

## FISHERY STATUS AND TRENDS

### Krill

2.1 The total catch of krill for the 1994/95 season was 33% more than in 1993/94 and totalled 118 715 tonnes, as shown in Tables 1 and 2.

2.2 Monthly catch data were submitted in accordance with Conservation Measure 32/X by Japan, Poland and Ukraine. However one non-member (Panama), which fished within the Convention Area, did not meet the requirements set out in Conservation Measure 32/X.

2.3 Catches reported by Japan and Poland were of the same order as in previous seasons. The increase in the total catch was due to an increase in the catch reported by Ukraine from 8 708 tonnes in 1993/94 to 48 886 tonnes in 1994/95. One Panamanian vessel was reported to have caught 637 tonnes of krill from mid-June to mid-July in Subarea 48.3.

2.4 Dr Miller indicated that the reported catch of krill by Panama represented somewhat of a precedent, as it was the first time that the catch by a non-member had been reported directly to the Commission. Consequently, there was a need to draw Panama's attention to the various requirements and related monthly data reporting provisions concerning krill set out in Conservation Measure 32/X.

2.5 The Data Manager informed the Scientific Committee that the UK had notified the Secretariat of Panama's catches, although information on the Panamanian vessel had been initially notified by Uruguay (an Acceding State).

2.6 In accordance with Article X of the Convention, the Scientific Committee recommended that the Commission continue to encourage any State which is not a Party to CCAMLR to join the Commission and to comply with conservation measures currently in force.

Table 1: National krill landings (in tonnes) since 1986/87 based on STATLANT returns.

Country	Split-Year*								
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Chile	4063	5938	5329	4501	3679	6066	3261	3834	0
Germany	0	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	78360	73112	78928	62187	67582	74325	59272	62322	60303
Latvia								71	0
Republic of Korea	1527	1525	1779	4040	1211	519	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141
Poland	1726	5215	6997	1275	9571	8607	15911	7915	9384
Spain	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USSR**	290401	284873	301498	302376	275495	0	0	0	0
Russia						137310	4249	965	0
South Africa								3	0
Ukraine						61719	6083	8708	48886
Total	376456	370663	394531	374775	357538	288546	88776	83818	118714

\* The Antarctic split-year begins on 1 July and ends on 30 June. The column 'split-year' refers to the calendar year in which the split-year ends (e.g., 1989 refers to the 1988/89 split-year).

\*\* Although the formal date for the dissolution of the former USSR was 1 January 1992, for comparative purposes statistics are compiled here for Russia and Ukraine separately for the complete split-year, i.e. 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992.

Table 2: Total krill catch in 1994/95 by area and country. The catch for 1993/94 is indicated in brackets.

Subarea /Area	Chile	Japan	Latvia	Poland	Russia	South Africa
41.3.2						
48.1	(3834)	29070 (41251)		1278 (0)		
48.2		10216 (7029)		6563 (6833)		
48.3		19751 (13143)		1543 (1082)	(965)	(3)
48.6						
48.?			(71)			
58.4.1		1266 (899)				
Total	(3834)	60303 (62322)	(71)	9384 (7915)	(965)	(3)

Subarea /Area	Ukraine	Panama	Total
41.3.2			
48.1	4677 (0)		35025 (45085)
48.2	32054 (5253)		48833 (19115)
48.3	12155 (3455)	141 (0)	33590 (18648)
48.6			
48.?			(71)
58.4.1			1266 (899)
Total	48886 (8708)	141 (0)	118714 (83818)

2.7 With regard to the substantial increase in the catch of krill in 1994/95 by Ukraine, WG-EMM noted that no plans for expanding krill fishing were reported by Ukraine at the Commission meeting in 1994. It also reiterated the importance of continuing a dialogue with fishing nations in order to understand trends in krill fishing and the distribution of catches over the Convention Area.

2.8 Dr V. Yakovlev (Ukraine) indicated that the slight increase in the number of vessels and more favourable conditions for the fishery brought about the substantial increase in the Ukrainian catch.

2.9 The Scientific Committee expressed its continued interest in knowing the plans of Members with respect to potential krill catch levels and fishing areas.

2.10 The Scientific Committee recalled that in previous years it had received reports of krill catches outside the Convention Area in an area immediately west of Subareas 48.2 and 48.3, i.e. FAO Statistical Division 41.3.2 (see Annex 4, paragraph 3.10). It recommended that the Commission continue to seek access to information on krill catches taken outside the Convention Area and that data on such catches should be included in the CCAMLR database.

