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## FOREWORD

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Dear readers,

September has been very busy with all the EU institutions and Advisory Councils resuming their activities. At the beginning of the month, EBCD participated, in Rome, in the **FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI)**. While celebrating the year of Small-scale fisheries, important decisions were taken: to step up the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, to address biodiversity and climate change, to further develop a global sustainable aquaculture and to set a special committee on fisheries management. Additionally, several consultative meetings took place in preparation of the major international events taking place this year, including the **Climate CoP27** (Egypt - 6-18/11), the **CITES CoP19** (Panama - 14-25/11), and the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) CoP15** (Canada - 7-19/12).

At the EU level, the **Committee on Fisheries of the European Parliament** met twice to discuss several issues such as the EU-Senegal Fisheries Agreement, the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement as well as the state of play of the discussions in several Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) such as the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). The **Council of EU Ministers** also resumed its activities on fisheries with a informal meeting and a regular meeting. In the latter, exchanges of views were held on fishing opportunities for 2023 and on the newly adopted implementing act closing 87 areas to bottom fishing below 400 meters depth in the North East Atlantic. More information on the European and International developments can be found in this Newsletter.

The **Market AC** adopted an advice on EU taxonomy, as a delegated act on the technical screening criteria for fishing activities is expected to be published by the Commission in Autumn this year. A **focus on EU taxonomy** as already been provided in our last Newsletter.

In this month newsletter, we decided to focus on **plastic pollution** in the oceans, notably as international negotiations on a Plastic Treaty are ongoing and as the European Commission organised an event on the "Fishing for Litter" scheme, that aims at reducing marine litter by involving fishers. **Have a nice read!**

# TOP NEWS

## 35th session of FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI35)

COFI35 was held on 5-9 September 2022 in Rome, Italy. The **debate was slow and signalled increasingly-divided views across delegations**, a trend present across the whole spectrum of global processes. This year's COFI focused particularly on **environmental issues** including biodiversity and climate change mainstreaming in fisheries, the role of Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs), FAO engagement in global processes and assistance to fishery managers in the implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. On **OECMs**, COFI35 mandated FAO to develop a handbook on OECMs for fisheries managers and a workshop is being organized to consult with fisheries bodies on the matter. Furthermore, **small-scale fisheries** have never been so central in COFI discussions. Finally, the Committee focused on **IUU fishing**, and endorsed the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Transshipment. Last but not least, the long awaited decision to establish a **fisheries management committee** was adopted.

## Closing of 87 areas to deep-sea bottom fishing in the North-East Atlantic

The European Commission adopted on 15 September an **implementing regulation closing 87 areas to bottom-fishing below 400 meters depth in the North-East Atlantic**. According to the Commission, these areas qualify as **Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs)** and should therefore be closed to deep-sea bottom-fishing ([press release](#)). Indeed, the **Deep Sea access regulation**, that entered into force in 2016, establishes specific conditions for fishing deep-sea stocks in the North-East Atlantic. The regulation foresees a ban on bottom trawling below 800 meters and on fishing with bottom gear below 400 meters in areas considered as vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs). According to the regulation, to determine the list of VMEs, an implementing regulation had to be adopted by 13 January 2018. Even though the deadline passed, the Commission recently adopted the regulation in question. It is the subject of **controversy** amongst the EU fishing industry that claims that it was not involved in the process and criticizes the decision itself. The European Bottom Fishing Alliance (EBFA) explained in a [press release](#) that "the obvious scientific shortcomings and the lack of socio-economic impact assessments supporting this executive act are particularly shocking". On the other hand, NGOs and the Deep Sea Conservation Coalition welcomed this measure ([press release](#)). The issue was discussed on 26 September at the Agriculture and Fisheries Council. This will be a hot topic for the months to come as the fishing industry and some Member States consider legal remedies against this measure and the Commission explains it will be subject to revision every year. EBCD will closely follow the developments on this matter.

