



MINUTES

29th LDAC Working Group 5 Meeting HORIZONTAL ISSUES

**Wednesday 23 March 2022,
Hybrid meeting/Puerta de América Hotel, Madrid-Web conference – Zoom**

Chair: Julien Daudu (EJF)
Vice Chair: Daniel Voces (Europêche)

1. Welcome by the Chair.

WG5 Chair, Mr. Julien Daudu, welcomes all Working Group 5 members and observers, including guests representing European Commission DG MARE, national administrations and different organisations.

The complete list of attendees is included in ANNEX I.

2. Adoption of minutes of the last WG5 meeting – Videoconference, 19-20 October 2021.

The minutes of the previous meeting held on 19-20 October 2021 are approved with no changes or additional comments.

3. Approval of the agenda.

The agenda is approved with no changes to it.

4. Report on LDAC contribution to the EU on the 2022 Report on the Functioning of the Common Fisheries Policy

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, LDAC Secretary General, recall the process launch by DG Mare on the questionnaire on the functioning of the Common Fisheries Policy. He explains that the LDAC contribution is based on the several inputs from all the members. LDAC contribution can be found here:

https://ldac.eu/images/FINAL_LDAC_Contribution_EU_Targeted_Consultation_2022_Report_Functioning_CFP_14March2022.pdf

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez gives also some information [on the joint letter](#) send by 6 ACs on the framework of this kind of EU consultation and the impact ACs answer had. Ms Vitcheva, Director General of DG Mare, just send a positive answer on this letter that can be found here:

[Answer to letter on public consultations March 2022.pdf \(ldac.eu\)](#)

Several ONG representatives (Seas at Risk, CFFA and WWF) made a comment on the fishing capacity measurement item that need to have a more in deep discussion because it is very technical issue. In fact, a balance position should be found between social and environmental



dimension. Mr. Daniel Voces, Europêche, recalls that this topic is a priority for EU social partners. He asks to take the example of Norway or Island.

After listening to the comments by the members, the following **ACTION** is agreed: **The Secretariat will launch a call for interest amongst WG5 members to set up a dedicated FG on capacity ensuring adequate representation from fishing sector and NGO and inviting associating experts (naval engineers, shipbuilders, policy makers) to look at different options to current system of measurement of fishing capacity in GTs.**

5. Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing (IUU):

5.1. Update from DG MARE on work progress.

5.1.1. Evaluation of the implementation of the IUU Regulation (including work of the Court of Auditors) and the review of the Fisheries Control System.

Mr. Roberto Cesari, EC representative, recalls that the 2 last years was particularly challenging in terms of implementation of IUU Policy. Only one mission could be done in Panama, in November. But two yellow cards have been issue in 2021: for Ghana and Cameroon. The team have been also working on IUU catch certification scheme, WTO and subsidies negotiations, revision of Control Regulation.

Dialogues will remain EC priority with focus on yellow carded countries (Ecuador, Panama, Vietnam, west African countries, Ghana...) and also Caribbean countries, with particular interests, like Trinidad and Tobago. Other active dialogues are ongoing but not necessarily under "cards".

Second area of work is the increase improvement of implementation of Catch Certification scheme. EC is still working on IT CATCH, but at the same time they are working with Member States to try to increase harmonisation and efficient implementation. The work is also on finalising the guideline to implement CC scheme in order to replace the old one from 2010 and update it with frequent asked questions.

Different discussions are ongoing with RFMOs, ASEAN and with countries around the Gulf of Guinea to promote anti IUU mechanisms. On a global level, EC contribute to strengthening IUU global governance framework, contribute to the development of FAO work on voluntary guidelines for transshipment.

Mr. Cesari makes an update on Court of Auditors report on IUU Regulation which should be released before the summer. It could be commented at the next meeting.

The next Control Regulation will establish the legal basis for obligatory use of IT CATCH. Once implemented, there will be a couple of years of transition (grey period) before full implementation.

On IT CATCH, the system was launched in 2019 and Member States' (MS) authorities and EU operators can use it on voluntary basis. DG SANTE is working on new developments of this system, hooked in TRACES system. The challenge is the interoperability of IT CATCH system with 93 flag states authorised to export to the EU market.



