

**Report
of
The ICES/Commission Working Group on Cooperative Procedures
29-30 April 2002
ICES Headquarters,
Palægade 2-4, DK 1261 Copenhagen K, Denmark**

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1 PARTICIPATION AND INTRODUCTION

Participation is listed in Annex I.

The Chair, Gerd Hubold, opened the meeting at 13:00. The Chair informed the meeting that HELCOM had notified the ICES Secretariat that regrettably they were unable to attend the meeting and that they wished the meeting success in its endeavours. OSPAR would be represented only during Tuesday 30 April.

In adopting the draft agenda the Fisheries Commissions said that they would propose a roll-over in the MoUs for at least one year and that therefore the discussions were expected to be shorter than expected. They therefore proposed that the agenda be restructured so that the meeting could end on Tuesday. The Chair accepted this view and restructured the agenda. The adopted agenda is presented in Annex II.

The Documents List for the meeting is found in Annex III.

2 ICES COSTS FOR PROVIDING ADVICE FOR 2001

ICES presented paper no. 3 containing an overview of the costs of providing advice in 2001. This included recurrent and non-recurrent advice on the status of fish stocks as presented in the ACFM report CRR 246 (issued in January 2002), the ACME report CRR 247 (January 2002) and the ACE report CRR 248 (January 2002). Furthermore, data handling for abundance survey databases and for OSPAR and HELCOM was included in the costing presented.

The Commissions did not have any immediate reaction, but they will analyse the data in more detail and clarify any questions with ICES via e-mail.

3 ICES COSTS FOR PROVIDING ADVICE IN 2002 TO FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

3.1 Recurrent Advice

The WGCOOP meeting this year was later than foreseen in the MoUs, and the invoices for recurrent fisheries advice for 2002 had already been sent out from the ICES Secretariat. These invoices followed the established model based on an inflation rate of 2.4 % for Denmark in 2001 (see Annex IV Table 3). The Commissions agreed on the basis of the calculations but informed ICES that they would prefer to check these amounts before making payment.

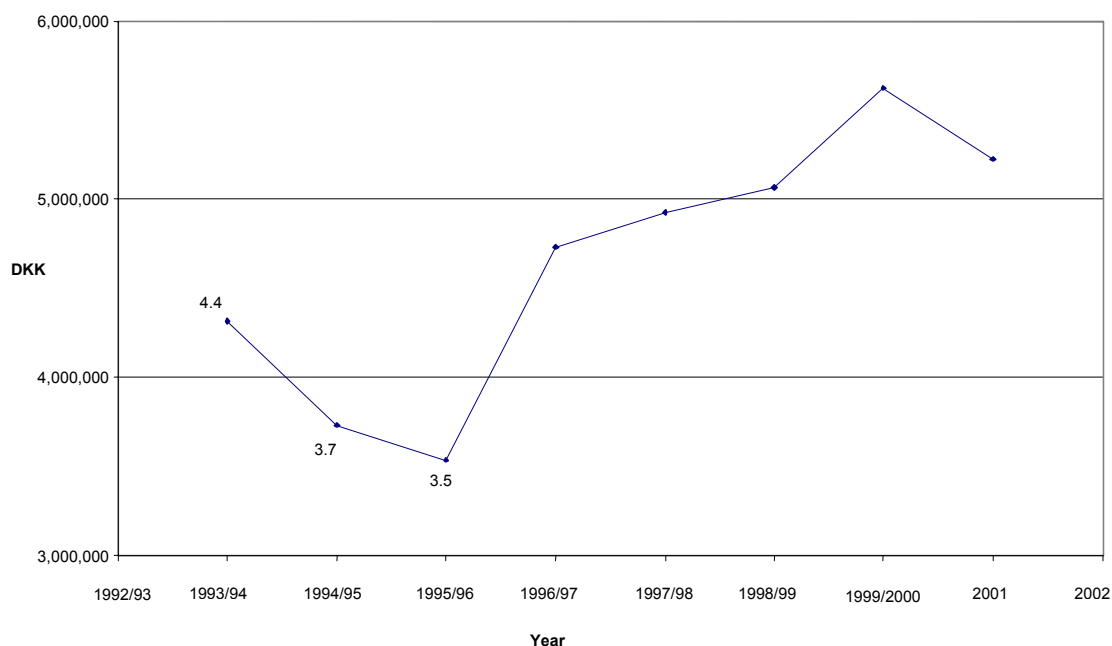
ICES informed the meeting that the accounts were for the period 1 January – 31 December 2001 and that accounts shown at WGCOOP 2001 were for the ICES financial year 1 November 1999 – 31 October 2000. ICES made no additional charge in relation to the extra two months (November and December 2000) in the 14-month “year” 1999–2000.

Annex IV Table 1 shows the expenditures and income for ICES in 2001 in relation to advice on fisheries management.

Annex IV Table 2 summarises the costs and income for ICES for the period 1993–2001.