## European Court of Auditors (ECA) special report on IUU fishing

The ECA released on 26 September a [special report](#) entitled "**EU action to combat illegal fishing – Control systems in place but weakened by uneven checks and sanctions by Member States**". A stakeholder meeting was organised to present the report. This presentation was followed by a Q&A session with stakeholders. Eva Lindström, Member of the ECA, started by recalling the context and the reasons why this audit has been conducted: as 34% of the fishing stocks are still exploited at unsustainable levels in the world, **IUU fishing remains one of the major threats to marine ecosystems**. The EU is a major player for fisheries and has committed to end IUU fishing and overfishing by 2020 (Sustainable Development Goal 14.4), a goal that has not been reached. The ECA therefore provided **two major recommendations to the European Commission**: (1) the Commission should better monitor that Member States reinforce their control systems; and (2) ensure that Member States apply dissuasive sanctions against illegal fishing.

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

- **7-8 September:** The European Commission and the Government of the Republic of Seychelles jointly organised **Blue Invest Africa**, a meeting bringing together entrepreneurs and investors around **blue economy projects**. 23 projects linked to water activities (whether traditional or innovative projects, and marine or inland water) were presented and discussed during this event ([more](#)).
- **8 September:** Commission published the **third Environmental Implementation Review (EIR)**. This report gives a state of play of the enforcement of environmental measures in five areas: biodiversity, water, circular economy, air pollution and climate. Although progress has been made in some areas, **lots of efforts are still needed** to comply with the EU environmental rules ([more](#)).
- **14 September:** On the occasion of the **State of the Union 2022**, the European Commission released a **proposal for a prohibition of all products made with forced labour on the EU market**, covering both products made in the EU for domestic consumption and exports and imported goods. The proposal will now be discussed by the European Parliament and the Council ([more](#)).
- **15 September:** Commission has acted the **closure of 87 sensitive zones to all bottom gears in the EU North-East Atlantic waters** (more in the "Top News" section).
- **28 September:**
  - Commission adopted a €38 million programme under the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund 2021-2027 for Cyprus ([more](#)).
  - The main conclusions of a study on the Environmental status of Mediterranean Sea were published. The assessment finds out that **protected areas enhanced fish populations and no-trawl zones improved overall ecological status** ([more](#)).

## COUNCIL OF THE EU

- **14-16 September:** An informal meeting of Agriculture and Fisheries Ministers was held in Prague, Czech Republic. Ministers discussed food security and concluded that the EU must coordinate to maximise the production of agricultural products, while accelerating the use of modern techniques in agriculture ([more](#)).
- **26 September:** Ministers met for an Agrifish Council and notably discussed **fishing opportunities for next year for the EU and the UK, Norway and coastal states**. They also mentioned **food labelling**, on which they agreed that "it is essential to maintain access to clear and reliable information for consumers", while educating consumers to use correctly this information. Under AOB, ministers also discussed the future management of the European eel stock as well as the Commission's implementing act on vulnerable marine areas ([more](#)).
- **29 September:** The colegislators (Council and Parliament) reached a **provisional agreement on the regime for access of fishing vessels to Member States' territorial waters**. This agreement extends the current rules of the access to Union waters. It also maintains the existing conditionalities concerning the reciprocal access of Croatian and Slovenian fleets to their respective waters, and clarifies the access for Italian vessels' to the 6 to 12 nautical miles area of the Greek territorial waters in the Ionian Sea and in the Greek EEZ ([more](#)).



# EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

## PECH Committee:

- **01 September** ([agenda](#)):

- **Commission communication - fisheries state of play and orientations for 2023:** A Commission representative presented the communication, covering the state of the stocks, the fleet balance, the socio-economic performance, but also the landing obligation and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. MEPs exchanged with the Commission on the Communication and raised several issues, such as the impact of climate change, the lack of recent data, the price of fuel, etc.
- **Commission Communication - Setting the course for a sustainable blue planet:** Commission presented its Communication on the EU's International Ocean governance agenda, which was released in June. Different topics were touched upon by the Commission representative and MEPs, such as IUU fishing, the decarbonization of the fishing sector, the objective of 30% of MPAs by 2030 and social aspects of fisheries.
- **Update on Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) EU-Senegal:** As disagreements on the implementation of the SFPA between the government of Senegal and the EU persist, Commission gave an update of the situation to the PECH Committee. MEPs expressed their support to the sector and highlighted the necessity to grant them compensation.
- **Consequences of UK wastewater discharges in the Channel and North Sea:** Recently, media reported that the UK is releasing untreated sewage into the seas, which could have an impact on the quality of EU waters. MEPs questioned the Commission about the action it is taking to tackle the situation.
- **Mission of the Committee on Fisheries to North of Portugal:** MEPs reported back on their mission to Northern Portugal, where they had the opportunity to meet people from the field.
- During this Committee, members of the PECH Committee also **adopted an [opinion](#)** on the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2023.

