



Report

HORIZONTAL WORKING GROUP

Online via Zoom
Wednesday 15 October 2025

1. Welcome and introductions

The Chair Alexandra Philippe welcomed all participants. Apologies were received from Pauline Stephan (CNPMEM). The agenda was adopted.

Action points the last meeting (03 July 2025, Vigo)

1	NWWAC to develop advice on the “Vision for Agriculture and Food” roadmap. Advice submitted on 30 June, awaiting reply
2	Secretariat to circulate draft CFP response and ask for additional input on strategic topics. Next meeting of FG CFP to be organised for end of March to continue advice drafting. Advice submitted on 17 April, awaiting response
3	Secretariat to circulate invitation for ICES WGENGAGE. Circulated, waiting for publication of ICES report
4	Secretariat to share ICES documentation from MIAC/MIACO in NWWAC Members Area. AC to keep pressure on addressing categories 5 & 6 stocks and follow up in HWG topics from MIAC and MIACO possibly for July meetings. Done
5	Secretariat to contact LDAC regarding next meeting of Inter-AC Brexit Forum and emphasise the importance of including detailed update on TCA review 2026. Possibility to formulate request to Commission regarding increased AC involvement on this topic. Meeting held on 07 July
6	FG Climate & Environment to meet and prepare advice on Energy Transition Partnership. Advice submitted on 19 June, replied received on 17 September
7	Secretariat to contact UK Seabass group again for AC inclusion in work. Secretariat to organise next meeting once benchmark results are available. Response received from Defra that ACs cannot join WG. Benchmark results presented in yesterday's WG 3 meeting.
8	Proposal to the joint FG Social Aspects to include in ToR a case study of area 7d. Proposal put forward to FG Chair who felt that the ACs do not have the means to conduct such a study and that the request is area specific so within the sole NWWAC remit.



2. Commission update on UK communications – Anton Kuech, DG MARE C.5

The Chair thanked Anton Kuech and introduced him. A. Kuech works in DG MARE, Unit C5 – Management of Fisheries Shared with the UK, Norway and Other Coastal States. His portfolio covers UK Marine Protected Areas, Fisheries Management Plans, Celtic Sea management, data science and broader work within the EU–UK team on annual fisheries consultations. He has a background in marine science and previously served as a marine fisheries adviser in Scotland.

A. Kuech thanked the AC for the invitation and emphasised his appreciation for participating in these sessions. On the topic of EU-UK consultations, he noted that it was a particularly busy period, and not much could be shared publicly due to ongoing consultations with Member States (MS) regarding mandates. He explained that the work of the Specialised Committee on Fisheries (SCF) typically winds down at this time of year as attention shifts to annual consultations.

Acknowledging the challenges posed by the scientific advice received this year, particularly given the state of several stocks and legal obligations under multi-annual plans to improve stock recovery, A. Kuech highlighted that the UK is also progressing work on the development of Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs). These plans cover nearly all stocks in UK waters and are increasingly important in guiding fisheries management, as the UK now manages a lot of work through the FMP implementation programme. He noted that it is important for stakeholders to engage with consultations for these plans. A. Kuech noted ongoing work on the development of a multi-year strategy for King Scallop, coordinated largely through the SCF.

A. Kuech outlined recent measures on spatial management, focusing on UK marine protected areas (MPAs), including highly protected marine areas (HPMAs) in English waters such as Dolphin Head. While measures for HPMAs have not yet been implemented, they could be enforced relatively soon. He also described developments in Scottish waters, where engagement with the Scottish Government has been extensive, with multiple sessions and stakeholder feedback informing management approaches. 20 offshore MPAs in Scottish waters now have measures implemented, with 15 having zonal measures and five full-site closures for bottom-towed gear.

In contrast, the process for Stage 3 MPAs in English waters has followed a different path, with Defra adopting a feature-based management approach for 42 sites, most of which are expected to have whole-site restrictions on bottom-towed gear. EU MS had the opportunity to raise questions during a September session in Brussels, with scientists present to provide input. A. Kuech noted that engagement with the public consultation on this feature-based approach is crucial, but any proposed changes to the recommended measures are expected to face a high threshold, as evidence must demonstrate that alternative gear types can be used without environmental impact. He acknowledged the contributions of the NWWAC and the NSAC, noting that the UK anticipates implementing these measures around mid-2026, with the final decision resting with ministers.



