

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ORGANIZATION



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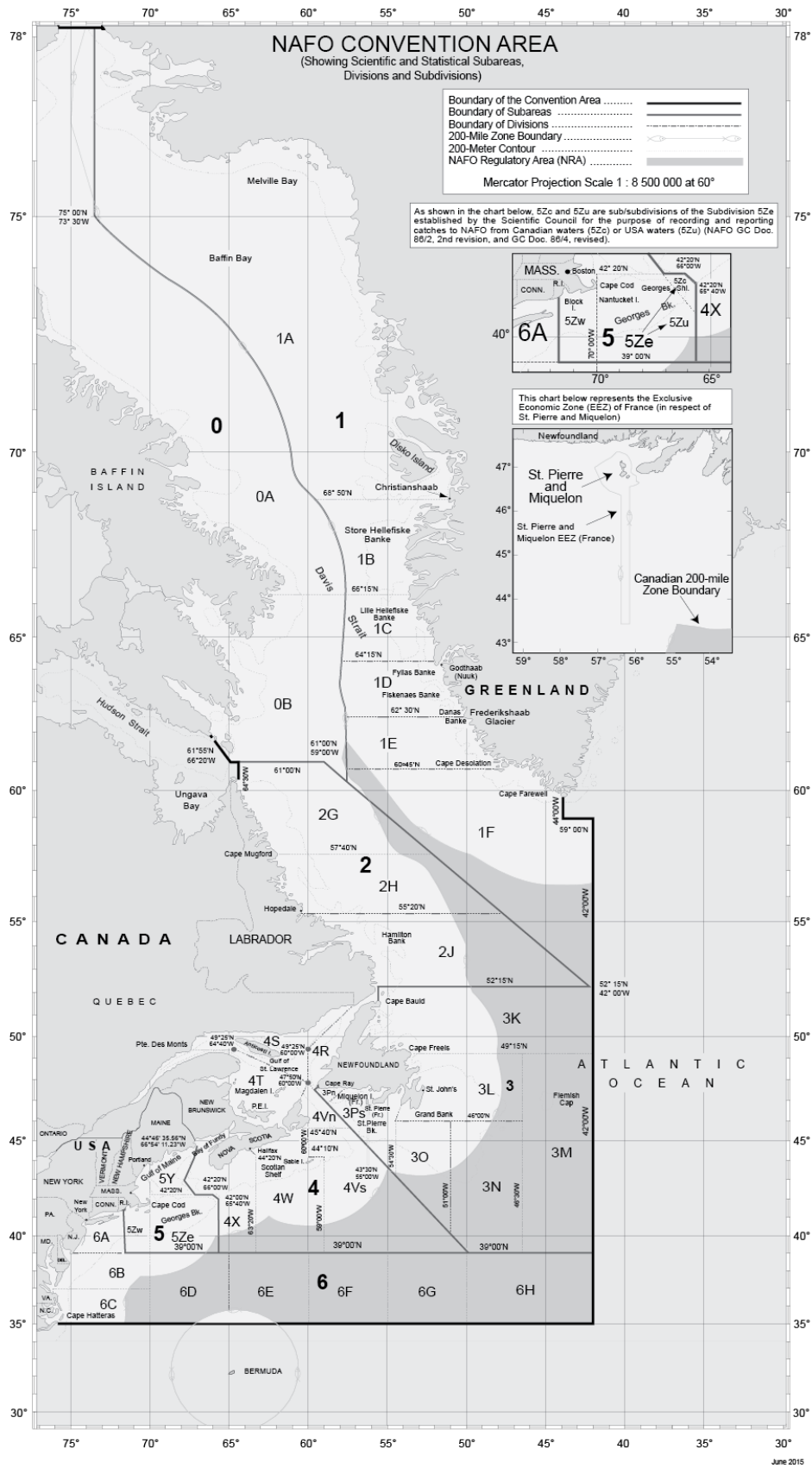
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April 2019

PREFACE

This fortieth issue of *NAFO Scientific Council Reports* containing reports of Scientific Council Meetings held in 2018, is compiled in six sections: **Part A** –NAFO Scientific Council Review of Input Data for 3M Cod Benchmark Assessment Meeting, 13 March 2018; **Part B** –NAFO Scientific Council Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) Cod Stock Benchmark Assessment, 09 –13 April 2018; **Part C** – NAFO Scientific Council Meeting, 01-14 June 2018; **Part D** NAFO Scientific Council Meeting 17 – 21, September 2018; **Part E** – NAFO/ICES *Pandalus* Assessment Group (NIPAG) Meeting, 17 - 22 October 2018; **Part F** – NAFO Scientific Council Shrimp Meeting, 17 – 22 October 2018; **Part G** –the Agendas; Requests; Lists of Research and Summary Documents; List of Representatives, Advisers, Experts and Observers; Merit Awards; and List of Recommendations relevant to Parts A-F.

For the meeting report of the NAFO Scientific Council Working Group on Ecosystem Science and Assessment (WG-ESA), visit the NAFO website.



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PART A: REPORT OF THE REVIEW OF INPUT DATA FOR 3M COD BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT

March 13, 2018 via WebEx

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Recommended Citation:

NAFO. 2018. Report of the Scientific Council Review of Input Data for 3M Cod Benchmark Assessment Meeting, 13 March 2018, WebEx. NAFO SCS Doc. 18/04.

Report of the Review of Input Data for 3M Cod Benchmark Assessment 13 March 2018 via WebEx

Chair: Brian Healey

Rapporteur: Tom Blasdale

1. Opening of the Meeting

This WebEx meeting was organized in order to agree on the input data for the 3M cod benchmark meeting which will take place in Lisbon, 9 to 13 April 2018. The meeting was opened at 11:00 Atlantic Daylight Time on 13 March 2018 by the Chair, Brian Healey who welcomed Scientific Council members from Canada and the European Union (Spain and Portugal) (Appendix II). The chair welcomed Carmen Fernandez and Jim Ianelli who will act as external reviewers for the benchmark process. The third external reviewer, Mike Palmer, was unable to join this WebEx but will receive all the documentation. The Chair extended the appreciation of the Scientific Council to these highly-qualified External Reviewers for their availability. The Chair also noted the participation of the reviewers is beneficial with respect to achieving a successful outcome to the Benchmark, to enhance transparency of process and to ensuring the work of the Council is aligned with best practice.

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

The NAFO Scientific Council Coordinator (Tom Blasdale) was appointed as rapporteur.

3. Input Data Considerations

SCR 18/001 provides details of the Flemish Cap (NAFO Division 3M) cod fishery, the history of assessment and assessment input data. This report summarizes discussions that took place during the data preparation WebEx and decisions that were taken regarding the data to be used in the benchmark assessments. A summary of decision is presented in Annex III.

a) Catch

i) Total Catch

The reduction of the TAC in 1980 produced an immediate decrease in reported catches. The issue of confidence in reported fisheries data was raised in 1986 (NAFO SC Rep., 1986) due to large discrepancies observed between reported catches from member countries and Canadian surveillance estimates. Independent estimates of total annual catches for the period 1988-1994 were made by Vázquez et al. (1995) and substantially differ from total reported catches in the same period. The catches estimated by Vázquez et al. (1995) for this period were found to exceed the official reported statistics by factors ranging from 1.8 – 52.8.

Figure 1 presents the 1959-2016 3M cod catches used by the NAFO Scientific Council for stock assessment and TACs approved by the NAFO Fisheries Commission. For the catch data:

- 1959-1987 come from NAFO Statistical Bulletin.
- 1988-2010 were estimated for Spain and Portugal using observer data and for the other fleets based on the STATLANT 21A data or Canadian Surveillance (if available and differing from reported catch).
- 2011-2012 catches were estimated by the Bayesian VPA model.
- 2013-2015 based on Daily Catch Reports (DCRs). In 2014, for countries that submitted the STATLANT 21A data before June, catches were based on this information. For the rest of the countries, catches were based on the DCRs.

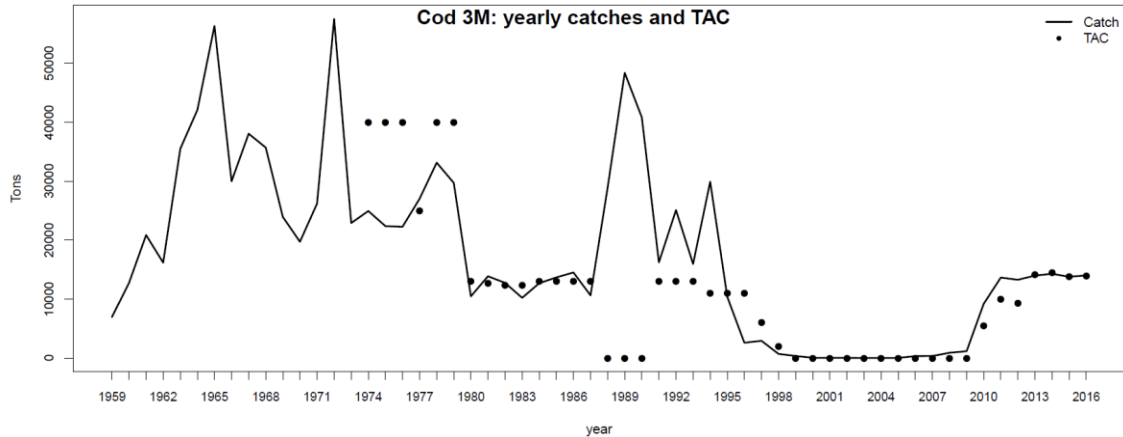


Fig. 1. 3M cod catches estimated by NAFO Scientific Council and TACs in tonnes approved by NAFO Fisheries Commission for the period 1959-2016. Catches for 2011 and 2012 are the median results of the 2017 assessment.

Total catches for the period prior to 1988 come from NAFO Statistical Bulletin: these figures were considered to be highly inaccurate (Vázquez et al., 1995). Because of this, catches before 1988 were not considered in the assessment until 2013. The view that these data are unreliable is also supported by the plot of the ratio between the sum of products of catch at age and weight at age and the total catch weight (Figure 2) which shows large anomalies in many years prior to 1998 which cannot be explained or corrected due to the lack of detailed information. In 2013, assessments were performed using both the post-1988 data and a larger dataset going back to 1972: little difference was observed between these assessments and consequently it was decided to use the post-1972 in subsequent assessments. This was to allow a longer time series of stock-recruit pairs in order to establish B_{lim} . However, SC did not reevaluate the quality of the data during the 2013 assessment when the catch time-series was extended. At that time the only consideration was that the change did not have a large impact on the results and that it allowed to have more data for the stock recruitment relationship. Considering the review of catch data and also the sum of products differences noted above, the Council agreed to return to using 1988 as the first year in the catch time series.

SC decision: *it was agreed that total catch data from 1988 onwards will be used in benchmark assessments. However, at least one run will be performed in the Benchmark using data going back to 1972 in order to determine sensitivity to the additional data, particularly with respect to establishing B_{lim} .*

For the years 2011 and 2012, estimation of catches was not possible and the available values from the STATLANT 21A were not considered to be consistent with the 2010 catch estimates. Catch estimates shown in Figure 1 use values estimated by the Bayesian XSA to fill these missing years. The priors used in the Bayesian assessment were agreed by STACFIS and derived from the 2010 STACFIS catch raised by the ratio of 2011 to 2010 efforts (1.4). The resulting prior median for 2011 was 12836 tons. The 2012 TAC was set slightly lower than that for 2011 and the effort was virtually the same, suggesting no evidence for a change in the catch in 2012 relative to 2011. Therefore, the same figure was taken as prior median for catch in 2012.

SC decision: *Total catches and the catch at age abundance for 2011 and 2012 will be fixed as the prior values (12836 tons for both years) used in the last year approved assessment.*

ii) Catch at age

During the period 2002-2005, neither length nor age distributions in the catch were available. It may be possible to generate replacement CAA values using the mean ratio by age (1998-2008) between the abundances for each of the ages observed in the survey and those observed in the catches (as has been done in the assessment of 3M redfish). However, most of the models that will be used in the benchmark don't necessarily need catch at age data in all years (e.g. the Bayesian models) or are able to reconstruct catch at age statistically (eg SAM) so there will be nothing to be gained from using made up data in these cases. Other models may need full catch at age data but in these cases it may be possible to use values generated statistically in other models.

SC decision: For the benchmark, it is not necessary to have a complete catch numbers at age matrix at this point. Solutions to problems of missing data in this matrix, where they occur, will be tackled during the process of developing models.

b) Weight at age

i) Catch weight at age

Figure 2 shows the ratio between the sum of products (SoP) of numbers and weight at age in the commercial catch sampling and the total catch weight. In the years prior to 1988, there are large discrepancies and due to lack of information and low confidence in the catch data, it is not possible to resolve these differences. Discrepancies in more recent years mainly fall within the period 1994 – 2007, when there was limited sampling of the commercial fishery. It was agreed that years in which discrepancies greater than 10% occurred should be reviewed.

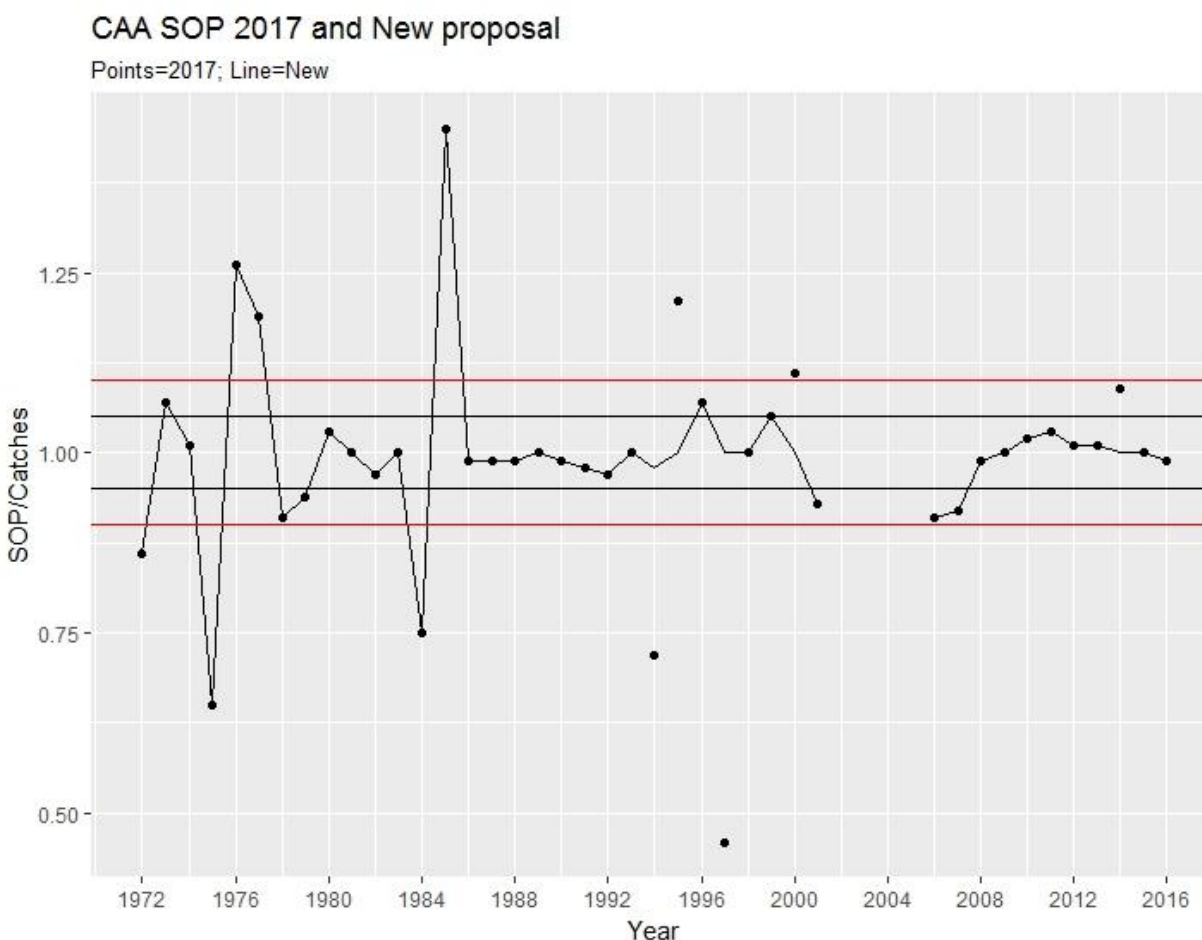


Fig 2. Ratio between the sum of products (SoP) of the commercial numbers and weight at age and the total catch. Line is the new data agreed during the Webex, points are the data used in previous assessments. Red horizontal lines denote +/- 10% difference between these values; black lines denote +/- 5% difference.

For 1994, 1995 and 1997, it is considered likely that the discrepancies arise from inaccurate weight at age data resulting from the low catch sampling levels in those years. Gonzalez-Costas et al (SCR Doc 18-001) suggested using mean weights from survey data, and the SoP/catch ratio resulting from values that were recalculated in this way was very close to one. Alternative suggestions were to rescale the bad values to the total catch weight or to use average weight values from adjacent years to recalculate the bad years.

The discrepancy in 2014 was only 9%. And it was agreed that is not necessary to replace this value. Other discrepancies were discovered to result from computational errors and the discrepancies disappeared when the errors were corrected.

SC decision: for 1994, 1995 and 1997, interpolation will be applied based on mean weight at age in the catch in the previous and following years. If having applied this correction the discrepancy in the SoP/catch ratio remains >10%, the CAA values will be re-scaled to total catch. For 2014, the value will be maintained. All other corrections will be applied as described in Gonzales-Costas et al. (SCR-Doc 18-001).

ii) Stock weight at age

Figure 3 shows the ratio between the sum of products (SoP) of survey numbers and stock weight at age and total survey biomass. There were large discrepancies in the Canadian data in almost every year prior to 1988. Since a decision was made to use 1988 as the first year for population modelling, this discrepancy has not been investigated.

SoP catch ratios for the period 1988 to 2005 also show rather large anomalies. These SoP anomalies were found to be due to the fact that the survey abundances and the stock mean weights used in the assessments since 2008 were incorrect due to an error during unit conversion calculations following the survey gear change of 2003-2004.

For the period 2005-2016, all the FC survey input data have been revised and small differences have been found (resulting from a database error). The only substantive revision was for the 2011 survey data, because the *a* and *b* Length-Weight relationship parameters for that year were poorly calculated.

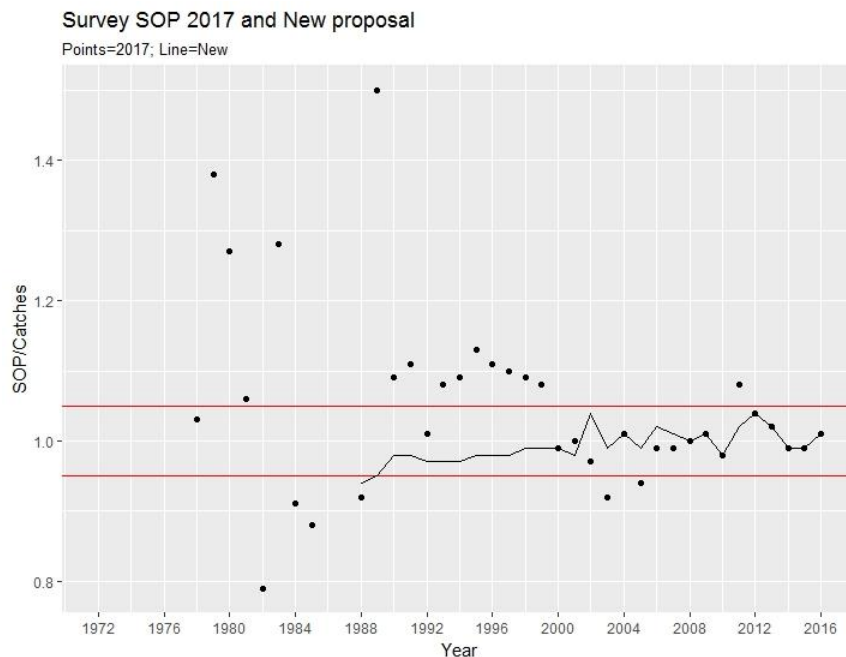


Fig 3. Ratio between the sum of products (SoP) of survey numbers and weight at age and total survey biomass. Points show the values used in past assessments, the solid line shows corrected values. Red horizontal lines denote +/- 5% difference between the SoP and the total biomass.

SC decision: the corrected values for the stock weight at age and for survey abundance at age in 1988 to 2016 will be used.

c) Plus Group

The March 2017 3M cod workshop (NAFO, 2017) recommended that the benchmark process considers alternative ways of extending the plus group (via disaggregation of historical data or by using alternative stock assessment models). Currently the plus group is 8+ but in the most recent years the numbers in the 8+ group have increased.

All the input data are available for individual ages up to 16+ for the period 2008-2016 in catch data and 1988-2016 in the survey data. Although it will be possible to use these new disaggregated data up to age 16 in the future, there is insufficient time to complete this work prior to the April 2018 benchmark.

SC decision: *The default approach will be to use the current 8+. The study of an older plus group is considered a secondary problem and will be deferred.*

d) Proportion Mature at age

Previous assessments have used maturity ogives derived from survey data. This is not ideal as the spawning period for this stock is in the spring and surveys take place in July when maturity is more difficult to determine. It should be possible to verify the survey ogives using maturity information collected during the spring in the commercial fleet, however sufficient commercial samples taken during the spring were only available for the years 2012 and 2014. The preliminary results of the comparison between the maturity ogives determined from summer surveys and the spring commercial sampling in these two years (fig 4) show only small differences in L_{50} (around 6 cm in both years). These differences are quite consistent with the observed growth pattern between spring and summer in 3M cod.

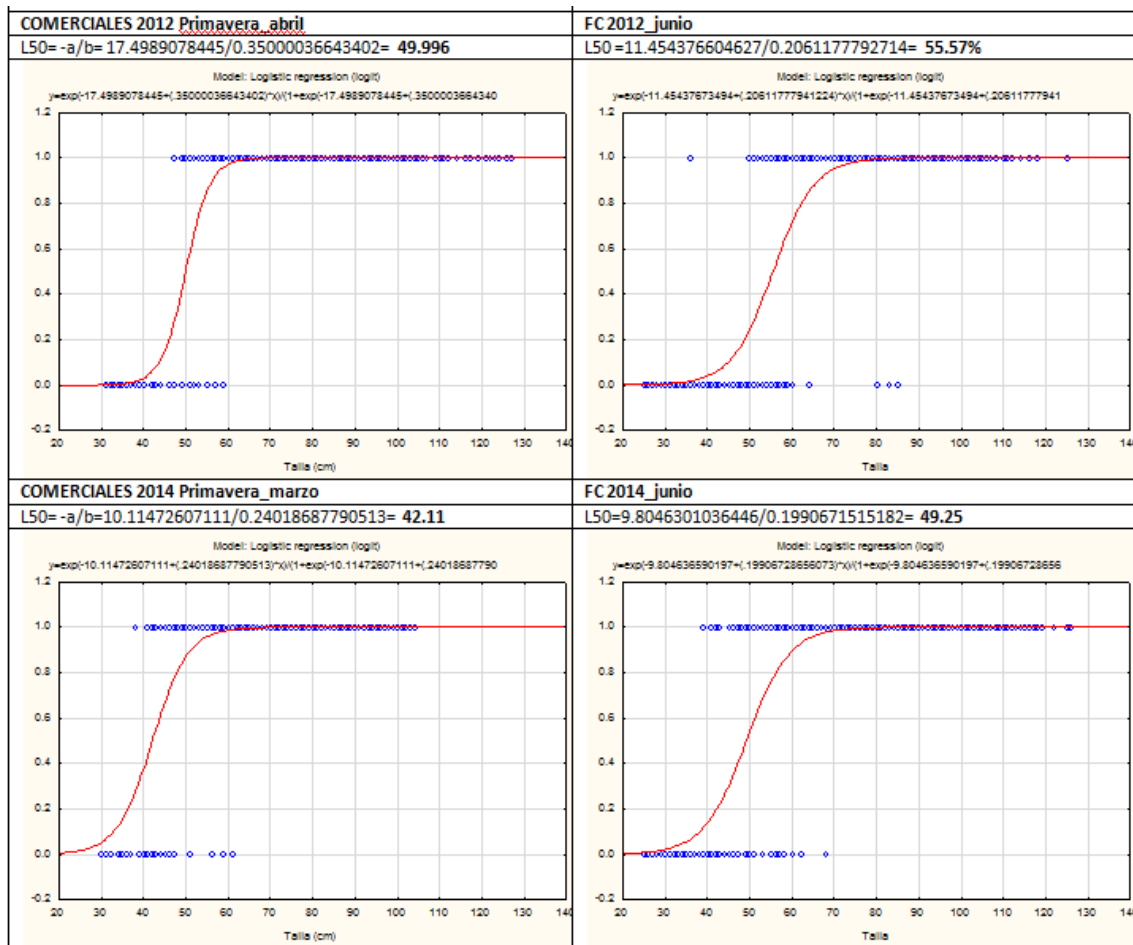


Fig. 4. Survey and spring commercial maturity ogives spring commercial maturity ogives in 2012 and 2014. Plots at left are from commercial sampling, whereas those on the right are from survey samples. The estimated L50 is indicated in the title of each panel.

