



# MEETING OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR SEALS AND WALRUSES

*2 April 2019  
Tórshavn, Faroe Islands*

**REPORT**  
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## 1. CHAIR'S OPENING REMARKS

The Chair of the NAMMCO Management Committee for Seals and Walruses (MCSW), Guro Gjelsvik (NO) welcomed the participants, appendix 2.

## 2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The agenda was adopted, and list of documents reviewed, both documents are contained in appendices 1 and 3 respectively.

## 3. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR SEALS AND WALRUSES

The Chair drew attention to the following documents:

- **NAMMCO/27/MC/05A** summarising recent (from 2016) proposals for conservation and management and recommendations for research to member countries and responses to these.
- **NAMMCO/27/MC/06** summarising active requests to the Scientific Committee and responses.

The chair noted that all updates will be recorded in document 05A which will remain available on the NAMMCO website [here](#).

The Chair of the Scientific Committee, Tore Haug, presented the information on seals and walrus stocks from the Scientific Committee report (NAMMCO/27/08) under each species.

### 3.1 HARP SEALS

#### 3.1.1 Active Requests from Council

- R-2.1.4 - NAMMCO/12-2003 (standing): to regularly update the stock status of North Atlantic harp and hooded seals as new information becomes available.
- R-2.1.10 – NAMMCO/17-2008 (standing): to provide advice on Total Allowable Catches for the management of harp seals and the establishment of a quota system for the common stocks between Norway and the Russian Federation.

#### 3.1.2 Updates from the Scientific Committee

With regard to **R-2.1.4**: The ICES/NAFO/NAMMCO WGHARP will meet 2-6 September 2019. It is anticipated that new estimated and assessments will be developed for the North West Atlantic, Greenland Sea (West Ice) and the Barents-White seas (East Ice) populations.

Aerial surveys were conducted in March 2018 in the Greenland Sea pack ice (the West Ice) to assess pup production for both harp and hooded seals. A total of 5014 images were collected, and analyses are in progress. Norway also collected biological data from seals taken in the commercial hunt in the East Ice in 2018. The data will be used to assess status and harvest potential for the population, in addition to information on contaminants and ecology.

There are plans for tagging harps seals in 2019 in the White Sea, to see how the seals use the Barents Sea as habitat with receding ice as compared with the situation in the 1990ies.

Canada will complete the analysis from the 2017 survey of harp seal pup production for consideration at the next ICES/NAFO/NAMMCO WGHARP meeting.

With regard to **R-2.1.10**: The second part of this request is dealt with by the Joint Norwegian – Russian Fisheries Commission. The SC proposes to rephrase the request to provide advice on Total Allowable Catches for the management of harp seals.

### Comments from Member Countries

Members agreed to rephrase the request and the new wording reads:

*To provide advice on Total Allowable Catches for the management of harp seals.*

Greenland noted that they had provided catch information on the different seal species in the Progress Report.

Norway informed that in the West Ice the 2018 quota was 26 000 seals (1+ animals or an equivalent number of pups where 2 pups equals one 1+ animal) and the catch was 2 703 seals, including 18 animals caught for scientific purposes. This equals 2094 1+ animals. One vessel participated in the hunt and there was an inspector onboard. No violations were reported. In the East Ice the Norwegian quota was 7000 seals, the catch was 2 241 animals. One vessel participated and had an inspector on board.

### **3.1.3 Recommendations from the Scientific Committee**

The Chair drew attention to document NAMMCO/27/MC/05A, noting that prior to NAMMCO 27, there were two proposals for conservation and management and four for research, all directed at Norway.

