

RECENT PROPOSALS FOR CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS

Last updated - FW 10.02.2021

(SC27 proposals and recommendations included)

This table provides the list of proposals for conservation and management and recommendations for research with implications for management that have been forwarded by the Scientific Committee (SC) to the Management Committees since 2016, and the response to these from NAMMCO Committees and Member Countries

Green boxes contain new proposals and recommendations coming from SC/26 or SC/27 for consideration and possible endorsement by the Management Committees

Light yellow boxes indicate updates reported at SC/26 or SC/27

Bright yellow boxes contain a proposed change of status for consideration and possible endorsement by the Management Committees

Orange boxes contain proposals from the SC that the Management Committees have considered but not endorsed

Advice Reference (SC report & item no.)	Country	Endorsed	Proposal for Conservation & Management	Recommendation for Research with Implications for Member Countries	Response from NAMMCO Committees	Response from Member Countries	Status (Active unless otherwise stated)
GENERAL							
PROCEDURES							
SC/25-2018, 5.4.1	FO/GL/IS/NO	NAMMCO 27-2019	Encouraging reliable reporting on struck and lost data should be developed as a joint initiative between SC and CHM		CHM proposed a collaborative effort be advanced through NAMMCO's involvement in a project coordinated by NORDECO. SC/26 were not convinced S&L should be a focal topic for NAMMCO's involvement in the NORDECO project (SC/26, 2019)	<p>NO: Important for the coastal seal hunt in Norway (NAMMCO 27, 2019).</p> <p>IS: Struck and lost mandatory and considered sufficiently reported for whaling. Improvements needed in sealing (NAMMCO 27, 2019).</p> <p>2020 Updates:</p> <p>NO - Mandatory reporting of struck and lost animals for Norwegian sealing vessels since 2019. Also in the coastal seal hunt, the number of lost animals are included in the total catch figures.</p> <p>GL: Struck and lost reporting is mandatory for all marine mammals. The reporting system is continuously improved for all species. For seals and small cetaceans, an information campaign in the Piniarneq-information sheet was undertaken in 2020.</p> <p>2021 Updates:</p> <p>IS: Mandatory reporting of struck and lost animals for Icelandic sealing since 2019</p>	
SC/26-2020, 5.3.2	FO/GL/IS/NO		The NAMMCO Secretariat should be informed of any and all revisions of catch statistics taking place at a national level (e.g. revisions of historical data or revisions after submission of national progress reports)				
SC/26-2020, 5.5.1	FO/GL/IS/NO			To inform the NAMMCO Scientific Publications data policy, MCs are asked to make clear their position on the desirability of having open data archiving for survey data		GL: Aggregated data is acceptable	
SC/27-2021, 3.1	IS/NO/FO/GL		Validate all data (direct catch, by-catch or other) before submission to formal databases and repositories			<p>NO: we attempt to peer review and publish estimates of by-catch before submitting to formal databases and repositories.</p> <p>IS: Validation ongoing and we also attempt to peer review and publish estimated b-catch before submission.</p>	

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ENVIRONMENTAL/ECOSYSTEM ISSUES							
MARINE MAMMAL – FISHERIES INTERACTIONS							
SC/23-2016, 6.1.1 SC/24-2017 7.1.3 SC/25-2018 7.1.2	NO	NAMMCO 26-2018	Norway should modify the design of the Coastal Reference Fleet, both the selection process and the number of vessels in areas of concern, according to BYCWG recommendations.		This is being discussed with the Directorate, and it may be able to increase CRF in problematic areas (SC/24) An evaluation of the sampling design will be begun as part of a new PhD project (SC/25)	Improvement in Sampling design will be discussed at an international IMR workshop 19-20 June 2019, and a recommendation on changes in sampling design will be developed based on the outcome from the workshop (NAMMCO 27) 2020 Updates: The CRF can be increased to a maximum of 30 vessels; the Institute of Marine Research does not have the capacity to administer any more vessels than that. However, bycatch monitoring can possibly be supplemented by an independent fleet of vessels using Remote Electronic Monitoring (video recording) and machine learning to identify marine mammals caught in gillnets. REM equipment was installed on the first fishing vessel operating in high bycatch areas in february 2020, as a pilot/feasability study. 2021 Updates: A system for Remote Electronic Monitoring is now under modification to meet the requirements of the Norwegian privacy legislation. The system will be tested on a commercial vessel in 2021.	
SC/23-2016, 6.1.1	NO	NAMMCO 26-2018		Norway should improve species identification of by-caught seals.	Reiterated at SC/27	Photos of by-caught seals have been requested from the CRF to help verify fisherman's own identifications (NAMMCO 27, 2019 & SC/26 2019) 2020 Updates: Photos still not available, but REM project described above will help with seal identification issues 2021 Updates: A system for Remote Electronic Monitoring is now under modification to meet the requirements of the Norwegian privacy legislation. The system will be tested on a commercial vessel in 2021.	
SC/23-2016, 6.1.1	IS	NAMMCO 26-2018	Iceland should obtain by-catch rate for the cod fishery outside the April peak season.			Some sampling does take place outside of April, but on a small scale. Improvements in progress (NAMMCO 27, 2019). 2021 Updates: The main data source is the annual gillnet survey conducted by the MFRI. However, data is also collected throughout the year by onboard inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries which could be used to obtain by-catch rates outside the April	
SC/23-2016, 6.1.1	FO	NAMMCO 26-2018		Provide data on the fleet especially on the pelagic and semi-pelagic trawl fisheries including VHVO trawl (fleet composition, relative effort and by-catch information) to BYCWG.		2021 Updates:	
SC/23-2016, 6.1.1	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018		Greenland should provide information on the reliability of by-catch reporting for all species.		2020 Updates: Mandatory to report bycatch from the fishery by log book, by fishery observer scheme or via the reporting of purchases of fish and fishery products. Furthermore any person with a hunting license has the obligation to report any bycaught marine mammal. 2021 Updates:	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	NO/IS	NAMMCO 26-2018		Revised by-catch analysis for harbour porpoise and seals should be presented to BYCWG	Reported to the BYCWG (2018) but only the IS lumpsucker fishery analysis was endorsed.	NO: Revised Norwegian estimates of harbour porpoise bycatch have been presented to BYCWG and preliminarily accepted for use in assessment. (NAMMCO 27, 2019) 2021 Updates: NO: The Norwegian estimates of harbour porpoise by-catch 2006-2018 are published in the ICES Journal of Marine Science. IS: Estimates of by-catch in the lumpsucker fishery was completed in 2019, but work on by-catch rates in the cod gillnet is ongoing.	

