

# ICES MCAP-MICC REPORT 2007

ICES CM 2007/MCAP:03

## REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON THE ADVISORY PROCESS MEETING WITH ICES CLIENT COMMISSIONS (MCAP-MICC)

7-8 May 2007

ICES Headquarters, Copenhagen, Denmark



**ICES**

International Council for  
the Exploration of the Sea

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## 1 Opening of the meeting

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The Chair, Paul Connolly, Ireland, opened the meeting and welcomed the participants. In particular, he welcomed Trine Christiansen (EEA), the first time where EEA is represented at MCAP-MICC. The Chair also welcomed the participation of the Joint Norway-Russia Fisheries Commission (JNRFC). He noted with regret that HELCOM, DG Environment and DG Research had sent apologies and informed the meeting they were unable to participate. Gerd Hubold welcomed the participants to ICES. The participants are listed in Annex I.

The Chair stressed that this is an informal meeting focused on a two way dialogue between Advisory Clients and ICES. He found that there had been improvements in the communication between ICES and its Clients during 2006. The participation by OSPAR during the consultations of the Advisory Committees during the ASC had been valuable for clarifying issues on the requests and how these would be dealt with in the ICES process. DG Fish has for many years regularly participated in the ACFM consultations and DG Environment occasionally participated at ACE and ACME. This participation was an essential element in clarifying the work required of these committees.

## 2 Adoption of agenda

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The Chair noted that he would take some points on the draft agenda in reverse order. With these changes the draft agenda was adopted, see Annex II.

## 3 Review of 2006 MCAP-MICC meeting and follow-up on action points

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The Chair emphasised the importance of reviewing the action points of last year's meeting to ensure issues had been followed up. Hans Lassen then reviewed the action points from the 2006 meeting.

This led to a discussion of how the MSY target (Johannesburg 2002) could be achieved through the establishment of management plans. There is general agreement that management plans required to achieve MSY by 2015 (sustainable fisheries) shall be developed in an extensive dialogue involving all concerned. The introduction of the PA in the advice 1995-1999 was not a success and had created significant problems. At the time, there had been numerous meetings involving managers and scientists, but in spite of that the first advice based on PA (for 1999) resulted in an unexpected decrease of on average 20% in the advised TACs. All involved are anxious to learn from that experience. A clear conclusion is that science should be specific in its presentation of the consequences of introducing the MSY principle perhaps even to the point of drafting a parallel advisory report based on MSY management plans for some key stocks.

Action point: Before the end of 2007 ICES Secretariat in cooperation with Kjartan Hoydal (NEAFC) will develop a paper for comments on the 'lessons learnt' from the Introduction of PA.
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## 4 Further development of communication with Client Commissions

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The Chair invited the Client Commissions to report on their experience with ICES and its advisory product during the past year.

*NEAFC*: Overall NEAFC gets the service it pays for – no outstanding short-term issues. NEAFC is obvious interested in the further development of the ecosystem approach and looks at this as an ongoing process.

NASCO: The timing issues for advice which was a problem before has been solved – NASCO is very happy with the present arrangements. NASCO feels it gets the advice it asks for but also noted the ongoing discussions of changing e.g. to bi-annual advice. NASCO stressed the need for a presenter of the advice with significant communicating talents; in NASCO's experience the quality and level of the following discussions are critical dependent on the clarity of the presentation. Using the chair of WGNAS in this function had help significantly and recent presenters had been good. NASCO expressed as on previous occasions a wish to shorten the advisory report making it more concise and perhaps as an extreme considered, if ICES could formulate the advice on 2-3 pages only; a long advice is not what is desired the shorter and clearer advice the better – the easier it is to implement it afterwards. NASCO considered that it would be helpful to know more about what the uncertainty margins are in the advice. This does not necessary be in the form of a set of confidence limits but ICES should better explain the uncertainty and its consequences.

EEA: Collaboration between ICES and EEA in the European Topic Centre/Water (ETC/W) only began at the start of 2007, so not much experience have been gained yet. EEA also noted that although the ICES-EEA MoU is of a different nature to those on fisheries advice - this is a framework on cooperation between the organisations without financial or other obligations - EEA hopes to develop cooperation with ICES within that framework. This would also be on topics outside those covered by ICES role as member of the ETC/W.