Norway gave the following updates:

- that no aerial surveys had been conducted to estimate pup production of harp seals in the White Sea\Barents Sea in 2018 and 2019 (but planned for 2020) whereas surveys had been conducted in the NW Atlantic in 2017.
- that aerial surveys were conducted in March 2018 in the Greenland Sea pack ice (the West Ice) to assess pup production for both harp and hooded seals. Some 5014 images were collected, and analyses are in progress. Norway also collected biological data from the East Ice in 2018. The data will be used to give status and harvest potential for the population, in addition to information on contaminants and ecology.
- that satellite telemetry tagging studies of harp seals in the White Sea will be done in 2019.
- that age staging surveys will be conducted during aerial surveys of all populations of harp seals whenever possible.

All recommendations and updates are recorded in document NAMMCO/27/MC/05A, which is also available on the NAMMCO website [here](#).

### **3.1.4 Conclusion**

The MCSW took note of the report from the Scientific Committee and noted that there were no new proposals for conservation and management, no new recommendations for research to member countries and no new request for scientific advice.

The MCSW endorsed to rephrase R-2.1.10

The MCSW also noted the updates given by Norway on past proposals for observation and management and recommendations for research.

## **3.2 HOODED SEALS**

### **3.2.1 Active Requests from Council**

- **R-2.1.4 - NAMMCO/12-2003** (standing): to regularly update the stock status of North Atlantic harp and hooded seals as new information becomes available.
- **R-2.1.9 – NAMMCO/16-2007** (ongoing): to investigate possible reasons for the apparent decline of the Greenland Sea stock of hooded seals; assess the status of the stock on basis of the results from the survey in 2007.

### **3.2.2 Updates from Scientific Committee**

With regard to **R-2.1.4**: The ICES/NAFO/NAMMCO WGHARP will meet 2-6 September 2019. It is anticipated that new estimates and assessments will be developed for the North West Atlantic and Greenland Sea (West Ice) populations.

With regard to **R-2.1.9**: Work is ongoing and will likely be at least partly answered by the ICES/NAFO/NAMMCO WGHARP at its 2019 meeting.

### Comments from Member Countries

Norway informed that 14 hooded seals were taken in the West Ice for scientific purposes in 2018. In addition, 3 animals were taken in the ordinary hunt, presumably because they were misidentified.

### **3.2.3 Recommendations from the Scientific Committee**

The Chair drew attention to document NAMMCO/27/MC/05A, noting that prior to NAMMCO 27, there were 1 recommendation for research to Norway that age staging surveys should be conducted during aerial surveys of all populations of hooded seals.

Norway informed that this will be implemented as far as possible.

### **3.2.4 Conclusion**

The MCSW took note of the report from the Scientific Committee and Norway and noted that there were no new proposals for conservation and management, no new recommendations for research to member countries and no new request for scientific advice.

## **3.3 RINGED SEALS**

### **3.3.1 Active Requests from Council**

- **R-2.3.1- NAMMCO/5-1995** (ongoing): to advise on stock identity, assess abundance in each stock area, long-term effects on stocks by present removals in each stock area, effects of recent environmental changes (i.e. disturbance, pollution) and changes in the food supply, and interactions with other marine living resources.
- **R-2.3.2 - NAMMCO/7-1997** (ongoing): to advice on what scientific studies need to be completed to evaluate the effects of changed levels of removals of ringed seals in West and East Greenland.

### **3.3.2 Updates from the Scientific Committee**

With regard to **R-2.3.1: A** ringed seal working group (RSWG) is planned for 2020 that will address this request. The RSWG is planned back to back with a bearded seal WG (BSWG). The WG should consider stock structure, abundance and effect of polar bears.

With regard to **R-2.3.2** To assess the status of ringed seals in Greenland and the effects of harvests was particularly challenging in light of simultaneous changes in sea ice conditions, marine productivity and polar bear predation. Due to the unpredictable changes in these parameters, producing estimates of sustainable catches requires a significant investment of resources for research on: abundance estimates, productivity and age distribution of the catch, and changes in the required environmental parameters such as stable ice and suitable snow for breeding, as well as glacial fronts for foraging.

#### Comments from Member Countries

Norway informed that 4 ringed seals, including 1 struck and lost, had been reported taken in the coastal hunt and 46 ringed seals in the Svalbard area in 2018.

