



MINUTES

25th LDAC Working Group 5 Meeting HORIZONTAL ISSUES

**Thursday 7 November 2019 from 09:00 to 16:00h
Hotel Leopold Brussels EU. Rue du Luxembourg 35, 1050 Brussels**

1- Welcome and opening of the meeting by the acting Chair.

In the absence of a Chair due to María José Cornax's recent departure, the LDAC Chair, Mr. Iván López, opens the meeting thanking those present for their attendance. He then explains that he will continue chairing this WG5 meeting until an election takes place to choose the Working Groups chairs and vice chairs at the meetings to be held in March 2020, where there will most likely be new developments regarding BREXIT and the status of British member organisations and representatives at the Advisory Councils.

2- Approval of the minutes of the last WG5 meeting – Brussels, 28 March 2019.

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

The General Secretary, Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, suggests that the LDAC Secretariat should draft minutes in a more concise way, although they will include all critical information provided by the representatives of the EC, actions agreed upon and opinions expressed by the members who explicitly request them to be included in the minutes; this being an issue that could be discussed at the next Executive Committee and that could be extended to other Working Groups. WG5 members accept the Secretary's proposal with no additional comments.

3- Adoption of the agenda.

The agenda is approved with no modifications or additional items to be included.

4- Identification of the aspects that have to be addressed regarding trade agreements and the promotion of a level playing field in fishery products.

The Chair, Mr. Iván López, introduces Ms. Annina Bürgin, manager of MarInnLeg, and explains that it is a Foundation created in Galicia in the framework of the Blue Growth initiative of the Port of Vigo by virtue of public-private sponsorship with the mission to offer legal advice and favour a legal certainty environment under which blue economy sectors can continue growing.

MarInnLeg's mission is to contribute to the transfer and management of legal maritime and fisheries knowledge, through observation, and permanent training and research.



4.1. Presentation by MarInnLeg on the level playing field study

Mrs. Annina Burgin, MarInnLeg, makes a presentation on the study they carried out about “a level playing field in the fishery products production chain”, the aim of which focused on finding a definition and conducting an analysis of the factors distorting the level playing field. The starting point for such analysis was the EP Resolution of 30 May 2018 about equal treatment or “fair competition” between fishery products coming from EU operators and third countries. In general terms, it was concluded that there was some distortion and difference in treatment in detriment to EU operators, who are subject to higher costs in terms of controls and more comprehensive documentation. Aspects such as import control, commercial, pricing and customs regulations, competition matters, food security, national protectionist measures and state aid or subsidies were analysed. The disparity of standards could be partially corrected by implementing the instruments of the international law of the sea related to international labour regulations (8 essential ILO conventions, including C182 and C188), as well as by strengthening and improving the social dimension and the common trade policy of the EU.

ACTION:

The presentation will be uploaded onto the meeting section on the LDAC website, once it is authorised by MarInnLeg.

4.2. Update on the work carried out by the MAC to reach a level playing field

Mr. Daniel Voces, Europêche, summarises the Market Advisory Council (MAC) opinion on the level playing field (LPF), approved after a long period of work and recently sent to the EC.

He explains that the work was initiated in 2018 with the aim to conduct a detailed analysis about the regulations applied on EU and imported fishery products, verifying whether the European legislation sets direct or indirect advantages or disadvantages for European operators compared to non EU operators, and to what extent. To this end, case studies were selected and interesting topics for analysis were mapped, identifying issues of international trade related to sustainability and social and ethical aspects at work, including the fight against IUU fishing. The focus of this opinion includes fresh, frozen and processed fishery and aquaculture products.

He then highlights that the MAC document made a series of specific recommendations for the uniform application of provisions of Community Law in terms of phytosanitary, pricing and customs, and trade measures, as well as an analysis of the CFP system regarding direct authorisations on sustainable fisheries partnership agreements (SFPAs) and the catch reporting and control system, with regard to the implementation of European legislation in the different case studies.