JNRFC: Generally satisfied with the advice but noted an incident with the NEA cod advice in 2006. The advice was unhelpful for the political process as it made a judgement on the implementation error; actually it might be better for ICES in such cases simply to note that advice cannot be provided when implementation errors are of such magnitudes; implementation errors should be left for managers to deal with. ICES commented that ICES needs to consider the degree of implementation in its advice and cannot advise to follow a management plan that is not effectively implemented.

DG Fish: There is general appreciation that ICES delivers the advice asked for. The involvement of the stakeholder interactions is very welcome and the Commission appreciates ICES proactive attitude. The Commission also noted that the coordination between ICES and STECF has begun to function and this is welcomed. As stipulated in the EC-ICES MoU, STECF invited the ACFM Chair to a recent meeting. ICES will reciprocate with an invitation for the Consultations in September. The problem areas are on access to expertise. The Commission is aware that this shortage influences the time it takes to answer ad-hoc requests. Likewise the Commission is aware of the increasing demands on the expertise with the upcoming needs of the RACs. The Commission has made sure that this issue – availability and access to expertise – will be discussed at EFARO when the Directors meet in May 2007. There have been some problems with communication between ICES and EC which partly was caused by internal EC problems – communication with ICES has been uncoordinated because there have been two units involved. DG Fish is restructuring and communication should improve.

OSPAR: the 2007 advice is not released yet so OSPAR cannot evaluate that. Communication has developed well, OSPAR finds it very helpful to have somebody dedicated to the task of communicating with HELCOM and OSPAR at the ICES Secretariat and OSPAR found that having the ACOM Chairs attending OSPAR meetings is very useful. ICES commented that OSPAR's participation in September 2006 (ACE and ACME consultations and at the special meeting to discuss the 'climate change' request) was very useful and not only helped communication, but also and perhaps more important that the approach to providing the overviews and analysis became better targeted to OSPAR's needs. In response to a direct question from OSPAR on the development of the ICES Data Centre ICES explained that there had been some turn-over in staff and that the new Data Centre Manager would take up his post on 29 June. OSPAR found that ICES could have been more open on these difficulties.

The Chair said it was important for the Clients to hear about problems and issues ICES had with its Clients. This ensures that the dialogue is a two way process.

*ICES:* reported that it has been problems with access to expertise both for recruiting external reviewers and for recruiting to expert groups and it may be difficult in spite of all good intentions to provide answer at the short notice desired. ICES has noted a competition for access to expert resources (RACs, ICES, STECF etc) and has taken good note that this issue is on the agenda for the EFARO meeting in Rostock later this week. ICES pointed to the need for early warning of requests in particular from DG Fish. ICES recognises that DG Fish is making an effort and seen over a longer period things have been getting better, but there are still problems.

The Chair concluded that overall communication was good and in the short-term there were few unresolved issues. ICES has taken note of Clients' wish for a 'go to person' in the ICES Secretariat. ICES is pleased that its initiative to have the Advisory Committee Chairs at some OSPAR meetings has been well received and ICES will continue this practise. The development of a full blown ecosystem assessment is still years into the future, but he was happy to note that Clients understand this situation and is accepting what can be delivered at present. ICES is expanding staffing in the Advisory Group so communication with Commissions should be further improved in the future. However, the main objective of increased staff is to make the advisory process more professional

ICES advisory priorities are the Commission priorities, but if the underpinning work (science or advice) is not being funded by National Governments then there is little ICES can do in the short-term. ICES finds that the link at the national level between the research priority setting – which often resides with 'funders' - and the management is sometimes missing. Apparently, in some countries 'funders' are not communicating effectively with the managers and scientists; perhaps because they are not based in the same ministries. ICES feels there is a need for improving these links at the national level. In this respect, interaction between ICES, its advisory Clients and the international structure of the ERAnets might improve communication and ICES is currently trying to improve its links to the ERAnets. However, not all countries are involved in this network. The Chair proposed to invite national 'funders' to the ASC to inform on the work going on in ICES. It was also pointed out that the EMMA process under the European Marine Strategy includes an initiative to link between ICES, DG Research and DG Joint Research Centre.