Greenland informed that the Association of Fishers and Hunters in Greenland (KNAPK) had informed that compared to 2018 more skins of smaller ringed seals (<70 cm) had been traded to the tannery Great Greenland A/S. Greenland also stated that they looked forward to results from the WG.

### **3.3.3 Recommendations from the Scientific Committee**

The Chair drew attention to document NAMMCO/27/MC/05A, noting that prior to NAMMCO 27, there were - one recommendation satellite telemetry and collection of samples for genetics and one recommendation to convene a WG if possible, in conjunction with a bearded seal WG in 2020/2021. The chair noted that the WG had been included in the workplan from the SC.

### **3.3.4 Conclusion**

The MCSW took note of the report from the Scientific Committee and noted that there were no new proposals for conservation and management, no new recommendations for research to member countries and no new request for scientific advice.

## **3.4 GREY SEALS**

### **3.4.1 Active Requests from Council**

- **R-2.4.2 (ongoing):** *To provide a new assessment of grey seal stocks throughout the North Atlantic.*

It was noted that one request was more than 10 years. The request had been, dealt with in the MCJ and will be addressed by the CSWG in 2020.

### **3.4.2 Updates from the Scientific Committee**

With regard to **R-2.4.2** this work remains ongoing in the lead up to the CSWG in 2020.

The SC had been informed that for Norway the most recent survey shows stable population levels in the south (Lista-Stad) and north (Troms-Finnmark), while in mid Norway (Trøndelag-Nordland) there has been a severe decrease which has resulted in 0-quotas.



### Comments from Member Countries

Norway informed that the quota in 2018 was 200 animals of which 66 animals were reported taken. The quota for mid Norway remained zero.

#### **3.4.3 Recommendations from the Scientific Committee**

The Chair drew attention to document NAMMCO/27/MC/05A, noting that prior to NAMMCO 27, there were several proposals and recommendations to member countries as follows:

**Norway:** 5 proposals for conservation and management and 2 for research

Updates:

- More frequent surveys where decline has been detected and this has been followed up
- Development of the population model to account for the sudden drops in pup production: Not yet updated, but work is in progress
- Tagging of grey seal pups. Not done, as tagging may increase by-catches of pups
- Age-structure of the hunt vs by-catches. Not yet done, but samples are available so the question will be addressed
- Complete genetics study to assess management units. Necessary studies done, management units already defined.
- Increase the number of vessels in the reference fleet in the areas of high by-catch. This is in progress, a few new boats about to be contracted.
- Reporting of all removals (including removals around fish farms and from both commercial gill net fisheries and recreational fisheries).

Updates on recommendations on the Norwegian management plan:

- Evaluate current target levels (TL) - biological assessment Current TL based on actual levels when the management plan was developed – adjustments to be done if new data and knowledge indicates a need
- Norway to set quota to 0 at 70% instead of 50% of TL. Has been discussed but not yet implemented
- Management plans should include all sources of mortality, not only direct hunt. Will be done where data are available
- Better control with localisation of fish farms is recommended. In progress

**Iceland:** 3 proposals for conservation and management and 4 for research

Updates:

- A 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. A new monitoring plan with surveys every two years has been implemented.
- A complete survey was carried out during the pupping period in 2017 and the results were published in early 2019.
- More efficient reporting and registration of all removals (e.g., by-catches, hunted seals, any other removals) is being discussed / implemented
- The population estimate based on the 2017 survey is 6200, suggesting a population increase from the 2012-level of 4200
- Current target level is 4100 – this may be adjusted based on biological criteria

Iceland further noted that new legislation on management of seals is underway and will probably be finalised by the end of 2019.

**Faroese:** 1 proposal for conservation and management and several on research

Updates:

#### First Priorities

Obtain minimum population estimates via haul-out counts. Comparable haul-out counts should be repeated regularly to obtain trend information.

