



▶ Pelagic AC

Working Group II
9th July 2020
13:30 – 16:30 (Amsterdam time)
Online Platform

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Participants

Sean O'Donoghue, Chairman	Killybegs Fishermen's Organisation
Esben Sverdrup-Jensen, Chairman WGI	Danish Pelagic Producers' Organisation
Andrew Campbell	Marine Institute Ireland
Anna Gruszczyńska	Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation
Anne-Marie Kats	Pelagic AC
Anton Paulrud	Swedish Pelagic Federation
Bart Adriaenssens	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Basilio Otero	Federación Nacional de Cofradías de Pescadores & Federación Provincial de Cofradías de Pescadores de Lugo
Cannelle Beauchesne	European Commission
Cindy van Damme	Wageningen University and Research
Claus Reedtz-Sparrevohn	Danish Pelagic Producers Organisation
Colm Lordan	ICES
Delphine Roncin	From Nord
Despina Symons	EBCD
Eric Roeleveld	Jacson
Geoffroy Dhellemmes	France Pelagique
Gerard van Balsfoort	Pelagic Freezer-Trawler Association
Goncalo Carvalho	Sciaena
Ignacio Fontaneda Lopez	Spanish Government
Jerome Jourdain	Union des Armateurs à la Peche de France
Jesper Raakjaer	University of Aalborg
John Ward	Irish Fish Producers Organisation



Jonathan Shrives	European Commission
José Beltran	Organizacion de Productores de Pesqueros de Lugo
Justyna Zajchowska	Pew charitable trusts
Laurens van Balsfoort	Pelagic Freezer-Trawler Association
Linda Planthof	North Sea Foundation
Ludmilla van der Meer	Pelagic AC
Katrina Borrow	Mindfully Wired
Mads Larsson	AIPCE
Patrick Murphy	Irish South and West PO
Simon Bolger	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Soren Anker Pedersen	European Fishmeal and Fish Oil Producers
Stavroula Kremmydiotou	EBCD
Stella Nemecky	WWF
Steve Mackinson	Scottish Pelagic Fishermen's Association
Wietze Kampen	European Transport Worker's Federation

1. Opening of the meeting by the chairman, Sean O'Donoghue

The Chairman opened the meeting at 13:30, welcoming all participants and extending a particular welcome to Cannelle Beauchesne from DG MARE.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was divided into two main parts: comprising of action items from the previous WGII meeting, and ICES advice on key pelagic stocks. An update on a Western horse mackerel rebuilding plan had been due to be a significant point, but the Chair noted that further work was required on the plan – subsequent to the day's session – so this would not be presented as a final draft for adoption during the meeting. Finally, there would be a discussion of the Landing Obligation.

Following these remarks, the agenda was adopted by all present without further amend.

3. Actions from the previous meeting

The Chairman presented the actions from the previous meeting, and provided updates on progress.

The first action was to contact research Paul Fernandes at the University of Aberdeen to secure a cost estimate for a hindcast analysis, based on five years of existing data for Northeast Atlantic mackerel. Gerard Van Balsfoort had been in touch with Fernandes and updated the group on his research progress: noting that there had been a 'break-through' in potentially developing a 'target strength for an acoustic signal for mackerel'. If this is reliable, it opens up the opportunity to carry out acoustic surveys on mackerel – potentially a low-cost route to securing annual abundance surveys. Fernandes has already assembled eight years of combined data from Norway and Scotland, and is keen to do a hindcast analysis on this data set. Van Balsfoort indicated that this would use a PhD or a Masters student to support the analysis, and would cost in the region of £30,000. He proposed an action that



the PELAC proceed with requesting a more detailed proposal, and ultimately that proceed with the hindcast analysis. The industry is interested in supporting this work, including financially, but Van Balsfoort added that it could also be added to the Executive Committee agenda to see if PELAC could also financially support the work. He noted that the results of the analysis could be available for discussion at the February 2021 PELAC meeting. Goncalo Carvalho agreed that this was an interesting proposal, and in line with the type of work that the PELAC supports. However, he emphasized an ‘overall message’ of ensuring that any research carried out ‘is adjustable to the ICES system’ so it can be directly applied in an advice context. The Chairman agreed.