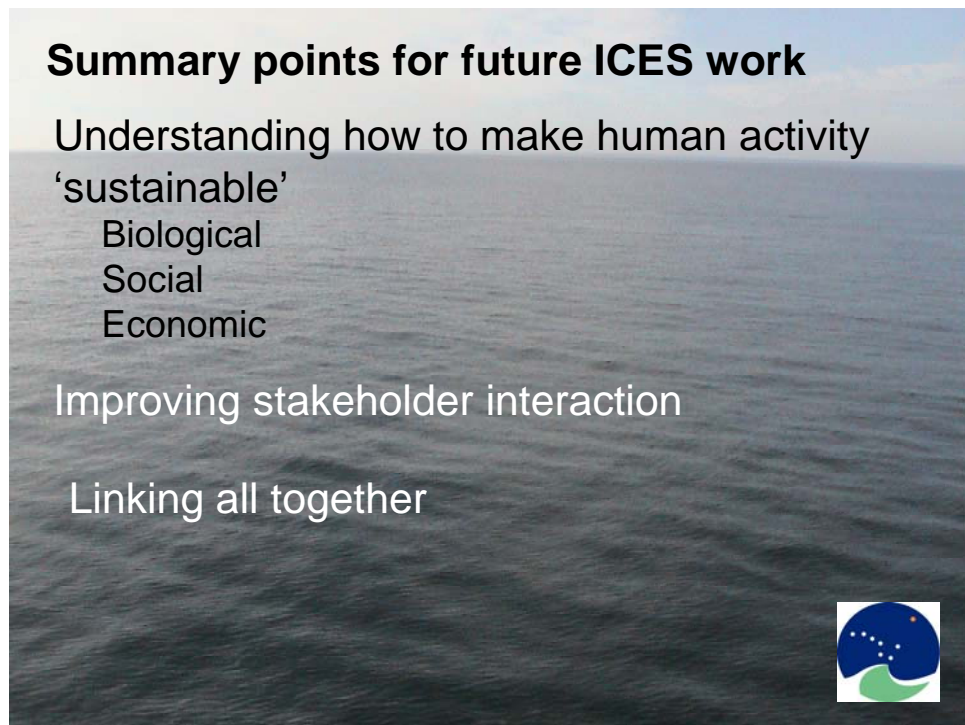
Action points: General satisfaction among the Clients with the advisory service delivered by ICES. ICES will ensure that all Clients have a specific 'go to person' in the system and will encourage Clients to participate in ACOM consultations in September.

Improving the links with the ERAnets (ICES initiative). ICES to invite 'funders' to the ASC and point to the special open session (conveners are Martin Pastoors and Paul Connolly): 'ICES: Its science and its advice'.

## **5 Outline of ICES advisory work programmes for 2007**

Mark Tasker introduced this topic. ICES scope is wider than fisheries and the fisheries perspective in the longer term will greatly expand with the development of the ecosystem approach. He advocated that Clients give more consideration to an integrated approach, lifting the barriers between the environmental and fisheries advice. He considered that ICES is pro-actively developing areas of future interest/need. He gave several examples of ICES advice on environmental and ecosystem aspects (identification of areas with cold water corals and other sensitive habitats, evaluation of proposals for listing species as threaten under CITES or OSPAR regulations, links between sand eel and bird populations, by-catch of marine

mammals in fisheries and mitigation devises). The presentation included highlights of the work programmes for the advisory committees in the short-term.



Some participants noted that the presentation did not explicitly mention the effects of climate change. This was partly because the answer to the OSPAR request is still in the pipeline. Mark Tasker confirmed that there is on-going work in several quarters on identifying the effects of climate change and projecting the effects when the changes continue into the future. DG Fish thinks that there will be more requests related to climate change issues in future.

#### ***The role of socio-economics in fisheries advice***

A discussion followed on the role of socio-economics in ICES work programmes. There were two aspects highlighted:

- Introducing socio-economic parameters as explanatory variables in a fisheries model. This may include a feed-back loop to investigate the changes in the socio-economy of fisheries, e.g. as a result of changes in species distribution or abundance.
- Investigating the socio-economic consequences of the biological advice. This is the approach taken by STECF.

The meeting found that only long-term effects on the socio-economic parameters would be of interest, the short-term analysis is fairly trivial.

The approach often taken in bio-economic models are in many contexts of little interest to managers. It is the infrastructure changes and changes in the distribution of income that are the determining political factors and hence those factors management is asked to address.

Because advice in a socio-economic context would be very difficult without addressing the sharing of income, it was generally considered that ICES can provide relevant models, but should not provide advice in this context. ICES advice should be confined to informing on sustainability of the overall exploitation.