Further investigation of the method used to calculate the ogives is required (? Are separate curves fitted for every year?). Changes in maturity and weight at age have been significant in recent advice. This should be discussed further during the benchmark meeting and may be the basis of research recommendation.

SC decision: *It was agreed to use the current FC survey maturity ogives during the Benchmark. It was discussed during the meeting that probably it would be necessary to make a research recommendation in the Benchmark to study which would be the best way (by year, by cohort, with correlation, etc.) to estimate the maturity ogives.*

e) Natural Mortality

A number of possible solutions have been considered, including a constant value for all ages and years, a vector of M at age constant for all years, and a matrix with different M values for each age and year (eg. annual values of natural mortality by age and years derived from the GADCAP model). Results indicate that the assumption of constant mortality in all years and ages is not supported.

SC decision. *It is recommended to present three different scenarios for a base case of at least one model that it will be presented in the Benchmark to study the sensibility of the results to the M assumption. The three scenarios are:*

1. *The last approved assessment median M estimated constant for all ages and years: $M=0.19$.*
2. *The median vector estimated of all size-dependent methods varying by age and constant in time.*
3. *The age/year matrix of M estimated in the updated GADGET model.*

4. Recommendation on data set to use during April 2018 3M cod benchmark

Decisions taken on this meeting are summarized in appendix III and discussed within the relevant text sections.

5. Other Business

No other business

6. Adjournment

The chair thanked the participants for their contributions and acknowledged the extensive background work undertaken by those involved in various 3M cod projects. The meeting was adjourned at 15:00 ADT.

7. References

Ávila de Melo, A.M., F. Saborido-Rey and R. Alpoim, 2009. An XSA based assessment of beaked redfish (*S. mentella* and *S. fasciatus*) in NAFO Division 3M based on revised 2005-2008 catches (is a retrospective biased assessment necessarily useless in terms of scientific advice?). NAFO SCR Doc. 09/29 Ser. No N5664, 56pp.

Vázquez A., A. Avila de Melo, E. de Cárdenas and R. Alpoim, 1995. An Assessment of the Cod Stock in NAFO Division 3M. NAFO SCR Doc. 95/73, Serial No. N2590.

NAFO, 2017. NAFO Cod 3M Workshop – Current Assessment and Projection Uncertainties. NAFO SCS Doc. 17/07, Serial No. N6661.

**PART B: NAFO SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FLEMISH CAP (NAFO DIV. 3M) COD STOCK
BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT MEETING**

Instituto Português do Mar e da Atmosfera (IPMA)
9–13 April 2018, Lisbon, Portugal

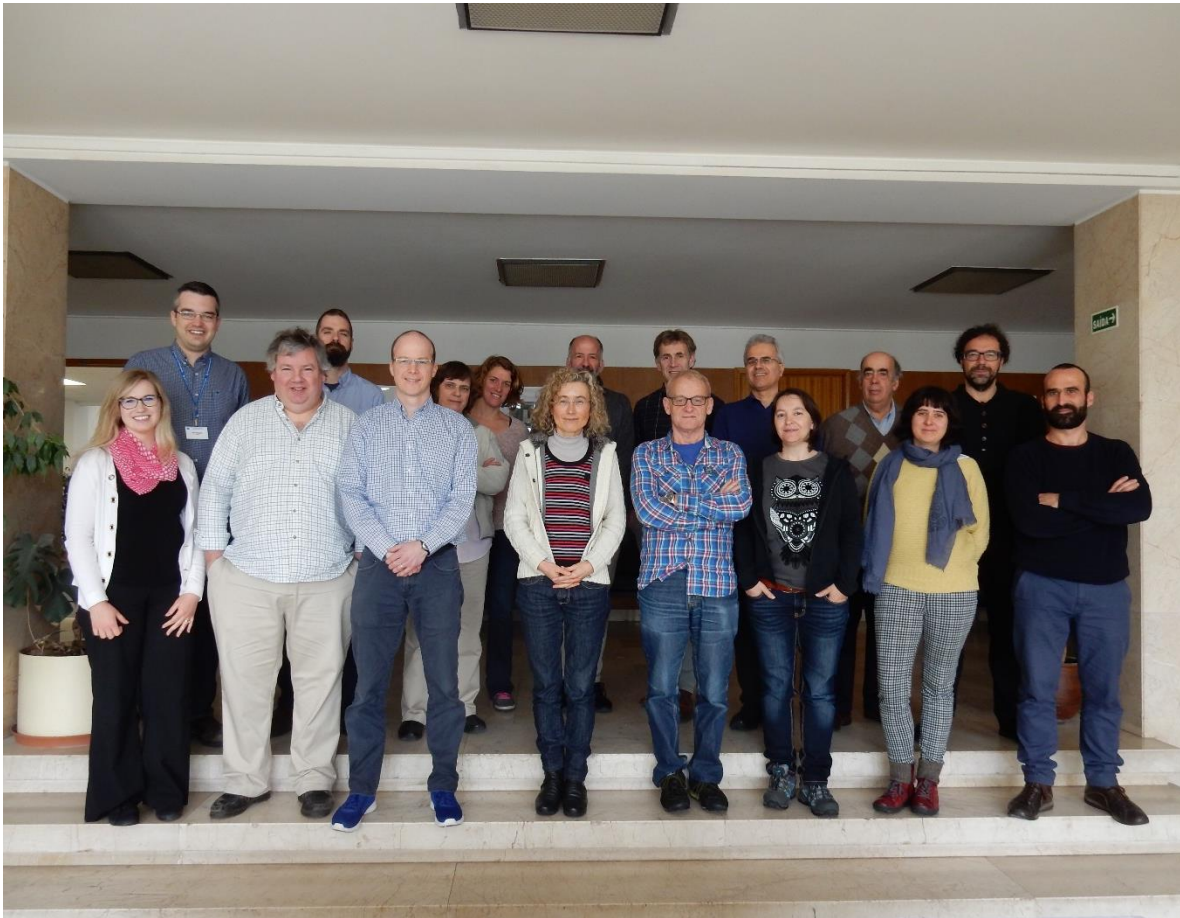
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Recommended Citation:

NAFO. 2018. Report of the NAFO Scientific Council Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) Cod Stock Benchmark Assessment Meeting, 9 – 13 April 2018. NAFO SCS Doc. 18/18.

¹ For citation purposes, page 51 in original document.

**Scientific Council Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) Cod Stock
Benchmark Assessment Meeting Participants**



Back row: Paul Regular, Michael Palmer, Joanne Morgan, Floor Quirijns, Jim Ianelli, Tom Blasdale, Jose De Oliveira, António Avila de Melo, Sebastian Rodriguez-Alfaro

Front row: Dayna Bell MacCallum, Ricardo Alpoim, Brian Healey, Carmen Fernandez, Fernando González Costas, Diana González-Troncoso, Agurtzane Urtizberea, Alfonso Pérez Rodríguez

**NAFO Scientific Council Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) Cod Stock
Benchmark Assessment Meeting**

Lisbon, Portugal - 09-13 April 2018

Chair: Brian Healey

Rapporteur: Tom Blasdale

1. Opening of the Meeting

The Scientific Council met in Lisbon, Portugal at the Instituto Português do Mar e da Atmosfera (IPMA) to discuss the Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) Cod Stock Benchmark Assessment. The meeting was attended by representatives from Canada, and the EU (Portugal & Spain). In addition, three expert external reviewers also participated in the meeting. An observer from the International Federation of Fisheries Associations was also present. The full participants list is included as Appendix III.

The meeting was chaired by the SC Chair, Brian Healey (CAN).

2. Appointment of rapporteur

The SC coordinator, Tom Blasdale, was appointed as rapporteur.

3. Adoption of agenda

The meeting agenda (see Appendix I) was adopted without revision

4. Introductory presentations

a) Results of the Nov. 2017 Workshop

Ricardo Alpoim (EU) presented the results of the 3M cod ageing workshop, conducted under an EU project.

Otolith comparative reading showed relatively high agreement for most ages but less so (ca 33%) at the oldest ages (older than 12 years). As a consequence, there are differences between applying keys from the fishery and the survey to the same length data producing different age distributions and identifying different dominant cohorts in the fishery.

Three laboratories are involved in cod age determination. During 2016 and 2017, one set of cod otoliths was exchanged and read to compare age reading results. The exchange collection consisted on 95 broken otoliths from three different sources: Portuguese and Spanish commercial fleet and the Flemish Cap survey. The sampling dates differed among sets, which is an important factor to consider in the interpretation of the results. Otoliths were selected, in order to have a complete range of lengths, from the 2014 sampling.

A total of six readers from the three laboratories (two readers by laboratory) participated in the exchange. Age estimates varied between 0 and 12 years. The percent agreement (PA) values ranged between 0-100% (average 76.7, which are considered pretty good agreement. The results were virtually the same when modal age was estimated using the three experts (75.7 %, with a corresponding CV of 7.5%). In total 55 out 95 otoliths yielded more than 80% of agreement (with both methods). Only 8 otoliths produced an agreement smaller than 50%. The age-bias plots did not show any particular bias. The CV by modal age did not show any particular trend and was lower than 10% for most of the ages, being only high at age 1 (26%). The distribution of the age reading errors showed the absence of bias among readers.

The workshop showed significant progress in the correspondence between readers compared with previous results. Also there was a clear improvement in agreement between the exchange exercise and the readings during the workshop after discussions, especially when using only clear-pattern otoliths and comparing the most experienced readers. Good quality otoliths with good readability showed only small differences among readers and demonstrated that in general there are no differences in age reading criteria among readers. This fact highlighted the importance of using a confidence index for each reading. However, a confidence index for each otolith read during the exchange exercise was not reported, and the workshop encourages continuing the implementation of QA/QC in the different laboratories involved in age reading of cod.

It would be necessary to explore if otoliths of "low" quality are not related to a specific cohort. An otolith exchange based on cohorts more than in years should be done. Some cohorts seem, due to temporary phenomena of a specific year, to create a false first ring. There would be cohorts that are read with one year difference (such as 2009-2010 year classes) between the readers of FC survey and the commercial one, but there would be other cohorts that this problem does not exist.

Nevertheless, some differences for certain criteria were also detected, especially in the position of the first (few) annuli and the identification of several checks, especially during the first 3-4 years, and the interpretation of the transition zones.

Ageing Workshop Recommendations for future work:

- Implementation of quality assessment/quality control (QA/QC) in the laboratories involved in age reading of cod.

- Explore if otoliths of "low" quality are not related to a specific cohort. An otolith exchange based on cohorts more than in years should be done.

- An otolith exchange be made with otoliths from 2009 cohort given by both ALKs to find out what happened and why they were read differently.

- Store a reference otolith collection for future

SC encouraged continued work on the ageing workshop recommendations.

Decision on the ALKs to use in the assessment:

The problems were well identified and seem to be specific to certain years. The workshop recommended to continue applying the survey ALKs to the commercial lengths until the recommended analyzes are completed. SC **recommended** to use the survey ALK in the next assessment in June 2018.

b) Data preparation SC WebEx meeting.

The following recommendations were made by a data preparation SC meeting held on 13 March 2018 (SCS Doc. 18/04):

Catch

i) Total Catch

It was agreed that the best time period to run the assessment is 1988-2016 due to problems with the quality of the input data before 1988. It was also agreed that for some of the assessment models that will be presented during the Benchmark, at least for the base case both time series (from 1972 and from 1988) will be used in order to analyze the sensitivity of the results to change the time series.

It was agreed that the best way to set the SC Cod 3M total catches and the catch at age abundance for 2011-2012 is to take as the SC approved catches for these years the median of the prior for these years catches used in the last approved assessment. The reason to use the median of the prior is that that median was made with the best catch information available.

ii) Catch at age

For the benchmark, it is not necessary to have a complete catch at age abundance matrix at this point. Solutions to problems of missing data in this matrix, where they occur, will be tackled during the process of developing the models. For the model that needs the catch at age abundance for the whole period the numbers at age estimated with the method proposed in this document will be used.

Weight at Age

i) Catch weight at age

For the years 1994, 1995 and 1997 it was decided that a common method would be used to estimate the mean weights at age in the catches and the catch at age abundance. The method was to use mean weights at age of

the years before and after of these years and estimate the SOP with the old abundance at age. If the SOP is more than 1.10 or less than 0.90, the old numbers will be raised to the approved total catches for these years. The reason for applying this method was that big year effects can be observed in some of these years in the old catch at age in the stock figures. For the years 1994 and 1995, the weight at age was calculated as the mean of the years 1993 and 2006 and for 1997, the mean of the years 1996-1998. For these three years the old abundance figures were raised to the total catches because the new SOP estimated with this method has a difference with the total catches of more than 10%.

For 2014, it was decided to maintain the old mean weights at age and numbers estimated from the Portuguese commercial information, that give a difference between the SOP and the total catches of 1.09.

In the period 2013-2016, it was agreed to update the abundance and the mean weights at age with a modification of the UK samples and the inclusion of new available Norway samples.

ii) Stock weight at age

The corrected transform values for the stock mean weights at age and for survey abundance at age from 1988 to 2004 will be used.

Plus Group

The default approach will be to use the current 8+. The study of an older plus group is considered a secondary problem and will be carried out if there is time.

Proportion Mature at age

It was agreed in the March SC WebEx meeting to use the current FC survey maturity ogives during the Benchmark.

Further discussion on the ogives estimation method occurred during the benchmark meeting. The Flemish Cap (FC) survey is the source of the 3M cod maturity data for SSB estimation. The FC survey takes place when females are resting and discrimination between spawning active and inactive females is still possible by testing the presence of postovulatory follicles, which remain several months after spawning. However, the best moment for discriminate active spawning females is during the spawning season. For 2012 and 2014, the maturity ogives calculated during the spawning season and when females are resting were compared (SCR 18/31). Lengths in the spring fishery were transformed to make them comparable to the July survey using the von Bertalanffy growth functions (specific to the year) assuming either constant growth or seasonal grow over the six months.

Preliminary conclusions:

- Assuming constant growth through the year, the differences found, although significant, are small, and could be due to the uncertainty of other factors such as the determination of age. Differences found in maturity at length could be smoothed in the maturity at age.
- Assuming a seasonal growth pattern for cod in 3M, the reproductive state in which maturity is estimated has no effect on the ogives estimation.
- Based on the small differences observed and, until more conclusive studies were available, it is recommended to continue employing in the assessment the maturity ogives produced with the FC survey information.

SC **recommended** to continue the present comparison study using age based ogives (possibly based on the same otolith reader).

Natural Mortality

During the Webex meeting, it was not agreed what would be the final method to estimate M, but three options were proposed for consideration during the Benchmark: Constant for all ages and years, the median vector estimated of all Size-dependent methods varying by age and constant in time and the age/year matrix of M estimated in the update GADGET model.

Input Data agreed during March 2018 webex to be used in the Benchmark Assessment:

-*Period of assessment:* 1988-2016

-*Total catch:*

-SC estimates from 1988

-No SC estimates for 2011 and 2012. Estimated by the model.

-SC Decision: to take the prior median as SC estimated total catches for those years (approximately 12 800 tons)

-*Maturity at age*

-From the Flemish Cap survey

-SC decision: to continue with the survey maturity ogives

-*Survey data*

-Canadian: Not used (as survey pre-dates 1988)

-Problems with the sum of products in years before 2004

-SC Decision: to use corrected values from the calibration for those years

-*Plus group composition*

-Current plus group: 8+

-Last years: Number of individuals in 8+ has increased

-SC Decision: default approach still is 8+

c) Assessment 2017**Assessment methodology**

The Bayesian XSA model was approved in 2009 (SCR 09/34). The assessment approved in 2015 (SCR 14/33) was updated with 2015 and 2016 data. For years with catch-at-age data, it works as an XSA, assuming priors over the survivors. For years without catch-at-age data, a prior is set over the F, incorporating total catch to the model. For 2011 and 2012 two priors over total catch with a median value of approximately 12 800 tons (9 905-16 630) were fitted.

- **Abundance at age:** 1972-2016 (45 years)
 - Years without catch-at-age: 2002-2005
 - For 2011: $\text{TotalCatch}(2011) \sim \text{LN}(\text{median} = 9.46, \text{sd} = 0.1313)$
 - For 2012: $\text{TotalCatch}(2012) \sim \text{LN}(\text{median} = 9.46, \text{sd} = 0.1313)$
- **Tuning:** Canadian survey, 1978-1985
EU survey, 1988-2016
- **Ages:** 1-8+
- **Catchability:** dependent on stock size for ages 1 and 2
- **Priors:** Setting as last year assessments
- **M:** With uncertainty via a prior

Table 1. Priors used in the Bayesian XSA assessment.

Input data	Prior Model	Prior Parameters
Total Catch 2011-2012	$LN(\text{median}, \text{sd})$	Median=9.46, sd=0.1313
Survivors(2016,a), a=1-6 Survivors(y,7), y=1972-2016	$LN\left(\text{median} = \text{medrec} \times e^{-\text{medM} - \sum_{age=1}^6 \text{medFsurv}(age)}, \text{cv} = \text{cvsurv}\right)$	medrec=15000 medFsurv(1,...,7)={0.0001, 0.1, 0.5, 0.7, 0.7, 0.7, 0.7} cvsurv=1
F(y,a), a=1-7, y=2002-2005	$LN(\text{median} = \text{medF}(a), \text{cv} = \text{cvF})$	medF(1,...,7)=c(0.0001, 0.005, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.005, 0.005) cvsurv=0.7
Total Catch 2002-2005	$LN(\text{median} = \text{CW}_{\text{mod}}(y), \text{cv} = \text{cvCW})$	CW_{mod} is arised from the Baranov equation cvCW=0.05
Survey Indices: Canada and EU (I)	$I(y) \sim LN\left(\text{median} = \mu(y, a), \text{cv} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\psi(a)} - 1}\right)$ $\mu(y, a) = q(a) \left(N(y, a) \frac{e^{-\alpha Z(y, a)} - e^{-\beta Z(y, a)}}{(\beta - \alpha) Z(y, a)} \right)^{\gamma(a)}$ $\gamma(a) \begin{cases} \sim N(\text{mean} = 1, \text{variance} = 0.25), \text{ if } a = 1, 2 \\ = 1, \text{ if } a \geq 3 \end{cases}$ $\log(q(a)) \sim N(\text{mean} = 0, \text{variance} = 5)$ $\psi(a) \sim \text{gamma}(\text{shape} = 2, \text{rate} = 0.07)$	I is the survey abundance index q is the survey catchability at age N is the commercial abundance index $\alpha = 0.5, \beta = 0.58$ for EU survey (survey made in July), and $\alpha = 0.08, \beta = 0.17$ for Canadian survey (made in January-February) Z is the total mortality
M	$M \sim LN(\text{median}, \text{cv})$	Median=0.218, cv=0.3

d) Assessment Results

Some concerns about the Bayesian model used in the assessment were raised by STACFIS during its meeting in June 2017. The appropriateness of the priors used in the model, unchanged since 2008, was discussed. The robustness of the model with regards of changing the priors over the survivors was studied during the STACFIS meeting, but a deeper review is needed before changing model settings. STACFIS approved the assessment to perform the projections despite the issues encountered taking into account that the results of the assessment are in line with the survey trends. The impact of this issue will be studied in the 2018 benchmark.

Total Biomass and Abundance: Estimated total biomass and abundance showed an increasing trend since 2006 until 2012, reaching a biomass level similar to the pre-moratorium period. Since then a decreasing trend can be observed, with the greater decrease observed in abundance. The biomass value is around the level of the early 1990's, while the abundance is at the level of the recovery of the stock in 2009 (Fig. 1). The posterior median of M estimated by the model was 0.19.

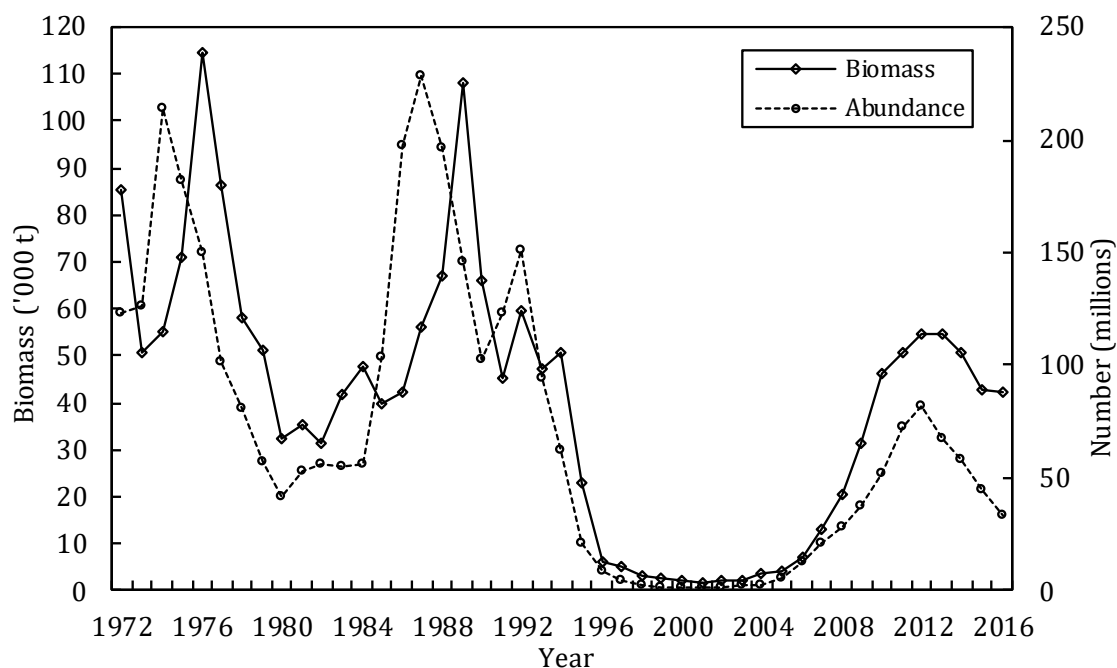


Fig. 1 2017 assessment: Biomass and Abundance estimates.

Spawning stock biomass: Estimated median SSB (Fig. 2) increased since 2005 to the highest value of the time series in 2013. This increase is due to several abundant year classes and their early maturity. Since then it has declined but with a very low probability (<1%) of being below B_{lim} (14 000 t).

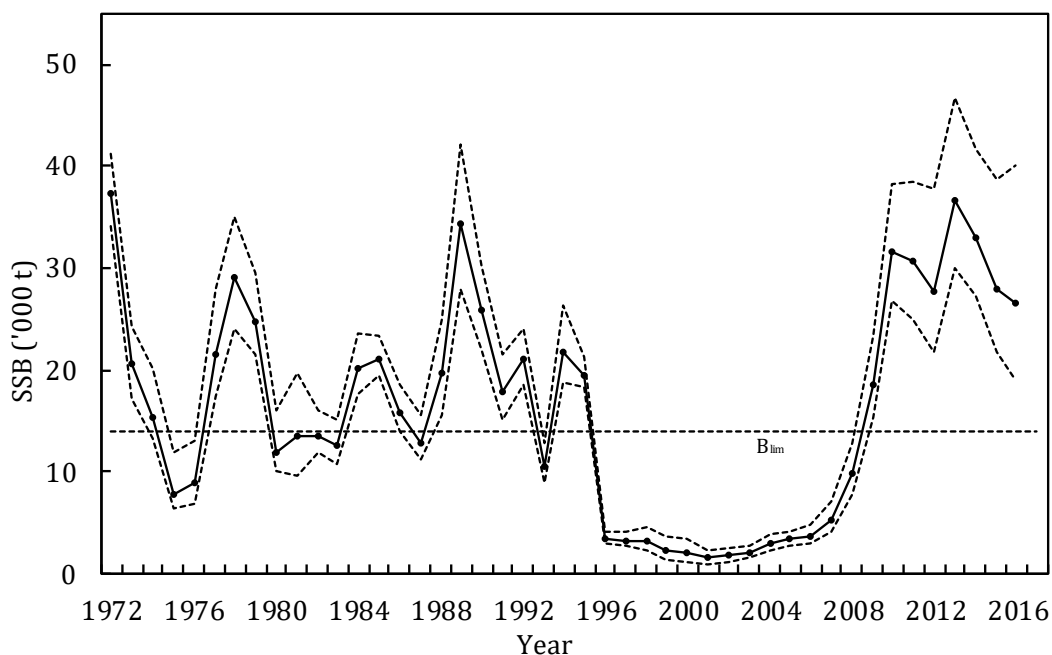


Fig. 2 2017 assessment: Median and 90% probability intervals SSB estimates. The horizontal dashed line is the B_{lim} level of 14 000 t.

Recruitment: After a series of recruitment failures between 1996 and 2004, values of recruitment at age 1 in 2005-2012 were higher, especially the 2011 and 2012 values. Since 2013 recruitment has decreased, reaching in 2016 low values as observed during the period 1996 to 2004 (Fig. 3).