EC is exploring the possibility to use UN CEFACT system to introduce CC schemes under this system. But they need backup by international community at UN level for that, so it is only an interesting possibility for the future.

The organisation of regional seminars (start with South East Asia and Pacific...) was postponed due to COVID but it is still in the agenda.

The Chair ask some information on the study on the implementation of Articles 39 and 40 of the IUU Regulation. Mr. Cesari explains that the study is planned to be finalised before the summer. But it will be the starting point for EC to address some concern with MS. The work will continue from September onwards.

After listening to the comments by the members, the following **ACTIONS** are agreed on:

- **The Secretariat will invite at next WG5 the DG MARE to provide a presentation on the EU report on the study on nationals engaged in IUU activities, referred to effective implementation of arts 39 and 40 of IUU Reg.**
- **Once available, the Secretariat will make available the report from the European Court of Auditors on the implementation of IUU Regulation.**
- **A Focus Group might then be considered to provide comment and feedback to this report together with the EU study on nationals.**

5.2. DG MARE update of the carding system process and cooperation in 2022 with Morocco, China, Ecuador and Senegal.

Mr. Cesari, expresses his satisfaction on the recent good NGO study on carding system, that is a further recognition of success of the system. Team performance in general fisheries governance and in particular some realities of third countries had certainly a positive spin which is not really possible to find nowhere else in the world.

Overall, there are still 3 red carded countries: Cambodia, Comoros and St Vincent and Grenadines and 9 yellow cards (latest Ghana, Panama (second yellow card for both countries), and Cameroon, Liberia, Ecuador, Vietnam, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago and St Kitts and Nevis).

Some informal dialogues occurred with some countries that already went through yellow cards. The level of monitoring is high despite limited resources, for example: Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu... There is also a dialogue with other countries that never received a card but have important role in trade, as port state, or suspicious of acting as flags of convenience, for example: Mauritius, Ivory Coast, Oman, Georgia, Seychelles... With former yellow carded countries, working groups have been put in place (South Korea, Thailand and Taiwan). And, there is a joint statement with US and Japan and a working group was created with China (it latest met in February this year).

GHANA

It is a “recidivist” country, as it got a second yellow card in June 2021. The main problem is the lack of control, in particular of trawlers (and the Saiko issue), and the very critical state of small pelagic stocks. The situation has serious consequences for coastal communities and artisanal fishers. The lack of control and of enforcement are bound with a lack of transparency and traceability. The starting point for reforming, in depth, the fisheries management environment



is the revision of the legal framework. EC tries to push them on speeding up on the process of revising their fisheries law. Mr. Cesari considers that for now they need to travel to Ghana and see how much they have been able to make progress in the ground in order to help them.

ECUADOR

Trade factor is predominant. Ecuador is under yellow card for 2 years because of a lack of control of their fleet, of their ports and factories. Thanks to the work done with Ecuador, the country adopted a new fisheries law in April 2020 and the implementing regulation was adopted in February this year. Ecuador has a legal framework in place. But it isn't sufficient if you don't implement it in particular in relation to sanctions and penalties.

An EC audit is scheduled in April 2022. Progress is slow, it depends on them how much they want to be serious with implementation.

CHINA

A standing WG was established since 2016, with the opportunity to refer back to EP-PECH in this specific subject. In EC side, the progress is quite clear. It is obvious the challenge is so big due to size of their fleet both in national and international waters, to vessels flagged in 3rd countries but controlled by Chinese. The first objective is to remain engaged at the current level with China because there are clear positive developments in the EU-China relations and in particular in the IUU WG. First of all, whenever submitting in writing information China always replied in writing. EC have been able to contribute to their public consultation on, inter alia, their Distant-water Regulation, Transshipment Regulation, Squid Regulation. China took into account EC comments. China also replies openly and cooperatively in all EC questions in terms of implementation. EC has even explicitly put in writing to China a series of straightforward recommendations. In their 14th five years plan, decided last year, a "zero tolerance" approach to IUU is planned. China has provided EC with concrete deliverables. In the Distant-water Regulation, China evaluates its own companies on compliance. It allows them to receive or not subsidies, licenses to operate in third country waters can be withdraw. VMS data is transmitted every 1 hour and 1580 new vessels were added to the FAO Global Record of Vessels. Of course, it's still a lot of things to do. But at DG Mare level, this line is the more productive approach. He is not sure that other country has such a level of confidence, trust and exchange of information. EC try to push China in the right direction.

