

**17th Meeting of LDAC Working Group 5
Horizontal issues**

**Thursday 22 October 2015 from 09:00 to 13:00h
Martin's Central Park Hotel
Boulevard de Charlemagne 80.Brussels**

**Outgoing-incoming Chair: Julio Morón-María José Cornax
Vice-Chair: José Carlos Castro**

1- Welcome and Approval of the minutes of the 16th WG5 meeting – Brussels, 10 March 2015.

The acting chair, Mr. Morón, opens the meeting welcoming all attendees.

The minutes of the WG5 meeting held on 10 March 2015 are approved, with a modification to solve a mistake under item 12.4 regarding tuna loins. Mr. Garat clarifies that he suggested maintaining the same quota for tuna loins as in previous years.

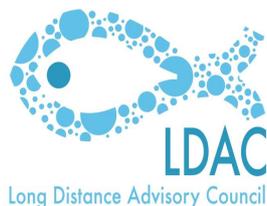
2- Approval of the agenda.

The agenda is approved with no changes or comments to it.

3- Election of WG5 Chair and Vice-Chair.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, LDAC Secretary, explains the electoral procedure to renew the leading positions of the Working Groups. Member organisations of LDAC WG5 at 1 June 2015 (beginning of the financial year) which have no outstanding payments are taken as electoral census.

He then informs that two candidacies have been received in a correct and timely manner: one from Ms. María José Cornax (OCEANA) and the other one from Mr. José Carlos Castro (ANFACO).



Finally, the delegations of votes received from absent members via notification in writing to the Secretariat are reported:

- Ms. Sara Frockling (SSNC) delegates her vote to Ms. Beatrice Gorez (CFFA-CAPE);
- Mr. Hjalmar Vilhjamson (ELDFA) delegates his vote to Mr. Iván López (AGARBA);
- Ms. Rocío Béjar (ONAPE) delegates her vote to Mr. Juan Manuel Liria (FEOPE);
- Mr. Marc Ghiglia (UAPF) delegates his vote to Ms. Caroline Mangalo (CNMPPEM).

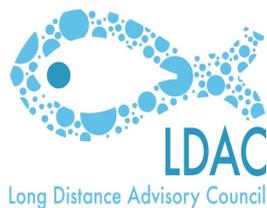
Once it is verified that the necessary quorum is reached (50% of the 41 WG5 member organisations) to be able to take decisions, the electoral table is set up with the presence of Julio Morón (outgoing Chair), Raúl García (Vice-Chair) and two members of the Secretariat (Marta de Lucas and Alexandre Rodríguez).

The vote is secretly taken in a ballot box in conformity with article 10 of the LDAAC rules of procedure. The Secretary individually calls on the main representative of each of the member organisations present and/or with delegation of vote. The votes are counted with the following results:

- 30 votes cast, all of them valid, of which:
 - 20 votes are for Ms. M^a José Cornax;
 - 9 votes are for Mr. José Carlos Castro;
 - 1 blank vote.

The relevant electoral minutes are filled in and signed.

DECISION: M^a José Cornax is appointed as Chair and it is proposed that José Carlos Castro continues as Vice-Chair of Working Group 5. They both accept their corresponding positions and, according to the LDAC rules of procedure, will have a 3-year mandate.



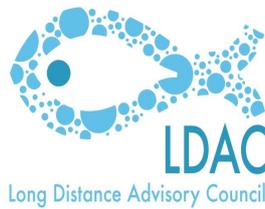
4- Updated report of the Commission on Negotiations for Trade Agreements between the EU and third countries: current state of play of the Interim Economic Partnership Agreements with ACP countries, and negotiations of Complete Economic Partnership Agreements.

Mr. Pawel Swiderek, representative of the Commission, briefly reports on the trade agreements with third countries and regional or international organisations to which they belong:

ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries:

Negotiations established since 2007 have concluded.