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SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	IS	NAMMCO 26-2018		Collect jaws/photos of by-caught seals to improve species identification, and collect skin samples to inform genetic research.	SC/27 reiterated the importance of improving the identification of by-caught seals	IS: Photo programme started in 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) 2021 Updates: In progress	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	IS	NAMMCO 26-2018	Monitoring of the monkfish and Greenland halibut gillnet fishery in Iceland.			IS: Recommendation forwarded to Directorate of Fisheries (NAMMCO 27, 2019). 2021 Updates: Monkfish gillnet fishery in Iceland is insignificant. The Greenland halibut gillnet fishery is monitored by onboard inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries. However due to Covid-19 inspection effort was limited in 2020.	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	FO	NAMMCO 26-2018		A proper assessment of the by-catch risk in the various fisheries in the Faroe Islands should be undertaken	Not yet undertaken (SC/25)	2021 Updates:	
SC/23-2016, 6.1.1 SC/24-2017, 7.1.3 SC/25-2018 7.1.2	FO	NAMMCO 26-2018	Add the selection of local marine mammal species to e-logbook design			IS: Finished in Iceland, a drop down menu of local marine mammals is available to captains when reporting bycatch (NAMMCO 27, 2019). 2021 Updates:	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3 SC/25-2018, 7.1.2	FO	NAMMCO 26-2018	Implement a reporting system for vessels below 15 GMT			2021 Updates:	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	FO	NAMMCO 26-2018		Review and present to the BYCWG the data already collected by fishery observers on the monkfish fishery	Not presented to BYCWG 2018	2021 Updates:	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	FO	NAMMCO 26-2018	Monitor vessels in the pelagic pair-trawl fisheries fleet with an electronic monitoring video system (EM) or onboard observers			An observer has been on pelagic vessels since 2018, with a primary task to look at by-catch of different pelagic species and to note any by-catch of marine mammals. No marine mammal by-catch has been observed during this period. 2021 Updates:	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	FO	NAMMCO 26-2018	Implement observer coverage in other fleets with potential for by-catch (see BYCWG)			2021 Updates:	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	FO	NAMMCO 26-2018	Include documentation of marine mammal by-catch in the protocol of fisheries observers, as well as other standard characteristics of the fleet (effort, location, month, etc.)			2021 Updates:	

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SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018		Review marine mammal by-catch reports made in fishery logbooks previous to 2016	Not presented to BYCWG in 2020 or the SC	<p>2020 Updates: GL: Data (2016-2019) from log book, by fishery observer scheme or via the reporting of purchases of fish and fishery products and from any person with a hunting license has been collected and described in an updated review paper on bycatch in Greenland by The Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture, 2019.</p>	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018		Summarise and make available the data collected by fisheries inspectors regarding marine mammal by-catch events	Not presented to BYCWG in 2020 or the SC	<p>2020 Updates: GL: Data (2016-2019) from log book, by fishery observer scheme or via the reporting of purchases of fish and fishery products and from any person with a hunting license has been collected and described in an updated review paper on bycatch in Greenland by The Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture, 2019.</p>	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018	Implement a reporting system similar to that mandated by the species-specific executive orders			<p>2020 Updates: GL: A new executive order is under way for small cetaceans, including reporting scheme for relevant species.</p> <p>2021 Updates:</p>	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018	Include in the online reporting system for the hunters some kind of automatic validation			<p>2020 Updates: Improvements of the reporting system is an ongoing proces and depending on resources available.</p> <p>2021 Updates:</p>	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018	Validation of by-catch reporting data from the licensed hunters' online system against those from the buyers		No information presented to the BYCWG in 2020 or the SC	<p>2020 Updates: GL: Data (2016-2019) from log book, by fishery observer scheme or via the reporting of purchases of fish and fishery products and from any person with a hunting license has been collected and described in an updated review paper on bycatch in Greenland by The Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture, 2019.</p>	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	NO/FO	NAMMCO 26-2018	Obtain improved data on the numbers of seals shot at fish farms.		SC/27 noted that it is now illegal to kill seals at fish farms in all member countries	<p>NO: Request has been forwarded to the Ministry (NAMMCO 27, 2019).</p> <p>2020 Updates: NO: National regulations on coastal seals were amended as of 2019/12/2. It is now prohibited to kill seals near aquaculture facilities in Norway.</p> <p>2021 Updates:</p>	Dismissed?
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	NO	NAMMCO 26-2018	Other measures of fishing effort than landings should be explored although there is a lack of fishing effort data		A process has started in the Directorate of Fisheries to try and get fishing effort data	<p>2020 Updates: Bycatch estimates for harbour porpoises using days at sea as a measure of fishing effort have been developed and are in the process of getting these estimates peer reviewed in a scientific journal</p> <p>2021 Updates: Now published in peer review journal (ICES J Mar Sci)</p>	Completed?

