undertaking of workshops, public consultations, and meetings with various stakeholders, including the Advisory Councils, the Social Partners, and the Member States, until the end of February 2026. On 5 March 2026, under the European Ocean Days, there would be a dedicated session on “strengthening EU diplomacy for international ocean governance and sustainable fisheries”. He expressed willingness to receive inputs from stakeholders to underpin the future communication.

Mr Molledo, on trade, highlighted the EU market’s high dependence on imports. Several tools were in place to address the trade of fishery and aquaculture products, while, at the same time, there were increasing calls to strengthen the sustainability dimension of trade instruments. He drew attention to the framework of free trade agreements, including the conclusion of negotiations with India, ongoing efforts to deepen existing economic partnerships in Eastern and Southern Africa, and the agreement reached with the USA on tariffs.

Mr Molledo informed that DG MARE is currently assessing how to improve the sustainability aspects of the Autonomous Tariff Quotas regime, while also ensuring a balance to guarantee market supply. He recalled that the World Trade Organisation’s Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, which entered into force on 15 September 2025, is being implemented. He expressed that, the negotiations for the second phase of the Agreement on subsidies contributing to overcapacity and overfishing are ongoing. He also recalled that, following the recent revision of the Fisheries Control Regulation, there were new traceability requirements in place.

Mr Molledo encouraged the members to respond to three questions circulated ahead of the meeting:

1. How can the EU most effectively leverage its market power and diplomatic engagement to promote sustainable fisheries management and ocean governance together with a level playing field for EU operators?
2. Which existing trade and market tools can be mobilised more effectively to support sustainable fisheries? Should any of them be better enforced, and if yes, how?

3. What complementary trade and market tools could further strengthen the sustainability, competitiveness and resilience of the EU's seafood value chains?

Stefan Meyer (Fischverband) highlighted that the EU-India Free Trade Agreement provided promising opportunities, particularly for aquaculture products. At the same time, it was important to ensure respect for the EU's high food safety standards via a long-term cooperation. Mr Meyer underscored the importance, for business operators, of long-term relationships. Business-to-business cooperation between German importers and Indian producers led to raising the bar above the domestic requirements, demonstrating how investments can drive positive changes across the sector. Therefore, under trade policy, it was necessary to consider long-term investments.

Luis Molledo (DG MARE) responded that the EU-India Free Trade Agreement, negotiated over 15 years, set a solid framework to facilitate business relations. Mr Molledo highlighted that, as 25% of the EU's GDP relies on trade, the Commission was undertaking efforts to consolidate and extend free trade agreements. There were significant expectations of positive results from the agreement with India. The agreement included some flexibilities for the EU, which were justified by added value considerations. In his view, the outcome of the negotiations was positive for fishery and aquaculture products. In the case of sensitive products, such as canned tuna, the status quo was maintained, as there was no liberalisation. The General Scheme of Preferences was consolidated, while flexibility and derogations to the rules of origin were provided for certain products, such as tropical shrimps. The standard rules of origin for fishing vessels were respected. Even though there was limited offensive interest for EU producers, the outcome was positive overall.

Guus Pastoor (Seafood Europe) argued that, prior to setting a strategy for the trade of fishery and aquaculture products, it was necessary to consider the overarching EU policy on trade, particularly on the general principles applied to the sector. On sustainability, Mr Pastoor argued that it was necessary to consider an overarching definition in the context of trade relations that should be applicable to all products. He wanted to know whether the Commission would be analysing the existing trade flows, including strong points and weaknesses, and patterns, such as sustainability performance across origins and sectors. In his view, such an assessment would be needed in advance of answering to the questions posed.

Roberto Alonso (ANFACO-CYTMA) expressed agreement with Mr Pastoor concerning the sustainability considerations. Mr Alonso argued that it was about influencing global supply chains and maintaining a crisis-proof approach. He thanked DG MARE for, in the context of negotiations of free trade agreements, continuously drawing the attention of DG TRADE regarding sensitive fishery and aquaculture products.

Mr Alonso, concerning the EU's role in fisheries management and international supply chains, recalled that the EU market's share was decreasing and that consumption was also decreasing. Other markets, such as China and Latin America, were growing significantly, which meant that the EU's competitive advantage was decreasing. In his view, the EU's decrease in competitiveness needed to be addressed.

Mr Alonso underscored the importance of coherence. Since landings were decreasing in the EU, more imports were needed. At the same time, there were increasing geopolitical challenges, including in the setting of shared fishing quotas. The increasing requirements for exports also meant that the EU market became less interesting for producers from third countries.