Turning to stakeholder engagement, A. Kuech emphasised the importance of maintaining involvement despite stakeholder fatigue. He noted that public consultations are generally a statutory or policy requirement for the UK, and responses can influence the development of measures. Early engagement by stakeholders is encouraged, even before formal public consultation. Regarding FMPs, six plans have been fully published, with crab and lobster, King scallop, Eastern Channel mixed flatfish, and Channel non-quota species being of particular interest. Each FMP undergoes an implementation phase where managers and experts convene to develop measures, with some inshore fisheries conservation authorities already taking action on crab and lobster due to ecological concerns such as octopus blooms and declining crab numbers.

A. Kuech also highlighted ongoing and upcoming publications, including North Sea and Channel sprat, Queen scallop, North Sea non-quota demersal, and skates and rays FMPs, which are expected to be consulted on during 2025. Additional FMPs planned for consultation this year cover Ireland's non-quota shellfish, seabream, Welsh waters crab and lobster, and the Irish Sea pelagic and demersal stocks, with particular attention on the Celtic Sea and Western Channel demersal and pelagic FMPs.

Finally, A. Kuech described the technical process for requesting bycatch TACs from ICES for species with zero catch advice, such as haddock and whiting, noting that this year's assessments are more complex than previous ones. He concluded by inviting questions from participants, offering to follow up on any points requiring further clarification.

The Chair thanked A. Kuech for his comprehensive overview and emphasised the importance of stakeholder engagement. She noted that consultations conducted by the UK sometimes do not align perfectly with the way their Advisory Council operates. For example, she explained that responding to the consultation on MPAs would have been difficult without an extension of the deadline. She appreciated that the advice provided by the NWWAC and NSAC had been taken into account by DG MARE. She then opened the floor for questions or remarks.

Mo Mathies from the NWWAC Secretariat raised a question regarding the work on brown crab and the UK's management approach. She noted that the NWWAC had been extensively involved in this work over many years, providing advice to the Commission. In 2023, a joint workshop with the NSAC and the MAC resulted in concrete recommendations on management issues, which were forwarded to the Member States Group. M. Mathies asked whether this work had been considered by the Commission and requested an update on ongoing work within the Member States Group.

A. Kuech responded that brown crab is indeed an area of substantial concern. Regional Groups are leading work on this issue to explore potential management options and COM is participating in those meetings.. He stressed that the process is ongoing within the regional groups and that stakeholder advice, including from the NWWAC, is an important component.



Manu Kelberine asked a question regarding whether the advice from French authorities, and the one from NWWAC and NSAC had been fully integrated into comments on UK Stage 3 MPAs.

A. Kuech clarified that the Commission has had extensive discussions with MS, including French authorities, on UK Stage 3 MPAs and the designation of compensatory MPAs related to offshore wind. While the Commission takes these matters very seriously and raises concerns with the UK at all levels, , it primarily supports MS in this process and facilitates engagement with the UK.

He concluded that the coordinated approach through MS and regional groups is a good way forward, and the Commission remains actively involved in providing support to MS, while consistently raising concerns regarding the scale of spatial restrictions and access rights.

The Chair thanked A. Kuech again for his detailed responses and for providing this important overview. She expressed her appreciation for the cooperation with DG MARE on a topic of significant interest to the AC.

Action point: Members to send queries following the Commission’s presentation to the Secretariat.

3. **ILIAD Digital solutions for fisheries and aquaculture** – Garabet Kazanjian, Assistant Professor at the AUA Akian College of Science and Engineering

The presentation can be found [here](#).

The Chair welcomed Garabet Kazanjian, Assistant Professor at the American University of Armenia, who leads aquatic research at the AUA Acopian Center for the Environment, and invited him to present the [ILIAD Digital Solution](#), an EU-funded project focused on digital twins for ocean management.

G. Kazanjian thanked the Chair and the Secretariat for the invitation and provided a brief overview of the project. He explained that ILIAD was a Horizon 2020 flagship project, funded with nearly €19 million by the European Commission, and ran for three and a half years, concluding two months prior. The project involved 56 partners, including industry representatives, end users, research institutions, universities, tech developers, and consulting firms. Its primary aim was to develop interoperable, data-intensive, and cost-effective digital twins of the oceans for multiple use cases, contributing to the European Digital Twin of the Ocean (DTO).