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SC/25-2018, 7.1.2	IS/FO		Information available on by-catch from foreign vessels should be presented to BYCWG			IS: Foreign vessels represent a miniscule amount of overall effort within the Icelandic EEZ. Recommendation forwarded to Directorate of Fisheries/MII (NAMMCO 27, 2019). ----- 2021 Updates: IS: Information is available from foreign vessels via PSC/logbook data. Information can be provided.	
SC/25-2018, 7.1.2	IS		Provide a description of the coverage in by-catch reports (even if none) as it provides evidence of by-catch risk			In progress (NAMMCO 27, 2019). 2021 Updates: Due to Covid-19 pandemic surveillance effort at sea has been limited. Details can be provided.	
SC/25-2018, 7.1.2	IS		Provide details of the amount of observer effort in pelagic trawl fleets			In progress (NAMMCO 27, 2019). 2021 Updates:	
SC/25-2018, 7.1.2	IS/NO/FO/GL		Logbooks should not be used for calculating by-catch rates, only as a qualitative indicator for raising concern			NO: Logbooks are not used to estimate bycatches or bycatch rates in Norway (NAMMCO 27, 2019). IS: This is already done (NAMMCO 27, 2019). 2021 Updates from FO & GL:	
SC/27-2021, 3.1	IS/NO/FO/GL		Since self-reporting is an insufficient basis for quantifying by-catch, always seek additional sources of information (e.g. independent observation)			NO: Data from the Reference Fleets are used as additional source IS: Data from onboard inspectors and MPRF surveys is used as the main source of information while logbooks are used for comparison.	
SC/27-2021, 3.1	IS			DNA collection of by-caught seals should be continued and analysis conducted to assess the level of species misidentification		IS: Under Consideration	

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MULTISPECIES APPROACHES TO MANAGEMENT / ECOSYSTEM MODELLING							
SC/25-2018, 7.2.1	NO/IS/FO/GL			Funding should be sought to apply and extend the approach of the MareFrame project to focus on marine mammals.		2021 Updates: NO: Nothing has happened here, other initiatives on the issue are in progress.	
SC/27-2021, 5.3	NO/IS/FO/GL		Ensure the availability of relevant information from seismic surveys to allow for proper sound estimation to meet research and management needs				
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES							
SC/24-2017, 7.3	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018	Cumulative effects should be considered when new shipping and icebreaking activities are proposed for narwhal and beluga habitat areas			2020 Updates: Hearing processes are nationally in place in Greenland, but can be more challenging in regards to other nations' projects. 2021 Updates:	
SC/24-2017, 7.3	CA	NAMMCO 26-2018	All information on the Mary River project be presented to the JWG. Someone from the Fisheries Protection Division in Canada should attend the next NAMMCO-JCNB JWG in 2019/2020.		SC/26 & SC/27 received an update on the Mary River project. The JWG meeting in 2021 also received an update on the project		
SC/26-2019, 7.3.2	CA		Plans for monitoring impacts on narwhal in Eclipse Sound (as well as other species wintering in west Greenland) from the Mary River project be developed within the context of the JWG with JCNB				
SC/27-2021, 3.2	NAMMCO			Hold an expert workshop to review the impacts of noise disturbance on hunted populations of narwhals, belugas, walrus and seals from shipping connected to the Baffinland mine.	SC/27 endorsed the recommendation but proposed asking the JWG to define more specific terms of reference for the workshop		
SC/25-2018, 7.3	NAMMCO			Secretariat review pollutants for all marine mammals and report to SC 26	This review is underway but requires additional resources and expertise to be completed (SC/26, 2019)		

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SEALS & WALRUS							
HARP SEALS							
SC/23-2016, 7.1.2 and WGHARP 2016	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017		Staging surveys should be conducted during aerial surveys of all populations of harp seals.		Will be implemented whenever possible (NAMMCO 27, 2019) 2020 Updates: Next survey will be in 2022 - staging will be implemented.	
SC/23-2016, 7.1.2 and WGHARP 2016	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017		Satellite telemetry tagging studies in the White Sea\Barents Sea harp seal population	Planned for 2018 (NAMMCO-26)	NO: not implemented. Will be done in 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) 2020 Updates: Survey is planned in April 2020, all tags will be deployed on beaters. 2021 Updates: Activity cancelled in 2020 due to the pandemic. Survey is planned in April 2021, all tags will be deployed on beaters.	
SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	NO		Upper limits of removals: 21,172 in the Barents Sea/White Sea and 11,548 in the Greenland Sea				
SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	NAMMCO			ICES &/or NAMMCO convene a workshop on population assessment models for seals in the North Atlantic to advance model development before next WGHARP meeting		2020 GL: support this proposal	Completed?
SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	NO			New aerial survey of harp seal pups in White Sea be conducted in 2020		2021 Updates (requested on this not yet endorsed recommendation as it for 2020): No surveys in 2020 or 2021, funding problems.	Dismissed?
SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	NO			New aerial survey of harp seal pups in the Greenland Sea be conducted in 2022			
SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	NO			Efforts to obtain reproductive samples continue, particularly in years when an aerial survey is completed			
HOODED SEALS							
SC/23-2016, 7.1.2 and WGHARP 2016	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017		Staging surveys should be conducted during aerial surveys of all populations of hooded seals.		NO: not implemented. Will be done in 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2020: Next survey will be in 2022 - staging will be implemented.	
SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	NO/GL		No commercial catch in the Greenland Sea, however current levels of scientific and subsistence hunting can continue			2020 GL: supports this proposal	
SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	NO			New aerial survey of hooded seal pups in the Greenland Sea be conducted in 2022			

