Krill

2.1 Catches referred to in this agenda item are reported catches.

2.2 The catch of krill (*Euphausia superba)* for the 1995/96 season totalled 101 707 tonnes (SC-CAMLR-XV/BG/1 Rev.2), i.e. 14% less than the 1994/95 figure (118 712 tonnes). This total is almost exclusively made up of catches taken by Japan, Poland and Ukraine (Tables 1 and 2). The majority of catches were taken in Subareas 48.1 and 48.3, with some also being taken in Subarea 48.2. No commercial catches were taken in Areas 58 and 88.

Table 1: National krill catches (in tonnes) since 1987/88 based on STATLANT returns.

Country	Split-year*								
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Chile	5938	5329	4500	3679	6065	3261	3834		
Germany			396						
Japan	73112	78928	62187	67582	74325	59272	62322	60303	60546
Latvia							71		
Republic of Korea	1525	1779	4039	1210	519				
Panama								141	495
Poland	5215	6997	1275	9571	8607	15909	7915	9384	20610
USSR**	284873	301498	302376	275495					
Russia					151725	4249	965		
South Africa							2		
Ukraine					61719	6083	8852	48884	20056
Total	370663	394531	374773	357537	302960	88774	83961	118712	101707

* 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 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 tonnes) in 1995/96 by area and country. The catch for 1994/95 is indicated in brackets.

Subarea / Division	Japan		Panama		Poland		Ukraine		Total	
48.1	45719	(29070)			14927	(1278)	1738	(4677)	62384	(35025)
48.2	4	(10216)			24	(6563)	2706	(32054)	2734	(48833)
48.3	14823	(19751)	495	(141)	5659	(1543)	15612	(12155)	36589	(33590)
58.4.1		(1266)								(1266)
Total	60546	(60303)	495	(141)	20610	(9384)	20056	(48886)	101707	(118714)

2.3 Dr Holt enquired whether all Panama's catches were included in the table. The Secretariat explained that it had no additional information but that an official enquiry about these data would be made to Panama. It stressed, however, that it is difficult to obtain data from a non-Member country.

2.4 It appeared also that the survey catches reported by India from Area 58 are not included in Tables 1 and 2. The Secretariat was requested to contact India regarding these catches.

2.5 A summary of information provided by Members on their plans for krill fishing in 1996/97 is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Plans for krill fishing by CCAMLR Members for the 1996/97 fishing season.

Member	Harvesting	Compared to 1995/96	Preferred Fishing Area	Planned Fishing Effort (Vessels)
Japan	yes	=	48.1	4
Poland	yes	=	?	4
Ukraine	yes	=	?	?
Russia	no			
Chile	no			

2.6 Dr Holt indicated that the USA expressed an interest in fishing for krill, although at present no actual plan had been formulated. Furthermore, information had been received at the WG-EMM meeting that Canada may be interested in fishing for krill for use in the fish farming industry.

2.7 Other comments on the development of the krill fishery are contained in paragraphs 11.22 to 11.25.

Fish

2.8 The total reported catch of finfish in the Convention Area in 1995/96 was 8 805 tonnes (Table 4), mainly (99 %) *D. eleginoides* (8 739 tonnes). The majority of catches were made by Chile and France in Subarea 48.3 and Division 58.5.1 respectively. The total catch was less than that declared in 1994/95 because there was no fishery for *C. gunnari*.

Table 4: National finfish catches (in tonnes) since 1987/88 based on STATLANT returns.

Country	Split-year*								
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Argentina							9	867	107
Australia					4		2		
Bulgaria					114	220	70	177	
Chile					2917	2125	150	1894	3092
FRG	12								
France	488	587	579	1576	1589	826	4211	4173	3673
GDR	1198								
Japan									263
Republic of Korea							143	420	381
Poland	1659	12	523	41					
Russia			1453[1]		48589	281	265	11	102
Spain				35					
Ukraine		440[1]	3530[1]		11265	2346	942	5473	1003
UK	58	4	61	9	10		6		
USA	4								184
USSR**	84688	103813	46092	97240					
Total	88107	104856	52238	98901	64488	5798	5798	13015	8805

* and ** Refer to footnotes in Table 1. [1] Recently submitted historical catch data has assigned a proportion of the former USSR catches to Ukraine and Russia.

Table 5: Total finfish catch (in tonnes) in 1995/96 by area and country. The catch for 1994/95 is indicated in brackets.

Subarea/ Division	Argentina		Bulgaria		Chile		France		Japan		Republic of Korea	
48.3	107	(867)	0	(177)	3092	(1894)					381	(420)
58.5.1							3670	(4058)	263	(0)		
58.6							3	(115)				
Total	107	(867)	0	(177)	3092	(1894)	3673	(4173)	263	(0)	381	(420)

Subarea/ Division	Russia		Ukraine		USA		Total	
48.3	102	(11)			184	(0)	3866	(3369)
58.5.1			1003	(5473)			4936	(9531)
58.6							3	(115)
Total	102	(11)	1003	(5473)	184	(0)	8805	(13015)

2.9 There appears to be a rapid expansion in the Convention Area of longline fisheries for *D. eleginoides* taking place in the southwest of the Indian Ocean sector of the Southern Ocean. During 1995/96 a high level of fishing took place in previously unfished Subareas 58.6 and 58.7. The unreported catches in these divisions may have been as large as, or even larger than the total catch declared to CCAMLR. The Scientific Committee is extremely concerned about this problem and has informed the Commission's Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection (SCOI) accordingly.

