



MINUTES

20th Meeting of the Working Group Stocks of Large Migrants (Tuna fish) and their RFMOs

**Thursday, 6 April 2017. From 09.30 to 1.00 pm
Hotel Renaissance. Rue du Parnasse 19. 1050 Brussels, Belgium.**

**Chair: Mr. Michel Goujon
Vice-chair: Mr. Julio Morón**

1. Welcome and apologies.

The Chair opens the meeting and thanks the Commission representatives and members for their attendance and participation.

The list of attendees as members and observers is enclosed in Annex 1.

2. Approval of the minutes of the last meeting of WG1 - Brussels, 25 October 2016.

The minutes of the previous meetings are adopted with the modifications received by the Commission, considering that they faithfully reflect the discussions held and the actions agreed upon.

3. Approval of the agenda.

The agenda is approved.

Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations:

4. IOTC – Indian Ocean

4.1. Preparation of next plenary meeting (22-26 May 2017): Eventual EU recommendation proposals.

The Chair suggests that once the Member States have met at the Council and have made comments, if the LDAC wishes to draft a proposal, a meeting could be organised through Webex.



9. Commission Presentation

The EC representative, Mr. Manuel Carmona, informs that the EU has formulated the following four proposals:

Two new proposals on tropical tuna-like species, although the structure is similar to the original proposal on yellow-fin tuna (YFT), with a modulation of the cuts depending on the contracting party and species-based quota distribution, and on the catch area.

A proposal to extend the prohibition of large-scale driftnets, measuring more than 2.5 kms long, to the EEZ of coastal states.

Regarding shark management measures, there are no new proposals, but the recent adoptions of the naturally attached fin policy in NAFO and NEAFC could help to place this proposal on the table again.

Questions from members:

Mr. Juan Pablo Rodriguez, ANABAC, believes that perhaps it is early to know the proposals; however he asks if the EC representative could inform about the scheduled meeting on distribution criteria, which, seemingly, has been cancelled. They are aware of the attempt by coastal countries to call a meeting on the expropriation of the historic rights of the European long-distance fleet, with proposals that differ a great deal from international law and that must be defended.

On the other hand, he asks if they know the opinion of other countries, as the EU presented proposals at the last IOTC meeting. He believes the preliminary work is important, to identify “friendly” countries that can collaborate, and try to work with them on developing the proposal before the meeting, to minimise divergent views.

The Commission representative, Mr. Manuel Carmona, responds that, regarding distribution criteria, the provisional Secretariat of the IOTC will try to sort out this situation before the annual meeting in May. They currently have limited resources and at the headquarters of the host country, South Africa. He believes that further organisation is required, but he does not think they have a hidden agenda. This year, in his opinion, is going to be decisive. On how to tackle these negotiations, he believes that the positions are deeply-rooted and differ a great deal, so a way must be found to not harm other parties.



Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, asks about the distribution criteria review proposals, and if they know about any other apart from that of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Manuel Carmona, EC, responds negatively.

Ms. Helen Bours, CFFA-CAPE, highlights that the access right and the exploitation right of resources must be accompanied by sustainability criteria satisfied by all.

Mr. Raul Garcia, WWF, comments that a recovery measure for yellow-fin tuna was approved last year. He wants to know if there is anything new regarding the establishment of harvest control rules (HCR) for the list (SKJ). He also asks about the work calendars for the catching species under the IOTC mandate.

Mr. Manuel Carmona, EC, responds about YFT, that there was an exchange with the Executive Secretary, indicating that there was no proposal about this. Regarding HCR and SKJ he indicates that he does not know anything about the calendars. They will probably have a first summary shortly, with information about the effects of the recovery plan.

ACTION:

IOTC – Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

- The European Commission will wait to receive the Council's position paper, which will contain a series of negotiation priorities and proposals for IOTC. This paper was discussed by the Council on 6 April and will act as a starting point to prepare the 21st Annual Session that will be held in Yogyakarta during the week starting 22 May 2017. The LDAC will consider the possibility of developing an opinion and requesting a preparatory meeting with MARE B2.



4.2. Conclusions of the Indian Ocean Commission Meeting with Stakeholders for minimum fishing access terms and conditions (MTC) for Coastal States of the South-Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) – Seychelles, 16 March 2017.

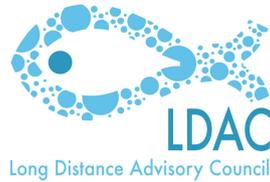
The Chair informs that a meeting was held some years ago in Mauritius and that conclusions were reached there. However, he regrets that they were not taken up again at SWIOFC.