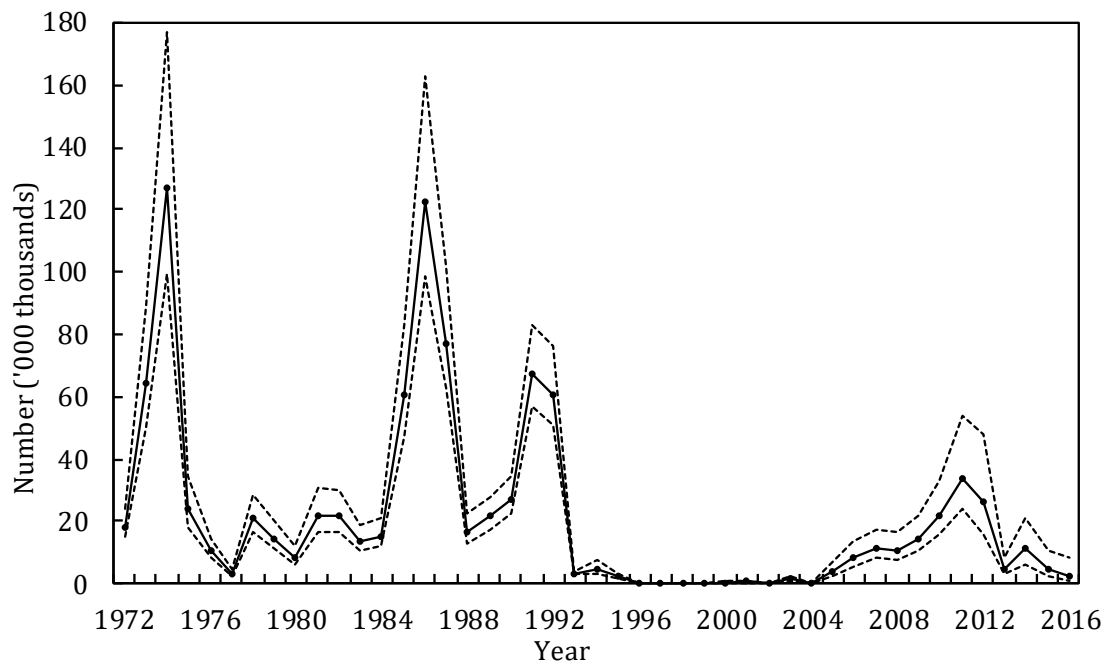


Fig. 3 2017 assessment: Recruitment (age 1) estimates and 90% probability.

Fishing mortality: F increased in 2010 with the opening of the fishery and it has remained stable since then at two times F_{lim} (mean $F_{2010-2016}=0.253$) and below historical average (0.471) (Fig. 4).

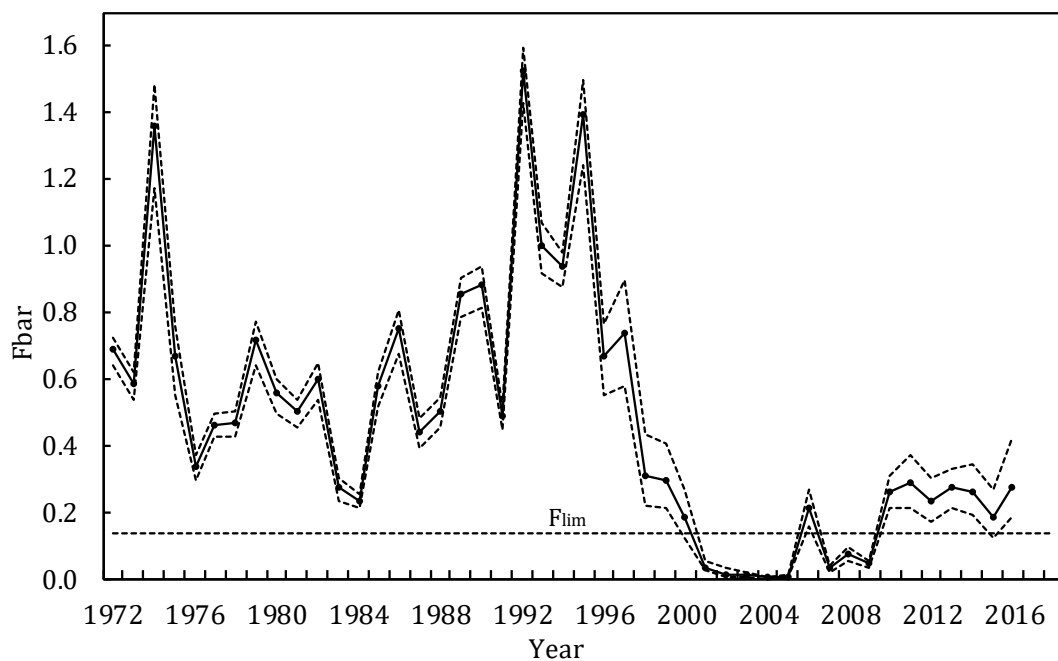


Fig. 4 2017 assessment: F_{bar} (ages 3-5) estimates and 90% probability intervals. The horizontal dashed line is the F_{lim} (0.139).

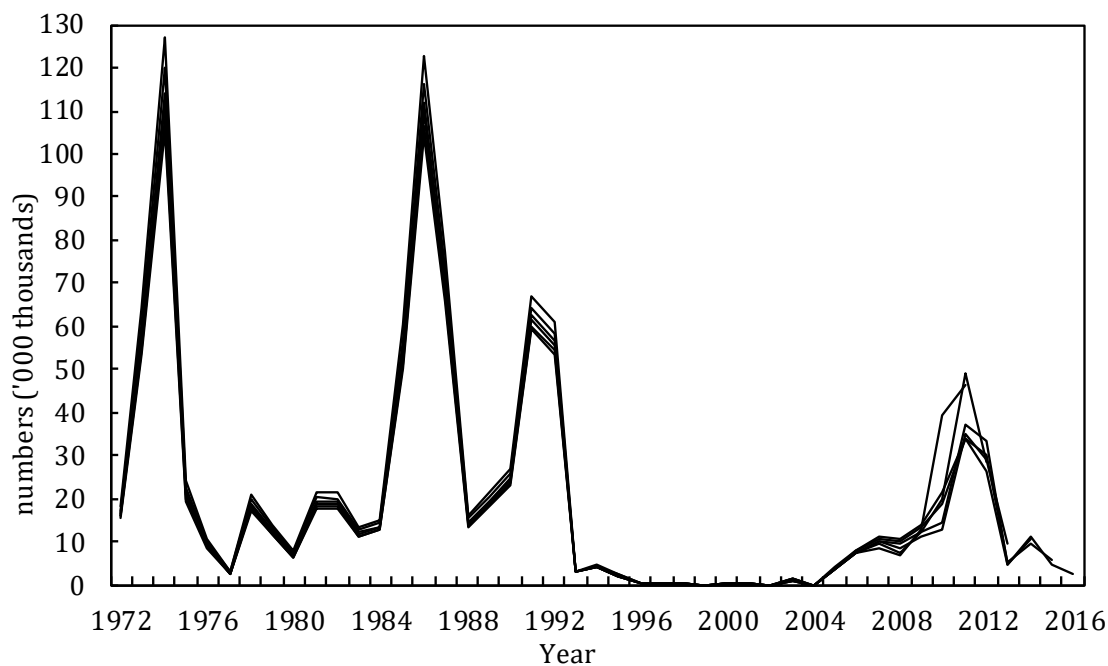


Fig. 5. 2017 assessment: Retrospective results for recruitment.

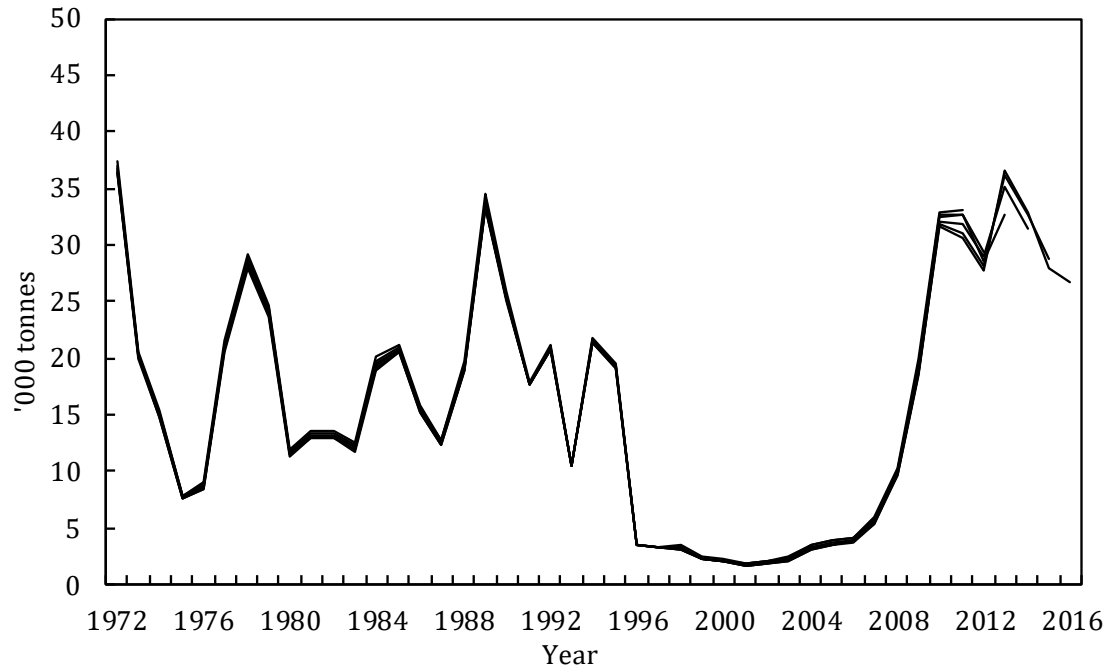


Fig. 6. 2017 assessment: Retrospective results for SSB.

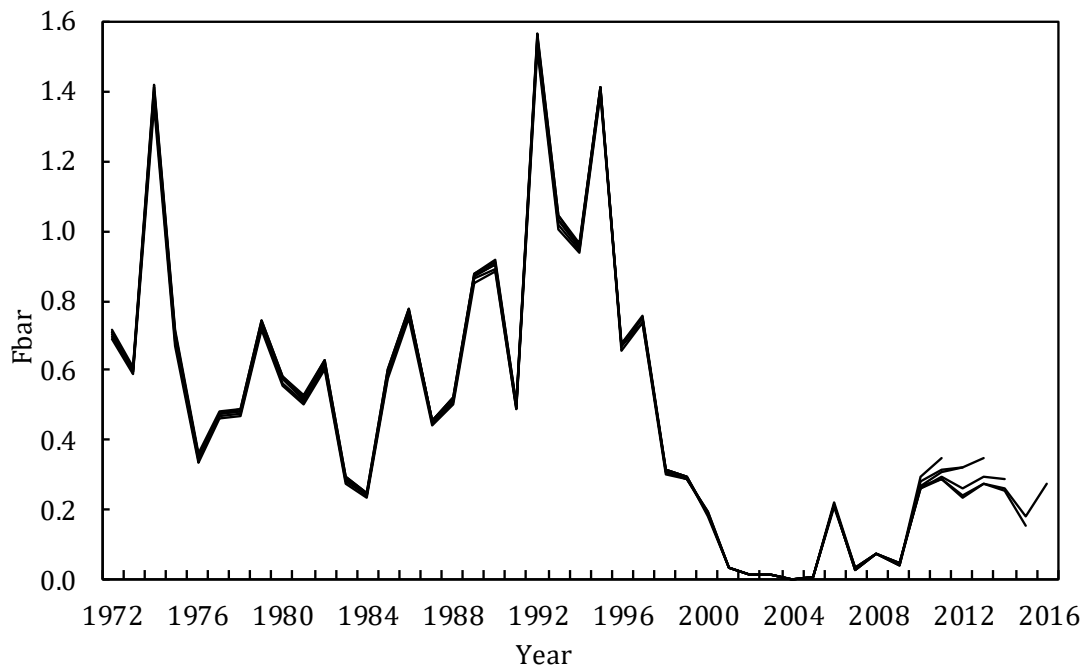


Fig. 7. 2017 assessment: Retrospective results for average fishing mortality.

5. Assessment Input data.

a) Consider the variability in the biological parameters (i.e. age at maturity, mean weights, etc.) observed in recent years, agree on an approach to be applied in stock assessment.

Variability in weight at age and maturity at age was discussed in the March 2017 3M cod workshop held in Vigo (NAFO SCS-Doc. 17/07); see also section 4.b) of this report.

b) Explore alternative values for natural mortality

In the previous 3M cod assessments, M was estimated (constant across years and ages) by the assessment model. At the SC WebEx meeting it was decided to investigate methods to estimate values of M independent of the assessment model. A SCR was presented during the benchmark with the results of the Natural Mortality (M) of NAFO cod Div. 3M estimated by different methods. The methods presented in this document to estimate M are age-independent and age-dependent methods that take into account the biological characteristics of this species. The results of M of the GADGET multispecific model, that takes into account the trophic relationships between different species, were also presented.

The results of three M scenarios have been analyzed: M constant for all ages and years, M variable by age and constant by year and M variable by age and year. The results show significant differences when assuming variability in M .

i) Estimation of M from biological models

Age-independent methods: During the 2017 workshop the values of M for the 3M cod estimated by different methods were presented (Table 2). These methods are based on fitting regressions through the relationship between estimated and measured M values and a range of life history parameters.

Table 2. The M values estimated with Age-independent methods for the 3M Cod.

Method	M
Pauly (1980) - Length Equation	0.113
Pauly (1980) - Weight Equation	0.136
Hoenig (1983) - Joint Equation	0.261
Hoenig (1983) - Fish Equation	0.246
Alverson and Carney (1975)	0.307
Roff (1984)	0.603

The life history parameters were estimated from the FC survey data for the period 2010-2015 (Table 3).

Table 3. The life history parameters used to estimate the M in the 3M Cod case. L_{inf} and Kl are the Von Bertalanffy length equation. W_{inf} and Kw are the Von Bertalanffy weight equation. T =mean temperature. T_{max} =Maximum observed age and t_m =age of first maturity.

Parameter	L_{inf}	W_{inf}	Kl	Kw	T	t_{max}	t_m
Value	140	26000	0.121	0.16	3.5	17	3.9
Estimated	No	No	Yes	Yes			

ii) Size/Age-dependent models

These models calculate M based on the observation that, in general, natural mortality rate decreases with increasing size due to reduced predation. Whereas some methods use von Bertalanffy growth parameters to estimate size-dependent natural mortality, others calculate natural mortality as a function of weight. Both these weight-based methods for estimating M exhibit power relationships consistent with metabolic theory of ecology where biological rates, such as mortality, should scale with body mass to the power of $-1/4$. The results for M of the size-dependent method and the last approved assessment estimated M is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. The M values estimated with Size-dependent methods for the 3M Cod. This table also includes the mean natural mortality at age estimated in the GADGET model (Table 5) and the mean M at age estimated by all the methods.

Method	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7
M (Gislason)	2.19	0.99	0.56	0.41	0.32	0.25	0.2
M(Charnov)	2.33	1.11	0.66	0.48	0.39	0.31	0.25
M(Peterson and Wroblewski)	0.7	0.48	0.37	0.32	0.29	0.26	0.23
M(Lorenzen General)	0.94	0.61	0.45	0.38	0.33	0.29	0.26
M(Lorenzen Fish)	1.08	0.69	0.5	0.42	0.36	0.32	0.27
M (Chen&Wata)	2.06	0.67	0.39	0.26	0.19	0.15	0.16
M (Gadget) (mean (1988-2016))	0.57	0.48	0.39	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35
2017 assessment	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Mean All methods	1.26	0.65	0.44	0.35	0.3	0.27	0.24

Estimation of M via Gadget: The multispecies model GadCap (Pérez-Rodríguez *et al.* 2017) indicates that cannibalism in cod is a very important driver determining the survivorship or juvenile stages, especially when high recruitment events are coincident with high numbers of large individuals in the stock.

A direct output of GadCap model is the estimation of predation mortality (M_{pred}), which is estimated using diet composition, consumption estimate, predator-prey length relationship, number of predators and number of prey. However, the residual natural mortality (M_{resid}) is still a portion of remaining M that has to be provided to the model as fixed values. Estimating M internally during model optimization is extremely difficult, and often impossible, due to the interaction of M with the optimization of recruitment, growth and fishing catchability at age. For this reason, M_{resid} has to be estimated externally using an alternative option. Methods to estimate the M_{resid} based in the catch curve, the longevity and the loglikelihood methods were explored (SCR Doc. 18/025). Ultimately, a matrix with values of total M (M_{pred} and M_{resid}) was produced (table 5) with M_{resid} fixed at 0.35 for all ages and years.

Table 5 Total M ($M_{\text{resid}} + M_{\text{pred}}$) estimated with the model GadCap once M_{resid} is fixed as 0.35 for all ages and years.

age	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	0.766	1.125	0.91	0.455	0.479	0.406	0.41	0.471	0.392	0.373
2	0.397	0.842	0.656	0.41	0.374	0.389	0.395	0.419	0.385	0.362
3	0.358	0.388	0.581	0.367	0.355	0.355	0.36	0.357	0.362	0.358
4	0.352	0.356	0.368	0.361	0.352	0.351	0.351	0.351	0.351	0.353
5	0.35	0.351	0.353	0.351	0.351	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
6	0.35	0.35	0.351	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
7	NA	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
8	0.35	NA	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
9	0.35	0.35	NA	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
10	0.35	0.35	NA	NA	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
11	0.35	0.35	0.35	NA	NA	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
12	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	NA	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
age	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	0.362	0.367	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
2	0.359	0.363	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
3	0.351	0.353	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
4	0.351	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
5	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
6	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
7	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
8	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
9	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
10	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
11	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
12	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
age	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
1	0.35	0.35	0.876	0.822	0.581	0.592	1.441	1.425	0.809	
2	0.35	0.35	0.692	0.683	0.622	0.656	0.693	0.894	0.789	
3	0.35	0.35	0.412	0.457	0.506	0.497	0.517	0.48	0.527	
4	0.35	0.35	0.365	0.37	0.392	0.403	0.384	0.415	0.392	
5	0.35	0.35	0.352	0.354	0.356	0.363	0.361	0.364	0.373	
6	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.351	0.352	0.353	0.353	0.356	0.356	
7	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.351	0.351	0.352	0.352	
8	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	
9	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	
10	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	
11	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	
12	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	

For ages older than 3 years, predation M appears to be unimportant. The high inter-annual variability in recruitment success and the relatively low number of strong trophic interactions suggest that variability in natural mortality due to predation is probably a frequent issue in the Flemish Cap at least for ages 1-3. Under these conditions, the use of a multispecies model as source of annual values of natural mortality by age, used as input for single species models could be an option.

iii) Other (including Bayesian estimates)

The option of allowing the Bayesian models to estimate M internally was also discussed and will be considered further under each of the Bayesian models.

A separable approach to the computation of M

An alternative approach to computation of M was proposed, in which natural mortalities over the period 2005 to 2017 are considered to vary simultaneously with time and age following a similar framework to that assumed in the computation of separable fishing mortalities and catch/stock projections under several average F options. Average natural mortality (ages 1-7) would be allowed to vary every two years (there is no evidence of inter annual changes on environmental conditions so dramatic to justify the need of M fit on an annual basis) while relative M (proportion of average M at each true age) is age dependent but is constant with time. According to the results of all size dependent methods, M is expected to be higher on the very young ages, basically justified by predation, including cannibalism, and gradually decline with individual growth. This variation of M with age is obviously also reflected in the relative M at age vector. For each year and age, M at age is the product of the relative M for that age and the average M for that year.

It was suggested that average M should be computed through a sequence of reruns of the Bayesian XSA model ending on alternate years from 2006 to 2017, all using the input data and assessment settings approved on the SC Cod Benchmark WebEx Preparatory Meeting March 2018 (SCS-Doc 18-04), and M constant at 0.2 for ages 1-8+ over the 1988-2004 interval. This set of runs would allow the step by step search for a best fit average M , from 2005-2006 till 2015-2017 (in order to include last assessment year). The approach is very similar to the one implemented on the 3M beaked redfish stock unit from 2011 assessment onwards as regards the search for variability on the average level of natural mortality over time (SCR Doc. 17-032REV2). Relative M at age could be obtained either from an average M at age vector from the results of size dependent methods, or from the M at age vector from the Gad Cap results (Pérez-Rodríguez *et al*, 2017).

SC Decisions:

- After analyzing the results, the SC considered that the best option for the assessment of this stock is to use a vector of M variable by age as the median of a prior distribution with a coefficient of variation of 15% within a Bayesian model. It was decided to use the mean of all Size/Age-dependent models presented in Table 4 as the prior median.
- The reasoning for this choice was that the results of a vector (M variable by age) and of a matrix of M (M variable by age and years) are quite similar and that the final matrix of M is quite sensitive to the estimate that is made of the residual M . The Benchmark decided to continue estimating M inside of the assessment Bayesian model by providing a prior with enough information that is reflected in the value of the low coefficient of variation (15%).

c) Aging and Age/Length Keys (ALKs):

See section 4.a

6. Potential assessment models

Four different models were presented during the benchmark: Bayesian XSA, Bayesian SCAA, SAM and GADGET. Several scenarios changing the inputs of each model were run.

a) Bayesian XSA

Some concerns about the Bayesian model used in the assessment were raised by STACFIS during its meeting in June 2017. The appropriateness of the priors used in the model, unchanged since 2008, was discussed. The robustness of the model with regards of changing the priors over the survivors was studied during the STACFIS meeting, showing that in some cases changing some of the parameters make a big difference in the results. A deeper review of these issues was asked to be done during the benchmark.

Ages in the Bayesian XSA model are from $a=1$ to $A=8+$ and years are from $y=1$ (1988) to $Y=29$ (2016). The cohorts are modelled backwards in time, starting from survivors of the last true age (age 7) in each year and survivors from each true age (1 to 7) in the last assessment year, taking into account the natural and fishing mortality. The model equations can be seen in González-Troncoso, 2017.

Different scenarios with this model changing some of the settings and/or input data were run. The scenarios run are listed in Table 6. The rationale of these parameters is:

-*medrec*: recruitment value used to set the prior median on the last year survivors.

-*qs*: catchabilities of the surveys by age. They can be all different or can be grouped by groups of ages.

-*psi.EU*: this parameter controls the variability (CV) of the observation equation for the survey abundance index at age. It can be estimated including a prior distribution, it can be different for each age or grouped by groups of ages, or it could be fixed.

-*cv(surv)*: this parameter controls the variability (CV) of the prior distribution on survivors.

-*M*: it can be one value, a vector or a matrix, and it can have a prior or be fixed.

-*adep*: this setting indicates the ages for which the survey catchability depends on population abundance

-*Zeros*: If the zeros in the catch at age and in the survey index are included or not.

-*Years*: years used in the input data of the assessment,

Table 6. Scenarios run for the Bayesian XSA model. Differences between successive model runs highlighted in red text.

Run	Base	medrec	Age groups survey catchability	CCV survey observation equation	CV prior on survivors	M	CV prior on M	adep	Treatment of zeros	Years	Retro
1	Approved	15000	All different	Prior	1	1 prior	0.3	1,2	0.0005	1988-2016	No
2	Approved	15000	All different	Prior	1	1 prior	0.3	1,2	0.0005	1972-2016	No
3	1	15000	All different	Prior	1	Vector		1,2	0.0005	1988-2016	No
4	1	15000	All different	Prior	1	Matrix		1,2	0.0005	1988-2016	No
5	1	15000	1,2,3,4+	Prior	10	8 priors	0.15	1	0.0005 in survey, 0 in catch	1988-2016	Yes
6	5	45000	1,2,3,4+	Fix (30%)	10	8 priors	0.15	1	Min for EU, 0 in catch	1988-2016	Yes

All the models reach the convergence after 50,000 iterations, from which 5000 are taken for the results.

The method followed to run the different scenarios was to start running the approved assessment but with the revised data. In the first run, the settings are those from the approved assessment, starting the assessment in 1988 instead of 1972 (and using the revised data). In order to check the influence of the revised data approved by the SC input data meeting, R2 is the same as the approved assessment, starting in 1972, and using the revised data. Then, based on the first run, R3 was run with M fixed as a vector, and R4 with M fixed as a matrix. In R5 we change the CV of the priors of the survivors and priors over M (one by age) were set. In R6 the median of the prior of the recruitment was changed, and the variability of the observation equation for the survey abundance index was fixed.

The recruitment value used to set the prior median for survivors was 15000 in the approved assessment. During the Benchmark, several SCAA runs (next Section) were conducted using a prior median for survivors of 45000. For comparison purposes, an XSA run (R6) using this value was conducted for comparison purposes.

With regards to **catchability** in the survey, we tried two different settings. In R1-R4 we have catchability different for all ages, but looking to the posterior distribution of the catchabilities of R1 (Figure 8), it can be observed that some of the ages have similar catchabilities. These results are robust with the EU survey and fishery information available. Based on the biological and survey gear information we have chosen to group the ages in catchability as follows: 1, 2, 3 and 4-8+. This is applied starting from R5.

The variability (CV) of the observation equations for the **EU survey indices** can be controlled by a prior or can be fixed. In R1-R5, priors over this CV were set, allowing different values of the CV for each age. But as we can see in Figure 9, the posterior estimates for the CV are too high for ages 1, 7 and 8+. Due to that, it was decided to fix this CV to be 30% in R6. A CV of 30% is reasonable for the survey abundance index of this stock taking into account their variability.

