

Working Group 3: EU control and sanitary issues, consumer rules

Minutes

Monday, 1 December 2025 (09:30 – 13:00 CEST)

Zoom

Interpretation in EN, ES, FR

Welcome from the Vice-Chair, Paulien Prent

[Presentation](#)

Adoption of the agenda and of the last meeting's minutes (17.09.25): Adopted

Action points

- **State-of-play of the action points of the last meeting - information**
- Labelling of Plant-Based Imitations of Fishery and Aquaculture Products:
 - Recommend the drafting of a letter to the European Commission on ongoing developments.
 - Letter agreed by the Executive Committee on 21 October 2025.

Competitiveness

- **Consideration of draft advice on simplification and reduction of administrative burden**

The Secretary General recalled that a questionnaire was circulated from 3 to 17 October 2025. Replies were provided by ASC, COPA COGECA, FEDEPESCA, UMF, and WWF. Additional contributions were provided by CONXEMAR and Europêche.

The Chair mentioned that it could be potentially relevant to separate the document into two, meaning on advice focused on the Fisheries Control Regulation, and another one focused on other efforts for simplification and reduction of administrative burden.

Julien Lamothe (ANOP) expressed general support for the draft recommendations. In his view, considering the length of the document, it could be relevant to maintain the recommendations in the main body of the document, while moving the examples into an Annex.

Katarina Sipic (Seafood Europe) recalled that, under the upcoming meeting of Working Group 2, there would be an agenda point dedicated to the Fisheries Control Regulation. Therefore, after the meeting, it would be easier to analyse the relevance of separating the section on the Fisheries Control Regulation.



Laure Guillevic (WWF) argued that several sections in the draft text were not sufficiently substantiated, for example on the Value Added Tax or on the physical in-office collection of certificates, which made it difficult for her organisation to endorse the document. Ms Guillevic emphasised the importance of considering potential impacts on sustainability. Simplification and competitiveness efforts should not be at the expense of the EU's ambitions for marine and social sustainability. She suggested to mention this concern in section 7 "recommendations".

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA) expressed availability to provide more details on the impact of the Value Added Tax. Ms Álvarez drew attention to recent studies on the impacts of ultra processed food products. In her view, fresh products should be promoted via adequate fiscal policies.

Marine Cusa (Oceana) expressed agreement with Ms Guillevic that a more comprehensive review was needed to further substantiate certain sections. Ms Cusa also agreed that it could be relevant to separate the document into two.

Katarina Sipic (Seafood Europe) emphasised the importance of the ongoing simplification efforts, while arguing that simplification does not necessarily impact sustainability requirements. Ms Sipic underscored that it was important to avoid a situation where operators were "choked" in the implementation of legal requirements. Implementation should be optimised. Operators would be facing new responsibilities to improve data on traceability and sustainability, which would significantly impact Small and Medium Enterprises, a major part of the sector, include small-scale fleets. She agreed that more time should be dedicated to the substantiation of the document.

Julien Daudu (EJF) expressed support for the suggestions of dedicating more time to the document. Mr Daudu informed that his organisation could support certain sections, but not the entirety of the document.

The Chair concluded that more time would be needed. The Chair suggested to proceed with the establishment of a Focus Group for a more comprehensive consideration of the text. She encouraged the interested members to notify the Secretariat.

The Secretary General requested information from DG MARE on the timeline of the simplification efforts.

Attila Schönbaum (DG MARE) informed that DG MARE was in the process of selecting an external consultant to assist in the project. The selection process should take two to three months. 18 months were expected for the project to be concluded. Mr Schönbaum expressed availability to integrate the suggestions of the MAC.

The Chair, in the context of the establishment of the Focus Group, encouraged the members to send their expressions of interest to the Secretariat within the next week.

Several members, including CONXEMAR, EAPO, EJF, EMPA, Fischverband, Seafood Europe, and SNCE, expressed interest in participating in the Focus Group.