The next action was to ‘continue seeking to develop a management strategy for Irish Sea herring’. In light of Brexit – given that the main participants in the fishery are from Northern Ireland – it was determined, with agreement from Steve Mackinson, that this action be removed.

Genetic, acoustic, and morphometric research into 6a, 7b-c herring was ongoing. The Chair noted that if it wasn’t for COVID-19, the day’s agenda would have included an update on this work from Ed Farrell. He added ‘huge progress’ had been made, and an update would be provided at the October meeting.

An action to set a benchmark for 6a, 7b-c herring was ongoing – with the Chair noting his strong endorsement of this action, and intention to proceed with it following the October meeting.

An action to continue work on an assessment model for boarfish was carried forward. The Chair noted that this stock was not on the benchmark list for ICES in 2021 or 2022 and requested a comment from Andy Campbell. Campbell confirmed it was not on the list for 2021, but that 2022 benchmarks are not yet determined.

The WG was to explore opportunities for inclusion of Irish WHOM logbook data into PFA self-sampling research. The Chair was not clear on whether this would ultimately be possible, due to compatibility queries around the data, and had not been able to discuss the point with Martin Pastoors. This action was carried forward.

An update on the WHOM rebuilding plan was on the day’s agenda – completing this action.

Genetic stock ID and PFA self-sampling projects were on-going – an update would be provided at either the October or February meeting, dependent on space within the October agenda.

PELAC recommendations on the Control Regulation were to be re-sent to Member States and the PECHE Committee – this had been completed.

An action to invite scientist Andy Campbell was also complete: he was present at the meeting and due to present an update on a mackerel MSE.

The PELAC had sent a letter to the Commission to request more clarity on the calculations behind North Sea and western horse mackerel TAC deductions. A reply had been received.

An action had been taken to check if the MoU between the Commission and ICES for 6a herring and Celtic Sea herring includes a request for advice on a monitoring TAC. If not, a subsequent action was to ask the Commission for this. This was complete.

WGII had been due to invite a speaker from the Norwegian tagging project to present at the July meeting. This had not been possible due to COVID-19 and was postponed for a future meeting.

A meeting to discuss the revision of the southern horse mackerel management strategy was postponed to Autumn 2020.

The reconvening of the Control Focus Group to further consider the Control Regulation was also postponed to Autumn 2020.

WGII had completed an action to send recommendations on pelagic discard plans to the Executive Committee, including three new recommendations.



This concluded the action items.

4. Update from the Commission on the Control Regulation

Following the update on actions, Canelle Beauchesne from DG MARE provided a brief update on the Control Regulation's passage through the European institutions.

Beauchesne remarked that the 'good news' is that the Council and Parliament have continued their work during the pandemic without too many delays to the process. On the Council side, the working party has continued to meet. She noted that in the previous PELAC meeting she had shared an update that the Croatian presidency had set a goal of 'partial general approach' before the end of their term, but now updated the PELAC that unfortunately they not able to do so. The German presidency is now in-situ, and they will commence activity based on previous work, with the intention to have a partial general approach agreed in November. Theoretically, she added, this means that trilogue could start under the Portuguese presidency – in the first part of 2021. On the Parliament side, Beauchesne noted that the Parliament has received over 1,000 amendments submitted to the rapporteur. The Parliament's objective is to vote this in plenary in Autumn.

5. Presentation of ICES advice

Colm Lordan presented ICES advice for pelagic stocks under the remit of WGII. As with the previous, WGI meeting he thanked the Chair for the opportunity to present the advice, and explained that it would be shared in an 'altered format', due to COVID-19 disruption. The advice sheets for July 2020 are in an abbreviated format, with all core outputs from stock assessments and forecasts. In some instances, the previous year's advice has been appended onto the end of the 2020 sheets.

