

DRAFT MINUTES

20th meeting of Working Group 2 North Atlantic Fisheries Agreements and RFMOs

**Tuesday, 4 April 2017, 2pm to 5.30pm
Hotel Renaissance. Rue du Parnasse 19. 1050 Brussels, Belgium**

**Chair: Jane Sandell
Vicechair: Gerard van Balsfoort**

1. Welcome and apologies made by the Chair.

The chair, Ms. Jane Sandell, welcomes the participants to the meeting.
The full list of participants is enclosed with this report.

2. Approval of the minutes of the last WG2 meeting – London, 15 November 2016.

The minutes of the last WG2 meeting are approved with the corrections made by the Chair (eliminating mention of SeaFish in the mention on selectivity experiments, and adding the date of the previous LDAC meeting), and the additional comments indicated by Messrs. Hjalmar Vilhjálmsson and Björn Stockhausen with respect to their own interventions.

3. Approval of the agenda.

The agenda is approved with no additional comments.

4. Fisheries agreements and bilateral issues with third countries

Summary by the Commission of the state of negotiations and questions of interest:

The EC representative and main negotiator, Mr. Jacques Verborgh, informs about:

- Norway

The 24% increase of the TAC for blue whiting (BWH) at the end of the month of October is discussed, highlighting the growth of both this species and of the Atlantic-Scandinavian herring (ASH), with highly positive recommendations from the scientific council that they hope will be followed by the Coastal States.

Regarding mackerel (MAC), there is a tripartite agreement for the 2014 to 2018 period, so they hope that, during the first week in December, the access conditions will have been concluded and the agreement signed for Norway.

Regarding prawns in the North Sea, there is a management plan in force with a TAC that will be adapted due to the introduction of the landing obligation regulation. There is also a consultation with Norway about North Sea prawns in Skarregak, awaiting scientific opinion.

On the other hand, he informs about other more long-term strategic questions, the first having been called for the end of May. Moreover, he informs that a joint EU-Norway Seminar on Fishing Control will be held in the month of June in Gothenburg. A consultation will be opened in September on harmonisation of technical measures in Skarregak.

- Faroe Islands

Debates concluded one week after negotiations with Norway. An agreement was reached in terms of exchange of quotas, with availability to have access to the mackerel quota. No quotas were established for the Atlantic-Scandinavian herring (ASH).

- **Iceland**

No exchanges have taken place over the last year, although the fishing agreement has been in force since 2008-2009.

- **Greenland**

Regarding the association agreement in force, two joint committees will be held in the months of April and November. Although, last year, the EU tried to obtain a larger quota of Greenland halibut (GHL) and shrimp based on improved scientific information, 2,200 tons were obtained. The capilan will be discussed at coming committees. Respect to cod (COD), Greenland will present its management plan as well as its new fisheries.

Round of questions from WG2 members:

Mr. Marc Ghiglia, CNPMEM, insists on the need to translate the Norwegian regulation on technical measures that affects the European fleet, as it is only in Norwegian.

Mr. Ivan Lopez, AGARBA, indicates that he is aware that efforts have been made to translate it. However, he asks what they can do until there is an official translation of the Norwegian law, as this is a regulation that they must fulfil, so this creates a potential risk in terms of its compliance. The legal certainty of European fleets and companies must be guaranteed, so it is absolutely essential to ensure that they are officially translated and available as soon as possible.

Mr. Jacques Vergorgh, EC representative, indicates that they are waiting to obtain an official translation. They have written to Norway's Head of Mission in the EU and they are awaiting a reply, although seemingly it is a monetary issue.

Mr. Björn Stockhausen, Seas at Risk, asks about the inclusion of uplifts or increases in quota in the landing obligation, and if this will result in a better knowledge of both catch and discard data.

Mr. Leon Bouts, EFCA, informs that the European Control Agency is cooperating with Member States to work on the application of the landing obligation in EU waters. He also emphasises the technical support in the Control Committees of the Regional Groups of Member States with the EC and their engagement to participate in the Gothenburg Seminar.