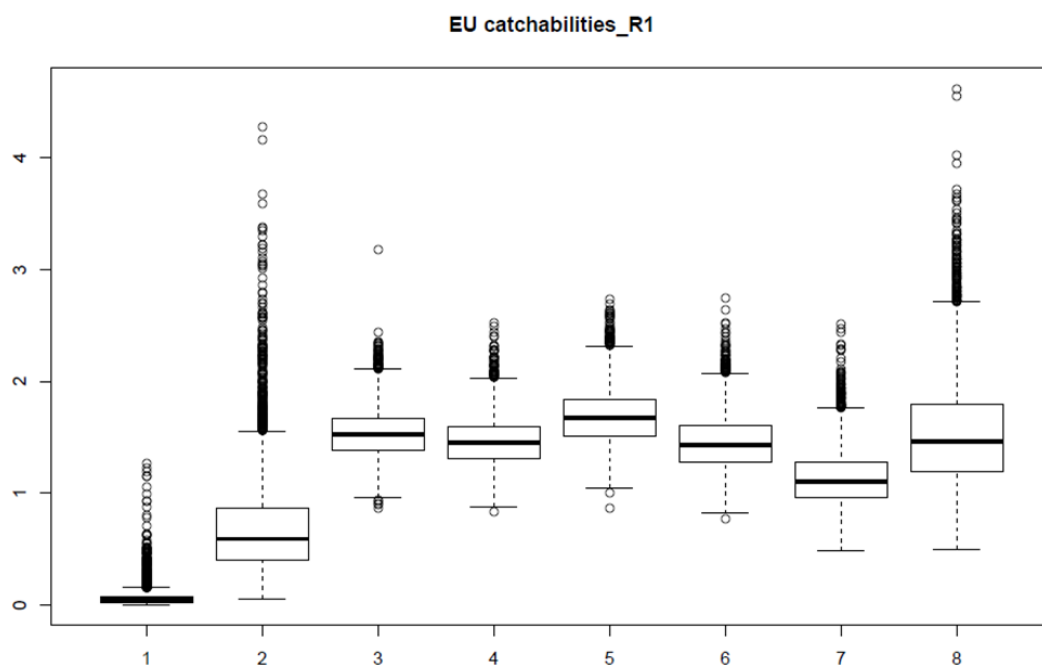


Fig. 8. Posterior EU catchabilities in R1

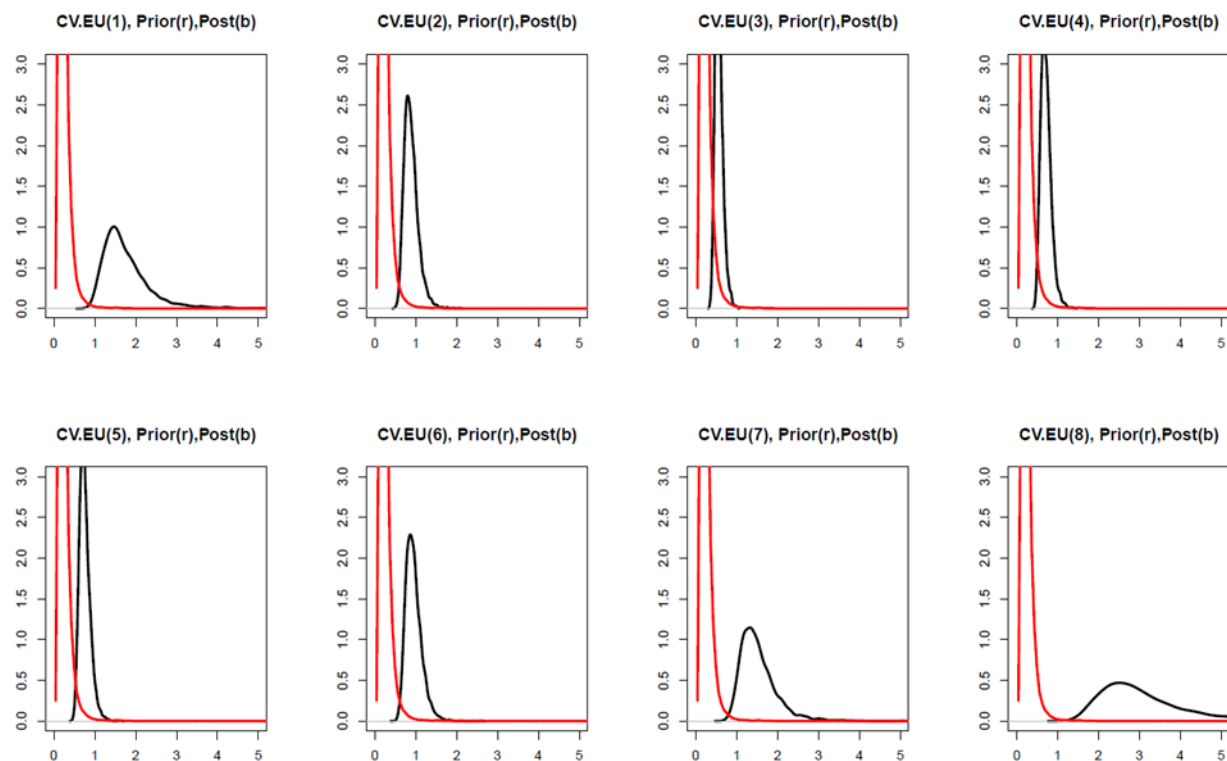


Fig. 9. Prior (red) and posterior (black) of the CV (%) of the abundance EU survey index in R1

In the case of the CV of the prior distribution on **survivors**, we start with a CV of 1, as in the last approved assessment, but also a value of 10 was tried in R5 and R6 in order to check the sensitivity of the model to this parameter to allow the survivors to have a higher variability if justified.

In the case of **M**, four different approaches were tried: to have a prior over the **M** (constant over years and ages), as in the last approved assessment (R1 and R2); to have a vector of **M**s as input (constant through years but different by age) (R3); to have a matrix of **M**s as input (varying over ages and years) (R4), and to have 8 priors, one for each age, with the median of the prior equal to the vector used as input in R3 (R5 and R6). The values used for the vector and the matrix are in Table 8 and comes from González-Costas and González-Troncoso (2018) and the results of the GADGET model (Table 2). The posterior median of the scenarios with prior (R1, R2, R5-R6) are presented in Table 7. It can be seen that, when we allow the **M** to be different between ages, the value for age 1 is much higher than for the rest of the ages. For ages 2 and 3 it is still high, and then it decreases.

Table 7. Results of the posterior median over **M** for R1, R2, R5 and R6.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
R1	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
R2	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
R5	1.24	0.62	0.42	0.33	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.24
R6	1.25	0.58	0.40	0.29	0.24	0.26	0.34	0.24

With regards to the **first age** in which the catchability is independent of population abundance (so, the exponent $\gamma=1$), we have tried two different approaches: catchabilities of ages 1 and 2 dependent on abundance (R1-R4) and only age 1 dependent on abundance (starting from R5). It seems more logical to use only age 1 as dependent on abundance, as when we use ages 1 and 2, the posterior median of the distribution of the exponent (γ) at age 2 is almost equal to 1.

There are some zeros in the observed catch-at-age in numbers and in the observed EU index. In the case of the catch-at-age the XSA model allows us to have 0, but not in the case of survey numbers at age. A first approach with a value of 0.0005 instead of 0 in both inputs was taken. Differences between the results are not evident.

So, we leave the 0 in the catch at age and two more attempts were made in the EU survey index: 0.0005 and the mean of the minimum value in that age for all the years. This last approach, tried in R6, seems to be the most reasonable.

Figures 10 to 13 show the SSB, the R , the F_{bar} and the number at age for each of the scenarios and for the approved assessment, respectively.

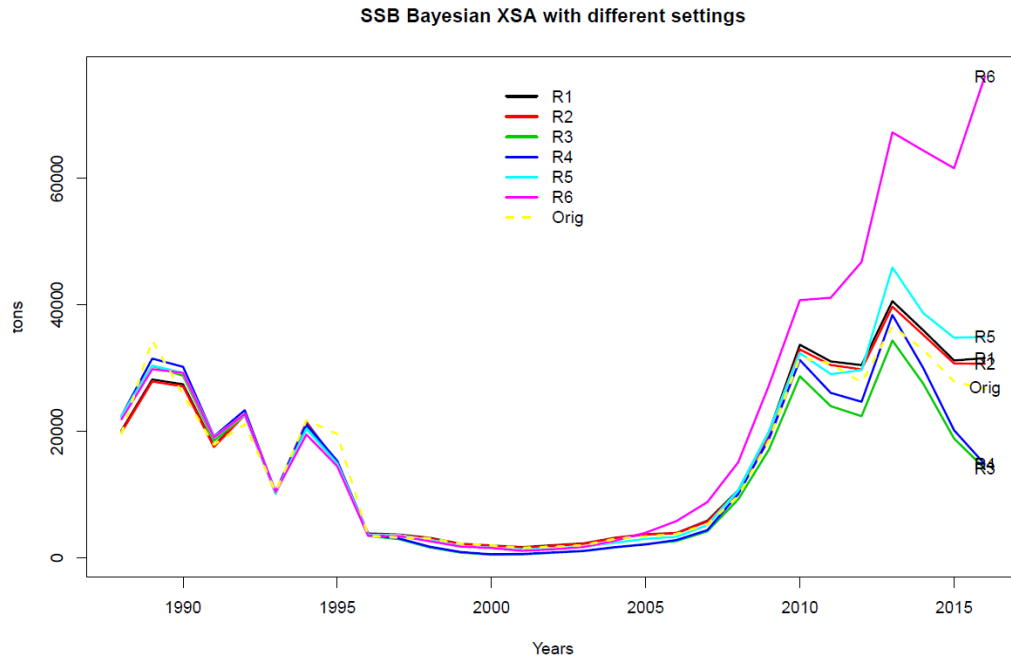


Fig. 10. Results of the posterior median SSB for the different runs of the Bayesian XSA (R1-R6) as well as the approved assessment (labelled as “Orig”).

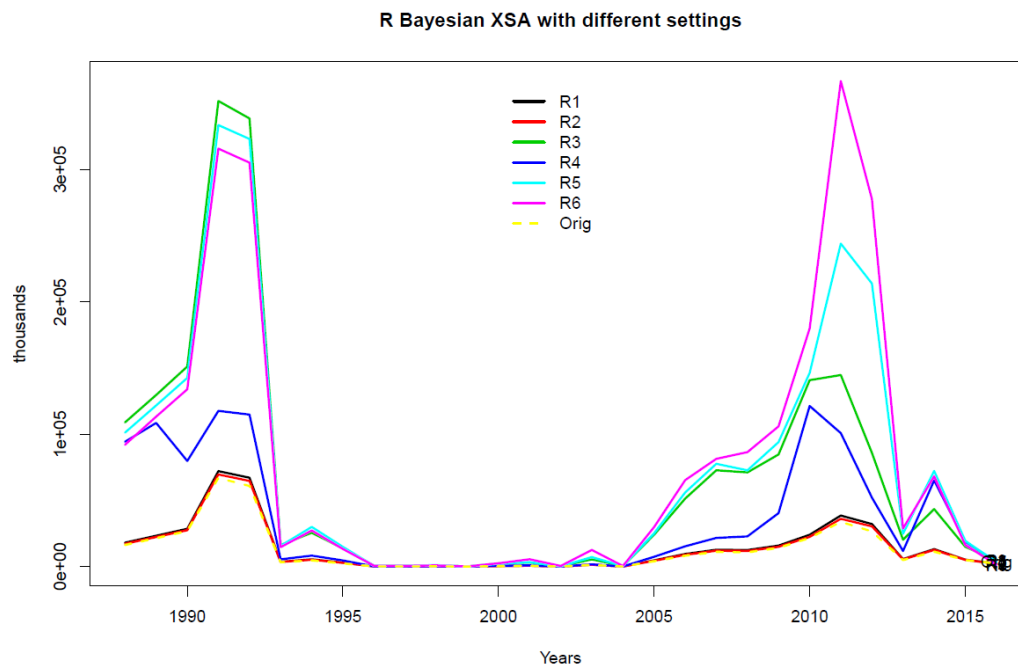


Fig.11. Results of the posterior median recruitment for the different runs of the Bayesian XSA (R1-R6) as well as the approved assessment (labelled as “Orig”).

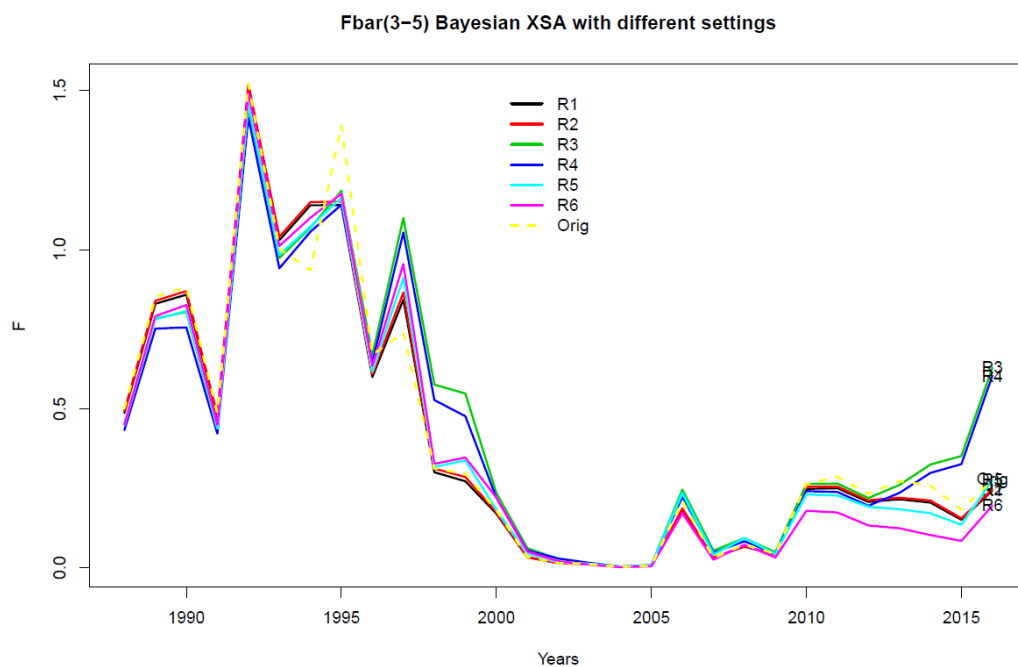


Fig. 12 Results of the posterior median $F_{bar}(3-5)$ for the different runs of the Bayesian XSA (R1-R6) as well as the approved assessment (labelled as “Orig”).

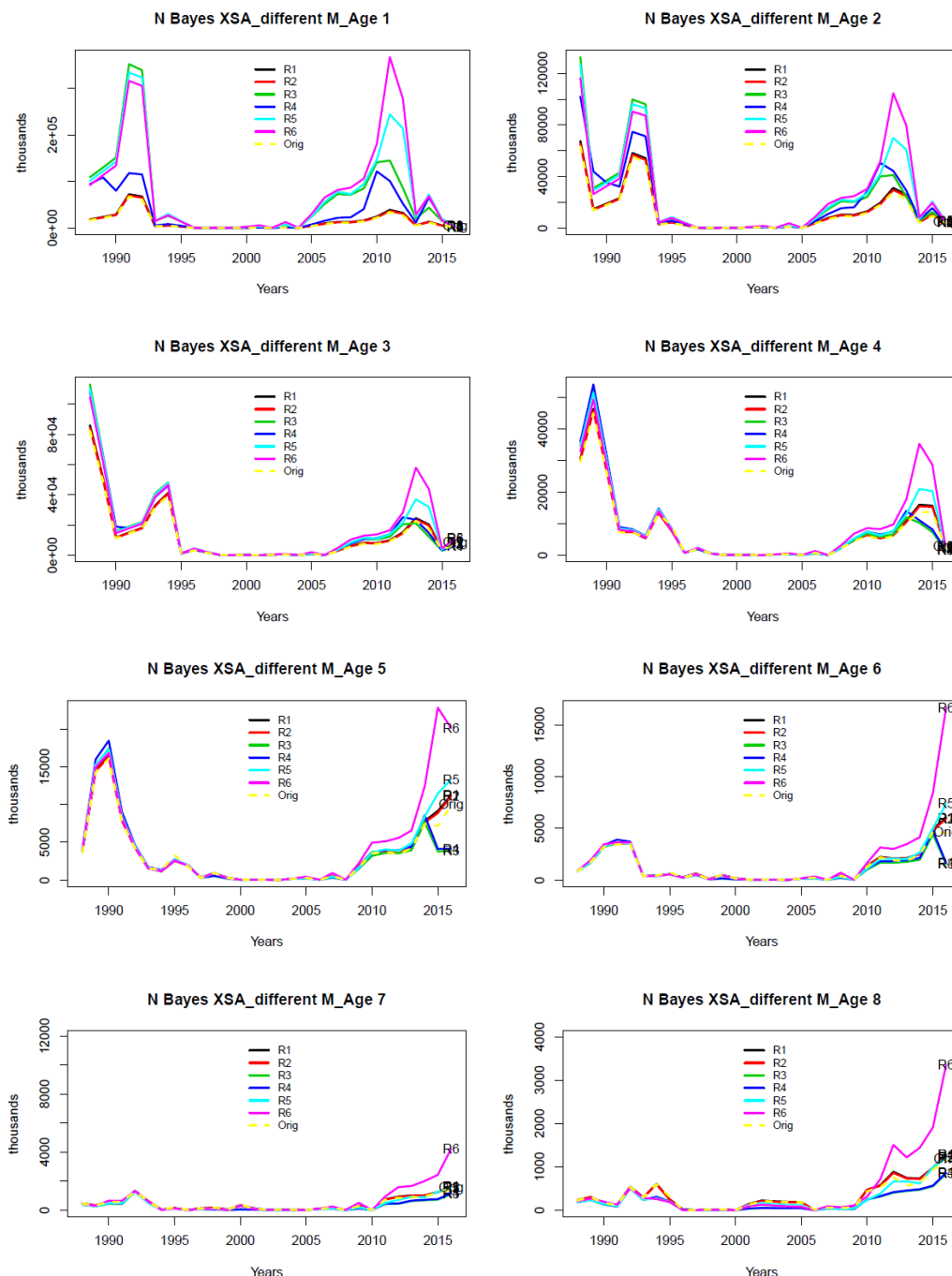


Fig. 13. Results of the posterior median numbers for the different runs of the Bayesian XSA (R1-R6) as well as the approved assessment (labelled as "Orig").

In the results, we have three different groups: R3 and R4 show the lowest SSB and R6 the highest. The difference between R6 and the rest of the models is remarkable. The differences come mainly from the numbers at age in ages 5+. R1 and R2 are very similar, which means that the revised data and shortened assessment period do not affect the results of the assessment. R5 is fairly similar to R1 and R2, except for the recruitment estimates, so changing settings as having M variable over ages, the CV of the prior of the survivors or to have age 2 independent of abundance have not a great impact affect the results. Instead of that, fixing the value of M has a great impact in the subsequent numbers, mainly in ages 5 and 6, that are much lower than for the rest of the scenarios. The main difference arises when we change the value of the median of the prior over the recruitment

and when we fix the CV of the EU survey index. In that case, the SSB is much higher than in the rest of the models. The SSB of the last approved assessment is the lowest in the last years if we take out R3 and R4. SSB result in the SSB of 2016 is more than three times the SSB in 2016 of the last approved assessment.

One of the parameters contributing to the difference in the level of SSB between runs R6 and R1 (R1 was the approved assessment from June 2017) is the survey catchability. Figure 14 show the catchabilities by age for both scenarios. Take into account that R1 estimates the catchabilities to be different for all ages (1-8+), while the R6 groups the ages (1, 2, 3 and 4-8+). We can see that while the median catchability in the R6 is around 1 for ages older than 3, in the case of the R1 they range between 1.19 at age 7 and 1.83 at age 5 with bigger variability. For that, the abundance in the last year are bigger for the R6 than for the R1, giving bigger SSB.

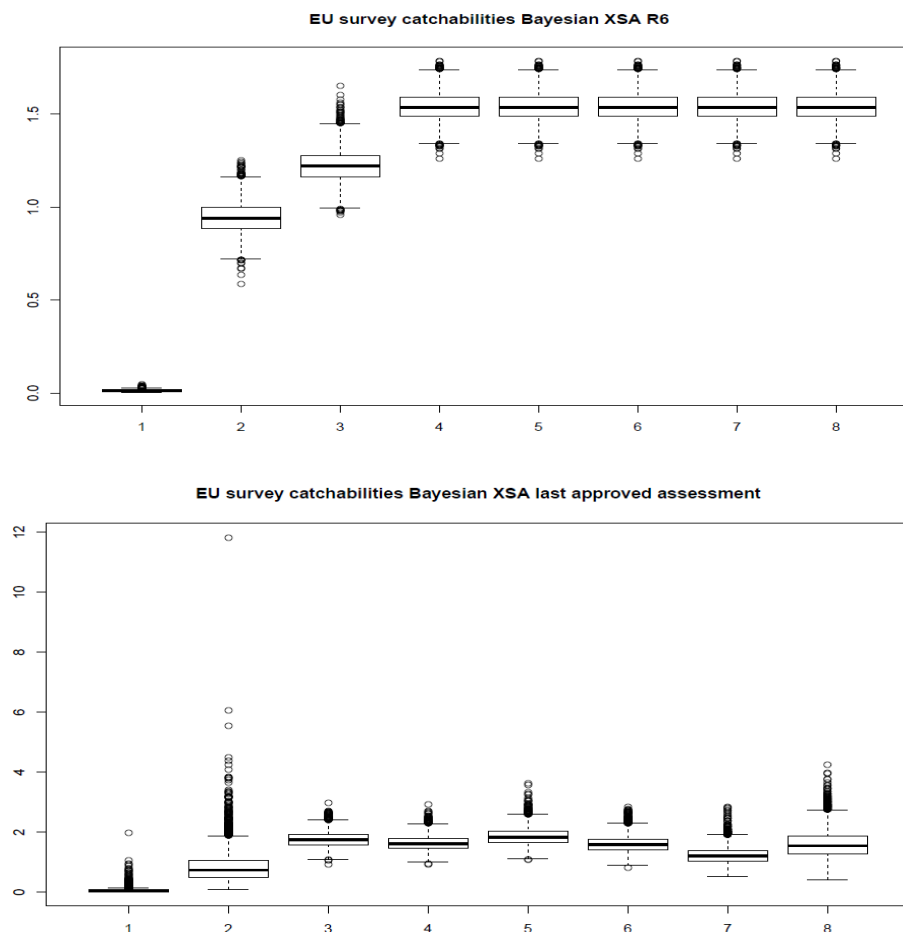


Fig. 14. Survey catchabilities for R6 (top) and for the XSA last approved assessment in 2017 (bottom).

After looking to all the scenarios run and with the modifications made during the benchmark and based on the knowledge and information about the fishery and the survey, the SC decided that the base case for the Bayesian XSA to be presented during the June SC meeting is R6, as the value of the prior median of recruitment, as well as the CV over the EU indices and the groups in the catchabilities are more appropriate than in the rest of the scenarios. Due to the lack of time, the analyses of this model could not be completed during the Benchmark. Therefore, more work will be done to be presented to the June SC meeting, mainly regarding the sensitivity of the model to the parameters chosen in R6 and to run the retro of the final model.

b) Bayesian SCAA

Model structure

A Bayesian statistical catch at age (SCAA) model was applied to the data. Ages are from $a=1$ to $A=8+$ and years are from $y=1$ (1988) to $Y=29$ (2016). The cohorts are modelled forwards in time, starting from the recruits (age 1) in each year and abundance of each age 2-8+ in the first year, taking into account the natural and fishing mortality. The main specifications of the model are:

Recruits (Age 1) each year, $N[y,1]$, for $y=1,\dots,Y$.

$$N[y,1] \sim \text{logN}(\text{median} = \text{medrec}, CV = \text{cvrec}),$$

Numbers at age in the first year, $N[1,a]$, for $a=2,\dots,A$.

$$N[1,a] \sim \text{LogN}$$

$$(\text{median} = \text{medrec} \times e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{A-1} (M[1,i] + \text{medF}[i])}, CV = \text{cvyear})$$

$$N[1,A+] \sim \text{LogN}(\text{median} = \text{medrec} \times \frac{e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{A-1} (M[1,i] + \text{medF}[i])}}{1 - e^{-(M[1,A+] + \text{medF}[A+])}}, CV = \text{cvyear1})$$

Forward population each year and age, $N[y,a]$, for $y=2,\dots,Y$ and $a=2,\dots,A$.

$$N[y,a] = N[y-1,a-1]e^{-Z[y-1,a-1]}$$

$$N[y,A+] = N[y-1,A-1]e^{-Z[y-1,A-1]} + N[y-1,A+]e^{-Z[y-1,A+]}$$

$$Z[y,a] = M[y,a] + F[y,a].$$

$F[y,a]$ = $f[y] \times rC[y,a]$ semi separable, $y=1,\dots,Y$ and $a=1,\dots,A$.

it is assumed that $rC(y,A+) = rC(y,A-1)$ and that $rC(y, a=\text{aref}) = 1$

- $\ln(f[y])$ is modelled as an AR(1) process over the years, with autocorrelation parameter ρ_{hof} . The median and CV of the marginal prior distribution of $f[y]$ in each year are medf and cvf , respectively.

