



MINUTES

27th LDAC Working Group 1 Meeting Highly Migratory Stocks and Relevant RFMOs

**Monday, 15 March 2021, 10:00-13:00h
Videoconference**

**Acting Chair: Mr. Michel Goujon
Acting Vice Chair: Mr. Julio Morón**

1. Welcome by the acting Chair.

WG1 Chair, Mr. Michel Goujon, opens the meeting thanking the European Commission representatives, all invited experts and Working Group 1 members for their attendance and participation in this meeting held by videoconference.

He then presents apologies received owing to absence by Messrs. Juan Manuel Liria and Javier Garat (CEPESCA).

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

2. Approval of the minutes of the last WG1 meeting held via videoconference on 20 October 2020.

The minutes from 20 October 2020 are approved with no changes or comments.

3. Approval of the agenda.

The agenda is approved with no changes to it.

4. Election of WG1 Chair and Vice Chair.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, explains the election procedure informing afterwards about the expressions of interest received in good time and appropriate manner: Mr. Michel Goujon (ORTHONGEL) is the only candidate for the WG1 chair position and Ms. Antonia Leroy (WWF) for the WG1 vice chair position.

The validity of these two candidacies is unanimously approved and so is the appointment of Michel Goujon and Antonia Leroy for the positions of WG1 Chair and Vice Chair, respectively. They will have a 3-year mandate starting on 1 June 2021 and ending on 31 May 2024.



5. IOTC – Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

5.1- DG MARE update on the IOTC annual meeting (2-6 November 2020): pending actions

5.2 DG MARE report on outcomes from the IOTC Special Session (8-12 March 2021)

The representative of the EC and Head of the EU Delegation at IOTC, Mr. Marco Valletta, starts by showing the disappointment of the EC team with the results obtained at the annual meeting in November. The virtual format has not allowed for deep consideration and progress to unblock negotiations regarding controversial aspects.

At that meeting, it was not possible to reach an agreement on the **yellowfin tuna recovery plan**, so a specific special session was agreed to be held at the beginning of 2021.

The EU proposal presented at the annual meeting was ambitious and realistic and they hope to be able to discuss it in 2021. According to scientific advice, the stock is overexploited and overfished now, 17% below target mortality. Even though it is not in an irreversible condition, it seems necessary to adopt a recovery plan to improve the stock and set a significantly lower catch level, although to a proportional lesser extent for the EU than for other contracting parties due to gradual reductions in previous years.

On the second day of the annual meeting, it was decided to work with Maldives on the presentation of a joint proposal to rebuild the stock. This proposal did not progress either, because some CPCs did not have a mandate to negotiate on this issue. He believes that this is the most worrying thing about the meeting, that some CPCs are not open to considering the adoption of new rules and reject compliance with them. The fact that some CPCs reject the implementation of future management and control rules could mean treading on dangerous ground.

The next annual meeting will be held in June 2021, so they will analyse how to improve the proposal. If there are CPCs that are against, it is very difficult to achieve a recovery plan, and it will only make sense if proposals are discussed among all interested parties. However, Mr. Valletta states that it is very important that a recovery plan for yellowfin tuna is managed to be adopted at this meeting.

In addition to this plan, the other two proposals subject to discussion were:

1. A proposal by Sri Lanka on the minimum conservation reference size: it was closed due to a lack of scientific data approving it. The EU kept a low profile since the proposal was considered as weak.

2. Proposal by Kenya and Sri Lanka on FADs: a lack of accurate technical and scientific information was detected, so current results ought to be improved. Time could have been saved if they had asked the Scientific Committee.

Moreover, there was also a discussion on **skipjack tuna**, but no agreement was reached. In his opinion, the session focused on yellowfin tuna, although skipjack was also dealt with. He does not believe they will be able to hold a face-to-face meeting in June, but they will wait to make a decision in a month's time to clarify whether the meeting will be finally held face-to-face.

Then there is a round of comments and questions by the LDAC members:



Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, underlines his great concern for IOTC fisheries and wonders what will happen if several countries do not wish to collaborate, since that would involve unfair competition among fleets and fishing operators. He suggests that the LDAC, NGOs and the European industry should work together to inform the public opinion and insist on the need to reach a level playing field. There are many countries that do not comply with the rules, such as Oman, Pakistan or India, and this means there is a risk of overfishing. Lastly, he congratulates the EC for their work on presenting a common position with Maldives.