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RINGED SEALS							
SC/23-2016, 7.3.2	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018		Satellite telemetry and collection of samples for genetics	Satellite tagging and genetics study ongoing (NAMMCO 26, 2018) Genetic analysis ongoing (SC/26, 2019)	Updates 2020: ongoing process 2021 Updates:	
SC/24-2017, 8.3.3	NAMMCO	NAMMCO 26-2018		Convene a ringed seal WG (possibly in conjunction with a bearded seal WG) in 2020/2021.	In the workplan for 2021 from SC/25. SC/26 proposed to postpone the WG, based on an assessment of the sufficiency of available data at SC/27. In 2020, CN requested that this WG not be delayed beyond 2022. SC27 scheduled the WG for 2022.		
GREY SEALS							
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	NO	NAMMCO 26-2018		More frequent surveys, particularly in the areas of decline.	A survey was conducted in 2018 in Troms and Finnmark (SC/25).	Trøndelag and Nordland (excluding Lofoten) was surveyed in 2018. Low pup production confirmed. (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2020: Grey seal surveys will be conducted in Lofoten in September-October 2020 Updates 2021: Grey seal surveys will be conducted in Finnmark in 2021.	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017	In the Management Plan, the target population level should be evaluated as the levels are not based on any biological assessment		IMR in discussions with the management authorities on evaluating the target population levels for both grey and harbour seals (SC/24).	Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2020: Will be on the agenda in the at the Marine Mammal Scient. Advis. Board in 2020 Updates 2021: Will be discussed in the NAMMCO CSWG and SC.	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017	In the Management Plan, the quota should be set to 0 when the population is at 70% of the target level instead of 50%		Will be implemented into the Management Plans (SC/24) This was not approved by Norwegian management authorities (SC/26, 2019)	Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2020: The Norwegian NFD has decided that Target Level should be 50%	Rejected?
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017	Management plans should include all sources of mortality, not just the hunt		This has been suggested (SC25)	Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2020: Will be on the agenda in the at the Marine Mammal Scient. Advis. Board in 2020 Updates 2021: Will be discussed in the NAMMCO CSWG and SC.	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017	A mechanism for consulting IMR on for example seal distribution when fish farms are being built should be required when management plans are revised.		IMR is working on implementing a mechanism where they can be consulted on issues such as seal distribution when fish farms are being built, but thus far this has not been implemented (SC/24).	NO: Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2020: Nothing new to report. Updates 2021: Nothing new to report.	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017	Reporting of all removals, incl. fish farms and commercial and recreational gillnet fisheries.		IMR has been in discussions with the Directorate on possibly implementing such a system (SC/24)	Updates 2020: It is problematic to determine the different seal species in the Reference fleet, which result in unusable data to estimate total numbers of grey and harbour seals taken as by-catch. Updates 2021: No longer permitted to shoot seals near fish farms, otherwise nothing new.	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017	Management Plan should be developed including: the frequency of surveys, legislation of seal hunting and re-evaluation of the target population level objective with the new level being based on biological criteria.		Development of an advisory management plan for the population is ongoing, which includes a re-evaluation of current target population level objective (based on biological criteria) (SC/24).	Updates 2021: New legislation on seal hunt in Iceland. Survey plan for approximately 2 years between surveys for the two coastal seal species.	

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SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017	Reporting of all removals (e.g., by-catches, hunted seals, any other removals)		New management plan includes development of a reporting system for seal hunting and increased effort in by-catch data collection (SC/24).	IS: New legislation will hopefully be finalised in 2019. Updates 2021: New legislation prohibits seal hunting with few exceptions, that are to be fully reported.	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017		Tagging of pups for staging	Tagging for staging continues (SC/24).	Ongoing depending on funding Updates 2021: Under consideration	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017		Investigate whether the peaks in pupping differ in different areas around the country	Tagging for geographical differences in timing continues (SC/24).	Ongoing depending funding (NAMMCO 27, 2019). Updates 2021: Under consideration	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017		Genetics samples should be collected and analysed		Analysis in progress (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2021: Under consideration	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	FO	NAMMCO 25-2017	Develop a monitoring plan that includes regular assessments		The development of a monitoring plan for grey seals in the Faroe Islands will await the outcome of the 2018 survey (SC/24).	Updates 2021:	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2 Reiterated: SC/27-2021, 3.3	FO	NAMMCO 25-2017		Obtain minimum population estimates via haulout counts	Summer survey planned for 2018 (NAMMCO/26). Summer survey conducted in 2019, corrections on estimates ongoing. Plans to mount 8 scouting camera at haul out sites in 2020 (SC/26, 2019). Minimum population count delivered to SC/27. SC/27 recommended that work to develop minimum population estimates continue	Updates 2020: Ongoing Updates 2021:	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	FO	NAMMCO 25-2017	Obtain reliable and complete reporting of all removals (e.g., all companies operating fish farms need to report).		...the numbers of grey seals shot at fish farms in FO are being monitored, numbers have not been validated yet, but preliminary numbers indicate a downward trend. (NAMMCO/26). SC27 also noted that there is now a ban on killing seals at fish farms	Updates 2020: FO: Removal reporting reliable and complete back to 2014.	Completed?
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2 Reiterated: SC/27-2021, 3.3	FO	NAMMCO 25-2017		Telemetry tagging studies	Plans to deploy satellite tags on up to 8 seals during the 2018 survey (SC/24). Plans to deploy up to 10 satellite tags in 2020 SC/27 informed 2 tags deployed with total of 10 planned. Recommended this continue	Updates 2021:	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	FO	NAMMCO 25-2017		Collect samples from animals shot at fish farms	SC/27 informed that it is now banned to shoot seals at fish farms in FO	Updates 2021:	Dismissed?
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	FO	NAMMCO 25-2017		A study using cameras to observe animals going in and out of caves	SC27 noted that there is a plan to monitor haul-out and breeding sites by camera to enable comparison with survey data.	FO reported that this not a high priority (SC/24). Updates 2020: FO: Rejected.	Rejected?
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	FO	NAMMCO 25-2017		Photo-ID study for a mark-recapture based population size	Likely too time-consuming and likely not achievable compared to a survey (SC/24)	Update 2020: FO: Postponed. Updates 2021:	
SC/24-2017, 8.4.3	FO	NAMMCO 26-2018		Research recommendations for Faroe Islands from CSWG in 2016 should be given a high priority.		Updates 2020: Ongoing, population estimate to be presented to the CSWG 2021. Updates 2021:	