Mr. Julio Moron, OPAGAC, informs that they attended the aforementioned meeting of SWIOFC as observers within the community delegation. He indicates that, although it was the fourteenth meeting, they are surprised that they have been working for 4 years on a document that does not consider EU agreements. They noticed the countries' lack of interest in leading the discussion on tuna conditions, regarding which SWIOFC has no competence in tuna fisheries according to article 14 of the FAO, but they only focus on this.

On the other hand, he highlights that they were able to talk about the IOC Commission and that they organised the meeting so that all the others could participate. He indicates that LDAC members attended, presenting a joint document from all the industry and NGO stakeholders.

He finds it very surprising that the coordinator of the World Bank said that it was a living document and that it would be used as an instrument to negotiate with the operators. Mr. Moron thinks that this is like a game between Maldives and South Africa so as not to grant fishing licenses to foreign fleets. He believes that, behind this, there is a philosophy of these countries with an EU programme, Smartfish, which they present to NAP as a model of transparency. In his opinion, this is inexplicable. He believes that there is a lack of coherence and that everything is connected: SWIOFC, IOTC and Smartfish. He believes that these countries should recognise the EU, as a standard in the fight for good governance.

Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, agrees with Mr. Julio Moron, OPAGAC. He highlights that this shows the lack of coherences that exist in programmes carried out with community funds. He underlines that, as tax-payers, they pay it and based on the agreements that EU has with these countries, it enables them to use these funds to weaken the position of the EU and of the European fleet. They hope that the EC position in this regard is strong. He also warned of the consequences of suggesting that countries should adopt redundant and binding rules. He cited the example of the APPD clause with Liberia in relation to the preliminary inspections of ships which resulted in an extra cost of 5 to 6000 euros for armaments to carry out these inspections.



The EC representative, Mr. Manuel Carmona, indicates that they were not present at the discussions, but the impression they got was that the meeting went down quite well. He indicated that there was discussion with the World Bank and SWIOFC.

The EC is aware that the question of coherence and sustainability must be improved to bring them in line with the objectives of the European fleet, and that good coordination is required. He requests feedback and monitoring by LDAC of this topic.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, informs that everything occurred very quickly; they were informed at the beginning of March that the meeting of 16 March was going to be held, with hardly any room for manoeuvre. LDAC did everything within its power to have a representative and balanced delegation in Seychelles, which was comprised of 4 members. A document was prepared in response to the SWIOFC proposal and the SWIOFC Secretary informed that a voluntary framework could be proposed, evaluating different possibilities. In LDAC's response, emphasis was placed on the need for coherence and equal treatment conditions of the European fleet and the other fleets. Although at SWIOFC they wanted a global position of the fishing industries of different countries, they were informed that this decision was taken by the LDAC, comprised exclusively of the European delegation, both from industry and NGOs.

Ms. Gunilla Greig, from the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, commented that she had attended the 8th Session of SWIOFC (28-31 March) as well as the 5th (November 2016) and 6th (February 2017) meeting of SWIOFC's Working Party on Collaboration and Cooperation in Tuna Fisheries (WPCCTF), as an observer. She pointed out that SWIOFC is an inter-governmental body and that, while regional NGOs and CSOs are invited, and Member States are free to bring industry into their delegations, consulting with industry and CSOs is the responsibility of each Member State/observer. As indicated in the minutes of the 6th meeting of the WPCCTF, the intention of the IOC and related projects was to organise a meeting with operators and stakeholders for information and increased visibility of the MTC instrument, which had by then been negotiated between Member States in the WPCCTF. It was concluded at the SWIOFC Session end-March that the instrument would need to be voluntary, for the time being, as SWIOFC cannot adopt binding instruments, but that most of the countries wanted to continue to work towards a binding instrument, within a different framework.

Mr. Juan Pablo Rodriguez, ANABAC, thanks the SWIOFC for its work, but he knows that it is something they want to bring out at all costs and they are not very interested in the opinion of industry. In his opinion, he believes that the mixed commission meetings of the fisheries partnership agreement must be used to talk to the IOTC, and to convince these countries that the best option is to reach fishing agreements with the EU. For example, countries such as Liberia and Kenya are



already aware of this. Liberia is pleased to have joined the EU network as it enables them to receive more income and receive advice for the sustainable management of its resources.