Mr Alonso wondered about the potential impact of expectations on sustainability not aligning with trade realities. He provided the example of the closure of fishmeal factories in Morocco, allegedly due to sustainability considerations, but that actually represented the development of market barriers, as sardine exports were shifted to Russia. The lack of agility from the EU represented a loss of credibility.

Vanya Vulperhorst (Oceana) argued that, while, in the future, the EU could no longer be the largest market of fishery and aquaculture products, at present, it was a major market, which carried responsibilities. Importers should provide ethical and sustainable products. The EU catching and processing sectors were expected to comply with high social and environmental standards, so these efforts should not be undermined. In her view, sustainability standards under the Autonomous Tariff Quotas should be considered.

Ms Vulperhorst underscored that EU citizens should be able to make informed choices. Therefore, it was relevant to proceed with a revision of the Common Market Organisation to extend information requirements on origin. Requirements on flag State information would also be relevant, as, for example, at present, it was possible for fishery products processed in Norway to have actually been captured in Russian waters.

Ms Vulperhorst called for further improvements of environmental and social conditions under free trade agreements, including through the introduction of provisions in cases of violations of the sustainability and development chapters. Furthermore, there should be strong import controls. In her view, under the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements, there were opportunities to improve the relationships. Some flag States were not significantly controlling their fleets, including the use of flags of convenience.

Janne Posti (Conxemar) highlighted that, in the context of the simplification targets, the Commission presented several Omnibus proposals to simplify the existing legislation and enhance the competitiveness of EU operators, including through easier compliance requirements. The aim was to reach a more efficient competition in global markets. Mr Posti wondered how the upcoming strategy would balance the described initiatives, while avoiding the introduction of more administrative requirements.

Mr Posti recalled that the new Autonomous Tariff Quotas Regulation was under development since the beginning of the year and that it was expected to be in force in 2027. Therefore, there was a limited time for EU operators to adapt to new requirements. He wanted to know whether a transition period would be foreseen, as, in his view, it would not be realistic for operators to adapt in such a short timeframe.

Julien Daudu (EJF) requested information on the state-of-play of the control of imports. In his view, the sustainability and credibility of the EU market of fishery and aquaculture products depended on an effective

implementation of requirements, particularly strong import and border controls. Mr Daudu recalled that President von der Leyen called for the reduction of the EU's dependence on imports. He wondered how these efforts would be combined with the inefficiencies of Member States in the control of imports.

Mr Daudu, on sustainability, underscored the importance of a full enforcement of the new Forced Labour Regulation to address products from fleets with labour and human rights abuses. He welcomed the upcoming launch of the Regulation's database, and requested information on the collaboration between DG MARE and DG GROW on this matter.

Thibault Pivetta (EMPA) called for a more coordinated approach to aquaculture policy in the context of external action. Concerning ocean governance, Mr Pivetta highlighted that there were issues impacting the resilience of aquaculture ecosystems, which impacted the supply to the market. In international fora, such as the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, there were emerging concepts, such as restorative or regenerative aquaculture, being shaped without sufficient input from the EU.

Mr Thibault argued that the EU aquaculture sector faced unfair competition from third countries, such as exports of mussels from Chile, that do not respect the EU's environmental and social standards. He called for stronger coordination between the various units of DG MARE to defend EU producers and ensure reciprocity in market access.

Luis Molledo (DG MARE) responded that sustainability was being strengthened through various initiatives, including under free trade agreements and dialogues with third countries. Concerning the initiative on the Autonomous Tariff Quotas regime, Mr Molledo acknowledged that it was necessary to find the appropriate balance between sustainability and supply, while also reducing burdens on importers. Simplification would continue to be a priority, including through CATCH.

Mr Molledo highlighted that several consultations on the implementation of the Forced Labour Regulation were taking place, welcoming input from stakeholders. Future measures would need to respect both the EU legislation and the rules of the World Trade Organisation.

Mr Molledo, concerning the decrease in EU production and the increase in imports, encouraged the members to share their views on the existing and potential policy instruments. The planned strategy provided the opportunity to reflect on the lessons learnt and potential policy changes, including coordination on aquaculture policy.

Isabelle Garzon (DG MARE) emphasised that coordination on aquaculture was taking place. The 2040 Vision would address EU production, both wild caught and farmed, and imports, while also analysing potential policy gaps. In the context of the Strategy on Fisheries External Action, it would be worthwhile to consider aquaculture products. Ms Garzon emphasised that the free trade agreements provided for interaction

between the parties on fisheries sustainability. She encouraged the members to share their views on how DG MARE could do more on trade via these mechanisms.