The EC representative, Mr. Jacques Verborgh, informs that Norway's system on prohibition of discards is different to the European policy, and that they do not foresee uplifts of quota, although he agrees with the European proposal.

In the EU, this mechanism has been developed to include discards that were carried out for the fleet affected by this measure. This has no influence on the total level of fishing mortality, but it does help improve the reporting of total extractions or catches, by combining tools such as the vessel monitoring system (VMS), the electronic logbook (ERS), landing statements and the sales notes. All of these aspects will be addressed at the coming joint control operational seminar.

Mr. Björn Stockhausen, Seas at Risk, requests the EC to do everything possible to monitor this and to ensure correct implementation.

Mr. Ian Gatt, SPFA, asks if they can confirm that the Faroe Islands have an ongoing consultation on pelagic stocks.

Mr. Jacques Verborgh, EC representative, answers that there is no current consultation to review mackerel quotas but that these will be included in the future consultation.

Mr. Ian Gatt, SPFA, explains that this is a very problematic issue as, over the last 4 or 5 years, the Scottish factories have been making an effort to sell their mackerel, as the Faroe Islands are selling it at better prices because they support less rates. He urges the EC to bear this in mind when they negotiate and to reduce access of Faroe mackerel to the market.

Mr. Gerard Van Balsfoort, DPFT, agrees with what Mr. Gatt has said about mackerel, and asks if it is true that the agreement is going to discuss herring and blue whiting quotas, but not mackerel quotas.

Mr. Jacques Verborg answers that this is part of the agreement but that there were no consultations.

Actions:

- **The LDAC asks the European Commission to urge Norway to urgently carry out official translations into English of the Norwegian legislation on fishing management measures and technical conservation measures that affect the community fleet. There is currently a situation of legal uncertainty and discriminatory treatment that entails serious risks of EU fleets failing to comply with the standards.**
- **Messrs. Ian Gatt and Gerard van Balsfoort appeal to the Commission for them to reject an interim consultation during the year about access agreements to pelagic stocks and more specifically mackerel, as access of the community fleet to the market is very problematic when compared with the Faroe fleet.**

5. Svalbard

5.1. Commission Report on negotiations with Norway

Mr. Armando Astudillo, EC representative, sums up the problem with snow crab in Svalbard. He indicates that 20 fishing licences, distributed among the 5 Member States interested in that fishery, were authorised at the EU Council of Ministers in December 2016, and it was also in December when the EC informed Norway of the name of the 16 vessels.

Norway did not react either to the verbal note of the Commission or to the official notification of the licenced vessels.

It was on 9 January 2017 when Norway reacted, on the grounds that its control and coastguard services had told them that the licences were illegal and, therefore, they were not willing to let them fish. This answer was received later by formal channels. The Norwegian Ambassador also visited DG MARE, and the EC representative insisted that, in all the notifications, they had pointed out the illegality of those licences to fish in Svalbard.

The Norwegian justification is that the area where the snow crab is fished is an extension of its continental platform, and therefore, they understand that these European vessels have no access rights to new fisheries.

As a result of this interpretation, the *Senator* vessel, with Latvian flag, was intercepted and detained on 16 January this year. The situation of the vessel is that it is still in port requiring bail amounting to 180,000 Euros to free it. The shipowner refuses to pay this as he considers that it is protected by the community legislation, and that it is carrying out a legal fishing activity. The crew has not been arrested. The trial is scheduled to be held on 4 May.

After the arrest, there were contacts at a high political level between the European Commissioner for Fisheries, Mr. Vella, and the Norwegian Minister for Fisheries and European Affairs, as well as technical contacts of civil servants from both administrations. They have also consulted EU Member States to sound out a potential solution to the conflict. Both parties acknowledge the importance of the issue. Although they cannot reach an agreement about the interpretation of the Treaty of Paris that governs sovereignty and access to Svalbard waters, they do agree that a practical solution that satisfies both parties must be found.