The Chair highlights that this is a very interesting point, so at the New York meeting and at the Malta meeting, it would be highly appropriate to study the possibility of preparing side events, showing testimonies such as that of Liberia in order to invert the tendency on European agreements, improve coherence, access conditions, rules of origin, etc. A system would have to be found that would once again attract the interest of the ACP countries regarding agreements with the EU.

SWIOFC ACTION – Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission

- The results of the SWIOFC Technical Working Group meetings regarding access conditions for foreign fleets to tuna fisheries in the EEZs of coastal countries of the Southwest Indian Ocean will be monitored. The degree of attention or influence of the opinion sent by the Secretary on behalf of the LDAC delegation, as a result of the IOTC/Smartfish awareness-raising meeting with stakeholders held in Seychelles on 16 March, will be assessed.

4.3. Update of the development of the EU Strategy for the Indian Ocean

Despite Commission attempts, unless the Council adopts a final stance it is going to be difficult to negotiate a draft. He believes it is positive to talk to countries with which Sustainable Fishing Association Agreements exist, as the relationship with them is close, and thus try to reach proposals that benefit both parties.

The key points of this strategy are:

- Improve cooperation and establish more associationism;
- Have better relationship with all the Ministries and with all stakeholders in the Indian Ocean;
- Further develop sectoral support.

On the other hand, he highlights that the UN conference on the application of Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG14) will be held in New York in June, focusing on sustainability, and in October, Malta will host the “Our Oceans” conference.

He also informs that other efforts have been made at the same time; for example, Joao Aguiar Machado, the Director General, was at the Seychelles. He highlights that there are many things that will be developed this year and that progress has been made.



Ms. Helene Bours, CFFA-CAPE, asks about the allocation criteria; she believes that there should be contributions from the different parties about the objective and transparent criteria base. She highlights the importance of the sustainable exploitation of resources, and that it is essential to bear in mind the principles of equality and durability.

Mr. Juan Pablo Rodriguez, ANABAC, indicates that, at the meeting held with Commissioner Vella, the strategy for the Indian Ocean was discussed as a tool to make the most of the meetings with their partners.

The mixed commission will meet in May to assess the fishing agreements in force. Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, points out that organising an additional half-day meeting would be possible, with the participation of the European sector in that meeting.

Mr. Manuel Carmona, EC, informs that from now on they want to tap into these meetings to hold debates on topics from the IOTC agenda. Regarding the difficulty of foreseeing what is going to happen, he answers that the EC team will be there, he does not think there will be many surprises, proposals will be formulated, such as the United Kingdom proposal on IUU fishing in its territories in the Indian Ocean, which they already presented last year and on which work is being carried out.

5. ICCAT – Atlantic Ocean

5.1. Conclusions of the 20th extraordinary meeting of ICCAT in November 2016.

5.2. Calendar of ICCAT meetings for 2017.

The EC representative, Mr. Javier Vazquez, thanks the LDAC for the invitation. He gives a summary of the annual meeting which was very complex in terms of negotiations and decisions for tuna stock management in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean. This year, the Commission foresees extensive discussions about three topics:

- 1) FADs: This year an inter-RFMO tuna meeting will be held in Madrid (19-22 April) to discuss this matter, as the exact reach of this practice in terms of number of FADs and auxiliary devices in the sea, juvenile catch data of species such as the bigeye tuna, or reports of transshipments, among other aspects, are not known.



- 2) Mediterranean Swordfish: This year will be crucial to recover this species. The entry into force of a recovery plan was agreed at the Vilamoura meeting.
- 3) Red tuna: Stock statistics were presented showing there has been recovery and the biological state is good at the present time. There will be a working group to assess the effectiveness of the recovery plan currently in force. Member States with fleets that target this species are holding coordination meetings to identify the main fishing problems, and ensure an adequate transition to the new management plan. The objective is for the populations to reach maximum sustainable yield (MSY) levels. The first draft pluriannual management plan is expected in June.

Regarding red tuna allocation criteria, it was mentioned that this issue will probably be readdressed at the next annual meeting in Marrakech. The difficulty to satisfy demands made by Algeria and Turkey was highlighted.

Atlantic Stocks

The Commission representative recalled that, at the Vilamoura meeting, emphasis was placed on the difficulty that exists in ICCAT to obtain scientific data about many stocks, as is the case of the albacore tuna. They are requesting data from Member States, as well as their commitment to actively participate in the working groups and if an analytical assessment of the Atlantic stocks is possible.