Mr. Raúl García, WWF, considers that the precautionary approach is not being borne in mind; he is indeed concerned about the situation of polarization among CPCs in the Indian Ocean and about the lack of effective measures to fight against overfishing. He congratulates the EC for their common position with Maldives. He says there are different problems (illegal fishing, drifting gillnets, etc.) that ought to be dealt with at the annual meeting.

Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, voices his full agreement with Mr. García regarding the importance of joining efforts and working together from the LDAC.

Mr. Julio Morón, OPAGAC, thanks the EC team for their efforts. He points out that the problem of the IOTC has become evident because there are countries that do not wish to comply in terms of fisheries management (India, Pakistan, etc.). The real problem of the IOTC has finally become evident: at the beginning, it seemed that the European purse seine fleet was exclusively to blame for every single problem, but when it comes to fisheries management, there are countries not wishing to comply with the rules: India has objected to a proposal, Pakistan to another one regarding gillnets, etc. There is an obvious lack of commitment with the multilateral approach by several countries at the north of the Indian Ocean. Iran doubles its catches and does not respect basic rules: they do not pay their fees, they do not register ships, they have no VMS on their ships. He is aware of the fact that there is a very complex political context going on, but they are willing to keep on working. As for FADs, it is a clear example of bad campaigning or “negative publicity” to divert attention from countries with flagrant problems in terms of illegal fishing, such as India, Yemen or Sri Lanka. He encourages the Commission to keep on working on their original proposal and to continue to defend, as they have been doing so far, that the reduction of fishing efforts should be applied to all fleets. Furthermore, he suggests that the Regulation against IUU Fishing should be used as a tool to investigate those countries not wishing to collaborate within IOTC.

In his opinion, allocation criteria must not be addressed by G16. Finally, he concludes by saying that the Scientific Committee ought to speed up its work, since there are fundamental problems with information from IOTC and the only compliant countries are the EU and Maldives.

Mr. Juan Manuel Trujillo, ETF, says that this fishing area does not share the same common aims regarding environmental, social and economic sustainability as those set forth in the CFP external dimension, so he encourages continuing work along the same line.

The representative of the EC, Mr. Marco Valletta, replies that they know that the annual meeting to be held in June 2021 will not be an easy one. However, they will keep on working and will try to contact “dissident” CPCs (Iran, India, Oman, Pakistan) in advance by means of bilateral meetings. They will also talk with Maldives and other coastal states, since catch reductions have to be implemented in all countries. He adds that the EC is indeed concerned



by the fact that data that have to be available prior to the preparation of proposals. He highlights that the work carried out by the joint scientific committee is very important and that they are working hard to validate the data of the industrial and artisanal fleet.

Mr. Julio Morón, OPAGAC, reinforces the EC call for the meeting to be held in the first quarter of 2022. He underlines the idea that the EU always seems to be to blame for any failure to achieve agreements in RFMOs, something that is totally unfair. He asks about the EC plan until the month of June regarding the proposal of a 20% catch reduction compared to 2014 levels for European purse seiners. He hopes that other CPCs accept to reduce artisanal fleet catches the same way as the rest. In his opinion, this is a red line.

Finally, Mr. Valletta, EC, confirms that there will be a meeting in a couple of days to define the distribution formula keys, something that will predictably generate frustration among CPCs. As for how to address the June meeting, he says that they will start to work on the proposal with Maldives without foreseeing many changes in terms of content. The EC believes that the meeting with the IOTC will be held virtually in June and with a limited scope.

5.3- Work plan for 2021: way forward.

The following **ACTIONS** are agreed:

- **To continue with the work of the Focus Group devoted to this topic to prepare wide advice including recommendations about conservation and management measures for yellowfin tuna and tuna-like species (particularly skipjack) prior to the next annual meeting to be held in June.**
- **In addition to the usual composition of the group, made up by those WG1 members that are interested (both catching and processing industry and NGOs), the Secretariat will also invite relevant technical and scientific experts so that they can help clarify key points under discussion.**

6. ICCAT – Atlantic Ocean

6.1- EC Report on process and main priorities for ICCAT 2021 (15-22 Nov): time plan.