### *Environmental impact of mariculture*

ICES should pay more attention to environmental impact of mariculture in its advisory work; such impact covers a wide range of issues, including genetic impacts from escapees, spreading of diseases, oxygen deficiency from food degradation, etc. Also, mariculture activities shall be considered as an element of spatial planning, this option is among those available for coastal area usage.

### *Future Client Needs*

The Chair invited the Clients to make brief statements on how they see their future advisory needs: What are the main issues in the future that ICES can help with?

NEAFC: Not sure what direction NEAFC will take as this is an on-going discussion within NEAFC (PECMAS). At present NEAFC is focusing on the short-term.

NASCO: Pointed to 1) aquaculture-wild interaction, 2) mortality of salmon at sea. In the later context NASCO noted its initiative to establish a large scale project to investigate this issue (SAL-SEA)

EEA: Defined by the EU policies, which include the Marine Strategy and the Maritime policy (if this will go forward). In general, EEA is concerned with pressures on the marine ecosystem and their effects.

JNRFC: The current needs include short-term questions, selective gears, climate change in the arctic, integrated management of human activities, e.g. oil/transport/fisheries, contaminants in fish by area (Certification).

EC: Agreed with Mark Tasker's task list, these are the future needs. The problem is not to define the needs, but to make it happen. The EC emphasised the failure of incorporating EC funded research results into advice. This process needs to be accelerated and was a clear challenge for all of us into the future. This includes ensuring that ICES is delivering on these needs. Also on the management side there is a lot of work waiting to go from the political statements and declaration to make it happen.

OSPAR: Endorsed the presentation, which highlighted many issues which OSPAR are seeking to address. In the immediate future, preparation of the QSR 2010 has top priority and to support this OSPAR would welcome more ecosystem assessment elements of the advisory work. In the longer term, much of the work OSPAR will need from ICES is likely to be dictated by the European Marine Strategy and specifically the Marine Strategy Directive. In addition OSPAR will need contextual information which can be developed by ICES. An example is the OSPAR request on climate change.

Action point: ICES has clearly identified the Client needs in the presentation. ICES must now deliver on these Client needs ('make it happen').

## **6 Reforming the ICES advisory and science structures - Status**

Paul Keizer introduced the process and its status. He said that ICES will provide a complete proposal for the Bureau June meeting. Clients will be invited to comment on this draft with a view to have a final discussion at the scientific level at ASC in September. The final decision would be taken by ICES Council in October. Paul Keizer presented several options which provoked Clients to ask why the process is still so very open. Clients considered that ICES cannot expect management to achieve integration, if science is not able to do so. The Chair said that in his view 'no change' is not an option for ICES. The Chair also stressed that the reform of the science and advice structures is closely linked. ICES considers advice and science as 'two sides of the same coin'.

In his presentation Paul Keizer remarked that a key problem is the availability of experts. ICES must find a more efficient way of making use of existing resources.

The Clients concluded:

- 1) Clients are very much in favour of a reform and are expecting the change.
- 2) Clients will of course not interfere into the internal process of ICES, but in their view the proposal seems to bring the means for providing the integrated advice that Clients are looking for.
- 3) There is a need to deliver integrated advice. This integration has two dimensions: 1) Integration of environment-fisheries advice and 2) Integration between science and advice. Clients are requesting progress on both topics.

The Clients wanted to send a strong signal that the reform at ICES is much needed and there is support for the proposal on the Client side of the table.

Action point: There was strong support from the Clients on the direction ICES was taking with the reforms of the advisory process. The Clients emphasised the need for ICES to deliver more integrated advice and for a stronger link between science and advice.

## 7 Industry and NGO participation in certain expert groups

Hans Lassen reviewed the rules for participation in ICES groups and committees. He noted that current practise is that workshops are public meetings open to everybody while there are access restrictions to other ICES groups. He emphasised the distinction between ‘participant’ and ‘observer’. ICES is conducting a pilot study on opening some expert groups to stakeholder **participants**. MCAP will review status and experiences in September 2007.

Martin Pastoors supplemented with some preliminary experiences with two groups where stakeholders have been involved: SGMAS and WKREF. He found that the experiences are very good – the discussions were at a scientific level and his impression is that stakeholders are also happy with the contribution they can make. Two stakeholders participated at SGMAS and five to six at WKREF. He considered that involvement of stakeholders are twofold, i.e. to involve stakeholders in discussions of trade offs and to improve transparency in the advisory process. Kjartan Hoydal took part in SGMAS – he found the meeting interesting, but considered that ICES should make it more clear what is expected from stakeholders at these meetings.

