



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Directorate G. Markets and Observatories  
**Director**

Brussels,  
cv - (2017)

**FINAL MINUTES**

***Meeting of the Civil Dialogue Group ANIMAL PRODUCTS – SHEEP MEAT AND GOAT MEAT SECTORS, BEE-KEEPING***

***Date: Tuesday 21 November 2017, from 09:30 to 18:00***

Chair: Mr Angus WOODS

Organisations present: All Organisations were present, except BEUC, EFFAT, EMB, EPHA, ERPA, IFAH-Europe.

**1. Approval of the agenda (and of the minutes of previous meeting<sup>1</sup>)**

The agenda was adopted with a point on promotion being introduced under the AOB. The minutes have been recently published online. The members are invited to send their comments within five days (written procedure).

**2. Nature of the meeting**

The meeting was non-public.

**3. List of points discussed**

**Sheep and goat meat (morning session)**

1. Large carnivores: hybridisation and changing wolf behaviour – presentation by Laurent GARDE from Centre d'Etudes et de Réalisations Pastorales Alpes Méditerranée
2. Sheep and goat market situation and short term prospects
3. Information on the CAP reform (timeline)
4. Animal health situation : bluetongue
5. Trade: developments on market access to third countries. EU meat industry priorities. Exchange of views.
6. Presentation by the Commission of the Guide to good practices for the transport of sheep
7. BREXIT – state of play
8. AOB

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<sup>1</sup> If not adopted by written procedure (CIRCABC)

### **Beekeeping (afternoon session)**

1. Situation and management of the honey market
2. Results of the Commission's coordinated monitoring plan to establish the prevalence of fraudulent practices in the marketing of honey
3. Exchange of views on problems encountered with low-quality beeswax
4. State of play concerning *Aethina tumida*
5. Neonicotinoides - state of play.(to be confirmed)
6. Establishment of MRLs for residues of veterinary medicines in honey - information on next steps concerning the legislative procedures
7. AOB

### **Sheep and goat meat (morning session)**

#### **1. Large carnivores: hybridisation and changing wolf behaviour – presentation by Laurent GARDE from Centre d'Etudes et de Réalisations Pastorales Alpes Méditerranée**

Laurent GARDE gave a presentation on the protection measures and how wolves have adapted, the financial implications as a result of the damages on livestock, hybridisation, and the change in wolf behaviour.

#### Discussion

Copa underlined that wolves are adapting to protection measures which increases the damages and the financial costs. A significant budget comes from CAP funds/FEADR. The impact on the psychological condition of producers needs to be also taken into account. Things need to change, families have the right to defend themselves and also their livestock, we need to ensure that we do not lose biodiversity because of these attacks and keep this production attractive. Sheep farmers need to be listened by DG ENV as sheep production favours biodiversity. A German study on the costs for wolf protection measures will be made available soon. It takes time to see if a protection measure which has been put in place is effective or not. The Habitats Directives (annexes) need to evolve.

ECVC underlined the need to protect the extensive production system. Indirect losses (abortions) would also need to be taken into account. Measures need to be taken. The change in the wolf behaviour is something to be looked at and as a result, people should be allowed to protect themselves against them. Cross breeding is also a problem. The only solution is the proper management of wolf population.

EEB mentioned that carcasses should be given to wolves to keep them away. EEB does not defend a zero shoot policy but there must be space in Europe where big carnivores are left alone in peace.

EFA asked more information about the protection methods. Italy has more wolves than France. There are several projects which tested out protection measures, proving that they work and show significant reduction in damages. Gave the example of the Wolf Alpes project. There is an European Parliament report on best practices for reducing conflicts. This will be available in December.

M. Garde replied that wolves are looking for living prey. Protection measures include two to three guard dogs, shepherds. Regarding the Italian project, in the region where the project was conducted there was a 16% drop in the number of livestock heads. Evidence from ground has to be acknowledged. There are also administrative problems when setting up protection measures. There is no longer an effective protection against wolves.