SENEGAL

Senegal is of concern for EC because a structured IUU dialogue hasn't been developed but it is in EC pipeline. Indeed, EC has serious concerns in their performance as port state and export state. During this year, EC will be looking closer at Senegal because they are not really performing at the level expected as SFP partner, and as a country involved to support port states.

MOROCCO

There is no dialogue on IUU with them, they never received any cards. Morocco is of particular interest in the recent history of the driftnets. The information is now in the hands of the SFP unit and Control units. EC has been in touch in 2020 with the Spanish authorities in terms of use of driftnets in Alborán Sea and observation reports on Moroccan flagged vessels registered in ICCAT targeting swordfish in the Mediterranean Sea. Morocco authorities have followed up in 2021 these cases. They have been imposing sanctions to some and awareness campaigns on the prohibition to use driftnets and inspections to increase compliance.



Comments and questions:

Mr. Raúl García, WWF, recalls that Morocco is a strategic country for several reasons. Under the fishing agreement, it is necessary to improve fishing governance, social aspects... A NGO coalition is working on the elements to work on.

Mr. Edelmiro Ulloa, OPNAPA, is in favour of the dialogue with China but the reality at-sea seems very different with what China says. There are always more vessels, more Chinese operators in ports, meanwhile EU fleet disappears. Furthermore, China doesn't collaborate in RFMOs (against transshipments limitations, against finning prohibition), meanwhile EU fleet complies with them. This discussion is to put in parallel with food sovereignty. Other fisher representatives approve this position adding other concerns like the different treatment China receives regarding IUU regulation. And Mr. Daniel Voices, Europêche, asks if the IUU unit collaborates with DG EMPL on labour abuses.

The EC representative, Mr. Roberto Cesari reacts by recalling that the IUU Regulation is an instrument to protect the EU market from illegal products and also instruments for cooperating and trying to help countries to move in the right direction both in fisheries management and IUU fishing as such. He also explains that Committee of compliance reports are always included in the assessment of a third country.

On transshipment: all Asian countries with longlining fleets always have problems, and the EU position is clear.

China's position is evolving. He stressed the importance of proper implementation by Member States of the Catch Certificate Scheme, in order to have proofs of IUU products from Chinese fleets. Everybody must assume its responsibility.

He added that for now, China only takes measures on companies, but the EC has suggested to China to also regulate national individuals.

NGO representatives (PEW and OCEANA) reflect the outcome of their report on IUU Regulation implementation. Mr. Ignacio Fresco, OCEANA, asks if in the context of Article 40.4 of the IUU Regulation Member States have already given information on private agreements. Mr. Roberto Cesari, EC, explains that the information received are included in the biannual reports.

Some representatives ask for information on other countries, like Comoros, but also on how to take into account objections made by some countries like Oman, India, Iran, Madagascar and Indonesia.

On Comoros, Mr. Roberto Cesari, EC, recalls that they have been always open to discussion in order to help. It seems that Comoros have adopted a new *Code des Pêches* in 2020 and the EC has received some good signals from the political part. He sums up some information on Oman (informal and active dialogue), Mauritius (problem with port state measures), worry with Sri Lanka, work with Malaysia, Cambodia and Indonesia. The big issue is with Viet Nam.

To conclude, the Chair thanks the work done by all the IUU unit of DG MARE.

After listening to the comments by the members, the following **ACTION** are agreed on:

- **Once the draft letter on Morocco work is ready, a Focus Group will be established inviting other ACs (e.g., PELAC, MEDAC or the MAC) that might be interested in this**



issue with the view of producing a joint AC letter or advice. In parallel, the LDAC will follow the developments on the appeal to the recent ruling of the EU's General Court of Justice annulling the Council's decisions on EU trade and fisheries agreements in the Sahara dispute.

- **On China:** a FG was created with the task to produce a draft opinion on China in reporting of their fishing activities and plans to reduce or eradicate IUU fishing from their flagged distant water fleet. A first draft document was distributed by the members of the FG. The document needs to be complete. Probably we will have another meeting of the FG before the next WG5 meeting of October.