Norway's reaction was to send a working paper inviting them to negotiate an exchange of quotas: 500 tons of snow crab for 2,500 tons of cod, or 30,000 tons of blue whiting. The EC prepared a counter-offer whereby Member States unanimously expressed their firm rejection of this proposal and their conviction to not pay to fish in Svalbard as it is within the Treaty of Paris. However, they did express their predisposition to tranship in Norwegian ports, to collaborate in improving scientific information, to provide details about their catches, and to have onboard observers to watch over compliance with the quotas. In short, the EU Member States with quota in Svalbard for snow crab expressed their willingness to abide by Norwegian regulations providing that these were not discriminatory and did not privilege some fleets over others.

This reply was sent on 16 March. In Norway they insisted that they had to have compensation, although they admitted that this did not have to be in fish quotas, and that it was not necessary to resort to disputing over the continental platform.

In an attempt to find a possible solution, the EC has presented a working paper for the WG of the EU Council this Thursday, indicating a proposal for a possible formula for Norway, which cannot be done through the fishing agreement but separately. An alternative agreement or arrangement is sought that will grant the Commission room for manoeuvre to address this topic with their Norwegian counterparts.

In short, this is a very complicated situation that goes beyond fishing issues. As the EC is not a contracting party of the Treaty of Paris, it can only speak on behalf of the EU Member States, indirectly. However, they are trying to make progress as quickly as possible, indicating that both parties wish to find a solution. Although there is mid-term optimism, time and diplomacy are required to manage to solve this situation.

Round of questions from WG2 members and observers:

Mr. Giedrius Grudzys, Arctic Fishing, summed up events of the last LDAC WG2 meeting held on 15 November 2016. They started to issue licences on 1 January 2017, appropriately notifying the EC of the transfer of such licences to 16 vessels, with their rights protected by the Treaty of Paris. Norway rejected this, seizing the vessel “Senator” although it had a national Latvian licence approved by the EU, and which the Norwegian authorities accuse of illegal fishing on its continental platform. Thus, considering the current situation, he wonders if the commissioner is going to meet with Norway in April to solve this problem, and if the proposals or measures to be adopted by the European Commission are already known.

Mr. Armando Astudillo, EC representative, informs that they cannot do very much respect to attack or defence measures as they do not have those mechanisms. Only diplomatic measures

could be taken, reinforcing dialogue, as Norway accepts the fact that the compensation for granting sovereignty need not necessarily be fishing quotas. He highlights that the tone must be positive, indicating the areas where agreements can be found and improving relations, such as, for instance, the possibility of ensuring landings in ports in the north of Norway, creating greater economic activity. Regarding the interim action plan to prevent the crab industry from becoming bankrupt due to this stoppage and uncertainty, the European Commissioner promised the Latvian minister that they would study the possible types of compensation, trying to find already existing financing sources to avoid delays in the process.

Mr. Ivan Lopez, AGARBA, believes that the situation is extremely critical. Although the fact that the Commission has an attitude of constructive dialogue is positive, sometimes it is necessary to be firmer. Perhaps emphasis or more pressure could be placed on the trade agreement with Norway (EFTA).

Mr. Edelmioro Ulloa, ANAPA/ANAMER/ACEMIX/AGARBA, highlights that the sector feels unprotected, and there is alienation between the affected fleets and the institutions that represent them.

The EC representative, Mr. Armando Astudillo, is grateful for the interventions. He responds that, to adopt a harder line in terms of the market, the Member States must previously authorise this, as the European Commission does not have freedom of action in its mandate. He highlights that the EC is doing everything within its power and cannot go against the general interests of the EU. In this specific question, the interpretation of the Treaty of Paris is being discussed. For example: if the international court says that the EU is right, China, North Korea and any other contracting country of the Treaty of Paris would also perhaps go and fish there, so before resorting to an international court, the possibilities of winning and the potential effects must be calculated.

Although he highlights that neither the EU nor Norway have the slightest interest in reaching this point, hence the insistence on the European Commission having to be very cautious when talking to Norway, focusing it on exclusively negotiating fishing issues.

Mr. Pedro Sepulveda, SEGEMAR-MAPAMA, informs that the Spanish Administration is closely monitoring this and collaborating with the EC in this regard.

