

**NAMMCO SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE 28**

# By-catch Working Group

*15 October 2021, Video Conference*

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### For Information Documents

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SC/28/BYCWG/FI01	Report of NAMMCO Scientific Committee Working Group on By-Catch – May 2020	4
SC/28/BYCWG/FI02	A. Moan et al. (2020). Assessing the impact of fisheries-related mortality of harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> ) caused by incidental bycatch in the dynamic Norwegian gillnet fisheries. <i>ICES Journal of Marine Science</i> 77(7-8), 3039-3049.	6.1
SC/28/BYCWG/FI03	A. Bjørge et al. (under review). Estimates of humpback, minke and killer whale fishing gear interactions in Norwegian fisheries suggest low anthropogenic mortality. (Consult with authors prior to citation)	7.2
SC/28/BYCWG/FI04	A. Moan & A. Bjørge (2021). Pinger trials in Norwegian commercial fisheries confirm that pingers reduce harbour porpoise bycatch rates and demonstrate low level of pinger-associated negative impacts on day-to-day fishing operations. <i>IWC SC/68C/HIM/02</i>	6.1.2

SC/28/BYCWG/FI05	G.P. Course (2021). Monitoring Cetacean Bycatch: An Analysis of Different Methods Aboard Commercial Fishing Vessels. <i>ASCOBANS Secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 74 pages. ASCOBANS Technical Series No.1.</i>	7.2
SC/28/BYCWG/FI06	FAO (2021). Fishing operations. Guidelines to prevent and reduce bycatch of marine mammals in capture fisheries. <i>FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries No.1, Suppl. 4. Rome.</i>	7.2
SC/28/BYCWG/FI07	UN (2012). Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 27 July 2012 - The future we want. <i>General Assembly 11 sept 2011: A/RES/66/288*</i>	7.2
SC/28/BYCWG/FI08	G.M. Verutes et al. (2020). Using GIS and stakeholder involvement to innovate marine mammal bycatch risk assessment in data-limited fisheries. <i>PloS one, 15(8), e0237835.</i>	7.2
SC/28/BYCWG/FI09	E. Hines et al. (2020). Getting to the bottom of bycatch: a GIS-based toolbox to assess the risk of marine mammal bycatch. <i>Endangered Species Research, 42, 37-57.</i>	7.2
SC/28/BYCWG/FI10	A.E. Punt et al. (2021). Can we manage marine mammal bycatch effectively in low-data environments? <i>Journal of Applied Ecology, 58(3), 596-607.</i>	7.2
SC/28/BYCWG/FI11	A.E. Punt et al. (2020). Evaluating management strategies for marine mammal populations: an example for multiple species and multiple fishing sectors in Iceland. <i>Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 77(8), 1316-1331.</i>	5.1.3
SC/28/BYCWG/FI12	A.E. Punt et al. (2021). Assessing pinniped bycatch mortality with uncertainty in abundance and post-release mortality: A case study from Chile. <i>Fisheries Research, 235, 105816.</i>	7.1
SC/28/BYCWG/FI13	A.E. Punt et al. (2020). Robustness of potential biological removal to monitoring, environmental, and management uncertainties. <i>ICES Journal of Marine Science 77(7-8), 2491-2507.</i>	7.1
SC/28/BYCWG/FI14	P.S. Hammond et al. (2021). Estimating the Abundance of Marine Mammal Populations. <i>Frontiers in Marine Science, 1316.</i>	7.1
SC/28/BYCWG/FI15	Marine and Freshwater Research Institute (2019). Bycatch of Seabirds and Marine Mammals in Lump-sucker Gillnets, Iceland 2014-2018. <i>NAMMCO SC/27/BYCWG/04</i>	5.1.1