

DRAFT MINUTES

27th LDAC Working Group 5 Meeting HORIZONTAL ISSUES

**Thursday, 18 March 2021
Virtual meeting - Zoom**

Divided into two sessions: morning (10:00-12:30h) and afternoon (14:00-16:00h)

1- Welcome by the Chair.

WG5 Chair, Mr. Julien Daudu, welcomes all Working Group members and observers, including guests representing European Commission (EC) DG MARE, FAO, EFCA and national administrations.

2- Approval of the minutes of the last Working Group 5 meeting - Voiceboxer, 18 Sept. 2020.

The minutes of the previous meeting held on 18 September 2020 are approved with no changes or additional comments.

3- Approval of the agenda.

The agenda is approved with no changes to it.

4- Election of WG5 Chair and Vice Chair.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, explains the election procedure informing afterwards about the expressions of interest received: Mr. Julien Daudu's (EJF) for the position of WG5 Chair and Mr. Daniel Voces's (Europêche) for the position of WG5 Vice Chair.

These two candidacies are unanimously approved and so is the appointment of Julien Daudu and Daniel Voces for the positions of WG5 Chair and Vice Chair, respectively. They will have a 3-year mandate starting on 1 May 2021 and ending on 31 May 2024.

5- Level playing field for EU and non-EU operators on capture, processing and marketing of seafood products:

5.1. Presentation of the Focus Group work: structure and content of a draft opinion.

The Chair, Mr. Julien Daudu, explains that the document started being drafted in June 2020 when the Focus Group was set up, which has met in numerous occasions since. The aim of this group was to prepare a draft opinion to be discussed within WG5 and subsequently within the Executive Committee. He then explains the structure and content, as well as the different sections of the draft opinion.

5.2. Discussion and amendments to the draft proposal.

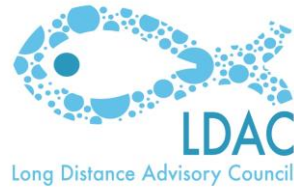
Mr. Daudu, WG5 Chair, summarises point by point the content of the draft opinion that has been included as working document and the recommendations made. The members make comments on the latter.

5.3. Actions agreed and way forward.

After discussing this issue, the following **ACTIONS** are agreed:

- **The LDAC Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary will compile and introduce in the text all the comments received from the members during the meeting and will distribute the updated version on Friday 19 March, allowing for a 3-week consultation period with deadline set for 9 April.**

- **During the consultation process, some parts will be completed and updated (highlighted in yellow on the text).**



- **FAO updated estimations on economic losses caused by IUU fishing will be sought (in terms of volume of catches and value).**
 - **Paragraphs relating to employment figures and economic information on the EU processing/importing sector will be reviewed.**
 - **The wording of public information to be disseminated regarding the beneficial ownership of operators in third countries will be reviewed, both in public and private agreements (in compliance with SMEFF Regulation).**
 - **Upon Ms. Béatrice Gorez's and Mr. Raúl García's request, additional information will be included to improve transparency and openness of EU fisheries investments in third countries (companies with share capital with mixed public and private ownership).**
 - **Based on the comments received concerning the aforementioned issues, the Chair and Vice Chair will decide the course of action to be followed: whether to redistribute the draft for a second round of consultations, or to call an additional technical WG5 session or to submit it directly to the Executive Committee for adoption.**
- The aim is for this document to be adopted before the end of the LDAC financial period (31 May 2021).**

6- LDAC contribution to International Ocean Governance (IOG) Forums

6.1. Update by DG MARE on outcomes of IOG Forums in 2020 and work plan for 2021.

The representative of the EC, Ms. Stephanie Schmidt, provides updated information as to where the EU agenda currently stands in terms of international ocean governance (IOG).

She recalls that in April 2020 the EC launched a public consultation process with high-level meetings. She takes the opportunity to thank the LDAC for their active input.

She says that the report summarising the results was published and can be downloaded on the following link: https://ldac.eu/images/IOG_2020_Consultation_Summary_Report.pdf

She underlines that there was general support for the EU role regarding international ocean governance, but the EC is requested to play a more active role in this regard, there being room for improvement.

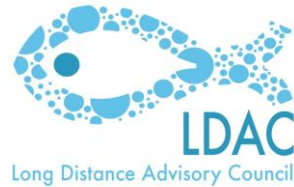
It is advised that the EU should also be more consistent at internal level and that it should meet international commitments such the UN Sustainable Development Goals (especially SDG14), maritime spatial planning or MSY, among others.