Cost development is shown in the text figure below.

ICES Secretariat Costs for Fisheries Advisory Work



There was a discussion on the trend in the cost development for ICES. The base year costs were calculated as the average of the documented costs for 1993/94 (DKK 4.4 million), 1994/95 (DKK 3.7 million) and 1995/96 (DKK 3.5 million). This gave an average of DKK 3.875 million (see Annex IV, Table 3) and it is this average that formed the base year for payment by the Fisheries Commissions to ICES. The costs in 1994/95 and 1995/96 seem to have been abnormally low, however, and the inclusion of these two years in the average depressed the rate of progress towards the target of 100% cost recovery (because the calculated costs of the base year were unrealistically low).

ICES explained how the total costs were allocated among Fisheries Commissions and showed the distribution key for costs that could not be allocated to a particular Commission. This allocation key had been agreed early on in the negotiations and there has been no change since then. The allocation key is:

ICES	DG Fish	IBSFC	NASCO	NEAFC	Total
4%	46%	7%	8%	35%	100%

The Fisheries Commissions had difficulty in accepting the presentation, and asked ICES to provide a more detailed analysis before they could enter a substantive discussion of these costs. ICES promised to do so.

NASCO said that they need long-term stability after the transitional period, and indicated that after increases of over 60% over the last three years it will not be easy to persuade NASCO Council to find a further 32% increase. They were very perplexed by the apparent instability of the costings

The discussion was concluded by the Commissions informing the meeting that they would propose to their governing bodies a roll-over, for one year, of the current Memoranda of Understanding. The Chair indicated that ICES would accept this. The Fisheries Commissions, together with ICES, would develop new Memoranda during 2003. The meeting agreed that all parties should aim to implement the new Memoranda on 1 January 2004. The meeting agreed that it would not be possible to open the negotiations before February 2003. The delayed publication of the revised EU Common Fisheries Policy, and continuing uncertainty regarding the European Commission's position on the role of ICES, both had a bearing on this

IBSFC noted that because of its meeting on long-term management strategies in late June 2001, it was very important that IBSFC receives the advisory report not later than 10 June 2001.

3.2 Non-recurrent Advice in 2002

ICES presented paper no. 9, see Annex V.

Concerning payment for the non-recurrent advice, DG-Fish and ICES will, as usual, exchange letters to confirm the arrangements.

3.3 Payment by Fisheries Commissions in 2003

Because of the roll-over of the MoUs, the payment for recurrent fisheries advice for 2003 will therefore be calculated using the 1996/97 base year and the same procedure for inflating the payment, i.e., using the inflation rate in Denmark as calculated by the Danish Ministry for Finance. The expected contributions for 2003 are indicated in Annex IV Table 3, based on an expected inflation rate for 2002 of 2.0 %.

3.4 ACFM Chair – Stipend

ICES informed the Fisheries Commissions that it has become increasingly difficult to find qualified and experienced scientists to stand for election as Chair of ACFM. This is partly a reflection of the task now being an almost full-time job and the increased external funding that fishery laboratories must seek. Releasing a senior and highly qualified assessment scientist for three years (the term of an ACFM Chair) without any compensation is very difficult, and can certainly not be contemplated by the smaller laboratories. A third element is the increased academic demands that are placed on scientists, making such elective posts less attractive than was formerly the case.

ICES has concluded that it must seek funds to provide a compensatory stipend for the ACFM Chair or for the institute from which the Chair comes.

DG-Fish said that they understood the problem and that they were prepared to work actively with ICES to raise such funds. The other Fisheries Commissions informed ICES that they would consult with their respective finance committees.

ICES promised to provide a detailed post description, including a budget for a stipend for the ACFM Chair, together with the report of this meeting and before the end of May.

4 INTERACTION WITH FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

4.1 Memoranda of Understanding

At this point on the agenda the Fisheries Commissions and ICES had already agreed a roll-over of the MoUs (including the financial arrangements) for one year, and thus the parties were not quite ready to discuss the details of the MoUs. ICES is looking for an open discussion of the relevance of the base year (1996/97) for calculation of cost recovery. ICES said that their figures suggested that the base year underestimated the actual costs.

Generally, ICES considers that the MoUs should remain as they are today, with a brief preliminary statement concerning the dependence on ICES Member Countries for the fulfilment of the MoU obligations.

ICES considers that the following topics should be discussed:

1. A new section should be included in the MoUs laying down the understanding that ICES obligations are based on the assumption that the Member Countries provide data and expertise. ICES proposes that the text should be:

ICES obligations contained in the MoU can only be met through work conducted by ICES Member Countries, and ICES has no power to manage the conduct of this work. ICES works on the assumption that the member countries provide data and expertise that will enable ICES to respond to requests for advice. The Parties agree to work jointly to make the necessary resources available for ICES's advisory work.