The MAC opinion is available for consultation on the following link:



<https://www.ldac.eu/images/MAC-Advice-Level-Playing-Field-LPF-30.09.2019.pdf>

Ms. Béatrice Gorez, CFFA-CAPE, completes Mr. Voces's explanation by highlighting how important it is that the LDAC is able to work not only with DG MARE but also with DG TRADE to address issues concerning trade agreements, insofar as standards can be improved through them. In addition, she believes that the European Parliament could be requested to carry out comprehensive monitoring of fisheries agreements. In her opinion, the MAC should lead these issues, although the LDAC may work in a coordinated way and provide advice on those aspects which are part of its scope.

ACTION:

- **To open discussion with DG TRADE to study the way to work more closely with this DG on how to reach a level playing field in trade agreements and how to improve fishing standards.**
- **To study the possibility to encourage/request the EP to comprehensively control and monitor fisheries agreements.**

4.3. Identification of topics to draft an LDAC opinion

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

- **Endorsement of the MAC opinion on the level playing field is proposed (if possible at the ExCom on 28 November or at the next WG5 meeting).**
- **Ms. Beatrice Gorez and Mr. Daniel Voces will prepare a draft LDAC opinion on the level playing field to complement the MAC opinion. Once it is presented and approved by the members it could be sent to the MAC and the EC.**
 - **The topics to be included will be, among other:**
 - **Sustainable fisheries partnership agreements (SFPAs) - transparency aspects in fishing activities**
 - **EU Regulation on Sustainable Management of the External Fishing Fleets (SMEFF) - difference between direct or public, and indirect and private authorisations, etc.**
 - **Regulation on the fight against IUU fishing**
 - **Chapters on Sustainable Development on GSP+: e.g. Philippines**
 - **Catch certification and documentation schemes**
 - **Labour abuses and human rights violations in countries that have signed trade agreements (FTA/ETA) with the EU (e.g. Vietnam or Ecuador)**

5- Labour and social issues related to fisheries



5.1. Follow-up on the LDAC strategy: action plan with the EU Social Dialogue Committee on the application of international regulations on safety at sea

The General Secretary, Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, makes a summary of the background information on this issue and of the meeting held with Europêche and ETF at the end of 2018 defining the LDAC roadmap for 2019 and 2020.

The relevant concept note is available on the following link:

https://www.ldac.eu/images/ES_Informe_Resumen_Reuni%C3%B3n_LDAC_Europeche_Bruselas_Diciembre2018.pdf

Mr. Daniel Voces, Europêche, informs that the guidelines have already been drafted by the EU Social Dialogue Committee on health on board and medical check-ups in development within the IMO STCW-F, as well as the role of hiring and recruiting agencies, and the rights and duties of migrant workers, which are expected to be approved soon. These are a series of recommendations for operators to ensure fair recruitment and provide legal advice both to employers and employees. In addition, he clarifies that they keep suggesting a review of all measurement methods of the fishing capacity so that it not only refers to hold space, but also to habitability and well-being conditions (e.g. kitchen, leisure room, crew cabins). The idea is not to increase the fishing capacity but to improve on-board conditions. There are precedents in Iceland and Norway where different methods have been used.

Mr. Voces thinks that the LDAC could play a relevant role by analysing these guidelines and issuing an opinion in this regard, as well as by disseminating the need of the EU to be active in the social dimension of the CFP and in the adoption of a Community Directive transposing the IMO STCW-F.

Mr. Juan Manuel Trujillo, ETF, agrees with this joint work initiative by the LDAC, Europêche and ETF and suggests that a strategy be agreed in terms of social dialogue, and supports the comments made by Messrs. Rodríguez and Voces to harmonise social and labour conditions in fisheries and ensure the Directive on the IMO STCW-F and ratification by EU Member States of ILO Convention 188.

After discussion among the members, the following **ACTIONS** are agreed on:

- **To identify priorities in this topic (ETF and EUROPECHE), to create a focus group within the LDAC, with terms of reference reached by consensus, to prepare a draft opinion for the European Social Dialogue Committee on the labour and social conditions of fisheries.**
- **To prepare a draft opinion with the request to transpose international conventions, e.g. IMO STCW-F to European legislation. The latter will include**



a specific paragraph supporting the Torremolinos declaration (that could be attached as an Annex to the opinion).