ρ_{hof} is assigned a Uniform(0,1) prior distribution,

- For each age different from aref and $A+$, $\ln(rC[y,a])$ is modelled as random walk over the years, independently from age to age.

$$rC[1,a] \sim \text{LogN}(\text{median} = \text{medrC}[a] = \text{cvrC}[a])$$

The distribution in subsequent years ($y>1$) is given by a random walk in log scale:

$$\ln(rC[y,a]) \sim N(\text{mean} = \ln(rC[y-1,a]), \frac{1}{\text{variance}} = \text{taurCcond}[a])$$

$$\text{taurCcond}[a] \sim \text{Gamma}(\text{shape} = s1.Ccond, \text{rate} = s2.Ccond)$$

Total catch, $C_{\text{ton}}[y]$, $y=1,\dots,29$

$$C_{\text{ton}}[y] \sim \text{Log}(\text{median} = \sum_{a=1}^{A+} \text{mu.C}[y,a] \times \text{wcatch}[y,a], CV = \text{cvCW})$$

$$\text{mu.C}[y,a] = N[y,a] \left(1 - e^{-Z[y,a]} \frac{F[y,a]}{Z[y,a]} \right)$$

Catch Number at-age, $C[y,a]$, for $y=1,...,14,19,...,Y$ and $a=1,...,A$.

$$\ln(C[y,a]) \sim N(\text{mean} = \ln(\mu.C[y,a]), \frac{1}{\text{variance}} = \text{psi}.C[a])$$

$$\text{psi}.C[a] \sim \text{Gamma}(\text{shape} = s1.C, \text{rate} = s2.C)$$

Survey indices, $CPUE.EU[y,a]$, $y=1,...,Y$ and $a=1,...,A$

$$\ln(CPUE.EU[y,a]) \sim N(\text{mean} = \ln(\mu.CPUE.EU[y,a]), \frac{1}{\text{variance}} = \text{psi}.EU[a])$$

$$\mu.CPUE.EU[y,a] = \text{phi}.EU[a] \left\{ N[y,a] \frac{\exp(-\alpha.EU * Z[y,a]) - \exp(-\alpha.EU * Z[y,a])}{(\beta.EU - \alpha.EU) * Z[y,a]} \right\}^{\gamma.EU[a]}$$

$$\ln(\text{phi}.EU[a]) \sim N(\text{mean} = \text{medlogphi}, \frac{1}{\text{variance}} = \text{taulogphi})$$

$$\gamma.EU[a] \sim N\left(\text{mean} = \text{medgamma}, \frac{1}{\text{variance}} = \text{taulogphi}\right) \text{ for } a < \text{aindep}$$

$$\gamma.EU[a] = 1 \text{ for } \geq \text{aindep}$$

$$\text{psi}.EU[a] \sim \text{gamma}(\text{shape} = \text{shpsi}, \text{rate} = \text{rtpsi})$$

Model parameters

The unchanged parameters used in all the scenarios of the model are summarized in table 8

Table 8. Parameters in the priors of the Bayesian SCAA that are common to all the runs (for which the parameter is applicable).

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>medF</i>	C(0.0001,0.1,0.5,0.7,0.7,0.7,0.7)	<i>rtpsi</i>	0.07
<i>cvCW</i>	0.08	<i>alpha.EU</i>	0.5
<i>S2.C</i>	0.345	<i>beta.EU</i>	0.58
<i>mMedlogphi</i>	0	<i>medf</i>	0.2
<i>taulogphi</i>	1/5	<i>rhofmin</i>	0
<i>mMedgamma</i>	1	<i>aref</i>	5
<i>tTaugama</i>	1/0.25	<i>medrC</i>	c(0.001,0.3,0.6,0.9,1,1,1)
<i>sShpsi</i>	2	<i>S2.Scond</i>	0.04

Different scenarios (37) with this model changing some of the settings and/or input data were run. Model settings common to all the runs are presented in Table 8.

In the model, M can be treated either as common value over years and ages, a vector or a matrix and it can be fixed or be assigned a prior distribution. In the configuration favoured by the benchmark, M is a vector (i.e. age-dependent, constant over the years), which follows a log-Normal prior distribution for each age. The prior median for each age was assigned based on life-history considerations and outcomes from explorations of the multispecies GadCap model (Table 5); a 15% prior CV was used.

Given the very low catch numbers observed at age 1, the benchmark decided to set the catch at age 1 data equal to zero in all years and to assume in the model that F at age 1 is equal to zero. The benchmark also decided to treat both the zeros observed in the survey abundance indices at age and those observed in the catch at age matrix for ages > 1 as missing values. This procedure on the data was not applied in the initial set of runs presented at the benchmark (in those earlier runs, zeros had been replaced by very low values) and it was agreed to include it in runs conducted after the benchmark. The results are not altered by this change.

The complete list of scenarios run is provided in Table 9. The rationale of each of the parameters is the following:

- *taurCcond[a]*: this parameter controls the variability (CV) of the prior of the selectivity (rC) between years. It can be selected to be different for each age or the same for groups of ages. If *S2.Ccond* is fixed at 0.04, then *S1.Ccond*=4 results in the median of the prior distribution of this CV being 10%, whereas *S1.Ccond*=0.75 results in the prior median of the CV being 30%.

- *psi.C[a]*: this parameter controls the variability (CV) of the observation equations for catch numbers-at-age. It can be selected to be different by age or grouped by groups of ages. The higher the value of this parameter, the closer the model must follow the abundance catch-at-age (so, closer to an XSA model).

- *psi.EU[a]*: this parameter controls the variability (CV) of the observation equation for the survey abundance index at age. It can be selected to be different by age or grouped by groups of ages.

- *phi.EU[a]* (qs): these are the catchabilities of the surveys by age. They can be all different or can be grouped by groups of ages.

- *CVs*: four different CVs were changed in the runs conducted at the benchmark: *cvrec* (CV over the annual recruitment), *cvyear1* (CV over the numbers by age in the first year), *cvf* (the CV over f) and *cvc* (the CV over rC , so, selectivity by age and year; this is related to the model parameter *taurCcond[a]*).

- *adep*: this is the set of ages for which the survey catchability depends on population abundance (see Table 10); so $\text{gamma.EU}=1$ for all ages not belonging to the set *adep*.

- *Y/Y-1*: last year used in the calculation of the catch-at-age (see Table 10; it should have been Y in all runs, but was $Y-1$ in some of them due to an oversight).

- *Zeros*: if the zeros in the catch at age and in the survey index are included as zeros (actually, they were replaced by very low values) or treated as missing values (see Table 10 and the discussion earlier in this document about benchmark decision).

- *medrec*: this parameter is the median of the prior distribution for the recruitment.

- *cvrec*: this parameter controls the variability (CV) of the prior distribution for the recruitment.

Table 9. Settings of Bayesian SCAA runs. In the column labels *s1.Ccond* relates to interannual variability in selectivity and *s1.C* relate observation equation for catch at age; *cvf* and *cvrC* are prior CVs on $f(y)$ and selectivity-at-age in initial year. In each row, values in red indicate how that run differs from the corresponding “Base run”. R37 (highlighted row) was the scenario accepted as the new assessment method.

Run	Base Run	<i>S1.C cond</i>	Age groups survey catchability	Age groups CV of catch-at-age	Age groups CV of survey	Age groups interannual variability in selectivity	<i>S1.C</i>	<i>ade p</i>	<i>cvf & cvrC</i>	M	Y/Y -1	Zeros	<i>medre c</i>	<i>cvr ec</i>	<i>cvye ar1</i>	DIC	Penalty
1		4	All different	All different	All different	All different	4	1,2	1	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	1	1376	94.3
2	1	0.75	All different	All different	All different	All different	4	1,2	1	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	1	1128	329.5
3	2	0.75	1,2,3-6,7-8	All different	All different	All different	4	1,2	2	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	2	1010	206.5
4	2	0.75	1, 2-8	All different	All different	All different	4	1,2	1	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	1	1085	284.6
5	3	0.75	1,2,3-6,7-8	1-8	1-8	All different	4	1,2	2	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	2	1580	138.8
6	3	0.75	1,2,3-6,7-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	4	1,2	2	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	2	1646	98.9
7	3	0.75	1,2,3-6,7-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	All different	All different	4	1,2	2	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	2	1029	235.5

8	3	0.75	1,2,3-6,7-8	All different	All different	All different	10 0	1,2	2	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	2	511	222.7
9	2	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	All different	4	1,2	2	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	2	1000	221.1
10	9	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	All different	4	1	2	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	2	1092	269.4
11	10	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	2	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	2	1037	189.7
12	11	0.75	1,2,3-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	2	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	2	1154	182.6
13	12	0.75	1,2,3-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	1,2,3-8	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	2	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	2	1191	183.5
14	12	0.75	1,2,3-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	1,2-8	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	2	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	2	2	1217	168.8
15	14	0.75	1,2,3-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	1,2-8	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	4	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	4	4	1350	292.4
16	14	0.75	1,2,3-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	1,2-8	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	16	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	16	16	1298	259.4
17	11	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	2	0.19	Y	Incl	15000	2	2	1119	233.7
18	11	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	4	0.19	Y-1	Incl	15000	4	4	1085	229.3
19	18	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	4	0.19	Y	Incl	15000	4	2	1135	276.3
20	15	0.75	1,2,3-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	1,2-8	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	4	0.19	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	1272	246.0
21*	19	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	4	0.19	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	1449	176.0
22	19	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	4	Vector	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	1108	269.8

23	19	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	4	Matrix	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	1052	194.4
24	19	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	2,2	0.19	Y	Incl	15000	4	2	1131	250.7
25	19	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	2,2	0.19	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	1072	204.8
26	19	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	4,2	0.19	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	1157	276.5
27	19	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	4,4	0.19	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	1913	896.1
28	19	NA	1,2,3-8	Fix (20%)	Fix (30%)	Fix (20%)	NA	1	4	1 prior	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	1050 1	170.1
29	28	NA	1,2,3-8	Fix (20%)	Fix (30%)	Fix (20%)	NA	1	4	0.19	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	1048 1	125.8
30	19	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	4	1 prior	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	994	219.3
31	19	0.75	1,2,3-8	All different	All different	1,2-8 (-5)	4	1	4	8 priors	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	1022	229.3
32	28	NA	1,2,3-8	Fix (20%)	Fix (30%)	Fix (20%)	NA	1	4	1 prior	Y	NA	15000	4	4	1612	127.0
33	32	NA	1,2,3-8	Fix (20%)	Fix (30%)	Fix (20%)	NA	1	4	8 priors	Y	NA	15000	4	4	1639	148.8
34	28	NA	1,2,3-8	Fix (20%)	Fix (30%)	Fix (20%)	NA	1	4	8 priors	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	9736	130.1
35	34	NA	1,2,3-8	Fix (20%)	Fix (30%)	Fix (20%)	NA	1	4	8 priors, medM	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	9693	128.4
36	34	NA	1,2,3-8	Fix (20%)	Fix (30%)	Fix (20%)	NA	1	4	8 priors, cvM	Y	Incl	15000	4	4	9693	161.8
37	33	NA	1,2,3,4-8	Fix (20%)	Fix (30%)	Fix (20%)	NA	1	4	8 priors, cvM=0.15	Y	NA	15000	4	4	1596	121.7

In order to compare between scenarios, an attempt to calculate the deviance information criterion (DIC) was made. DIC is a hierarchical modeling generalization of the Akaike information criterion (AIC) and the Bayesian information criterion (BIC). The idea is that models with smaller DIC should be preferred to models with larger DIC. However, we found the calculation of the DIC inside the model to be unstable: running a given model twice with the same settings, the DIC changed between runs. Although in general the change is not too high (less than 10%, albeit the difference is the double in some cases), it changes sometimes the order of the preferred models. It is not clear that this is working reliably to choose model settings on its own, and it could perhaps be better to let the choice be guided by the biological rationale underlying the settings considered in each run for similar DIC values.

Model outputs

All the models reach the convergence after 100,000 iterations, from which 1000 are taken for the results.

The approach followed to explore potential scenarios was to start the first runs allowing the model to estimate all the parameters independently (resulting in many parameters to estimate) and then, looking at the results and using the available biological and fishery information, to try and reduce the number of parameters fitted by the model.

With regards to **catchability** in the survey ($\phi_{i,EU[a]}$), we tried four different age groupings: 1,2,3-6,7-8+; 1,2-8+; 1,2,3-8+; 1,2,3,4-8+. Based on the biological and survey gear information, we have chosen to group the ages as follows: 1, 2, 3 and 4-8+. This setting was used in R37.

The CV of the observation equation of the **catch-at-age** (relates to $\psi_{i,C[a]}$) can be estimated (including a prior) or can be assigned a fixed value, and it can be different by age or grouped by groups of ages. We tried here four different approaches: CVs different for all ages, CVs equal for all ages, CVs grouped by ages 1-2, 3-6, 7-8+, or CV fixed for all the ages. When we take all CVs to be equal, the SSB increases incredibly (R5 and R6). Examining the prior and posterior of the runs we can see that for ages 3 to 7 the posterior of the CV is around 30%, but for ages 1, 2 and 8+ the estimated CV value is not consistent as it is too high (depending on the scenario, the CV was as much as 2000% in some of the ages). It is, therefore, necessary to force the model to reduce the CV in those ages, and the best way to do that seems to be to force the CVs to be equal by groups of ages. The age groups 1-2, 3-6 and 7-8+ seem to be quite logical, as the bulk of the catches is always between 3 and 6, so the CV of those ages probably is smaller, while ages 1 and 2 and ages 7 and 8+ are less represented in the catch and so the CV must be different. But it is still a problem with the CVs of ages 1, 2, 7 and 8+, that are still too high. To deal with this, the benchmark decided to fix this CV at 20% for all ages, and this was the value used in the all runs starting from R32. A CV of 20% seems reasonable for the catch-at-age of this stock taking into account their variability.

A parameter related to the CV of the observation equation of catch-at-age is $S1.C$ (see equations earlier in this document for technical detail). We think that 4 is a sensible value for this parameter, as it results in a CV of around 30% for the observed catch-at-age, but we made a run with a much higher value of this parameter (100) in order to force the model to follow the observed catch-at-age, similarly to what the XSA does. The results in SSB for this run (R8) are similar to the Bayesian XSA approved in June 2017. In the last runs, as the CV of the catch-at-age is fixed, this parameter does not exist in the model.

For the CV of the observation equation of the **EU survey indices** (relates to $\psi_{i,EU[a]}$), we tried different age groupings: all different, all equal, 1,2,3-8+ and 1,2-8+. If we take all different, we can see that the CVs between 2 and 6 are quite stable, but high for ages 1, 7 and 8+. The next step was to try to reduce the number of parameters. After consideration of several results, and the fact that the survey covers quite well the age composition and stock distribution, the meeting agreed that the adopted approach would be to have a common CV of 20% (fixed) across all ages.

With regards to the interannual variability in the prior of the **selectivity by age** (related to $\tau_{aurCcond}$ parameter) we have tried different age groups: all different, all equal, and 1,2-8+ (always excluding age 5, the reference age for selectivity in the model). If we allow the variability to be different for all the ages, the CV of most ages is extremely high, particularly for ages 1 and 2. If we instead take just two groups, 1,2-8+, we can see that, although the CV is still very high, particularly for age 1, it is one of the lowest if we look to all the runs. Based on these findings, the benchmark decided that in order to have CVs in a range of values that seem logical, it was better to fix this value at 20%.

A parameter related to the interannual variability in selectivity is *S1.Ccond* (see equations earlier in this document for technical detail). Although we started the runs with a value of *S1.Ccond* corresponding to a prior distribution for the CV centred at 10% (R1), taking into account the great variation over the years in the selectivity we think that, in the case of having a prior over the CV (i.e. over the interannual variability in selectivity), it is more logical to center such a prior at around 30% (R2-27, 30-31). In the last runs, as the CV of the selectivity is fixed, the *S1.Ccond* parameter does not exist in the model. The greatest interannual variability in the selectivity is mainly due to the closure of the fishery between 1999 and 2009, when the catches were mainly by-catch of other fisheries.

With regards to the **first age** for which the survey catchability is independent of population abundance (so, $\text{gamma.EU}=1$), we have tried two different approaches: catchabilities of ages 1 and 2 dependent on abundance and only age 1 catchability dependent on abundance. It was decided to use only age 1 dependent on abundance. The rationale for this decision is that when we use ages 1 and 2, the posterior median of the distribution of gamma.EU at age 2 is almost equal to 1 and the distribution is quite narrow, so it seems reasonable to fix gamma.EU for age 2 at 1, as for the ages 3-8+.

We have tried four different values for two different CVs (*cvf* – variability in $f[y]$ and *cvrC* – recruitment variability), namely 1, 2, 4 and 16 (100%, 200%, 400% and 1600%). We think that the values 1 and 2 are a bit small for our data and 16 a bit high, so the best one seems to be 4.

During the March SC meeting on input data (by WebEx), it was decided to try three different approaches for **M**: a single value for all ages and years, a vector by age constant by year, and a matrix variable by age and year. The values used are the same as used in the XSA model. During the benchmark, it was decided to run some scenarios for which the M was not a fixed input but an output of the model (i.e. estimated) via a prior, as in the approved Bayesian XSA model (González-Troncoso, 2017). In this context, two different settings were analyzed: M with one prior with median equal to 0.19 (M equal for all ages and years), and M with eight priors, one for each age, with median equal to the fixed vector used in previous runs (M equal for all years but different by age). The posterior median of two of the scenarios, R32 and R37, are presented in Table 10. It can be seen that, when we allow the M to be different between ages, the value for age 1 is much higher than for the rest of the ages. For ages 2 and 3 it is still high, and then it decreases to increase again a bit at age 8. Based on the biological information available for this stock (cannibalism, age composition, etc), this seems more logical than having a single value for all ages, so the benchmark decided to use this approach in the last run (R37).

Table 10. Results of the posterior median over M for R32 and R37

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
R32	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
R37	1.17	0.57	0.36	0.26	0.27	0.34	0.30	0.38

In the first scenarios run, the catch-at-age data were used in the model until year Y-1 instead of Y. This was an oversight and was fixed after R19.

There are some zeros in the catch-at-age in numbers and in the EU index-at-age, particularly in the older ages. As having these zeros in the data seems to be a sampling issue more than the reality, the benchmark decided to replace them in the data by missing values. This approach was used in the last scenarios (R32, R33, R37).

With regards to the prior median of the annual **recruitment**, a value of 15000 was set in the first runs, as it was the value used in the last approved assessment. This value was chosen in 2008 taking into account the recruitments of the previous years. During the benchmark, examining the results of the Bayesian SCAA model, a more logical value of 45000 was set taking into account the recent recruitments of this stock that in almost all scenarios and almost all years are well above 15000, and the fact that M is now centred around considerably larger values than used in previous assessments, particularly for age 1. To try and prevent the prior distribution for recruitment to have undue impact on model results, it was considered appropriate to increase the CV of the prior distribution from the originally considered values (2 and 4) to 10, i.e. 1000%.

The CV of the prior distribution of the **numbers-at-age in the first year** was set at various values between 1 and 16. The benchmark recommended exploring a scenario with this CV set to 10 (1000%) to determine whether the prior values were constraining results in the runs which have a lower CV value.

Figure 15 show the SSB for all the scenarios run. As there are too many runs, we select some of them which are considered more representative of the different behaviors encountered. To select them, the run settings and the results in the SSB were taken into account. Therefore, we have the rest of the plots for the following runs: R5, R8, R16, R19, R21, R22, R23, R28, R31 and R37. Figures 16-19 show the the SSB, the R , the F_{bar} and the Number at age for each of those scenarios, respectively.

Concerning the SSB estimates for recent years, we note that R5 and R6 result in substantially larger estimates and R8 and R29 in substantially smaller estimates than the rest of the runs. Excluding these 4 runs, all others produce estimates of SSB in 2016 ranging between 66000 and 127000 tons. The base case at the time the benchmark ended, R37, estimates this SSB at 93000 t.

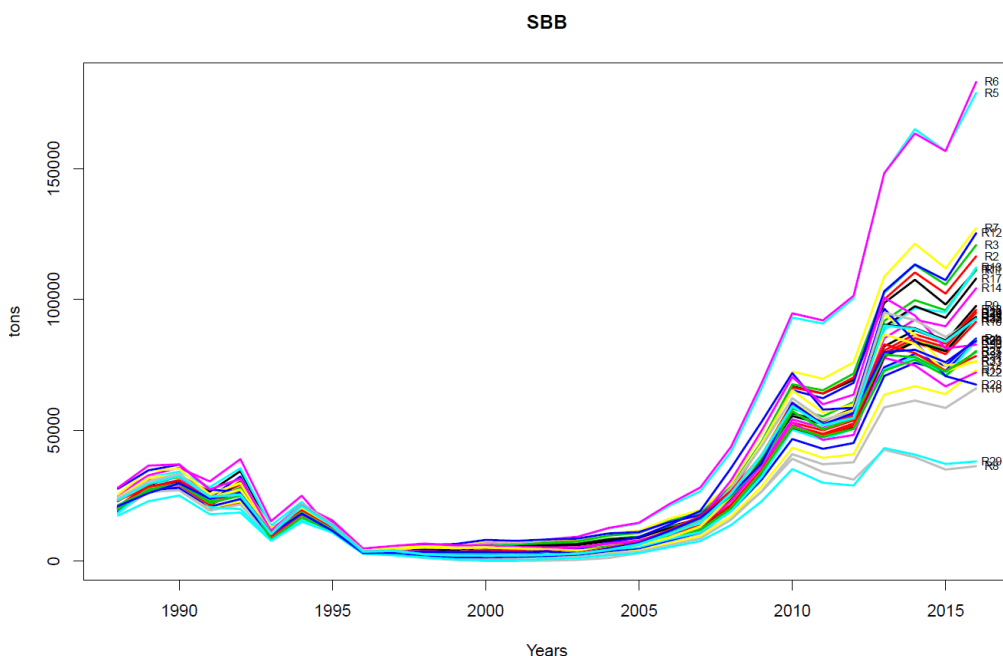


Fig. 15 Spawning stock biomass (SSB) estimates from all SCAA runs conducted during the meeting