In addition, implementation needs to be strengthened to improve the fisheries international dimension beyond European waters. Moreover, more attention should be attached to the Green Deal, climate change and to taking more actions for an equitable use of resources. We need to focus on Blue Economy and on achieving a level playing field (pay equity, further professional capacity-building).

She adds that the recommendations from the IOG forum are developed in the report. Finally, she informs that the final recommendations will be presented on 20 April during the IOG Forum, where the LDAC is invited to participate.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, thanks the EC for having taken into account LDAC contributions to this process and for having participated in many meetings with stakeholders including the organisation of technical fora broken down topic by topic. He highlights that very active discussions were held, but that the main novelty this year is the inclusion of the concept of resilience in fisheries and ocean management linked to ecosystems originally owing to the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Then, Ms. Schmidt, EC, replies to the questions asked by the members, and informs that assessment studies are being carried out on sustainable fisheries partnership agreements (SFPAs) in order to further develop them in the future. In addition, there will be a new communication on sustainable blue economy that will be published in May. The Council will also issue a publication focusing on aligning the EU policy with the new Green Deal. She says that the consultation outcomes and recommendations will be part of the IOG agenda, although not all dimensions were addressed, as maritime safety, for instance.



6.2. Proposal for developing a joint AC opinion on deep-sea mining in international waters.

The representative of the EC, Ms. Arianna Broggiato, explains the EC strategy in terms of underwater mining. She adds that the EC has closely monitored the meetings held by the International Seabed Authority (ISA) in the last ten years, but it has not been a main actor and has not voiced its opinion, allowing for Member States to adopt their strategies at their own discretion. However, in the last two years they have realised the growing need to participate in this forum and to develop a common position with the EU Member States regarding the negotiation and impending adoption of the Mining Code that will enable selected contractors to move from the exploration phase to the commercial exploitation phase. The EU wishes to ensure there is consistency with the international ocean governance agenda and the Green Deal regulatory framework.

Ongoing negotiations over the Treaty on the Biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ) will also be borne in mind. Working along these lines, last year the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 stated that seabed mining cannot be exploited until research work is conducted and the damage that may be caused is known, always in accordance with the precautionary approach. This is the same position as that included in paragraph 46 of the Council Decision.

In order to negotiate a common EU position, in January 2021 the EC adopted a Regulation proposal for the Council to define its role and mandate within ISA, the annex of which includes a common position proposal for Member States. This position is in line with UNCLOS, so that one single voice is raised about issues related to the protection of the marine environment. It intends to ensure that the ISA Mining Code is compatible with international standards and commitments acquired and that it contains provisions for an environmental impact assessment and for the implementation of an ecosystem approach.

The main aim is to have a stronger voice as EU and to have increased relevance in the marine environment. However, the outcome is yet to be known. The future ISA mining code is intended to be robust, consistent with environmental standards and to ensure health and safety of the marine ecosystems concerned.

The EC supported funding for projects to research the impact of deep-water mining on the seabed and in the high seas and expresses its commitment to continue promoting a scientific approach.

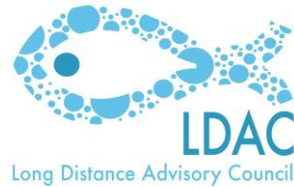
The Chair thanks Ms. Broggiato for her words and opens the floor for a **round of comments and questions by the members and invited experts** to address this issue:

Mr. Matthew Gianni, Deep Sea Conservation Coalition (DSCC), voices his concern since at least 7 out of the current 27 EU Member States have been allocated exploration contracts, and therefore have interests in deep-water mining for different reasons (scientific research, commercial exploitation, etc.). Moreover, it seems that there are contracting companies such as Deep Green, Glencore, All Seas or Maersk that have requests for ISA Member States such as Kiribati or Tonga to conduct underwater mining activities in the high seas in areas related to ISA. Thus, if this progresses, they will want negotiations to be concluded as soon as possible to have a Mining Code approved and this way have a legal basis to request and obtain a contract.

Mr. Raúl García, WWF, champions the adoption of a moratorium based on the precautionary approach. In addition, he says that research is also being carried out in deposits that usually match biodiversity hot spots. He underlines ISA's lack of transparency. In Spain, for instance, there is an international governance group within the Secretariat General for Fisheries where all stakeholders regularly meet and discuss this issue.

