



## MINUTES

### **25<sup>th</sup> LDAC Working Group 4 Meeting Bilateral Relations with Third Countries**

**Wednesday, 6 November 2019 from 13:30 to 16:30h  
Hotel Leopold Brussels EU. Rue du Luxembourg 35, 1050 Brussels**

**1- Welcome and opening of the meeting.**

The Chairman, Mr. Julio Morón, welcomes attendees.

The complete list of members and observers is included in Annex I.

**2- Approval of the minutes of the last WG4 meeting held in Brussels on 27 March 2019.**

The minutes of the last meeting are approved with no additional comments.

**3- Approval of the agenda.**

The agenda is approved with no additional items or changes to it.

**4- Round table on negotiations and implementation of:**

**4.1- Negotiation with Mauritania and Seychelles: EC perspective; Stakeholders' perspective and discussion.**

The representative of the EC, deputy head of the DG MARE Fisheries Agreements Unit, Mr. Emmanuel Berck, begins by informing that there is a new College of Commissioners that will start working on 1 December. This, together with the UK's virtual withdrawal from the EU, causes a situation of uncertainty that could affect decision making procedures at EU level.

**Mauritania:**

Mr. Berck, EC, informs that negotiations have started today in Nouakchott. He points out that this agreement is going to require large efforts in the next 3-6 months.

As for the proposal to extend the duration of the current protocol, it shall be decided by the Council through the Permanent Representatives Committee on 8 November. He expects it to be approved the following week, since the deadline is 15 November. He says that they are following up on this issue and that there is a legal clause according to which, if no extension is timely agreed, the affected fleets will have to stop fishing and abandon Mauritanian waters.

Regarding the new agreement, he informs that conversations for the extension of the current protocol were initiated in September, but that negotiations for the new agreement will formally start this week with the legal text and the memorandum of understanding (MoU).



The second round will take place in December and will continue at the beginning of 2020, and topics such as access to resources and technical modalities will be there discussed. Numerous meetings are expected to take place in order to check the different problems fleets have and to improve transparency and achieve resource sustainability, as well as to review reference tonnages, since there is a clear underuse of catches of small pelagics.

Mr. Javier Garat, CEPESCA, explains that there is a request from the shellfish fleet to recover the fishing areas or “beaches” that were lost in the previous agreement. It is a priority for this fleet, as shellfish stocks are in a good biological situation and their activities do not seem to interfere with those of the local fleet. He highlights that the bottom longline modality has been left out in recent years and requests it be taken into account. He takes the opportunity to congratulate the EC for its diplomatic efforts, since the blockade problem there was with the Mauritanian border has been solved with the alternative option of unloading at the port of Dakhla.

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, points out that transparency is essential in the negotiation of this new agreement because it is very difficult to carry out a sustainable fishing activity throughout time without it. She does not think that Mauritania has complied with its level of transparency in terms of reporting of fishing activities.

As for technical modalities and access to fishing grounds, she does not agree with Mr. Garat’s words regarding the demand of the shellfish fleet to recover an area close to the coast, since the definition of areas is something that small-scale fishers and NGOs have requested in order to protect the coast and the peaceful coexistence of gear. She has a document that proves that the shrimp demersal trawl fishery has a very high level of by-catches, many of which are essential for small-scale coastal fleets, and the claimed area is important to cephalopod fleets, so it should be borne in mind. In addition, there is another aspect, which is selectivity enhancement, that should be included as incentive.

Mr. Javier Garat, CEPESCA, replies that this fleet has had on board observers for some time providing data for the good management of this fishery, and according to their data, shrimp stocks are not overfished. Regarding the scientific report on Mauritania mentioned by Ms. Gorez before, he highlights that conclusions date back to 2014 and the only time shellfish is mentioned is to say that these are underfished stocks with low selectivity and they catch demersal species. According to its partners, there is an average of 8% of cephalopods as by-catch.

Mr. Berck, EC, says that there is a more recent scientific report on catches by the shellfish fleet, but the underlying problem is coexistence with small-scale fleets. They will keep on monitoring this point.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, asks whether the Commission is aware of the fact that progress has been made regarding the Fisheries International Transparency Initiative (FiTI) in Mauritania, which had committed itself to issuing a report this year. It is known that the FiTI secretariat has moved to Seychelles, but it does not seem to be operational yet.