Mr. Hjálmar Viljálmsón states that he totally agrees with the comments made by Mr. Ivan Lopez regarding the need for a better connection between DG MARE and DG TRADE when the EU is negotiating bilateral fisheries and trade agreements. He also highlights that the market access is not evaluated at all. He indicates that Greenland and the Faroe Islands remain on the fringe of these questions, although a lot has to be improved in the fishing agreements. On the other hand, he highlights the importance of the EU not accepting any snow crab quota in the bilateral fishing agreement.

With respect to shrimps, he highlights that they started last week in the *la* area, although he indicates that no lines have been drawn, as this is very dangerous.

Actions:

- **WG2 will closely monitor the negotiations and the diplomatic procedure open between the European Commissioner on Fisheries, DG MARE and the Ministries of Fisheries, European Affairs and Trade of Norway, to try to solve this situation, reaching an acceptable compromise for both parties.**
- **The Secretariat will keep its members informed about the court decision foreseen for 4 May about the situation of the vessel, "Senator", currently seized at a Norwegian port when exercising its fishing rights for snow crab with a valid fishing licence issued by Latvia after the fishing possibilities were assigned at the Council of Ministers held in December 2016.**
- **The LDAC WG2 defends the legitimate rights of the community fleet with licence to fish snow crab in Svalbard and it will continue to lobby the European Commission for them to remain firm regarding the interpretation of the Treaty of Paris. Here, the need for greater coherence and connection between the Directorate Generals for Fisheries (MARE) and Trade (TRADE) is highlighted.**

5.2. Snow Crab: LDAC monitoring of EC reply (12/12/2016)

Mr. Alexandre Rodriguez, Secretary general, sums up the opinion sent by the LDAC on snow crab as well as the reply to the Commission. Both are available here:

- LDAC opinion (24 November 2016):

<http://ldac.ldac.eu/attachment/d68fcc3e-d73e-4d94-90a2-414e85067a22>

- Commission reply (12 December 2016):

<http://ldac.ldac.eu/attachment/5ef3e554-49c7-4be5-bd1f-4fe5b7a96710>

6. Update by the WG4 Chair of Sustainable Fishing Agreements

The WG4 Chair, Mr. Julio Moron, gave a summary of the deliberations carried out at the Working Group on Fishing Agreements, mentioning the summaries of the Commission for the North Atlantic. Further information can be found on this in the respective minutes of this Group.

7. Organisation of the North-West Atlantic Fisheries (NAFO).

7.1. Commission Report on:

- **Review of the Strategy Evaluation (MSE) on Greenland halibut (GHL)**

The EC representative, Mr. Manuel Carmona, informs, regarding Greenland halibut, that they held a meeting of the working group in London in February to review the strategy evaluation. He indicates that another three meetings have been planned in the future. He highlights that the results were positive with considerable involvement and participation of industry and the fishing sector. On the other hand, he points out that any element outside the negotiation is going to cause a problem in the data. He informs that there was a meeting this week of the NAFO Scientific Committee in Vigo, and that once the conclusions have been received, they will be reviewed by the Commission, in consultation with member states. Likewise, a Commission delegation will attend another meeting in Boston at the end of April.

Respect to the content of the groups, the general objectives, and the harvest control rules (HCR) to be set in terms of conservation were discussed in London, also seeking to optimise

stability in the TAC, enclosing an attachment in this year's opinion that will be discussed at the end of this month, with a protocol of exceptional circumstances.

- **Review of conservation plans (HCR) for 3M cod.**

Regarding cod stock in 3M, Mr. Manuel Carmona, EC representative, indicates that the calendar for this stock was agreed in London, highlighting that the data review and assessment seminar (benchmark) will take place in in 2017.

- **Application of landing obligation (LO) in NAFO – 2017 Delegated Regulation and 21018-2019 standards for non-target species**

Mr. Manuel Carmona, EC representative, highlights the future adoption of the Delegated Act that repeals the landing obligation for the caplan, as currently the rest of the stocks are covered.