Celtic Sea herring

Catches of Celtic Sea herring show a declining trend over time, with 2019 recording the lowest catches in the time series: 1.141 tonnes. Lordan said that fishing mortality has increased a 'huge amount' for Celtic Sea herring, and is now well above the target level of F_{MSY} . Mortality in 2019 is estimated to have declined abruptly, but remains above the F_{MSY} level.

The stock was estimated to have rebuilt several years ago, but has now declined and is close to the lowest level observed in the recent period. SSB is estimated to be 17.000 tonnes – just above an historic low level seen in 2018. After a few years of negligible recruitment, in 2019 the picture for recruitment is slightly better – however, Lordan characterized this as 'highly uncertain'.

The headline advice for the stock is that applying the MSY approach would suggest 0 catches in 2021. There are no catch scenarios that will rebuild the stock above the blim level in the short-term – the SSB is below blim, MSY btrigger and BPA levels.

The implications of this advice are:

- SSB in 2021 at 16.000 – representing a decline against the 2020 figure, and foreshadowing a continued decline into 2022.
- ICES has been asked, as a standing request, to provide scenarios giving implications of a monitoring TAC for the stock – this would lead to catches 869 tonnes, and SSB of 15.620.



In terms of the quality of the assessment, the 2019 data downscales SSB estimates further in comparison to the previous year's assessment, and increases mortality estimates. Lordan remarked: 'we can be quite certain that mortality levels are high and above target levels.'

Discussion of the advice

The Chairman commented that, whilst he was aware that the advice would be in a 'truncated' format due to COVID-19 restrictions, he had not been aware that stakeholder information 'had fallen through the cracks'. He noted that the PELAC had made a significant effort to supply stakeholder information to the relevant ICES WG, and asked that the AC be kept apprised of changes of this nature in future.

He went on to query the catch options table information around monitoring TACS, noting that a monitoring TAC is listed as an option for Celtic Sea herring, but not for herring in area 6a. He understood this was because 6a is no longer an analytical TAC, but felt it would be useful to have the option shown.

Finally, he remarked that some demersal stock assessments have been 'significantly downgraded', and asked if this would be 'the route we see here with Celtic Sea herring'.

Lordan responded, taking on board the point regarding the stakeholder information and the need to inform the ACs of changes. He emphasized that ICES recognises the importance of that information, and the highly unusual circumstances under which advice has been produced in 2020. On herring in 6a, this was as suggested by Sean O'Donoghue – whilst Celtic Sea herring is a Category 1 stock, 6a herring is Category 3 and as a result no forecast for the stock is available, meaning the monitoring TAC option was not calculated. With regards to concerns around downgrading of this stock, Lordan said that this had been discussed and guidelines from WK4BIAS had been followed – as a result, the ICES expert group and ACOM felt keeping the assessment as Category 1 was the best course of action.

The Chairman responded that he felt there was an appetite for 'having reduced advice in future', and emphasised the importance of retaining up-to-date stakeholder information: noting that stakeholder information from the previous year had been appended to advice in 2020, but 'there was significant change in stakeholder advice for this year'. Colm Lordan indicated he would convey these remarks to colleagues at ICES.

Gerard Van Balsfoort inquired as to whether retrospective bias and high levels of uncertainty have a direct impact on the status of a stock's category, or if this was solely linked to available data. Lordan confirmed that the category of a stock was linked to data available and type of assessment. A full analytical assessment and forecast is available for Celtic Sea herring, making it a Category 1 stock. He added that it was on the agenda for ICES' ACOM to consider how 'we can put some sort of quality flags on our assessments', admitting that 'some Category 1 assessments are highly uncertain'.

Irish sea herring

Catches of Irish Sea herring have increased in the past few years. Catches in 2019 were similar to figures for the previous year, at 6.377 tonnes. A trend in mortality is visible for the stock: declining overall, with a stable picture for the last few years. Mortality is assessed at 0,18, well below the F_{MSY} target level for the stock of 0,266. SSB has increased in the past decade and is now well above the trigger



level. Recruitment in the last 15 years has been 'quite good' in comparison to the previous period, and continues to be 'reasonably good' overall for this stock.