- **Both Européche and ETF will send us information on their proposals to review the measurement of the fishing capacity and the request of “social GT” that can be devoted to improve the habitability conditions of the crew.**

5.2. Update on the FAO consultation regarding social responsibility in the fisheries value chain

The General Secretary, Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, reads the information sent in writing by the representative of FAO and coordinator of the consultation, Ms. Mariana Toussaint:

“In 2019, FAO carried out four “Regional dialogues” worldwide (Agadir, Brussels, Rome and Shanghai) in order to receive input, suggestions and comments from stakeholders of relevance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. These Dialogues were attended by participants representing trade unions, governments, NGOs, academia, civil society, industry and international organisations, among other.

Moreover, FAO allowed for an online public consultation, which was available at the GLOBEFISH website for one and a half months to reach the stakeholders that would not have been able to attend the FAO Dialogues in person otherwise. FAO invited over 1,000 people to register for the online public consultation, receiving over 750 comments with the participation of 57 subscribers.

Visits received on the online platform, emails and dialogues were reviewed and analysed to adjust, modify and include the entries in the FAO draft guide.

Along the lines of the FAO mandate and the contributions made by the stakeholders throughout the consultation period, the Guide aims to be practical and inclusive.

The structure of the guidance proposal is divided into two parts:

The first part is general and horizontal, and reminds of the international accepted principles and other issues of horizontal application in all value chains. This part is the base of the second part of the Guide. This is the framework that will set the limits for the preparation and development of the second part.

The second part is yet to be drafted. However, it will contain appendices in conformity with the main activities of value chains in fisheries and aquaculture. The appendices proposed, which will be developed in conformity with inputs received during the consultation period, are the following:

- (a) small scale fisheries;*
- (b) industrial fisheries;*
- (c) aquaculture production;*

(d) processing;

(e) distribution; and

(f) retail sale.

Each appendix shall take into account aspects related to child labour, gender equality and the fair integration of migrant workers.

Appendices should provide complementary and specific measures and tools to enable compliance with the existing international instruments in order to ensure social responsibility.

As the aim of the first part of the Guide is to adopt a holistic approach of value chains, the second part is meant to be practical and simple, focusing on each peculiarity of these activities of the fish value chains to be useful and understandable for all actors involved, regardless of their size, capacity and knowledge.

The draft guidance framework will be presented at the FAO Sub-Committee on Fish Trade (COFI: FT) to be held in Vigo in November for recommendations and comments.

For more information, find attached the document presented at FAO COFI: FT on the process, development and guidance. More information: <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cofi-sub-committee-on-fish-trade/session17-documents/en/>

ACTION:

- **Ms. Béatrice Gorez suggests preparing an opinion for FAO COFI 2020 on Fisheries social responsibility in the value chain as soon as we receive the FAO draft document with the appendices by subsectors of the value chain.**

5.3. Work plan and next steps

Mr. Iván López, LDAC Chair, highlights that at the Ministerial Conference held in Torremolinos in October, an important resolution was adopted about the Torremolinos Expression of interest related to the Cape Town Agreement 2012, on safety of fishing vessels and the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. He thinks that we have to monitor ratifications of said Agreements.

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

6.1. Presentation by the EC of the IT system used in the catch certification scheme (CATCH)

The representative of the EC, Mr. Pawel Swiderek, makes a presentation on the new IT system developed in support to the EU catch certification scheme (CATCH). He explains that the legal basis of this electronic tool is described in the Commission proposal for the revision of the Control published in October 2015:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52015DC0480&from=EN>

Although so far the catch certification scheme required a catch certificate for all consignments of fishery products going to the EU market in paper format, the aim of this system is to enable to do so online. Today the use of the IT tool is voluntary, since for it to be compulsory an amendment of Chapter III of the IUU Regulation is required; hence the legal proposal

Therefore, until a review of the control system rules is adopted (currently in ordinary legislative procedure in the Council and the Parliament), a phase has started open to authorities and operators for training and learning.