In the FarFish project there was a reflection about average consumption of tonnage in the agreements, suggesting that there should be flexibility mechanisms in the different categories.



The representative of the EC, Mr. Emmanuel Berck, replies that there is indeed underfishing in Mauritania in many categories, and that this situation could be extrapolated to the four countries in the region, Senegal, Gambia and Bissau. A regional approach is envisaged in order to optimise the exploitation of resources. To this end, joint OPANO-CECAF bilateral scientific committees will be holding meetings.

Regarding the blockade problem in the border road, the situation has improved and Mauritania is open to accepting the application of a safeguarding clause to divert landings from Nouadhibou to Dakhla.

As for the FiTI initiative, he does not know what the situation of the report is. He confirms that the FiTI Secretariat has moved to Seychelles and that the EC is interested in receiving information on new developments.

### **Seychelles:**

The representative of the EC, Mr. Emmanuel Berck, says that they are happy to have finished the negotiation in a relatively short period of time. They will try to have a provisional protocol available when the current one expires. However, given the tight deadlines, there might be some weeks where activities could be interrupted in the first quarter of the year.

The content of the agreement is very similar to the previous one, keeping many parameters such as 50,000 tonnes as reference tonnage, as a result of the high level of catches in the region, and EUR 1 million for sectoral support. It is an important agreement made together with the member states and the industry, they have reached EUR 85 per tonne and this may have an impact on other negotiations. One of the novelties is the specific contribution to an “environmental fund” required by Seychelles to clean the oceans. The idea is to create a fund for the oceans in order to contribute to the restoration of ecosystems, effective implementation of marine protected areas or cleaning beaches affected by FADs which were abandoned, stolen or lost in the sea.

Another idea put forward by the Minister of Seychelles was to pay a higher price per tonne if the reference tonnage was exceeded, proposal that did not progress since it would have changed the current structure and system, so it was finally decided to keep the price per tonne.

In brief, they think a balanced agreement has been achieved that has a regional approach, with links to other SFPAs.

The agreement for the Seychelles fleet to access Mayotte will be considered in January, taking into account the reciprocity principle as far as technical and financial conditions are concerned.

Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, asks whether the environmental tax shall also be applied in the agreement with Mayotte. As for the outcomes of the negotiation, he points out the evolution of the average market prices of tuna, where there has been an increase in the last



few years that he hopes will continue in the future, thus the willingness to pay a high price but that should be reviewed in the future depending on price fluctuations.

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, highlights that the increase in the proportion allocated to sectoral support is positive. In addition, she states the importance of transparency in the use of these funds. She hopes it is an effective aid.

Mr. Julio Morón, OPAGAC, enquires how the process to designate marine protected areas has influenced the negotiation of the agreement. Regarding the price, he believes that the reform of the new CFP should take it into consideration. As for the environmental protection fund, he says that the industry is already paying the FADWATCH project based on the recovery of FADs, and he believes that the Government of Seychelles has seen it as an additional source of funding. Finally, regarding MPAs, he asks who the main rapporteur with the European Commission is.

Mr. Emmanuel Berck, EC, replies that the issue of having variable tonnage payment linked to prices is complicated due to its unpredictability and risk. Concerning sectoral support, he insists that the Commission wishes to strengthen this mechanism and its monitoring or follow-up. As for the environmental fund, a report shall be issued explaining what the money is being used for and whether the objectives are being achieved, otherwise funding will be reduced. In negotiations commitment and balance are sought after, and he recalls that Seychelles negotiators wanted to increase both the reference tonnage and the price per tonne, but they did not manage to do so.

Regarding marine protected areas, he points out that the Government of Seychelles wishes to have 30% of the waters in the Seychelles EEZ designated as MPAs at the end of this year, but he thinks that this will not have a significant impact on the European tuna purse seine fleet since it will mainly affect some peripheral areas. Lastly, he informs that the rapporteur is now the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries.

### **Morocco**

Mr. Javier Garat, CEPESCA, wishes to inform about the difficulties that fleets in categories 1 and 2 have in Morocco due to a shortage in catches of anchovy and sardine, as well as the problems in Larache when landing and selling products, and the presence of stowaways on board attempting to enter Spain illegally.