An agreement was reached about the blue shark to set a catch limit in the North Atlantic stock, but not in the South Atlantic stock.

Regarding the naturally attached shark fin policy, it was underlined that the number of countries that support this EU proposal has increased from 30 to 51. Asian countries, mainly, such as China, Korea and Japan, align with countries that oppose it.

Round of questions from WG1 members

Mr. Edelmiro Ulloa, ANAPA/ANAMER/ACEMIX/AGARBA, points out that the swordfish has not been mentioned, and asks if there will be a new scientific assessment, adding that this stock is fundamental for the Spanish and Portuguese surface longline fleets. On the other hand, he wants to know if the EC has foreseen a different approach to present the attached fin proposal at the coming meeting in Marrakech.

The EC representative, Mr. Javier Vazquez, indicates, on the swordfish assessment, that stakeholders will be consulted and they will be asked to give their opinion at a preparatory technical meeting sufficiently in advance to prepare the EU position.



Regarding the attached fin measure, he indicates that he has no information about any new strategy or approach being presented by the Commission.

Mr. Raul Garcia, WWF, asks, regarding the blue shark and reference criteria, about how much progress can be made in managing this stock in the southern Atlantic. He knows that the Brazilian delegate has changed this year so he asks them not to forget this issue, studying the way to be able to move forward in bilateral negotiations with opposing countries, in order to lay the grounds for a pluri-annual plan that will implement comprehensive management for a directed species such as the blue shark, over and above the attached fin measure.

Mr. Javier Vazquez, EC, responds that the inclusion of sharks within the ICCAT convention will be discussed, by means of an amendment in the Convention. He believes that everything that has been done to date must be assessed, knowing why the action plan for sharks has been delayed and thinking about the way to reactivate it.

Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, clarifies that ICCAT currently wants to include sharks in this agreement.

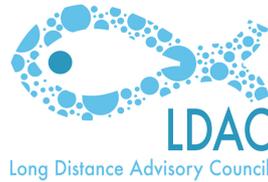
ACTION:

**ICCAT – International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Information from the Scientific Council will be awaited, and the possibility of giving an opinion that includes the stocks of interest in the Atlantic will be addressed, with a view to the preparatory meeting of the European Commission with Stakeholders scheduled for October, and which may be discussed at the next WG1 meeting.**

6. WCPFC – Central and Western Pacific

6.1. Update of the Commission on work and the 2017 meeting calendar.

Ms. Angela Martini, EC, informs that they are starting to prepare the work for the next annual WCPFC meeting. The adoption of a new conservation measure for tropical tuna is expected. Two preparatory meetings were already held in August and September in Nauru. She indicates that, based on the results obtained at those meetings, the way to formulate a package of measures that will be balanced for all the arts in the EEZ of the Coastal States will be decided upon, trying to reduce pressure on tuna stocks, especially the bigeye tuna (BET). She highlights the importance of working to develop harvest control rules (HCR) and a Strategic Management Framework (SMF) for the Western Pacific, with accompanying measures in the field of conservation. Although agreements on the objectives to be



attained are sometimes reached, there is discrepancy regarding how to attain those objectives.

There will be a meeting of the North Atlantic Committee at the beginning of September, on red tuna, where the EU has the status of observer. She thanks Mr. Josu Santiago for being present as a European scientist, thanking him for his commitment to WCPFC.

6.2. Development of management plans for sharks.

The EC representative, Mr. Stamatios Varsamos, informs that, in the WCPFC area, a lot of work has to be done regarding horizontal management and conservation measures reviewed in 2014, and which entered into force in 2015, which required the consensus of all parties for their implementation. Regarding which fishing utensil to use, the EU agreed to continue using nets and not lines or surface longlines. Furthermore, for countries that catch sharks, the EU requested them to adopt management plans, and only two countries have complied to date (Japan and China Taipei). Progress is hoped to be made in this line.

Mr. Juan Pablo Rodriguez, ANABAC, highlights that there is declared excess capacity in the Pacific, so, in his opinion, he believes that each Ocean must have its own measures. In the Indian Ocean, for example, he indicates that stoppages also occur due to political issues, such as the case of Somalia, which is a an area where, due to the dangerousness of fishing in its waters, the use of FADs is very interesting.

Horizontal Questions

7. FAD management in Tropical Tuna Fisheries

The Chair informs that this topic will be addressed at a special session within this meeting from different perspectives, including scientific community, administrations, sector and environmentalist NGOs.

This justifies the presentations of CECOFA/AZTI, WWF, PEW and EC.