Mariana Côrte-Real (DG MARE) informed that the evaluation of the Autonomous Tariff Quotas regime would be presented in the first half of 2026. The next legislative proposal would cover 2027 to 2029 as the application period. Ms Côrte-Real underscored that the main consideration would be on how to balance, sustainability, supply, and administrative burden.

Katarina Sipic (Seafood Europe) underscored that the EU already had a very robust regulatory framework. In her view, DG MARE was too focused on the regulatory framework, instead of the state of the industry, as demonstrated by the lack of engagement with industry professionals. Operators were facing significant pressures, for example on the implementation of CATCH. The sector was decreasing in size, particularly the small companies, which were the backbone of the EU economy.

Ms Sipic argued against a patronising approach by the EU in relation to the standards of third countries. In the EU, the fishing fleet continuously decreased in size, while small companies were disappearing or being bought by Chinese and American multinational companies. In her view, the Commission should recognise the importance of dialogue with stakeholders, particularly as importers invest in the supply chains of third countries, strengthening standards.

Ms Sipic recalled that the EU was only a fraction of the overall global economy. Therefore, the Commission should focus on practical and feasible implementation of the rules, strengthening EU businesses, while prioritising the survival of the EU's fisheries and aquaculture industry.

Daniel Voces (Europêche) underscored the importance of taking into account the development of the EU's supply as well as of the supply of third countries. According to the STECF's Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet, every year, there was a decline in the number of vessels, employment, landings, and profitability. At the same time, there was a decrease in the consumption of fishery products. In accordance with the FAO, worldwide, these reductions were only happening in Europe.

Mr Voces argued against the continuation of the described situation and against the introduction of further decommissioning schemes, which contributed to an increasing dependence on imports. He called for the focus to be on food security, self-sufficiency, and fleet competitiveness. In his view, the Common Fisheries Policy should be revised to improve self-sufficiency and ensure simplification. He warned that the sectoral funding for fisheries policy was in danger, even though public funding was essential for competitiveness.

Mr Voces further argued that the introduction of new rules was not necessary, but that, instead, the focus should be on what is not working. Externally, the EU should defend its own interests. In the case of the UK, there was a free trade agreement in place, but the EU fleet faced restrictions in the access to waters. In the case of shared stocks with coastal States, there were continued issues, even though the EU revised the

legislation against unsustainable fishing. The EU had many tools in place, but did not make use of these, which meant that the EU kept losing at the international level.

Mr Voces welcomed the existing dialogues on the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements. He called for a stronger EU voice in Regional Fisheries Management Organisations as well as more allies. When transposing measures from the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and from international conventions, the EU should not be imposing higher requirements domestically. He acknowledged the importance of the IUU Regulation and of the Forced Labour Regulation, but added that more flexibility was needed, for example on the implementation of CATCH. Therefore, there should be cooperation with industry.

Mr Voces, on ocean diplomacy, encouraged the EU to promote the ratification of international agreements, while avoiding constant new targets. As an example, in the case of the international targets for the protection of marine ecosystems, the EU was aiming to go above the international agreements. In the context of the Agreement on Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, the role of the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations should be seriously taken into account. In the corresponding directive, there was a lack of reference to the “non-undermining principle”.

Mr Voces, on the negotiation of free trade agreements, emphasised the importance of dialogue with stakeholders. As an example, India had not ratified the Port State Measures Agreement or Convention 188 of the International Labour Organisation. He welcomed that the Commission was proceeding with the transposition of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel.

Thibault Pivetta (EMPA) expressed agreement with Ms Sipic, as aquaculture production also faced a decline. For two consecutive years, aquaculture production dropped by 6%. Mr Pivetta underscored that, in the context of the framework of the Common Fisheries Policy, aquaculture should not be forgotten. In the context of ocean diplomacy, issues of water quality needed to be considered, for example the impact of PFAS on fishery and aquaculture products, as the sector faced eutrophic pollution.

Roberto Alonso (ANFACO-CYTMA) called for caution on basing the level-playing-field on the rules of the World Trade Organisation, since changes to this international organisation were being considered. Mr Alonso highlighted that factories in third countries did not have equivalent environmental and social standards to the EU, and that, for example, minimum salaries were not regulated. He expressed support for the Forced Labour Regulation. While the EU canning industry had significant exports within the EU, it would not be possible to compete with industries from third countries. He argued that the IUU Regulation could be too strict, since there could be sustainable fishers operating in “yellow-carded” countries. In his view, to ensure the competitiveness of the sector, the EU should continue investing in products with high added value.