The EC-ICES MoU assumes that stakeholders will be involved in the WG process for data screening. Implementation of this process will be considered when planning the assessment round for 2008 in the autumn of 2007.

ICES considers the RACs as stakeholder organisations and as such these are invited to send observers to the advisory committee meetings. The six RACs that ICES expects to interact with are now up and running. ICES took part in 17 RAC meetings in 2006 year to present advice – and the number of meetings this year is expected to be no fewer. There is still an issue of RACs (in particular PELRAC) wanting to request ICES directly for advice, however, the EC-ICES MoU assumes that RAC requests are channelled through EC. The RACs draw on the same expertise at national institutes as ICES uses – this competition for the same resource will also be discussed at the May 2007 EFARO meeting.

‘What is a stakeholder?’ No one was able to provide a precise answer and recognised the problem with how a stakeholder should substantiate its claim as stakeholder.

Action point: MCAP will review the 'pilot scheme' on stakeholder participation in expert groups in September 2007.

## 8 Assessing the effects of fisheries on vulnerable habitats – Access to VMS and logbook data (Linking VMS and logbook data)

Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) are introduced mainly for control purposes, however, VMS data have proven invaluable in spatial planning when considering fisheries effects and the effects on the fisheries from closed areas and similar measures. This is an area where ICES has been growing. Access to VMS data has been difficult as these data are considered as being commercial sensitive. The problem is not at the Fisheries Commission level, but with the national databanks. The issues with getting access to VMS data include: Access, confidentiality, ownership, and agreed processing methods. ICES will in cooperation with management and stakeholders develop appropriate procedures.

Mark Tasker presented how ICES has used VMS data. He focused on a NEAFC request from 2005 about identifying areas with cold water corals. He illustrated the advantages and disadvantages of VMS data compared to traditional scientific surveys and information from fishers. In order to get the full value of the VMS data, these must be linked to logbook information as there is seldom gear information and never catch data reported by the vessels at this level of detail. This combined (VMS and logbooks) information is essential in many applications. He concluded his presentation by showing how the ICES advice was adopted in the management system. VMS data represent a clear link between fisheries and environment.

There is support among Clients to assist ICES in getting access to these data in an appropriate aggregate form that respects genuine commercial concerns.

Action point: ICES will continue the on-going work in cooperation with the Fisheries Commissions in getting access to VMS for spatial planning and other scientific purposes. In particular ICES will consider a set of rules that will meet the expressed commercial concerns.

## 9 Fisheries advice

### 9.1 Timing of the fisheries advice - Status

Poul Degnbol introduced this agenda item. EC is working on long-term strategies in an attempt to avoid the hectic negotiations in December each year. EC has conducted consultations with stakeholders on requesting an earlier advice using the procedures indicated by ICES. The RACs, EU Member States, and ACFA are now positive for such a change. Furthermore, EC has consulted with Norway which is also generally positive. EU will present the proposal to NEAFC in June 2007 and in the light of the discussions hitherto EC expects a positive response. The initiative is regarded as positive because it *inter alia* will help to focus on the long-term aspects rather than the very short-term management issues.

Action points: EC is ready to move forward on this issue and will send an official letter to ICES to confirm this wish. ICES will consider the necessary reforms of its advisory working schedule for 2008 and the following years with a view to implement the changes as fast as possible. The Parties will consult when ICES has concluded its detailed analysis.

ICES informed its Clients in the autumn 2006 on a 2007 pilot project for providing advice on North Sea demersal stocks in June rather than in October and, therefore, without the results of the summer surveys. These survey results will be reviewed in September, but ICES will only change the advice, if the results are very different from what is expected. ACFM will consider the advice in late May and MCAP will as part of the planning for 2008 take the experience gained into account.

Clearly there is an issue with short lived stocks which need to be dealt with in a special way.

ICES was commended with the way the organisation has reacted to and analysed on this issue, NASCO and ICES moved the timing of the ICES advice around 2000 and this has worked well.

## **9.2 Status of MoU: Reviews**

EC: ICES received the signed MoU on 16 May 2007.

NEAFC: NEAFC and ICES has based on input from NEAFC PECMAS exchanged draft texts and the Secretariats are in agreement on a text for consideration by NEAFC at its extraordinary meeting and at the ICES Bureau both meeting in June.