G. Kazanjian detailed that the project sought to integrate diverse data sources, such as marine observatories, satellite imagery, low-cost sensors, and gliders, into interoperable digital models with visualization capabilities. These digital twins were designed to support both current evaluations and “what-if” scenario simulations across sectors such as met-ocean,



offshore energy, aquaculture, and fisheries. A key aspect was building a user community to test, validate, and further innovate these applications.

He presented the digital twin architecture and interoperability concept, explaining that the project interfaced with the European Digital Twin Ocean (EDITO), and various data lakes. More than 20 digital twins were developed, covering applications such as offshore wind farm monitoring, coastal sediment transport, pollution and oil spill monitoring, maritime traffic, port management, jellyfish swarm forecasting, harbour safety, ballast water monitoring, aquaculture, and fisheries.

G. Kazanjian highlighted that the project emphasised co-design with potential end users, including national authorities and companies, to ensure the digital twins addressed real needs. Examples included the Varna Port Safety Digital Twin, developed in collaboration with ship operators to improve navigation safety, and the North Sea Fisheries twin, where sensors were installed on Belgian fleet vessels to collect and share data. Collaboration with the Valencia port authorities focused on water quality and mitigating invasive species. The project aimed to avoid creating “zombie” digital twins that are unused by engaging stakeholders in iterative development.

Another core component was the ILIAD [Marketplace](#), an online portfolio and database of all digital twins created within the project. It also allows third-party digital services from universities, research groups, startups, or companies to be added, enabling users to search, filter, and access tools for blue growth and ocean sustainability. The project also included policy toolkits to support European and global initiatives, such as monitoring and reporting on UN SDGs, with applications across five sectors: fisheries, aquaculture, ports, maritime traffic management, and others.

G. Kazanjian concluded by summarising the broader framework of the project, which includes the ILIAD Marketplace, ILIAD Academy for open-access courses and digital twin documentation, Bluetech Transfer for startups and academic units seeking commercialisation pathways, and a Policy Impact Hub to enable policy-driven applications. He noted that two digital twin demonstrations in fisheries would be presented during the session, with recordings of other digital twins and webinars available on the project’s YouTube page.

G. Kazanjian handed over to Clyde Blanco, Researcher at the Flanders Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, to demonstrate the Belgian Fisheries digital twin ([link](#)). C. Blanco explained that the pilot project focused on creating a digital twin tailored to the challenges faced by small- and medium-sized Belgian fishers, who have limited access to operational information and fishery-specific models. The project integrates data from onboard sensors (including navigation, towing force, fuel consumption, and catch recording) via a concentrator that automates data collection and synchronisation without crew intervention.

The collected data feeds into the VISTools analytics dashboard, providing interactive visualisations such as heatmaps of profitable fishing areas, fuel cost analysis, catch per



species in weight and euros, and mapping of catch locations. Integration with fish auction data allows users to track price evolution per species. A predictive tool, the VISie Fishing Opportunity Explorer, uses machine learning trained on catch data from VISTools and ILVO fisheries-dependent surveys, enhanced with environmental variables from Copernicus Marine Service and EMODNet bathymetry and seafloor data. The tool provides short-term daily forecasts of optimal fishing zones through an interactive dashboard, with extrapolated predictions available in areas lacking direct validation. Users can access full documentation and connect to the ILIAD Marketplace for further information. C. Blanco emphasised that the digital twin supports fuel efficiency, vessel design optimisation, and sustainable decision-making through close collaboration between scientists, technologists, and the fishing sector.

G. Kazanjian then invited Sorin Constantin from Terra Senior to present the Black Sea Fisheries digital twin ([link](#)). S. Constantin described the pilot project's focus on habitat suitability mapping to support fisheries stakeholders and regulators, including identifying potential areas for marine-protected regions. Two economically significant species were highlighted, the Golden grey mullet and turbot. For the mullet, a simplified environmental envelope model was applied due to limited in-situ data, producing a Habitat Suitability Index based on environmental parameters such as primary production, salinity, and sea surface temperature ([link](#)). For turbot, in-situ occurrence data from scientific fishing transects allowed the development of a more complex model, generating monthly Habitat Suitability Index maps. Both tools rely on Copernicus Marine Service datasets and could be expanded to other species and regions.

Following the presentations, the Chair thanked the speakers, noting the practical relevance of the demonstrations and the importance of strong collaboration between the fishing sector and scientists. She concluded by expressing appreciation to the presenters and indicated that any further questions from members could be forwarded to the team.

