

## Working Group 3: EU control and sanitary issues, consumer rules

### Minutes

Tuesday, 24 March 2026 (09:30 – 13:00 CEST)

Zoom

Interpretation in EN, ES, FR

Welcome from the Chair, Benoît Thomassen

[Presentation](#)

**Adoption of the agenda and of the last meeting's minutes (04.02.26):** Adopted.

#### Action points

- **State-of-play of the action points of the last meeting - information**

- Contaminants:

- Draft advice on PFAS contamination to be considered at the next meeting.
  - Agenda point scheduled.

- Nutrition:

- Draft advice on nutrition, particularly focused on the interaction between mercury and selenium, to be considered at the next meeting.
  - Agenda point scheduled.

- Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures:

- Draft advice on “Bivalve Molluscs under the EU-UK SPS Agreement” to be put forward to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption.
- Secretariat to circulate a questionnaire on the EU-UK SPS Agreement concerning other fishery and aquaculture products.
  - Advice on “Bivalve Molluscs under the EU-UK SPS Agreement” adopted on 5 February 2026.
  - Questionnaire on other fishery and aquaculture products under the EU-UK SPS Agreement circulated from 18 to 27 February 2026.

#### Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

- **Update on the import of shrimps and prawns from India by Rui Ludovino (SANTE A5)**



Rui Ludovino (DG SANTE) informed that both India and Indonesia had submitted the necessary information for their subsequent listing under the new legislation on antibiotic controls. The corresponding listing procedure was ongoing. Consultations within DG SANTE were ongoing, which would be followed by a vote in the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed. While it was not possible to predict the exact date for the conclusion of the procedure, Mr Ludovino expressed confidence that it would be concluded before 3 September 2026.

- **Exchange of views**

Katarina Sipic (Seafood Europe) welcomed the information. Ms Sipic requested information on the discussions with the Nigerian authorities. She also wanted to know when the listing documents would become publicly available.

Rui Ludovino (DG SANTE) responded that, at that stage, he was unable to comment on the discussions with Nigeria. Mr Ludovino explained that, if the listing procedures went as expected, the documents could become publicly available in the second half of June or the beginning of July.

### Environmental Sustainability

- **Presentation on the climate footprint of marine ingredients by Anne Mette Bæk and James Hinchcliffe (EFFOP – Marine Ingredients)**

#### Presentation

The Chair explained that the marine ingredients industry had recently undertaken a Life Cycle Analysis. Furthermore, recently, several scientific studies had been published on the sustainability of marine ingredients, particularly the climate footprint of aquaculture feed.

Anne-Mette Bæk (EFFOP) provided an overview of her organisation, which represents fishmeal and fish oil producers from over 40 factories across 13 European countries. EFFOP also includes associated members closely connected to the marine ingredients sector. Ms Bæk explained that the industry worked with both whole fish and with trimmings, the latter accounting for around 30% of the raw materials, mainly originating from herring and mackerel. Production relies on whole small pelagic species, such as blue whiting, sand eel, and boarfish. On a five-year average, production reaches close to 600,000 tonnes of fishmeal and around 180,000 tonnes of fish oil. In the context of the aquaculture value chain, the sector operates midstream. Therefore, upstream, the sector depends on fisheries and stock management, while, downstream, it supplies essential inputs to the feed and aquaculture industries.

James Hinchcliffe (EFFOP) emphasised how marine ingredients evolve into crucial, high-value components in modern aquaculture. Over the last years, the aquaculture industry experience considerable growth, which was closely linked to the availability of marine ingredients. While aquaculture continued to expand rapidly,



wild capture fisheries were biologically limited, meaning that increased production must originate from farming rather than fishing. Marine ingredients would remain essential. Historically, these formed the foundation of aquaculture nutrition. In the future, these would continue to provide key nutrients.

Mr Hinchcliffe highlighted that aquaculture increasingly required new ingredients, as nutrients derived from fisheries alone were insufficient to support future growth. At that time, marine ingredients represented about 10% of the total aquaculture feed volume, while the remaining 90% were composed of maize, wheat, soybean and other land-based crops. These crops were in demand for multiple industries, such as livestock and biofuels. Therefore, the role of marine ingredients had become strategic rather than volumetric. He explained that, while only 38% of land-based crop production went directly to human food and 41% went to feed, in the case of fisheries, 90% of the fish biomass was used for food, while around 10% was used for feed. As such, feed-food competition was much more pronounced on land than in the marine production.

