



MINUTES

27th LDAC Working Group 4 Meeting Bilateral Relations with Third Countries

**Tuesday 16 March 2021, 10:00-13:00h
Videoconference**

1- Welcome and opening of the meeting.

The Chair, Mr. Julio Morón, welcomes attendees, and presents apologies received owing to absence by Ms. Yaiza Dronkers (IPNLF), Mr. Edelmiro Ulloa (ANAPA/ANAMER/AGARBA/ACEMIX) and Ms. Juana Parada (ORPAGU).

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

2- Approval of the minutes of the last WG4 meeting (held via videoconference on 17 September 2020)

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- Election of WG4 Chair and Vice Chair.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, explains the election procedure informing afterwards about the expressions of interest received: Mr. Julio Morón's (OPAGAC) for the position of Chair and Ms. Sara Fröcklin's (SSNC) for the position of Vice Chair.

DECISION:

The members who are present and represented unanimously approve the appointment of the mentioned candidates, Mr. Morón and Ms Fröcklin, for the positions of WG4 Chair and Vice Chair, respectively. They will have a 3-year mandate starting on 1 June 2021 and ending on 31 May 2024.

5- Implementation of revision of the future EU SFPAs with third countries:

5.1. Summary by DG MARE of the EC report on the functioning of the Common Fisheries Policy and its effect on the External Dimension.

The representative of the EC and deputy head of the DG MARE Fisheries Agreements Unit, Mr. Emmanuel Berck, explains that the adoption of the general report on the review of the CFP is foreseen, which will presumably be available in December 2022. The aim of this document is to analyse strengths and weaknesses of the CFP implementation, including landing obligation, regionalization and management plans, social dimension, climate change, blue economy and external dimension. The idea is to provide a document enabling the Commissionaire to assess the CFP half way through his mandate, and to judge its consistency with his mission charter. Elements of change will be proposed for the next CFP to be initiated in 2023. One of the key aspects will be to ensure consistency between the internal and external dimensions of the CFP.



Regarding the consultation procedure and the work plan, Mr. Berck clarifies that consultations with all stakeholders will take place and that Advisory Councils will receive a specific consultation. He adds that there will be a chapter devoted to the external dimension that will include SFPAs, RFMOs and that input by LDAC will be very much taken into account in this regard. Lastly, he explains that the report on the ACs' performance review will also nourish this study.

As for the specific consultation on the assessment of fisheries agreements, the aim is to analyse strengths and weaknesses of agreements and protocols with third countries, as well as their effective and practical implementation, both at quota use level and sector contribution and in terms of sectoral support.

5.2. Follow-up of targeted consultation: LDAC recommendations for SFA assessments to be more efficient.

Mr. Emmanuel Berck, representative of the EC, says that they will bear in mind the response sent by the LDAC to the consultation, which is available and can be downloaded here: https://ldac.eu/images/LDAC_Advice_on_improving_SFPAs_evaluationsR.13.20.WG4.pdf)

He points out that, although the part on transparency is at an advanced stage, other more novel topics for the EC such as those relating to the economic analysis derived from quota consumption, market aspects or the social dimension and labour issues require an updated review, so he highlights that they will have to review the Terms of Reference to include these issues.

Mr. Morón, OPAGAC, believes there is a great need for the EC to take into account that first-sale prices of catches remain at last century levels unlike the price or contribution to be paid to access quotas per tonne. There should be a correlation or modulation between them both, since it could not be economically feasible otherwise.

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, points out that it would be interesting to discuss the structure and constituent elements of SFPAs, including the contribution rate that shipowning companies make; and the use of sectoral support. In her opinion, a guideline ought to be found so that there is a fair return on investment. A correlation mechanism between payment by the shipowner and market price could be laid down.

Concerning the increase of contributions by shipowners, Mr. Berck says that there is a need to distinguish between mixed agreements and tuna agreements in terms of economic component (relationship between the contribution rate granted by the EU and that of the operator and price modulation). There is a need to find an appropriate methodology to measure the economic dimension and see that it is sustainable when measuring variables such as the business model, sale prices or operational costs.