2. It would be useful to standardize the MoUs between organizations

3. The standard layout for the form of advice should be reviewed, and possibly made less detailed, to allow adaptation to changed needs for information. The original layout is based on the 1998 ACFM report and its structure.

Annex IV Table 3 indicates the level of cost recovery from the Commissions over the past seven years. It shows the amount contributed by each Commission in relation to the amount of work carried out for that Commission, along with the percent cost recovery.

4.2 Review of the Fisheries Advisory Process

4.2.1 The Fisheries Commissions perspective

This discussion took place on the understanding that no formal statements would be made and that a contribution may not reflect the official position of the organization. It was a brainstorming session, informing the participants on ideas being discussed within each organization; in some cases the ideas presented were thoughts in the Secretariats that had not yet been discussed in the proper forums.

4.2.1.1 DG Fish

DG Fish presented a non-paper that had already been presented to the ICES Study Group on ACFM Working Procedures (SGWP). This non-paper “Meeting the Growing Need for Scientific Advice on Fisheries” is given as Annex 2 in the SGWP 2002 report.

Kenneth Patterson in his presentation began by noting that ICES has been extremely successful in developing the idea of fisheries management based on scientific advice, so much so that ICES can no longer cope with the demands for its advice. The difficulties have been increased by failures in the management systems.

He mentioned some new elements that are expected to become part of the revised CFP:

- More support for science including peer review.
- More participation by the Commission.
- Development of a European Centre for Fisheries Research and Management.

He also noted some problems that DG Fish has encountered:

- ICES’ reluctance to comment if a full analytical assessment is not possible.
- Internal contradictions in the ACFM report.
- ICES’ reluctance to comment on, for example, mixed fisheries implications.
- Too rigid adherence to a particular framework. DG Fish wants other forms of advice, not necessarily a single-species VPA.

He noted with satisfaction that ICES can in some cases establish a fast-track approach, e.g., as was done for Rockall haddock in 2001.

4.2.1.2 NASCO

Malcom Windsor considered that the peer review process, at least for NASCO, had not functioned well. He gave as an example the model developed for the West Greenland fishery which the ACFM had endorsed for the use by NASCO. NASCO had used it for some time only to find that the ACFM had lost confidence in it. That suggested that the model had been launched too early without an adequate peer review process.

Also, he felt that ICES should be more frank in discussing the uncertainties associated with the assessment and how this uncertainty is reflected in the advice. He recognized that ICES may not in all cases be able to provide a useful answer because the requested information is contradictory, very uncertain or not available at all. ICES should in such cases openly state its inability to provide a useful answer to the NASCO request.

He noted the improvement in providing earlier advice as a distinct benefit from NASCO’s point of view.

He thought that many NASCO Delegates found the ACFM report to NASCO too long; it is at the moment close to 100 pages and he felt that there is significant repetition from one year to the next. It ought to be possible to communicate the pertinent information in a more concise style, thereby making the report substantially shorter. As Secretary he wanted NASCO to be a science-based management body, but it was first vital that the ICES message be understood. It was imperative that the advice be presented in a clear and concise manner.

4.2.1.3 IBSFC

Walter Ranke agreed with Malcolm Windsor that the Baltic salmon advice is also too long and that, like the NASCO report, there is substantial repetition from one year to the next. This is not useful, and rather than being a help in the understanding of the advice, it made the key features of the advice more obscure. He also agreed with Malcolm Windsor that ICES needs to pay attention to how the uncertainties in the assessments are communicated and that ICES should be more frank in admitting these uncertainties. In that connection, he also asked if ICES could provide appropriate risk analyses along with its assessments.

He recognised that there would not be a rigorous analysis of the MoU at this meeting, but as an initial remark he found that two elements should be recognized in a new MoU:

- There should be a reference to the IBSFC long-term management policies that have been established since the first MoU was signed in 1998;
- IBSFC is committed to the precautionary and ecosystem approaches and would like to include advice on such aspects in a renewed MoU.

He finally noted that IBSFC is interested in promoting the use of multiannual and multispecies approaches to fisheries management, and asked ICES to consider how such wishes can be met.

4.2.1.4 NEAFC

Kjartan Hoydal presented paper WGFuture 02-04, "The Memorandum of Understanding with ICES and the Precautionary Approach" earlier presented to the Meeting of the Working Group on the Future of NEAFC 8–9 April 2002. It was suggested that overcapacity in the fleets relative to the available resources is the key problem. The ICES advice is useful in identifying the problem but does not help with identifying a possible solution that is with fleet management, e.g., the EU MAGP programme.

He found, in conformity to the EC wish for more fisheries-oriented assessments, that the analysis should more directly identify effects of the proposed management measures on fishing fleets and on the fishing industry. He saw this to be only possible if socio-economic analysis would become more integrated with the fish stock assessments.

He proposed that ICES reconsider its standard graphs and combine the history of yield and stock development with the proposed management.