Ms. Broggiato, EC, replies to Mr. Gianni by saying that they are aware of the interests that some EU Member States have in maintaining their independence of action, so she expects there will be changes in the original proposal sent by the EC. The aim is to see how a consensus-based document and a compromise agreement can be reached. The EC wishes to achieve a robust mining code and will make every possible effort to include the precautionary approach.

As for transparency, she says that the EC also wishes for ISA to be more transparent in its processes and documents, so they will do everything in their power for this situation to improve.



Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, recalls the LDAC position, requesting a moratorium for underwater mining in the high seas while there is no scientific evidence to determine the impact of this activity on ecosystems, habitats and species, and there are no robust environmental impact assessments. Furthermore, he also wishes to highlight the complicated role of the EU in the negotiations to adopt a common position while there are countries with historical presence and activity in this organisation, such as Germany and France, which have contracts, versus Poland and Belgium, with private contractors with commercial interest in the medium term. He offers the LDAC's collaboration to update its opinion reflecting the value of the need for further loyal coordination and cooperation among EU Member States. Regarding ISA, he agrees on the need for further transparency in decision-making processes, and in making working documents available for discussion and positioning of the parties, especially to the Legal and Technical Commission (LTC).

Besides, he requests that, if any LDAC member sees any sign or evidence proving the impact of mineral exploration activities such as, for instance, sediment displacement, anthropogenic noise, etc., particularly the representatives of fleets fishing highly migratory species, if they note the displacement of highly migratory species, especially towards the Mid-Atlantic Ridge or the Clarion Clipperton Zone in the Pacific Ocean, they should let us know.

Mr. Gianni, DSCC, suggests finding more Member States that will join in the common position shared by the LDAC, the European Parliament and the NGO Coalition in the request for a moratorium. ISA argues that minerals are necessary for nickel and cobalt batteries. Nevertheless, market justification is no longer valid. With the European Green Deal, the EU ensured that all batteries should have the minimum environmental impact possible and there are several big corporations such as Google, Tesla, Volkswagen or Volvo that have refused to build cars or mobile devices using cobalt or nickel.

Mr. Raúl García, WWF, notes that in Spain there are mineral exploration projects, but it is difficult to know how those projects are funded. There are reports from NGOs such as *Ecologistas en acción* which are reporting this situation in areas like the Alboran Sea or the Canaries (where there are important cetacean migration corridors) but also a lack of comprehensive environmental impact studies. In addition, he points out that the Mining Act of 1973 does not foresee this exploration activity, so there is a loophole in this regard.

The representative of the EC, Ms. Broggiato, thanks the participants for their input and the information provided. She requests more information about the refusal of large companies to build nickel and cobalt batteries as mentioned by Mr. Gianni.

6.3. Actions agreed and way forward.

Regarding IOG, the following **ACTIONS** are agreed:

- **The LDAC Secretariat will distribute the link among LDAC members for them to register for the IOG Forum to be held on 20 April 2021:**

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/maritimeforum/en/frontpage/1646>

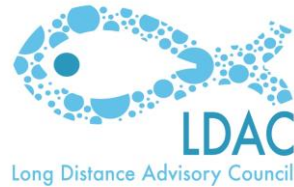
- **Furthermore, the final report that was recently published based on the results of the public consultation and the fora organised throughout 2020 is available here:**

https://ldac.eu/images/IOG_2020_Consultation_Summary_Report.pdf

- **The Secretariat will analyse whether the contributions presented by the LDAC have been reflected in the text in any way and will inform the members at the ExCom/AG meetings to be held in May in the event there are any additional actions. The Secretariat will contact DG MARE to be regularly informed on the IOG meeting calendar and agenda for 2021.**

Regarding underwater mining, the following **ACTIONS** are agreed:

- **The LDAC Secretariat will start drafting a concept note and will contact the SWWAC, NWWAC and PELAC Secretariats (these ACs have also issued similar opinions on this matter) to search for a collaborative and coordinated approach.**



- Once it is supervised by the Chair and the Vice Chair and they point to the need to call a Focus Group meeting, the LDAC Secretariat will do so in order to prepare an opinion on this issue, whether on its own or in collaboration with other Advisory Councils (ACs). The Secretariats and members of other ACs will be invited to participate in their capacity as observers, and so will technical and scientific experts on the matter.