Shared papers:

- ILIAD Policy Brief on Fisheries:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/18njkbIveHcZWatdHsD3NTYOz4uwfodvl/view?usp=sharing>
- ILIAD Policy Brief on Aquaculture:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QKODBtpRUGTrYhOhJV9xJ9Utlv7Mwr1/view?usp=sharing>

Action point: Members to send queries following the ILIAD project presentation to the Secretariat.

4. IMBUS project update & discussion – Martin Pastoors, MPFF

Slides can be found [here](#).



The Chair welcomed Martin Pastoors who presented the new IMBUS project, which began in September. The project focuses on enhancing the use of ICES survey data to improve fisheries management and broader stakeholder engagement. ICES surveys cover bottom-trawl operations across the North Atlantic, from the Baltic Sea down to Gibraltar, providing a long-term dataset spanning 45 years. M. Pastoors referred to the ICES survey database as a “hidden gem,” noting that while it is widely used for stock assessments, much of its potential remains underutilized for other applications.

The IMBUS project has three primary ambitions. First, it aims to improve survey quality control by developing tools to enhance the accuracy of data while vessels are at sea and by incorporating procedures to evaluate survey performance, particularly in areas affected by human activities such as offshore wind development. Secondly, the project seeks to develop new indicators, including spatial and abundance indicators for traditional stock assessments, time-space distribution and length-based indicators, and modelling approaches to predict species distributions over space and time. Thirdly, the project intends to broaden the dissemination of survey results, making them accessible beyond ICES expert groups to advisory councils, other organisations, and stakeholder communities, with all project outputs integrated into the ICES Data Hub for long-term availability and usability.

The project is coordinated by the Danish Technical University, with partners including the Marine Institute in Ireland, ICES, ILVO, and IEO in Spain. Independent consultants, including M. Pastoors and Laurie Kell, are also involved. IMBUS is a two-year project with a budget of approximately €600,000. A Stakeholder Advisory Board has been established, which includes the NWWAC, several other ACs, and a UK fishing company. Members were invited to provide input on desired products, specific species or areas of interest, and general recommendations to guide project focus.

During the discussion, Patrick Murphy asked whether stakeholder acoustic data could be incorporated. Pastoors clarified that IMBUS currently focuses on bottom-trawl surveys, though future expansions could include acoustic surveys and eDNA surveys. P. Murphy and Aodh O'Donnell highlighted discrepancies between stakeholder observations and survey-based assessments of boarfish, noting high abundance in practice compared with low TACs. M. Pastoors acknowledged that boarfish are primarily assessed via acoustic surveys, which are not currently covered, but confirmed that stakeholder input would be taken into account for future considerations.

M. Pastoors also emphasised that bottom-trawl surveys, though traditionally considered less suitable for pelagic species, can provide valuable information on smaller pelagic species such as herring and mackerel, as well as new species like cephalopods. Members were encouraged to suggest additional ways to utilise survey data beyond conventional species assessments. Mo Mathies proposed directly targeting AC working groups to gather input specific to their remit species, and the Chair and M. Pastoors agreed this would enhance efficiency given the project's two-year timeframe.



Gérald Hussenot and Manu Kelberine noted the relevance of ICES surveys for monitoring long-term changes in species distributions due to climate change. M. Pastoors confirmed that the project's integration into the ICES system supports near-real-time processing, making it suitable for climate-related analyses.

For next steps, the Secretariat will coordinate feedback collection via working groups to identify specific species of interest, regional focus areas, and potential new indicators or products. Feedback is requested as soon as possible, ideally by January or February, to allow inclusion in the project's two-year timeline. The project remains open to stakeholder input on areas of interest between the Baltic Sea and Gibraltar.

The Chair thanked M. Pastoors for his presentation and confirmed the AC's commitment to providing timely and relevant input. Members' suggestions regarding species, spatial focus, and survey enhancements will inform the ongoing development of IMBUS outputs.

Action point: Members to send queries following the IMBUS project presentation to the Secretariat.

5. Review of advice submitted in Year 20 and identification of follow up needs – Chair

Slides can be found [here](#).

The Chair outlined that the main objective was to review the advice submitted in Year 20 and to identify follow-up actions. She stressed that this review ensures the advice provided by the Advisory Council has an actual impact and that responses from the European Commission and Member States are monitored. Regular follow-up was highlighted as a way to increase member engagement and ensure transparency regarding the implementation of recommendations.