In commenting on the presentation, Kenneth Patterson stressed that he found that stock assessment is fundamental for management but that this should be supplemented with fleet information to provide an assessment of fisheries.

4.2.2 ICES perspective

Hans Lassen presented the report of the Study Group on ACFM Working Procedures. In particular, he noted Recommendation 2.2 – ICES is aware of the need for more effective peer review.

In conclusion, ICES stressed that the whole system depends on the willingness of the institutes to send people and data to the Working Groups. The establishment of the EC data collection regulation is welcome and it is hoped that this regulation will lead to better data. Any support from the Commissions to strengthen the ICES position would be welcome.

Malcolm Windsor noted that the SGWP report suggested that "ACFM has insufficient expertise on salmon". He hoped that ICES would address this issue.

4.2.3 Working procedures for formulating future advice, including timing for the autumn ACFM meeting

Hans Lassen presented paper no. 9 that, in general, raised the problem with the workload on the scientific system and, in particular, with the timing of the North Sea demersal fish stock assessments. He stressed that the ICES advisory system is stretched to the breaking point or perhaps even beyond.

This was followed by an analysis of the situation. The present timing is an ACFM meeting approximately 9–17 October followed by release of the report by approximately 22 October. This was accepted as the best compromise that could be found at present, but it was recognized that the solution is not satisfactory to either party. The timing is not optimal either for DG-Fish, who want the advice earlier to meet legal and political obligations, nor to ICES who wants to postpone the ACFM meeting to allow more time to analyse in particular the survey results from the August/ September surveys.

ICES emphasized that the move to an earlier release date creates huge internal difficulties, related to the timing of international surveys. Scientists find it unacceptable to provide advice without survey data and these are only available around 1 October. The need for a rushed analysis creates increased workload and adds to the risk of errors and misinterpretations of survey results passing through the review. As an added complication, ICES has for many years held its Annual Science Conference around 1 October.

5 OBSERVERS FROM THE COMMISSIONS TO ICES ADVISORY COMMITTEES

OSPAR wishes to obtain observer status to the environmental advisory committees (ACME and ACE). OSPAR found that this would help in improving the smooth cooperation between ICES and OSPAR. ICES has granted observer rights for DG-Fish to ACFM and ACE (when the latter deals with fisheries issues) and proposed that it should grant OSPAR observer status on the same basis as for DG-Fish. OSPAR said that in their opinion such an observer position would not only be helpful in understanding the advice from the advisory committee, but it would also help to coordinate regional monitoring activities. ICES said that it would look positively at a request for observers from the Partner Commissions. At the same time, ICES is astutely aware that it must maintain its scientific integrity and that other organizations would be unlikely to be offered observer status at ICES Advisory Committees.

Walter Ranke indicated that IBSFC will consider the possibility of getting observer status at ACFM meetings. NASCO indicated that they would probably not want to become involved, but the matter would be raised at the next meeting of the NASCO Council. NEAFC stated that the issue had not been discussed.

There was a discussion of the likely benefits to the Partner Commissions and to ICES of also having observers in other of its forums. The meeting concluded that this was not seen as a wish or a need at present.

6 INTERACTION WITH ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONS

The Chair opened this agenda point by noting that the MoUs between OSPAR and ICES, and HELCOM and ICES did not include cost recovery for recurrent advice and that the payment is agreed on a case-by-case basis. OSPAR recognized the 100 % cost recovery principle and noted that in some years ICES had a cost recovery above 100 %, while in other years it was below 100 %. As for the Fisheries Commissions, OSPAR and HELCOM contribute to the costs of the databases. Therefore, an analysis of the ICES cost statement, similar to that carried out with the Fisheries Commissions, was not required.

6.1 Review of the Environmental Advisory Process

Janet Pawlak described the ACME advisory process.

The meeting recognized the international trend among environmental Commissions to adopt the ecosystem approach and make it operational. This means that a closer cooperation between the environmental Commissions and the fisheries Commissions would be required in the future. From the perspective of OSPAR, ACE would be the focal point within ICES for obtaining relevant advice on an ecosystem approach. It was recognized by all participants that ICES is facing a consistency problem when several committees produce advice on the same or similar issues, and when the basis for the advice differs between committees. In this case, there are two committees involved—ACFM (largely single-species assessments) and ACE (ecosystem considerations). Also among Commissions it must be ensured that the process is consistent. This means that the concepts to be developed are comparable between Commissions and that EcoQOs can be clearly linked to the ecosystem approach concept.

It was noted that the fisheries Commissions have established a forum for exchange of views. Also OSPAR and NEAFC have started to meet at Secretariat level for joint discussions.

Walter Ranke mentioned that HELCOM and IBSFC had worked well together for about 10 years and that this runs smoothly. This year they held a three-day joint seminar in Poland.