The system interface is based on TRACES and the aim is to facilitate control and verification of catch certificates at the EU Member States borders; to enable cooperation among national competent authorities; to prevent the abusive use of catch certificates (double entries or fraud); to create a level playing field for all operators and to reduce the administrative burden for Member States and other stakeholders.

After the presentation, a round of questions is opened up for the members.

ACTION

The complete presentation on CATCH will be available in the section devoted to this meeting on the LDAC website, as soon as approval is given by the representative of the EC.

6.2. Report of the Commission on the yellow and red carding process

The representative of the EC, Mr. Pawel Swiderek, informs on the carding processes of the following countries:

- Ecuador: conversations started in 2013. In 2015 it was not awarded a yellow card since the country improved its legal framework and its administrative sanction procedures. Everything was postponed until 2017 due to the consequences of an earthquake that affected the country and the new elections that took place. In 2017 it was noted that the improvements adopted in 2015 were not actually implemented, so after additional dialogue period the

EC decided to formalise such dialogue in order to drive it forward and verify whether there are tangible results in terms of improvements in the legal framework, enforcement, control and surveillance systems. He highlights that Ecuador is an important partner with which there is a free trade agreement, but a strict follow-up is required to move on. The EC trusts that in the new dialogue phase the country will react and firmly and positively commit itself to collaborate.

- Vietnam: They have to progress more since they still have the problem of their internal organisation and complicated administrative structure that makes it difficult to effectively fight against IUU fishing. He points out that the decentralised application of the rules by provinces is disappointing, so they will have to monitor their evolution. The ratification of the free trade agreement (FTA) should stimulate further commitments. The sustainable development chapter of the FTA is a good leverage for that.

There are currently field missions and audits being carried out by EU officers to make sure that their level of ambition is adequate since they were recently given a yellow card and it does not look as the situation is going to change in the short term.

- Thailand: In progress, there is still an unstable political situation, The Commission continues exchanges in the working group on illegal fishing to follow up on their commitments. but a stakeholder table and a social dialogue has been set up with representatives from the Thai Government and DG EMPL.
- Taiwan: In progress, there is still an unstable political situation, The Commission continues exchanges in the working group on illegal fishing to follow up on their commitments.
- Sierra Leone: Developments are expected soon. It seems that they have managed to put in place an operational Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Centre, but they still lack a robust regulatory framework and sufficient inspection authorities.
- Liberia: In this country aspirations are not as high insofar as there is a new Ministry of Fisheries in the country and the competent port authority, the Liberian Maritime Authority, wishes to exercise fisheries and health inspection powers and it does not have qualified inspectors to perform these tasks. They have received inspectors' training courses through EFCA. They will continue looking into what else they can do to help.
- Maldives: They are having an informal dialogue and they are satisfied.
- Kiribati: They continue with the dialogue and request help from the European long distance fleet nations to help them reach agreements.



In general terms, he highlights that for 2020 they wish to get back in touch with the countries that have not moved forward (those having yellow and red cards). In addition, as for the new Commissioner, they will reflect upon how to address the fight against the flags of convenience.

Then there is a round of questions:

6.3. LDAC perspective on the implementation of the rules against IUU fishing

It is suggested that the LDAC should be following this topic closely and send the Commission the timely comments issued by countries of interest for operators and NGOs concerned, such as Ecuador, Ghana, Philippines, Thailand or Vietnam, among other.

7- Review of the EU fishing control systems and of the implementation of the EU Regulation on sustainable management of the external fisheries fleet (SMEFF)

7.1. Commission Report on the implementation of the SMEFF Regulation

The representative of the EC, Ms. Catherine Chapoux, informs that the SMEFF requires new obligations from the EU Member States regarding the activities performed outside EU waters, aiming precisely for more transparency by means of the creation of a European public database where fishing authorisations requested will be included on a weekly basis. She points out that the reply letter that the EC sent the LDAC contained a link to this SMEFF database, available here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/international>

She then explains that the database contains 22,000 fishing vessels as well as authorisation data for coastal states in Western Africa. For the cases of Angola, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leone and Falkland Islands, there are direct authorisations.