- **29 September** ([agenda](#)):

- **Implementation of the EU-UK Trade & Cooperation Agreement:** A representative of the Commission gave an update on the state of play of the EU-UK relationship. She mentioned both the latest development in the Specialised Committee on Fisheries and the annual consultations on fishing opportunities.
- **General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM):** The Commission provided the PECH Committee with an update on the current preparatory work in view of the next GFCM annual meeting, to be held on 7-11 November 2022. MEPs questioned the representative of the Commission on the different management plans in the area.
- **Delegated acts:** MEPs discussed the delegated act on the minimum conservation reference size of Venus shells in certain Italian territorial waters. They asked for more information about the reasons for this delegated act and questioned the Commission on the issue of level playing field.
- **Implementing act on deep-sea bottom fishing:** Under other business, certain members of the PECH Committee expressed their concern regarding the implementing act closing 87 areas to bottom-fishing below 400 meters depth.

The next PECH Committee will be held on **10 October**.

## Plenary session - 12-15 September ([agenda](#)):

- MEPs adopted MEP Carvalhais [report](#) on Conservation and management measures in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Area, MEP Carvalhais [report](#) on Conservation and enforcement measures applicable in the Regulatory Area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) and MEP Bilbao Barandica [recommendation](#) on the Extension of the EU/Mauritius Fisheries Partnership Agreement.

- MEPs adopted MEP Fuglsang report on Energy efficiency and MEP Pieper report on Renewable Energy Directive.

During the **plenary session (3-6 October - agenda)**, MEPs will debate with the Commission on **Ocean Governance** and on **CITES** and vote on the resolutions. MEP Aguilera report on sustainable aquaculture and MEP Mato report on management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) will also be discussed.

**On-going files:** EU fisheries control revision (trilogue ongoing); own-initiative reports on small-scale fisheries, on sustainable aquaculture and on the state of play of the implementation of the CFP; codecision reports on additional crisis measures to support the EU fishery and aquaculture sectors in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and restrictions to the access to Union waters; two opinions on the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2023 and the EU/UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement and Withdrawal Agreement.

## ADVISORY COUNCILS

Advisory Councils (ACs) are established by the Common Fisheries Policy. Their role is to provide advice to the Commission and the Member States on fisheries and aquaculture management in their respective area. Within the ACs, stakeholders (NGOs and fishing industry) interact and reach compromises. There are 11 ACs: BSAC, BLSAC, MEDAC, NSAC, NWWAC, SWWAC, PELAC, LDAC, CCRUP, AAC and MAC.

EBCD is member of **four Advisory Councils (ACs)**: North Western Waters, North Sea, Pelagic and Long-Distance. It also provides the Secretariat for the Market Advisory Council.

As **Vice-Chair of the North Western Waters Advisory Council (NWWAC)**, our colleague Alexandra Philippe participated to the **NWWAC Working Group on Horizontal issues** that took place on **13 September** as well as to the **Executive Committee and the General Assembly meetings** that were held on **28 September**. The main subjects discussed were the review of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the dialogue with DG MARE (Fabrizio Donatella - Director). **EBCD's Director, Despina Symons**, presented the state of play regarding the influence of global environmental policies on EU fisheries to the NWWAC members. Also in her Vice-Chair capacity, Alexandra Philippe attended the **Inter-AC Brexit Forum** on **15 September** where the ongoing consultations with UK on fishing opportunities were discussed. Additionally, the NWWAC created an **Advice Group on the report on the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)** that will follow the work of the Commission in that regard (**30 September**). EBCCD will closely be involved in the developments around the report on the CFP as Alexandra Philippe is chairing the Group.