7.1. Review of the knowledgheow and progress made by the RFMOs

a. Scientific perspective (AZTI/CECOFAD)

Mr. Josu Santiago, AZTI, gives the presentation on FADs, available on the LDAC website at the following link: <http://ldac.ldac.eu/attachment/2f26b09d-5ac2-4647-a08a-e4abd78fae0a> , <http://ldac.ldac.eu/attachment/b1f884fd-d92a-4841-829c-192017e39aa6>

Likewise, he gives a presentation on a European project with IRD/IEO/AZTI on tropical tuna management in the Atlantic Ocean, available on the LDAC website at



the following link: <http://ldac.ldac.eu/attachment/b7aa1bec-5cda-438a-b639-77c81daa0f27>



b. Sector perspective (ORTHONGEL, OPAGAC, ANABAC)

Mr. Julio Moron, OPAGAC, underscores the European industry's commitment in this regard, highlighting that the FADs must be adapted to the best possible practices, improving knowledge about their impact on the environment and by-catches. He underscores that European industry is leading many initiatives. In their case, OPAGAC has carried out an FIP (Fishery Improvement Project) with WWF, which considers all the RFMOs, emphasising that FAD management must be sustainable. He also thanks Mr. Santiago for the clear and direct presentations, informing that they will attend all meetings promoted by the EU with the RFMOs, which are only not attend by the Western Pacific.

Mr. Juan Pablo Rodríguez, ANABAC, welcomes the presentations and the work carried out by AZTI/CECOFAD with the collaboration of the European industry, inviting all players to support this work in other forums.

Mr. Josu Santiago, AZTI, clarifies that he is the spokesperson for a group of European scientists, so the message of thanks for the work is for the entire group. He also welcomes the message of support to European science.

Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, also congratulates and thanks Ms. Alexandra Maufroy, ORTHONGEL, for her recent work on FADs. He stressed that the issue of fisheries management with FAD is of paramount importance. Since 2010, ORTHONGEL has promoted the progress made in this area and comments that it is time for the ORPs to realize the problems. However, this is a complex issue for scientists. As such, ORTHONGEL supports the idea of a CECOFA 2 program. In his opinion, a lot still has to be improved but he believes that the focus should be on: understanding FAD management better (for example, signal transmission by active beacons,...) and greater clarity is required about the measures to be taken. It is also essential to have data to carry out controls and research, knowing the position of the beacons, their activation and deactivation dates. There must be further reflection on this issue, as around 55% of the world tuna fishing is carried out through FADs. Furthermore, regarding questions such as knowing the impact they produce on free banks, greater research effort is essential.

c. Perspective of the NGOs (WWF, PEW)

Mr. Raul Garcia, WWF, gives the presentation on FADs, available on the LDAC website at the following link: <http://ldac.ldac.eu/attachment/1570eadf-002d-485a-b2a7-20c78a639b83>



He explains that WWF is working on purse-seine fisheries and that FAD management involves more issues in addition to the actual management, such as: Pluri-annual plans, capacity limits or harvest control rules. He suggests focusing attention on drifting FADs that are not anchored.

Ms. Sandra Jen, PEW, gives a presentation on the use of FAD technology and their impact on fish mortality, capacity management and impact on the ecosystem and on marine species, and a simulation of how a well-managed FAD purse-seine fishery would work for tropical tunas.

The PEW presentation is available on the LDAC website, at the following link: <http://ld6ac.ldac.eu/attachment/7ce31d85-be0f-41a0-9528-4eabc9e97d44>

It is complemented with the PEW position document available here: <http://ldac.ldac.eu/attachment/227a5273-8513-4ac4-9e01-3adf0de3de84>

d. Perspective of the European Commission (DG MARE)

The EC representative, Ms. Angela Martini, welcomes the interesting presentations, highlighting that they reveal many of the key points to be addressed in the future, such as for example: the need for improved data collection, harmonisation of data collected in the different RFMOs, the trajectories of the FADs or their design, among other technical aspects.

On the other hand, she points out that it is a pity that the WCPFC does not attend the inter-RFMO meeting on FADs. Although she highlights that the measures adopted in each RFMO are very different, in her opinion, she does not really agree with the statement that the oceans are different, referring to the fact that the impacts of the FADs are the same, as well as their contribution to marine pollution in the environment. She highlights that the challenges are similar to those already identified during the Kobe process. There is a contribution to the management measures, but good practices must be developed, improving the collaboration between scientists, agents, sector and NGOs. In management terms, it is very important to take immediate action, in fact, the coverage of observers or monitoring must be priority measures.

Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, highlights the priority of this topic, indicating that it is an important issue, so giving an opinion could help to prepare recommendations with a view to harmonising actions and data in the RFMOs.

Mr. Julio Moron, OPAGAC, specifies that, although the FADs are subject to scrutiny, there are other much more serious issues that have not been mentioned today, such as: transshipments on the high seas, indicating that this is something to be taken into account.



Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, indicates that problems such as capacity management are important problems for the Pacific, but he wants it to be reflected in the minutes that this is not the only problem.

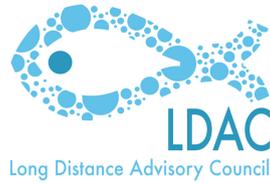
7.2. Preparation of the inter-RFMO meeting on FADs (Madrid, 19-21 April).

Ms. Angela Martini indicates that the meeting hosted by ICCAT in Madrid will be held in 2 weeks' time. She will attend it and it will be chaired by Mr. Depypere. There will be more than 40 people, and she indicates that if anyone from LDAC wishes to participate, such participation must be requested formally for them to be included in the EU delegation.

ACTIONS:

FADs – Fish Aggregating Devices

- The presentations made during this special session on FADs given by Josu Santiago (CECOFAD/AZTI), Raul Garcia (WWF) and Sandra Jen (PEW), will be placed at the disposal of all those present on the meeting website.
- The Secretariat and interested members will continue compiling relevant information about this topic and will attend related meetings whenever possible, such as the Inter-RFMO meeting on Knowledge and Management of FADs to be held in Madrid from 19 to 21 April.
- Depending on the information compiled and the progress made at RFMO level, the possibility of developing a specific position paper as follow-up of the previous 2012 LDAC publication will be evaluated. This document should include a proposal with a toolbox such as the increase of observer coverage, the improvement in compilation of both scientific data (assessment of target species, by-catches, distribution and migration patterns by means of tagging programmes,...) and at a technological and operational innovation level (contribution of FADs to catch efficiency, advances with materials, and assessment of their impact on the marine environment).



Other matters of interest

8. Studies of tagging programmes for tropical tuna (YFT-BET) for the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Mr. Jose Santiago, gives a brief presentation on this point, which is available on the meeting website.

9. Summary of other external meetings

There were no comments on this point.

10. Date and place of next meeting.

It will be held in Brussels, in the month of October, awaiting confirmation of the date.

The meeting adjourned at 1.05 pm



ANNEX I. LIST OF THOSE ATTENDING

LDAC Working Group 1 Brussels, 6 April 2017

WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

1. Michel Goujon. ORTHONGEL
2. Julio Morón. OPAGAC
3. Juan Manuel Liria. FEOPE/CEPESCA
4. Erik Olsen. Living Sea
5. Despina Symons. EBCD
6. Raúl García. WWF
7. Edelmiro Ulloa. Anapa / Anamer / Acemix / Agarba
8. Jose Manuel F. Beltrán. OPP-Lugo
9. Irene Vidal.EJF
10. Helene Bours. CFFA-CAPE
11. Juana Parada. ORPAGU
12. Francisco Portela Rosa.VIANAPESCA
13. Juan Manuel Trujillo.ETF
14. Juan Pablo Rodríguez. ANABAC
15. Mireille Thom. WWF

OBSERVERS

1. Angela Martini.EC. B2 (WCPFC)
2. Javier Vazquez. EC B2 (ICCAT)
3. Manuel Carmona, Luis Molledo.EC B2 (CTOI)
4. Stamatios Varsamos. EC
5. Josu Santiago. AZTI Tecnalia
6. Alexandra Maufroy. ORTHONGEL
7. Anna Boulova. FRUCOM
8. Sandra Jen. Consultora para PEW Charitable Trusts
9. Sarah Jones. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
10. Ramón de la Figuera. Subdirector General de Acuerdos y Organizaciones Regionales de Pesca. Secretaria General de Pesca del Gobierno de España.
11. Konstantinos Kalamantis. Asistente de Gabriel Mato, MPE.
12. Gunilla Tegelskär Greig. Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
13. Michael Earle. Asesor del Grupo de los Verdes del Parlamento Europeo
14. Katrin Herren. RARE
15. Fredrik Arrhenius. SwAM (Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management)
16. Alexandre Rodríguez. LDAC
17. Manuela Iglesias. LDAC