Mr Hinchcliffe stressed that the concept of “sustainability” lacked a universally agreed definition, but referenced the definition put forward by Herman E. Daly, former Chief Economist for the World Bank: “1) non-renewable resources, such as minerals and fossil fuels, must be used no faster than renewable substitutes for them can be put into place; 2) pollution and wastes must be emitted no faster than natural systems can absorb them, recycle them, or render them harmless; and 3) renewable resources, such as fish, soil, and groundwater, must be used no faster than the which they regenerate”.

Mr Hinchcliffe emphasised that sustainability should be seen as a continuous process of adaptation rather than a fixed end point. In his view, fish farmers were increasingly aware of their environmental footprint, particularly carbon emissions, as feed contributed between 60% to 70% of that footprint. Measuring sustainability required robust tools, and Life Cycle Assessments emerged as the most widely accepted method, relying heavily on accurate and preferable primary data.

Mr Hinchcliffe provided an overview of recent research, which indicated significant environmental trade-offs. As the inclusion of marine ingredients in feed had declined, being replaced by plant-based ingredients, several environmental indicators had worsened. These included global warming potential, land use, water consumption, and marine and freshwater eutrophication. The highlighted study recommended greater use of fisheries and aquaculture by-products, responsible sourcing of terrestrial ingredients, the development of novel ingredients, and more comprehensive assessment tools.

Mr Hinchcliffe drew attention to the ongoing work to improve transparency and standardisation in Life Cycle Assessment methodologies. Multiple initiatives were ongoing, such as the Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules and the Global Feed LCA Institute database, which aimed to bring all feed ingredients under harmonised rules. The structure and quality of the Life Cycle Assessment data collection had a significant influence on the results. Therefore, standardised rules were essential for meaningful comparisons.



Mr Hinchcliffe, referencing primary Life Cycle Assessment data from the Danish industry, demonstrated the differences between the various species and between the fishmeal produced from whole fish and from by-products. Feed from by-products showed significantly lower carbon footprints. The described granularity enabled targeted sustainability improvements, instead of broad assumptions.

Mr Hinchcliffe, on circular ingredient options and alternative proteins, highlighted that marine ingredients remained among the few sectors already operating at scale. Life Cycle Assessment data was increasingly being used in feed formulation, including as a constraint to reduce carbon footprints. Nevertheless, reducing the footprint beyond a certain point rapidly became expensive. He added that the removal of marine ingredients offered very limited potential for reducing carbon emissions due to their relatively low footprint and high nutritional value.

Mr Hinchcliffe underscored that all ingredients have strengths and weaknesses. No single ingredient could solve the sustainability challenge. Therefore, the future lied in complementary use of various ingredients and in precision nutrition. Marine ingredients would continue to play a strategic role, particularly when produced from by-products, as these offer low-carbon, fully circular resource options. Sustainability remained complex, but effective management required reliable measurement. Life Cycle Assessments show that marine ingredients have a comparatively low carbon footprint and would remain essential in sustainable feed strategies.

- **Exchange of views**

Pier Salvador (COPA COGECA) requested clarification on whether the references to “European aquaculture” meant the EU or the entirety of Europe.

James Hinchcliffe (EFFOP) responded that the references were to all European aquaculture production, including production of salmon outside of the EU.

Pier Salvador (COPA COGECA) called for a stronger focus on the EU context, including on trout production, which was composed of smaller enterprises than salmon farming. Mr Salvador emphasised the importance of comparing aquaculture production with other food producing sectors, especially regarding water consumption and feed ingredients.

Christine Absil (Good Fish Foundation) drew attention to the importance of effective management of fish stocks, particularly of small pelagic species. Ms Absil wanted to know whether variations of stock levels were incorporated into the Life Cycle Assessment model, including whether the figures presented were fixed or periodically updated.

James Hinchcliffe (EFFOP) explained that the stock variation was considered indirectly, since the Life Cycle Assessment considers fuel use and other associated factors. Some fish stocks remained very stable, while



others fluctuated. More catches per unit impacted the fuel use. Mr Hinchcliffe further explained that Life Cycle Assessments were based on multi-year averages, providing the example of the previously mentioned Danish production, which was based on a six-year average. Other certified assessment schemes addressed the management of fish stocks in a more direct manner.