In this database there is an image of the state of play, where you can see active authorisations on the spot (it does not give historical data). In fact, in the framework of the European long distance fleet affected by the SMEFF regarding communications of its activities, Member States are subject to audits indicating improvements to be carried out. Although the idea is to increase knowledge and make practical documents available, also in terms of EC procedures so that decisions can be taken at DG MARE level, in some cases from 5 to 10 days are given to respond to the authorities, and sometimes this period is not enough.



In the medium term, they wish to have an objective reference guide to be able to take decisions regarding the sustainability of certain fisheries. They wish to further develop knowledge and complete it with information on caught species, indicating the importance of having data of historical catches, so they are still working on that now.

Then, Ms. Chapoux, representative of the EC, replies to the questions asked by the members.

As for the phase in which the IT system is, she adds that the project is still being implemented and that the database will be published in 2021. It will include a great deal of information, although most of it is available on the Excel spreadsheets that are available on the link on the website.

ACTION

The LDAC members will collaborate with DG MARE in the review of the RFMO lists of fishing vessels in order to ensure consistency with the Community database in terms of fishing areas and caught species.

Database with lists of fishing authorisations:

<https://circabc.europa.eu/faces/jsp/extension/wai/navigation/container.jsp>

7.2 European Commission reply to the LDAC letter containing recommendations for the implementation of the EU SMEFF Regulation 2017/2403

The General Secretary, Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, explains the EC reply to the LDAC letter containing recommendations for the implementation of the SMEFF Regulation. Both the LDAC letter and the Commission's reply are available on the following links:

- EC reply (June 2019):

https://www.ldac.eu/images/Commission_reply_letter_Implementation_SMEFF_regulation_R.03.19.WG5.pdf

- LDAC letter (April 2019):

https://ldac.eu/images/ES_Carta_LDAC_Aplicaci%C3%B3n_Rglmto_SMEFF_Abril2019.pdf

8- Presentations and discussion on harmful fisheries subsidies (SDG14.6):

8.1. State of play of negotiations with WTO (DG MARE)



The representative of the EC, Mr. Emmanuel Berck, explains that a meeting was held in Geneva all week long, with fisheries subsidies being a very important item for discussion. Negotiations are about to enter the final phase, and they wish to have a result in 2020.

He recalls that the EU in 2017 made an ambitious proposal at the Ministerial Conference at Buenos Aires to address harmful subsidies that contribute to overfishing, the excess of capacity and the fight against IUU fishing.

There have been many meetings on this issue ever since, in fact, the current EU proposal was warmly welcomed at the WTO.

He highlights that the EMFF is going to follow very closely the proposals that may contribute to overfishing. There is now a European proposal supported by several countries, such as Korea and Japan.

The EU, Canada and Taiwan believe that they must have a clear text or definition (discipline) about what a harmful fisheries subsidy is.

In his opinion, an agreement may be reached on subsidies linked to IUU fishing, although it is obvious that it is necessary to express it on a document with a robust legal base.

Another issue to be addressed is disputed waters regarding jurisdictions, although there is an initial agreement in terms of IUU fishing, the aim is to continue working to reach a full agreement at the 2020 Ministerial Conference.

As for the document related to overcapacity and overfishing, he refers to subsidies bearing in mind sustainability requirements and conditions. A scientific opinion that supports fisheries is required, including conservation, management, surveillance and control measures. In addition, it is necessary to have reliable evidence proving that subsidies are not going to have an impact on fishing opportunities and available resources.

The trend seems to be to create a positive list of permitted or authorised subsidies which is called "green box". Some examples would be subsidies aiming at conservation and recovery of fishery stocks, achievement of MSY, limitation of fishing capacity, in brief, all the measures that enable to manage resources in a sustainable way. This pack includes many topics that are relevant for fisheries and that also cover subsidies for maritime health and safety on board vessels, for training of crews, advice for local communities to diversify activities or mitigate climate change effects, among other.