The legislative act is currently being translated into all the official EU languages (compulsory requirement), with a view to its adoption after a two-month period without objections from the European Parliament or Council (with possibility of extension to two additional months) by virtue of the legislative procedure foreseen in the Treaty of Lisbon. Its entry into force, if there are no incidents, is foreseen for the end of the year.

Round of questions from WG2 members and observers:

Mr. Juan Manuel Liria, FEOOPE/CEPESCA, indicates that the LO for non-community waters will enter into force as at 1 January 2017, so it would be important to adopt this delegated act before that. If it is approved afterwards, he asks if the act would have retroactive effects and nature.

In the case of NAFO it is different, as there are standards that permit rejecting this regulation or its prevalence over the Community regulation. An example of this is the flounder, whose quota the EU waived (there is now a moratorium) in exchange for being able to discard it. He highlights that if this changes some day and the LO enters into force, there would be European countries with zero quota even though the contracting party per se (the EU) does have a quota. This question would have to be arranged internally with distribution keys to prevent them from becoming choke species (case of skate, witch flounder, and flounder. Another question he asks is if there is any *minimis* clause for the redfish, as, in his opinion, this would be very positive.

The EC representative, Mr. Manuel Carmona, indicates that he thinks this is a very good question insofar as he does not know if the delegated act could have a retroactive nature. If it does not, international obligations would be imposed. He indicates that the validity is from 1 January 2017. He indicates that exceptions are contemplated in art. 6, and that art. 15.1 covers this problem. Regarding the *minimis* provisions, he is not sure, but there will be exceptions for it to be able to be discarded. On the last question he indicates that for the fisheries that this regulation does not cover, some long-term *minimis* rules will be established, but for the moment they will have an exception that allows them to discard.

Mr. Juan Manuel Liria, FEOPE/CEPESCA, gives an example of what occurs at certain times with the shrimp grate, in other words, that redfish by-catches occur.

The EC representative, Mr. Manuel Carmona, answers that, although the shrimp fishery is currently closed, he will review this case and will give an answer.

Mr. Stamatios Varsamos, EC, tells members to send any type of specific case like the one presented where they may have doubts.

Mr. Björn Stockhausen, Seas at Risk, believes that the EC should have sent a specific consultation to the LDAC on this issue. He also points out that, in his opinion, a 4-week period to respond is not very much and asks if it is a public consultation.

Mr. Manuel Carmona, EC representative, responds that the public consultation in agreement with the Better Regulation is available online, it is carried out in a centralised manner and does not individually address organisations. The important thing to know now is if there is any important element that must be considered and that they still have time to make comments.

Actions:

Management measures in NAFO

- Unit B2 will send a reply to the Secretariat on the retroactivity clause regarding to the Delegated Regulation, which will be approved shortly with a specific derogation of the landing obligation for the NAFO fisheries.
- The Secretariat will distribute the draft Delegated Regulation of the EU aimed at derogating the LO for fisheries in the NAFO regulation area, sufficiently in advance, for them to send their opinion to the Commission in the event that comments are received.
- Each week, the Secretariat will review consultations from new interlocutors directly posted in the Transparency Register as a result of the Better Regulation process.
- Ms. Jane Sandell will keep WG2 members informed about future meetings in terms of progress and results of the British selectivity tests for commercial vessels, using a 3M cod trawling fishing net. WG2 repeated to the Commission the need for the WG on Selectivity, By-Catches and Discards, and the Scientific Council, to present a recommendation for a validated selectivity experiment protocol that fleets can use.

Implementation of the Landing Obligation: NAFO and NEAFC fisheries

- The Secretariat will be in contact with the CIEM Secretary to clarify the content and state of the request for advice sent by NEAFC in 2016 about the state of deep-water stocks. The Secretariat will then review their own request aimed at improving knowledge about discard biology and data for deep-water stocks as grounds to assess the possible repercussions of the LO for the community fleet on species subject to catch limits in the NEAFC regulation zone, The revised draft will be distributed to WG2 for comments and approval by the Executive Committee.