DG ENV underlined that hybrids are not protected by the Habitats Directive, they even constitute a threat for wolf conservation. In the Recommendation n° 173 (2014) under the Bern Convention MS are invited to carry out monitoring of the extent of hybridisation, prevention and government-controlled removal of hybrid specimens, on the basis of their own situation. The recently published data on the hybridisation rate in France indicate that it is relatively low, in line with the general situation in other countries (while it seems to be higher in certain areas like in Toscana-Italy). The root cause of the problem should be addressed, which is the uncontrolled or free-ranging dogs and stakeholders have a big role to play here, in cooperation with the relevant local authorities. When removing hybrids, all necessary measures have to be taken to avoid and prevent killing of wolves. Illegal killing is no 1 cause of mortality of wolves in the EU and it also increases the hybridisation problem (especially in areas with few wolves and many dogs): when, in a wolf pack, the alpha male is killed, the chance that the alpha female breeds with a dog increases. Illegal killing of wolves also brings disruption of wolf packs leading to more livestock depredations (lone and dispersing wolves going for easier livestock preys). Stable and healthy wolf packs are therefore to be preserved. There are important experiences (e.g. from LIFE projects) and peer-reviewed analysis of the effectiveness of livestock protection measures: different types of fencing, shepherding, livestock guarding dogs, visual or acoustic deterrent devices. DG ENVI is promoting the exchanges of experiences on this and several workshops and meetings have been organised until now (two in the latest weeks). A new report elaborated under the EU Stakeholders' platform on coexistence with large carnivores shows successful experiences and good practices. The relevant authorities and stakeholders need to carefully design the prevention measures suitable to the different situations, to properly implement them (including maintenance), to monitor their effectiveness and to apply any necessary adjustments. Training, information, follow-up and technical assistance to the concerned beneficiaries is therefore essential. MS and stakeholders will continue to be supported by the Commission through the CAP and RD, LIFE and other instruments, to address such challenges and improve the coexistence of wolf with agricultural activities. The Directive allows, under certain conditions, the lethal control of specimens of protected species, but this should not be seen as an alternative to the other necessary measures: prevention, compensation, information, technical assistance, dialogue and involvement of stakeholders.

The Chair underlined that work needs to be done on this and farmers need the COM on their side.

## **2. Sheep and goat market situation and short term prospects**

DG AGRI representative gave a presentation on the market situation and the short term prospects. The picture is mixed when it comes to sheep and goats slaughtering. Prices are stable. For light lamb, prices are slightly below. Imports are decreasing. New Zealand used 56% of their quota until now. Exports have increased to Mediterranean region and Middle East. For this year, experts expect an increase in livestock but a decrease for next year and a slight increase in production. Heavy lamb prices are expected to decrease

between 1-2% due to uncertainty of Brexit. On short term, an increase in imports is expected.

### Discussion

Celcaa said that New Zealand imports pick in March-April which is challenging for EU producers. It is important that the quotas are split between UK and the EU and have a balance between fresh and frozen. Market access is a significant issue, today the sheep sector has access to Hong Kong but not China. Heavy lamb price increases are seen as a positive thing. Reflect opportunity post brexit. After brexit 82-83% ss. Sheep will be deficient in terms prod outlook.

Copa asked what can be expected from the negotiations with New Zealand and Australia. Supported Celcaa when it comes to access to new markets.

The Chair concluded that new market access is important. Brexit is key and what happens with New Zealand TRQ while also watching the trade negotiations between the EU and NZ and Australia.

The Commission representative reminded that DG Agri has contributed to the Impact Assessment on New Zealand and Australia. The sheep sector is seen as a sensitive one in trade negotiations.

### **3. Information on the CAP reform (timeline)**

DG AGRI representative presented the timeline. The EC is currently analysing the options for the future CAP. The CAP communication will be presented on 29<sup>th</sup> November. After the MFF discussion in May 2018, the legislative proposals on CAP are expected to be issued (likely the second quarter of 2018).

### Discussion

ECVC underlined the importance of continuing the support for the sheep sector.

The Chair concluded that there is no point in designating sheep as a sensitive if it is then ignored under the CAP. The sheep sector needs special attention and looked after in the next CAP negotiations.

### **4. Animal health situation : bluetongue**

DG Sante representative gave an overview of the situation while underlining that this has not changed since the beginning of the year. Some outbreaks have been noticed in Sardinia in September-October. Situation is rather stable in other countries. Cases dropped by 10%. The vaccination policy works fine. In the framework of the animal health legislation, two EFSA opinions have been requested: on control surveillance and listing and categorisation of bluetongue. Eligible bluetongue virus strains (1-24 eligible can be listed for EU intervention. From 25-30 onwards plus BTV 16 strain can't be justified due to limited mortality rates. DG Sante reflects on the conclusions. After the draft implementing act is made available, this will be discussed with the MS, with a foreseen entry into force by 20 April 2019.