Another point included in the proposal is the so-called subsistence fishing, which is different to inshore fishing, since it is small-scale fishing enabling individuals to fish products for their own consumption or direct marketing for an individual or a family to make a living.

He highlights that there are countries such as Canada, Mexico, Thailand, among other, that are in favour of a green box approach or list of authorised subsidies.

In addition, he points out that subsidies shall be prohibited or authorised owing to objective reasons based on conditions linked to sustainable management of fisheries resources.

This will imply subsidies for a set of measures contributing to sustainable fisheries that include:

- A robust institutional system for licence registration.
- A balance between the fishing capacity and fishing opportunities for the sustainable management of available fisheries resources.
- The introduction of area-based management tools (ABMT).
- The improvement of data compilation and processing related with monitoring, control and surveillance.
- The improvement of safety on board fishing vessels.
- The promotion of human factors and training.
- Research, Development and Innovation.
- The mitigation of climate change effects (e.g. fuel efficiency).
- A dispute settlement report (DSR).

The next WTO meeting will be crucial and will be held in December 2019, where they will continue with their work and hope to achieve an outcome determining the future of the WTO as an organisation, to reach an agreement for 2020 and to attain SDG 14.6.

8.2. Industry perspective (Europêche)

Mr. Daniel Voces, Europêche, expresses his concern on behalf of the European industry regarding the lack of information from countries such as China or USA on the types of subsidies granted to their fishing vessels. As for the fuel de-taxation schemes in force in the EU Member States, he requests that the EU asks for those schemes to be excluded from the scope of this agreement within the 12 miles of the EEZ and/or not be included as harmful subsidies since they are not really direct aid or subsidies but a tax exemption similar to those affecting other maritime means of transport and air navigation. Moreover, he asks DG MARE about the criteria that the WTO will use to measure the excess of fishing capacity: by vessel, by fleet segment or by country.

Mr. Marc Ghiglia mentions the difference between the concept of overcapacity from a real (fisheries) point of view and from a legal or normative point of view. He expresses

he is against direct subsidies for the building of new vessels, but in favour of those for enhanced energy efficiency.

To this end, he argues that adjustments will be necessary to measure the capacity to enable the implementation of new technologies with low consumption and emissions (e.g. liquefied gas tanks in Norwegian pelagic vessels), so it is necessary to legislate in an accurate way and taking into account the reality of the sector.

8.3. NGOs' perspective

Mr. Iván López, Chair, informs that the Bloom representative is not present to explain the perspective of NGOs regarding subsidies.

Andrea Ripol, Seas at Risk, regrets that the EU has reduced its ambition in the context of the WTO negotiations and that it has accepted to include direct aid to building vessels in the outermost regions, something that seems to promote the increase in fishing capacity and to go against the current spirit.

DG MARE reply to the comments made by the members:

The representative of the EC, Mr. Emmanuel Berck, then answers the questions asked by the members:

- In the EU, DG MARE measures the fishing capacity by country, according to the entry-exit scheme.
- As to how they control IUU fishing with regard to subsidies, he says that this issue is still subject to discussion, and so they are still awaiting a decision about this matter.
- Besides, he highlights that the EU informs the WTO about all subsidies and the representative of the EC declares that there have been no changes in the position defended in the negotiation. In addition, Ms. Anna Zito, EC, points out that the proposal for a EMFF post 2020 is fully consistent with the current EU proposal regarding harmful subsidies, in fact, harmful subsidies are not allowed. Moreover, the proposal is in line with SDG14.
- Another point subject to clarification is that subsidies shall not help increase the fishing capacity of European vessels, but will be allocated to enhance their energy efficiency.
- Regarding the issue of notification of subsidies, Mr. Berck, EC, replies that they are going to keep insisting on the improved transparency of countries and on the fact that all subsidies are communicated to the WTO.
- As for the idea of having a differentiated treatment for developed and developing countries (including SIDS), they know that they must be realistic



with regard to the status of stocks and, even in the case of developing countries, they need to be in full control and to manage their stocks properly.