A first survey was conducted in 2018 and resulted in a minimum estimate of 400 seals (adding a multiplier of 3-5 seems relevant to account for the animals not present during the survey). A new survey is planned for 2019.

Obtain reliable and complete reporting of all removals (e.g., all companies operating fish farms need to report). Previous annual takes of more than 200 has been reduced to ca 100 in most recent 5 years. Level is still of concern.

In 2018, a total of 50 animals were shot at salmon farms. The number is reduced compares to previous years, mainly due to quality certifications of the industry. Removal numbers are expected to decrease in the future.

#### Secondary Priorities

Telemetry tagging studies to develop correction factors for the haul-out counts. Will be attempted during the 2019 survey (8 tags).

Attempts with monitoring cameras will be done at hot spot haul-out localities, to complement the counts.

NAMMCO has recommended a management plan, including research needs, to be developed. The Faroes plan to present the field work to the NAMMCO SC Coastal Seal Working Group at its next meeting and await the conclusion from the WG before continuing with the management plan.

All recommendations and updates are recorded in document NAMMCO/27/MC/05A, which is also available on the NAMMCO website [here](#).

### **3.4.4 Conclusion**

The MCSW noted the report from the SC and the different updates given by member countries on previous proposal for conservation and management and also recommendations for research.

The MCSW also noted that there are no new proposals for conservation and management to member countries and no recommendations for research.

## **3.5 HARBOUR SEALS**

### **3.5.1 Active Requests from Council**

- **R-2.5.2 - NAMMCO/16-2007** modified **NAMMCO/19-2010** (pending): To conduct a formal assessment of the status of harbour seals around Iceland and Norway as soon as feasible.

With regard to R-2.5.2 this is completed for Norway and in progress for Iceland

### Comments from Member Countries

Norway reported that in the coastal hunt the quota in 2018 was 460 of which 385 animals had been reported taken. Including in the catch numbers are 7 animals reported struck and lost and 2 animals reported shot at a fish farm.

#### **3.5.2 Recommendations from the Scientific Committee**

The Chair drew attention to document NAMMCO/27/MC/05A, noting that prior to NAMMCO 27, there were several proposals and recommendations to member countries as follows:

**Iceland:** 4 proposals for conservation and management and 3 for research

Updates:

- The present population is below the agreed target level (12 000). A new monitoring plan with surveys every two years is being implemented.
- Full survey was conducted in 2018 and results are expected in 2019.
- Full survey was conducted in 2018, results not yet available
- The MFRI advice to the Ministry has been: “that direct hunt should be prevented and that actions must be taken to reduce by-catch of seals in commercial fisheries. MFRI also advises that a hunting management system should be initiated, and that reporting of all seal hunt should be mandatory.” This is being followed up by the Ministry by legislation (see below).
- The MFRI aim to define a target level based on biological criteria

Generally, it was noted that new legislation is scheduled on seals and a lot of the issues discussed by the SC has been due to lack of legislation.

**Norway:** 6 proposals for conservation and management and 2 for research

Updates:

- Increase the number of vessels in the reference fleet in the areas of high by-catch. This is in progress; a few new boats have been contracted.
- Increase survey effort. Last full survey 2011-2015, new started in 2016 and will be concluded in 2020,
- From 2018 photo drones are fully implemented, this has significantly increased the survey efficiency. No further increase in effort is planned
- Management by county should be re-examined. New genetic studies are ongoing, more samples for such analyses to be collected in 2019
- Reporting of all removals. This is being discussed between IMR and management bodies, so far no new information
  - Collect data from by-catches (age, sex, etc.). No data collected currently, but a substantial amount of old data from previous bounty hunt (which required some sampling) is available and will be analysed. Data collection from the reference fleet will also be attempted

All recommendations and updates are recorded in document NAMMCO/27/MC/05A, which is also available on the NAMMCO website [here](#).