Vanya Vulperhorst (Oceana) underscored that, at the global level, the EU was a large economic bloc. Ms Vulperhorst acknowledged that the need for measures to support the EU fisheries sector. At the same time,

it was necessary to uphold high environmental and social standards, instead of a “race to the bottom” via simplification initiatives or externalisation of externalities. She emphasised that good fisheries management, including via Marine Protected Areas and their spill over effects, contributed to an increase in the EU’s self-sufficiency. She called for the removal of products from illegal fishing from the EU market, including through the use of digital controls, to ensure fair and legal competition.

Juan Manuel Trujillo (ETF) underlined that the EU must remain a global leader on the social dimension, using its market power and cohesion tools to promote fair labour, environmental justice and development-oriented partnerships with third countries. Mr Trujillo emphasised the importance of sectoral funding for the fisheries sector to promote training, infrastructure, and economic resilience. In his view, free trade agreements, should include standards that allow for sustainable development as well as shared benefits. He expressed caution concerning the weakening of global governance and the move towards unilateral approaches by competing blocs.

Katarina Sipic (Seafood Europe), concerning the development of next Autonomous Tariff Quotas Regulation, asked the Commission to engage with her organisation on a strategic level, particularly on the covered species and volumes. Ms Sipic highlighted the shifts in global markets and the geopolitical developments, for example in the relationships with Russia and with the USA.

Bertrand Charron (ASC) emphasised that various international frameworks should be considered by the EU in the context of the sustainability and financing of global markets. In his view, blue financing frameworks could upscale aquaculture in the EU as well as sustainable aquaculture imports, including through the development of Key Performance Indicators and sustainability criteria. Existing tools and criteria, such as the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive, the Forced Labour Regulation, and EU taxonomy on aquaculture, should be used. Large EU corporations could align their strategies with the defined Key Performance Indicators. The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures should also be taken into account. He added that, in the context of aquaculture production, 70 to 80% of the impacts originated from the ingredients.

Guus Pastoor (Seafood Europe) called for a more positive approach, recalling that, according to the predictions of the FAO, positive market developments were expected, including increases in consumption due to the increase in population. The outlook for processing companies was positive. The decrease in EU production was negative, but there were also opportunities to develop more value-added products. Mr Pastoor acknowledged that the decrease in EU production contributed to tensions. As an example, in the Netherlands, there was a decrease in the production of mussels due to the closure of the production areas.

Mr Pastoor emphasised the extensive and useful instruments available to the EU. In his view, the Commission should analyse the origin of imports and address issues in specific hotspots, instead of overregulating with broad measures covering all fishery and aquaculture products. Products entering the EU market were

generally of good quality, including on sustainability and certification. He added that sustainability was needed, but also availability.

Luis Molledo (DG MARE) welcomed the useful inputs provided by the members. Mr Molledo highlighted that, due to the many parties involved, including the Commission, the Member States, and the European Parliament, implementation could be challenging. Concerning potential changes to the World Trade Organisation, he underscored that the EU remained committed to multilateralism and to a strong rules-based order. On the various issues raised by the members, he encouraged them to indicate specific examples to DG MARE of measures to strengthen EU production and self-sufficiency.

Isabelle Garzon (DG MARE) informed that DG MARE had been mapping the horizontal EU legislation applicable to fishery and aquaculture products and to the value chain. Ms Garzon encouraged the operators to also look into the applicability of the various pieces of legislation, such as the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive, the Forced Labour Regulation, and taxonomy, including whether these were clear and fit for purpose. As DG MARE was in the analytical phase, concrete inputs from stakeholders would be welcomed, including on legal frameworks under the responsibility of other Directorate-Generals of the Commission.

The Chair encouraged the Commission services to continue the engagement with the relevant stakeholders, particularly accounting for the livelihoods at stake. She encouraged the Commission to propose realistic timeframes, including transitional periods, for the implementation of new policy initiatives.

- **Reporting by Julien Lamothe, Chair of Working Group 1**

Julien Lamothe (EAPO) informed that, at the meeting of 4 February 2026 of Working Group 1:

- A representative of the Catch Welfare Platform delivered a presentation on solutions to improve animal welfare in fisheries;
- A representative of the VeriFish project delivered a presentation on their ongoing work;
- A DG MARE representative presented the work programme of EUMOFA for 2026;
- A representative of Oceana presented a study on flags of convenience;
- Members considered draft advice on the 2026 edition of the Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet of STECF.

