

## ADVICE TO SCIC AND SCAF

11.1 The Chair presented the Scientific Committee's advice to SCIC and SCAF during the meeting. The advice to SCAF is summarised in Section 10. The advice to SCIC is summarised below.

### IUU fishing

11.2 Advice to SCIC on the topic of IUU fishing may be found in paragraphs 7.5, 7.6 and 7.8.

11.3 The Scientific Committee welcomed SCIC's initiative to re-form JAG with representatives from the Scientific Committee and SCIC. A meeting of JAG was proposed in association with the 2006 meeting of WG-FSA-SAM (paragraphs 7.7, 13.12 to 13.15; CCAMLR-XXIV, Annex 5, paragraphs 2.16 to 2.21).

11.4 The Scientific Committee advised SCIC that the best estimates of IUU activities are required for its work in assessing and determining sustainable yields for Convention Area fish stocks.

### New and exploratory fisheries

11.5 The Scientific Committee advised SCIC that WG-FSA and WG-IMAF had agreed that participants at future meetings would not attempt to determine whether all the notifications for new and exploratory fisheries satisfied the requirements of the relevant Conservation Measure 21-02, paragraphs 4, 5 and 7. The Scientific Committee requested that this work be done by SCIC.

### Scientific observers on krill vessels

11.6 The Scientific Committee advised SCIC that there are compelling scientific reasons for deploying CCAMLR scientific observers on krill fishing vessels. This matter had been debated extensively by the Scientific Committee (section 2) and Members generally agreed that observer coverage was required, *inter alia*, to provide essential data on:

- (i) biology and distribution of krill (e.g. length frequencies; reproductive condition);
- (ii) technological developments in the fishery (e.g. new fishing technique such as the continuous pumping method);
- (iii) by-catch of fish (e.g. catches of larval *C. gunnari*);
- (iv) incidental catches (e.g. interactions with seals and seabirds);
- (v) mitigation measures (e.g. efficacy of seal-exclusion devices).

11.7 Another compelling reason for scientific observer coverage is illustrated in the assessment of toothfish in Subarea 48.3. Scientific observer data collected in that fishery since the mid-1990s have provided fundamental data on length frequencies and fishing effort, and those data were essential to the present understanding and assessment of that fishery. Further, most of the difficulties in assessing that stock arise from a paucity of detailed data during the developmental phase of that fishery during the late 1980s and early 1990s. These data are not available because scientific observers were not present on fishing vessels at a time when fundamental changes in fishing patterns had occurred. As a result, large changes in the CPUE time series in the toothfish fishery remain unexplained and are difficult to reconcile with the available data (Annex 5, Appendix G, paragraphs 70 to 74).

11.8 WG-FSA had recommended 100% observer coverage on krill trawl vessels to obtain reliable data on seal entrapment and on the effectiveness of associated mitigation devices (Annex 5, paragraphs 7.55 and 7.56).