### Discussion

FESASS asked if the same implementing act will foresee which control measures the COM recommends and what is the position of the COM when it comes to supporting vaccination. Cattle farmers are sceptical as bluetongue shows no clinical signs.

The COM representative said that the internal reflection on the outcome of the EFSA opinion is still ongoing. The discussions with the MS have not yet started. Vaccination will stay as the main policy for protecting animals and policy was successful until now. For certain serotypes with no sign of morbidity, mortality, this will probably be eliminated. The COM could come back on this point in the next meeting.

The Chair concluded by the need to have an update on this point in the next meeting.

## **5. Trade: developments on market access to third countries. EU meat industry priorities. Exchange of views.**

DG Trade representative gave a presentation on this point, focusing on priorities, country specific developments and what can be done by the industry.

### Discussion

ECVC expressed against FTAs. More focus should be on conquering the domestic market.

FoodDrink Europe mentioned that it would be good to have a dashboard for this and an up-to-date table. It is important for the EU to try opening new markets.

Celcaa representative said that frustration is the time it takes to open markets; a lot of times beef is put first. China and Japan would be complementary to our internal market in Europe. US imports are growing all the time and we are missing out because we don't have market access. We are marginalised by the fact that the science is inconclusive on TSE.

The COM representative that they are still struggling to tackle the TSE/BSE barrier and that this is a main priority for the EC. It is important to continue pushing and concentrate on markets which are important for the sector. It is difficult to say when market access is obtained.

The Chair welcomed Commissioner Hogan's missions to open up new markets. Once the markets are open, a lot of work needs to be done on the regulation and time is needed for exporters to get exports moving to these markets. More can be done.

## **6. Presentation by the Commission of the Guide to good practices for the transport of sheep**

The representative of FVE gave a presentation. The guides are for good and better practice. Five extensive guides have been developed and 17 short factsheets where critical issues are summarised. There are three for sheep. Traineeships have been organised for drivers.

### Discussion

ECVC welcomed the guides.

FoodDrink Europe is pleased with the guides. This reaffirms that there is no need to change the legislation. Good practices are welcome.

The Chair concluded by underlining that it is good to have these good practices to be used in every circumstances.

## **7. BREXIT – state of play**

DG AGRI representative underlined that starting with end of March 2019, UK will no longer be a member of the EU. The negotiations are divided in two phases. We are now in the first phase which focuses on UK's financial commitments, the right of citizens, and the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland. We need sufficient progress before we go to the second phase. T. May referred to a transitional agreement in her speech on 22<sup>nd</sup> September. This means that the relationship have to continue under the full EU legislative framework (including fulfilling their financial obligations and respecting all freedoms). This transition period is an option but not a given. On the existing quotas, EU and UK have sent a letter to WTO members, proposing a proportional system based on historical trade patterns. Seven countries showed their opposition saying that this does not work for them.

### Discussion

The Irish Copa member asked details on the Ireland-Norther Ireland issue.

Celcaa representative said the sheep meat sector has never fared well in CAP negotiations. The established position is that we have sensitive product status and we have to be aware of this. The reflection report on sheep meat is an important document which should be considered in this context.

The COM representative underlined that there is a clear political will when it comes to the Irish border. In practice, there are many unknowns. UK is still investigating solutions to tackle these aspects. UK will become a third country. The only way for it not to become a third country would be a unanimous decision to extend at. 50. Otherwise they have to comply with the full acquis. Unless the negotiation period is extended. Negotiations need to be finished by October 2018. The industry needs certainty to be able to plan business. The Council next week will decide if sufficient progress has been obtained in order to go to the second phase.

The Chair underlined that important decisions need to be taken in a short period of time.

## **8. AOB (promotion work programme for 2018)**

DG AGRI representative gave a presentation on the annual work programme for promotion for 2018. There is information available on the proceedings on CHAFEA website. There is a possibility to subscribe to a newsletter. There will be an info day in January 2018 which will also be web streamed. There are two million € for sheep for simple programmes and 4 million € for multi programmes. The focus has to be on sustainability.

### Discussion

Cogeca asked if promoting the sheep profession can be part of the promotion programmes.

Copa welcomed the money available for the sheep sector as this was also a request from the Sheep Forum. It is important to have product promotion but also agrees that one of the challenges the sheep sector is facing is generation renewal. Asked if it possible to submit programmes for other lines.

FoodDrink Europe had the same question. Asked what is meant by sustainability.