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HARBOUR SEALS							
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017		Increase survey effort	New survey cycle started in the south of Norway in 2016 and is projected to be completed by 2020 (SC/24)	The use of drones has increased survey efficiency (NAMMCO 27, 2019)	Completed?
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017	Re-evaluate management units to ensure they are based on biological parameters.		Management units – new genetics data being collected, started in north, some analysis being done, some structuring seen, full results later (SC/24). SC/27 reiterated importance of this	Genetic samples are collected and analyses underway (NAMMCO 27, 2019). Updates 2020: Sampling for genetic studies is in progress. Updates 2021: Sampling for genetic studies is in progress.	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017	In the Management Plan, the target population level should be evaluated as the levels are not based on any biological assessment		IMR in discussions with the management authorities on evaluating the target population levels for both grey and harbour seals (SC/24).	NO: Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019). Updates 2020: Ongoing, TL has been adjusted based on new data in some areas in Norw. Skagerrak Updates 2021: Will be discussed in the NAMMCO CSWG and SC.	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017	In the Management Plan, the quota should be set to 0 when the population is at 70% of the target level instead of 50%.		Will be implemented into the Management Plans (SC/24).	NO: Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019). Updates 2020: NFD has decided to continue using 50%	Rejected?
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017	Management plans should include all sources of mortality, not just the hunt		Reporting of removals- discussing with directorate, numbers from fish farms, also accepted by-catch estimate expected (SC/24)	NO: Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019). Updates 2020: See comments on by-catch of grey seals. Updates 2021: Will be discussed in the NAMMCO CSWG and SC.	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017	A mechanism for consulting IMR on for example seal distribution when fish farms are being built should be required when management plans are revised.			Updates 2020: Nothing new to report. Updates 2021: Nothing new to report.	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017	Reporting of all removals, incl. fish farms and commercial and recreational gillnet fisheries.			Updates 2020: Reporting of bycatch in recreational fisheries will be possible in an app from summer 2020 Updates 2021: No longer permitted to shoot seals near fish farms, otherwise nothing new.	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	NO	NAMMCO 25-2017		Collect data from by-catch (age, sex, species etc)	Data from by-catches – some older data being analysed, depending on problems identified. Period of bounty on coastal seals, required to send jaws (SC/24).	NO: What is the purpose of these data? (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2021: Nothing new to report	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017	All removals should be reported (e.g., hunting, by-catch, etc.)			New legislation including mandatory reporting of direct catches is in preparation and will hopefully be finalized in 2019. Bycatch reporting already mandatory (NAMMCO 27, 2019). Updates 2021: New legislation in place.	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017	A Management Plan should be developed including outlining the frequency of surveys and legislation of seal hunting		Advisory management plan for the Icelandic harbour seal population is being considered which includes a re-evaluation of current target population level objective, outlining of the frequency of censuses, development of a reporting system for seal hunting and increased effort in by-catch data collection (SC/24)	Updates 2021: As above for grey seals	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017	The target population level objective should be re-evaluated and be based on biological criteria		See above.	Updates 2021: In progress	

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SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017		Reproductive rates should be collected		Not initiated (NAMMCO 27, 2019). Updates 2021: Under consideration but difficult without a hunt	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017		Continue to investigate the effects of disturbance from tourism, and possible mitigation	Research on effects of tourism are continuing (NAMMCO/26).	Updates 2021: In progress	
SC/25-2018, 8.5	GL	NAMMCO 27-2019	Accuracy and validation of reported catches needs to be improved and accurate information be provided to the catch data base.		SC27 heard that attempts to validate historical catch data have revealed significant errors and recommended that the MGSW and CN should consider removing this data from the website.	Updates 2020: Ongoing process to annually validate reported catch data for specific species Updates 2021:	
SC/27-2021, 3.3	NO			Complete the collection and analysis of DNA samples from harbour seal pups to help determine stock structure and propose more scientifically based management units.			
SC/27-2021, 3.3	GL			Enhance efforts to identify new breeding and moulting sites for harbour seals (particularly in West Greenland) using most feasible methods in the different areas.			
SC/27-2021, 3.3	NAMMCO		Discuss the proposal that all catch statistics for harbour seals in Greenland be removed from the NAMMCO website due to known errors and a lack of validation				
SC/27-2021, 3.3	NAMMCO		Complete assessments for all relevant member countries as soon as the necessary data becomes available				

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BEARDED SEALS							
SC/24-2017, 8.6.1	NAMMCO	NAMMCO 26-2018		A bearded seal WG, possibly in conjunction with a ringed seal WG, should be convened in 2020.	In the workplan for 2021 from SC/25, SC/26 proposed to postpone the WG, based on an assessment of the sufficiency of available data at SC/27. In 2020, CN requested that this WG not be delayed beyond 2022. SC27 scheduled the WG for 2022.		
WALRUS							
SC/25-2018, 8.7	GL/CA	NAMMCO 27-2019		Improve data on stock structure and seasonal movements between Greenland and Canada		Updates 2020: GL: presently no new information to provide Updates 2021:	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	GL/CA	NAMMCO 27-2019		Maintain regular surveys of all GL stocks coordinated with Canadian surveys		Updates 2020: GL: Monitoring plan in place and followed Updates 2021:	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	GL	NAMMCO 27-2019		Explore relationship between present findings and hunting and non-hunting impacts		Updates 2020: No new information to provide Updates 2021:	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	GL	NAMMCO 27-2019		Update age/tusk relationships for all GL populations		Updates 2020: No new information to provide Updates 2021:	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	GL/CA	NAMMCO 27-2019	Possibility of joint management process for shared stocks should be evaluated by GL and Canada.			Updates 2020: GL: No new information to provide Updates 2021:	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	GL	NAMMCO 27-2019	Dialogue between managers and hunters should be established to discuss method of collecting S&L data.			Updates 2020: No new information to provide Updates 2021:	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	GL	NAMMCO 27-2019	S&L should be reported in the <i>Særmeldingskjema</i>			Updates 2020: Reporting of struck and lost data on all marine mammals is mandatory in Greenland and will be taken from the quota for the relevant species	Completed?
SC/25-2018, 8.7	GL/CA	NAMMCO 27-2019	Advance cooperation between GL and CA on shared stocks.			Updates 2020: GL: presently no new information to provide	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	GL	NAMMCO 27-2019	Total allowable landings: North West 79, West 74 and East 17			Updates 2020: implemented. Total allowable quota currently: North West 79, West 74 and East 17	Completed?
SC/25-2018, 8.7	GL	NAMMCO 27-2019	Haul-out sites in regular use be protected by an exclusion zone.			Updates 2020: Protection of haul-out sites in regular use is underway with a new Executive Order. Will come into force later in 2020. Updates 2021:	Completed?
SC/25-2018, 8.7	CA	NAMMCO 27-2019	Encouraged to provide more complete catch data			Updates 2021:	
SC/26-2019, 8.7	GL		The presence of walrus in Wolstenholme fjord be monitored for impacts from shipping and industrial activity and catch levels adjusted if needed			2020 GL: Supportive. The company present is obliged to monitor. If any negative impact is observed, mitigating measures will be started.	