Our colleague Alexandra Philippe is also **Chair of the Focus Group on Climate Change of the North Sea AC**. She therefore chaired a meeting of this Focus Group on **15 September** where a final round of presentations by the Commission and stakeholders took place on the **decarbonization of the fisheries sector**. An advice will be drafted as soon as possible, to be taken into consideration by the Commission in the upcoming developments on the subject.

The **Market AC** met on **19-20 September** (all working groups and the General Assembly). Topics related to the market rules on aquatic products were discussed, especially the initiatives related to the Farm to Fork Strategy. **Carmen Preising** (Deputy Director of Commissioner Sinkevicius cabinet) and **Marcio Castro de Souza** (Senior Fishery Officer at FAO) respectively presented the EU priorities regarding fisheries and the outcomes of the FAO Committee on Fisheries meeting (COFI - 5-9 September) and the 2022 SOFIA report. Our colleague **Jacopo Pasquero** also presented the results of the BBNJ (Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction) negotiations (15-26 August) to the Market AC members.

## OCTOBER MEETINGS

- [3 October](#): BSAC Pelagic Working Group
- [3 October](#): NSAC Climate Change Focus Group
- [4 October](#): AAC Working Group 2 - Shellfish
- [4 October](#): AAC Working Group 3 - Horizontal matters
- [5 October](#): AAC Working Group 3 - Horizontal matters
- [5 October](#): AAC Working Group 1 - Finfish
- [5 October](#): BSAC Demersal Working Group
- [5 October](#): PELAC Working Groups 1 and 2
- [6 October](#): PELAC General Assembly and Executive Committee
- [6 October](#): AAC Executive Committee
- [10 October](#): NSAC Executive Committee
- [11 October](#): NSAC General Assembly
- [11 October](#): NSAC Ecosystem Working Group
- [17 October](#): MEDAC Working Group 2 - Large Pelagics
- [18 October](#): SWWAC Working Group on areas VIII & IX
- [18 October](#): SWWAC Traditional Working Group
- [18 October](#): MEDAC West Mediterranean Focus Group
- [18 October](#): MEDAC Working Group 3 - Green Deal
- [18 October](#): MEDAC Working Group 1 - CFP
- [19 October](#): MEDAC Elective Assembly
- [19 October](#): SWWAC Pelagics Working Group
- [25 October](#): BSAC Executive Committee
- [25 October](#): LDAC Working Group 4 - Bilateral Relations with Third Countries
- [25 October](#): LDAC Working Group 2 - North Atlantic RFMOs and Fishing Agreements
- [26 October](#): LDAC Working Group 1 - Highly Migratory (Tuna and Tuna-like) Stocks and its RFMOs
- [26 October](#): LDAC ICCAT Focus Group
- [26 October](#): LDAC Working Group 5 - Horizontal Issues
- [26 October](#): BSAC Ecosystem Working Group

## ADVICE & RESPONSES

- [MAC advice](#) on EU Taxonomy
- [NSAC advice](#) on the Fisheries regulation in five Danish Natura 2000 sites in the North Sea and Skagerrak
- [NSAC advice](#) on Eel management in inland waters
- [LDAC advice](#) for NAFO 44th annual meeting
- [AAC advice](#) on the risks of bivalve mollusc pathogen emergence in connection with climate change
- [NWWAC/NSAC request](#) for harmonisation of skates and rays identification guides on an EU wide basis
- [AAC letter](#) to Member States on a call for action on raising costs of aquaculture production
- [European Commission reply](#) to the MAC Advice on Maximum Sulphite Levels in Crustaceans
- [European Commission replies](#) (received from the Member States) to the AAC letter on raising aquaculture production costs
- [European Commission letter](#) to Advisory Councils on engagement over implementation of the Deep-Sea Access Regulation