7.2. LDAC work schedule to draft an NAFO opinion.

Ms. Jane Sandell, NFFO, and Mr. Ivan Lopez, AGARBA, inform that as much work as possible will be carried out on this question in order to make as much progress as possible on the NAFO opinion. Thus, to start with, they will work with general considerations until there is an opinion from the ICCAT Scientific Committee in July. After that, they will work on completing a global opinion before the Annual Meeting of NAFO scheduled for the third week in September.

7.3. Update on voluntary initiatives of Industry on Improvement of Selectivity (sorting grid) in the 3m Cod fisheries.

Mr. Manuel Carmona, EC representative, highlights that the industry initiatives in favour of sustainability, such as the United Kingdom cod fleet selectivity tests, are very useful in the negotiations. Therefore, it would be very positive for the NAFO Scientific Council to develop a protocol to insert into the text of a recommendation. It would be a pity not to take the efforts and results obtained into account to promote more similar tests in the future.

Finally, he highlights the importance for the EC of the annual LDAC opinion for NAFO as it acts as a guide for them in terms of the considerations of stakeholders in the process.

8. North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)

8.1. Update of the Commission on consultations between Coastal States and on the 2 NEAFC Working Groups on distribution criteria and management framework.

Mr. Peter Hopkins, EC, informs that the problem lies in setting the unilateral quotas of the Faroe Islands for herring. They hope to be able to reach an agreement in negotiations with Coastal States. He also indicates that the working group met in the month of February. The relative report will be sent for the annual November meeting of NEAFC. He highlights the lack of ambition in this process by the Coastal States.

Mr. Björn Stockhausen, Seas at Risk, indicates that it is good to see that the EU is at least pushing to advance in this matter, after three years of impasse between the contracting parties. On the other hand, he emphasises that he does not understand why an assessment of the functioning of NEAFC is carried out, but however, they do not publish or agreed to some action recommendations.

Mr. Peter Hopkins, EC, responds that although there are controversies with coastal states, he believes that the evolution that exists in NEAFC is positive.

Mr. Björn Stockhausen, Seas at Risk, believes that what other RFMOs and other international organisations are doing in terms of solving disputes should be observed.

The EC representative, Mr. Peter Hopkins, indicates that he believes the process followed by NEAFC is quite good and adequate, although none of the parties wishes to be harmed. He also underlines that the main problem is not in the RFMO regulation area but in the EEZ waters of Coastal States that are NEAFC contracting parties.

8.2. Presentation of the CIEM on scientific cooperation and ecosystemic approach in stock evaluation.

Ms. Lotte Worsoe Clausen, ICES Secretary, offered a presentation on this topic that is available for consultation on the LDAC website.



8.3. Presentation of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) on the Activity Report (SCIP/JDP) in NEAFC and other relevant questions.

Mr. Leon Bouts gives the presentation on behalf of the EFCA.

This can be consulted at the following link:

<http://ldac.ldac.eu/attachment/9923a81a-4dbe-4d61-bd9d-c86d3f6aa54d>

8.4. LDAC Proposal with Request for Advice from CIEM on improvement in knowledge and data on biology, catches and discards of deep-water species in NEAFC.

Mr. Alexandre Rodriguez, Secretary General, explains the proposal that arose at the annual coordination meetings between the CIEM and the ACs (MIACO) for discussion, and if appropriate, adoption. Link: <http://ldac.ldac.eu/attachment/a92a9128-1d54-4839-9398-89bc63baef71>

8.5. Other questions of interest (EMV, joint work with OSPAR,...)

It is agreed that Björn Stockhausen will offer a summary of this point at future meetings.

9. Organisation of an International LDAC-PelAC Conference on Application of the External Dimensions of the CPF in North Atlantic fisheries.

Mr. Alexandre Rodriguez, Secretary General, explains new aspects regarding the possible organisation of the Conference, awaiting confirmation of place and date, summing up the actions of the last Webex meeting held with the Organising Committee.

10. International governance of the seas and oceans

The Commission representative, Ms. Sofia Villanueva, gives a summary of the regulatory framework and origin of this initiative that is a DG MARE priority. It is linked not only with fishing activities but with the Blue Economy Strategy and the Integrated Maritime Policy, encompassing, therefore, all kinds of activities and marine uses.