6. International Ocean Governance: ongoing processes.

6.1. Update by DG MARE of IOG meetings in 2022

Mr. John Brincat, EC representative, made a summary of UN Ocean Conference preparation in Lisbon. The process for preparation of political declaration has started under Chairmanship of Grenada and Denmark and there will be another meeting. There will be also meeting between stakeholders and co-chairs. Similarly, as 2017 previous conference, there will be a series of interactive dialogues and panels on Marine pollution, protection of marine ecosystems, fisheries management, science, UNCLOS... Voluntary commitments are expected and side events will be organised.

Mr. Marc Richir, EC representative, confirmed the position expressed by Beatrice Gorez that fishing can't be viewed as any other human activity in the context of Blue Economy because of its role on food sovereignty and on resilience of food systems.

Mrs. Arianna Broggiato, EC representative, made a summary of discussion at ISA (International Seabed Authority). There is no common position between EC and Member States for the next Council meeting. In the last Council meeting in December 2021, all delegations agreed on basic principles, like that exploitation should not start without having strict environmental protection rules. In parallel, discussion is also ongoing on drafting an agreement on standards and guidelines. But, for now threshold values or normative standards are lacking in order to define what kind of activities will be allowed or not.

Scientific knowledge related to environmental baseline and mining impact is still not enough comprehensive to allow for an evidence-based decision making to proceed to exploitation. A study proposes a 10-year roadmap to fill the scientific gaps. EC will continue to finance the research, monitoring and surveillance.

EC is reviewing its IOG agenda, working on stronger language for the EU position to take position on mining discussion.

The EC representative, Mr. Marc Richir, made a summary of BBNJ discussions, after the 4th IGC. Nearly all the parties were constructive, the Great Coalition Ambition, led by EC, has been acting in that sense. An agreement could be reached in 2022. UNGA should confirm a 5th IGC to take place in August 2022, that could be the final one.

The progress made are on: model on capacity building and transfer of technology; Conference of the parties should have a un role in the setup of MPAs in high seas; EIAs; on the idea of having of GEF as principal financial mechanism for BBNJ.

Disagreements are on: BBNJ role related to other organisations, like global sectorial one or RFMOs, wording of articles in respect must still be clarified in order of not be prejudicial to



RFMOs; on benefit sharing for genetic marine resources, on reference to traditional knowledge; on financial mechanism even if there is some convergence (like on GEF participation).
A new text will be available in May for discussion in August.

The EC representative, Mr. Marc Richir, also made some comments on CBD. Meetings are ongoing in order to prepare the next COP. Some Member States find that marine questions are not enough discussed. Furthermore, the Co-Chair don't want to have sectorial discussions but better prefer to have a global approach. So, Fisheries have less identified targets.

On OUR OCEAN Conference, 13-14 April, in Palau, Mr. Marc Richir, EC, explains that the EU will announce 44 engagements for oceans: some on fisheries but most of all on research. USA seem to want to put emphasise on Marin Windfarm.

On 4 April, France will organise in Rome one event on PSMA (Port State Measure Agreement) as a result of action from One Ocean Summit. And in May, FAO will organise a technical consultation on transshipment. EC will prepare a position in advance.

6.2. Discussion and identification of priorities for LDAC advice

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

On ISA,

- **The Secretariat will share with WG5 members the latest scientific research paper published in Marine Policy on potential impacts of deep-sea mining in the environment mentioned by the DG MARE representative at the meeting, Mrs. Arianna Broggiato.**
- **WG5 will look at the conclusions, in particular the proposal of a 10-year roadmap to fill identified scientific gaps. The Secretariat and interested WG5 members will follow in 2022 and 2023 the course of negotiations of ISA towards the adoption of the draft Exploitation Regulation and completion of Mining Code envisaged for mid-2023. If appropriate and relevant, it will aim to produce a follow-up advice introducing new elements for consideration in close dialogue with DG MARE and relevant national administrations engaged in ISA activities.**

On BBNJ Treaty,

- **WG5 will keep in contact with MARE B1 via the Secretariat and will engage in technical stakeholders' consultation once the new draft version of BBNJ treaty is available (expected for May 2022). The WG5 will provide feedback to DG MARE and assist in the preparation of the EC position ahead of the 5th IGC to be likely held in fall 2022.**
- **WG5 and WG1 will progress in April with developing a proposal based on the concept paper presented by Michel Goujon to enhance and strengthen the role of RFMOs in the BBNJ process. A dedicated Focus Group will be convened in May or June to discuss this proposal so it can be ready for discussion to inform the BBNJ process.**

On EU agenda for implementation of IOG,

- **WG5 will follow the outcomes of the online consultation on items for inclusion in the IOG agenda, and will look at developments related to the publication of its update in 2022. This process is part of the EU's response to the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 14 'to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources' (SDG14) and contributes**



to the European Green Deal. The revised agenda will seek to address needs and options for action in light of today's challenges and opportunities in IOG.