# IT HAPPENED THIS MONTH

**Event "Fishing for Litter" activities & use of EMFAF support:** The **European Commission (DG MARE)** and **KIMO (International Environmental Organisation representing Local Authorities)** organised on 21 September a hybrid event to promote the programme **"Fishing for Litter"** and the support of the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (**EMFAF**) in that regard. The "Fishing for Litter (FFL)" scheme aims at reducing marine litter by involving fishers to collect them at sea. Best practices in the FFL scheme of the different countries cases (Norway, Italy, Ireland, Spain, UK and The Netherlands) were presented and discussions panels and workshops were organised. DG MARE's Deputy Director-General, **Kęstutis Sadauskas**, gave introduction remarks. The main **challenges** for the scheme to be a success are sustainability and funding, fishers' engagement and waste sorting/recycling. Stakeholders attending the event recommended the Commission to establish a **"Fishing for Litter" Platform** with guidelines, best practices and sustainable business models. The agenda, the presentations and the recording are/will be available [here](#).

**First Litter Free Eastern Mediterranean Forum - "Shaping partnerships for a sustainable future":** The American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce organised, on 21 September, a forum on **plastic pollution in the Mediterranean**. Different speakers - EU, governmental, organisation and industry representatives - exchanged in panels on **ways to limit marine pollution and to promote innovative solutions** to protect the oceans from plastic litter. One of the panels focused on **"Unregulated Fishing as a Threat for a Viable Ocean Economy"**. Despina Symons, Director of EBCD, took part in the discussion and recalled that overfishing and IUU fishing are both major threats to the marine environment. She insisted on cooperation at all levels (global, regional, national and local) as the best way to tackle unregulated fishing and to protect the marine environment. The recording of the forum is available [here](#).

**Event "Sustainable blue economy and aquaculture in EU regions":** On 22 September, the European Commission's DG MARE organised a [hybrid event](#) to present the **benefits of aquaculture for EU regions**. Three different panels composed of scientists, European, national, regional and local authorities representatives exchanged on best practices and synergies that aquaculture can create for the blue economy in general and for nature protection. The recording is available [here](#).

**Webinar "ICCAT 2022: Securing a Sustainable Future for Atlantic Bluefin Tuna":** The **Pew Charitable Trusts** and the **Member of the European Parliament (MEP) Clara Aguilera (S&D)** organised on 9 September a [webinar](#) entitled "ICCAT 2022: Securing a Sustainable Future for Atlantic Bluefin Tuna". The objective of the meeting was to present the new management method for the Atlantic Bluefin Tuna, that should be adopted on 14-21 November at ICCAT 23rd Special Meeting: the Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE). Academia, managers and representatives of the fisheries sector (small and large scale) intervened in favour of this strategy, as it will enable to better cope with uncertainties, to include stakeholders' inputs and to offer stability for the fisheries sector. You can find an article from Seafood Source concerning the event [here](#). The agenda is available [here](#).

**Online consultation on UK Highly protected marine areas (HPMAs):** The **UK government** has launched a consultation on the establishment of **five HPMAs** in English waters. An HPMA means that **no extractive activities** - including fishing activities - will take place in the determined area. The five candidate areas are: North East of Farnes Deep, Inner Silver Pit South, Dolphin Head, Lindisfarne and Allonby Bay. The consultation is now closed. Affected stakeholders were invited by the **UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)** to a Questions and Answers session on specific sites or non specific sites throughout the month. EBCD participated to the meeting on non-specific sites that took place on 22 September. A presentation was provided by Defra and stakeholders gave their opinion on the introduction of these HPMAs. Most of the participants recalled their support for HPMAs while some explained the challenges it will create for fishers.

# FOCUS ON...

## Plastic pollution in the oceans

**85% of marine litter collected on beaches are plastics!** Whether they are single use plastics such as cutlery, cups or abandoned fishing gears (ghost nets), they are all present in the oceans and take years and years to disintegrate. This is an enormous source of pollution that has consequences on marine ecosystems as well as on fisheries. Leaders and marine stakeholders all agree that plastic is a great threat to the ocean and that actions are needed to solve this issue. What has been done and what remains to be done will be the subject of this focus.