8.4. Proposals for an LDAC opinion on fisheries subsidies

The Chair, Iván López, reminds that the LDAC has been trying for over a year to issue an opinion on harmful subsidies to fishing activities. Several draft versions have been distributed for consultation where greater discrepancy between the industry and NGOs lies on the topic of fuel tax exemptions for fishing vessels, so an option is to issue an opinion leaving this issue aside. The Secretariat will make an effort to have a draft opinion as soon as possible.

Ms. Ana Zito, representative of the EC, clarifies that subsidies allocated to innovation (engine replacement) are subject to very strict conditions that have to be met to ensure that they will not be harmful.

Also, she made it clear that the Commission does not wish to support or contribute with investments that may cause overcapacity and overfishing.

ACTION:

To update the LDAC draft opinion on subsidies to issue it at the Executive Committee in November, if possible.

9- Update on the H2020 FarFish Project – LDAC

The LDAC Project coordinator, Ms. Sonia Doblado, gives a presentation about the latest developments of the project, which is available on the following link: https://www.ldac.eu/images/Presentaci%C3%B3n_Farfish_GT5_Bruselas_7Nov2019.pdf

She explains that the first versions of the Management Recommendations for each of the Case Studies of the FarFish Project were finished during the second half of 2019. In addition, she highlights the launching of a Diploma in Marine Management and Innovation, coordinated by the University of Tromsø in Norway.

For more information, click on: <https://uit.instructure.com/courses/16085>

10- AOB.

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



ANNEX I. LIST OF ATTENDEES AT THE WG5 MEETING Brussels, 7 November 2019

WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

1. Iván López. AGARBA/CEPESCA
2. Beatrice Gorez. CFFA-CAPE
3. Anna Boulova. FRUCOM
4. Edelmiro Ulloa. Anapa / Anamer / Acemix / Agarba
5. Haydeé Fernández. CONXEMAR
6. Juan Manuel Liria. CEPESCA
7. Mathilde Voisin. EBCD
8. Despina Symons. EBCD
9. Sara Frocklin. SSNC
10. Francisco Portela Rosa. VIANAPESCA
11. Raúl García. WWF
12. Erik Olsen. Danish Society for a Living Sea
13. Julio Morón. OPAGAC
14. Anertz Muniategi. ANABAC
15. Yaiza Dronkers. International Pole & Line Foundation
16. Marc Ghiglia. UAPF
17. Roberto Alonso. ANFACO-CECOPESCA
18. José Manuel Beltrán. OPP-Lugo
19. Luis Vicente. ADAPI
20. Daniel Voces. Europêche
21. Michel Goujon. ORTHONGEL
22. Andrea Ripol. Seas at Risk
23. Dana Miller. OCEANA
24. Juana Parada. ORPAGU
25. Paula Alfonso. ORPAGU
26. Juan Manuel Trujillo. ETF
27. Sophie Nodzanski. EJJ
28. Joelle Philippe. CFFA-CAPE

OBSERVERS

29. Pawel Swiderek. DG MARE (IUU)
30. Lil Kerherve. DG MARE (IUU)
31. Emmanuel Berck. DG MARE (WTO Negotiations)
32. Anna Zito. DG MARE (Fisheries Subsidies)
33. Catherine Chapoux. DG MARE (SMEFF)
34. Natalie Florin. DG MARE
35. Christine Rundt. DG MARE
36. Emanuele Salviati. European Parliament.
37. Claudio Parracho. European Parliament.
38. Sophia Kochalski. GIZ
39. Annina Burgin. Marinnleg
40. Björn Stockhausen. Greens/EFA Group
41. Carlos Ossorio. General Secretariat for Fisheries, MAPA - Spain.
42. Amaia Silanes. General Secretariat for Fisheries, MAPA - Spain.
43. Carmen Paz Martí. General Secretariat for Fisheries, MAPA - Spain.
44. Alberto Martin. MSC
45. Sonia Doblado. FARFISH Coordinator LDAC
46. Alexandre Rodríguez. LDAC Executive Secretary
47. Manuela Iglesias. LDAC Secretariat - Policy and Communications
48. Marta de Lucas. LDAC Secretariat - Administration and Finances