Mr. Arnaud Peyronnet, representative of the EC, starts by thanking the LDAC for its work as an advisory and consultative body to the Commission in preparation for ICCAT. He then informs that the decision-making process in 2020 was complicated due to the problems derived from COVID, which led to holding virtual meetings and adopting proposals or roll-overs in writing, this being especially difficult for CPCs that are developing countries. Due to the fact that meetings were delayed in 2020, many meetings are expected in 2021. The Scientific Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) panel will be held in September. Panels 1 and 4 will be divided into 2 sessions and will be held in June and July. The compliance committee will be held on 14 November.

Priorities for panel 2 are albacore tuna and bluefin tuna. For albacore tuna, they wish to consolidate both proposals and they will hold a panel on exceptional measures.

As for panel 1, there will be two inter-sessional meetings, but there is no agenda available yet. It is important for the EU to be flexible, but before making any more compromises, guarantees are required.



This year, Resolution 19-02 was adopted but there are aspects that require rigour, such as enforcement of TACs.

Panel 4: Two inter-sessional meetings are foreseen where discussions about management of shortfin tuna will be resumed. It is complicated since positions among several CPCs are very far apart regarding the proposal of a retention ban for this species and prevent progress from taking place regarding other issues. There is great controversy and little understanding about the implementation of CITES convention on trade in endangered species. DG MARE is working with DG ENV and both agree that a solution to this matter needs to be found at ICCAT and that consistency among EU Member States needs to be achieved in its internal implementation.

This week, they are meeting with Japan and in May they will do so with the USA. Besides, they also expect to talk with Morocco and COMHAFAT-ATLAFCO. In addition, they are planning their priorities and they wish to add regular consultations with stakeholders. LDAC members are encouraged to contact DG MARE prior to these meetings and to convey problems and comments regarding tropical tuna.

Round of questions by LDAC members

Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, highlights the importance of knowing the topics of each meeting sufficiently in advance in order to organise the LDAC work, including planning of several focus groups. It is essential to improve the information exchange between DG MARE and LDAC also regarding preparation of panel inter-sessional meetings.

Mr. Julio Morón, OPAGAC, is happy to hear that the issue of capacity is a priority for panel 1, but in his opinion, distribution criteria for bigeye tuna should be up to the compliance panel and not this one. He then asks the EC about the intention of the management measure of bigeye tuna and other tropical species this year, since the quota reduction process and the reduction of fishing opportunities decrease for the European fleet, while they increase for others. Therefore, an exercise of responsibility is needed in terms of compliance by new vessels owned by or with capital from Asian countries that go there flying flags from coastal countries that fail to declare their catches correctly, including purse seiners from Senegal and Ghana. It is a serious problem, since they are direct competitors of the European fleet.

Ms. Juana Parada, ORPAGU, congratulates the EU for proposing a comprehensive and technically well grounded recommendation for shortfin mako management. She points out that panel 4 (to be held from 4 to 6 July) is essential for the future management of this targeted fishery. She adds that the ban retention for dead or alive individuals proposed is very simplistic, it would not contribute to the stock recovery and it would only cause a lack of scientific data since it would involve the demise of the fishery. Thus, she suggests searching for technical measures and temporary closures, promoting collaboration between fishing operators and scientists. She requests a complete analytical and scientific assessment be conducted as soon as possible. She insists on the fact that the EU fleet is making a big effort to provide catch data on size, sex, etc. with physical observers on board to be able to carry out an assessment with actual data.

Mr. Raúl García, WWF, says that the example of shortfin mako allows for valuable lessons to be learnt which are applicable to elasmobranchii and rayfish, since it has been observed that failure to act by ICCAT has led CITES to adopt a trade restricting resolution. He underlines that



there is a problem in terms of consistency and lack of coordination among stakeholders. Although he is aware of the effort made by the Spanish surface longline fleet, he believes it is necessary to achieve harmonisation and find solutions to avoid taking dramatic measures. He is concerned about how to manage to mitigate those catches and study what management measures can be taken to avoid by-catches. He thinks coordination is essential as it is finding better solutions, since the CITES measure did not work either.