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CETACEANS							
FIN WHALE							
SC/23-2016, 8.1	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017		Samples from a wider geographical area to include in an existing study on close-kin relationship		Sampling will occur on an opportunistic basis (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2021: Continued opportunistic sampling program	
SC/23-2016, 8.1	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017		Gather information on the annual cycle of fin whales including overall movements and indications of possible breeding areas (e.g. applying satellite telemetry).		Not initiated. Pending funding (i.e. Development of super tag) (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2021: In preparation. Success depends largely on the outcome of the super-tag project	
SC/23-2016, 8.1	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017		Continued collection of biological samples for age, reproduction, etc. from whales caught off Iceland.		Ongoing (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2021: Ongoing	
HUMPBACK WHALE							
SC/24 - 2017	NAMMCO	NAMMCO 26-2018	SLAs that are developed in the IWC be used for advice for large whales in Greenland.		SC/27 reiterated this advice	2020 GL: support the completion with the review and the use of SLA without a need statement	Completed?
SC/24-2017, 9.2	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018	Annual strikes of no more than 25 humpback whales off West Greenland from 2019 to 2024.			Updates 2020: Quota from IWC is followed for this block quota 2019-2024	Completed?
SC/24-2017, 9.2	FO/GL/IS/NO	NAMMCO 26-2018		Research on possible movements of individuals between summering areas in the North Atlantic (e.g. satellite tagging, biopsies, photo-ID etc.)	SC/27 provided updated information on a collaborative research project to collect and analyse satellite tagging data from across the North Atlantic. Data has been shared and analysis will soon begin.	NO: In 2018: 4 satellite tagged, 30 biopsy sampled and a few hundred photo-ID (NAMMCO 27, 2019). IS: ongoing research project (NAMMCO 27, 2019). Updates 2020: NO: 3 satellite tags and one videotag on humpbacks in 2019, many biopsies for pollutants and genetics, all in North Norway. GL: No tagging tookplace in 2019. Biopsies and photo-ID was collected Updates 2021: NO: In January 2021 all data have been compiled and analyses will take place in the spring 2021.	
SC/25-2018, 9.2.4	NAMMCO	NAMMCO 27-2019		Workshop on humpback tagging projects across the Atlantic in 2020 to combine with IWC meeting in Caribbean.	IWC meeting not taking place in Caribbean in 2020, so SC/26 proposed researchers first meet at WMMC in 2019 and discuss possibility of sharing data and writing joint publication with the workshop supporting this effort if agreed (SC/26, 2019). SC/27 noted meeting took place, information has been shared and analysis will soon begin.		
COMMON MINKE WHALE							
SC/23-2016, 8.2	IS	NAMMCO 25-2017		Collect age / sex / reproductive data		Ongoing (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2021: Ongoing	

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BELUGA							
SC/23-2016, 8.4	CA	NAMMCO 25-2017	Detailed information on the Mary River Project should be made available to the JWG.		An update given at JWG 2020, not sufficient time to review environmental impact assessment in depth		
SC/23-2016, 8.4	GL	NAMMCO 25-2017	GINR should be consulted when projects are in development, before final approval, or if the project plans change and/or develop further.			Updates 2020: GINR already involved as consulting party via ESPO Convention. Would like to be more involved. Updates 2021:	
SC/23-2016, 8.4	GI	NAMMCO 25-2017		Satellite tagging to get information on movements and distribution.		Updates 2020: No new information to provide Updates 2021:	
SC/24-2017, 9.4	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018		Genetic analysis for stock identity of the summer takes in Greenland.		Updates 2020: No new information to provide Updates 2021:	
SC/24-2017, 9.4	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018		More accurate, and recent, struck and lost data	WGs will indicate which hunts are priority, where S&L rates would improve assessment (SC/24).	Updates 2020: no new information to provide Updates 2021:	
SC/26-2019, 9.4	GL	Not endorsed (NAMMCO-26)	Seasonal closures (including no hunt south of 65 degrees) (re-iteration of previous advice 2005, 2012, 2017, 2019, 2021):		SC/26 reiterated its concerns and recommendation for seasonal closures, noting insufficient evidence to conclude that disturbance from non-hunting activities would need to be stopped to enable the population to re-establish since several stocks of beluga are found in areas with extensive shipping and fishing but no hunting (SC/26, 2019). SC/27 also reiterated the recommendation for seasonal closures	Greenland has not implemented the recommended seasonal closures because it sees it as not sufficient to use seasonal closures to rebuild a stock that is not there, because of other non-hunting activities found in the areas, including fisheries activities.	
SC/27-2021, 3.2	GL/CA		Carry out new surveys in Somerset Island in the summer and West Greenland in the winter.				
SC/27-2021, 3.2	GL		For West Greenland, to maintain a 70% probability for population increase, an annual landed catch of no more than 265 individuals south of Cape York and north of 65° is recommended				
SC/27-2021, 3.2	GL		For the North Water, to maintain a 70% probability for population increase, an annual landed catch of no more than 37 individuals north of Cape York is recommended				
SC/27-2021, 3.2	GL			Hold a half day workshop to exchange information on effective tagging practices for belugas	SC/27 proposed to do this in connection with the agenda of the JWG meeting in 2021		