#### *New Proposals for Conservation & Management*

There was one new proposal for conservation and management for Greenland that were endorsed:

*Accuracy and validation of reported catches needs to be improved and accurate information be provided to the catch data base.*

### **3.5.3 Conclusion**

The MCSW noted the update from the Scientific Committee and the updates from members on proposals for conservation and management and recommendations for research. It was also noted that there were no new recommendations for research to member countries or request for advice from Council.

The MCSW endorsed the new proposal to Greenland to improve the submitted information to the catch data base.

## **3.6 BEARDED SEALS**

### **3.6.1 Active Requests from Council**

There are no active requests for bearded seals.

### **3.6.2 Updates from the Scientific Committee**

NAMMCO 26 endorsed the recommendation to hold a WG jointly on ringed and bearded seals. The WG is planned for 2020 with the following ToRs:

- assess the global distribution and possible population delineations
- evaluate available information on biology including reproduction and feeding habits
- assess the exploitation and other anthropogenic effects incl. climate changes on bearded seals
- suggest populations and areas in the North Atlantic where sufficient data are available for assessing the effects of exploitation and reductions in habitat

### Comments from Member Countries

Norway informed that 18 animals had been reported taken in the Svalbard area.

### **3.6.3 Recommendations from the Scientific Committee**

The Chair drew attention to document NAMMCO/27/MC/05A, noting that prior to NAMMCO 27, the only proposal for conservation and management was to convene the WG which is now under way.

### **3.6.4 Conclusion**

The MCSW noted the update.

## **3.7 WALRUSES**

### **3.7.1 Active Requests from Council**

- **R-2.6.3** (ongoing): effects of human disturbance, including fishing and shipping activities, in particular scallop fishing, on the distribution, behaviour and conservation status of walruses in West Greenland.
- **R-2.6.7** (pending): The SC is requested to provide assessments of, and advice on sustainable removals from, all stocks of walruses in Greenland covering the period from 2019 to 2023, with the advice for Qaanaaq starting in 2021.
- **R-1.6.4** (ongoing): The SC has recommended that catch statistics include correction for struck but lost animals for different seasons, areas, and catch operations. Council

requested the SC and the Committee on Hunting Methods to provide advice on the best methods for collection of the desired statistics on losses.

- **R-1.6.5** (standing): Greenland requests that struck and loss rates are subtracted from future advice on sustainable removals in Greenland, with the advice being given as total allowable landings.

### 3.7.2 Updates from the Scientific Committee

A WWG was held in November 2018 addressing the active requests.

With regard to **R-2.6.3**: since this request was made in 2006, scallop fisheries may be less of an issue, while fishing and shipping activities are still relevant, and tourism, hydrocarbon exploration and mineral extraction may be new stressors for walrus. The MC may consider rephrasing the request to reflect these changes.

With regard to **R-2.6.7**: new advice is given as follows:

- Baffin Bay (Qaanaaq) stock: experienced a population decline from 1960 to about 2007, and an increasing population thereafter due to decreased catches.
  - **SC recommends** a sustainable catch per year (landed animals) is no more than 86, with 79 being caught in Greenland.
- West Greenland / Southeast Baffin Island stock: experienced a small population increase in 1977-1994, then a decline to 2007, and an increase thereafter due to decreased catches.
  - **SC recommends** sustainable catch per year (landed animals) is no more than 84, with 74 being caught in Greenland.
- East Greenland: a stable, slightly increasing population close to carrying capacity.
  - **SC recommends** sustainable catch per year (landed animals) is no more than 17.
- The estimated struck and lost rates varied from area to area between 12 – 13 %.

With regard to **R-1.6.4**: The SC has recommended that catch statistics include correction for struck but lost animals for different seasons, areas, and catch operations. Council requested the SC and the Committee on Hunting Methods to provide advice on the best methods for collection of the desired statistics on losses.

This has been addressed by the WWG and is reflected in the recommendations

With regard to **R-1.6.5** (NEW-NAMMCO 25): Greenland requests that struck and loss rates are subtracted from future advice on sustainable removals in Greenland, with the advice being given as total allowable landings. The WWG gave removals with estimated struck and lost included.