Marine Cusa (Oceana) highlighted that, worldwide, aquaculture production was expected to grow. In Asia, significant investments were being made for the production of carnivorous species. Investments were also taking place in Europe. Ms Cusa wanted to know how the increasing demand and competition for feed would be addressed, especially as the supply had stagnated in the last few years. She wondered whether some regions would have better access to marine ingredients, impacting the quality of the products.

James Hinchcliffe (EFFOP) highlighted that there were different markets and that marine ingredients were significantly expensive. Therefore, marine ingredients went to the industry with the highest purchasing power. Mr Hinchcliffe exemplified that salmon production in Norway had a high demand for fish oil. The remaining fish oil was distributed across various market. Fishmeal was also relevant for the production of aquaculture shrimps. At the same time, there could be the development of herbivorous aquaculture species, such as carp, and tilapia.

Anne-Mette Bæk (EFFOP) highlighted that the FAO reports indicated a significant growth of aquaculture production in Southeast Asia, but that it would not necessarily require marine ingredients. Ms Bæk underscored the importance of circularity. Locally generated trimmings and by-products could supply other sectors, such as pet food. She explained that there could also be price differences due to certification. High-end markets, such as salmon production in Norway and the UK, demanded certification. She added that there were also important exports towards Mediterranean aquaculture production, notably the production of seabass and seabream in Greece.

### EU-UK Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement

- **Consideration of draft advice on fishery and aquaculture products under the EU-UK Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement**

The Chair recalled that a questionnaire circulated from 18 to 27 February 2026. Replies were provided by UMF and by Seafood Europe. The draft advice was circulated on 3 March 2026, which was followed by preliminary feedback from Conxemar.

The Secretary General provided an overview of the draft advice.

*The Working Group reached agreement on the draft advice on “Bivalve Molluscs under the EU–UK SPS Agreement”.*

- **Way forward**



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

### Competitiveness

- **Consideration of the draft advice on competitiveness, simplification, and reduction of administrative burden**

The Secretary General recalled that, following the guidance of the Working Group at the previous meeting, the original document had been divided into two separate pieces of draft advice. The Secretary General provided an overview of the draft advice on “competitiveness, simplification, and reduction of administrative burden”.

Paulien Prent (Visfederatie), concerning point c) “registration of commercial designations for fishery and aquaculture products” of subsection 3.2., highlighted that, often, the FishBase Information System was more up to date than the FAO’s database. Ms Prent wanted to know what the approach would be when the ASFIS database of the FAO was not up to date.

The Secretary General explained that the aim was to ensure alignment with other EU legislation, such as the legislation on fishing opportunities. He suggested to include in the draft advice that, when the ASFIS database of the FAO is not up to date, the FishBase Information System should be used.

Hommel Kasa (SNCE) commented that the FishBase Information System included limited information for non-fish species, such as mussels.

Paulien Prent (Visfederatie) added that the SeaLifeBase could be referenced, as an additional source, for molluscs and similar species.

Laure Guillevic (WWF), concerning point g) “Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation”, requested the recording of the dissenting opinion previously expressed under the advice on “Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation: Impacts of the package reuse targets for the EU, fisheries, aquaculture and fish processing industries”.

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA) requested additional time to review the document and to provide further suggestions. Ms Álvarez drew attention to ongoing work on simplification being developed by the Spanish authorities, which could be taken into consideration.

The Secretary General emphasised the importance of finalising the draft advice as soon as possible, since DG MARE was already working on the simplification targets. The Secretary General encouraged the Working Group to share their views on the preferred timeline.



Paulien Prent (Visfederatie) responded that it was important to proceed promptly. In her view, the Working Group could refer to the document mentioned by Ms Álvarez at a later date.

Marta Janakakis (DG MARE) informed that European Commission was moving ahead with the work on simplification and that MARE A4 was waiting for the MAC's advice. Furthermore, DG MARE had already hired a consultant to proceed with the planned work.

The Secretary General took the opportunity to thank Ms Janakakis and Mr Schönbaum for their availability to assist the Focus Group on Competitiveness, Simplification and Reduction of Administrative Burden.

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA) emphasised that her aim was not to delay the adoption of the draft advice. Ms Álvarez wondered about future opportunities to present the ongoing working being developed by the Spanish administration.

The Secretary General suggested scheduling a presentation of the work mentioned by Ms Álvarez at a future meeting of the Working Group.

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA) informed that the presentation should be done by a representative of the Spanish authorities.