Ms. Marta Moren, EC, says that concerning the problem of stowaways coming from Morocco, they are in contact with the Spanish authorities to see how to solve it. Nevertheless, they need more detailed information in this regard, since this problem was mentioned at the Joint Commission, but there were not specific data for discussion.

### **4.2. Implementation of agreements with Senegal, Morocco, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau:**



## **EC perspective; Stakeholders' perspective and discussion**

Mr. Berck, EC, informs about the implementation of the following agreements:

### **Senegal:**

Regarding the legal framework, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in July and renewed for a five year period. It is an agreement based mainly on tuna, but with an important component of toothfish (1750 tonnes). Amounts have been adapted and the sectoral support budgetary item has increased in 20%, amounting now to EUR 100,000 per year. A new technical modality has been allowed for 5 surface longliners and pole and lines. The current agreement expires on 19 November, and the EU Council of Ministers is expected to ratify it in its meeting on 18 November.

### **Cape Verde:**

It is a very important agreement for longliners, in force since May.

It is a similar case to that of Morocco owing to political stability and the presence of processing and transforming plants at the port of Mindelo, so a more ambitious economic agreement may be reached in the medium term. The next joint commission meeting will take place in December.

### **Guinea-Bissau:**

It is an important agreement within the West Africa agreement network and complementary to that of Mauritania. The provisional agreement is implemented since 15 June; the first joint meeting was held a couple of weeks ago. The level of implementation of this agreement by the tuna and demersal fleet is very high. There is a long way to go in terms of sectoral support. Partial support amounting to EUR 2 million was agreed out of a total of EUR 4 million, i.e. EUR 2 million per phase. A new modality has now been added granting the possibility to access small pelagic fisheries in the first two years. Moreover, it is highlighted that the quota system was introduced and it replaced the GT effort based system.

### **Gambia:**

It is a new fishing area, WITH the same species as Senegal, i.e. tuna and toothfish. A joint assessment will be carried out of both stocks at the joint scientific council of Senegal and Gambia.

This agreement is very positive, since it shows there is political commitment. The first joint commission will be held in December to address technical issues.

### **Sao Tome:**

There is more control in the area thanks to this agreement. It is an important fishing activity area in waters near Gabon.

### **Gabon:**

Progress seems to have been made; there have been contacts between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European delegation, and there is political dialogue. Gabon is a historical partner that is important for the tuna fleet, and if it is willing to move forward, negotiations



will be possible. There are also other countries, such as Sierra Leone, that have had problems with IUU fishing and that would be interested in signing a fisheries agreement.

**Guinea Conakry:**

It has solved IUU fishing problems and is interested in signing an agreement. However, it is still preparing an assessment study that could be published in February.

**Angola:**

It has recently shown interest in relaunching an agreement with the EU.

**ACTION:**

**The EC would like to know the priorities for these countries (Gabon, Conakry, Angola and Equatorial Guinea), so Mr. Berck invites the members of this AC to send him their priorities.**

**Madagascar:** They met up with a new team in September. It was positive, since they understood the limits of the EC. They will be in contact in the weeks to come. The aim is to conclude the negotiation in the medium term.

**Tanzania, Kenya and Ghana:** There have been no developments, they have received the mandate but there has been no reaction from these countries.

Finally, information is provided on planned negotiations:

**Cook Islands** (will be a priority), **Kiribati** and **Liberia** (they are aware that it will not be easy to reach an agreement with this country due to its problems with IUU fishing).



### Questions made by WG4 members

Regarding Senegal, Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, says that there is a challenge involving scientific knowledge of the state of small pelagics, they wish further sectoral support be allocated to study the state of these stocks. She also mentions the possibility of increasing collaboration between Senegalese and Mauritanian scientists.

Mr. Emmanuel Berck, EC, answers that they wish to allocate more funds to scientific research in Senegal. At the beginning of December there will be a Joint Commission meeting to close the previous MoU. In Mauritania, it is very difficult to get them to collaborate with other countries. A meeting will try to be held with Senegal and Gambia, especially to deal with toothfish; the idea is that these two countries jointly meet up with the EC

Regarding Senegal, Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, LDAC General Secretary, asks whether they are aware of the problems that EU vessels complying with inspection control have, and about compatibility in terms of VMS systems to exchange data on fishing activity in waters of the Senegal EEZ, since it seems that the problem there is the lack of data reception owing to incompatibility of the programmes used (IMMARSAT vs ARGOS).