Besides, he clarifies that the report on SFPAs will include a summary of the different constituent elements and that a study will be carried out on those aspects that are working correctly and those that are not. It will be an assessment based on objective facts that will take into account the findings of the consultation. The EC will subsequently reflect upon this to draft a proposal.



Mr. José Manuel Beltrán, OPP-07 Lugo, supports Mr. Morón's words regarding the need for the EC to take into account market prices of the relevant species modulating shipowners' contributions when negotiating agreements, and he says that the same thing occurs in Mauritania, for instance.

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, suggests setting up a Focus Group on the financial aspects of SFPAs including both topics related to payment of operators and the amount devoted to sectoral support, since both play an essential role in the benefits of SFPAs in third countries.

After some discussion, the following **ACTION** is agreed:

- **The LDAC will participate in general public consultations and in DG MARE specific ones regarding the SFPAs assessment process on the first half of the year. A virtual Focus Group meeting will be called if necessary to address issues put forward and to draw up a first draft reply.**

5.3. Outcomes of the annual coordination meeting between COMHAFAT-ATLAFCO and LDAC (Feb. 2021)

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, and Mr. Benabbou Abdelouahed, COMHAFAT-ATLAFCO General Secretary, summarise the annual coordination meeting between LDAC and COMHAFAT-ATLAFCO and indicate the main conclusions drawn and actions agreed.

The full report and the presentations delivered at the meeting are available on the following link: <https://ldac.eu/en/meetings/archive/comhafat-ldac-annual-coordination-meeting>

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

- **The LDAC Secretariat will count on COMHAFAT-ATLAFCO to explore the possibilities to conduct regional programmes to embark scientific observers on board European vessels in the EEZ of African coastal states, as well as control protocols harmonised in ports of African countries. Particular attention shall be paid to coordination and synergy of existing initiatives and to promoting the effective implementation of and compliance with ICCAT rules.**

- **A joint approach will be developed in order to enhance through sectoral support the technical capacity of projects funded by the EU to improve infrastructures, training and living conditions of local fishing communities, as well as to improve the image and the impact of EU fleets on those countries.**

- **The LDAC and COMHAFAT-ATLAFCO agreed to organise a joint seminar on the implementation of SFPAs analysing strengths and weaknesses with examples on a country by country basis. The European Commission, the administrations of European and African member states, EU operators, NGOs and representatives of local fishing communities, women in fisheries and civil society will be invited.**

- **As for the conditions to set up an RFMO for small pelagics in Western Africa, it was agreed to develop a piece of advice to explain to DG MARE the LDAC view on a new RFMO in terms of governance, organisation chart, structure and powers and clearly indicating the participation of stakeholders. The advice will be based on studies published by COMHAFAT-**



ATLAFCO and DG MARE in recent months. The potential of CECAF to transform and fulfil this mission will also be considered.

6- State of play and report on negotiations with third countries:

6.1. SFPAs under negotiation for renewal:

The representative of the EC and deputy head of the Fisheries Agreements Unit, Mr. Emmanuel Berck, informs that the agreement with Greenland has been renewed and the one with Gabon has been reactivated.

- Greenland: this agreement is considered to be essential by many. The negotiation was extremely difficult, but it was finally closed at the end of January 2021. It is expected to come into force in April.

Greenland wanted to reduce catches of all species in 30%, as well as to delete some species from the list. The EC managed not to reduce them and to keep approximately the same amount as before. In addition, there is a novelty: mackerel, with TAC zero so far, but subject to the conditions set in negotiations with coastal states in NEAFC.

- Gabon: the agreement was reactivated after being interrupted for four years. Institutional dialogue has improved, although the political situation is still complicated. During the negotiations, constructive dialogues were held with the Gabonese authorities, including the Minister for Fisheries.

The agreement includes an increase in the sum devoted to sectoral support, amounting to EUR one million (twice as much as in the previous protocol).

He points out that the amounts set for tuna fishing vessels will now be of 32,000 tonnes. During the negotiations, the Gabonese authorities mentioned that they wished the agreement to be an instrument to develop an industrialised tuna-related activity there, setting up a hub to promote landings, transshipments in port, processing and transforming and even marketing in the medium and long term.