2.11 Chile and Russia, both of which fished for krill in previous seasons, reported no krill fishing activities in 1994/95. Dr V. Marín (Chile) indicated that it is unlikely that Chile will resume krill fishing unless there is a change in the market situation. Dr K. Shust (Russia) indicated that the current economic situation in Russia is not conducive to krill fishing.

2.12 The Scientific Committee was informed that the fishing plans of Japan and Ukraine for 1995/96 were similar to the fishing operations of those countries last season.

## Fish

2.13 The total reported catch of all finfish species in 1994/95 was 12 933 tonnes (SC-CAMLR-XIV/BG/1), which was similar to that of the last few years. In Subarea 48.3 (South Georgia) 3 241 tonnes of *D. eleginoides* was taken by four Members and one Acceding State. In Division 58.5.1 (Kerguelen) the total reported catch consisted of 3 936 tonnes of *Champscephalus gunnari* and 5 564 tonnes of *D. eleginoides*. In Subarea 58.6 catches of 115 tonnes of *D. eleginoides* were reported.

2.14 Dr de la Mare informed the Scientific Committee that Australia took 450 tonnes of *D. eleginoides* by trawling in waters adjacent to the Convention Area (i.e., near Macquarie Island). Australia has made the data available to the CCAMLR database.

2.15 For the forthcoming season, an Australian vessel will be licensed by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority to harvest *D. eleginoides* and *C. gunnari* in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around Heard Island (Division 58.5.2) in accordance with the TACs set in Conservation Measure 78/XIII (CCAMLR-XIV/8).

2.16 In addition, the Australian vessel will explore the stocks of *Dissostichus* spp. on the submarine banks in the adjoining Division 58.4.3. As there are no records in the CCAMLR database of either fishing or research in this area, such an activity would constitute a new fishery according to the definition contained in Conservation Measure 31/X. The Scientific Committee's advice with regard to this new fishery is contained in section 8.

2.17 The Chilean Delegation stated that Chile has no intention to increase its fishing effort in 1995/96 compared to the previous season. It indicated, however, that although one Chilean company has shown an interest in fishing for *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.4, no catches have yet been reported for this subarea in the 1994/95 season.

2.18 French fishing activities will take place on the Kerguelen Island shelf in 1995/96, with the same number of cruises as in the 1994/95 season. The target species will be *D. eleginoides*, and the trawlers will be required to comply with new French management measures (Annex 5, paragraphs 5.169 to 5.172), in both traditional and new fishing grounds. Japan and France have preliminary plans for a joint longline survey to obtain information on *D. eleginoides* in deep water.

2.19 Two or three Ukrainian vessels intend to fish for *D. eleginoides* at Kerguelen if they receive approval from French authorities.

2.20 In 1995/96 the Republic of Korea plans to conduct similar levels of fishing for *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3 as in the 1994/95 season.

2.21 The Argentinian Delegation informed the Scientific Committee that fishing by Argentina in the 1995/96 season will be conducted at similar levels to the 1994/95 season.

2.22 Dr Shust informed the Scientific Committee that at the moment there is no official information on fishing plans for 1995/96, but that one or two Russian vessels may operate in Subarea 48.3 depending on the available TAC.

2.23 Dr Miller informed the Scientific Committee that South African authorities were considering a number of applications to initiate a longline fishery for *D. eleginoides* on the South African

continental shelf, in areas adjacent to the continental shelf and in the EEZ of the Prince Edward Islands (Subarea 58.7) (CCAMLR-XIV/19) (see also paragraphs 8.7 to 8.9).

2.24 The US has expressed an interest in fishing for *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3 but was unable to provide details of specific plans.

## Crabs

2.25 Fishing for Antarctic crabs, *Paralomis spinosissima* and *P. formosa*, is now being carried out by one US vessel in Subarea 48.3. Dr Watters stated that the catch between 1 September 1995, when the fishery started, and 10 October 1995 was 79 tonnes (see Annex 4, paragraph 5.120).

2.26 Because the US crab fishery in Antarctic waters is still in the exploratory stage, plans for the 1995/96 season are uncertain but the US expects to continue fishing for crabs during part or all of the season.

## Squid

2.27 There was no fishery for squid in the CCAMLR Convention Area in the 1994/95 season and no data on squid have been reported to the Secretariat.