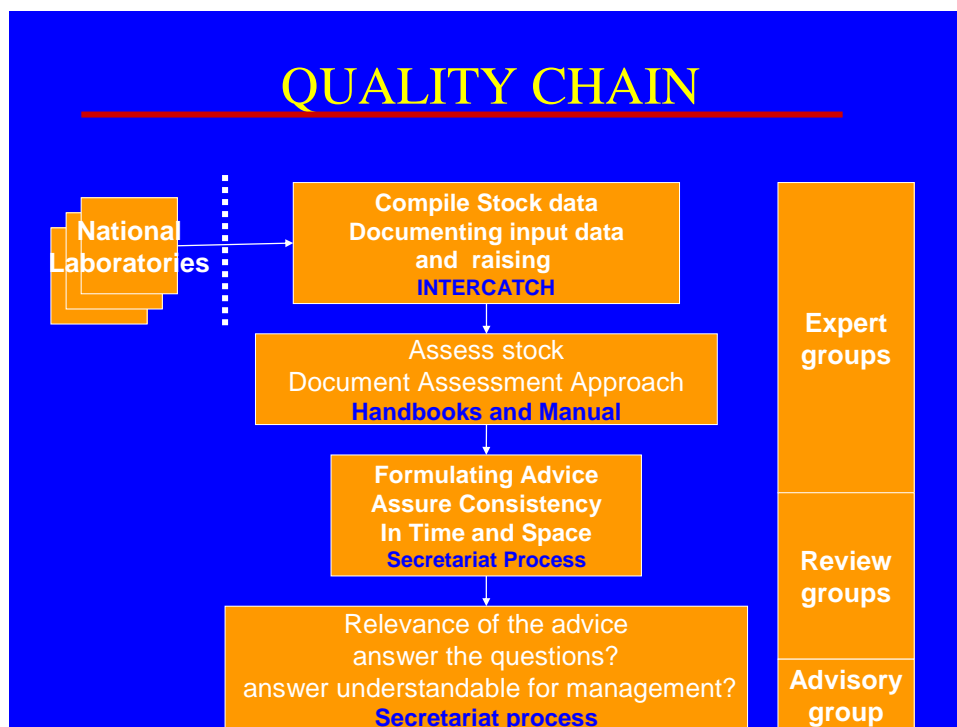
NASCO: The text is close to completion and it is planned to have NASCO considering the final text at its Annual meeting in June. NASCO is working on the possibility of having advice only say every third year and this will have cost saving implications for NASCO. This issue will be incorporated in the new MOU. NASCO was surprised to see that ICES cost was quite high for years even when there is no advice.

## **9.3 Quality of data used in the advisory process – Links with the Data Collection Regulation**

Hans Lassen presented the quality chain in ICES advisory work.

The elements include:

1. The InterCatch database – documenting fisheries data submitted for fish stock assessment purposes. The system is designed to handle fleet based data.
2. Handbooks and manuals for the assessment groups – documenting assessment procedures. The work in the individual year is documented in the assessment working group report.
3. Technical minutes of the review groups – documenting the reviews and incorporated in the assessment working group reports.
4. Advice drafting documentation – documenting the judgement made at the advisory committee sub-groups and in plenum of the advisory committee in formulating the advice.



A new element in the MoUs is an explicit contribution to quality assurance and the costs associated with this programme were discussed. ICES is increasing Secretariat support with the view to improve on consistency between years and areas and on making the advice clearer to customers. Also, the basic Quality Assurance Programme on documenting the process will be improved and a more complete system implemented; the review group system which has been introduced during recent years is also part of this. Clients want an evaluation of the results of the quality 'project' at some stage.

Action point: ICES to evaluate the results of the quality project and report results to Clients.

#### 9.4 Cost of the advisory programme - Payments for fisheries advice for 2007 and estimate for 2008

Hans Lassen presented Doc 8 on cost calculations for the ICES Secretariat advisory work. The 2006 cost was slightly lower compared to the previous year. He also mentioned that next year the cost will increase due to extra staff in the Secretariat to deal with quality assurance, RACs and DCR.

NASCO expressed the hope that in a year when NASCO did not seek advice this might free up time for creative science work in WGNAS, e.g. on assessment models.

Action points: Keep the frequency of the advice (annual, bi-annual, tri-annual?) on the MCAP-MICC agenda. ICES will present a paper for the 2008 meeting considering pros and cons with doing the assessment only every second or third year. This analysis should in particular consider the North Atlantic salmon advice.