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NARWHAL							
SC/24-2017, 9.5 SC/25-2018, 9.5.2	GL	NAMMCO 27-2019	Recognise the hunting areas in East Greenland - Tasilaq, Kangerlussuaq and Ittoqqortormiit - as three separate management areas.		The MCC requested that the SC provide a description of the criteria that are used for defining the management units before they can endorse the advice of splitting the management units into 3, the catch advice for Ittoqqortormiit, Tasilaq and Kangerlussuaq, and the advice for no catches south of 68°N, due to the severe effects the regulations can have on the local communities (NAMMCO 26-2018)	Updates 2020: The Government of Greenland has taken a decision on the East Greenland quota for 2020-2023 based on a gradual reduction.	Completed?
SC/24-2017, 9.5 25-2018, 9.5.2	GL	NAMMCO 27-2019	Catches of less than 10 narwhals in both Ittoqqortormiit and Kangerlussuaq.		See above	Updates 2020: The Government of Greenland has taken a decision on the East Greenland quota for 2020-2023 based on a gradual reduction.	Dismissed?
SC/24-2017, 9.5 SC/25-2018, 9.5.2	GL	NAMMCO 27-2019	The advice for the southern hunting areas applies only to Kangerlussuaq fjord. No catches south of 68°N.		See above	Updates 2020: The Government of Greenland has taken a decision on the East Greenland quota for 2020-2023 based on a gradual reduction.	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	GL		Immediate reduction to 0 catches in all three management areas of East Greenland (at least until a new abundance estimate is generated)				
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	NAMMCO			Guidance be developed on a standard or principle based approach for how to manage small stocks and harvest advice	This was reiterated by SC/27 and was noted as relevant for species beyond narwhal as well		
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	GL			Data on struck & lost be obtained to inform assessments of sustainability if harvest continues		2020 GL: Reporting of struck and lost data on all marine mammals is mandatory in Greenland and will be taken from the quota for the relevant species	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	GL			Reports of any landed animals include the length of the animal in addition to age category and presence of a foetus		2020 GL: Data collection of this type must be specified in an Executive order	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	GL			Hunters receive payment for assisting scientific research to clarify stock structure and abundance		2020 GL: It would be up to the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources to decide, as long as the initiative is not setting precedence in the administration/management body. No funding has been allocated to such activities	

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SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	GL			Ways to improve reporting of user observations be investigated to inform future assessments		2020 GL: supports Greenland Institute of Natural Resources to work together with KNAPK on this	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	GL			The negative impact of climate change on narwhals be recognised and included in management decision-making on all stocks		2020 GL: supports this being done in the modelling by the SC where relevant and possible. A discussion could be started with relevant stakeholders on how to include this in management decision-making on all stocks; very ambitious project	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	GL			Further research to clarify stock structure (especially in Ittoqqortoormiit), e.g. through spring tagging, spring survey, genetic analysis		2020 GL: supportive, survey planned for April with hunters feedback	
SC/27-2021	GL/CA		Include body length in the reporting requirements				
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	NAMMCO			Abundance estimates in East Greenland be reviewed by the JCNB at the next JWG	SC/27 noted that this was unable to be done at the JWG meeting in 2020 but may be placed on the agenda for 2021	2020 GL: supportive	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	NAMMCO		New meeting of the NEGWG in 2021 to review the latest data and update the assessment using revised model		Included in the workplan from SC/27	2020 GL: supportive	

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SEI WHALE							
BOTTLENOSE WHALE							
SC/25-2018, 9.7.4	FO/GL/IS/NO			Analysis of sighting data from 2015 be done.	New abundance estimate on sightings from Norway survey cycle 2014-2018 endorsed by SC/27	<p>Updates 2020: GL: not enough sightings obtained for an analysis FO: Completed for the Icelandic and Faroese NASS surveys.</p> <p>Updates 2021: IS: Completed</p>	Completed?
KILLER WHALE							
SC/23-2016, 8.8.3	FO/GL/IS/NO	NAMMCO 25-2017		Information on killer whales (e.g., catch statistics and abundance estimate) should be gathered with more speed in order for the SC to be able to monitor the hunt.	New abundance estimates from the NASS were endorsed at SC/27	<p>NO: No catches (NAMMCO 27, 2019) IS: Long-term project ongoing. No catches. Biological information collected from strandings (NAMMCO 27, 2019).</p> <p>Updates 2020: NO: No catches in NO GL: Ongoing process to annually validate reported catch data for specific species. Presently not enough sightings. Stock structure unknown.</p> <p>Updates 2021: NO: No catches (protected) IS: Abundance estimate completed. No catches in Iceland.</p>	
SC/25-2018, 9.8.2	GL		Catch records in GL should be validated and reporting (inc S&L) should be improved, and included in existing mandatory schemes.			<p>Updates 2020: Ongoing process to annually validate reported catch data for specific species.</p> <p>Updates 2021:</p>	
SC/25-2018, 9.8.2	FO/GL/IS/NO			Further monitoring and sampling should occur in all NAMMCO countries and pollutant and genetic analyses conducted.		<p>Updates 2020: NO: Biopsy samples collected from 2017 through 2019. Stable isotope and pollutant analyses from most samples just completed, and results to be published. New satellite tags and videotags deployed in 2019. Photo-identification, biopsy sampling and monitoring efforts will be maintained throughout 2020 as well. GL: supporting</p> <p>Updates 2021: IS: Wide range of studies conducted in recent years.</p>	
SC/25-2018, 9.8.2	GL			Further research on abundance and population structure in the west Atlantic.		<p>NO: West Atlantic not relevant for Norway (NAMMCO 27, 2019) IS: No planned activities in the west Atlantic. (NAMMCO 27, 2019)</p> <p>Updates 2020: GL: supporting</p> <p>Updates 2021:</p>	
SC/25-2018, 9.8.4	GL		GL regulate the hunt and restrict quotas in a precautionary way.			<p>Updates 2020: GL: Needs scientific advice on quotas and an Executive Order before setting quotas. Regulation is underway in 2020-21. Potentially ban on Killer Whale hunting.</p> <p>Updates 2021:</p>	
SC/26-2019, 9.8.1	IS/FO			An abundance estimate be calculated using data from IS/FO component of 2015 TNASS	Abundance estimate endorsed at SC/27	IS: Completed	Completed?