Both at international and EU levels, **legislative initiatives** have been taken to tackle plastic pollution:

- The **United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA)** met twice to negotiate a **Treaty on Plastic Pollution**. The second meeting, held between 28 February and 2 March 2022 in Nairobi (Kenya) was concluded by the adoption of a resolution convening an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to **draft a legally binding agreement on plastic by 2024**, which should include obligations to prevent and remediate plastic pollution and its toxic impacts.
- At the European level, several tools were developed to combat plastic pollution:
  - The EU adopted in 2018 a Plastic Strategy. The three main objectives of this strategy are to "reduce marine litter, greenhouse gas emissions and the EU dependence on imported fossil fuels". Under this Strategy, a **Directive on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment** was adopted in 2019, covering both single-use plastics and **fishing gears**. It tackles the issue from several angles, with market restrictions and obligations, extended producer responsibility requirements, but also measures intended to reduce consumption and awareness raising measures. The Directive entered into force in **June 2019**. The EU adopted in 2020 a Circular Economy Action Plan that aims at reducing waste and improving the sustainability of products.
  - The EU is also funding several projects aiming at reducing marine litter, including the **"Fishing for Litter" scheme**, which encourages fishers to collect the marine litter that gathers in their nets during fishing activities. The scheme provides them with bags to stock the rubbish, and collects these bags to recycle them or dispose them on land. These kind of programmes can receive the support from the **European Maritime Fund for Aquaculture and Fisheries (EMFAF)**.

Other projects are developed across the world to address the issue of ghost nets. For instance, the "Pangaea X" competition, supporting innovative projects for the preservation of the oceans, awarded this year the "BioNet" project which developed **biodegradable fishing gears** (more - in French). Another example: the "PingMe" project, which created a tool for **tagging gear** and objects underwater to ease the identification of lost gear; or the "Healthy Seas Initiative", gathering volunteer divers who collect marine litter.

Broader projects tackling the issue of marine litter and involving different actors are also developing. This is the case of **The Ocean Cleanup**, which develops new technologies (e.g. technologies intercepting plastic in rivers before it reaches the ocean) to remove litter from the oceans. Citizens initiatives as **beach cleanups** - notably under the #EUBeachCleanup2022 - are also multiplying.

Knowing the scale of plastic pollution and the threat it poses to marine ecosystems, all these initiatives are needed. Chemical pollution is also a main issue that needs to be addressed. EBCD will keep a close eye on the next developments concerning these topics.



# UPCOMING EVENTS

- EMODnet - [IEEE Metrology for the Sea 2022](#): 03 October - Milazzo (Italy)
- EPC - [How can Europe switch to renewables while protecting nature?](#): 11 October - Brussels (Belgium)
- EMODnet - [Smart specialisation strategies for a sustainable blue economy. The interregional dimension](#): 12 October - online
- EMODnet - [Sea Level Rise Conference 2022](#): 17-18 October - Venice (Italy)
- IWC - [Biennial IWC Commission Meeting 2022 - IWC68](#): 14-21 October 2022 - Portoroz (Slovenia)
- FishSec - [Fiskeforum 2022 Stockholm – do we have sustainable fishery today?](#): 19 October - Stockholm (Sweden)
- European Marine Board - [Science Webinar: The MPA Guide: A framework to achieve global goals for the ocean](#): 20 October - Online
- IUCN - [Nature-based solutions in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#): 20 October - Online
- European Commission - [Smart Specialisation for Sustainable Blue Economy](#): 25 October - Crete (Greece) & online
- European Parliament Intergroup on 'Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development' - [Hybrid Event: Achieving climate neutrality and the Paris Agreement goals: Opportunities for ocean-based methods of carbon dioxide removal \(CDR\)](#): 25 October - Brussels (Belgium) & online
- Convention on Biological Diversity - [Third meeting of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative \(SOI\) Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies](#): 25-28 October - Busan (South Korea)
- IUCN - [Resource mobilization for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#): 27 October - Online
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) [CoP19](#): 14-25 November - Panama
- Convention on Biological Diversity - [CoP 15](#): 7-19 December - Canada

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