Mr. Emmanuel Berck, EC, replies that he is not aware of there being a negative impact on vessels inspection control. They want to know more about the events taking place in Abidjan and Dakar, so this issue shall be assessed and will be one of the points to be addressed at the Joint Commission meeting. Monitoring, control and surveillance shall be included in sectoral support. As for compatibility of data transmission systems, there is a certain capacity to receive data, with the problem being acknowledged. This issue will be addressed at the next Joint Commission.

The representative of the EC, Ms. Catherine Chapoux, clarifies that the software or IT programme that will solve the compatibility problems is not available for the time being. There are more countries interested but they do not have the ability to develop joint activities.

Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, points out that their priority for these countries is to renew the agreement with Madagascar and negotiations with Gabon, which are part of their historical catches (up to 20% of the total number of catches). Moreover, he states that they would also like an agreement with Sierra Leone. He asks whether the EC could stipulate a timeline for negotiations with Gabon, for instance.

Mr. Anertz Muniategi, ANABAC, highlights the importance of a future agreement with Gabon for the whole tuna fleet. He also enquires about the dormant agreement with Equatorial Guinea, stating that the protocol expired years ago. Although he knows that an *ex ante* study was carried out, he would like to know if there have been any developments regarding this country.



Ms. Juana Parada, ORPAGU, asks when the agreement with Sao Tome will be signed and whether its temporary implementation will come into force soon. She explains that for the surface longline fleet it is very important that the licences of the fisheries agreements state the specific species that may be caught, since just indicating “swordfish and swordfish-like species” may generate confusion among inspectors due to the lack of differentiation with sharks. This measure will help prevent many problems, as it was the case with Cape Verde in the past.

Regarding Sao Tome, the representative of the EC, Mr. Berck, replies that he hopes the agreement will be signed as soon as possible. As for the specification of target species in fishing licences, he says that they will take it into account in the development of the protocol, as it was the case with Cape Verde.

Regarding Sao Tome, Ms. Marta Mohen, EC, clarifies that in the Albacore operation framework, for partial finning it is necessary to submit a request to the authorities in advance, since it is considered as transformation. She also recalled that in Cape Verde information from reports on catches of shark protected species is requested.

Regarding Sierra Leone, Mr. Emmanuel Berck, EC, informs that it would be interesting to reach a tuna fishing agreement. As for dormant agreements, a deadline could be set to declare them void. However, he highlights that this may bring political consequences, so he asks for patience in this regard. Time will be needed to obtain the political approval of this measure from the new Commission and the new Commissionaire responsible for Fisheries. As for Equatorial Guinea, although it seems that they have improved in their fight against IUU fishing, they are waiting to have a mandate from the Commission to request the Council to resume negotiations.

Ms. Catherine Chapoux, EC, says that the agreement with Morocco came into force on 15 July. She highlights that the protocol contains a specific issue on cooperation within economic systems, so she informs that a form will be sent for the European sector to be aware of it and to identify possible ideas and needs. Although there is a specific working group, they are open to suggestions in this regard. In addition, she informs that at the Joint Commission to be held next summer and at the scientific meeting planned for the beginning of the year, issues related to categories 3 and 4 regarding hake will be addressed. She requests that the LDAC members send any other issue they believe should be borne in mind.

**Action:**

**The LDAC Secretariat shall distribute the form sent by the EC aimed at all European operators on the EU-Morocco agreement among all WG4 members.**





### **4.3. Follow-up on the agreement with Côte d'Ivoire.**

Regarding Côte d'Ivoire, Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, highlights the importance of the European sector supporting women fish processors, granting them access to landings so that they can process tropical tuna which is not marketable by the European fleet for local consumption. There is a “filière” organised there, so conditions are favourable to ensure continuous fish supply by means of landings on the port of Abidjan by small-scale fishers communities working with the women's cooperative.

The representative of the EC, Ms. Catherine Chapoux, agrees with Ms. Gorez on the importance of the subject, and she says that even though there are logistic and commercial difficulties, they must not give up on this idea, since thanks to the EU's sectoral support it could be achieved. She explains that the EC wishes to work in a collaborative way, they do not wish to impose anything on the seller or a subsidy on the direct purchase of the raw material or the difference in price between fisheries agents and the cooperative.