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LONG FINNED PILOT WHALE							
SC/24-2017, 9.9	FO	NAMMCO 26-2018		Satellite tagging during grinds be given a higher priority	5 pilot whales were tagged with satellite transmitters in 2019 (SC/26, 2019)	Updates 2020: Tagging continues Updates 2021:	
SC/25-2018, 9.9.1	NAMMCO			A pre-assessment meeting for the PWWG be held to ensure that necessary data for performing assessment is available.	The data available was presented and discussed at SC/27	Updates 2021:	
DOLPHINS							
SC/26-2019, 9.10.1	GL		A way to distinguish between white-sided and white-beaked dolphins in reporting be developed		SC/27 informed that 2 different names for the species have now been introduced	2020 GL: Currently there is no name in Greenlandic to distinguish between the two dolphin species. Requires a follow-up with The Language Secretariat concerning name identification. Requires the two species names to be incorporated in the Database LULIVPiniarneq concerning the reporting Updates 2021:	Completed?
HARBOUR PORPOISE							
SC/24-2016, 8.11.2.3	GL	NAMMCO 26-2018	Catches should be validated, if possible, including assessing whether by-catches are included in the catch statistics.			Updates 2020: Reporting of bycatch of all marine mammals are mandatory and are part of the reporting statistics. Ongoing validating and improvement is ongoing Updates 2021:	
SC/24-2017, 9.11	FO	NAMMCO 26-2018		Scientific samples should be taken from harbour porpoises caught in the Faroe Islands		Updates 2021:	
SC/24-2017, 9.11 SC/25-2018, 9.11.2	FO/GL/IS/NO	NAMMCO 26-2018		Combined genetics analysis with samples from all NAMMCO countries to investigate population structure and stock identity		NO: Genetic study completed in 1992. New samples collected in 2017-2018 (NAMMCO 27, 2019). IS: Preliminary results presented at harbour porpoise workshop in 2018 (NAMMCO 27, 2019). Updates 2020: NO: An article with results from genetic analyses of the 2016-2017 material is now in press. GL: ongoing project Updates 2021 NO: Article on harbour porpoise genetics is now published.	
SC/25-2018, 9.11.1	IS/NO			Estimates for IS and NO be completed.	SC/27 noted that all abundance estimates from NASS surveys have now been finalised and published	NO: Abundance estimate for Norwegian coastal and offshore waters available. Fjord waters: high density of porpoises and abundance estimate underway (NAMMCO 27, 2019) IS: Preliminary results presented at harbour porpoise workshop in 2018 (NAMMCO 27, 2019). Updates 2021: NO: Nothing new to report. IS: No progress	Completed?
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	GL		Annual catch of no more than 2,629 animals (corresponding to an expected reported catch of 1,869 animals)			2020 GL: Currently there is no set quota on Harbour Porpoise. GL needs scientific advice on quotas and an Executive Order before setting quotas. Regulation is underway in 2020-21	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	GL			Follow up research be done to investigate how widespread underreporting of catches is in the Piniarneq system		2020 GL: validation process ongoing	

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SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	GL		Work to eliminate underreporting and validate the catch statistics in both East and West GL			2020 GL: validation process ongoing	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	GL			Research required to establish a West Greenland sub-population be done and case taken forward within the IUCN		2020 GL: ongoing work	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	GL		Hunters in East Greenland be asked to provide samples to scientists when harbour porpoises are caught			2020 GL: There is currently no regulation on Harbour Porpoise, however an Executive Order is underway and expected in 2020-21. In this Executive Order an article will make it possible to oblige hunters to provide samples to scientists.	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	NAMMCO		Update the West GL assessment as soon as a new abundance estimate becomes available and no later than 2029		New abundance estimate should be available following the next NASS planned for 2023 (SC/26, 2019). SC/27 noted that new NASS now planned for 2024.		
SC/26-2019, 9.11	NAMMCO			Conduct a formal assessment for Iceland following a full review of available data, including the use of close-kinship genetic analysis to arrive at abundance estimates	2022 proposed as suitable year for performing an assessment (SC/26, 2019). WG meeting scheduled for 2022 in the workplan of SC27.		
SC/26-2019, 9.11	IS/NO			Tagging and tracking studies be carried out to help answer questions about stock identity and management units		IS: No progress.	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	NAMMCO			Conduct a formal assessment for Norway with updated by-catch estimates when new abundance estimates become available	2022 proposed as suitable year for performing an assessment (SC/26, 2019), and this was included in the workplan of SC27.		
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	NO		Expand the reference fleet as part of an effort to obtain reliable by-catch estimates				
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	FO			To allow an assessment to be conducted, work should be done to obtain reliable removals data, update abundance survey and tag animals for better idea of movements			
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	FO/GL/IS/NO			Each assessment area provide samples to support a multi-dimensional investigation into population structure and stock identity & allow for all existing datasets to be merged into a common analysis		2020 GL: supporting 2021 IS: Supporting.	

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SPERM WHALE							
BOWHEAD WHALE							
BLUE WHALE							
NASS & OTHER SURVEYS							
SC/23-2016, 9.2	FO/GL/IS/NO	NAMMCO 26-2018		Surveys should be repeated more frequently in areas where declines have been observed		IS: Frequency of seal surveys (harbour and grey) and minke whales has been increased (NAMMCO 27, 2019) Updates 2021: NO: increased survey frequency for grey seals and harp seals due to declines. IS: Increased survey schedule continues.	
SC/24-2017, 10.2	FO/GL/IS/NO	NAMMCO 26-2018		Attempt to get trans-Atlantic coverage	SC should include Russia in these discussions (NAMMCO/26)	Updates 2021: NO: A new NASS is being planned for 2024. IS: Supporting	
SC/25-2018, 9.0	NAMMCO			The ongoing project on spatial analysis at SMRU using NASS/NILS data series should receive support so that it can be concluded	Results from this study were presented to AEWG and SC/26 (2019). A publication has been submitted to the NAMMCO Scientific Publications		Completed?
SC/25-2018, 9.0	NAMMCO			A joint sighting survey database with the IWC should be developed and hosted by NAMMCO	SC/26 requested advice from CN on the desired scope for collaboration with the IWC (e.g. inclusion of small cetaceans (SC/26, 2019)	Updates 2020: GL: supporting for large whales, not small cetaceans. Hosting by NAMMCO should be evaluated Updates 2021: IS: Same policy as GL regarding small cetaceans. Only aggregated data in database.	
SC/25-2018, 9.0	NAMMCO			A workshop on novel methods for abundance surveys and estimation should be hosted before the next NASS	Following a recommendation from AEWG 2019 that a written review replace this workshop, SC/26 instead proposed that novel methods be included in planning meetings and that external experts be invited to these meetings.	2020 GL: supporting Updates 2021: IS: Supporting	
SC/26-2019, 9.0 & A	IS			Carry out a new survey with harbour porpoise as a target species and collect dive data to facilitate the development of a correction factor for this species		IS: Porpoise survey aimed at in 2022 or 2023.	