- The opinion will be consistent with the former one and will try to address the EU position for the next International Seabed Authority (ISA) Council meetings, once it is made public (it is now subject to discussion with other Member States at Council level). This work will be carried out on the basis that deep-water mining is common heritage of humanity, and therefore the development of the ISA Mining Code needs to be in line with international standards and commitments regarding the protection of the marine environment, the precautionary approach and the implementation of an ecosystem approach concerning the regulation of seabed mining activities.

A first draft should be ready to be presented to the LDAC at the end of April/beginning of May. In the event that a position is agreed upon, the LDAC will contact DG MARE and the relevant EU Member States to carry out all technical preparatory work before the next election takes place at the ISA Assembly and Council, planned for the second half of July 2021.

7- Fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing:

7.1. Update on EC report to EP/Council on implementation of IUU Reg.

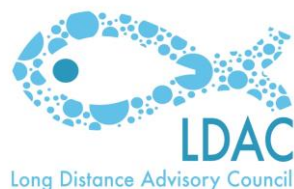
The representative of DG MARE at the EC, Ms. Francesca Mancini, explains that the Commission is studying future actions in this regard, thus they are discussing future priorities and the work to be carried out with stakeholders. She says that the Regulation is a key legal instrument recognised within the EU policy. However, they wish to work in a wider framework within international ocean governance (IOG) to achieve United Nations SDG14.

She then points out the five main areas in the presentation structure:

- 1) Dialogue with third countries.
- 2) Work carried out for the implementation of the catch certification scheme provisions in the context of the Control Regulation.
- 3) Cooperation with Member States: flag, coastal and port States
- 4) At international level: policy in a wider context.
- 5) Way forward.

1. Regarding continuation of work in the different dialogues with third countries on the fight against IUU fishing, she explains that since it came into force in 2010, contacts have been held with more than 60 countries and yellow or red cards have been given in 27 occasions. Nowadays, there are three countries with a red card and 8 with a yellow card, the last one being that given to Cameroon. These are formal procedures, but informal dialogues are also being held with other countries that may have been given a card in the past, for instance, and are still in contact with them in order to prevent them from making their measures against IUU fishing less strict. In fact, the main gaps exist in their legal frameworks, and in these countries they also have poor monitoring and the level of sanctions is usually quite low. Indeed, there are reoffending countries (e.g.: Panama) and they are now monitoring Ghana.
2. As for the implementation of the catch certificate control/scheme, the role of Member States is essential, since the main aim is to prevent illegally caught products from entering the EU, which is why checks by Member States are fundamental. The EC has noted that, in these last five years, Member States have strengthened their checks, although there is still room for improvement.

In fact, with the IT CATCH system, Member States are given more chances to improve their checks and inspections. The electronic system has been developed upon request of Member States and of the European Parliament, but also owing to the limitations of the hard copy system and burdensome administrative work. Moreover, the TRACES system is a real-time online database



created as a tool to reduce the administrative burden of Member States and efforts are being made to develop other settings and specifications. In the meanwhile, the adoption of the legal basis of the revised Control Regulation is expected so that it becomes of compulsory use for fleets and companies of Member States with EU flag and of voluntary use for third countries. In addition, she underlines that training courses and tutorials are being provided in this regard.

3. As for cooperation with Member States, in the 2020 EC report to the European Parliament and Council there is a specific chapter on that. Since 2017 help to Member States has improved, especially in terms of control improvement, in order to strengthen actions against IUU fishing and their responsibility.
4. At international level, regarding the fisheries policy in a wider sense, they are working with FAO, the World Bank, INTERPOL, or UNODC on the classification and prosecution of criminal offences related to IUU fishing. With regards to RFMOs, the EC focuses on the aim to promote actions based on European standards and for some of them, to be integrated into the dialogue with different countries. The key tool to be promoted is the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). In fact, the 3rd meeting of the parties regarding the implementation of PSMA, organised by the EU, was an essential moment to get to know the policy on the fight against IUU fishing and the policy itself.

Finally, she underlines an important problem regarding flags of convenience. At European level, the 2020 EC report mentions it as a work priority for the future that needs to be internally worked on with a robust approach. In addition, it is essential to have more harmonised standards regarding sanctions and to face serious infringements, as well as a revised Control Regulation. As for SFPAs and the external dimension of the CFP, she highlights the importance of still having the structural support component, capacity-building projects and improved monitoring, control and surveillance systems.

The report admits at the end that the implications of IUU fishing are wider than those affecting the fisheries sector. This will continue being a priority.