Alan Simcock mentioned the joint OSPAR/HELCOM Ministerial Meeting to be held in 2003. The agenda for this meeting is not finalized but will include such topics as EcoQOs, monitoring needs, etc. He looked to ICES to assist in defining, coordinating, and storing data for such monitoring.

Kenneth Patterson said that DG-Fish's main goal is to manage fish stocks and as fishing mortality has a major impact on the stock development, the organization focused on this issue. He expressed a fear that ACE and ACFM would contradict one another and found that the management systems would have significant difficulties in dealing with such, albeit hypothetical, inconsistent advice. He urged ICES to ensure that advice is consistent.

OSPAR understood the position of DG Fish and said that there are broad issues, e.g., closed areas, impact of large-scale windmill parks, where a wide range of concerns is relevant. In these cases, several Commissions will become involved and advice would be required from several different analytical viewpoints.

OSPAR mentioned some specific problems that have been encountered with ICES advice:

- Advice can be in a form that cannot easily be interpreted or used in a practical manner. In giving its advice, ICES should be specific on what the Commissions should do;
- Advice is sometimes open-ended. In such cases, it is not clear if the advice is conclusive, or whether more information or analysis is to be expected within a short time period. Such new data/new analysis can change the advice substantially. Open-ended advice should therefore be avoided.

In considering how to improve the advice so that OSPAR can more readily implement it, it was felt that the pertinent questions would be

- What is the issue on which advice is needed;
- Why is this request important;
- What is the context of the request;
- What is the actual advice.

In conclusion, Alan Simcock said that the revision of the OSPAR Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme could be an area in which ICES could contribute significantly. He would like to see whether the tasks could be formulated better to assist in the preparation for a QSR in 2009. He also saw a scope for ICES to function in a review capacity for the next QSR.

6.2 Developments in the ICES Data Centre – Handling the OSPAR and HELCOM Data

Janet Pawlak provided a verbal status report for the database development.

Alan Simcock raised the following issues:

- Data management policy – access for third parties to the environmental monitoring data collected under OSPAR programmes. OSPAR has not yet developed a clear policy;
- ICES handling of OSPAR data was regulated under an MoU, while ICES has a contract with HELCOM;
- OSPAR has data on riverine and direct inputs. Also, OSPAR receives data on radioactive substances outside the ICES-OSPAR arrangement. OSPAR has no proper management system for these data at present.

OSPAR is working on the first point and will come up with a policy, the second point may not be important but should be analysed by the parties, and the third point requires an early solution in establishing a data management system. He hoped that ICES would assist OSPAR in this regard.

With regard to this last point, Janet Pawlak stated that the environmental monitoring data for radioactive substances could be handled in the ICES environmental database without problems, but ICES does not have a database for emission data.

However, it was recognized that the most important problem is the failure of countries to regularly submit data. OSPAR and ICES have common interests in improving this situation, and will work together to convince countries of the benefits in submitting data to an international database.

ICES and OSPAR agreed that they need to work on defining appropriate data products to be produced at regular intervals.

6.3 Future Environmental Dialogue Meeting

Janet Pawlak reviewed the process that will lead to the next Environmental Dialogue Meeting. The 12th Dialogue Meeting that was held in Bonn in 2000 made some proposals. These proposals, together with considerations from ACE, are now with the ICES Bureau, which will review a proposal in June. The topics that have attracted most interest are data access issues, EcoQOs, and the ecosystem approach.

OSPAR welcomed the initiative, and recognizing that such a meeting could not be held before the Joint HELCOM/OSPAR ministerial meeting in June 2003, said that it might be useful if questions could be brought forward from the Ministerial meeting to the Dialogue Meeting. He also noted that an EC Communication on the draft Marine Strategy would be ready in summer, and that it might be helpful to consider how the Dialogue Meeting could influence the final formulation of the strategy.

Alan Simcock mentioned that topics like seabed planning—how to fit together the growing demands for use of the seabed for offshore industry, windmills, transport, pipelines and cables, fishing, etc., need to be visited. He also found that the role of fisheries Commissions, environmental Commissions and ICES should be on the agenda with a view to efficient coordination of the use of the available resources and to ensure that consistent policies were followed on related issues.

The meeting concluded that a Dialogue Meeting in early autumn (September) 2003 could be useful, but that more analysis of the topics would be required and that ICES must take a final decision and have an agenda ready for its Statutory Meeting in September/October 2002.

7 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business.

8 ADOPTION OF REPORT

It was agreed that the report should be adopted by correspondence. Together with the draft of the report, ICES will issue the usual detailed table of costs.