They wish for one third of transshipments to begin to take place there, and to market them in the medium/long term.

Regarding the requirement of transshipments (1/3 of catches), Mr. Berck encourages reflection upon the future operations of European tuna fleets in Gabon, in so far as it is strategically located and investments could be made to provide added value to the tuna business. An effort needs to be made to see how they can be helped in this regard.

The Chair, Mr. Julio Morón, congratulates Mr. Berck and the rest of the European Commission team for having managed to resume dialogue and achieve the renewal of these two agreements.

He then underlines that political interest to develop the tuna industry in Gabon is positive. However, he highlights that not only is it important to have the possibility of performing transshipments there, but operators also need support in practical terms (concerning red tape and documents and logistics required). In fact, if Gabon wishes to turn into an important hub in the Atlantic Ocean, they need to improve port services (stevedoring services, supplies, etc.) and the spirit of administrative cooperation of the authorities (maritime offices and permits). He recalls that they tried it in the past and it was very complicated, so it would be positive to convey this message about the need for collaboration.



Mr. Emmanuel Berck, representative of the EC, agrees with Mr. Morón, but he points out that the Gabonese authorities seem to have adopted a business-like approach and have previous experience in the wood sector. Therefore, he encourages fishing operators to be active and participate in fora and round tables in order to help them detect potential deficiencies and areas for improvement.

6.2. Implementation of SFPAs in force: Seychelles, Senegal, Bissau, Cape Verde

Mr. Emmanuel Berck summarises the implementation of agreements in force:

- Morocco: it is a very important agreement. At the last meeting it was decided that some technical groups would be set up (e.g. on landings in categories 1). They wish to constantly improve the agreement, which is why they have set up these technical groups.

- Cape Verde: this is an agreement that works very well with a quota-based system. The next joint committee will be held in April/May. Regarding the shark catches report or having observers on board, he points out that the EC will follow up on these issues. Finally, with regard to this agreement, Mr. Berck asks the representatives of interested fleets present at the LDAC whether Cape Verde is an important hub for landings and whether they believe it has reached its maximum level in operational terms, or if it still has room for improvement.

- Guinea Bissau: its political situation has improved significantly. They will hold a joint committee to see the level of compliance with this mixed agreement. They are working to achieve a transition from a capacity-based system to a quota-based system, which means a great reform. Nevertheless, they are still waiting for clarification about the legal status of the joint area between Senegal and Guinea Bissau, since they still have no information about the rules that apply there. There is a large amount allocated to sectoral support.

- Senegal: there are many problems with live baits for pole and line vessels targeting tuna fishing, due to the imposition of a ban to access an area in Hann Bay. They are trying to find a viable solution. However, it is very difficult since sometimes they do not reply to letters and proposals made are not viable. This leads to a turning point in the relationship with Senegal, which could be a problem for the future of the agreement.

- Gambia: no news to report since the agreement is working well.

- São Tomé: it is working well, although there is some delay in the use of sectoral support. Moreover, there is a specific problem regarding seafarers on board and payment of relevant salaries. It is an awkward issue. In addition, there are discrepancies between catch data reported by Member States through AIS and the catch data reported through ERS and VMS. They will try to improve this situation.

- Mauritius: it expires in December this year and negotiations for renewal are expected to be initiated in the summer.

- Côte d'Ivoire: the agreement is working well. However, there is still some pressure by the women's cooperative to gain access to catches of "faux poisson" (by-catches) of European purse seiners directly at the port of Abidjan without intermediaries, in order to process them more easily and at a lower cost.



- Cook Islands: negotiations will start in April, so an agreement is expected to be reached soon.

- Seychelles: the joint committee held a meeting last week, where the difficulty to obtain data was highlighted.

For its part, Seychelles complained about local on board seafarers not being paid and about their salaries, since they argue that they do not meet provisions set forth by the ILO.

The representative of the EC explains that this has become a political issue, highlighted in the news. Therefore, he requests that the relevant operators make bigger efforts and collaborate in finding a solution in this regard.

- Mauritius: the joint committee will hold a meeting in October. They have problems to convey data, but there is a good atmosphere to renegotiate this agreement, which will expire in December 2021. They hope to be able to initiate negotiations in May or June.