*The Working Group reached agreement on the amended draft advice on “competitiveness, simplification, and reduction of administrative burden”.*

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

- **Consideration of the draft advice on competitiveness and the upcoming studies on the Fisheries Control Regulation**

The Secretary General provided an overview of the draft advice on “Competitiveness of the EU Market of Fishery and Aquaculture Products – Upcoming studies on the Fisheries Control Regulation”.

Marine Cusa (Oceana) argued for the removal of the points on interoperability from the draft advice. In her view, on interoperability, the text was rather contradictory, as it seemed to indicate that operators were expecting interoperability, while, at the same time, expressing concerns about increasing burdens. Therefore, it would be more appropriate to address interoperability, in a clearer manner, under another draft advice.

Katarina Sipic (Seafood Europe) agreed with the removal of the content on interoperability.

The Secretary General confirmed that the references to interoperability would be removed. The Secretary General provided an overview of the preliminary feedback submitted by Fischverband ahead of the meeting.



Laure Guillevic (WWF), concerning point a) “expected benefits” of section 2, expressed disagreement with the reference introduced by Fischverband to an “assumption of complete information”. Ms Guillevic expressed availability to work on the drafting of a consensual alternative.

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA) emphasised that, while the aim was to facilitate the digital transmission of information across the supply chain to reach consumers, fishmongers did not receive all the information in a digital manner, so there was manual work involved.

Marine Cusa (Oceana) expressed agreement with Ms Guillevic. In her view, it was important to further improve the draft advice, even if it meant a delay in the approval.

Marta Janakakis (DG MARE) commented that, if the continued discussions contributed to an improvement of the document, some delay would be understandable.

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA), concerning point b) “expected costs”, expressed disagreement with the sentence introduced by Fischverband that stated that “SME operators from the primary fishing and aquaculture sectors and their immediate customers face the most significant” costs. In her view, downstream operators, such as fishmongers, would also face very significant costs.

The Secretary General commented that the focus seemed to be on the additional costs faced by SMES to digitise the information, which would then be transmitted throughout the supply chain.

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA) expressed disagreement, highlighting that, due to the lack of interoperability, downstream operators would have to handle high volumes of information. Therefore, it would be challenging to compare costs between the various actors.

Thibault Pivetta (EMPA) acknowledged that the costs faced by all operators should be operators, but underscored that the costs were particularly challenging for smaller operators. In the case of shellfish production, SMEs and microenterprises faced higher costs due to the lack of adequate systems, incurring in expenses due to regulatory changes.

Katarina Sipic (Seafood Europe) emphasised that all actors in the supply chain faced costs. In her view, the text should, based on solid evidence, refer to the costs arising across the supply chain.

The Secretary General expressed availability to redraft the sentence.

Thibault Pivetta (EMPA) underscored the heavy impacts on family-run microenterprises.

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA) commented that microenterprises faced specific challenges, which were significantly different from SMEs.



Angels Segura Uni6 (AECOC) argued that, even besides costs, the implementation of traceability was challenging in itself, including for midstream operators.

The Secretary General proposed to proceed with urgent written procedure of one week to finalise the document.

Marine Cusa (Oceana) welcomed the flexibility on the timeline expressed by the other members. Ms Cusa informed that her organisation would put forward further points.

## Nutrition

- **Consideration of the draft advice on the biochemical interaction between selenium and mercury in fishery and aquaculture products**

The Secretary General provided an overview of the draft advice on the biochemical interaction between selenium and mercury in fishery and aquaculture products. The Secretary General informed that, ahead of the meeting, ANFACO-CYTMA submitted preliminary feedback.

Paulien Prent (Visfederatie) wanted to know why ANFACO-CYTMA was seeking a deletion of the request for a scientific opinion from the European Food Safety Authority. In her view, without an explicit request, it could become unclear how the Commission should move forward.

Íñigo Azqueta Ruiz-Gallard6n (ANFACO-CYTMA) emphasised that the work of the European Food Safety Authority was based on the available science, without creating new science. Since there were no significant studies on the biochemical interaction since 2012, in his view, it could be counterproductive to request a scientific opinion, which could contribute to restrictive policy decisions. Mr Azqueta called for further scientific research in advance, which the European Food Safety Authority would not be able to undertake.