Labelling of fishery and aquaculture products

- **Presentation on the use of the designation “seabass” in international markets, particularly in the marketing of barramundi (*Lates calcarifer*) in Asia and in the Middle East, by Javier Ojeda (FEAP)**

Presentation

Javier Ojeda (FEAP) drew attention to the misuse of the term “seabass” in several Middle Eastern markets, where barramundi (*Lates calcarifer*), a species caught and farmed in the Indo-Pacific region, is frequently marketed simply as “seabass”. This is of particular importance as countries such as Saudi Arabia are becoming increasingly significant destinations for EU-farmed European seabass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*).

Mr Ojeda emphasised that, while no judgment of the quality of barramundi was meant, the described practice risked misleading consumers and importers, potentially damaging the reputation of European seabass, a distinct species produced responsibly and sustainably in the Mediterranean. Therefore, accurate labelling would be essential to ensure transparency, maintain consumer confidence and protect fair competition. Products derived from *Lates calcarifer* should be clearly identified using FAO-recognised terms such as “barramundi”, “giant seaperch” or “Asian seabass”.

Mr Ojeda explained that, from a legal perspective, the labelling of aquatic food products marketed in third countries falls under the jurisdiction of the relevant national authorities. His organisation encouraged the competent authorities, retailers and industry stakeholders worldwide to ensure that fishery and aquaculture products are accurately identified using their correct common and scientific names. At present, there is no binding international framework comparable to the EU’s Common Market Organisation system of commercial designations that would impose mandatory naming rules outside the EU. Therefore, FEAP recognised that the labelling practices described are not unlawful under international law.

Mr Ojeda explained that, while the described matter did not directly impact the EU market, it affected the marketing of EU-produced farmed fish in certain third country markets. Therefore, the aim was to inform his fellow members of the matter, gather views and opinions, and encourage suggestions for a potential response on behalf of the MAC.

- **Exchange of views**

Gerd Heinen (DG MARE) explained that labelling in third countries does not fall under EU jurisdiction. Nevertheless, in case an opportunity arises the Commission could raise the issue in the context of FAO fisheries trade discussions or in Codex committees. The issue could also be raised in the context of bilateral meetings with the relevant third countries.

Javier Ojeda (FEAP) expressed understanding for Mr Heinen’s explanation. Mr Ojeda encouraged his fellow members to share their views on the matter.



The Secretary General asked about the interest of the Working Group in proceeding with advice. Advice could be provided to encourage the Commission to raise the matter in the FAO, in the Codex Alimentarius, and in bilateral meetings. The presentation delivered by Mr Ojeda could serve as a basis.

The Chair agreed that it would be relevant to proceed with the development of advice.

Marine Cusa (Oceana) expressed support for the suggestion.

Common Market Organisation of Agricultural Products

- **Presentation of the legislative proposal to protect meat-related terms by AGRI B4 representative**

[Presentation](#)

Antonino Caminiti (DG AGRI) informed that, in mid-2025, the European Commission published a proposal to amend the Common Market Organisation Regulation under the next Multiannual Financial Framework, including changes to marketing standards and meat denominations. For meat, the proposal amends Article 75 to establish a legal basis for marketing standards in additional sectors, including the possible extension of country-of-origin labelling, and Article 78 to provide a legal basis for sales designations, addressing missing sectors such as pigmeat and goatmeat. Annex VII, Part Ia, would introduce 29 terms reserved exclusively for foods containing meat, with the aim of improving transparency on food composition, helping consumers make informed choices and protecting denominations traditionally associated with meat products and their characteristic nutritional profile.

Mr Caminiti explained that the proposed marketing standards would extend the scope to beef, pigmeat, sheep meat, goatmeat and poultry meat, without implying an immediate intention to develop new standards for these sectors. In the view of the Commission, the existing origin-labelling legislation is already extensive, so there was no intention to duplicate or amend what is already in force. Instead, action would focus on areas where rules are not well established or where divergent national legislation could create internal market issues. Regarding meat designations, the 29 reserved terms mainly refer to livestock species and anatomical cuts, and are reserved names rather than detailed definitions. In Annex VII, “meat” is defined as the edible parts of an animal, while “meat products” are products derived exclusively from meat, allowing the addition of substances necessary for their manufacture provided these do not replace meat constituents. The proposal, which also covers processed and composite products where meat is an essential component, does not foresee derogations for products that traditionally use meat terms without containing meat, and includes a 12-month grace period to allow industry adaptation.