Round of comments and questions by the LDAC:

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, thanks the EC for their sensitivity regarding the issue of women's cooperative access to by-catches in Côte d'Ivoire, although it is an ongoing problem. She is also grateful for the EU's contribution to purchase a refrigerated truck for the preservation of fish.

As for São Tomé, she says that there are three or four Chinese trawlers entering Guinea Bissau, so she suggests that this should be addressed during the SFPA negotiation.

Mr. Javier Garat, CEPESCA, explains that the situation of tuna pole and line vessels in Senegal is a desperate one, since their activity was brought to a halt in July 2020 and this is leading them to economic disaster. Now Senegalese authorities are allowing for makeshift boats to bait in the area that is supposed to be protected, where European vessels are banned from entering. Therefore, fish serves fishmeal factories since most of the live bait dies because of the distance travelled, over 2 nautical miles before they reach pole and line vessels, rendering operations unfeasible. Due to this absurd situation, this type of fleet is sinking in economic terms. This is why he requests for the Commission to make an additional effort to solve this problem in Senegal.

As for Guinea Bissau, he underlines his concern for the change of system from GRT to tonnes. Lastly, he enquires about the state of play of negotiations with Angola and Guinea Conakry, and suggests that the EC should regularly update the website where they show the status of each agreement.

Mr. Juan Manuel Trujillo, ETF, highlights the agreement of the European Parliament on working conditions for third-country fishers, which is in force and establishes that a social clause should be included in fisheries agreements with third countries. He asks whether this is the case and if it is enforced in practice.

Mr. Emmanuel Berck, representative of the EC, replies to the previous questions:

Regarding the issue of Chinese trawlers presented by Ms. Gorez, he says that they are going to do some research.

As for the questions asked by Mr. Garat, regarding Senegal, he replies that he knows the context well and that they have sent a letter to the Minister to let him know that the situation

is unbearable. The Senegalese DG for Fisheries suggested new areas for live bait catches, but it looks like this proposal will not solve the problem. They are waiting for a reply to their letter from the Minister. Should they not get an answer, they will contact the Prime Minister. In the event that none of these solutions work, the EC will have to call the agreement into question and this would lead to risks and consequences for other fisheries, so they will act very carefully. The Scientific Committee has been requested to study this issue and to come up with alternatives.

Regarding Guinea Bissau, he informs that they still have not set a date for the Joint Committee meeting. The change in systems is expected to be a reality in July, so they will try to anticipate and to set in motion the appropriate protocol.

- Regarding Guinea Conakry: he informs that they have completed an assessment study to explore the possibility of having an agreement. This study highlighted progress made regarding the fight against IUU fishing. He says that the political situation is complicated owing to instability. Therefore, it is still to be decided whether there is a mandate to negotiate an agreement to be approved by the EC, and so not be challenged for any other topic apart from fisheries.

- As for Angola: they are aware of the interests of the fleet, but he is not sure of having the human and economic resources to be able to negotiate this agreement, which was virtually put on hold. Finally, he confirms that DG MARE will update the agreements section on its website soon.

In response to the question asked by Mr. Trujillo, ETF, he says that the social clause is present in all protocols, sometimes in a more minimalist way, depending on each negotiation.

6.3. Ongoing negotiations: Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar...

The representative of the EC, Mr. Berck, informs on the following ongoing negotiations:

- Mauritania: From a technical and political point of view, it is the most complex agreement under negotiation at present. He underlines that there were two one-year rollovers for the current agreement, one of them owing to COVID. The 7th round of negotiations will be held in the third week of March in the Canary Islands, and will be attended by the Director since it is very important for affected fleets and for their flag States to extend the agreement.

However, they have to study whether they can do so in financial terms. They have the amounts currently caught as a starting point. Nevertheless, a new evolving price and quota system needs to be put forward where the price is adapted to the amounts. In addition, they are also analysing zoning management, as well as the capacity of fleet segments targeting small pelagics and their coexistence with local artisanal fisheries.

Besides, there are other aspects such as sectoral support and transparency that are still to be solved, so they will continue asking about them and monitoring them.