Celcaa representative acknowledged that by using ring fencing, which is not usually used, the Commission has responded to the sheep meat reflection group report. Although a higher figure than 6 million was expected it is good that the sector can still apply for the other funding and it's positive that the sustainability angle is recognised. Sustainability should include sustaining the sector, not just about environment.

The COM representative underlined that the specific envelope is not applied as in the past. This year, the COM set aside a smaller amount for a specific aspect of the production but at same time, other topics can be tackled, with another message. Anything else but sustainability would be possible under other lines. Sustainability refers to the environmental aspects. But it is not clearly defined. When a proposing organisation is submitting a programme, they should explain what is meant by sustainability. In the basic regulation, we have explanations on what the promotion policy is about, this includes promoting the sector as the objective of the promotion policy is to enhance competitiveness of production. Generation renewal is more of an issue for rural development and the CAP..

The Chair concluded that it was good that a specific amount of money is ring-fenced for sheep promotion but access to the main budget is important. It is also up to the sector to be imaginative and maximise this.

## **Beekeeping (afternoon session)**

### **1. Honey market situation and management**

DG AGRI presented the latest figures on the honey market situation. The EU is the second world producer (250,000 tonnes), after China, with 17 million beehives and 600,000 beekeepers. The EU is only 60% self-sufficient in honey. With regards to imports, China is the main supplier for imported honey. China exports around 40% of EU imports. The EU honey trade balance is negative as imports exceed exports. Worldwide, China remains the main producer of honey and its production continues to increase. India, Ethiopia and Argentina are classed as the main producers of beeswax according to the FAO. The EU and USA have the biggest share in terms of imports, 39% and 37% respectively, worldwide. In terms of exports, Asia has the biggest share (50%) followed by South America (19%). This presentation is available on DG AGRI's website.

Copa thanked the COM for the presentation and encouraged the COM to collect more data in particular data on trade within the EU Member States and on honey consumption. With regards to beeswax, given that China is the main producer of honey worldwide, it should also be classed as an important producer of beeswax, however it is not even included in the FAO's data. The figures also show a negative situation for beekeepers worldwide with very low prices. Within the EU, honey production continues to decrease

and demand is stable, however prices are decreasing. In addition, climate change is heavily impacting honey production in the south of the EU, in particular in Italy, Spain and Portugal. This is mainly due to droughts and fires.

Beelife added that with regards to figures on Spain, they are not accurate, because in 2017 production decreased by 50% and prices are decreasing.

FoodDrinkEurope also supported the need for more accurate and updated data.

DG AGRI said that for now it is not possible to have new data, however with the new national beekeeping programmes, it would be possible to collect more accurate and uniform data on honey production and on the number of beehives at Member State level.

## **2. Results of the Commission's coordinated monitoring plan to establish the prevalence of fraudulent practices in the marketing of honey**

A representative from JRC gave a presentation on this item. He explained the results of honey authenticity testing by liquid chromatography-isotope ratio mass spectrometry and the way the conclusions of the JRC report were made. His presentation is on DG AGRI's website. He also informed the members that on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2018, they will organise a technical meeting at JRC-Geel, in Belgium, to share ideas and to fill gaps in knowledge. They will invite representatives from all the relevant stakeholders.

### Discussion

Copa flagged up the problem that there are no means of quantifying the added sugar and that we do not know if we are talking about 1% or 30% of exogenous sugar. This is a problem mainly when it comes to the increase of feeding syrup in the event of a lack of feeding resources for bees (which are very low). We also consider it necessary for laboratories to exchange data. In addition to JRC work and recommendations, we believe that DG AGRI and DG SANTE should set new measures that will allow for a better policy in terms of fraud detection. In that regard, we recommend setting up a full traceability system including the declaration of the honey's origin by country of production. FoodDrinkEurope welcomed the fact that the COM would promote the use of several methods in order to be able to detect fraud. However, it is also of utmost importance to safeguard the image of the sector.

The JRC representative replied that they had just begun discussions on methods to recommend and that the first step would be to check if these methods were accurate, before setting limits for quantification. A technical meeting will take place at JRC in Geel, Belgium on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2018, with the goal to collect ideas around gaps in knowledge and an organisation of an inter-laboratory comparison on the EA/LC-IRMS method.