- Papua New Guinea and Fiji: They are awaiting an EPA with these countries. There are no novelties so far. These types of interim agreements have access clauses for Pacific countries. It seems that Vanuatu is interested.
- Cameroon: The EPA has been implemented.
- West African countries (ECOWAS): Three out of sixteen countries have not signed the agreement. As soon as it is signed, the agreement will be ratified by two thirds of the members for the agreement to be operational.
- Tunisia: Negotiations will start very soon in order to achieve a complete free trade agreement. Tariff concessions ought to be reviewed.
- SADC countries - Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda (Angola is not included here): Legal paperwork has been completed and they are now in the process of coming into force in each country.
- USA: It is a very active and complex negotiation. The Miami round will be important but it will not be the end of negotiations. They are waiting for the USA to perform developments, especially in terms of tariffs.

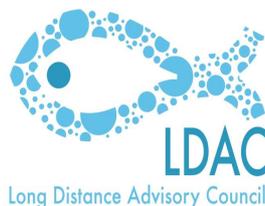


- Central America: There is an active agreement with six countries (Mexico and Chile already came into force). The agreement is expected to be improved, issues related to market access and clauses on sustainable development and trade could be reviewed.
- Peru y Colombia: Both countries have implemented the agreement
- Ecuador: It is on the accession process phase; it will be part of the free trade agreement with the Andean Community, so they need the approval of Peru and Colombia.
- Mercosur: There are no novelties since 2011. It is a complicated region and there are no active negotiations so far. It does not seem that the situation is going to change in the short term.
- Jordan: Tariff conditions are expected to be renegotiated.
- Rest of agreements: No pending negotiations under way.

Asia:

The Commission has a mandate of the Council to negotiate a SFA, but a country-based approach is required to try to recompose the Asian group, where they have agreements by region.

- Thailand: Negotiations are at a standstill owing to its political situation.
- India: No novelties.
- Malaysia: No novelties since elections were held four years ago.
- Indonesia: In the last few years there have been conflicting messages about interest for this agreement, so it is difficult to know the commitment that this country may acquire regarding a free trade agreement.
- Singapore: They have an agreement (regarding transport, not fisheries) but it has not come into force yet owing to procedural reasons.
- Vietnam: The agreement has become a reality and will soon be announced.
- Philippines: It is the great novelty this year. Discussions will start in order to initiate negotiations to reach a free trade agreement. It is going to be complicated, from the



fisheries point of view and for the tuna sector, since it will be difficult to open discussion to reach further liberalisation.

- Korea: There is an agreement in force.
- Japan: Negotiations continue. It is a country with a protectionist profile when it comes to its market, its industry and its fisheries sector, with complicated access conditions to its market.
- New Zealand: In 2016 negotiations might be initiated.
- Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova: They have agreements in force. The EU will try to sign an agreement with Armenia as well.

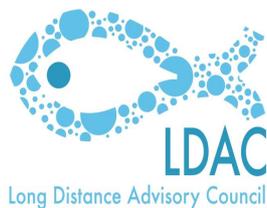
Questions asked by the members:

Regarding Chile, Mr. José Carlos Castro, ANFACO, informs that they are requesting the formulation of a quota of 2,000 tonnes for canned tuna. They have a clear interest in this country since they wish to reach liberalisation of access to the Chilean market in the future. He would like to receive more support from the Commission when the European processing industry identifies a clear offensive interest in order to gain better access.

Concerning Vietnam, as far as he has been informed, an agreement with a quota of 11,500 tonnes has been closed, a situation that is detrimental to the European processing industry. He says that there was an agreement according to which the rules of origin only enabled bilateral cumulation, so he wishes to know whether this is correct or not.

As for the case of the USA, at this moment in time there is no harmonisation of market access for the canned industry, so anyone wishing to export ought to pay a 35% tariff; however, the Community market tariff is of 24%. In his opinion, harmonisation should be achieved in the framework of negotiations.

Besides, the scheme of their rules of origin is different to that of the European ones. In his opinion, the rules of origin of the EU are more suitable. He requests this matter be clarified.



Regarding Tunisia, they agree with the fact that there is no balance in terms of market access. They think there is an offensive interest for the Spanish and European industry, so they request further balance in order to gain access to a market like Tunisia's.