Then the representative of the EC, Mr. Arnaud Peyronnet, thanks the members for their comments and answers the questions asked.

Regarding the question asked by Mr. Morón about potential management measures foreseen by the EC, he agrees that there is a problem of overcapacity that has to be addressed. It is necessary to find solutions soon, as well as to receive the support of other contracting parties, since the EU has carried out the review of the fishing capacity completely on its own.

In terms of allocation, the TAC has decreased for the European fleet as years have gone by, but the more it has decreased the more other parties have increased their catches, so it is necessary to enhance control.

As for FADs, he says that, although work has to go on, it is not a priority right now, as priorities focus on EU allocation and capacity issues.

Regarding the question by Ms. Parada on panel 4, he confirms that the individual retention ban is not included as an aim in the EU proposal and that they hope to find a more balanced proposal by adopting a combination of technical, control and inspection measures with observers. He believes it is very important that the EU surface longline fleet is able to document the fact that their catches have decreased and the measures that have been voluntarily adopted. Nevertheless, DG MARE does not support the call for a new analytical assessment for 2022, as they believe that the results are going to be the same.

Regarding the question asked by Mr. García about the lack of action at ICCAT, he says that the problem with shortfin mako became known in 2017. Measures were taken in November 2017. Although they would have liked faster progress at ICCAT, having no competition to make proposals regarding shark management, it was not possible until 2019. Even though there is a ban on trade under specific circumstances at CITES, there is still a need to manage the fishery and so there ought to be more consistency between ICCAT and CITES.

Ms. Dana Miller, OCEANA, enquires about measures against IUU fishing at ICCAT and whether the EC could include a recommendation.

The representative of the EC, Mr. Peyronnet, agrees on the need to submit a proposal against IUU fishing to achieve more consistency between the RFMOs.

Mr. José Beltrán, OPP Lugo, voices his agreement with the comments made by Ms. Parada and regrets that an assessment of shortfin mako is not conducted soon, since that of 2017 has very deficient data. He adds that it would be important to find better data and to prepare a better assessment at the PA4 inter-sessional meeting this year.



As for the shortfin mako assessment, the outcomes of the current assessment are believed to be reliable and satisfactory with the clarifications already made by the Scientific Committee. However, the compliance and reporting problem of non EU fleets is admitted.

6.2- Work plan for 2021: Atlantic tropical tunas and Northern Atlantic shortfin mako.

After the previous item, the following **ACTIONS** are agreed:

- **To continue with the work carried out by the LDAC Focus Group for ICCAT to prepare the next inter-sessional meetings of panels 1 and 4, as well as the Annual Meeting.**
- **Panel 1: To help the Commission in issuing recommendations for the effective review and implementation of conservation and management measures for tropical tuna stocks.**
- **Panel 4: Regarding the Northern Atlantic shortfin mako, the representative of DG MARE requested the Spanish and Portuguese longline fleets to send evidence and information concerning the voluntary measures adopted to reduce shortfin mako catches as well as other measures (e.g. release of live individuals) to achieve a significant reduction of catches in the last three years.**
- **Fighting against IUU Fishing: To include wide considerations proposed by NGOs about measures to improve the fight against IUU fishing in ICCAT within the Focus Group discussions and work.**

7. WCPFC- Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

7.1. Outcomes of the 17th Regular Session of WCPFC (8-15 December, 2020)

7.2. Work plan for 2021: way forward

The representative of the EC, Mr. Stamatis Varsamos, informs that the meeting in December was held virtually, and it was complicated owing to time differences among participants with a reduced agenda in terms of topics and focusing on a few issues.

The main item on the agenda was expiring conservation measures for tropical tuna. In general terms, there is a good and constructive work atmosphere and tuna stocks maintain a healthy condition compared to other tuna RFMOs, all of which are quite above Bmsy levels and projections based on current F levels show a low probability of being far from MSY. There are only two stocks in a declining situation: Pacific bluefin tuna and North Pacific marlin.