- **Work with other AC on these subjects if necessary**

7. Social Dimension of CFP and labour issues linked to imports and trade:

7.1. Update on the work of EU Social Dialogue Partners

Mr. Daniel Voces and Mr. Juan Manuel Trujillo made an update of the EU Social Dialogue Partners (Europeche, Cogeca and ETF). The social partners have also submitted their views and concerns for the future of the CFP.

A new project, financed by EU, has been adopted to look at migrant workers in the fishing industry, it'll concern model contracts and what is the situation at international level. Findings will be disseminated to LDAC.

In the EC Working Programme, a couple of directives are under revision: Port State control (suggest of interest for LDAC) and review of fishing vessel safety. Partners are working with the consultant. On safety directive, partners seek to include also SSF. For now, it's difficult to talk about it and so to comment on the articulation between migrant workers and social clause implementation.

7.2 Follow up of LDAC roadmap: way forward.

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, made a summary of the roadmap.

Members underline their concern on EU strategy on food security and EC consideration of fish supply in this discussion. LDAC should be formally consulted and work with MAC in order to have imports in line with European standards and guaranties.

ACTION: the secretariat will compile all information on food safety.

7.3. Development of the new legislation on Due diligence in value chain. Importance for the social and environmental sustainability of EU fisheries value chains

EC announced last September a future proposal on corporate sustainability due diligence. It was released in February. In parallel, a communication on decent work was also released. LDAC decided to consider setting up a FG on due diligence in the value chain and decent work.

8. Impacts of Russian-Ukraine crisis regarding observed supply problems for the EU market of fishery and aquaculture products

Mr. Frangiscos Nikolian, EC representative, has few things to say on impacts but he really appreciates all the information receive from the sector on the situation. Commissioner in AGRI FISH Council have announced triggering of the crisis mechanism under EMFAF. It is up to Member States to see how it is going to be implemented. Whatever action is going to be taken, it will have retroactive effect as from 23 February and MS can start implementing measures under EMFAF even if the Operational Program is not adopted. DG COMP has also come out with a temporary framework state aid initiative, similar to COVID crisis, available for all sectors, fisheries are specifically mentioned. This state aid could be in addition of *de minimis* aid. But it is something to confirm. EC was also evaluating if unused amounts of EMFF can be allotted for this. On immediate tools, Member States can also use guarantees and loan with low interest rates.

Under EMFAF, a lot of measures can be used as soon as Article 26 is triggered, it depends on Member States.



8.1 Identification of evidence and items by the industry representatives for inclusion in a position paper.

8.2. Way forward: proposal of Inter AC Focus Group meeting and dialogue with DG MARE and EP.

These two points could be scheduled in a later stage.

9. Work with FAO:

Mr. Alexandre Rodríguez, General Secretary, informs that back in February an informal scope meeting was held between the main representatives of FAO and the LDAC to identify common work priorities and potential collaboration paths.

Potential areas of common interest focused on:

- Common Oceans ABNJ Programme: Deep-sea fisheries and tuna
- Impacts of climate change on fisheries
- The value of small-scale fisheries for food security and sustainability: role of blue economy and innovation in the fisheries value chains and the IYAFa
- Links between the EU Blue Growth Strategy and the FAO Blue Growth Initiative/Forum
- Fish trade: traceability of fishery products
- Regional cooperation between RFMOs/RSCs - Dialogues between RFMOs: FAO is working in an EU-funded project on decent work in fisheries, conducting a benchmarking study on how these have been incorporated in RFMOs/RFBs all over the world.
- Fight against IUU fishing and implementation of the FAO PSMA: FAO has a question on how PSMA apply to EU vessels in EU ports. FAO is developing methodologies for estimating IUU fishing
- Social responsibility of fisheries value chains – to be developed now
- FAO report on agreements granting access to fisheries