The Chair noted that some advice pieces are still pending responses, and the review allows the AC to consider further actions such as sending reminder letters to the Commission or Member States.

The Chair and M. Mathies then presented a summary of the advice submitted and the responses received. M. Mathies clarified that a total of 27 pieces of advice were submitted, and some advice not directed at the Commission were marked differently in internal tracking. She clarified that the Commission is expected to respond within two months of receipt, but several pieces, including those on deep-sea mining and choke advice, have been delayed. Some delays result from advice being routed through DG MARE D3 to the relevant working units, and internal DG MARE processes contribute to additional lag.

The discussion then turned to stakeholder engagement and MIRIA, with positive responses from the Commission noted, including organisation of preparation meetings and debriefings in Copenhagen to improve AC understanding. A question was raised about whether a full meeting



including observers is necessary or if an AC-only debrief would suffice. The Chair suggested that follow-up could be addressed through the Secretariat and MIACO coordination.

Suggestions for increased interaction with STECF were discussed, noting current engagement through Focus Groups and technical meetings, and members were advised to monitor the STECF website for updates. Further updates are required on initiatives under the Ocean Pact, with the next Executive Committee meeting expected to provide more information. Efforts to have Commission presentations on the Multi-Annual Financial Framework have been limited, but an inter-AC meeting in November is expected to cover developments. Follow-up on the CFP evaluation, including the landing obligation study, is expected early next year. Advice on the Energy Transition Partnership has been considered in roadmap development, with adoption expected in the first half of 2026, and a high-level conference is planned for 17 February in Brussels. The deadline to reiterate unaddressed advice was set for 30 October. The UK MPA consultation will be addressed in the Inter-AC Brexit Forum.

P. Murphy commended the Secretariat and Working Group chairs for drafting 27 pieces of advice. He emphasised the importance of obtaining timelines from the Commission for operational clarity for fishers and expressed frustration about delays, highlighting the potential impact on implementation and compliance. M. Mathies explained that advice passes from the Director-General to the relevant units, which causes delays, and the Secretariat continues to follow up through official channels.

Jan Kappel asked about the timeline for the CFP evaluation, expected early next year, and sought clarification on whether it would immediately lead to reform decisions by the Commission. He also raised a question regarding a potential dedicated recreational fishing group under STECF, with follow-up indicating that the STECF contact will progress this suggestion. The Chair responded that timelines and future consultations will be monitored, and Inter-AC meetings could be used to ensure members stay informed.

The meeting highlighted delays in Commission responses, partly due to internal processes, and noted that some advice falls outside the Commission's remit, requiring separate coordination. Members are encouraged to monitor meetings such as STECF to ensure timely involvement. Regular follow-up meetings were recognised as improving transparency, engagement, and effectiveness of the advice provided.

Actions:

- Secretariat to add standing agenda item to HWG agendas on review of advice submitted and responses received.
- NWWAC to add query regarding which forum UK MPA designation is discussed to Inter-AC Brexit agenda.
- NWWAC to raise query on guidance on the “Do No Significant Harm principle” announced in the Commission’s proposal on MFF 2028-2034 at the upcoming Inter-AC meeting.



- **Discussion on Small-Scale Fisheries**

The Chair opened the discussion on small-scale fisheries. She explained that small-scale fishers are already represented within the AC through existing organisations, and that prior advice has consistently indicated a preference not to divide fleet representation. The Chair noted that upcoming control measures would impact small-scale fleets, so this should be reflected in any statement, and invited additional points from members.

J. Kappel indicated that a minority statement letter would be sent to DG Mare in the coming days, which would include supporting arguments. He recommended consulting organisations representing small-scale fisheries before moving forward, noting past complaints about the lack of space for minority statements. The Chair confirmed that the point regarding procedure had been noted.

M. Mathies clarified that the AC did not support a prior Joint ACs letter on a possible new AC focused on SCF precisely because minority statements had not been reflected, emphasising that the AC's rules of procedure ensure minority opinions are included in any communication sent to the Commission. She then returned to the two proposed follow-up actions: forming an advice drafting group on small-scale fisheries and adding a standing point on small-scale fisheries to the working group agendas. She reassured members that any public-facing output is always consulted with members, approved by ExCom, and follows the AC's procedural channels.