Mr Caminiti highlighted that, in parallel, the European Parliament adopted its own position in late 2025 on the targeted amendments of the Common Market Organisation before the next Multiannual Financial Framework. Among the amendments voted, one on meat denominations, proposes that all meat-related



terms commonly associated with foods traditionally containing meat be reserved for meat and meat products instead of a finite list of reserved terms, the Parliament. Under the Parliament's approach, meat, meat products and meat preparations would be defined in line with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. Discussions on meat denominations are ongoing in the interinstitutional negotiations.

- **Exchange of views**

The Chair highlighted that, even though the proposal referred to “meat” as “the edible parts of an animal”, the EU legislative framework included separate definitions for fishery and aquaculture products.

Davide Nicodemo (DG AGRI) emphasised the relevance of referring to “parts of an animal” as a basis. The proposed list of terms would bar cell-based products.

Gerd Heinen (DG MARE) stated that he was aware that some members were concerned about the potential impact of some of the proposed restricted terms, such as “loin” and “fillet”, on the sector of fishery and aquaculture products. With the position adopted by the European Parliament, the mentioned concerns were applicable to further terms, such as “burger” and “steak”. Mr Heinen emphasised that there was full alignment between DG MARE and DG AGRI that fishery and aquaculture products were not targeted by the reserved terms. The Commission's legislative proposal was aimed at plant-based substitutes. Mr Heinen acknowledged that, from a legal perspective, the scope of the legislative proposal would have to be clarified. Therefore, further discussions in the context of the interinstitutional negotiations would be necessary.

Davide Nicodemo (DG AGRI) emphasised that, under the original legislative proposal, there was no intention to create challenges for the sector of fishery and aquaculture products. The definition of “meat” in the legislative proposal was meant to reflect this.

The Chair highlighted that Seafood Europe sent a position paper to the Commission and to the Parliament. As a way forward, the Chair suggested to proceed with advice on the matter.

Davide Nicodemo (DG AGRI) acknowledged that, in the context of the interinstitutional negotiations, it would be relevant to receive information from the stakeholders.

Gerd Heinen (DG MARE) agreed with Mr Nicodemo.

The Chair proposed to proceed with the consideration of draft advice via a written procedure. The draft advice could take into account the position paper from Seafood Europe.

Food Labelling

- **Presentation of report on transparency in food products, particularly the term “natural”, by Luigi Tozzi (SAFE)**



Presentation

Luigi Tozzi (SAFE) explained that his organisation’s “True Natural” campaign, launched in 2019, aims to establish a clear, standardised definition of “natural” in food labelling. The campaign advocates for stronger EU regulations against misleading claims, ensuring that “natural” products are minimally processed and free from artificial or synthetic additives. Activities include engaging with consumers, food producers, and policymakers, raising public awareness through social media and events, and collaborating with NGOs to strengthen advocacy efforts. SAFE also publishes position papers, analytical reports, and educational guides on food labelling.

Mr Tozzi informed that an online survey conducted in 2024 with 5,000 participants across Italy, Spain, France, Germany, and Poland sought to assess the transparency of food packaging, understand consumer perceptions of terms such as “natural,” “synthetic,” and “artificial,” and analyse expectations for clear labelling. The survey focused on three main areas: labelling and packaging, natural versus non-natural ingredients, and legislation. Key findings include that 90% of consumers prioritise clear packaging and expiration dates, and 85% value a clear ingredient list. Health and safety are central, with 68% focusing on origin and expiration dates and 63% on identifying non-natural ingredients. However, 29% of consumers shop too quickly to read labels, 26% find information too complicated, and only 33% believe food companies provide all necessary information.