The Commission is a firm defender of strengthening the role and competences of the RFMOs as fishing conservation and management bodies in order to take responsible science-based management decisions at multilateral level, and to develop proposals for Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems on their own initiative or in association with other environmental agencies, mentioning as an example, the alliance between NEAFC and OSPAR.

She mentions the commitments acquired by the EU at the three editions of the Our Oceans Conference and recalls that the next one will take place in Malta, organised by the actual EU, in October.

Round of questions from WG2 members

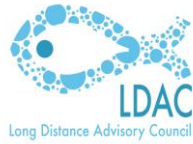
Ms. Jane Sandell, NFFO, encourages all members to send their ideas to the LDAC Secretariat with the idea of adopting a position paper for future debates.

Mr. Gerard van Balsfoort, DPFTA, asks how this idea is perceived at a global level, in the sense that if nations with fishing interests wish to protect the work of the RFMOs and if they really believe that they are going to commit in questions of international governance of the seas and oceans.

The EC representative, Ms. Sofia Villanueva, indicates that the EC is going to support the strengthening and fostering the role of the RFMOs, although she cannot answer in the name of the other States on the specific proposals.

The LDAC Secretariat recalls the Commission Communication on the development of the international dimension of the Integrated Maritime Policy of the European Union:

<http://ldac.ldac.eu/attachment/4772ba22-be39-4581-be3b-5d01d7ae049a>



11. Date and place of next meeting

It is agreed to organise the next WG2 meeting in London during the week of the annual NEAFC meeting, to make it easier for members and personnel from the European Commission to attend.

The meeting is adjourned at 5.45 pm.

BORRADOR

ANNEX I. LIST OF THOSE ATTENDING LDAC WORKING GROUP 2 Brussels, 4 April 2017

WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

1. Jane Sandell. NFFO
2. Gerard van Balsfoort.DPFTA
3. Iván López. AGARBA
4. Irene Vidal.EJF
5. Hjálmar Vilhjálmsson. ELDFA
6. Erik Bjørn Olsen. Living Sea
7. Ian Gatt. SPFA
8. Lise Laustsen. DPPO
9. Luis Vicente. ADAPÍ
10. Björn Stockhausen. Seas at Risk
11. Javier Garat. FEOPE/CEPESCA
12. Juan Manuel Liria. FEOPE/CEPESCA
13. Edelmiro Ulloa. Anapa / Anamer / Acemix / Agarba
14. Haraldur Gretarsson. DFV
15. Sandra Sanmartin. EBCD
16. Marc Ghiglia. CNPMEM
17. Marta Llopis. CONXEMAR
18. Vanya Vulperhorst.OCEANA
19. Juan Manuel Trujillo.ETF
20. Xavier Leduc. UAPF
21. Julio Morón. OPAGAC

OBSERVERS

1. Jacques Verborgh. EC Directorate C (Bilateral Fisheries Agreements)
2. Armando Astudillo. EC Directorate C (Svalbard)
3. Peter Hopkins. EC (NEAFC)
4. Manuel Carmona. EC B2 (NAFO)
5. Stamatios Varsamos. EC B2 (LO Delegated act)
6. Laurent Markovic. EC
7. Sofía Villanueva. EC B1 (Ocean governance)
8. Joost Paardekooper. EC B1 (NEAFC)
9. Carmen Paz. EP
10. Anabel Andújar. EP
11. Leon Bouts. EFCA
12. Lotte Worsøe Clausen. ICES
13. Pedro Sepúlveda. Secretaría General de Pesca
14. Ramón de la Figuera, Subdirector General de Acuerdos y ORPs.
Secretaría General de Pesca del Gobierno de España.
15. Harry Sampson. DEFRA
16. Sigita Meskeleviciute. Lithuanian Administration
17. Aivaras Labanauskas. AHSFC
18. Giedrius Gruzdis. Arctic Fishing
19. Alexandre Rodriguez. LDAC
20. Marta de Lucas. LDAC
21. Manuela Iglesias. LDAC