ANNEX I: PARTICIPATION

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ANNEX II: AGENDA

Time: Monday 29 April 2002 13:00 - Tuesday 30 April 15:00

Place ICES HQ, Palægade 2-4, 1261 Copenhagen (Hjort Room 3rd floor)

1. Opening
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. ICES Financial statement for 2001 on its advisory work
4. Interactions with Fisheries Commissions
 - a. MoUs between Fisheries Commissions and ICES.
 - i. Timetable for revisions
 - b. Review of the fisheries advisory process
 - i. The Fisheries Commissions perspective
 - ii. ICES perspective
 - iii. Working procedures for formulating future advice, including timing for the autumn ACFM meeting
 - iv. Proposals for revision of the MoUs
 - c. Payment by Fisheries Commissions to ICES in 2003 and following years for fisheries advice, including possible stipend for ACFM chair
 - d. Non-recurrent advice for 2002
5. Observer status for Partner Commissions to the Advisory Committees

EC DG Fish has observer status in ACFM and in ACE.
6. Interactions with OSPAR
 - a. Review of the environmental advisory process
 - b. Report on developments in the ICES data centre in relation to the handling of the OSPAR and HELCOM data
 - c. Future environmental dialogue meeting
7. Any other business
8. Adoption of report
9. Closing

ANNEX III: LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Doc. No	Title	Draft Agenda point	Author
1	Draft Agenda	2	
2	Documentation list		
3	Cost recovery for ICES for its work on fisheries advice 1997-2001	4.c	ICES Secretariat
4	Proposals for Amendments of MoUs with Fisheries Commissions	4.b.iv	ICES Secretariat
5	Overview of the activities of the ICES Marine Data Centre.	5.b	ICES Secretariat
6	Development in the environmental databases of the ICES Marine Data Centre	5.b	ICES Secretariat
7	Proposal for a future Environmental Dialogue meeting	5.c	ICES Secretariat
8	ICES Costing of Non recurrent Fisheries Advice for 2002		ICES Secretariat
9	Workload at ICES advisory function		ICES Secretariat
10	NEAFC Working Group on the Future of NEAFC (non-paper)		NEAFC Secretariat
11	Report on SG on ACFM Working Procedures CM 2002/MCAP:1		

ANNEX IV:ICES FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 2001

Table 1. ICES Expenditures for Advisory work for the period 1 January - 31 December 2001 ('000 DKK).

DESCRIPTION	Total	ICES	DG Fish	IBSFC	NEAFC	NASCO	HELCOM	OSPAR
Staff Expenses:								
Support for ACFM and ACFM Working Groups	1,722	99	763	165	587	108	0	0
Support for ACME and ACME Working Groups	549	329	0	0	0	0	86	134
Support for ACE and ACE Working Groups	214	85	0	0	0	0	0	128
Interaction with Commissions	583	25	56	128	86	88	95	105
Fishery Data Centre	1,374	820	384	42	128	0	0	0
Environment Data Centre	1,123	819	0	0	0	0	128	176
Oceanography Data Centre	1,031	869	0	0	0	0	29	133
Science Working /Study Groups	1,010	1,010	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,606	4,057	1,202	335	801	196	339	675
Total*1.532 Overhead	11,652	6,215	1,842	514	1,227	300	520	1,035
Other Expenses:		0						
ACFM related travel	1,199	40	457	141	448	113	0	0
		0						
ACFM rep. Printing, mailing etc.	190	16	83	13	63	14	0	0
ACME travel	534	376	0	0	0	0	73	85
ACME rep. Printing, mailing, etc	33	28	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total Expenses	13,609	6,676	2,383	667	1,738	428	594	1,123

Table 1 Continued.

DESCRIPTION	Total	ICES	DG Fish	IBSFC	NEAFC	NASCO	HELCOM	OSPAR
Expenses specification:								
ACFM	4,027	208	1,710	406	1,410	292	0	0
ACME	1,409	908	0	0	0	0	207	294
Interactions with Commissions	893	38	85	196	132	135	146	160
Data handling	3,528	2,508	384	42	128	0	157	308
Total	9,857	3,663	2,179	645	1,670	428	510	763
Income								
Recurrent Fisheries Advice	4,244		2,136	531	1,259	318		
Non-recurrent advice	0		0	0	0	0		
ACE advice	0							
ACME environment advice	1,051						163	888
Environment data handling-regular	492						366	126
Biological data format and db development	0						-	-
Total income	5,787		2,136	531	1,259	318	529	1,014
% Cost recovery			90	80	72	74	89	90

Table 2. Costing for ICES for its Fisheries Advisory Work 1993-2001.