As for the Philippines, he highlights that they are seriously worried about the concessions granted. He would like the interests of the EU processing industry could be defended within the framework of this agreement since, through the statistics, they can already observe more imports of Germany, for instance, going from 7,000 to 11,000 tonnes.

The representative of the EC, Mr. Swiderek, regarding Chile, responds that they take into account the offensive interest of the EU processing industry. It is very important and positive for the Commission to have this type of information in order to negotiate with different countries.

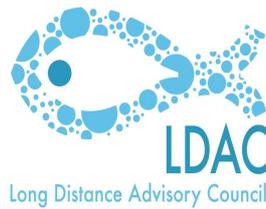
Concerning Vietnam, there is no liberalisation in the canned tuna products segment. They take it as an achievement, since the rules of origin will affect the tariff concession and it would be detrimental not to have this type of concessions since the Spanish tuna catching industry might be interested in trading in Vietnam. It has been a difficult negotiation for both: processing and catching sectors.

Regarding the USA, they note down Mr. Castro's proposal about the need to balance the situation. However, he highlights that they are not taking such decisions yet.

As for Tunisia, they share the need for further balance.

Concerning the Philippines, he points out that he is not aware of the content of the free trade agreement yet, it is still at a very early stage, but they note down the comments made.

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, enquires whether the agreement with Korea includes a clause on sustainable development. She also asks two more questions: one on the offensive interests and what the approach of investments is, for instance, in the case of governments of third countries requesting investments in the processing sector, but which ought to have a sustainability framework. In addition, she asks what the Commission's opinion is on the



possible inclusion of a reference to the IUU regulation. Two years ago they were against it, so she wishes to know whether their position has changed.

The representative of the EC, Mr. Swiderek, responds that the clause on sustainable development is part of the free trade agreement with Korea. The clause on fisheries is not as developed as in the rest of agreements.

It was requested that this clause be further developed in the negotiations phase. However, it was part of the first agreement that included sustainable development and that is why it is not as developed as in subsequent agreements with other countries.

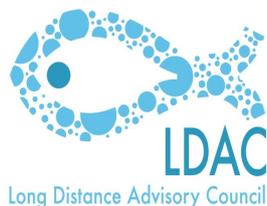
Regarding the investment issue, he thinks that in Africa and the Pacific area, investments are not included within the EPAs. He does not believe that investments in third countries can be protected in the medium term. Nevertheless, he knows there are growth campaigns in countries like Cape Verde. Negotiations on investments do not always run parallel to future agreements, but the EC wishes to improve the security of future EU investments in those countries.

As for the USA, they have their own international legislation according to which 75% of the capital has to be American.

Regarding IUU fishing in third countries, it is a very important part to be defended even with countries like Armenia, that depend on imports so much, and attention is drawn to how essential it is for them not to import from illegal sources.

Mr. Rob Banning, DPFTA, concerning Japan, enquires about there being a possibility to withdraw the quota system on imports from the negotiations. In addition, he asks about Nigeria, since it used to be a very important market for the European pelagic industry and now nothing can be exported there owing to a complete ban on imports. He asks what the current situation is and the possibilities of changing this scenario.

Mr. Swiderek, representative of the Commission, responds that as far as the situation in Japan is concerned, they wish to address this issue in the new negotiations. Regarding Nigeria, this is a topic they are following very closely, and the situation is evolving very slowly. Some meetings were held, but they need input from the sector as to what is going



on. It seems this year the problem is a lack of availability of liquidity. Apparently, all investments ought to be made in the national currency and not in dollars or euros. The EC needs updated and clear data and figures to be able to deal with these issues.

Mr. Nicolas Dross, representative of the Commission, clarifies that in Ecuador they have the WTO right that enables them to have a balance of payments and not apply specific rules; they are waiting for the analysis of this type of clauses.

Concerning Mexico, they are conducting an impact assessment and they should be able to publish it at the end of the year.

Ms. Aurora Vicente, AIPCE-CEP, asks whether there will be some kind of consultation regarding Chile so that comments can be made.