Mr Tozzi further informed that, regarding the definition of “natural,” two-thirds of Europeans believe an ingredient is natural if it is identical to its natural form, has undergone only physical or microbiological transformations, and has not been chemically or genetically modified. Similarly, two-thirds consider a product cannot be described as “of natural origin” if it has undergone chemical or synthetic processes, while 80% accept physical processes such as heat, extraction, filtration, or cutting as preserving the “natural” character. Non-natural characteristics include the presence of chemical additives, artificial components, or GMOs, with 87% considering GMO-derived ingredients as non-natural and 96% viewing chemically reacted ingredients as non-natural. Furthermore, 85% find it misleading to label products “natural” if they contain a mix of natural and non-natural ingredients. The survey highlights a significant gap between consumer perception and the existing regulatory framework.

Mr Tozzi highlighted that, based on the described findings, SAFE aimed to establish a standardised and legally binding definition of “synthetic” in food products, specifying ingredient origin, processing methods, and modifications. The organisation would seek to help consumers identify GMO-free and synthetic-free products, improve label transparency based on scientific evidence, and ensure a legal framework protecting consumers against misleading claims.

- **Exchange of views**

Pierre Commère (PACT’ALIM) expressed concerns regarding the suggested definition of “natural”. Mr



Commère explained that, in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, the regulation on common marketing standards for sardines and the regulation on common marketing standards for tuna and bonito included definitions of “natural”. In his view, these definitions should be taken into account.

Luigi Tozzi (SAFE) thanked Mr Commère for the relevant contribution. Mr Tozzi took the opportunity to inform that his organisation was involved in various Horizon projects on food labelling. SAFE was monitoring the development of cell-based tuna products. It would be relevant to determine how the term “natural” would apply in such cases. Developments in third countries would likely have an impact in the EU market.

Competitiveness

- **Continuation of consideration of draft advice on simplification and reduction of administrative burden**

Pierre Commère (PACT’ALIM) highlighted that the document touched on both simplification and competitiveness. In his view, the document was very general, lacking practical suggestions for simplification, limiting the added value for the Commission services. Mr Commère encouraged his colleagues representing field operators to provide more practical examples. He welcomed the establishment of a Focus Group for the further development of the document.

Gerd Heinen (DG MARE) emphasised the importance of practical and concrete suggestions. The document should also address the feasibility of the suggestions, as a way of facilitating the potential implementation by the Commission. Mr Heinen expressed interest from his Unit in following the work of the Focus Group as observers. He added that advice from the MAC would be of great value to DG MARE.

Sergio López García (OPP7 Burela) commented that, while the document was quite descriptive, it should be more concrete in the suggested solutions. Mr López argued that the advice should reflect the need for simplification across the entire supply chain.

The Chair proposed the division of the document into two separate documents to be addressed by the same Focus Group. The Focus Group could also suggest Annexes.

Thibault Pivetta (EMPA) expressed support for the Chair’s proposal.

Laure Guillevic (WWF), concerning subsection b) “European Oceans Pact” of section 5 “Suggestions of topics for future Implementation Dialogues”, argued that the text was too broad. In her view, the document should be clearer on the intended aims.

Sergio López García (OPP7 Burela) called for further discussion on the format and added value of the Implementation Dialogues. Mr López argued that, in previous opportunities, exchanges with the Commission had not been effective due to time constraints. Since participants usually have to prepare their positions in advance of the meetings, there was limited opportunity for discussions.



The Secretary General explained that, at the 18 November 2025 Inter-Advisory Councils meeting organised by DG MARE, several exchanges of view with Director-General Vitcheva were scheduled to take place. As the Director-General was absent from part of the meeting due to another commitment, participants read their statements, but there was very limited time for a reaction from the Director-General or for further exchanges. Some participants expressed frustration with these developments.

Laure Guillevic (WWF), on subsection c) “Bottom Trawling Fishing”, argued that the text was too narrow, focusing too much on the market. The discussion should also cover supply from the EU fleet, the type of fisheries and the future of the sector.