The headline advice is that, when the MSY approach is applied, catches should be no more than 7.341 tonnes in 2021. Overall, the stock is in good status. Implications of the advice:

- A slight reduction of SSB is forecast.
- The advice represents a 9% decrease in catching opportunities in comparison to the previous year.

In terms of consistency and quality, this stock was benchmarked in 2017 and the updated assessment shows some revisions in terms of SSB and mortality. Lordan noted there is 'probably' some mixing of Celtic Sea and Irish Sea stocks at a juvenile phase, which may create some uncertainty within the assessment.

The Chair interjected with two questions on this stock: firstly, whether any additional work on the mixing of the herring stocks was being carried out at the ICES WG level, and secondly whether or not 'promising' results from the WKIRISH ecosystem approach work were taken into account in the Irish Sea herring assessment. Lordan explained that there is an ongoing project to secure better data on mixing of stocks, which – when complete – will feed directly into assessments. The WKIRISH ecosystem work was 'on the table' for ACOM consultations in September 2020, but did not feed into the 2020 advice framework. He noted that ICES has an ambition to be more 'ecosystem-focused' in the advice they issue.

Herring in area 6a

Lordan detailed the situation for 6a herring: very low catches have been seen in the past few years, with catches in 2019 being the lowest in the time series, at around 3.000 tonnes. Despite this, SSB is also very low and continues to be around the lowest levels observed. In terms of recruitment for the stock, there is a small, distinct up-tick in recruitment in the latest period in the time series, which is expected to result in a slight increase in SSB in the near future in this stock. However, recruitment is still low compared to history of the stock.

ICES advice for 6a herring is based on the Precautionary Approach because this is a Category 3 stock, and no full analytical assessment is available.

The advice is for zero catches in 2021. In terms of fishing pressure, there are no reference points defined, but Lordan noted that 'in stock size, [it is] below possible ref points'.

A benchmark for herring in area 6a is planned for 2022. Lordan explained that a central task for the benchmark procedure, will be to 'split up' survey and assessment data into 'new stock definitions'. There would also be work to develop new indices to assess the stock, and identify new reference points.

Lordan went on to note a 'standing request' for zero TAC stocks (underscoring that this was not advice) – a forecast of stock development for 6a South herring in the short-term, to see what the implications of a monitoring TAC would be, relative to zero catch advice. Two different scenarios were run: a 'base case', assuming a full monitoring TAC of 4.840 tonnes was taken in 2020, as well as another scenario



with a lower catch. Both showed that SSB in 2021 would be stable, or could show a small increase. Zero catch advice leads to a 6% SSB increase, and a monitoring TAC leads to a 0% increase. A partial up-take of a monitoring TAC in 2021 would result in an estimated 3% rise in SSB.

The Chair responded that a significant amount of PELAC energy has gone into splitting the stock and developing a morphometrics study, adding 'it's all been about arriving at a point where we could get an assessment with the stocks being split'.

Stella Nemecky asked Colm Lordan to what extent a monitoring TAC is considered essential to assess the status of a stock and have sound management of that stock. Lordan replied that for pelagic stocks, a lack of monitoring TAC would mean that ICES effectively have no 'catch at age' data to 'keep the assessment running', adding that they would need 'additional survey information to show us when the stock is rebuilding'. He concluded that a monitoring TAC is 'essentially a management decision', which requires consideration of the 'trade-offs' between data availability and speed of stock recovery.

Steve Mackinson interjected that in the 6a north herring survey, the plan for SPFA and PFA vessels involved would be that no monitoring TAC would be taken at all – on agreement with industry members. He added 'there will be nothing other than the catches required to scientifically sample during the survey'.