2.10 Eight Members reported catches of *D. eleginoides*. This shows the great deal of interest taken in this species, but it was noted that no catches had been reported for the four finfish fisheries for other species for which conservation measures were in force.

2.11 Trends for future finfish harvesting principally involve *D. eleginoides*, as is highlighted by the number of notifications of new fisheries for this species, especially in the Indian Ocean sector of the Southern Ocean. Table 6 summarises Members' plans for the 1996/97 season, including plans for surveys of finfish resources.

Table 6: Members' plans for finfish fisheries and surveys of fish resources for the 1996/97 season.

Member	Target species	Area	Survey	Harvesting	Harvested Compared to 1995/96
Argentina	*D. eleginoides*	48.3	no	yes	=
	All species	48.3	yes*	no	
Australia	*D. eleginoides*, *C. gunnari*	58.5.2	no	planned*	
	D. eleginoides	58.4.3	no	planned*	
Chile	*D. eleginoides*	48.3	no	yes	=
France	*D. eleginoides*	58.5.1	no	yes*	=
	C. gunnari	58.5.1	yes*	no	
	D. eleginoides	58.6	yes	no	
Germany	All species	48.1	yes*	no	
Japan	*D. eleginoides*	58.6	yes	no	
Republic of Korea	*D. eleginoides*	48.3	no	yes	=
New Zealand	*D. eleginoides*	88.1	no	planned	
	D. eleginoides	88.2	no	planned	
Norway	*D. eleginoides*	48.6	no	planned	
South Africa	*D. eleginoides*	58.4.3	no	planned	
	D. eleginoides	58.4.4	no	planned	
	D. eleginoides	48.6	no	planned	
	D. eleginoides	58.6	no	planned	
	D. eleginoides	58.7	no	planned	
Russia	*D. eleginoides*	48.3	no	yes	
United Kingdom	All species	48.3	yes*	no	
Ukraine	*D. eleginoides*	58.5.1	no	yes	=
	L. squamifrons, *D. eleginoides*	58.4.4	yes*	yes*	

* trawling operations (NB: all other fishing operations are carried out by longline)
= same fishing effort as in the previous season

2.12 Dr Balguerías informed the Scientific Committee that Spanish companies had expressed an interest in fishing for *D. eleginoides* in Area 48. Dr Holt advised that US companies were interested in fishing in the Convention Area, although no actual plans have been submitted as yet. Uruguayan fishing companies had also expressed interest in fishing for *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3.

2.13 Dr T. Øritsland (Norway) stated that no fishing permits had yet been granted to Norwegian companies and that he was particularly concerned about the rapid expansion of the fishery.

Dr D. Robertson (New Zealand) advised that three New Zealand companies had expressed interest in longlining for *Dissostichus* spp. in the area to the south of New Zealand both inside and outside the Convention Area, and that one company has applied for permission for two vessels to fish in Subareas 88.1 and 88.2 in the Convention Area (see CCAMLR-XV/8 Rev. 1).

2.14 Further discussions on fishing plans submitted under Conservation Measure 31/X by Australia, New Zealand, Norway and South Africa are reflected in section 8.

2.15 Dr Kock stated that *D. mawsoni* is mentioned as a future target species for these fisheries, and that this would mean that finfish harvesting would extend to the southernmost areas. In addition, Dr de la Mare pointed out that catches of *D. eleginoides* are taken both inside and outside the Convention Area, including areas adjacent to the Convention Area in the Indian Ocean and in the Australian EEZ around Macquarie Island.

Crabs

2.16 In 1995/96, reported catches of crabs taken in the experimental fishery for *Paralomis spinosissima* in Subarea 48.3 totalled 497 tonnes. The US company involved in this exploratory fishery does not intend to continue its operations in 1996/97.

2.17 Prof. Beddington stated that companies in the UK had expressed some interest in the fishery for this species but no concrete proposals had been received. Dr Holt advised that US companies were interested in fishing for crabs in the Convention Area, although no actual plans have been submitted as yet.

2.18 None of the Members expressed any knowledge of commercial interest in a fishery for *P. aculeata*, a species which is present in Division 58.4.4 (WG-FSA-96/15).

Squid

2.19 CCAMLR-XV/MA/10 reports that an experimental catch of 52 tonnes of *Martialia hyadesi* was taken by a Korean vessel in Subarea 48.3 during seven days of fishing. This is the first time a noticeable catch of squid in the Convention Area has been reported.

2.20 Notification of a new fishery for *M. hyadesi* in Subarea 48.3 has been submitted jointly to CCAMLR for the 1996/97 season by the Republic of Korea and the UK.

2.21 It is possible that a potential fishery for *Moroteuthis ingens*, which seems to be abundant in Division 58.4.4 (WG-FSA-96/15), may not commence because of the high ammonium content of this species.