Christine Absil (Good Fish), concerning ANFACO-CYTMA's suggestion that future assessments should follow an integrated risk-benefit approach, emphasised that such assessments depended heavily on consumption patterns, varying significantly across regions and populations. These were also impacted by the interpretation of the various Member States.

Paulien Prent (Visfederatie) agreed that the request should be formulated in a stronger manner. Ms Prent expressed support for proceeding with risk-benefit analyses as a forward-looking approach.

The Secretary General suggested the addition of a new sentence indicating that the future risk assessments should also take into account the available consumption advice and consumption practices in the EU.

Sergio L6pez Garc6a (OPP Burela) underscored the significant scientific advances, across the recent years, on the positive influence of selenium on mercury. Mr L6pez called for maintaining the spirit the draft advice,



while acknowledging the importance of decisions being made on the best available scientific information. In his view, the MAC should call on the Commission for more knowledge on the effects of selenium.

The Secretary General suggested the addition of a new sentence recommending the collation of existing scientific evidence and the undertaking of further scientific studies by the European Commission.

Íñigo Azqueta Ruiz-Gallardón (ANFACO-CYTMA) highlighted the importance of avoiding wording that could imply weak scientific grounds. Mr Azqueta expressed support for the call for further research.

*The Working Group reached agreement on the amended draft advice on “Biochemical Interaction between Selenium and Mercury in Fishery and Aquaculture Products”.*

### Way forward

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

### Contaminants

- **Consideration of draft advice on Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)**

The Secretary General provided an overview of the draft advice on “Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)”. The Secretary General informed that, ahead of the meeting, preliminary feedback was submitted by Seafood Europe.

Daniela Costa (CCRUP) welcome the high quality of the draft advice. Ms Costa explained that primary production in the Outermost Regions faced contamination due to chlorodecone, a pesticide previously used in agricultural production. In 2024, the Outermost Regions Advisory Council submitted a recommendation to the European Commission, but no reply was received. She asked about the possibility of integrating the impacts on food safety due to chlorodecone under the draft advice.

Christine Absil (Good Fish) argued against the inclusion under the draft advice under consideration, as chlorodecone had a different source than PFAS.

Patrick Murphy (IS&WFPO) suggested that, under section 2 “fisheries and aquaculture supply chain”, a clearer reference should be added to the dire consequences faced by operators and the importance of immediate action to protect primary producers.

Paulien Prent (Visfederatie) agreed with Ms Absil that the topic of PFAS should be addressed separately from agricultural contaminants. Ms Prent acknowledged that collaboration with the Outermost Regions Advisory Council could be beneficial, so the issue of chlorodecone could be addressed at a future meeting.



*The Working Group reached agreement on the amended draft advice on “Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)”.*

**AOB**

None.



### Summary of action items

- EU-UK Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement
  - o Draft advice on “Negotiation of the EU–UK SPS Agreement” to be put forward to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption.
  
- Competitiveness
  - o Draft advice on “Competitiveness of the EU Market of Fishery and Aquaculture Products – Simplification and reduction of administrative burden” to be put forward to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption.
  - o Draft advice on “Competitiveness of the EU Market of Fishery and Aquaculture Products – Upcoming studies on the Fisheries Control Regulation” to be considered by the Working Group via a one-week urgent written procedure.
  
- Nutrition
  - o Draft advice on “Biochemical Interaction between Selenium and Mercury in Fishery and Aquaculture Products” to be put forward to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption.
  
- Contaminants
  - o Draft advice on “Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)” to be put forward to the Executive Committee for consideration and potential adoption.
  - o At a future meeting, agenda point to be scheduled on contamination in fishery and aquaculture products due to chlorodecone.