Southern horse mackerel

Lordan stated that southern horse mackerel is in a 'very different condition' to the previous stock. Catches for this species are fluctuating at a reasonably high level – around 36.500 tonnes. Mortality is estimated to be very low, and well below the F_{MSY} level of 0,11. SSB has consistently been above trigger levels, and shows an increasing trend in the past decade. Part of this increase is due to stronger recruitment into the fishery. The stock is, overall, in good condition.

ICES advice is based on the MSY approach, and indicates that catches in 2021 should be no more than 128.627 tonnes, producing a small decrease in SSB of minus 3%.

This stock has a management plan developed by the PELAC. Following the rules specified within the PELAC management plan would give catches of 55.938 tonnes. This would lead to a 3% increase in SSB and represents a 57% increase relative to recent catches, however it is below the catches indicated in the current advice.

In terms of quality, Lordan confirmed the assessment was showing good consistency.

Following the southern horse mackerel advice, the Chair noted briefly that the PELAC should hold a focus group meeting within the SWWAC prior to making recommendations for this stock in the October meeting.

6. Discussion of ICES advice

The Chair thanked Colm Lordan for his presentation of the advice for 2021. As in WGI, PELAC recommendations based on the advice would be delayed until following the October meeting. However, the Chair did share preliminary recommendations for Irish Sea herring – which he stated was 'in pretty good shape in terms of mortality, stock size and recruitment'. In light of this, he proposed:



- That the ICES advice for 2021 be followed in full.
- That ICES consider the results of the WIKIRISH ecosystem approach work, and their applicability to this assessment.
- That the ‘mixing issue’ with Celtic Sea herring be addressed.

A proposal to commence work on a management strategy for the stock was removed, as this was not deemed actionable.

7. Update on Northeast Atlantic mackerel Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)

The Chairmen introduced Andy Campbell to provide an update on the NE mackerel MSE. Campbell explained the MSE is an ongoing process, commenced following a request to ICES at the end of 2019 submitted by the EU, Norway and the Faroes. Campbell described the rule that ICES has been asked to assess as ‘pretty stable, very like the ICES advice rule – when biomass above a certain trigger point, you fish at target fishing mortality. Should biomass fall below, you reduce the target mortality’. ICES’ role is to identify variations on the parameters of the rule, and test them – to see which variations produce precautionary outcomes. In addition to evaluating the basic HCR, Campbell said that managers often like to see stability limits added into the assessment. ICES would also be testing banking and borrowing of TACs for the stock, under different scenarios.

He went on to explain that ICES would be completing a ‘full feedback analysis’ of the rule – the first time this had been carried out for mackerel. This is a challenging process, requiring complex ‘cluster computing’, running many thousands of scenarios – effectively ‘assessing’ 1,000 populations of mackerel over a range of periods to review outcomes. Outcomes are simulated for short-term, medium-term and long-term periods, and results must be considered precautionary for all three periods for the management strategy to be considered precautionary overall.

He noted that the results of the MSE were due for publication on August 3rd.

We have to also do a ‘full feedback analysis’ of the rule. This is a big part of the job, very challenging. Any of these combinations together are called management strategies. Advice is due for release on August 3rd.

The Chair remarked on the complexity and breadth of the undertaking, and thanked Campbell for his explanation. He asked if Campbell would return for the PELAC’s October meeting to allow for a more full discussion of the work, and its outcomes. He asked participants to ‘hold’ their questions until that point.

8. Update on western horse mackerel rebuilding Focus Group

The Chair provided a brief update on work undertaken in the western horse mackerel Focus Group (WHOM FG). COVID-19 had impacted the work of the group, but he stated there had been an ‘enormous amount’ of work completed since earlier in the year. Two WHOM FG meetings had been held, one on 25th May and one on 2nd July. The group is now at an advanced stage with the work on a rebuilding plan for the stock and had hoped to circulate a final draft for adoption during the day’s WGII meeting, however this had not been possible.



Andy Campell added that the WHOM FG had been working ‘intensively’. He went on to say that horse mackerel is in a ‘different position’ to mackerel – the stock size is currently low and has been for a while. It is close to blim – ‘a danger point’. He explained that the WHOM FG have put together a rebuilding plan with the intention of submitting the plan to ICES and WGWISE, and then submit for implementation in management.