10. AOB.

- Next EFCA Advisory Board on 4th April: Mr. Julien Daudu, Chair of WG5, will be the main LDAC representative assisted by Alexandre Rodríguez at the forthcoming EFCA Advisory Board hybrid meeting on 4 April. They will both prepare a summary note to inform EFCA on work developments since last EFCA Advisory Board meeting and priorities ahead in the field of MCS. They also agreed to make a comment on the issue of implementation of FAO PSMA in EU ports to EU flagged vessels as a result of query posed by Matthew Camilleri from FAO on this.
- Outcomes from WG1: RFMOs role in the context of BBNJ discussions. The idea is to work transversally between WG1 and WG5 and also with other WG on this topic. Mr. Michel Goujon, ORTHONGEL, proposes to organise a FG in order to, first of all, work on a document that will promote the role and the work of RFMOs, and after to comment the next draft document on BBNJ, as commented before by Mr. Marc Richir, EC.

CLOSURE OF THE MEETING



Annex I: Attendance list
LDAC WG5
23 March 2022

WG5 MEMBERS (in person)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Julien Daudu. EJF | 8. Edelmiro Ulloa. Opnapa / OPP3/
Acemix / Agarba |
| 2. Daniel Voces. EUROPÊCHE | 9. Ángela Cortina. Opnapa / OPP3/
Acemix / Agarba |
| 3. Iván López. AGARBA/CEPESCA | 10. Juan Manuel Trujillo. ETF |
| 4. Béatrice Gorez. CFFA-CAPE | 11. Juana Parada. ORPAGU |
| 5. Tim Heddema. Pelagic Freezer-Trawler
Association | 12. Ignacio Fresco Vanzini. OCEANA |
| 6. Erik Olsen. The Danish Society for a
Living Sea | 13. Eduardo Míguez. Puerto Celeiro |
| 7. Julio Morón. OPAGAC | |

OBSERVERS (in person)

- 14. Alberto Martín. MSC
- 15. Alexandre Rodríguez. LDAC
- 16. Manuela Iglesias. LDAC

WG5 MEMBERS (by Zoom)

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 17. Raúl García. WWF | 26. Aivaras Labanauskas. LLDFA |
| 18. Roberto Carlos. ANFACO/AIPCE | 27. Alexandra Philippe. EBCD |
| 19. Felicidad Fernández. ANFACO/AIPCE | 28. Rosalie Tukker. Europêche |
| 20. Anaïd Panossian. CFFA-CAPE | 29. Rob Banning. DPFA |
| 21. Michel Goujon. ORTHONGEL | 30. Rosalie Crespín. CNPMMEM |
| 22. Nikolas Evangelis. PEW | 31. Luis Vicente. ADAPI |
| 23. Sara Fröcklin. SSNC | 32. Wim van der Zwan. Pelagic Freezer-
Trawler Association |
| 24. Christine Adams. Seas at Risk | 33. Vanya Vulperhorst. OCEANA |
| 25. José Beltrán. OPP-Lugo | |

OBSERVERS (by Zoom)

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| 34. Roberto Cesari. DG MARE-B4 (point
IUU) | 39. Christophe Vande Weyer. DG MARE-
A4 (Point 8) |
| 35. Sofia Villanueva. DG MARE-B4 (point
IUU) | 40. John Brincat. DG MARE (point 6.1 UN
Ocean Conference) |
| 36. Desirée Kjolsen. DG MARE-B4 (point
IUU) | 41. Marc Richir. DG MARE (point 6.1
International Ocean Governance) |
| 37. Tamara Frunse. DG MARE-B4 (point
IUU) | 42. Arianna Broggiato. DG MARE (IOG,
ISA, BBNJ..) |
| 38. Frangiscos Nikolian. DG MARE- A4
(Point 8.2 Social Dimension of CFP and
labour issues linked to imports and
trade) | 43. Carmen Paz-Martí. Secretaría General
de Pesca |
| | 44. Annina Bürgin. Fundación MarInnLeg |
| | 45. Hector Martín. Bolton Food |
| | 46. Pedro Reis. MAC |