Costings in DKK	Commission					
	DG Fish	IBSFC	NEAFC	NASCO	HELCOM	OSPAR
Cost for ICES	2,382,702	673,513	1,737,976	431,386	594,186	1,123,359
Income	2,135,622	531,167	1,259,469	317,605	528,772	1,014,365
% cost recovery	90	79	72	74	89	90
1999/2000:						
Cost for ICES	2,728,625	560,267	1,870,536	465,873	697,917	849,930
Income	2,331,660	468,282	1,162,775	271,616	637,281	897,238
% cost recovery	85	84	62	58	91	106
1998/1999:						
Cost for ICES	2,511,669	540,042	1,693,856	321,372	775,762	555,823
Income	2,189,227	427,389	1,076,810	229,303	871,021	631,088
% cost recovery	87	79	64	71	112	114
1997/1998:						
Cost for ICES	2,437,230	398,349	1,771,125	319,995	291,894	850,591
Income	1,598,499	225,514	1,004,500	189,675	254,475	789,400
% cost recovery	66	57	57	59	87	93
1996/1997:						
Cost for ICES	2,294,499	520,339	1,552,489	365,492	456,727	754,969
Income	1,491,558	220,014	980,000	189,675	248,268	760,000
% cost recovery	65	42	63	52	54	101
1995/1996:						
	3,535,985					
Cost for ICES	1,737,551	427,091	1,134,583	236,760	403,421	795,609
Income	1,453,000	215,944	588,500	189,675	243,400	754,177
% cost recovery	84	51	52	80	60	95

Table 2 Continued.

Costings in DKK	Commission					
	DG Fish	IBSFC	NEAFC	NASCO	HELCOM	OSPAR
1994/1995:	3,733,088					
Cost for ICES	1,806,436	501,005	1,099,874	325,773	392,368	768,109
Income	1,356,140	210,200	573,500	249,500	237,200	735,800
% cost recovery	75	42	52	77	60	96
1993/1994:	4,315,776					
Cost for ICES	2,164,165	505,769	1,376,224	269,618	391,040	768,831
Income	1,395,704	205,700	561,300	274,500	232,100	688,703
% cost recovery	64	41	41	102	59	90

Table 3. Inflated base year costs and payments (DKK)

	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2001	2002	2003
	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Annual Inflation rate	2.2%	1.8%	2.3%	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%	-
Cost Recovery basis (%)							
NEAFC	85.2%	85.5%	90.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IBSFC	45.4%	45.5%	64.0%	82.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
NASCO	65.4%	64.0%	76.0%	88.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
EC DG Fish	76.5%	80.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Actual Payments in DKK							
NEAFC	980,000	1,004,500	1,076,810	1,162,775	1,259,469	1,289,696	1,315,490
IBSFC	220,014	225,514	322,939	423,282	531,167	543,915	554,794
NASCO	189,675	189,675	229,303	271,616	317,605	325,228	331,732
EC DG Fish	1,491,558	1,598,499	2,028,772	2,075,434	2,135,622	2,186,876	2,230,614
SUM	2,881,247	3,018,188	3,657,824	3,933,107	4,243,863	4,345,716	4,432,630
Base year							
Contributions at 100 % cost recovery (DKK)	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2001	2,002	2003
NEAFC	1,150,000	1,175,300	1,196,455	1,223,974	1,259,469	1,289,696	1,315,490
IBSFC	485,000	495,670	504,592	516,198	531,167	543,915	554,794
NASCO	290,000	296,380	301,715	308,654	317,605	325,228	331,732
EC DG Fish	1,950,000	1,992,900	2,028,772	2,075,434	2,135,622	2,186,876	2,230,614
SUM	3,875,000	3,960,250	4,031,535	4,124,260	4,243,863	4,345,716	4,432,630

Annual Inflation Rate. Columns B-G are final. Source: Danish Ministry of Finance. The inflation rate for the base year is added for next year's estimation etc.

ANNEX V: NON-RECURRENT FISHERIES ADVICE IN 2002 AND ASSOCIATED COSTS

Fisheries Commissions other than EC DG Fish

IBSFC has requested advice on cod selectivity. This is considered to be within the MoU between IBSFC and ICES.

IBSFC has requested ICES to develop a research programme aimed to improve management of Central Baltic herring stocks through enhancing our knowledge regarding their structure and dynamics. While this is not within the MoU ICES considers such research plans to be part of its core program and any costs to be encountered by the Secretariat will be covered through the ICES core programme.

NASCO has not made any non-recurrent requests

NEAFC requested in its report from the Annual meeting in November various information considered to be within the MoU. A special request was received on 11 April 2002 concerning the need to develop a multi-annual recovery plan for blue whiting. This will be dealt with by the regular WGNPBW meeting in April. This Group had fortunately informally heard about the request and therefore was prepared to answer the request. ICES will not charge for this non-recurrent request.

Non-recurrent Requests from DG Fish for 2002

A. ICES have received requests for revisions of its advice on TACs for 2002 for the following stocks

1. Plaice in Kattegat-Skagerrak
2. Herring in Divisions VIIghjk
3. Sole in Bay of Biscay, Divisions VIIIab
4. Northern hake

B. ICES is asked to review the recovery plan for North Sea Cod. In that connection ICES shall answer to a request to "evaluate the effectiveness of the management measures described in the Commissions Communication, as found in

http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/factsheets/legal_texts/docscom/en/com_01_326f_en.pdf,

and in particular their conformity with ICES' usual interpretation of the precautionary approach."