He briefly detailed the scientific and technical process that has led the WHOM FG to its current point, and summarised that the status for the rebuilding plan was that it is showing ‘promising results for the main scenarios for the ICES advice rule-type model, with one break-point or a double break-point’. This indicated that the stock could be rebuilt by 2024/2025. Final checks of the code, underlying the plan, are required, as well as completion of trade-off analyses. Then a preferred HCR can be selected to go in the final iteration of the plan.

The Chair noted that the PELAC was ‘indebted’ to Andy Campbell and the six other scientists for their work on the WHOM rebuilding plan, and added that the FG was ‘almost there’, but that he was ‘determined’ the WG would have the opportunity to go through the plan, line by line.

The Chair concluded this portion of the discussion by sharing a possible way forward: circulation of a draft plan to members on the 14th July; a final meeting to go through the plan on the 20th July; an expedited Executive Committee written procedure deadline of the 27th July, and; a request sent to the Commission on the 28th July.

There was no dissent, so this course of action was agreed.

9. Landing Obligation

The Chair invited representatives from the Commission to address the group on the subject of the Landing Obligation (LO). Canelle Beauchesne of DG MARE invited her colleague Jonathan Shrives to speak.

Shrives provided an update on *de minimis* deductions. The Commission had received a letter from the PELAC on this subject, focused on *de minimis* for horse mackerel, and the data sources used to calculate this. For all *de minimis* deductions, in either demersal or pelagic fisheries, he explained that the Commission requests a ‘data call’ from STECF. STECF use the previous year’s data for these calculations. If the data is insufficiently granular in scale, he explained that the next step is to ‘go up a level of aggregation’, and then subsequent step is to shift to use ICES data. For the second year in a row, ICES data had been used to inform *de minimis* decisions. He noted that the Commission would again be reaching out to Member States with a data call, emphasizing that using their data (through STECF) is the preferred approach – as it helps to ensure ‘a more accurate deduction’.

There were no questions from the floor in response to this update. The Chairman shared slides showing PELAC recommendations on the subject of *de minimis* exemptions as part of Pelagic Discard Plans – noting these had been submitted to three Regional Groups in March 2020. Joint Recommendations for the revised Discard Plans were submitted by the Commission to STECF for evaluation in May 2020. He noted that 2020’s Joint Recommendations combined both pelagic and demersal discard plans, adding



that for south-western waters language for horse mackerel and mackerel was the same, and included a reduction in *de minimis* from 7% to 5%.

In the Scheveningen Group JR, covering the North Sea, the Chair described that there were ‘well-defined’ measures covering horse mackerel bycatch in demersal bottom trawls, allowing a *de minimis* of 7% in 2020, and 6% in 2021 (with the same applying to mackerel). The Scheveningen Group also included a *de minimis* exemption for blue whiting, for the first time. For north-western waters, horse mackerel *de minimis* was also set at 7%.

STECF have now reviewed the JRs and the Chair noted that, as of the previous day, the PELAC was aware of a Commission letter sent to the Scheveningen Group detailing their assessment of the proposals. The conclusions of this letter were framed as:

- Where STECF consider appropriate evidence for an exemption has been provided, the Commission will grant this exemption – or a technical measure – within the Delegated Act.
- Where additional information is required, a temporary exemption will be granted for 2021 and 2022.
- Where STECF have stated there was no adequate evidence for an exemption or technical measure, the Commission will not grant the exemption.

The Chair had worked with Anne-Marie Kats to develop a table of exemptions, which he shared with the group.

He noted that a similar letter had been sent to the SWW Regional Group and assumed the same was true for the NWW Regional Group, asking Jonathan Shrives to confirm this. Shrives could not confirm the content of any letter from the Commission to the NWW Member States, but affirmed that the ‘broad approach’ was the same. Shrives added that there was a specific problem with *de minimis* requests for horse mackerel – saying ‘there isn’t much evidence of discarding in the data’, and that unless Member States can prove they require a *de minimis* exemption, ‘there isn’t justification for having one’.