The Secretary General responded that, in respect of the areas of competence of the Advisory Councils, the advice of the MAC should focus on market aspects. In his view, if the Commission decided to hold an Implementation Dialogue on Bottom Trawling Fishing, the discussions would be broader than the ones raised by the MAC. As the suggestion came from COPA COGECA, the Secretary General encouraged Ms Ghezzi to share her views.

Elena Ghezzi (COPA COGECA) responded that the text should reflect the views of the majority in the Working Group.

Hommel Kassa (SNCE), on subsection f) “interoperability between fisheries, food safety and customs control systems”, emphasised that interoperability was a rather broad topic. Several elements needed to be considered, such as guidance from the Member States and new systems under the amended Fisheries Control Regulation. Mr Kassa suggested to wait for the planned discussions on the amended Fisheries Control Regulation under Working Group 2.

Pim Visser (NOVA), on point a) “Landing Obligation” of subsection 3.1. “administrative burden” of section 3 “stress testing”, underscored that the costs of processing were much higher than the potential revenue. Overall, there were high net costs for the supply chain. While fish auctions were expected to handle the unwanted catches, it could be unclear whom to charge for the costs.

Marine Cusa (Oceana), on the mentioned point, emphasised potential economic outlets for unwanted catches, such as fishmeal and pet food. In her view, these points should be further discussed and covered in the document. Concerning point a) “Producer Organisations” of subsection 3.2. “redundancies, implementation challenges, conflicts, incoherences”, Ms Cusa argued that the text was too broad. In her view, the text needed more concrete arguments and practical suggestions.

Pim Visser (NOVA) responded that research showed that the unwanted catches continued to have residual economic value. Concerning point a) “Producer Organisations”, Mr Visser argued that it should cover also the relationship between competition rules and Production and Marketing Plans.



Marine Cusa (Oceana), concerning point c) “registration of commercial designations for fishery and aquaculture products”, called for more clarity. In her view, the text should include more background information.

The Chair commented that the issue raised in point c) was also relevant for official changes to the scientific names of the species. It was not necessarily due to new species. The Chair acknowledged that amendments to the lists of commercial designations could take a long time to be implemented.

Hommel Kassa (SNCE) stated that the situation could apply to species already commercialised in another Member State or to a novel product. Mr Kassa argued that products should be allowed to be traded under a provisional commercial designation, as long as the designation is not misleading to consumers.

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA), concerning point d) “consumer information requirements”, commented that it could be relevant to merge with point f) “accessibility labelling requirements for consumer products - use of Braille”.

Laure Guillevic (WWF) argued that the last sentence of point d) was too broad. In her view, a more concrete solution should be provided.

Marine Cusa (Oceana) expressed willingness to delve more into the consumer information requirements but acknowledged that it would be challenging to avoid disagreements.

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA) drew attention to the administrative burden for small operators of having to consult multiple pieces of legislation. In practice, operators had to refer to consultants.

The Secretary General commented that, for operators, it could be relevant to have official guidelines summarising the legislation.

Angels Segura Unió (AECOC) agreed that, for companies, it was challenging to be ware of all the legal framework.

Vanya Vulperhorst (Oceana), concerning point e) “indication of scientific name and management of mixed fisheries” expressed concern about the potential impact on quota species. Ms Vulperhorst emphasised that the information on the species came from the logbook.

Hommel Kassa (SNCE) drew attention to the impacts of the various administrative requirements, including national level ones. Mr Kassa provided the example of imported shrimp for which it could be visually impossible to distinguish the presence of multiple species. If a DNA test showed that multiple species were present in the batch, the operator would face a non-compliance procedure. Therefore, in his view, there should be some tolerance for the described cases.

Vanya Vulperhorst (Oceana) called for more discussion on the matter. Ms Vulperhorst expressed concern about how the suggested margin of tolerance could impact other supply chains.



Janne Posti (Conxemar), concerning point f) “accessibility labelling requirements for consumer products - use of Braille”, explained that Spain was developing legislation for labelling in Braille for foodstuffs. Mr Posti expressed concern about the impact on the level-playing-field in the Union market.