Mr Lamothe informed that the Working Group reached agreement on the draft advice, with the exception of the final paragraph which was pending an amendment by WWF and Europêche.

The Secretary General informed that, prior to the meeting, Ms Laure Guillevic (WWF) and Mr Daniel Voces (Europêche) reached agreement on the amendment to the final paragraph of the draft advice.

The Executive Committee endorsed the advice on “STECF’s Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet (2026)”.

- **Reporting by Pierre Commère, Chair of Working Group 2**

The Secretary General, on behalf of Pierre Commère (Seafood Europe), informed that, at the meeting of 5 February 2026 of Working Group 2:

- An EUMOFA expert presented the 2025 edition of “The EU Fish Market” report;
- A representative of the EU Cluster for Food Traceability and Trust delivered a presentation on cross-project collaboration for resilient, transparent and sustainable EU food supply chains;
- Representatives of AECOC, MSC, and GDST delivered presentations on the implementation of traceability, including projects on digital traceability and interoperability;
- Members exchanges views with representatives from DG MARE on the implementation of CATCH;
- As an AOB, members responded positively to a request from the Pelagic Advisory Council to collaborate on joint advice concerning Russia.

- **Reporting by Benoît Thomassen, Chair of Working Group 3**

Benoît Thomassen (FEAP) informed that, at the meeting of 4 February 2026 of Working Group 3:

- A representative of Oceana presented a study on unlabelled seafood;
- A representative of EEB presented a report on contamination from PFAS;
- A representative of ORPAGU presented a decalogue on fish consumption, health, and sustainability;
- Members considered draft advice on bivalve molluscs under the EU-UK Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement;
- The Secretary General provided an update on the work of the Focus Group on Competitiveness, Simplification and Reduction of Administrative Burden.

Mr Thomassen informed that, as a way forward, the Working Group agreed to proceed with the development of draft advice on the interaction between selenium and mercury, draft advice on PFAS contamination, and another draft advice on the EU-UK agreement. He also informed that the Working Group reached agreement on the draft advice on bivalve molluscs.

The Executive Committee endorsed the advice on “Bivalve Molluscs under the EU–UK SPS Agreement!.

AOB

None.

Attendance list

Representative	Organisation	Role
Alen Lovrinov	Omega3 PO	Observer
Alessandro Manghisi	Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)	Member
Alonso Abreu Lozano	Asociación de Armadores de Punta Del Moral	Observer
Anna Rokicka	Polish Association of Fish Processors (PSPR)	Member
Benoît Thomassen	Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP)	Member
Caroline Gamblin	PACT'ALIM	Observer
Christine Absil	Good Fish Foundation	Member
Daniel Voces	Europêche	Member
Emiel Brouckaert	European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO)	Member
Falke De Sager	European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO)	Member
Gerd Heinen	European Commission	Expert
Guus Pastoor	Seafood Europe	Member
Isabelle Garzon	European Commission	Expert
Janne Posti	Conxemar	Member
Jean-Marie Robert	Les Pêcheurs de Bretagne	Member
John Lynch	Irish South and East Fish Producers Organisation (ISEFPO)	Observer
José Maria Gallart	OPP Almería	Observer
Juan Manuel Trujillo Castillo	ETF	Member
Jules Danto	European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO)	Member
Julien Daudu	Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)	Member
Julien Lamothe	European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO)	Member
Katarina Sipic	Seafood Europe	Member
Laure Guillevic	WWF	Member
Linda Zanki Duvnjak	OP Friska Riba	Observer

Representative	Organisation	Role
Linne Verhoeven	Seafood Europe	Member
Luis Molledo	European Commission	Expert
María Luisa Álvarez Blanco	FEDEPESCA	Member
Mariana Côrte-Real	European Commission	Expert
Marine Cusa	Oceana	Member
Matthew Gréant	Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)	Member
Pedro Hernandez Saez	CARBOPECA	Observer
Pedro Luis Casado Lopez	Asociación de Armadores de Punta Del Moral	Observer
Pedro Reis Santos	Market Advisory Council (MAC)	Secretariat
Pierre Commère	Seafood Europe	Member
Roberto Alonso	ANFACO-CYTMA	Member
Stefan Meyer	Fischverband	Observer
Sylvie Becaus	VVV	Observer
Thibault Pivetta	EMPA	Member
Vanya Vulperhorst	Oceana	Member
Violaine De Neef	Market Advisory Council (MAC)	Secretariat
Yobana Bermúdez	Seafood Europe	Chair