There was an agreement for a roll-over of current measures on tropical tuna for one more year. Regarding gaps generated by exemptions for coastal States, it is clarified that these must not benefit WCPFC members that are not small island developing states (SIDS). Other members are also concerned about the impact that these benefits may have on some countries in terms of lack of data in stock assessments, so they will try to keep this item on the agenda. In addition, long discussions are expected on the situation of the pandemic for negotiation of measures. Two preparatory workshops were agreed as part of the inter-sessional period: one in the last week of April and another one in June or July to address aspects related to the new measure.

Moreover, different strategies were discussed to determine benchmarks for YFT and BET, but not much progress was made. There are only benchmarks for SKJ since 2015 that should be updated.

He highlights that it would be very useful if the European fleet fishing in this area in the Pacific Ocean shared data with them about the conditions in which they operate and how the new COVID situation has affected them.



Electronic monitoring has moved forward, with monitoring and reporting rules for transshipments.

There will be a lot of work, since the pandemic has slowed everything down. Work will mainly focus on tropical measures, there will be a proposal by Australia regarding conservation measures for South Pacific swordfish; also on the amendment of the regulation against IUU fishing with cross-reference lists, and about on board labour and safety regulations.

Then there is a round of questions by the members, and Mr. Varsamos, representative of the EC, replies the following:

In response to concern shown by Mr. Morón, OPAGAC, and Mr. Ulloa, Anapa/Anamer/Acemix/Agarba, on the complicated situation regarding the difficulties to embark observers and to carry out crew changes, the representative of the EC, Mr. Varsamos, says that the EC also expects the situation to improve.

As for discussion about the allocation of days in international waters, they know it will be complicated, since the fleet operating in the Pacific Ocean has been reduced for several reasons. Regarding bluefin shark, there is a lack of data from Asian fleets. The representative of the EC requests that if the longline fleet may compile data, it would be much appreciated if they could share them with the EC.

Mr. Edelmiro Ulloa, Anapa/Anamer/Acemix/Agarba, considers it is essential for the EC to monitor the Australian proposal on swordfish and requests that the EC defend the interests of the European longline fleet. In 2019 and 2020 the number of surface longline vessels grew and the fishing effort increased, and willingness is shown to comply with the requirements set. In 2020 there is catch reporting monitoring and logbook monitoring, in addition to data review upon arrival at port.

Regarding North Pacific swordfish, Mr. Varsamos mentions that it is a priority for the EU and that they will follow it up closely in order to maintain the allocated TAC of 3000t per year for the European fleet, but he observes that it has hardly been caught at 50% of its potential. They are also going to wait for the scientific committee conclusions and will duly inform us about EC proposals for this stock.

Ms. Laura Marot, representative of the EC, says that they know that the situation is complicated and that they have noted the opinions voiced by the LDAC members.

The following **ACTIONS** are agreed:

- The Secretariat will compile qualitative information about the impact of COVID-19 on the economic behaviour and operational activity of EU longline fleets fishing in the Central and Western Pacific Ocean; including examples of problems owing to fishing gear. Furthermore, the Secretariat will compile if possible adaptation measures and will facilitate information flows between the LDAC members and DG MARE.

The representative of DG MARE also requests information on the possibility of increasing electronic reporting for purse seine fleets (tropical tuna) and longline fleets (swordfish and bluefin shark) to have good data in COVID times, given the difficulties there are regarding the embarking of observers that allows for certain exceptions.



- The LDAC will consider the possibility of preparing wider advice to include issues such as electronic monitoring schemes, cross-reference lists of vessels regarding IUU fishing and other control provisions, labour conditions on board vessels, etc.

8. IATTC- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

8.1. Actions of the 95th Annual Meeting of the IATTC (30 Nov-4 Dec, 2020)

8.2. Work plan for 2021: way forward

The representative of the EC, Mr. Marco Valletta, informs that in December a virtual meeting was held where the issue of FADs was totally blocked. There is a proposal by the EU and Colombia on FADs, but several countries refused to consider it, and so the meeting ended with no agreement. Since January 2021 there is a lack of regulation in this regard in the RFMO, so they have been working with the IATTC secretariat and Colombia.

Mr. Valletta voices his regret for not having established measures for 2021 yet. Concerning FADs, there are very different approaches. Thus, it will be difficult to reach an agreement at the virtual meeting planned for June.

He informs that the ambassador will continue his mandate until the annual meeting in August 2021. In fact, there will not be a new director until there is a face-to-face meeting. The EC position is to postpone the annual meeting until it is held face-to-face.