Vanya Vulperhorst (Oceana), concerning point g) “presentation of the catch certificate”, expressed opposition to any amendments to the IUU Regulation. Ms Vulperhorst emphasised that the system had been in place for a long time.

Sergio López García (OPP7 Burela) asked for clarity on whether the mentioned point referred to controls of imports. Mr López emphasised that the described issue was not applicable to EU fresh and frozen products.

Hommel Kassa (SNCE) expressed availability to improve the redaction. Mr Kassa explained that it related to administrative issues when importing consignments. In practice, due to delays in the presentation of the catch certificate, a consignment could be made to redo the entire trip, which had a very significant environmental impact. He emphasised that the IUU Regulation already allowed the national authorities to make an analysis on whether a late submission of the catch certificate could be accepted. His aim was to request a harmonisation of the interpretation across the EU.

Katarina Sipic (Seafood Europe) emphasised the issue raised by Mr Kassa was faced by operators across the EU. Ms Sipic expressed availability to provide further examples. She commented that the introduction of the CATCH IT system would not resolve all these practical challenges.

Vanya Vulperhorst (Oceana) called for further discussion on point h) “Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation”. Ms Vulperhorst also called for more discussion on point k “health certificates for imported products of animal origin – issuing of replacements”, expressing concerns about potential impacts on traceability related to fisheries requirements.

Marine Cusa (Oceana), concerning point l) “maximum levels for certain contaminants in food – mercury levels for certain large predatory fish species”, called for further discussion on the purpose of the suggested revision of the maximum levels. Ms Cusa drew attention to the impact of mercury to certain types of consumers, such as pregnant women.

Sergio López García (OPP7 Burela) drew attention to the positive effects of selenium, as demonstrated by scientific data, which should be analysed together with the impacts of mercury.

Angels Segura Unió (AECOC) emphasised that the presence of selenium could be beneficial for pregnant women and to children.

María Luisa Álvarez Blanco (FEDEPESCA) expressed agreement with Mr López and Ms Segura. Ms Álvarez argued that the maximum levels were based on scientific data from 2014, which was outdated. More recent scientific studies, including the ones raised by OR.PA.GU., should be taken into consideration.



Iñigo Azqueta Ruiz-Gallardón (ANFACO-CYTMA) expressed opposition to a potential differentiation based on the type of product (“fresh vs processed”).

Christine Absil (Good Fish) called for caution when requesting a revision of maximum levels. Ms Absil underscored that there was a reason for the establishment of the maximum levels, which reflected the findings of health organisations.

Juan Manuel Trujillo Castillo (ETF) argued that the presence of other substances, such as selenium, in fishery and aquaculture products should be considered. In his view, there should be a better understanding and more awareness on the relationship between the various substances.

Janne Posti (Conxemar) expressed agreement with the previous interventions. Concerning point n) “organic labelling – import controls”, Mr Posti committed to consulting the members of his organisation to provide specific examples.

Sergio López García (OPP7 Burela), concerning point p) “Value Added Tax”, argued that the text should incentivise the consumption of fishery and aquaculture products in a more explicit manner.

The Secretary General informed that the suggestions put forward by the Working Group would be integrated into the document. The Secretary General encouraged the members to share any potential other inputs in writing. After the meeting, the Secretariat would circulate a proposal of Terms of Reference for the establishment of a Focus Group on Competitiveness, Simplification and Reduction of Administrative Burden.



Summary of action items

- Labelling of fishery and aquaculture products:
 - Draft advice on the labelling barramundi products in international markets to be considered via a written procedure.

- Common Market Organisation of Agricultural Products:
 - Draft advice on the potential impact of the restrictions to the use of “meat-related terms” to be considered via a written procedure.

- Competitiveness:
 - Focus Group on Competitiveness, Simplification and Reduction of Administrative Burden to be established, with the aim of further developing the draft advice.