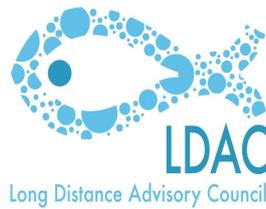
The representative of the Commission, Mr. Swiderek, replies that they can now send their comments on Chile and Mexico to the Commission.

5- New GSP Regulation: Beneficiary countries. Philippines Rating: GSP+ and IUU.

Ms. M^a José Cornax, Chair of GT5, declares that the members are interested in receiving updated information on the GSP status, especially regarding the case of the Philippines.

The representative of the Commission, Mr. Pawel Swiderek, reports that the Philippines has been pre-identified as non-cooperating country in terms of the fight against IUU fishing, and has been issued a yellow card. However, it has actively reacted to this situation and this yellow card has been withdrawn. The same happened with Belize, country that currently has a green card, but this situation could change, so the countries ought to pursue their commitment.

Mr. Nicolas Dross, representative of the Commission, informs that the Philippines is a GSP+ beneficiary country and that the established thresholds for the graduation mechanism have been diverse, calculated based on trade flows to the EU. The Philippines meets the established criteria, therefore, it seems that there will not be any changes in the next few years.



There are three criteria to gain GSP+ status: 1) Vulnerability; 2) Level of development based on the ranking annually issued by the World Bank in July (if the Philippines were considered a country with high income for 3 years, it would automatically be out); and 3) Graduation threshold that needs to be updated; it is currently 17.5%.

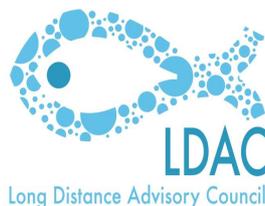
GSP is a long-term instrument, so the process to be excluded takes 5 years. The country must be identified as potentially excluded for 3 years and then there is a 2-year transition period.

The GSP system includes a dialogue mechanism according to which the countries with GSP or GSP+ status have to annually fill in a form about how they meet their obligations under the 27 international Conventions signed in order to benefit from GSP+, etc. If they don't implement these Conventions, the Commission conducts research on the violations. He requests they keep the Commission informed of any cases they might know of.

Mr. José Carlos Castro, ANFACO, points out that, in his opinion, sending a questionnaire out to a country is not going to change the way things are. They wish to promote an effective change and he urges the EU to implement a significant change in the way they deal with this type of situations, since it is obvious that, for instance, there are many cases where working conditions do not meet the human rights Convention.

The representative of the EC, Mr. Swidereck, declares that it is not easy, as imports could be stopped and that would lead to a terrible situation for the European sector. In addition, this measure cannot be implemented owing to an isolated case; they ought to apply the non-discrimination principle established by the WTO. He suggests that any reliable evidence of infringement of working, social or human rights regulations be submitted to officers in charge of GSP within the Commission, in order to take them into consideration and initiate research and open an information file.

Ms. Bèatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, suggests that the LDAC, through this WG5, could draft an opinion in order to highlight the weaknesses of the GSP scheme, which would also serve to broaden the dialogue with the European Commission about how to address in a non-discriminatory manner the issue of environmental and social production conditions for imports. .



Mr. Juan Pablo Rodríguez, ANABAC, proposes tougher measures be adopted with countries not meeting fundamental rights, in order for those countries to react.

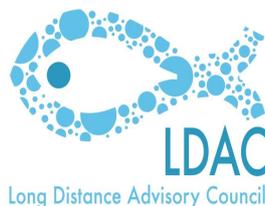
ACTION: Mesdames Gorez and Cornax and Mr. Castro will jointly prepare a draft letter or opinion, with the assistance of the Secretariat, where they will explain existing problems in terms of compliance of working, social and human rights by GSP beneficiary countries making specific mention of the case of the Philippines.

6- LDAC opinion on the control of imports and fair competition of tuna products.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, LDAC, informs that said opinion was adopted in July and was sent to the European Commission in August. On 20 October, the response of the Commission was received where the importance of this matter was acknowledged. He highlights that tuna products coming from third countries ought to meet the EU regulations in force regarding phytosanitary issues, hygiene, the fight against IUU fishing, sustainable management of resources, compliance with working rights and environmental protection.