- Liberia: there is no open negotiation now. The protocol will expire at the end of the year 2021. Unfortunately, it has been given a yellow card regarding the fight against IUU fishing. For this reason, the EC does not consider it appropriate to initiate negotiations until the yellow card is removed, in line with the zero tolerance approach regarding IUU fishing adopted by the Commissionaire.



For the time being negotiations will be put on hold, highlighting that in the future it might also be complicated since they may wish to include other species, such as pelagics.

- Madagascar: they wish to reactivate this agreement, since it would complement that with Seychelles and Mauritius. Madagascar has good fishing grounds and resources, it is a priority for the EC. Efforts have been made to resume negotiations and they hope to be able to do so very soon. However, he underlines that is complicated to do it remotely, although there is a political will on both sides.

Questions by LDAC members

Mr. Javier Garat, CEPESCA, thanks the EC for including bottom trawlers targeting shrimp in the agreement with the Republic of Gabon to initiate an experimental fishing survey.

Regarding the agreement with Mauritania, he insists on the importance of reactivating it for several fleets, since they are worried that after 15 November they will have to leave Mauritania if the agreement is not renewed.

Ms. Anaid Panoissan, CFFA-CAPE, believes the request from Gabon showing interest in promoting the industrial sector and attracting landings is very positive, and suggests using the sectoral support funds to develop their infrastructures.

Regarding the agreement with Madagascar, she asks if there could be interests other than tuna and if the sectoral support aid could be independent and not linked to access to fisheries.

The representative of the EC, Mr. Berck, replies that the agreement with Madagascar is mainly a tuna-based one, where there is sectoral support with budgetary limits. He adds that allocating the sectoral support money to other disjointed aspects is difficult to justify unless there is a national programme for fisheries development, with a clear link to access.

The case of Mauritius is different and special, it is not as big as the agreement with Madagascar. The project is linked to blue economy, the reference tonnage is quite low, but there is a financial limit only for studies, not for blue growth as a whole.

- Kiribati: they do not have a negotiating mandate. Nevertheless, the yellow card was removed, so that means they may reactivate it, since there is an interest from the tuna sector, although he does not think it will be possible before the second half of the year.

After some discussion and questions, the following **ACTION** is agreed:

- **The LDAC will monitor progress made in SFPAs for the different beneficiary countries. The Secretariat will compile and channel any questions from the members for DG MARE heads and will consider drafting specific advice on countries upon request by members.**

6.4. Update on FarFish H2020 Project: presentation of management recommendations (MR2) for case studies on SFPAs: Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde and Seychelles - Sonia Doblado

Because of time limitations, it is agreed that **the coordinator of the FarFish project, Ms. Sonia Doblado, will send the members an updated summary in writing of management recommendations for case studies related to Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde and Seychelles.**



Nevertheless, the presentation that she could not deliver is available on the following link:
<https://ldac.eu/images/Presentation%20Farfish%20GT4%2016-03-2021.pdf>

7- Transparency of fisheries agreements and social and working conditions on board EU vessels. Role of fishing agents in third countries.

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, explains that some time ago an article was published on Côte d'Ivoire and the terrible working conditions existing mainly in Asian vessels. Regarding European vessels, the problem lies with fishing agents since there is a lack of transparency as to how some of these agents regulate working conditions between shipowners and seafarers and the distribution of payments or even the social security schemes of the crew. The idea is to find out how to implement the social clause in the agreements to improve these conditions.

The LDAC already addressed this issue back in 2020 in a piece of advice on fishing agents, which is available here:

https://ldac.eu/images/advice/LDAC_advice_on_the_role_of_fishing_agents_hired_by_the_EU_fleets_targeting_straddling_stocks_and_highly_migratory_species_within_the_framework_of_SFPAs.pdf

Mr. Juan Manuel Trujillo, ETF, declares that both ETF and ITF have put an enormous amount of work into this, as well as in the Social Dialogue Committee.

Mr. Julio Morón, OPAGAC, insists on the fact that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire in terms of negotiations and conditions with certain trade unions is chaotic, they sometimes even compete against one another. They are worried about it, so they are trying to monitor this issue. In his opinion, they try to blame the European fleet in these disputes. In fact, at OPAGAC they have Social Security certificates and they have AENOR's responsible tuna fishing (RTF) certification implementing ILO Convention 188. He thinks that this is not a problem for the EU fleet generally speaking.