Jean-Marie Robert explained that his producer organisation also represents vessels under 12 metres and engages daily with such vessels. While he may not represent every small-scale fisher individually, he advocates for them and defends their interests within the organisation, highlighting that larger structures may not fully represent all small-scale members.

M. Mathies reminded members of a prior survey of membership organisations regarding small-scale vessel representation, noting that over three-quarters of members represent small-scale fleets. She suggested repeating the survey for updated data, reinforcing that the AC has a balanced representation of small-scale fisheries.

P, Murphy supported J.-M. Robert's points, noting that his organisation represents small-scale fishers in quota management, aiming to maximise opportunities for them beyond national policy. He suggested contacting other small-scale organisations in Ireland to offer AC membership and improve representation.

M. Kelberine confirmed that his representation mirrored previous statements, noting that as a representative of the CRPM from Brittany, he represents all fishers, including small-scale vessels.

J. Kappel highlighted that organisations often include both small- and larger-scale fishers, who may not always have identical interests, but small-scale fishers are normally represented within these structures. The Chair proposed forming a one-off advice drafting group for small-



scale fisheries to evaluate how best to reflect their interests during the CFP evaluation, potentially informing policy reform. She concluded by recommending drafting a statement on small-scale fisheries and including it as a standing agenda item to maintain visibility and potentially attract new members, while emphasising that small-scale fisheries are already a focus of the AC.

P. Murphy clarified that advice should only target distinctions between large- and small-scale vessels where necessary; where interests overlap, advice should address both sectors to avoid weakening the AC's position and creating conflicting viewpoints. He suggested this could be explored further in a future focus group. The Chair acknowledged this and confirmed that the meeting could move forward with these points.

Actions:

- Secretariat to ask for expressions of interest for participation in Advice Drafting Group on small-scale fisheries.
- Working Groups to add standing agenda item on small-scale fisheries.

6. Focus Groups update

Slides can be found [here](#).

- Social Aspects (Tamara Talevska)
- Inter-AC Brexit Forum (Chair)
- CFP (Chair)
- Landing Obligation (Emiel Brouckaert)
- Climate & Environment (Chair)
- Skates & Rays (Secretariat)
- Scallops (Secretariat)
- Seabass (Pauline Stephan)
- Whelk (Secretariat)
- Control and Compliance (Patrick Murphy)
- Spatial Dimension (Secretariat)

Action: Proposal to determine on a case-by-case basis if financial support is available to active fishermen from the same PO if attending AC meeting, specifically with regards to the proposed meeting between Irish and French fishermen to discuss scallop measures planned for January/February 2026.

7. AOB



No additional items were raised.

8. Summary of actions agreed and decisions adopted by the Chair

1	Members to send queries following the Commission's presentation to the Secretariat.
2	Members to send queries following the ILIAD project presentation to the Secretariat.
3	Members to send queries following the IMBUS project presentation to the Secretariat.
4	Secretariat to send information on IMBUS project to Working Groups and ask for input regarding priorities for the project.
5	Secretariat to add standing agenda item to HWG agendas on review of advice submitted and responses received.
6	NWWAC to add query regarding which forum UK MPA designation is discussed to Inter-AC Brexit agenda.
7	NWWAC to raise query on guidance on the "Do No Significant Harm principle" announced in the Commission's proposal on MFF 2028-2034 at the upcoming Inter-AC meeting.
8	Secretariat to ask for expressions of interest for participation in Advice Drafting Group on small-scale fisheries.
9	Working Groups to add standing agenda item on small-scale fisheries.
10	Proposal to determine on a case-by-case basis if financial support is available to active fishermen from the same PO if attending AC meeting, specifically with regards to the proposed meeting between Irish and French fishermen to discuss scallop measures planned for January/February 2026

The Chair concluded the meeting and thanked members, observers, the Secretariat and interpreters.

Participants

NWWAC members	
David Curtis	EAA
José Beltran	OPP-7 BURELA
Gérald Hussenot Desenonges	Blue Fish
Jan Kappel	EAA
Manu Kelberine	CRPM de Bretagne
Suso Lourido	Puerto de Celeiro
John Lynch	ISEFPO
Llibori Martinez Latorre	IFSUA
Geert Meun	VisNed
Sander Meyns	Rederscentrale



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Arthur Yon	FROM Nord
Experts & observers	
Clyde Blanco	ILVO
Sorin Constantin	Terrasigna
Gabaret Kazanjian	American University of Armenia
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