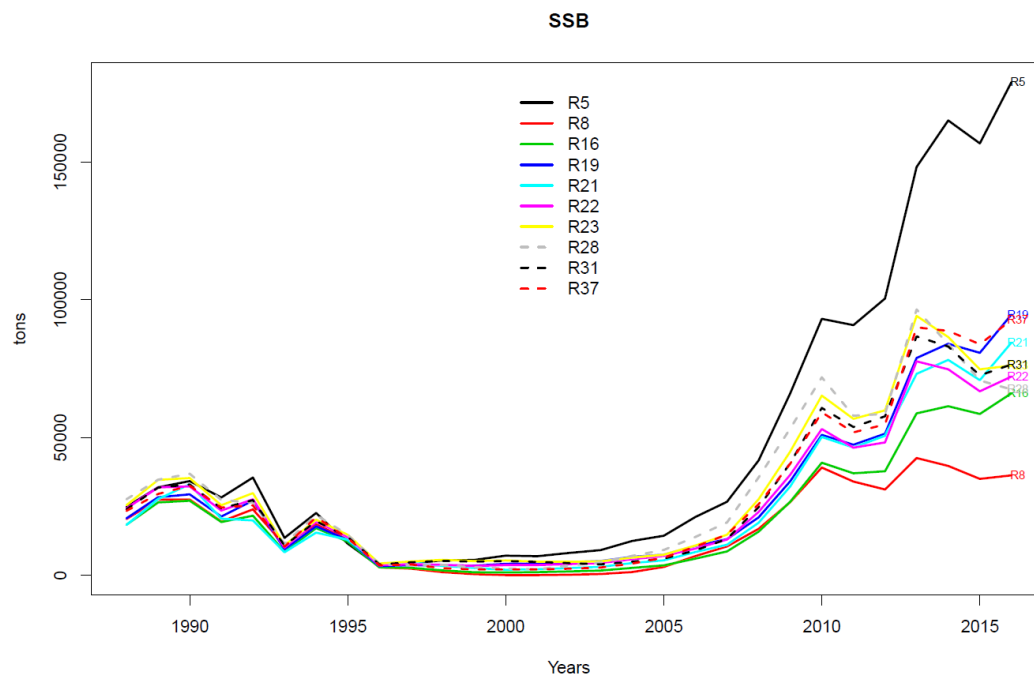


Fig. 16 Spawning stock biomass (SSB) estimates from the selected SCAA runs

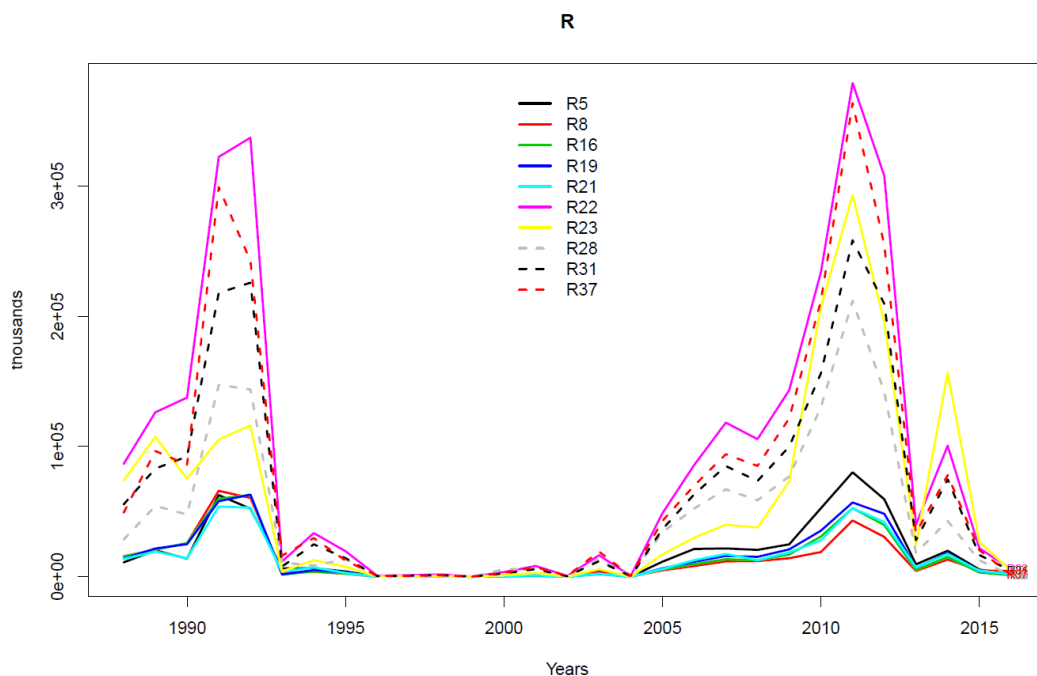


Fig. 17. Recruitment age 1 (R) estimates from the selected SCAA runs

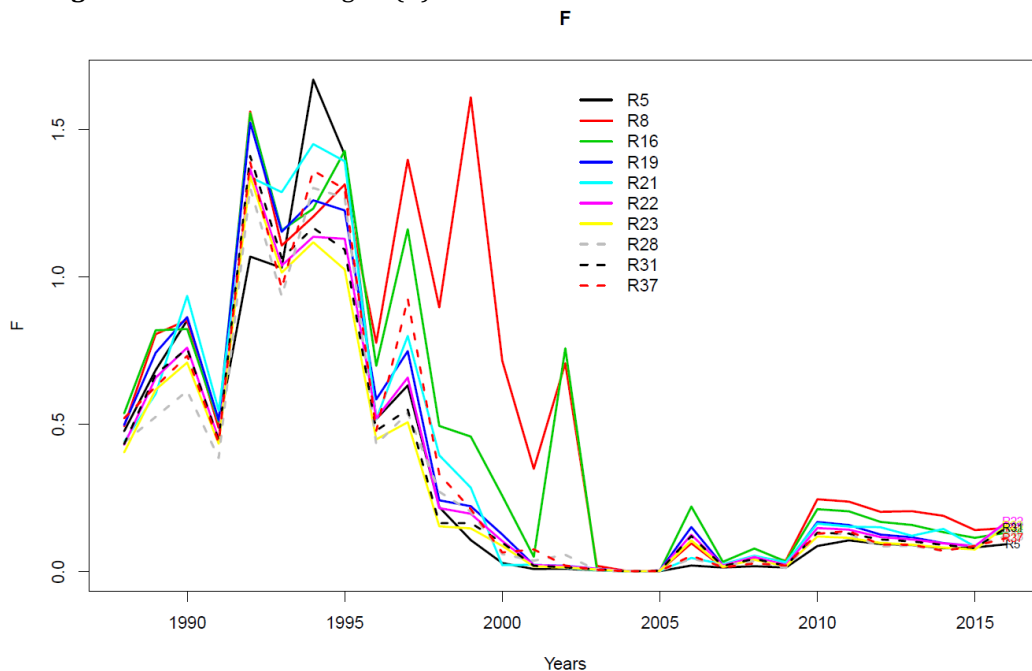


Fig. 18. fishing mortality (F) estimates from the selected SCAA runs

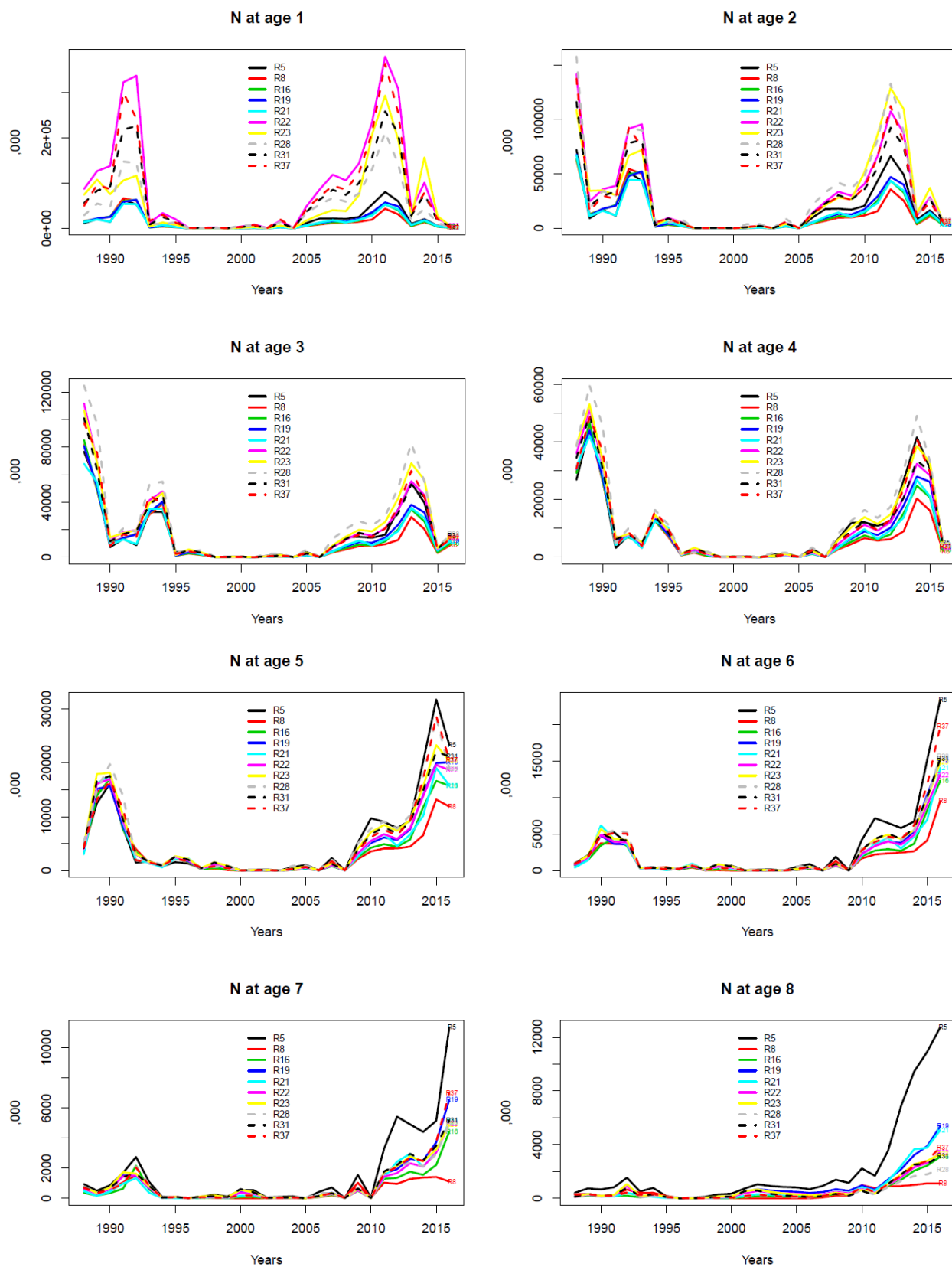


Fig. 19. numbers at age estimates from the selected SCAA runs

After looking to all the scenarios run and with the modifications made during the benchmark and based on the knowledge and information about the fishery and the survey, the SC decided that the base case to be presented to the June SC meeting should have a structure similar to R37; however, it was noted that it would be more appropriate to use $medrec=45000$ and $cvyear1=10$ and that a full set of diagnostics would be needed for the modified R37 run.

So, the final model settings agreed during the meeting were run 37:

- Fix cv_{caa} (30%), cv_{EU} (20%), $cv_{selectivity}$ (30%)
- qs : 1, 2, 3, 4-8
- Zeros as N/A
- Estimated M by age via a prior (constant over time)
 - Vector of M_s and $cv=0.15$
- q dependent on N : only at age 1

Outputs from this final run are presented in Fig. 19

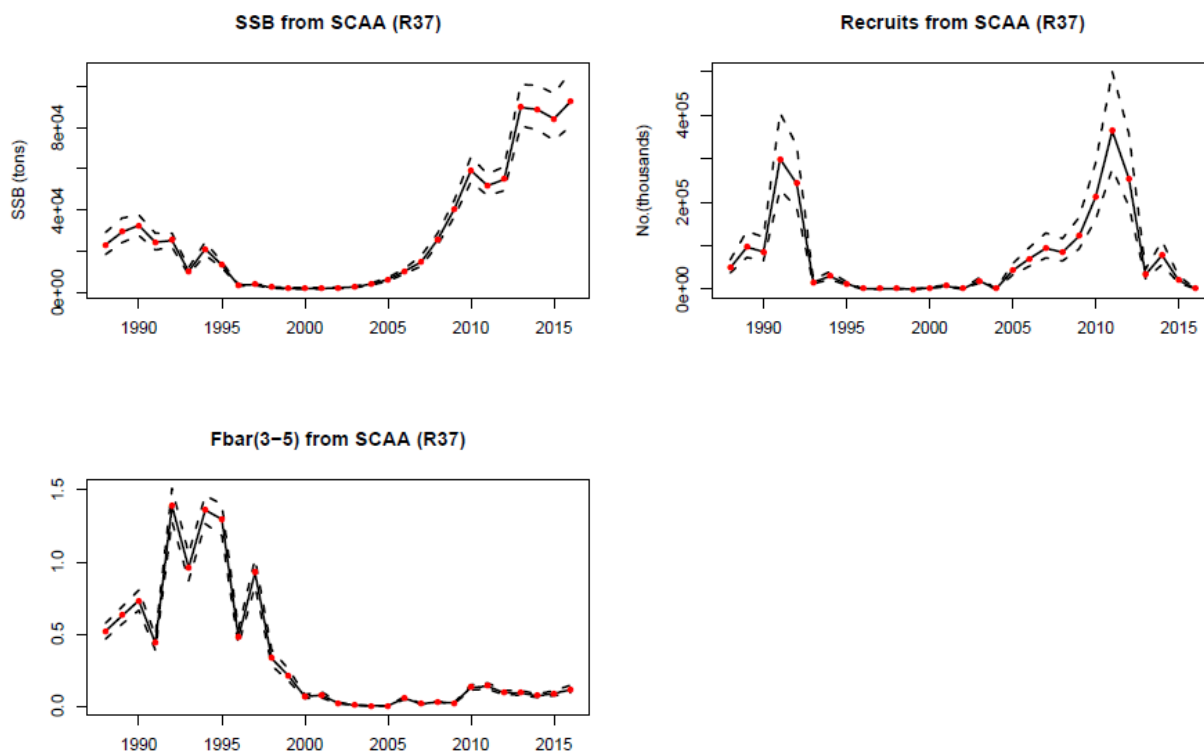


Fig. 20. Outputs of the final run of the Bayesian SCAA (run 37)

c) SAM

A series of runs with the state space assessment model (SAM) (Nielsen, A and Berg, 2014) were presented, in order to provide a comparison with the runs from other assessment models (Bayesian XSA and Statistical Catch at Age, SCAA) presented at the meeting, and to explore alternative configurations.

Model description

In SAM, the “states” (fishing mortalities and abundances at age) change from year to year according to a transition matrix representing the processes in the stock (survival equation and Baranov catch equation). Processes have their associated deviations: recruitment and fishing mortality at age are modelled as random walks (with the corresponding variances being parameters estimated by the model). Fishing mortality random walk can be set completely independent across ages, correlated across ages (the correlation between adjacent ages being a parameter estimated) or entirely correlated. Abundances-at-age can deviate from the survival equation through a process error log-normally distributed (which variance is also a parameter estimated).

SAM is a fully statistical model in which all data are treated as observations. The model estimates observation variances (log normal error model) for each data source (catches and surveys), which can be used to describe how well each data source is fitted in the model (a low observation variance indicating a strong influence on the model fit).

Uncertainties (standard errors) are estimated for all parameters and for all states (F and Ns) and the quantities derived (SSB and Fbar). This uncertainty is naturally incorporated in the short-term forecast.

SAM offers a fully statistical framework and model selection can be done based on model likelihood. This is particularly convenient in the context of a benchmark, where a range of different model configurations can be statistically compared.

In its current version, parameter estimation is carried out using the minimiser TMB. For this work, SAM was run using the R library “stockassessment” provided on GitHub (“fishfollower/SAM/stockassessment”) by the model developer. For a more statistical description of the model, please refer to (Nielsen, A and Berg, 2014).

Model parameters

The model was run using the base SCAA parameters (SCAA R19) and the preferred settings at the beginning of the benchmark meeting (SCAA R15). And 4 further variants:

Table 11. SAM model parameters

Run name	catchabilities		Process stdev			Observation stdev		Nr. params	AIC	Log-likelihood ratio test
	EU survey	exponent	Var F walks	random	Var logN	Catches	EU survey			
SAM R19	1,2,3-8	1	1,2-8		1,2-8	All ages	All ages	24	1130.69	
SAM R15	1,2,3-8	1	1,2-8		1,2-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	1,2-8	13	1130.17	
Compare different configurations for observation stdev										
SAM mod2	1,2,3-8	1	1,2-8		1,2-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	1-8	12	1128.30	P = 0.71 (modR15 vs mod2)
SAM mod2.2	1,2,3-8	1	1,2-8		1,2-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	1-2,3-8	13	1127.72	P = 0.10 (Mod2.2 vs 2)
SAM mod3	1,2,3-8	1	1,2-8		1,2-8	1-8	1-8	10	1130.08	P = 0.035 (mod2 vs mod3)
Compare different configurations for catchabilities										
SAM mod4	All ages	1	1,2-8		1,2-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	1-8	17	1114.71	P = 0.0002 (mod 2 vs mod4)
SAM mod5	1,2-5,6,7,8	1	1,2-8		1,2-8	1-2,3-6,7-8	1-8	14	1109.27	P = 0.90 (mod 4 vs mod5)
Compare runs with observation error structure										
SAM mod6	As model 5 but with unstructured correlation matrices for observation errors catches and survey							70	1053.33	P=0 (mod6 vs mod5)

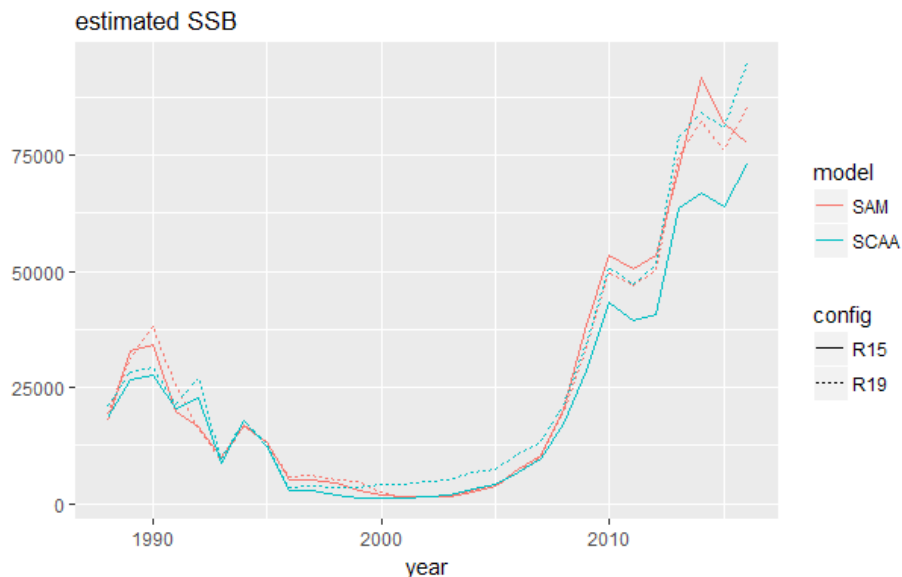


Fig. 21. Estimated SSB(t) using SAM configured with the preferred SCAA configurations R15 and R19.

With the R19 parameters it was observed that M at age 6 was anomalously high in years where the fishery was closed. The reason for this is not fully understood but this was not observed in the R15 variant or other model variants. It is possible that it results from difficulty in the model identifying signals in years where there wasn't much catch. Similar (although smaller) peaks are seen in age 3 in model run 5. It is suggested that adding auto correlation between years in the random walk estimation of F could be tried and that this could eliminate the peaks.

Run 5 used independently estimated catchabilities. The results showed reduced survey catchability of the oldest age groups which resulted in lower F in the oldest ages (flat topped rather than continuously rising F). It was considered unlikely that this pattern of survey selectivity would be realistic in terms of the biology of the stock although it was noted that the patterns that are observed in selectivity may be dependent on assumptions on M .

Run 8 introduced process error correlation matrices.

Final run used the M matrix from the Gadget model. This appeared to result in a slight increase in process error but there appears to be slightly less structure in the process error.

d) GADGET

GadCap (Pérez-Rodríguez et al. 2017) is a GADGET multispecies model for the Flemish Cap cod, redfish and shrimp developed under an EU project as part of the NAFO roadmap for the EAF. The effect of fishing, trophic interactions (including cannibalism) and water temperature in the dynamic of these three major fishing resources has been modeled. The results highlight the interdependent dynamic of these stocks, and reveals strong interactions between recruitment, fishing and predation (including cannibalism), with marked changes in their relative importance by species-age-length over time. A full description of the model is given in SCR-Doc 16-035 and more recent improvements to the model are detailed in SCR-Doc 18-024.

Estimates of cod abundance, biomass and recruitment are presented in figures 22 to 24.

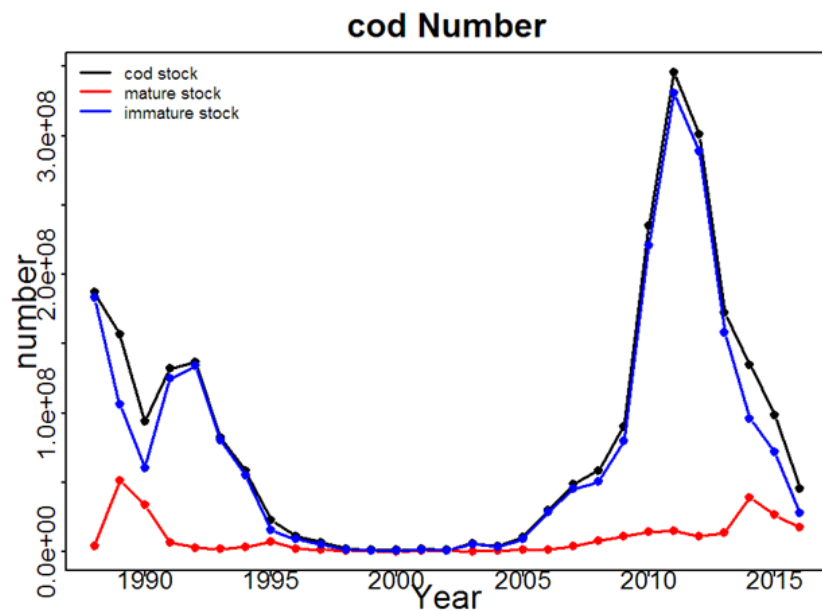


Fig. 22. Abundance estimates (total stock, and mature and immature components) from the GadCap model.

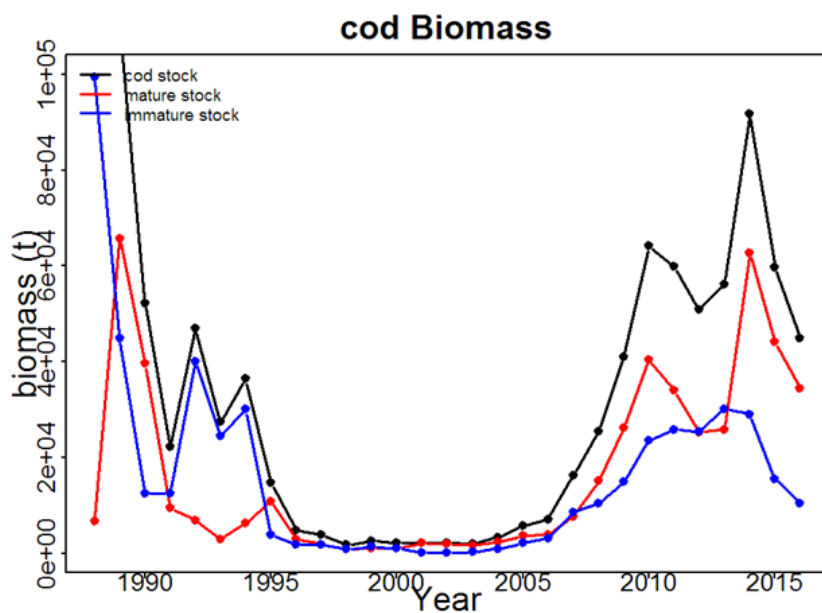


Fig. 23. Biomass estimates (total stock, and mature and immature components) from the GadCap model.

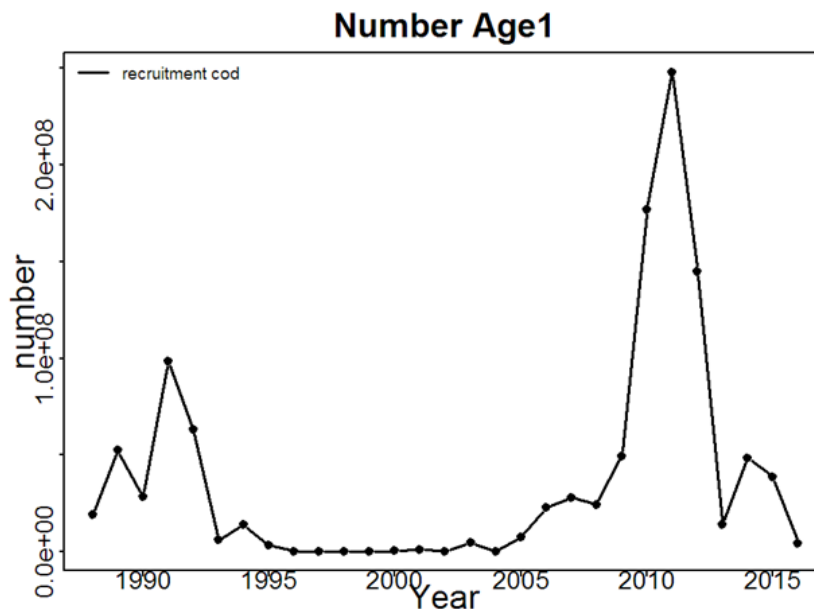


Fig.24. Recruitment (numbers at age 1) estimates from the GadCap model.

e) SC decisions

The following decisions were taken regarding future development of these models:

Bayesian XSA

- The benchmark decided to set R6 as the base case for the Bayesian XSA to be presented during the June SC meeting.
- Due to the lack of time, the analyses of this model could not be completed. More work will be done during the June SC meeting

Bayesian SCAA

- Base case to be presented during the June SC meeting: R37
- Further analysis for SCAA:

prior median of recruitment of 45000,

CV on prior for recruitment and abundance at age in the first year as 10

full set of diagnostics.

- The results of these scenarios will be presented during the SC June meeting

SAM

- For practical reasons, (person doing the work is not present in the meeting) it was agreed that the SAM model will not be the final assessment model from this meeting although it is likely to remain in consideration as one operating models going into the MSE.

7. Comparison between models

A comparison between the models presented was performed. The SAM R19, the GADGET, the SCAA R37 and the XSA R6 were compared. In the case of the SCAA and the XSA, the benchmark preferred runs are compared. In the case of SAM, the most similar run to the SCAA base case at the beginning of the meeting (R19) was considered. In addition, the results of the approved assessment are plotted in order to compare the results with the new models. In order to compare the results, only the results of period 1988-2016 for the last approved assessment are shown, taking into account that this assessment was performed for the period 1972-2016.

It seems that we have two different trends in the SSB since the recovery of the stock, starting about 2005: SAM and SCAA give a bigger SSB than GADGET and approved XSA, the difference being bigger in recent years. XSA (R6) gives a level of SSB in the middle of the two groups, being in recent years more similar to SCAA and SAM (Figure 25). This is probably due to a combination of factors within them:

- Recruitment: SAM, SCAA and XSA (R6) give bigger recruitment than the other two models (Figure 26). It is remarkable the difference in recruitment between models in the strong 2010 cohort (2011 recruitment), which is much bigger for the SAM than for the rest. In the case of the approved XSA, the recruitment is always the lowest estimated, being since 2005 much lower than for the rest of the models. This leads in a lower SSB.

- Numbers at age: Taking a look at the number at age in Figure 28, we can see that the differences come from all ages, but the largest percentage-wise differences are mainly from ages older than 4 years. For ages 1 to 4, the main difference derives from the 2010 cohort, starting in 2011 at age 1. For ages 5 and 6, we have two different levels, one for SAM, SCAA and XSA (R6) and other for GADGET and approved XSA. For ages 7 and 8, the trend is similar to the SSB, having two levels and XSA (R6) in the middle. It is remarkable to note that until age 5, the level of the numbers for all the models are within the historical values, but for ages 6+ SAM, SCAA and XSA (R6) give numbers never seen since the beginning of the series. This is reflective of the substantial differences in age-specific mortality. As the oldest ages are the ones that contribute more to the SSB, the difference in the value of SSB between models comes from the difference in ages older than 4.

With regards to fishing mortality, although the values of F are not available for SAM, we can see that, in general, the $F_{\text{bar}}(3-5)$ is bigger for the case of the approved XSA (Figure 27), being this logical as we are estimating lower population abundance with the same catch.