## **3. Exchange of views on problems encountered with low-quality beeswax**

DG SANTE gave a presentation on the adulteration of beeswax intended for honey production with stearin and paraffin. He explained the legislation on this issue (beeswax is considered as a foodstuff and not a food additive) and informed the attendees that the COM was trying to fully comprehend the extent of the problem. They were also informing Member States of the problem, starting data collection and raising stakeholder awareness of this issue. There will also be an EFSA consultation and a consultation of



the JRC for the analytical techniques. This presentation is available on DG AGRI's website.

### Discussion

Copa thanked the EU Commission for having reacted promptly. There need to have beeswax of food quality when it enters a bee colony. In this case, it should also be deemed fit for human consumption. Beeswax should mean 100% wax obtained from beehive. A study performed in Croatia recently showed that adulteration might not be limited to paraffin and stearin only, other substance may occur, with potentially higher risks of food safety. FoodDrinkEurope asked if this could become a food safety problem.

DG SANTE explained that in order to fully understand the problem they needed more data, and therefore requested that any additional information be sent to the COM. Once EFSA draws up a report and once they have a better understanding of the situation, they will be able to take further action in order to solve the problem. Actually they recommend to the beekeepers to ask a certificate for the wax that they buy, stating that the wax does not contain any paraffin or stearin.

#### **4. State of play of *Aethina tumida***

DG SANTE gave a presentation on the state of play of *Aethina tumida*. Since the beginning of the outbreak, it has spread further. However, this year, in contrast to previous years, there were fewer declarations of new outbreaks and the ones declared were only found in sentinel hives and not in apiaries. Nevertheless, we cannot determine whether the situation is improving or if it is only due to a lack of formal declarations made. In addition, with regards to the restricted area, Member States decided to reduce the compulsory 100 km to 50 km from the outbreak. This derogation is limited to queen bees only and there is also an active monitoring and a monthly inspection by veterinarian services. This decision has just been adopted and it can be applied during the next beekeeping season. Finally, the COM contributed to the work of the World Organisation for Animal Health by adding all EU-relevant information on how to inspect hives containing *Aethina tumida*. The objective is to provide the veterinarian services with more tools worldwide.

Copa informed the Commission that they are trying to adopt recommendations in the event of a new outbreak of *Aethina tumida* and they asked the COM if this work was needed or not.

Cogeca asked the COM about the efficiency of the eradication measures taken in Italy over the last three years, because the situation has not improved. However, further research on the life cycle of *Aethina tumida* and on effective traps is essential.

DG SANTE replied that any work that can also help all beekeepers to better understand this issue is necessary. Then, with regards to the eradication measures taken in Italy, this decision is not taken by the COM but by the Italian government and it is up to them to move towards containment measures. The document issued by the BEECOME Conference in Italy is worth following, but only a part of its recommendations is relevant for the EU.

#### **5. Neonicotinoids: state of play**

A DG SANTE representative gave a presentation on this item. She gave background information on the EU restrictions on three neonicotinoids in 2013. She then explained the need to obtain confirmatory data for clothianidin, imidacloprid and thiamethoxam to reaffirm the uses that are still allowed. The decision-making process on this issue is still ongoing and a vote is scheduled at the Regulatory Committee on 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> December 2017. Finally, she explained the upcoming review on new scientific information. This presentation is available on DG AGRI's website.

Copa asked a question about the current process and if the vote by the Member States needed a qualified majority. Is it possible to get the comments made during the consultation at international level?

Cogeca asked why thiacloprid was not included in this review. They also asked about the reasons as to why there was no decision made on thiamethoxam.

DG SANTE replied that each substance has to be reviewed after some time and the Commission based its decisions on EFSA's conclusions. On thiamethoxam, there is a delay due to the need for lengthy discussions with Member States. The vote is scheduled for December 2017, but it is too early to say if the COM will actually submit the text for vote. On the comments made during the international consultation, DG SANTE will send it.

## **6. Establishment of MRLs for residues of veterinary medicines in honey - information on the next steps concerning the legislative procedures**

A representative from the COM gave a presentation on this item. She reminded the attendees that this issue has been on the table since 2015. A discussion at the Standing Committee took place a week ago. The objective is to provide legal certainty on residues in food from animals treated under Art. 11 of Dir. 2001/82/EC (the Cascade System). These uses are authorised in exceptional cases, where for a specific condition in the Member State no authorised veterinary medicinal product is available for a specific food producing species. These treatments need to take place under the supervision of a veterinarian, taking into account the appropriate withdrawal periods. The Cascade System can already now be applied for treatment of bees, but no MRLs for residues in honey, originating from cascade uses, are established at the moment. A public consultation resulted in three responses, out of which two were affirmative. The discussion with Member States on a legal proposal continues. The next vote on a draft proposal might be scheduled in February 2018.