The first gathering will be at the extraordinary meeting in June, if it is not possible to have a face-to-face meeting in August, they wish to hold in December.

Mr. Julio Morón, OPAGAC, points out the absence of a skipjack assessment at IATTC, so he wishes that the EC will request the IATTC Secretariat to conduct one.

Regarding FADs, Mr. Marco Valletta, EC, says that there will be a workshop on 6-7 May 2021. The extraordinary meeting in June will consider the proposal on FADs.

9. Update on COMHAFAT-ATLAFCO Terms of Reference to develop a study on FADs in the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, summarises the update made by the General Secretary of COMHAFAT-ATLAFCO, Mr. Benabbou, at the annual coordination meeting held with the LDAC in February.

Information was given on the launching of a viability study on FAD management and control in the search for a solution allowing for the sustainable use of FADs. To this end, the COMHAFAT-ATLAFCO Secretariat has launched this study.

The aim is to take stock of the FADs used by tropical tuna purse seiners and to come up with the means to supervise their use in a sustainable way, especially in the COMHAFAT-ATLAFCO area, where tuna fishing is flourishing.

All information related to the annual meeting can be found here:



<https://ldac.eu/en/meetings/comhafat-ldac-annual-coordination-meeting>

The following **ACTION** is then agreed:

The LDAC Secretariat will have regular contact with its COMHAFAT-ATLAFCO counterpart in order to obtain the terms of reference and the work plan concerning the impact study of conservation and management measures regarding FADs in tuna fisheries in Western Africa (both in the high seas and in the EEZ of coastal states).

The Secretariat will distribute the questionnaires and information from the appointed consultants or scientists for those WG1 members who are interested to be able to participate in the consultation process prior to the drafting of recommendations. This will be the starting point for those states to assess the effectiveness of measures identified in their respective countries and for their vessels.

10. Closure - Summary of actions and recommendations.

Mr. Michel Goujon, Chair, summarises the actions agreed at the Working Group 1 meeting (identified under each item of these minutes).

Finally, he 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 attendees
LDAC Working Group 1 Meeting
15 March 2021



WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

1. Michel Goujon. ORTHONGEL
2. Julio Morón. OPAGAC
3. Anertz Muniategui. ANABAC
4. Rosalie Crespín. CNPMMEM
5. Rob Banning. DPFA
6. Edelmiro Ulloa. Anapa / Anamer / Acemix / Agarba
7. Rocío Bejar. CEPESCA
8. Juan Manuel Liria. CEPESCA
9. Iván López. AGARBA/CEPESCA
10. Erik Olsen. Danish Society for a Living Sea
11. Rosalie Tukker. Européche
12. Daniel Voces. EUROPECHE
13. Stavroula Kremmydiotou. EBCD
14. Francisco Portela Rosa. VIANAPESCA
15. Despina Symons. EBCD
16. Jacopo Pasquero. EBCD
17. Antonia Leroy. WWF
18. José Beltrán. OPP-07 Lugo
19. Vanya Vulperhorst. OCEANA
20. Dana Miller. OCEANA
21. Raúl García. WWF
22. Juana Parada. ORPAGU
23. Yaiza Dronkers. International Pole & Line Foundation
24. Juan Manuel Trujillo. ETF
25. José Aller. Conxemar

OBSERVERS

26. Marco VALLETTA (Point 5.1 IOTC and point 8 IATTC) DG MARE
27. Arnaud PEYRONNET (Point 6.1 ICCAT) DG MARE
28. Stamatis VARSAMOS/Laura MAROT (Point 7.1 WCPFC) DG MARE
29. Jesús Iborra. Secretariat Committee on Fisheries – European Parliament
30. Hilario Murua. ISFF
31. Michael Cohen. ISFF
32. Josu Santiago. AZTI
33. Gorka Merino. AZTI
34. Florie Loth. TUPA
35. Anna Gruszczynska. Polish Ministry of Maritime Economy & Inland Navigation
36. Mariana Toussaint. FAO
37. Sonia Doblado. FARFISH
38. Alexandre Rodríguez. LDAC
39. Manuela Iglesias. LDAC
40. Marta de Lucas. LDAC