It seems that the cod assessment is quite sensitive to the model chosen.

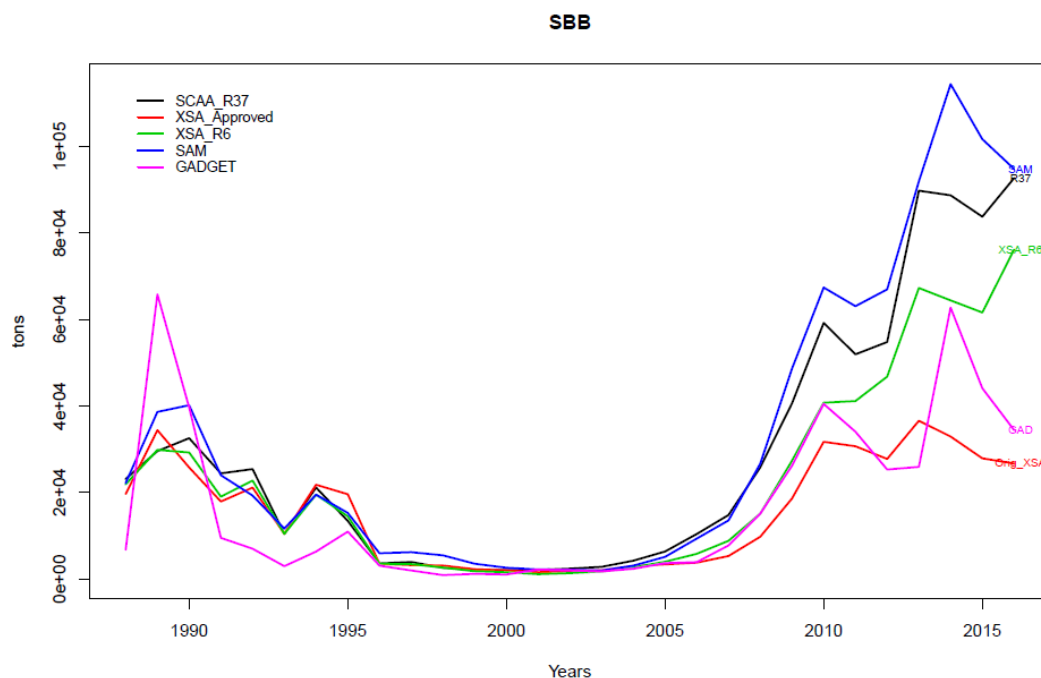


Fig. 25. Comparison between estimates of spawning stock biomass from SCAA (run 37), XSA (run 6), SAM (run 19) and GADGET models, as well as the last approved assessment (XSA).

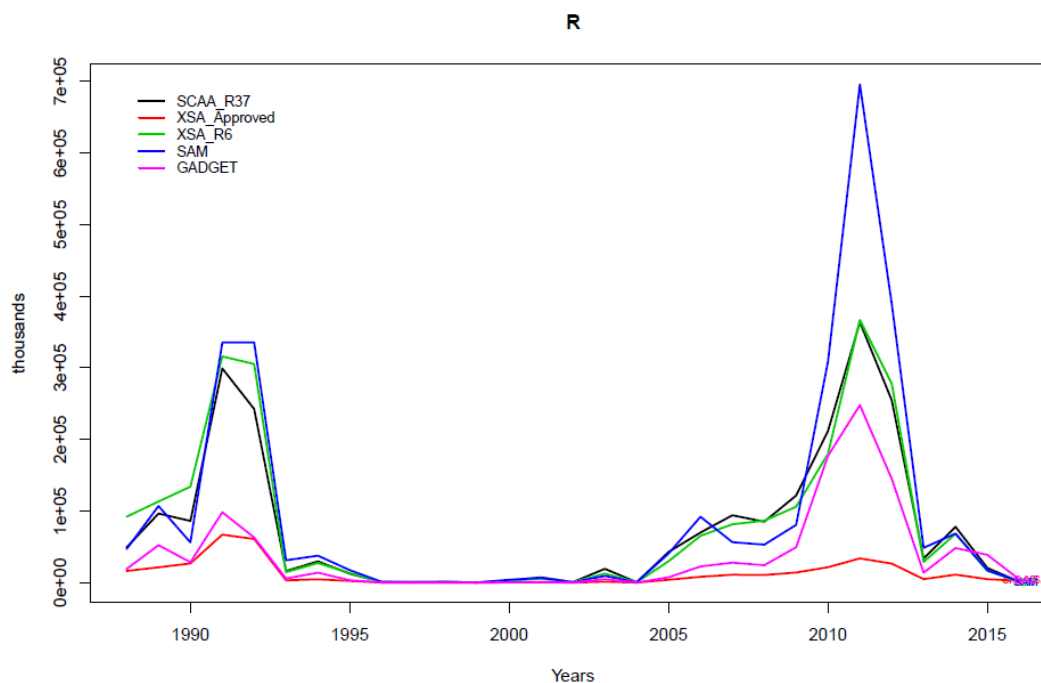


Fig. 26. Comparison between estimates of recruitment from SCAA (run 37), XSA (run 6), SAM (run 19) and GADGET models, as well as the last approved assessment (XSA).

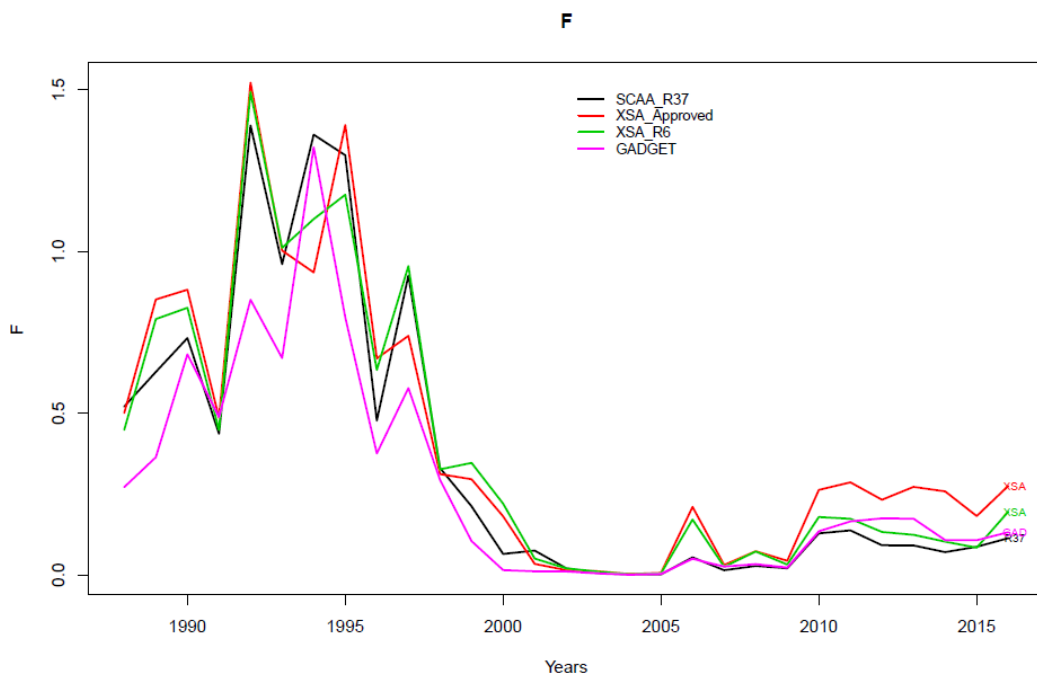
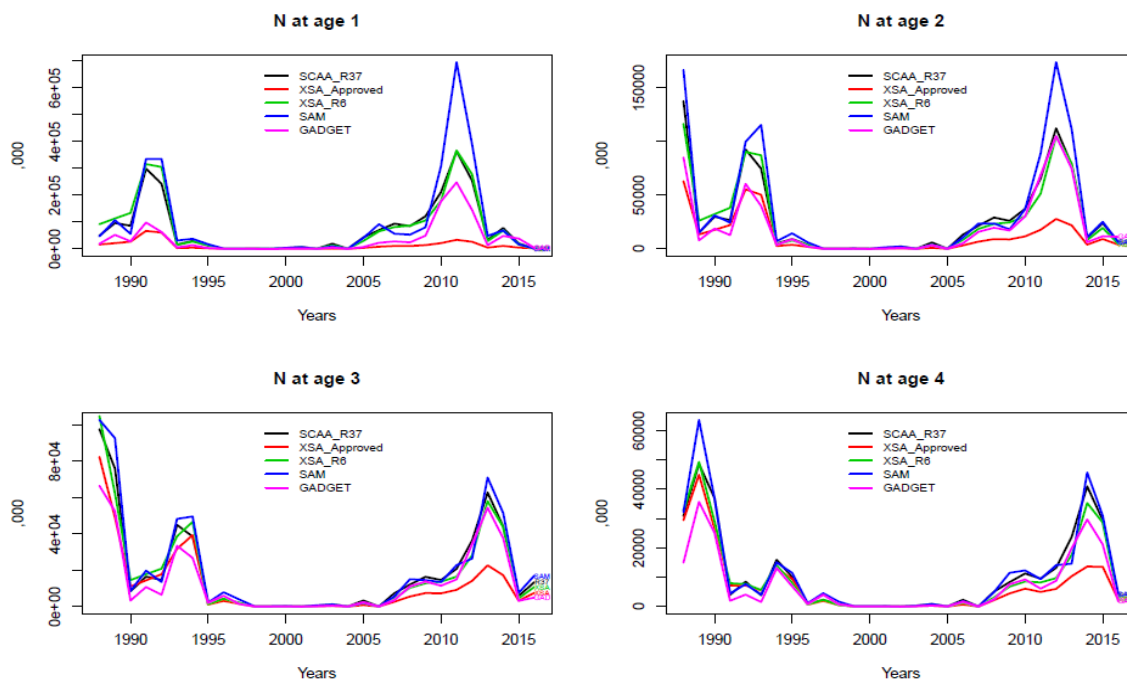


Fig. 27. Comparison between estimates of fishing mortality (F) from SCAA (run 37), XSA (run 6), SAM (run 19) and GADGET models, as well as the last approved assessment (XSA).



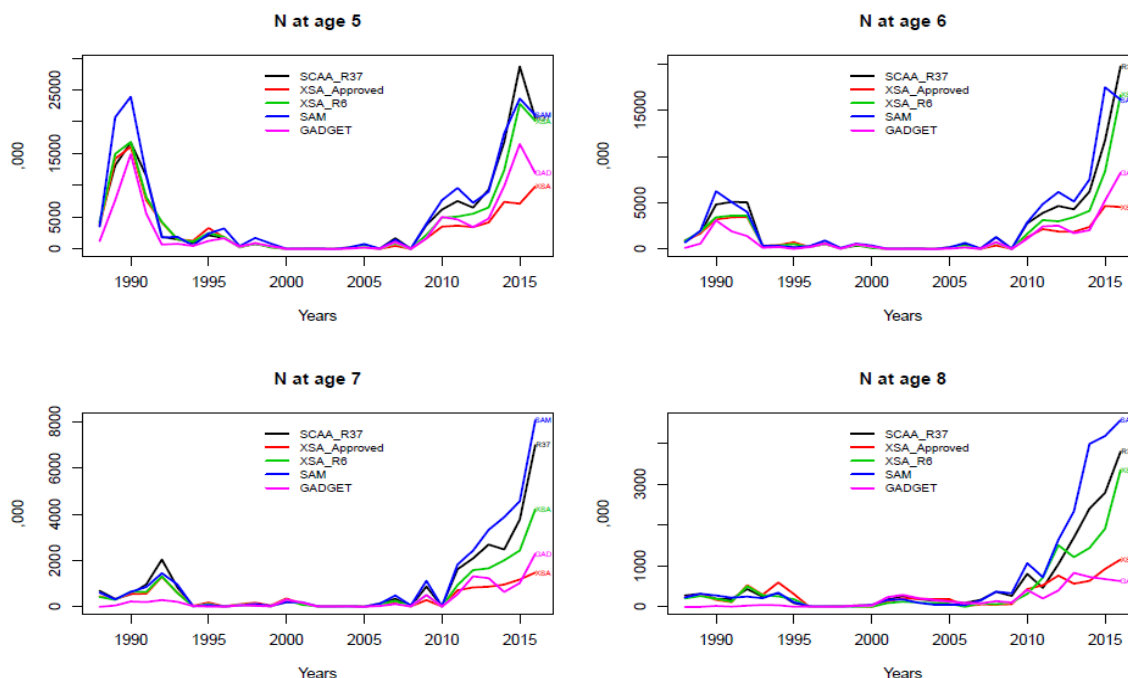


Fig. 28. Comparison between estimates of numbers at age from SCAA (run 37), XSA (run 6), SAM (run 19) and GADGET models, as well as the last approved assessment (XSA).

8. Projections

Due to time constraints it was not possible to consider projections for any of the models during the benchmark meeting; these will be considered during the June SC meeting.

9. Reference points

Two approaches to setting reference points were explored: 30% spawner per recruit from the SCAA and XSA models and the method used by ICES WKMSYREF4 (ICES, 2015) and WKMSYREF5 (ICES, 2017).

Calculation of $F_{30\%SSB/recruit}$

$F_{30\%SSB/recruit}$ was calculated for the Bayesian SCAA run 37, the previous accepted assessment (XSA 2017) and the final XSA run from the benchmark. The results are presented in table 12

Table 12. Estimates of F_{lim} ($F_{30\%SSB/recruit}$ with 90% CI) for the Bayesian SCAA and two XSA assessments.

F_{lim}	5%	50%	95%
SCAA run37	0.256	0.274	0.293
XSA 2017 run	0.137	0.174	0.215
XSA final run	0.203	0.233	0.263

Effects of changes in Maturity and Stock weights-at-age were considered. Weight and maturity are quite variable with suggestion of density dependence in both biological variables. Applying equilibrium N at age (calculated by applying $M=0.19$ to an unfished population) to average weight and mat gives SSB per recruit of ca 6kg. However, taking account of variability in weight and maturity at results in large change in time of SSB per recruit. Variability in weight seems to contribute more than variability in maturity. $F_{30\%SSB/recruit}$ was calculated (for average and variable weight and maturity) for $M=0.19$ and the range of M vectors from the literature considered in the data meeting.

Application of ICES guidelines

Biological reference points for Cod 3M were calculated for this stock based on the ICES recommendations from WKMSYREF4 (ICES, 2015) and WKMSYREF5 (ICES, 2017). First, limit reference points for spawning stock biomass (B_{lim}) were defined based on the stock type identified in ICES guidelines. Then, for each of the stock types, limit fishing mortality (F_{lim}) were defined for different scenarios using EqSIM software.

The stock-recruitment relationship for this stock is shown in figure 29. The dynamic range of SSB goes from 2 to 90 thousand tonnes. The highest biomasses correspond to the last five years of the assessment, on which recruitments were among the lowest observed.

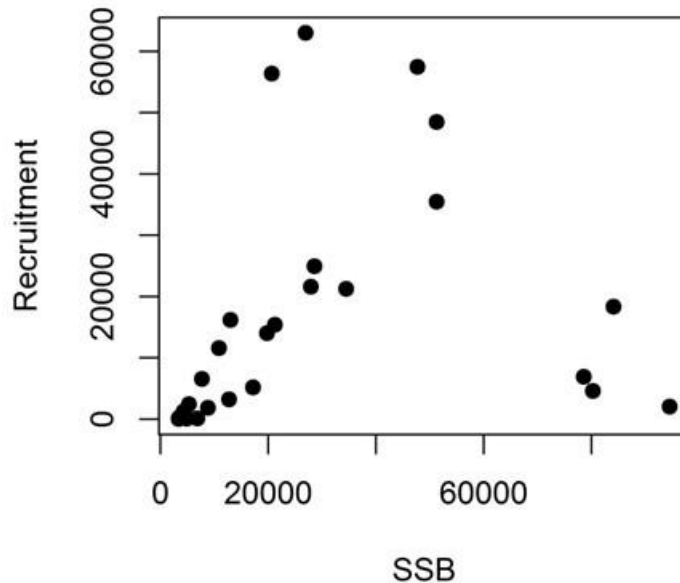


Fig. 29. S-R plot of NAFO COD 3M assessment considering $M=0.19$.

Following the ICES guidelines, S-R plot presented for NAFO Cod 3M stock would be considered of type 1: *spasmodic stocks – stocks with occasional large year classes* or type 2: *stocks with a wide dynamic range of SSB, and evidence that recruitment is or has been impaired*. Therefore, the calculation of the reference point B_{lim} and F_{lim} was calculated for each stock type in different scenarios.

For each stock type defined, the calculation of B_{lim} was different: as a type 1 stock, $B_{lim} = 23\,810$ t (based on the lowest SSB where large recruitment is observed) and as a type 2 stock $B_{lim} = 45\,603$ t (based on the change point in a segmented regression).

The limit fishing mortality (F_{lim}) is the F that, in equilibrium from a long-term stochastic projection, gives 50% probability of SSB being above B_{lim} . This was computed using Eqsim for a projection based on stochastic recruitment around a segmented regression with breakpoint fixed at B_{lim} . Several scenarios were analyzed for each stock type in the calculation of the B_{lim} and F_{lim} values, such as changes in the number of years used for the biological parameters and the exploitation pattern.

SC Decision:

- A new B_{lim} will be estimated during the June SC meeting based on the results of the assessment approved during this meeting following the NAFO PA guidelines.
- A new F_{lim} will be estimated during the June SC meeting based on the results of the assessment approved during this meeting following the NAFO PA guidelines. In the Benchmark, no information was presented to change the current NAFO SC approved F_{lim} proxy ($F_{30\%SPR}$).

- Discussions about which temporal series of the input data is the most appropriate to calculate F_{lim} were carried out but no agreement was reached. This point is open for the next June SC meeting.

10. Discussion of possible operating model elements

The performance of Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) for this stock will be analyzed under a Management Strategy Evaluation MSE framework. Due to the simplicity of the interpretation of the model free HCRs, a review of all the model free HCRs published were compiled (SCR-Doc 18-02) and presented in order to understand what has been done previously in other species with their pros and cons. The model free HCRs can be based on survey data or on fishery dependent data and for some of them knowledge on life history parameters is required. The performance of each of the HCR is case specific and depends on the quality of the data available and the life history traits of the stock: short, medium or long-lived species. In the case of cod 3M data from the Canadian survey (1978-1985) and the EU survey (1988-2016) are available and it could be used as tuning series. For example, one of the HCRs reviewed was based on a survey index (the HCR 1.4 in the WD) and it was used in the initial Greenland Halibut MSE considering the slope of biomass index as indicator, and the same HCR was analyzed in a previous MSE for cod 3M. However, one of the concerns of a survey-based HCR is that in the case of cod 3M, only one survey is available and therefore if one-year survey data are missing then the HCR based on one survey could not be used.

11. Conclusions

SC considered numerous model formulations of single species population models (Bayesian XSA, Bayesian SCAA and SAM) as well a multispecies model based on GADGET (GADCAP). Model results and diagnostics were explored. Different formulations of the models in some cases gave very different results and often indicated lack of fit to the data. Analyses focused on the Bayesian XSA and SCAA. The final two runs of the Bayesian XSA and SCAA showed better fit to the survey data and results of the two models were similar to each other. The greater flexibility of the SCAA was considered to be an advantage over the XSA, making it a more powerful assessment tool. In addition, more testing was conducted of the SCAA during the benchmark than of the other models. Considering all of these issues SC **recommended a Bayesian SCAA with structure similar to run 37 to form the basis of the assessment for this stock in June 2018 pending the sensitivity analyses described below.**

Further sensitivity analyses will be conducted prior to the June SC meeting as follows:

- For the Bayesian XSA: retrospective analyses
- For the SCAA: prior median of recruitment of 45000, CV on prior for recruitment and abundance at age in the first year as 10, including a full set of diagnostics.

F_{lim} and B_{lim} will be updated in June but will have the same basis as at present.

12. Reviewer reports

Reports were provided by the three invited external reviewers and these are presented in Appendix IV.

13. Closing

The meeting Chair thanked the Secretariat for their support prior to and during the Benchmark. In addition, gratitude was expressed to Instituto Português do Mar e da Atmosfera for hosting the meeting and to colleagues who helped facilitate meeting arrangements. The participation and contributions of highly-qualified external reviewers was noted as a strength of this meeting, and the Chair thanked the reviewers for their contributions.

The Chair noted that although the quality of the work conducted using the models was very good, it was impossible to fully explore any of them due to lack of time, as the possibilities are almost endless. This fact was more evident in the case of the SAM as the expert who led this work was unable to attend the meeting in person and contributed via WebEx.

The Chair and all meeting participants expressed sincere gratitude for the considerable volume of work prepared prior to and during the Benchmark, leading to an improved assessment method for Div. 3M cod. The Chair commended all of those involved, with special recognition to Diana González-Troncoso (EU-Spain), who,

as Designated Expert, led a significant portion of this work and produced many re-analyses during the course of the week.

The Chair wished all participants a pleasant return journey and the meeting was closed at 1400h on Friday April 13th.

14. References

Pérez-Rodríguez, A., Howell, D., Casas, J.M., Saborido-Rey, F., and Ávila-de Melo, A. 2017. Dynamic of the Flemish Cap commercial stocks: use of a gadget multispecies model to determine the relevance and synergies between predation, recruitment and fishing. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 74: 582-597.

APPENDIX IV: REVIEWERS' REPORTS

Reviewer's report

NAFO Scientific Council Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) cod stock benchmark assessment meeting
09-13 April 2018
Lisbon, Portugal

Jim Ianelli, jim.ianelli@noaa.gov
Alaska Fisheries Science Center
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA

1. Introductions

The benchmark meeting was conducted from 9am-6pm through the week and was with very active participation and commentary. The meeting was generally informal and run as a workshop with well-coordinated requests to analysts who were responsive in providing updates. Data issues were reviewed, and the group was reminded of decisions from earlier web-based teleconferences and other discussions. Some 37 different models for the Statistical Catch-at-Age (SCAA) model along with a number of GADGET, SAM, and Bayesian XSA, model configurations. The terms of reference for reviewers are provided in Annex 1.

2. Potential assessment models

Specifications of model parameters including priors, general structure, and model predictions of survey data by age were discussed during all of the model presentations. Similarly, projections and reference points that may serve to assist in providing advice were also considered and are presented in section 7 below. Discussions of this latter topic were limited primarily to how the assessment methods can be fed into estimates of limit and other reference points.

The exploration of alternative values on natural mortality (M) consumed a significant amount of time during the week. The history of past values for M were reviewed and the biological basis for age-specific values was provided. These were compared with the GADGET multi-species model results. The GADGET model included three species groups (some with subgroups by size, and/or maturity state and sex): cod, shrimp, and redfish. A number of alternative catch-curve methods were examined to help with selecting values for the age-specific "residual M " (or M_1 values in MSVPA parlance). It seems that these values have changed as the project evolved. The latest approach included an evaluation of the relative GADGET fits (comparing "negative log-likelihood scores") and longevity estimates, in addition to the results from the catch-curve analyses. The result was quite high (0.35) and this stimulated much discussion. In the end, the workgroup seemed to reach a consensus (as I perceived it) to use an age-specific vector to account for higher mortality rates for younger ages but use values (as priors) closer to the biologically-based estimates (~ 0.24 for cod greater than about age 4). The sensitivity to time-varying M , as evaluated in the SAM model below, seemed to be relatively small (results from the " M matrix" and " M vector" were similar).

Regarding general data collection issues, the group discussed age-determination workshop results and given the situation, it was recommended that age-length keys (ALKs) be collected for both the survey and for the fisheries. It seems to me that reasonable **recommendation would be to evaluate the impact using ALKs from the fishery for the fishery versus just using the survey ALKs.**

3. Bayesian XSA

These were presented and explained as a way to incorporate uncertainty into the XSA modeling framework, specifically with the specification of priors on survivors in the terminal year and other aspects. This provided a baseline reference case and seems to have resolved some of the issues related to "shrinkage" (a common concern in XSA) and other problems (yet catch-at-age is still assumed to be known exactly).

On Thursday evening the Bayesian XSA (BXSA) runs were configured for direct comparisons with the SCAA and presented on the last day. Results indicated the both the SCAA and BXSA had good retrospective patterns (for

the 5-years evaluated). However, the estimated posteriors for the survey catchabilities were quite different (BXSA was almost double the values for SCAA). This pattern was also seen in the relative natural mortalities (generally lower values for the BXSA). These results are problematic because such differences will have repercussions for reference points and the estimated absolute stock size. It seems that the high values of the posteriors on the survey CVs effectively ignores those data, resulting in values of M that are close to the prior (as the data on the survey have less influence) and that the survey catchabilities for the BXSA were much higher to accommodate the lower value of M . The treatment of age 1s and age 7 indices which each had a value of “0” in the series, contributed to the high observation variance estimates for those series.

Should the BXSA be carried forward at the June meeting, my **recommendation is to fix the observation errors for the surveys at values similar to those fixed in the SCAA**. Additionally, the treatment of zeros in the indices should also be done consistently. The remainder of this section of the report deals with evaluations of the different models evaluated.

4. Bayesian SCAA

This model was developed to provide a number of the features available in SAM as well as standard forward projection assessment models. We were provided detailed presentations on the model and given access to the R code and specifically the “JAGS” code. This helped considerably since the code was quite readable and helped understanding the forward projection aspect of this model and how observation equations and prior distributions are specified.