FEEDM supported the proposal from the COM as it will provide more legal certainty.

Copa stressed that as a general position, they are not in favour of using antibiotics in the hives. Copa could accept the establishment of MRLs for residues of antibiotic substances in honey for covering residues from cases of accidental or environmental contamination in the EU. However the use of antibiotics in general should be clearly forbidden in beekeeping.

## **7. AOB**

- A Commission representative informed on the updated risk assessment in the 2017 EFSA statement regarding risks for human health related to the presence of pyrrolizidine alkaloids (PAs) in honey, tea, herbal infusions and food

supplements and on the fact that a discussion on possible MLs for PAs will be started in the working group on agricultural contaminants of 27 November 2017.

- Beelife explained a case where a batch of pollen was taken off the market because of the presence of pyrrolizidine alkaloids, when exported from one Member State to another Member State. This is considered problematic because it can make people fear possible health risks caused by pollen. The livelihood of many beekeepers is at stake. The Commission representative answered that until there is harmonisation on this at EU level, it is up to the Member States to enforce on the basis of a national risk assessment on the basis of Art. 14 of Reg. (EC) No 178/2002. A Cogeca representative stated that there was no evidence described, which would point to any case of poisoning with bee products having contained high levels of alkaloids in the EU.
- On a point requested by FEEDM, the Commission was asked to support a request for a revision of the WHO guideline on sugar consumption that would remove honey from the list of “free sugars”. DG SANTE replied that there would be no scientific grounds or evidence base to propose such change.

**4. Conclusions/recommendations/opinions**

**5. Next steps**

**6. Next meeting**

**7. List of participants - Annex**

List of participants– Minutes

**Meeting of the Civil Dialogue Group ANIMAL PRODUCTS – SHEEP MEAT AND  
GOAT MEAT SECTORS, BEE-KEEPING**

Date: **21 November 2017, from 09:30 to 18:00**

	MEMBER ORGANISATION	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVES	
1	Bee Life	Angel	DIAZ ROMERO
2	BirdLife Europe	Tomislav	HUDINA
3	CEJA	Jose Maria	CASTILLA BARO
4	CEJA	Jan	VEJCIK
5	CELCAA	Joe	HYLAND
6	CELCAA	Gemma	RODRIGUEZ RUIZ
7	CELCAA	Katrina	WALSH
8	CERPAM	Laurent	GARDE
9	COGECA	Marco Antonio	CALDERON
10	COGECA	Maria	DIRKE
11	COGECA	Ankica	DUSEVIC
12	COGECA	Stanislav	JAS
13	COGECA	Zbigniew	KOLTOWSKI
14	COGECA	Sandor	KUKOVICS
15	COGECA	Francesco	PANELLA
16	COGECA	Eirini	PRODROMIDOU
17	COPA	Michele	BOUDOIN
18	COPA	Etienne	BRUNEAU
19	COPA	Johann Georg	HOLLBACHER
20	COPA	John	LYNSKEY
21	COPA	Miguel	MADEIRA
22	COPA	Charles	SERCOMBE

23	COPA	Stefan	VOELL
24	COPA	Angus	WOODS
25	COPA/COGECA	Cynthia	BENITES
26	COPA/COGECA	Camelia	GYORFFY
27	ECVC	Rudback	LENNART GORAN
28	ECVC	Christian	ROQUEIROL
29	EEB / BEE	Olga	KIKOU
30	EEB / BEE	Anne	VONESCH
31	EFA	Ilaria	DI SILVESTRE
32	EFNCP	Guenther	CZERKUS
33	EFNCP	Juan Antonio	VALLADARES ALVAREZ
34	EuroCommerce	Helena	MELNIKOV
35	FESASS	Hans-Peter	SCHONS
36	FoodDrinkEurope	Dirk	DOBBELAERE
37	FoodDrinkEurope	Frank	FILODDA
38	FoodDrinkEurope	Thomas	HECK
39	FoodDrinkEurope	Giorgio Alessandro	RIMOLDI
40	FoodDrinkEurope	David	SENCHEMES
41	FoodDrinkEurope	Johann Gottfried	SMIDT
42	FoodDrinkEurope	Koenraad	STEURBAUT
43	FoodDrinkEurope	François	TOMEI
44	IFOAM EU GROUP	Tamas	CSAKI