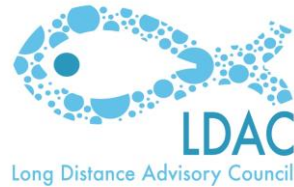
5. As a final conclusion regarding the way forward, the main aim is to keep the EU as world leader in the fight against IUU fishing. Work will continue to focus on the development of electronic catch certificates (IT CATCH) and on the promotion of dialogue with third countries in order to meet the commitments set by the EU Farm to Fork strategy and Biodiversity Strategy, in addition to ongoing promotion of good practices with Member States' authorities and improved alignment of checks and inspections.

Although we have not reached a zero-tolerance level in terms of IUU fishing yet, we need to continue working to achieve it. In fact, cooperation with stakeholders is essential.

Comments and questions asked by the members:

Mr. Raúl García, WWF, points out that international educational and teaching methods are still essential political tools to fight and eradicate illegal fishing. He gives the example of Morocco insofar as the EU has an agreement with them, but they still have management problems that need to be addressed in practical terms (e.g. banned fisheries activity with pelagic drifting gillnets).

Mr. Julio Morón, OPAGAC, underlines the EU's exemplary role, although he agrees with Mr. García on the importance and concern regarding what is happening in countries such as Ghana or Senegal with the arrival of Asian fleets also operating in ICCAT or in the Indian Ocean. He enquires what the EC is intending to do in this regard. At IOTC, countries like India, Pakistan or Iran rejected a management measure concerning drift nets as well as the catch reducing rules for yellowfin tuna. In his opinion, coordination between DG MARE and the different RFMOs is very urgent. Some fail to comply and others pay even



though they do comply with the proportional reduction in their catches. The fact that the European fleet complies with management measures while other countries increase the fishing capacity of their fleets and do not respect the same rules of the game is unacceptable.

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, notes that flags of convenience have been identified on the report on IUU fishing, but she believes that this is also done by European countries, so she asks what the EC is doing in this regard.

The representative of the EC, Ms. Mancini, answers the questions previously asked:

- Regarding Morocco, she explains that she will ask her colleagues in the relevant unit and that they will reply in writing.
- As for dialogue and missions being prioritised in some countries and not in others, she recalls that they are a limited team with of only 9 people and that they try to prioritise the Indian Ocean. She notes that they have to bear in mind the legal framework of each country, for instance, China has made some progress, although work will continue in the ad hoc WGs on IUU fishing.
- They are aware that some countries in the Indian Ocean fail to comply, so they will try to prioritise their efforts there. She points out that they are working a lot with Sri Lanka to prevent them from making their control system less strict. As for Ghana, results may be available soon.
- Regarding coordination actions with RFMOs, she says that they keep on working a lot with them.
- Concerning the work on flags of convenience, they are studying how they can work with other units and departments, since they know it is an important cross-sectional issue.

7.2. Exchange of views from the floor: work plan for an updated LDAC advice.

After discussing this issue, the following **ACTIONS** are agreed:

- **The DG MARE unit in charge of fighting IUU fishing was encouraged to communicate to the LDAC the specific matters they would like to be informed about or the elements they wish the LDAC to include in their advice regarding specific issues related to the implementation of the IUU Regulation. The main emphasis will be on operators' and NGOs' information on strengths and weaknesses regarding its implementation in practical terms.**
- **The LDAC will explore the possibility of developing advice on individual countries subject to the scrutiny of the EU carding system (at present or recently) in case there is a specific request from the members. In the past, interest for countries such as China, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Thailand, Ecuador or Guinea Conakry, among others, was noted.**
- **The representative of DG MARE committed herself to giving an answer in writing to Raúl García's question about compliance levels in Morocco and the relevant MCS, particularly regarding topics such as IUU fishing and illegal large-scale pelagic drift nets.**
- **The representative of DG MARE committed herself to providing more information about the issue of flags of convenience with regards to certain countries or EU registrations.**

8- Work plan on labour and social issues related to fisheries:

8.1. Update on work progress made by the European Social Dialogue Committee

Mr. Daniel Voces, EUROPÊCHE, summarises the work carried out by the Social Dialogue Committee, highlighting important milestones such as the meeting in Torremolinos with IMO, in order to encourage the different States to ratify and implement ILO Convention 188 as well as to bring into force the 2012 Cape Town Agreement.