Concerning the Traceability Observatory project, Mr. José Carlos Castro, ANFACO, is thankful to all LDAC members for having been able to reach a consensus. Although in the first version reference was made to this observatory, due to the sensitivity raised by this issue, the wording was changed. Nevertheless, this project is under way from the platform of the Cluster of seafood products conservation of which ANFACO is a member. In fact, they are working for it to become a tool that ensures a level playing field through a comprehensively monitored observatory of the canned market worldwide.

The aim of this recently created observatory is to detect any failure to comply with the different legal requirements (social conditions, IUU fishing, working rights, etc.). He requests LDAC members be open to receiving, through this platform, any type of information about situations where regulations have been violated.



7- Implementation of the landing obligation outside EU waters.

Mr. Juan Manuel Liria, FEOPE/CEPESCA, reports that the Landing Obligation Regulation also covers international waters. It will gradually come into force starting on 1 January 2017 (for the species defining the fishery) and 1 January 2019 (for all species subject to catch limits).

He points out that, depending on the interpretation put on articles 15.1 and 15.2 of the CFP Basic Regulation, serious consequences can be drawn from the operational activity of fleets in international fisheries. He believes that three basic principles consolidated in the CFP Basic Regulation ought to be respected in terms of discards in external waters: 1) Compliance with international obligations by the EU and priority to International Law; 2) Legal certainty for European operators (they need to know the rule to be applied at all times and, if appropriate, the consequences of failure to comply) and 3) Level playing field among all fleets operating in these areas (Norway, Canada, etc.).

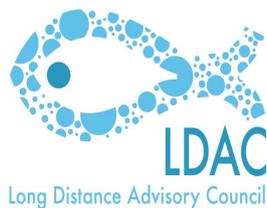
Regarding the CPANE/NEAFC regulatory area, he highlights that Norway has had a discard ban since 1999 affecting 5 species included in Annex 1A (redfish, herring, blue whiting, horse mackerel and haddock) and 29 other species indicated in annex 1B are excluded.

As many of these 29 species not included in the discard ban could be considered as included in the European Regulation on fishing opportunities, with zero quota, the affected fleet would not be able to keep those species on board or discard them, therefore, a list of choke species would be generated (that on Annex 1B) that would directly prevent vessels from acting. It would be convenient to see how this apparent contradiction is solved.

In the NAFO areas it is easier since the definitions of regulated species and catch limits are not different. There are articles such as 5, 6, 12 and 14 of the catch control rules that force the discard of species by size and limit by-catches. Therefore, while these articles are still in force, it seems clear that the international regulation will prevail over the Community one, having to adopt a delegated act to abolish the landing obligation for European vessels.

The LDAC is waiting to read the study that the Commission is conducting in this regard.

The representative of the EC, Mr. Stamatis Varsamos, thanks Mr. Juan Manuel Liria for the explanation given on the application of the landing obligation regulation in non-EU waters. He



informs that so far the first steps focused on clarifying this regulation to the fisheries operators through a delegated act already published for pelagic species at ICCAT and NAFO. They have made sure that what has come into force is clear, even if some conflicts may arise between the EU and the international rules, although it does not include the NEAFC areas yet.

The Commission will adopt a clear position in case of conflict so that the operators will not suffer from legal uncertainty.

Regarding the study carried out by the Commission, he informs that it cannot be distributed before it is formally approved. However, in a couple of week's time they will send us the link to the latter on their website.

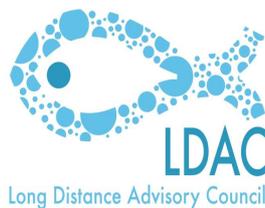
He suggests that at our next WG meeting, the LDAC should invite a representative of the consultancy firm that carried out the study to make a presentation on the latter so that the members can ask any questions they may have.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, LDAC, asks the Commission if they know whether a specific group of EU Member States will be set up to address these issues with a global and coordinated approach or whether they believe that it should be up to the LDAC to propose it, in order for there to be greater dialogue with and further participation of the stakeholders involved in the process.