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, points out that there are no requests to directly fund these women, but rather to have a support fund to improve their logistical and infrastructure capacities, as well as to unblock access to port to be able to buy fish in the same conditions as agents and intermediaries. She considers it is very positive that agreements on tuna contribute to the development of the local economy, since thanks to this they would ensure sufficient supply to work all year long.

Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, explains that cooperatives depend on intermediaries and marketers at the Port of Abidjan, so he believes that the problem is not of an economic nature. Setting up a women's cooperative is a first step, but a study shall be carried out on the situation of the value chain in Côte d'Ivoire, on the selling channels of that fish or the contribution of women to the local economy, among other. It is very important that the representatives of the sector can attend the negotiations technical committee in order to find solutions along these lines.

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, informs that the women's cooperative and the ministry already drafted a report in this regard. However, there will be a representative in Brussels next week. They hope to be able to find a solution soon.

Mr. Julio Morón, OPAGAC, says that things are not working out owing to a problem directly related to business competition. Landings of this tuna are conducted in buoys and the owners of canoes bringing landings to port are controlled by intermediaries, organised together with the port authorities for over 30 years now. Therefore, he believes it is an internal problem of the port of Abidjan. For their part, European shipowners' willingness is a reality, but the situation goes beyond their ability to act. They are open to ideas on how to help and convey their availability to meet up in Abidjan with representatives of the EC, agents and Ms. Gorez to address the issue on site.

The representative of the EC, Ms. Catherine Chapoux, thinks this issue might be addressed at the Joint Commission.



Mr. Yvon Riva, ORTHONGEL, fully agrees with Mr. Morón. He highlights the fact that when shipowners try to implement an initiative like this one, they find high resistance from the Port of Abidjan. He makes it clear that it is important to be extremely objective and to try and consider the possible solutions. Conducting an unbiased analysis of the problem is essential.

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, points out that all information shall be compiled and that it may be addressed at the Joint Commission, with the participation of the EC, in order to move forward in this regard.

#### **4.4. Summary of other agreements in the Atlantic Ocean.**

Addressed under item 4.2.

#### **4.5. State of play of fisheries agreements in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.**

Addressed under item 4.2.

### **5- Initiative to promote international dialogue on fishing governance**

#### **5.1. Possible LDAC international conference focusing on EU conversations with third countries to improve the implementation of sustainable fisheries partnership agreements (SFPAs)**

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, explains the proposal to organise a series of regional workshops to foster conversations between European authorities and stakeholders and those from third countries to improve the implementation of SFPAs. He highlights the possibility of the LDAC allocating part of its funds to conduct a first workshop in Africa and another one in the Indian Ocean.

#### **ACTION:**

**The LDAC secretariat will update the concept note on regional conversations with third countries about SFPAs implementation, to subsequently send it to all members and contact the COMHAFAT/ATLAFCO General Secretary in order to begin with logistic preparations and agree on the Terms of Reference for a first joint event of both organisations programmed for spring/end of summer 2020.**

#### **5.2. Update on EU-funded projects (DG MARE/DG DEVCO):**

##### **Marine Pacific Association-EU / ECOFISH / FISHGOV2 / PESCAO**

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, apologises on behalf of the representative of the EC for not attending this WG meeting. He then reads a document sent by Ms. Isabelle Viallon, EC, including an update on the projects funded by the EU:

*PEUMP: running programme Activities to be started soon. About ocean fisheries, implementation by FFA. Under PEUMP, a first political dialogue between the EU and the Pacific took place among the DG MARE, regional agencies and the Pacific countries.*



*ECOFISH: A contract was recently signed with the Indian Ocean Commission and the activities will start soon. The EU delegations are assessing the 24 proposals received within the framework of the call for proposals issued at the beginning of this year.*

*PESCAO: all components are in progress. Cooperation with EFCA is working very well.*

*FISHGOV2: We are awaiting the decision of the Commission to end the project with AU. We suggested the inclusion of a component in the EU-Africa dialogue that could also support stakeholders' exchanges.*