### Attendance list

| Representative          | Organisation                                 | Role     |
|-------------------------|--|----------|
| Adrien Simonnet         | UMF  | Member   |
| Alen Lovrinov           | Producer Organisation Omega 3                | Member   |
| Alessandro Manghisi     | Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)        | Member   |
| Alexandre Bonneau       | SNCE   | Member   |
| Amandine Menu           | PACT'ALIM                                    | Member   |
| Andrea Fabris           | Associazione Piscicoltori Italiani (API)     | Member   |
| Angeles Longa           | EMPA   | Member   |
| Angels Segura Unió      | AECOC  | Member   |
| Anna Rokicka            | Polish Association of Fish Processors (PSPR) | Member   |
| Aodh O Donnell          | Irish Fish Producers Organisation (IFPO)     | Member   |
| Attila Schoenbaum       | European Commission                          | Expert   |
| Benoît Thomassen        | FEAP   | Chair    |
| Bertrand Charron        | Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)        | Member   |
| Caroline Gamblin        | PACT'ALIM                                    | Member   |
| Christine Absil         | Good Fish                                    | Member   |
| Claudio Pedroni         | Associazione Piscicoltori Italiani (API)     | Member   |
| Clémence Robert         | France                                       | Member   |
| Corine Vroom            | Visfederatie                                 | Member   |
| Cynthia Benites         | Aquaculture Advisory Council (AAC)           | Observer |
| Daniel Voces de Onaindi | Europêche                                    | Member   |
| Daniela Costa           | Outermost Regions Advisory Council (CCRUP)   | Observer |
| Dominic Rihan           | Killybegs Fishermen's Organisation           | Member   |
| Emiel Brouckaert        | EAPO   | Member   |
| Gerd Heinen             | European Commission                          | Expert   |
| Grace Howe              | The Nature Conservancy (TNC)                 | Member   |
| Guus Pastoor            | Seafood Europe                               | Member   |
| iñigo Azqueta           | ANFACO-CYTMA                                 | Member   |





Market Advisory Council

| Representative               | Organisation                                   | Role     |
|------------------------------|--|----------|
| Ioannis Pelekanakis          | HAPO   | Member   |
| Irene Kranendonk             | Fish Tales                                     | Observer |
| Jacob Armstrong              | WWF  | Member   |
| James Hinchcliffe            | EFFOP - Marine Nutrients Europe                | Member   |
| Janne Posti                  | CONXEMAR                                       | Member   |
| Javier Ojeda                 | FEAP   | Member   |
| Jean-Marie Robert            | Les Pêcheurs de Bretagne                       | Member   |
| Jens Høj Mathiesen           | Danish Seafood Association                     | Member   |
| Jérémie Souben               | FEDOPA   | Member   |
| João Pereira                 | FRUCOM   | Member   |
| John Lynch                   | ISEFPO   | Member   |
| Jose Basilio Otero Rodríguez | Federación Nacional de Cofradías de Pescadores | Member   |
| José Carlos Escalera         | FECOPECA                                       | Member   |
| Jules Danto                  | EAPO   | Member   |
| Julien Lamothe               | ANOP   | Member   |
| Katarina Sipic               | Seafood Europe                                 | Member   |
| Laura Harpøth Espensen       | EFFOP - Marine Nutrients Europe                | Member   |
| Laure Guillevic              | WWF  | Member   |
| Linda Zanki Duvnjak          | RZ Friška Riba P.O.                            | Member   |
| Linne Verhoeven              | Seafood Europe                                 | Member   |
| María Luisa Álvarez Blanco   | FEDEPECA                                       | Member   |
| Marine Cusa                  | Oceana   | Member   |
| Marta Janakakis              | European Commission                            | Expert   |
| Matthew Gréant               | Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)         | Member   |
| Nicolás Fernández            | OPP72  | Member   |
| Patrick Murphy               | Irish South & West Fish Producers Organisation | Member   |
| Paulien Prent                | Visfederatie                                   | Member   |
| Pedro Harnández Saez         | CARBOPESCA OPP 66                              | Member   |



| Representative          | Organisation                                     | Role        |
|-------------------------|--|-------------|
| Pedro Luis Casado López | OPP80  | Member      |
| Pedro Reis Santos       | Market Advisory Council (MAC)                    | Secretariat |
| Pier Salvador           | COPA COGECA                                      | Member      |
| Pim Visser              | NOVA   | Member      |
| Poul Jensen             | Danish Seafood Association                       | Member      |
| Roberto Alonso          | ANFACO-CYTMA                                     | Member      |
| Rui Ludovino            | European Commission                              | Expert      |
| Sarah Hautier           | EuroCommerce                                     | Member      |
| Sergio López García     | Organización de Productores del Puerto de Burela | Member      |
| Tamas Eisenbeck         | Seafood Europe                                   | Member      |
| Thibault Pivetta        | EMPA   | Member      |
| Thomas Kruse            | Danish Pelagic Producer Organisation             | Member      |
| Veerle Campens          | Belgium  | Observer    |
| Violaine De Neef        | Market Advisory Council (MAC)                    | Secretariat |
| Yobana Bermúdez         | Seafood Europe                                   | Member      |