Attendance List

Representative	Organisation	Role
Adrien Simonnet	Union du Mareyage Français (UMF)	Member
Alen Lovrinov	Producer Organisation Omega 3	Member
Alessandro Manghisi	Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)	Member
Alexandre Bonneau	SNCE	Member
Amandine Menu	PACT'ALIM	Member
Andrea Fabris	API	Member
Angels Segura Unió	AECOC	Member
Anna Rokicka	Polish Association of Fish Processors (PSPR)	Member
Antonino Caminiti	European Commission	Expert
Caroline Gamblin	PACT'ALIM	Member
Camille Maisonneuve	Market Advisory Council (MAC)	Secretariat
Catherine Pons	Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP)	Member
Christine Absil	Good Fish Foundation	Member
Christophe Vande Weyer	European Commission	Expert
Claudio Pedroni	API	Member
Cristina Borges	Portugal	Observer
Davide Nicodemo	European Commission	Expert
Dominic Rihan	Killybegs Fishermen's Organisation (KFO)	Member
Elena Ghezzi	COPA-COGECA	Member
Elvira Morote	OPP71 Almería	Member
Ewen Abgrall	France	Observer
Fabian Schäfer	Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.	Member
Gaëtane Le Breuil	EFFOP - Marine Nutrients Europe	Member
Garazi Rodríguez Valle	APROMAR	Member
Gerd Heinen	European Commission	Expert
Giorgio Rimoldi	Unione Food	Member



Representative	Organisation	Role
Guus Pastoor	Visfederatie	Member
Hommel Kassa	SNCE	Member
Iñigo Azqueta Ruiz-Gallardón	ANFACO-CECOPESCA	Member
Isabel Alonzo Cabezas	Spain	Observer
Janne Posti	Conxemar	Member
Jarek Zieliński	PFPA	Member
Javier Ojeda	Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP)	Member
Jens Høj Mathiesen	Danish Seafood Association	Member
Jérémie Souben	FEDOPA	Member
João Pereira	FRUCOM	Member
John Lynch	Irish South and East Fish Producers Organisation (ISEFPO)	Member
José Basilio Otero Rodríguez	Federación Nacional de Cofradías de Pescadores	Member
Juan Manuel Trujillo Castillo	ETF	Member
Jules Danto	European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO)	Member
Julian Daudu	Environmental Justice Foundation	Member
Julian Lamothe	European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO) / ANOP	Member
Justyna Radzewicz	Poland	Observer
Katarina Sipic	Seafood Europe	Member
Laure Guillevic	WWF	Member
Lina Waara	Sweden	Observer
Linda Zanki Duvnjak	OP Friska Riba	Member
Malgorzata Kieliszewska	Poland	Observer
María Luisa Álvarez Blanco	FEDEPESCA	Member
Marie Wilkes	Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels e.V.	Member
Marine Cusa	Oceana	Member
Marta Janakakis	European Commission	Expert





Market Advisory Council

Representative	Organisation	Role
Matthew Gréant	Environmental Justice Foundation	Member
Mirta Novak	Croatia	Observer
Niall Gerlitz	European Commission	Expert
Nicolás Fernández	OPP72	Member
Patrick Murphy	Irish South & West Fish Producers Organisation	Member
Paulien Prent	Visfederatie	Chair
Pedro Luis Casado López	OPP80	Member
Pedro Reis Santos	Market Advisory Council (MAC)	Secretariat
Pierre Commère	Seafood Europe	Member
Pim Visser	NOVA	Member
Poul Jensen	Danish Seafood Association	Member
Roberto Alonso	ANFACO-CYTMA	Member
Sarah Hautier	EuroCommerce	Member
Sean Parramore	Environmental Justice Foundation	Member
Sergio López García	OPP7 Burela	Member
Thibault Pivetta	European Molluscs' Producers Association (EMPA)	Member
Thomas Kruse	Danish Pelagic Producer Organisation	Member
Valère Mary	France	Observer
Vanya Vulperhorst	Oceana	Member
Xavier Pires	ALIF	Member
Yobana Bermúdez	EU Fish Processors and Traders Association (AIPCE)	Member