The representative of the EC, Ms. María Ferrara, points out that it would be useful to have information about how fishing agents act in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as about the effectiveness and impact of the social clause in SFPAs, in order to ensure that established protocols are implemented correctly.

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

- The LDAC will consider the possibility of drafting a piece of advice about the role of agents in third countries, addressing working issues such as recruitment, salaries, registration in social security schemes, repatriation, insurance, etc. This could be useful to clarify existing problems with agents in countries such as Côte d'Ivoire and confusing messages coming from the media and research campaigns relating to both European and non-European vessels. Examples of good practices will be reflected in terms of compliance with the fisheries



agreements' social clause, with international labour law instruments (e.g. ILO C188), as well as certification systems (e.g. AENOR RTF) and voluntary clauses in collective agreements.

- The Secretariat will call a Focus Group once the ITF/ETF report on this matter is available and union representatives will be involved throughout the process.

8- Update on the ECOFISH programme.

The Chair, Mr. Julio Morón, summarises the meeting recently held with representatives of ECOFISH and the LDAC General Secretary, Mr Alexandre Rodríguez, in order to study opportunities for joint collaboration. The aim is to ensure the sustainable management of fisheries resources by implementing effective policies to protect them and promoting good practices in fisheries.

Their projects are mainly based on three pillars: governance, control and socio-economic impacts on the area.

After a round of comments, the following **ACTION** is agreed:

- The LDAC Secretary and the WG4 Chair will draft a concept note based on the informal meeting held with those in charge of ECOFISH/IOC programme to identify potential areas for collaboration and participation in ECOFISH. This note will be distributed among all WG4 members for consultation and will be submitted to the subsequent Executive Committee meeting for approval. The idea is to have a clear mandate on the possibility to formalise a memorandum of understanding between both institutions or some kind of informal collaboration (yet to be defined).

9- Closure - Summary of actions and recommendations.

The WG4 Chair, Mr. Julio Morón, informs that the Secretariat will send the actions agreed upon in this meeting in writing soon. He then thanks the Secretariat for its efforts in coordinating and preparing working documents and meetings logistics; 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
16 March 2021

WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

1. Julio Morón. OPAGAC
2. Antonia Leroy. WWF
3. Béatrice Gorez. CFFA-CAPE
4. Anertz Muniategi. ANABAC
5. Michel Goujon. ORTHONGEL
6. José Beltrán. OPP-07 Lugo
7. Javier Garat. CEPESCA
8. Juan Manuel Liria. CEPESCA
9. Iván López. AGARBA/CEPESCA
10. Rob Banning. DPFA
11. Emil Remisz. NAPO
12. Rosalie Tukker. EUROPÊCHE
13. Daniel Voces. EUROPÊCHE
14. Julien Daudu. EIJF
15. Stavroula Kremmydiotou. EBCD
16. Jacopo Pasquero. EBCD
17. Despina Symons. EBCD
18. Vanya Vulperhorst. OCEANA
19. Anaid Panossian. CFFA-CAPE
20. Juana Parada. ORPAGU
21. Luis Vicente. ADAPI
22. Juan Manuel Trujillo. ETF
23. David Troncoso. ANASCO
24. Katarina Sipic. AIPCE

OBSERVERS

1. Emmanuel Berck. EC
2. Maria Ferrara. EC
3. Marta Moren. EC
4. Anais Demaille. EC
5. Benoit Caillart. F&S
6. Vincent Defaux. Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management Ltd
7. Mariana Toussaint. FAO
8. Benabbou Abdelouahed. COMHAFAT
9. Abdennaji Laamrich. COMHAFAT
10. Jesús Iborra. European Parliament.
11. Anna Gruszczynska. Polish Ministry of Maritime Economy & Inland Navigation
12. Sophia Kochalski. GIZ
13. Pedro Reis. MAC
14. Sonia Doblado. FARFISH
15. Alexandre Rodríguez. LDAC
16. Manuela Iglesias. LDAC
17. Marta de Lucas. LDAC