From the conference held with the ILO and the EC, he points out that the different difficulties faced by the EU Member States were addressed. In addition, within the Social Dialogue Committee, discussions were held about the socio-economic impact of offshore renewable energy sources, the Parliamentary report "Fishers for the Future" and social label schemes.



Lastly, topics were identified for inclusion in the EC work programme for 2021 regarding work conditions such as: investigation of maritime accidents; revision of control legislation by the port State or revision of fishing statistics, among other.

8.2. Proposal for draft LDAC opinion on promoting the Social Dimension of the CFP.

Mr. Daniel Voces, EUROPÊCHE, explains the draft letter on the importance of transposing the main international provisions in terms of maritime safety and work conditions. IMO, ILO and FAO join their forces to shape the future of fisheries.

He highlights that the IMO Torremolinos Convention of 1977 has not been ratified, which has still not come into force and only six Member States have ratified it so far.

The STCW-F Convention of 1995 is not included in this EU work programme, in spite of the constant call to improve safety and maritime standards. Ratification of ILO C188 is very important in order to reach a level playing field worldwide.

Finally, he points out Directive 2017/159 transposing ILO C188, the period of which ended a couple of years ago and it expired in 2019. The good news is that ILO C188 has been ratified by the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and previously by Denmark, Spain and France. Progress has been made on the right path towards considering a level playing field worldwide.

In addition, ratification of international social sustainability instruments needs to be promoted by means of SFPAs beyond the social clause.

8.3. Revision of LDAC-ETF-EUROPECHE joint work plan for 2021-2022.

The following **ACTIONS** are agreed:

- **The LDAC Secretariat will send a consultation to review the proposal for an updated roadmap and LDAC work priorities for 2021-2022 with regards to collaboration with EU social dialogue partners (ETF and EUROPÊCHE).**
- **The LDAC Secretariat will also distribute for comments the draft of the joint letter by LDAC-EUROPECHE-ETF presented by Daniel Voces to DG MARE requesting the transposition of key international legal conventions on Safety and Work Standards in the Fisheries Sector.**

Final remarks and closure

The Chair, Mr. Julien Daudu, thanks all attendees, the representatives of the EC, the interpreters and the LDAC Secretariat for the work put into this meeting and closes the meeting.



WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

1. Julien Daudu. Chair. EJF
2. Daniel Voces. Vice Chair. EUROPECHE
3. Iván López. AGARBA/CEPESCA
4. Béatrice Gorez. CFFA-CAPE
5. Rob Banning. DPFA
6. Anna Boulova. FRUCOM
7. Juan Manuel Liria. CEPESCA
8. Julio Morón. OPAGAC
9. Javier Garat. CEPESCA
10. Katarina Sipic. AIPCE
11. Felicidad Fernández. ANFACO-CECOPECA
12. José Beltrán/Sergio López. OPP-Lugo
13. Rosalie Tukker. EUROPECHE
14. Amelie Giardini. EJF
15. Rosalie Crespín. CNPMMEM
16. Despina Symons. EBCD
17. Jacopo Pasquero. EBCD
18. Christine Adams. Seas at Risk
19. Luis Vicente. ADAPI
20. Vanya Vulperhorst. OCEANA
21. Stavroula Kremmydiotou. EBCD
22. Pierre Commere. FIAC
23. Antonia Leroy. WWF
24. Raúl García. WWF
25. Anaïd Panossian. CFFA
26. Juan Manuel Trujillo. ETF
27. David Troncoso. ANASCO
28. Edelmiro Ulloa. Anapa, Anamer, Agarba and Acemix

OBSERVERS

29. Stefanie Schmidt. EC, International Ocean Governance
30. Francesca Mancini. EC, IUU
31. Arianna Broggiato EC, Deep-sea mining in international waters
32. Mariana Toussaint. FAO
33. Jesús Iborra. EP
34. Annina Bürgin Piñeiro. MarInnLeg Foundation
35. Anna Gruszczynska. Polish Ministry of Maritime Economy & Inland Navigation
36. Jean-Christophe Vandeveld. Pew
37. Nikolas Evangelides. Pew
38. Sophia Kochalski. GIZ
39. Pedro Reis. MAC
40. Matthew Gianni. Deep Sea Conservation Coalition
41. Mo Mathies. NWWAC
42. Matilde Vallerani. NWWAC
43. Sonia Doblado. FARFISH
44. Alexandre Rodríguez. LDAC
45. Manuela Iglesias. LDAC
46. Marta de Lucas. LDAC