The Chair moved to discuss deductions in horse mackerel TACS, linked to discard data. He acknowledged that this had been discussed earlier, and it was understood the Commission had used 2018 data. He asserted that the PELAC would be keen to have a discussion around how 2019 data will be used – noting that, from a legal perspective, discards should be significantly lower (given the full implementation of the LO from January 1st 2019). He requested that Shrives be available to comment on this at the October meeting, which Shrives confirmed would be appropriate – as the Commission would by then have a clear picture of the level of discard data submitted from Member States to inform the calculations.

The Chairman added that another issue to discuss in October would be the implications of denying any requested exemptions within the previously-discussed JRs for discard plans. Jonathan Shrives replied ‘we’re in discussions, so can’t say what the final Delegated Act will look like’.

10. AOB

There was no further business to discuss during the meeting.



11. Conclusion of meeting

The Chair noted that the next meeting would take place on October 7th in the Netherlands assuming that the COVID 19 will still not be a problem. He concluded the meeting at 13:59.

Action items

Action #	What	Who
1	Request a costed proposal for a mackerel hindcast analysis from Paul Fernandes.	Gerard van Balsfoort, Secretariat
2	Add PELAC's request for a hindcast analysis to the Executive Committee agenda, to determine if PELAC can assist in financially supporting the work	Secretariat
3	Update on genetic, acoustic and morphometric research for 6a 7b-c herring to be carried forward to forthcoming October meeting – <i>carried forward</i>	Chair, Secretariat
4	Seek benchmark for 6a 7b-c herring following the October meeting and by end of 2020 – <i>carried forward</i>	Chair, secretariat
5	Continue work on the assessment model for boarfish – <i>carried forward</i>	Marine Institute, Working Group members
6	Explore possibilities for inclusion of Irish WHOM logbook data to the PFA self-sampling plan – <i>carried forward</i>	Chairman, Martin Pastoors
7	Continue genetic stock ID and PFA self-sampling project. Update to be provided at either the October or February meeting – <i>carried forward</i>	Secretariat, Martin Pastoors
8	Invite a speaker from the Norwegian tagging project to the next PELAC meeting – <i>carried forward</i>	Secretariat, Claus Reedtz-Sparrevohn
9	Hold a meeting in Autumn 2020 to discuss the revision of the Southern horse mackerel management plan – <i>carried forward</i>	Jose Beltran, Gonçalo Carvalho, Hugo Mendes, SWWAC members
10	Reconvene the Control Focus Group in Autumn 2020 to review the new proposal – <i>carried forward</i>	Secretariat, Control Focus Group
11	Convey to ICES the need for retaining up-to-date stakeholder information within truncated advice	Chair, Colm Lordan
12	Hold a focus group meeting for southern horse mackerel with the SWWAC, prior to the PELAC's October meeting	Secretariat, SWWAC, Chairman
13	Address the 'mixing issue' with Celtic Sea herring	Colm Lordan, Chairman
14	Andy Campbell to attend the PELAC's October meeting for further discussion of the Northeast Atlantic mackerel MSE	Andy Campbell, Secretariat
15	Circulate a draft WHOM rebuilding plan to members on the 14th July	Chair, Secretariat
16	Hold a final meeting to go through the WHOM rebuilding plan on the 20th July	Chair, Secretariat
17	Set an expedited Executive Committee written procedure deadline of the 27th July, for the WHOM rebuilding plan	Chair, Secretariat



18	Send a request regarding the WHOM rebuilding plan to the Commission on the 28th July	Chair, Secretariat
19	Comment on horse mackerel TACS and the links to 2019 discard data at the PELAC's October meeting	Jonathan Shrives, Secretariat
20	Discussion point for PELAC's October meeting – discuss the implications of denying requested exemptions within the JRs for discard plans	Jonathan Shrives, Secretariat