## 10 Any other business

There was no point to discuss.

## 11 Closing the meeting

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The Chair asked for feed-back on the relevance and format of this meeting. He said that ICES has found the meetings very useful, but he was very open to proposals for ideas that could improve the value of the meeting, e.g. by restructuring the meeting with plenary sessions and breaking the meeting up in sub-groups for some of the meeting. Or, the second day should be used for presentations on one or two selected issues.

The Chair regretted that HELCOM, DG Environment and DG Research were not able to participate. ICES will make a special effort next year to secure their presence.

He promised that next year the meeting dates would be decided in consultation with the commissions.

The comments on this meeting are summarised below:

OSPAR: Welcomes the opportunity to meet with other customers for ICES advice to consider a single scientific advisory programme, highlight shared concerns and identify synergies. However, some of the more organisational issues concerning the fisheries advice discussed at the current meeting, although interesting, were not of direct relevance for OSPAR. In view of this the sub-group idea might warrant further consideration. OSPAR regretted that HELCOM and DG Environment were not present.

EEA: As a first time visitor the EEA representative found the meeting useful.

NEAFC: The meeting has found a form which is much more useful than some years ago. NEAFC considered that it might actually be very useful to have both fisheries and environmental at the same plenary.

NASCO: One useful step would be to allow time for more 'philosophical' issues, e.g. lesson learnt as to how the Precautionary Approach was and is incorporated into the advice received by Client Commissions, a debate on the eco-system approach as perceived by both sides, etc. Having fishery and environmental bodies at the same meeting is useful. If ICES wants to ensure attendance by the Client Commissions it would be better, if there were consultations on dates rather than just stating one.

JNRFC: This has been a good meeting. Especially an integrated advice type of meeting is very useful. JNRFC asked the Chair to consider, if the next meeting should be structured around a special issue. JNRFC also proposed the inclusion on one to two interesting scientific presentations.

EC: Generally positive, but found that a better balance in integrating fisheries and environmental advice should be achieved; using 90% of the time on fisheries is a dilemma. The EC supported the idea of including scientific presentations, but noted that to integrate the advice it is very important to have all at the same table; to split up into sub-groups is to some extent against the integrating concept.

Action points: Both ICES and the Clients present will encourage DG Environment, DG Research and HELCOM to participate at the MCAP-MICC in 2008. MCAP will consider the MCAP-MICC meeting format for 2008 in consultation with Clients (e.g. explore dealing with general issues on Day 1 and a more philosophical discussion around a key issue on Day 2).

The Chair thanked all those present for their contributions and noted that this meeting will be supplemented by various bi-laterals during the year. The importance of the ASC consultations was stressed. Communication is key to a good working relationship. He wished all participants a safe travel home and closed the meeting.

## Annex 1: Agenda

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**Agenda for MCAP-MICC  
ICES HQ  
Monday 7 – Tuesday 8 May 2007**

Chair: Paul Connolly, MCAP Chair

**Monday 7 May 14:00 – 18:00**

- 1 Opening and welcome.
- 2 Adoption of agenda.
- 3 Review of 2006 MCAP-MICC meeting and follow-up on action points (Presentation) (Doc 3).
- 4 Further development of communication with Client Commissions – Tour de table.
- 5 Outline of ICES advisory work programmes for 2007. (Presentation of advisory committee work plans for 2007 by the ACOM Chairs) (Power point presentation by Mark Tasker) (Doc 9).
- 6 Reforming the ICES advisory and science structures – Status (Presentation by Paul Keizer) (Doc 5).
- 7 Industry and NGO participation in certain expert groups (Doc 4, power point presentation).
- 8 Assessing the effects of fisheries on vulnerable habitats – Access to VMS and logbook data (Linking VMS and logbook data) (Presentation by Mark Tasker) (Doc 6).

**Tuesday 8 May 9:00 – 13:00**

- 9 Fisheries advice.
  - 9.1 Timing of the fisheries advice – Status (Introduction by Paul Degnbol, DG Fish)

- 9.2 Status of MoU: Reviews (Presentation by Hans Lassen).
  - 9.3 Quality of data used in the advisory process – links with the Data Collection Regulation (Doc 7a and 7b).
  - 9.4 Cost of the advisory programme – Payments for fisheries advice for 2007 and estimate for 2008 (Doc 8a and 8b).
- 10 Any other business.
- 11 Closure.



## Annex 2: List of participants

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