Other updates:

Tagging show that walrus from Svalbard-Franz Josef and Pechora Sea move differently.

A circumpolar review of walrus with particular focus on non-hunting related human impacts upon walrus was discussed by the WWG and presented for the SC25 – it included issues such as industrial development, noise, pollution and climate change.

### Comments from Member Countries

Greenland informed that the hunters are requesting that hunting period not be restricted as today, but that hunting is allowed all year round. So far there is no NAMMCO advice taking such a period into account, and a request for advice is suggested by Greenland.

The Executive Order regulating walrus hunt is currently undergoing a revision. The revised EO is expected to come into force later in 2019. The changes pertain among other things to hunting periods, hunting allowed on female walruses, inclusion of protection zones to terrestrial haul-out sites, for vessels and a minimum flying height above walrus haul-out sites. Furthermore, in line with a SC recommendation made in an attempt to improve reported S&L data, struck and lost animals are not deducted from the quota.

### **3.7.3 Recommendations from the Scientific Committee**

The Chair drew attention to document NAMMCO/27/MC/05A, noting that prior to NAMMCO 27, there were 1 proposal for conservation and management and 3 for research which had all been replaced by new proposals and recommendations after the WWG, and noted below.

#### *New Proposals for Conservation & Management*

There were 7 new proposals for conservation and management

- Possibility of joint management process for shared stocks should be evaluated by GL and Canada.
- Dialogue between managers and hunters should be established to discuss method of collection S&L data.
- S&L should be reported in the “Særmeldingsskjema”.
- Apply bilateral treaty no E101887 to advance cooperation between DK/GL and CA on shared stocks.
- Total allowable landings: North West 79, West 74 and East 17
- Haul-out sites in regular use be protected by an exclusion zone.
- Encouraged to provide more complete catch data

#### Comments from Member Countries

Greenland noted that the reference to the treaty NO E101887 is not appropriate because Greenland has the sovereign responsibility within its jurisdiction on all living resources including walrus. Greenland and Canada already have informal bilateral cooperation on walrus and will continue this cooperation in the future. An invitation to Canada to join NAMMCO was mentioned as one way forward.

#### *New Recommendations for Research*

There were 4 recommendations for research

- Improve data on stock structure and seasonal movements between Greenland and Canada
- Maintain regular surveys of all GL stocks coordinated with Canadian surveys
- Explore relationship between the present findings on distribution related to ice coverage and hunting and non-hunting anthropogenic impacts<sup>1</sup>
- Update age/tusk relationships for all GL populations

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<sup>1</sup> In the first circulated version of the report this recommendation read “Explore relationship between by-catch findings and other impacts from anthropogenic activities”. However, a misinterpretation of the WWG recommendation, which related to distribution and sea ice coverage, had been introduced in the SC report. **Correction made by GD on 25 June 2019 after a correction/clarification was introduced in the report of the WWG, in agreement with the WG chair, and the SC report.**

### *Recommendations for New Requests from Council*

There was 1 new request for scientific advice:

"Provide assessments of, and advice on the sustainability of allowing walrus hunt all year round in Greenland, on all stocks."

It was also 1 request for rephrasing R-2.6.3 as:

"Provide advice of the effects of human disturbance, including fishing and shipping activities, tourism, hydrocarbon exploration and mineral extractions on the distribution, behaviour and conservation status of walrus in Greenland."

#### **3.7.4 Conclusion**

The MCSW noted the report from the SC and endorsed the new proposals and recommendations given by the SC with the exception of the proposal referring to a bilateral treaty no E101887 between the Kingdom of Denmark and Canada (see explanation under item 7.3.7 above).

The MCSW endorsed 1 new request for scientific advice and also the rephrasing of request R-2.6.3

#### **3.8 ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

There were no items raised under this agenda item.