EU-Norway has expanded on this request in late January 2001 and asked ICES to

Investigate the performance and robustness of proposed multiannual arrangements to set TAC as part of the stock rebuilding plan.

DG Fish has assembled an ad-hoc group of experts and ICES is asked to review the results. The request goes into some details of which Harvest control rules would be of interest and which indicators shall be investigated.

C. ICES was in September 2001 asked by DG Fish to review the simulations done as background studies for long term strategies on North sea Flatfish. We were unable to deal with in October 2001. ACFM needs to establish a review team to report back in May 2002.

D. Cold Water Corals

Reviews of TAC Advice for 2002

DG Fish Request for Plaice, Herring, Sole and Northern hake (points 1-4 above)

Concerning the first four mentioned stocks (Plaice in Kattegat-Skagerrak, Herring in Divisions VIIghjk, Sole in Bay of Biscay, Divisions VIIIab, and Northern hake) ICES is asked whether it has information that would require a change in our advice issued in 2001, ICES is not asked for new assessments.

This work is done at nominated national laboratories as follows

- Plaice in Kattegat and Skagerrak (DIFRES, Denmark) deadline 4 March
- Herring in VIIghjk (HAWG during working group meeting), late March deadline
- Sole in Bay of Biscay (IFREMER, France) 10 April deadline
- Northern Hake (WGHMM during working group meeting) deadline 24 May.

The ACFM chair will draft the response to DG Fish, these responses will be circulate by e-mail to ACFM for comments (6 days) and if required there will be a second round of hearing in ACFM (another 6 days) before the ACFM statement is issued. The realised or planned release of these statements are as follows:

- Plaice in Kattegat and Skagerrak (DIFRES, Denmark) released primo April 2002.
- Herring in VIIghjk (HAWG during working group meeting), release primo May
- Sole in Bay of Biscay (IFREMER, France) released 26 April
- Northern Hake (WGHMM during working group meeting) release 3 June together with the ACFM report.

Establishing these procedures - that are non standard in an ICES context - has cost the Secretariat considerable time. The process started in January and is expected to end in May 2002

Plaice in Kattegat and Skagerrak

The Secretariat has laid down significant amount of work in developing this advice. DIFRES (Denmark) provided a background document on which the Secretariat further developed the proposal for advice. Further work on this proposal was done in cooperation with the ACFM chair. ACFM has been heard through an e-mail procedure.

Celtic Sea Herring

The Herring Assessment Working Group in the course of their ordinary annual meeting developed the background document. The Secretariat has developed the proposal for advice in cooperation with the ACFM chair. ACFM will be heard through a mail procedure.

Sole in the Bay of Biscay

IFREMER developed the background paper and made a proposal for the advice text. The Secretariat in cooperation with the ACFM chair further developed this advice. ACFM was heard through an e-mail procedure.

Northern Hake

The new Working Group on Hake, Monk and Megrim will develop the advice at the regular annual meeting. The Secretariat will develop the advice text. ACFM will be in session and will agree the text at their ordinary May meeting.

North Sea Cod - Review of Recovery Plans

This will be reviewed as part of the ACFM regular May meeting

Flatfish Harvest Control Rules

The will reviewed as part of the regular May ACFM meeting. ACFM will need a sub group chair with intimate knowledge of the project to lead the discussions and ICES will need to pay travel and per diem for that person.

Cold-water Corals

ICES provided DG Fish with information background information on Cold water Corals and information on the location of these mounds in December 2001. This information was compiled through a Study Group working by correspondence. However, processing of this advice took up considerable effort in the Secretariat. WGWCO processed the information further and added data compiled between autumn 2002 and spring 2002. This report will be reviewed by ACE in June and ICES will provide advice on management by then. No unscheduled meetings were required.

ICES Proposals for cost recovery

IBSFC need pay no extra costs.

NASCO need pay no extra costs

NEAFC need pay no extra costs

DG Fish is asked to pay DKK 156,675 (=€ 21,000). The request for advice for North Sea Cod recovery plan was made jointly with Norway and costs are to be shared it is proposed that Norway covers DKK 15,000 (= € 2,000).

The Secretariat has had significant extra work to organise the answering of these requests, particularly the cold water corals request has required an effort. It is also expected organising the reviews of the recovery plans and flatfish multi-annual strategies will take some time. The Secretariat has had to develop advisory texts and to supplement background analysis in particular for Plaice in Div. IIIa. No special meeting has been required. ICES will need to pay for travel and per diem for an expert with intimate knowledge of the Flatfish simulations. Laurie Kell (CEFAS, UK) who was the key scientist in this work is not available.

ICES proposes that these tasks (Revision of TAC 2002, review of recovery plans and harvest control rules and cold water corals) are treated as three shares of DKK 52,225 in total DKK 156,675 (=€ 21,000) following the evaluation laid down in WGWCOOP 1999. About 2/3 of these costs are associated with developing the TAC 2002 advice.