The representative of the Commission, Mr. Stamatis Varsamos, thinks that this could be a very useful initiative, and suggests that we contact the groups that have already been set up. He believes that the LDAC can request so directly, and that the Commission offers its support in this regard, showing its willingness to take part in said meetings.

Mr. Raúl García, WWF, points out that within the tuna RFMOs there are not that many problems, although it is not a binding measure, but he thinks that in Western Africa they may face legal contradictions, so they should study the way to proceed there as well.

Mr. Stamatis Varsamos, representative of the Commission, reminds those present that for operators carrying out fishing activities in EEZ waters under the sovereignty of third countries and that are not subject to the RFMOs' rules, the national regulation of the third country



prevails over the EU regulation. In high seas, the landing obligation would nevertheless be applied provided that the requirements of the CFP Regulation are met.

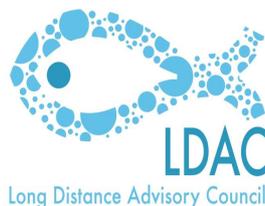
Mr. Rob Banning, DPFTA, enquires whether there are any discard plans for pelagic species in the North Sea and the South Pacific, or whether it is the third country that has to take the lead in terms of the applicable regulation. The representative of the Commission, Mr. Dominic Rihan, responds that there is nothing planned so far for the NEAFC regulatory area.

Mr. Juan Manuel Liria, FEOPE/CEPESCA, highlights the lack of information on discards of the fleets in those fishing grounds (NAFO and NEAFC), since they only have data from the scientific observers; but they admit that this is not enough to get to know data on discards for the whole year. Besides, he declares that the omnibus regulation grants a period of two years for the application of serious sanctions. For demersal species, it can go from one to two years to adapt according to the interpretation of the regulation. He asks whether those two years start from the date the regulation comes into force for the fleets.

Mr. Dominic Rihan, representative of the Commission, clarifies that the date from which it is applied is that established in the regulation (2 years for those with 1/1/2017 as maturity date).

ACTION:

- **The LDAC Secretariat will compile the problems identified by the members related to the fisheries that can be affected by the landing obligation. This issue will continue to be discussed at the next working group meeting once the report of the**



Commission is known, so that the drafting of an opinion by the LDAC can be assessed and discussed.

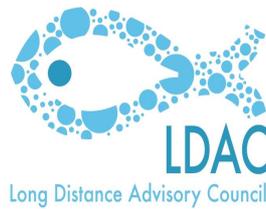
- **The LDAC will invite a representative of the consultancy firm in charge of carrying out the report for the European Commission to make a presentation on the results of their work.**
- **The LDAC will try to get the Member States involved so that they jointly set up and participate in an ad hoc working group focusing on this matter.**

8- EU Public Consultation on International Governance of Oceans and Seas.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, LDAC, informs that 15 October was the deadline to respond to the consultation, and that the LDAC sent as their contribution the set of recommendations agreed during the International Conference on the Effective Application of the External Dimension of the CFP held in Las Palmas on 16 and 17 September 2015.

The Secretary recalled the importance of being proactive in the improvement of international governance of oceans and seas, since it is a top priority for Commissioner Vella and it is a field of interest for the work of the LDAC.

ACTION: The LDAC will monitor this issue, with the idea of drafting a specific opinion in this regard once we know the results of the public consultation process and the future Communication of the Commission.



9- UNGA: Declaration on Responsible Fishing and Biodiversity in Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ).

Mr. John Brincat, representative of the Commission, reports that it is the first consultation carried out in writing since 2011. The Commission organised a preliminary technical meeting with the Member States and the stakeholders (with the participation of a delegation of the LDAC) in September and, as a result, a position paper was prepared suggesting amendments to the United Nations document, highlighting that a proposal of the LDAC regarding the promotion of the use of sustainable FADs and biodegradable FADs had been borne in mind. Nine proposals were put forward by the European Union on topics such as the improvement of scientific data, the fight against IUU fishing, horizontal issues about the Law of the Sea, the promotion among contracting parties of their contribution to the elimination of discards and by-catches, etc.