**APPENDIX 1: AGENDA****MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR SEALS AND WALRUSES***2 April 2019, Tórshavn, Faroe Islands***DRAFT ANNOTATED AGENDA**

AGENDA ITEMS	DOCUMENT REFERENCE
<b>1. CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS</b>	
<b>2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA</b>	NAMMCO/27/MC/03
<b>3. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR SEAL STOCKS</b>  3.1 Harp Seals  3.2 Hooded Seals  3.3 Ringed Seals  3.4 Grey Seals  3.5 Harbour Seals  3.6 Bearded Seal  3.7 Walrus	NAMMCO/27/MC/05 NAMMCO/27/MC/06 NAMMCO/27/08  NAMMCO/27/08, item 8.1 NAMMCO/27/MC/06, R-2.1.4, R-2.1.10 NAMMCO/27/MC/05  NAMMCO/27/08, item 8.2 NAMMCO/27/MC/06, R-2.1.4, 2.1.9 NAMMCO/27/MC/05  NAMMCO/27/08, item 8.3 NAMMCO/27/MC/06, R-2.3.1 - 2.3.2 NAMMCO/27/MC/05  NAMMCO/27/08, item 8.4 NAMMCO/27/MC/06, R-2.4.2 NAMMCO/27/MC/05  NAMMCO/27/08, item 8.5 NAMMCO/27/MC/06, R-2.5.2 NAMMCO/27/MC/05  NAMMCO/27/08, item 8.6 NAMMCO/27/MC/06 NAMMCO/27/MC/05  NAMMCO/27/08, item 8.7 NAMMCO/27/MC/06, R-2.6.3, R-2.6.7, R-1.6.4, R-1.6.5 NAMMCO/27/MC/05
<b>4. ANY OTHER BUSINESS</b>	



## ANNOTATIONS

### Agenda item 3

The Chair of the Scientific Committee will report from the relevant discussions in the Scientific Committee under each species, which will follow the document NAMMCO/27/08 *Report of the 25<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Scientific Committee*.

The Chair will also present information on the Scientific Committee's responses to ongoing or standing requests for advice from Council. The requests from Council are numbered using the format R-X.Y.Z. The request numbers are listed in the agenda above while the full text of the request can be found in the document NAMMCO/27/MC/06 *Summary of Requests by NAMMCO Council to the Scientific Committee, and Responses by the Scientific Committee*.

New proposals and recommendations from the Scientific Committee to the Management Committee will be presented, as outlined in document NAMMCO/27/MC/05-A *Recent Proposals for Conservation and Management and Research Recommendations*. Document NAMMCO/27/MC/05-B is an overview of all such proposals prior to 2016.

The Management Committee will discuss updates from the member countries on the proposals for conservation and management measures under each species and if agreed upon, propose new measures.

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**APPENDIX 3: LIST OF DOCUMENTS****JOINT LIST OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES**

<b>Document no</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>
NAMMCO/27/MC/01	Joint List of Documents for the Management Committees	
NAMMCO/27/MC/02	Draft Agenda MCJ	
NAMMCO/27/MC/03	Draft Agenda MCSW	
NAMMCO/27/MC/04	Draft Agenda MCC	
NAMMCO/27/MC/05-A	Recent (from 2016) proposals for Conservation and Management and Research Recommendations	MCJ, MCC, MCSW
NAMMCO/27/MC/05-B	Proposals for Conservation and Management and Research Recommendations up to 2016	MCJ, MCC, MCSW
NAMMCO/27/MC/06	Summary of Requests by NAMMCO Council to the Scientific Committee, and Responses by the Scientific Committee	MCJ, MCC, MCSW
NAMMCO/27/08	Report of the 25th Meeting of the Scientific Committee	MCJ, MCC, MCSW

MC: Management Committee

MCJ: Joint Meeting of the Management Committees

MCC: Management Committee for Cetaceans

MCSW: Management Committee for Seals and Walruses