*AOTTP: We joined in on the last year of the programme.*

***ACTION: A symposium will be organised on June 2020 in Dakar where the outcomes shall be presented. We have just launched a programme assessment. The assessors (Tim Huntington, Vincent Defaux and Theresa Athayde) could contact some of the members of the LDAC in the next few weeks.***

*FISH4ACP: In Oslo, we launched the programme FISH4ACP. This 5-year programme will support 10 fish value chains in countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, following an approach based on the value chain. It will be based on robust value chain analyses covering economic, social and environmental assessments. We are finalising the methodology with FAO. I already sent the action document approved by the EC. On the base of the 74 proposals received, the ACP secretary selected the following value chains:*

*Nigeria - Catfish*

*Côte d'Ivoire - Tilapia*

*Zimbabwe - Tilapia*

*Senegal - Oyster*

*Cameroon - Shrimp*

*Sao Tomé - Pelagics*

*Tanzania - Small pelagics / Lake Tanganyica*

*Guyana - Seabob*

*Dominican Republic - Mahi mahi*

*Marshall Islands – Tuna”*

## **6- LDAC update on the FarFish H2020 project. Observations by the members regarding management recommendations for case studies in: Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde and Seychelles**

The project coordinator, Ms. Sonia Doblado, makes a presentation, which is available on the following link:

[https://ldac.eu/images/Presentaci%C3%B3n\\_Farfish\\_GT4\\_Bruselas\\_6Nov2019.pdf](https://ldac.eu/images/Presentaci%C3%B3n_Farfish_GT4_Bruselas_6Nov2019.pdf)



She explains that the first version of the draft Management Recommendations for the 6 FarFish Case Studies has been completed. Findings and changes to the compulsory objectives for all areas under the SFPAs (Cape Verde, Seychelles, Mauritania and Senegal) were presented. The aim was to obtain input from the different agents on how to improve the second and final version of the Management Recommendations.

With no other issues to address, the President thanks the Secretariat for its efforts in coordinating and preparing the documents and the meetings, the members present for their attendance and active participation, the representatives of the European Commission for their availability to inform on the new developments regarding fisheries agreements, and the interpreters for their technical job.

With no other issues to address, the session is adjourned.



**ANNEX I. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**  
**LDAC Working Group 4 Meeting**  
**Brussels, Wednesday 6 November 2019**

**MEMBERS OF WORKING GROUP 4**

1. Julio Morón. OPAGAC
2. Michel Goujon. ORTHONGEL
3. Yvon Riva. ORTHONGEL
4. Erik Olsen. Danish Society for a Living Sea
5. Mathilde Voisin. EBCD
6. Despina Symons. EBCD
7. Anertz Muniategi. ANABAC
8. Marc Ghiglia. UAPF
9. Edelmiro Ulloa. Anapa / Anamer / Acemix / Agarba
10. Yaiza Dronkers. International Pole & Line Foundation
11. José Manuel Beltrán. OPP-Lugo
12. Javier Garat. CEPESCA
13. Juan Manuel Liria. CEPESCA
14. Iván López. AGARBA/CEPESCA
15. Beatrice Gorez. CFFA-CAPE
16. Luis Vicente. ADAPI
17. Dana Miller. OCEANA
18. Francisco Portela Rosa. VIANAPESCA
19. Raúl García. WWF
20. Antonia Leroy. WWF
21. Katrin Poulsen. WWF
22. Katarina Sipic. CONXEMAR
23. Haydeé Fernández. CONXEMAR
24. Juana Parada. ORPAGU
25. Paula Alfonso. ORPAGU
26. Joelle Philippe. CFFA-CAPE
27. Sophie Nodzanski. EJF

**OBSERVERS**

1. Emmanuel Berck. EC
2. Catherine Chapoux. EC
3. Marta Moren. EC
4. Natalie Florin. EC
5. Michelle Surace. EC
6. Iván Vázquez. EC
7. Iglia Yakova. EC
8. Sophia Kochalski. GIZ
9. Fredrik Arrhenius. Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
10. Dominika Bor. Department of International Cooperation, Poland.
11. Carmen Paz. General Secretariat for Fisheries - MAPA – Spanish Government.
12. Alberto Martin. MSC
13. Janne Posti. MSC
14. Alexandre Rodríguez. LDAC
15. Manuela Iglesias. LDAC
16. Marta de Lucas. LDAC
17. Sonia Doblado. FARFISH - LDAC