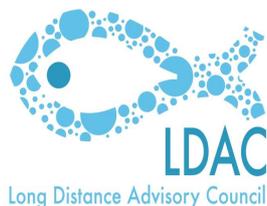
Regarding the use of FADs, some RFMOs have created specific groups for this issue and the EU is requesting further cooperation among RFMOs.

Subsequently, a second draft was distributed in October that was a compilation of the proposals of all the States. The Member States and the stakeholders have been called to attend a second technical meeting that will also be attended by a delegation of the LDAC.

Ms. Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, points out that it would be positive to discuss within the LDAC the proposals for UNGA in advance. In addition, she highlights that regarding the “disproportionate burden” in art. 24 of UNCLOS, if possible, it should be mentioned that developing countries can be helped to meet their obligations.

The representative of the Commission, Mr. Brincat, said about art.24 of UNCLOS that it is based on reaching a balance between rights and responsibilities. Therefore, a State cannot call on this article only to be exempted from complying with its obligations, but its citing has to be duly justified.

Concerning the review of the New York Agreement, article 36 established that a review ought to be done every five years. In 2006, it was decided that meetings had to be held every five years. A meeting was held in 2010 and a review conference will be held in 2016, probably in May.



Moreover, he says that there is not much to report regarding the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). An agreement was reached in order to establish a preparatory committee to reach a binding agreement. In the next four years, the EU will force the States to move forward in their discussions and negotiations to be able to reach binding agreements.

Finally, the first meeting of the preparatory committee will be held in March or April.

Fisheries management will continue depending on the RFMOs.

10- AOB.

Regarding the proposal of the European Commission for the review of the FAR Regulation (Fishing Authorisation Regulation), Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, LDAC, proposes setting up an ad hoc group for this issue. Mr. Iván López, AGARBA, suggests including in this group the chairs and vice-chairs of all working groups as participants. Ms. Cornax supports this idea.

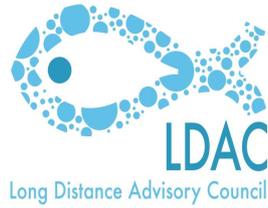
It is also agreed that an opinion/letter on GSP+ status be drafted, as well as another one regarding compliance with human rights and working conditions in third countries.

Concerning the Tuna Transparency Initiative (TTI), it is said that a meeting took place in Rome where the standards were defined in order to reach transparency: standards defined for improved transparency regarding licences for fishing vessels, including the submission of data; and for improved transparency of payments and fines.

Finally, it is reported that on 14 December a meeting will be held in Nouakchott where Mauritania is expected to announce how it is going to carry out this initiative.

ACTIONS:

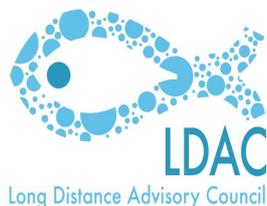
- **The Secretariat will coordinate the creation of an ad hoc working group to analyse the proposal of the European Commission to review the FAR Regulation (Fishing Authorisation Regulation), once it has been published (it is hoped that it will be published before the end of the year). All chairs and vice-chairs of all working groups will be invited to participate.**



- **It is decided that an opinion or letter be drafted on GSP+ status and the Philippines, and another one regarding compliance with human rights and working conditions in third countries.**

11- Date and place of next WG5 meeting.

The exact date is yet to be decided, but it will probably be held at the beginning of March in Brussels.



ANNEX I. LIST OF ATTENDEES AND PARTICIPANTS

WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

1. Julio Morón. OPAGAC
2. José Carlos Castro. ANFACO-CECOPECA
3. Iván López. AGARBA
4. Beatrice Gorez. CFFA-CAPE
5. Raúl García. WWF
6. Sandra Sanmartin. EBCD
7. Björn Stockhausen. Seas at Risk
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