A difficulty (it seems) with this approach is in understanding how different components of the posterior distribution interacted during the MCMC sampling process (components of the posterior apparently are unavailable for examinations). Initial runs with this software were clearly having issues as the observation errors for a number of the age-specific indices were going to very high values (and hence ignoring the data). It was noted that this could be related to the fact that the analysts added a small constant to the observed zero values. It was determined that NA's (i.e. missing values) could be used instead (for sensitivity). The group noted that doing so effectively ignores the fact that a zero value was an actual observation...). This result prompted me to examine the data in a standard stock synthesis-like model which treats the survey data as a bulk biomass and proportions at age in each year rather than as separate time series of age-specific abundances (see section below on “other alternative models” for further details).

The group made a number of suggestions for modifications to help improve how the SCAA performed. This involved two main aspects: fixing the values for the observation-errors rather than trying to estimate them and to try to estimate M , with catchabilities for ages 3-8 fixed to a common estimated parameter (to avoid a “dome-shaped” survey selection pattern). For the latter, applying the age-specific vectors from the biological analyses were also considered useful. These changes to the code were completed and run between Tuesday and Wednesday of the meeting. After some other corrections the model seemed to perform reasonably well and in line with expectations (“model 37”). At the close of the meeting, some sensitivities from this model were recommended. I anticipate that these will result in being relatively minor effects and the group's recommendation to use this framework will be warranted.

5. SAM

Tom Brunel presented results from preliminary configurations of a SAM assessment model (Nielsen et al. (2016). The observation and process errors as estimated were quite high and some suggestions for regrouping variances. Specifically, the aggregation of the observation error into two groups: estimates for age 1 and separate for ages 2-8 should be changed to age 1 and 2, and 3-8 since it seemed that the variances for ages 1 and 2 area both high and 3-8 seemed to be relatively lower (and similar).

A number of modifications were suggested and other alternatives were tried. On Thursday the group made a specific request to have a SAM model run that could be compared with other methods. These were accommodated and discussed for comparisons with other models.

My general impression and thoughts on the applicability of the SAM framework for 3m cod stock are as follows. It is clear to me that this model is appropriate when data collection systems are consistent and well conducted over the entire time series. In particular, age-determination approaches should be applied to fishery and survey data appropriately. However, it appears that for the case of 3m cod, the fact that landings have varied

considerably over time both in magnitude and by gear types there are serious issues. In particular, the sampling among these fleets and gear types has varied over time and consequently the age composition data have consistency problems and likely result in unreasonably high estimates of both process and observation errors. For these reasons, I find the SAM approach inappropriate for this stock at this time. The estimated observation errors and process errors were difficult to justify as they result in essentially ignoring portions of the data without the ability to structurally account for changes in sampling over time. Furthermore, the process errors (as observed by changes in the population numbers at age) were large and patterned in a way that suggests structural model mis-specification (perhaps due to changes in predation or other emigration factors).

6. Other alternative models

During the week, a “standard” statistical catch-at-age model similar to stock synthesis was constructed with the available data used (see Annex 2 for some details). This was done to help me evaluate the data and patterns from the fishery and issues related to the survey and also evaluate the pattern. This approach had some slight differences than the SCAA presented during the week, namely the following features/assumptions were highlighted:

- Constant maturity and SSB weight-at-age (but variable for survey and fishery catch biomass)
- Fit to catch and survey biomass and proportions-at-age for both gears (avoids issues of “zeros” in the age-specific indices)
- Can be easily extended to split gear types
- Allows sampling errors to be used (and annual aspects of statistical fitting, e.g., if age compositions are poor or different in some years), resolves problem when fishery was closed or catches were low...
- Simple, easy, and fast to implement (and get approximate posterior distributions in less than 30 seconds for 250 parameters...).

Whereas the best software in the world is the one you know how to use...it seems that a number of the issues that arose in dealing with BXSA, SCAA, and SAM can be easily resolved with a simpler more flexible forward projection approach such as that presented in Annex 2. Such models require inputs related to data uncertainty, and this can be a concern. However, the added flexibility of allowing the variance (or CVs) to vary over time would seem to be an important added feature for 3m cod assessments which appears to have data issues that have varied over time. Furthermore, the approach in Annex 2 can treat data as they are available without having to make modifications or massages to the data directly. A disadvantage of the Annex 2 approach is that there are fewer process errors (compared to SAM) that are included and the ones that are included (i.e., recruitment deviations) are not treated as true random effects.

7. Projection and reference point considerations

a) Review of F_{lim} and B_{lim}

The analysts provided an overview of the ICES approach for computing these reference points. It was noted that while formally part of the ICES process (software wise at least), often the scientists involved with deviate from specifications based on expert knowledge and issues apparent in the stock-recruit relationship and reference point calculations. Relative to F_{lim} , the group noted that the current SPR rate of 30% might result in a proxy for F_{msy} that is too high (in many settings a more conservative proxy is used for groundfish species). There seemed to be some justification for this SPR rate for cod stocks (noting that it takes into account growth, maturation, and selectivity in the calculations).

Relative to the estimation of F_{lim} , a spreadsheet and other software was provided (by me) to evaluate the sensitivity of the time-varying body mass and maturity-at-age assumed for the stock (see Annex 3 for a slide deck of these evaluations).

8. Management strategy evaluation considerations

The terms of reference noted that if time permits, the group could discuss elements of possible operating model variants to be fit, projection specifications, observation models for future generated data and guidance for development of possible HCRs to use in the MSE process. This occurred and issues on modeling the expected changes in maturity and body mass at age would be challenging. There are some projects apparently underway to examine hypotheses of these changes as a function of water temperatures and other environmental

variables. Relative to the variability in body weight-at-age, the model described in Annex 3 might be one approach to account for cohort and year-effect variability for operating model testing.

The presentation reviewing some 10 different HCR systems was useful, but quite complex and (I suspect) had some overlapping characteristics. I think advice going forward with respect to MSE work is to be aware of the elements and principles that I think are worth remembering:

- Multiple objectives, more than simply fishing at F_{MSY} .
- Uncertainty must be characterized, e.g., are future data included in a feedback form for setting TACs? If future data collection system are not taken into account, then evaluation of risks may be less well determined.
- Stakeholder input is required, objectives elicited iteratively (i.e., a scientific publication of a simulation analysis in and of itself is not a full MSE)
- Tradeoffs are an explicit part of the process (i.e., socio economic considerations versus maintaining spawning biomass above lower limit).

9. Concluding remarks

The process for considering aspects of the modeling approach included healthy discussions of data and related issues. Some models considered resulted in variance estimation that effectively down-weighted the available data which, if the model was structured perfectly (it most certainly is not), would be acceptable. As such, I found the application of SAM and other models in which the variance estimates of the data (observation errors) unacceptable since they effectively ignored data. Nonetheless, a surprising number of models and configurations provided quite similar results indicating that the high levels of catch in the early part of the series likely governs much of the stock's population scale (especially when natural mortality was pre-specified and survey catchabilities were constrained).

The working group interactions were excellent, and I was grateful for the exceptional support provided by the NAFO Secretariat. I think their contributions were important for facilitating the smooth running of the meeting.

3M Cod Benchmark April 9-13, 2018. Report from external reviewer Carmen Fernández.**Comments on process:**

I felt the benchmark process for the 3M cod stock worked well. The working atmosphere was very good, it was clear that all people involved were working to provide a positive contribution to the process. An enormous amount of work was conducted by the designated stock assessor, the meeting was well chaired and the venue facilities were also good. As a reviewer, I was given plenty of opportunity to interact and exchange views with the rest of the benchmark participants. I felt the benchmark process achieved good progress in the assessment of this cod stock and was successful as a whole, and I endorse the outcomes of the meeting.

The reviewers were invited to be part of the process already during the preparatory scientific work for the meeting; in particular, we were invited to participate in preparatory webexes. I feel this early involvement facilitates the reviewer's task, as it helps to gain background and understanding in advance of the main benchmark meeting.

I think it would be helpful if more of the technical material could be made available to the reviewers in advance of the meeting. For most main pieces of work that the benchmark dealt with, there was no scientific document that the reviewers could study before the start of the meeting. I completely understand the time pressures scientists are under, but I think that having the main pieces of technical work available in advance of the meeting would allow for increased quality of the reviews.

The benchmark meeting was strongly focused on assessing the stock (i.e. assessing the historic period). There was not much time to review reference points or projection settings in depth. This is unsurprising. In my experience from other benchmark processes, which comes mostly from ICES, stock assessments always raise substantial issues that end up taking most of the meeting's time. However, it is also important to keep in mind that the catch advice for stocks depends strongly on reference points and projection settings, not just on the stock assessments. Therefore, I believe that careful consideration and review of appropriate settings for reference points and projections is necessary before catch advice is next provided for this cod stock.

It was good to hear of the willingness of the fishing industry to cooperate with the scientific process. I think it is important to keep in mind their offer to provide data that could be used to improve the assessment of this stock and to try and find ways to achieve a useful cooperation.

Comments on technical aspects:Trends in biological parameters:

The available biological information indicates there have been changes in cod weights and maturity over the 30-year assessment period. An increasing trend in the weights-at-age and maturity-at-age can be observed from the mid or late 1990s to the mid or late 2000s, followed by a decreasing trend in the last decade. In view of these trends, careful consideration should be given to the period of years to be used in the calculation of reference points and stock projections.

Exploratory work trying to model the observed trends in stock biology, and aiming to include the uncertainty arising from these changes into the projections, was attempted during the cod workshop held in Vigo in 2017, but the outcomes were not considered satisfactory. Additional analysis (e.g. fitting biological models by cohort rather than by year, or including density-dependence or environmental variables in the model) could be attempted in the context of the planned MSE for this stock, but I have no specific modelling suggestions in this regard.

In addition to the trends over time, substantial interannual variability (between consecutive years) can also be seen in the current estimates of biological parameters. The estimation of most biological parameters has been done separately from year to year. This may introduce excessive interannual variability in the results due to sampling variability and it is worth considering whether there could be better options to estimate these parameters (e.g. by smoothing over time or within cohorts).

Appropriate specification of natural mortality

The issue of how to treat M in this assessment was extensively discussed at the meeting. The discussion involved whether M should be treated as a single value for all years and ages, as an M -at-age vector constant

over time, or as an $M(y,a)$ matrix. It was also discussed whether M should be treated as a fixed input to the stock assessment model or be estimated within the stock assessment model. Relevant work on potential specification of an $M(y,a)$ matrix was presented from a multispecies model in the Flemish Cap (GadCap), and a separate proposal to estimate a time-varying M within the stock assessment model was also presented and discussed.

After considerable discussion and examination of results during the meeting, the benchmark decided to include a vector of M -at-age, constant over time, in the stock assessment. The M -at-age vector was assigned a prior distribution centered on a vector of M -at-age derived from results from various life-history methods and the GadCap multispecies model, and a small CV (15%). The reason for choosing a small prior CV was so that the stock assessment model could only have limited flexibility to revise the value of M -at-age away from the prior; as estimation of M -at-age in the stock assessment model will likely be confounded with aspects such as commercial fleet or survey selectivity-at-age, this seems like an appropriate approach at this time.

Further consideration of issues around M could be considered during the upcoming MSE.

Appropriate assessment model: Bayesian XSA, Bayesian SCAA, SAM; multispecies GadCap

The three options considered for the assessment of this stock were a Bayesian XSA model similar to that used to assess this stock since 2008, a Bayesian SCAA (statistical catch-at-age) model specifically developed for this stock, and a SAM model. The multispecies GadCap model seems very useful in the context of progressing towards a multispecies and ecosystem approach, and may be used in the upcoming MSE, but was not considered as an option for the stock assessment of 3M cod at this point.

Most of the meeting's time was spent exploring and discussing the Bayesian SCAA model. The expert working with the SAM model was not at the meeting (although available remotely frequently during the meeting), and this made holding in-depth discussions on the SAM model more difficult. A particular feature of SAM is that it includes process error. From the runs conducted, the magnitude of the estimated process error appears to be large for this cod stock and, if SAM was used as the main stock assessment model, consideration should be given to the best way for dealing with it in short-term forecast and risk computation.

Concerning the Bayesian XSA model, substantial sensitivity issues on the results of the assessment for recent years were detected by the NAFO Scientific Council in their June 2017 meeting. It was clear at the benchmark that if the Bayesian XSA were to continue to be the assessment model for this stock, an approach to deal with these issues would need to be agreed.

Two advantages of the SCAA over the XSA model are that it does not need to follow the observed catch numbers-at-age exactly and that it uses a forwards-projecting population dynamics model, consistent with that used in short-term projections or with a potential Operating Model for the MSE.

The Bayesian SCAA model has many different parameters that can interact with each other in ways that are not easy to uncover. Setting appropriate prior distributions on the large amount of parameters in the Bayesian SCAA model is a difficult exercise. Many alternative model settings had been explored by the stock assessor in advance of the benchmark. The results of that work indicated that assessment results for recent years are sensitive to the specification of model settings; particularly the estimated abundance of fish of ages 6, 7 and 8+ in recent years can differ substantially depending on model settings. When the model was allowed to estimate the CVs of the observation equations for the (log-Normal) catch numbers-at-age and survey abundance indices-at-age, it estimated large CVs in all cases and some really large CVs for some ages. This essentially meant the model fit was effectively dismissing part of the input data, which was not considered appropriate by the workshop.

Given the difficulty in finding an appropriate configuration for the Bayesian SCAA model only from examination of model fits (residuals and Deviance Information Criterion), the meeting decided to let the model settings be largely guided by biological or fishery understanding. This led to proposing the following model settings:

- Survey q , make the following age groups: 1, 2, 3, 4+
- Power model for catchability of EU survey: exponent only at age 1
- Estimate M -at-age, constant over time, with prior median derived from life-history and GadCap and prior CV=15%

- Fix CVs for observation equations of catch-at-age and survey abundance indices-at-age [at 20% and 30%, respectively]
- Fix CVs for interannual changes in the fishery selectivity-at-age [at 20%]
- Remove age 1 from the catch-at-age matrix and set F of age 1 equal to 0
- Replace the 0s in the observed catch-at-age or survey abundance indices-at-age matrices by missing values.
- At a later stage (at the end of the meeting), it was also considered appropriate to increase the median of the prior distribution of annual recruitment to 45000 and to increase the CV of the prior distribution on annual recruitment and population abundance-at-age in the first assessment year to 10.

These choices appear to me as reasonable given the issues encountered with the stock assessment.

A proposal for similar model settings for the SAM model was made as follows:

- q of the survey grouped for ages 1, 2, 3, 4+
- Power model for catchability of EU survey: exponent only at age 1
- Vector of $M(a)$, constant over time. The value used is very close to the posterior median from the Bayesian SCAA run just described.
- CV of observation equation for EU survey, grouped by ages: 1-2 and 3+.
- CV of observation equation for catch numbers-at-age: 1-2, 3-6, 7-8+
- Independence between observations
- CV of interannual changes in $F(y,a)$, grouped by ages: 1 and 2+; with independence across ages
- CV of process error, grouped by ages: 1, 2+
- Observed catch-at-age and survey abundance indices-at-age matrices: no changes to these matrices (SAM already treats 0 as missing values)

Similar model settings were also examined for the Bayesian XSA model:

- Survey q, make the following age groups: 1, 2, 3, 4+
- Power model for catchability of EU survey: exponent only at age 1
- Estimate M-at-age, constant over time, with prior median derived from life-history and GadCap results and prior CV=15%
- Replace 0s in survey abundance indices-at-age by missing values.
- Prior on survivors: base the prior median on a recruitment value of 45000 and set the prior CV to 10.

With stock assessment runs configured as noted above and focusing attention on the Bayesian XSA and SCAA models, the stock assessment results were found to be similar with both models. In these circumstances, the meeting participants preferred to use the SCAA model given its greater flexibility over the XSA model, which allows it to be more in line with the way forward projections are performed. I consider the meeting's decision appropriate.

Reference points

As noted above, there was not sufficient time to explore this in depth at the benchmark and some aspects (in particular, the time period(s) to be used to calculate reference points and projections) need to be carefully considered before next providing catch advice for the stock.

MSE

An extensive presentation of potential HCR types that could be considered in the upcoming MSE was provided. Aspects of this cod stock that raised substantial discussion during the benchmark, such as how

best to treat M , the estimation of biological parameters and the impact of selectivity, could be further considered within the MSE process.

External Expert Report:

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Overview

The Scientific Council (SC) of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) conducted a benchmark assessment of the Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) cod stock. Several webinar meetings were conducted prior to the actual benchmark meeting to discuss assessment model data inputs and refine the scope of the ensuing benchmark. The benchmark meeting took place in Lisbon, Portugal from April 9-13, 2018, with daily meeting times generally running from 9 AM to 6 PM, local time. The terms of reference for the benchmark process and its review are listed in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively. The meeting format was more similar to an assessment workshop meeting rather than a formal assessment review in that discussions were informal, and model configurations were revised extensively throughout the meeting.

Process

Benchmark processes are useful for advancing fisheries stock assessments. Among other things benchmarks allow for the injection of new ideas, further data exploration, incorporation of new data, and exploration of new modelling approaches. The newly implemented NAFO benchmark process is positive step towards advancing the fisheries science used to manage fishery resources in the NAFO governance areas.

The benchmark meeting of the Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) cod stock was a combination working group and benchmark review process. Many, but not all, of the outstanding data issues had been addressed during the webinars leading up to the benchmark meeting (handling of plus groups, years to include in the assessment model). Considerable time was spent during the benchmark meeting discussing remaining data and/or model configuration questions such as whether domed shaped selectivity was reasonable for the European Union (EU) survey or whether natural mortality (M) could be reliably estimated within the assessment model. Given the confounding nature of some of these issues, combined with the lack of data to definitely evaluate, these types of questions would be best explored further outside the actual benchmark meeting.

The Northeast United States benchmark assessment process (<https://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/saw/>) utilizes a working group to prepare the assessment, which is then reviewed by external experts through a formal peer review process. Data evaluation and major questions around model configuration and selection are addressed by the working group through a series of working group meetings that are held in advance of the actual benchmark review. The benchmark review is primarily focused on whether the working groups preferred assessment approach is scientifically defensible and constitutes the 'best available science' with which to craft management advice. This type of formalized peer review may not work well for the NAFO assessment process, but additional time spent with pre-meeting working group discussions may allow for a more focused benchmark meeting. One additional option would be to scale back on the terms of reference for the benchmark meeting.

An area of concern was the amount of model changes and number of model sensitivities that were explored during the meeting week. While the assessment leads should be commended for their willingness to rerun the many model configurations that were requested, I'm apprehensive about model selection decisions based on model changes which are hastily performed without the proper time to evaluate whether the reconfigurations had been properly structured, and without adequate review of the ensuing model diagnostics.

Other suggestions or comments on the process include:

- It would have been helpful for the externals to have been provided with additional background documentation on survey design and protocols and commercial sampling methods in advance (e.g., list of appropriate background SCRs for the uninformed external experts).

- Investigate a better file sharing mechanism (compared to SharePoint or Dropbox) that would allow working group members to more easily share data and files during the meeting
- It was difficult to keep track of the various model sensitivities and the parameter changes between sensitivity runs. Having a master list of model variations and a summary of the major configuration, diagnostic, and result differences would have been helpful.
- The data input file that was loaded to the SharePoint site pre-meeting was not the same data inputs used in the models presented during the meeting. Efforts to ensure that the data inputs provided to the externals were the most recent versions would be helpful.
- Industry engagement in the meeting was encouraging. It would also have been helpful to have had direct fleet knowledge (captain/skipper perspective) available at the meeting (or at a pre-meeting webinar) to inform the working groups interpretation of catch data.
- The work ethic of all participants, but in particular the assessment leads, was tremendous. Additionally, I found the group to be exceptionally welcoming and the Portuguese hosts were extremely gracious and provided a good working facility for the meeting.

Data inputs

There were initial concerns about the variability and trends in the weights-at-age and maturity-at-age data (i.e., were these patterns a product of sampling noise rather than actual signal?). However, based on the information provided by local experts on sampling density, and the confirmatory work done on maturity using commercial data, it seems more likely that there are strong signals in the data. There were however some odd values early in the maturity ogive where full maturity was never reached, even in the plus group. These patterns were never fully explained during the benchmark meeting that perhaps could be further explored, or at least, a more full explanation provided.

Regardless of the sampling intensity of the biological samples, it may be worth exploring approaches which use model-type smoothers (GLM, GAMs) to fit the weight-at-age and maturity data where year and cohort effects can be incorporated and possibly better account for density dependence and/or environmental effects. This could be particularly useful when developing reference points and projections as evidenced by the large influence of the weights-at-age on the fishing mortality reference point (Ianelli, AFSC/NOAA).

There was considerable discussion during the benchmark meeting about the absolute scale of the population coming from the various modelling approaches. In some of the earlier runs of the Bayesian XSA model, the survey catchability values were well above 1.0 which brought the question of whether this was reasonable? Based on the information provided by the local experts it did not seem that there had been any external corroboration of EU survey catchability by length or age to help bound what catchability values are reasonable. Given the scale concerns for this stock, field research to address this topic would be useful.

Assessment models

Four different modelling approaches were explored during the benchmark meeting: 1. Bayesian XSA (*status quo*); 2. Bayesian SCAA, 3. SAM; and 4. GADGET. The first three are single species assessment models and the last was a multispecies model adapted for the Flemish Cap ecosystem. Model specifications were discussed and diagnostics were evaluated for all models.

While both the SAM model and the GADGET model hold promise and should continue to be developed, there were issues with both models that precluded their further consideration during the benchmark meeting as acceptable operational models for this stock. While it was difficult for me to thoroughly evaluate the sufficiency of the SAM model given my lack of experience with state-space models, the large process errors that were being estimated by the model need to be better understood. The fact that the assessment lead for the SAM model was not present at the benchmark meeting, and only available via webinar, made it difficult to fully evaluate this modelling approach. The GADGET model was primarily used to inform natural mortality (M) estimates. GADGET results suggested higher mortality at younger ages, which was primarily attributed to cannibalism. This is a departure from the status quo approach which assumed that M was constant at age. The group reached consensus that the relative M patterns at age derived from the GADGET model were more biologically realistic than the status quo approach. After considerable discussion the group acknowledged that there was insufficient information for any of the models to reliably estimate the actual scale of natural mortality. This led the group

to explore external estimates of natural mortality including catch curve analyses and biologically based meta analyses (proportion-at-age, length-weight relationships, etc.). The group consensus was to apply a constant vector of age-specific M values ranging from 1.26 at Age1 to 0.24 at ages 7+. It should be noted that the implied M from this approach is considerably higher than the status quo estimates ~ 0.2 – at least in terms of the numbers of Age8+ survivors (Figure 1).

The group reached consensus to move from the existing Bayesian XSA approach to a Bayesian SCAA. Given the various data issues and uncertainty in the catch data and the inability of the XSA to deal with zeros in survey indices-at-age without replacement with some artificial proxy, this seems warranted. There were some large differences between the earlier runs of the XSA model and SCAA model results in terms of scale, though these were mitigated in some of the XSA runs explored late in the week. The SCAA results appeared to be relatively robust to alternative configurations lending additional confidence to the results. The R37 run of the SCAA model was the final variant explored during the benchmark meeting.

In an effort to better evaluate the patterns in the input data, and to understand the impact of various model configurations, I found it helpful to place the input data into the statistical catch-at-age model framework that I am more familiar with. For this exercise I used the ASAP model (Legault and Restrepo 1998, Legault 2012). This framework is different than that employed in the SCAA model evaluated during the benchmark meeting, most notably:

- Fishery selectivity was time invariant, though allowed to vary by age.
- Can incorporate time varying sampling error.
- Models catchability-at-age using multinomial distribution of proportions-at-age and fits to the aggregate survey index.

The data evaluation, diagnostics and results of an example model run are provided in Annex 1. In general, I found that given the available data the ASAP model was relatively robust to different model configurations (e.g., survey selectivity assumptions) with only minor retrospective patterning. Perhaps most importantly, the ASAP results were similar to those of the SCAA Run 37 evaluated during the benchmark meeting.

Projection and reference points

There was inadequate time during the benchmark meeting to discussion reference points and catch projections in depth. One issue that did come up which should be further explored as time allows is the adequacy of the current limit fishing mortality reference point (F_{lim}) of F30%. The central question is whether 30% Spawner Per Recruit relationship is appropriate for this cod stock.

Research recommendations

During the course of the benchmark meeting, several areas of uncertainty were highlighted. Some of these uncertainties could be partially addressed through the research recommendations listed below:

- Age-length keys – attempt resolve the discrepancies between age readers and apply separate commercial and survey age-length keys (ALK) when possible.
- Disaggregate historical ALK data to allow you to explore expansion of the plus group. I'm not sure how useful this would be in an operational model since there isn't a lot of information at the older ages early on in the time series; however as we saw with the survey selectivities and natural mortality estimates there are some dynamics going on in the plus group that are not fully understood (i.e., why are the older fish disappear from either the population or survey at a faster rate than expected) and the ability to look at the dynamics beyond age 8+ in the early period may help better explore this.
- Consider additional targeted field work to collect data that can externally inform natural mortality estimates (e.g., dedicated tagging study).
- Given the concerns over population scale and the believability of survey catchability estimates, field work to externally estimate survey catchability would be informative – is their herding between the doors, wings, etc.? What is catchability? How does it vary by size/age?

References

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Figures

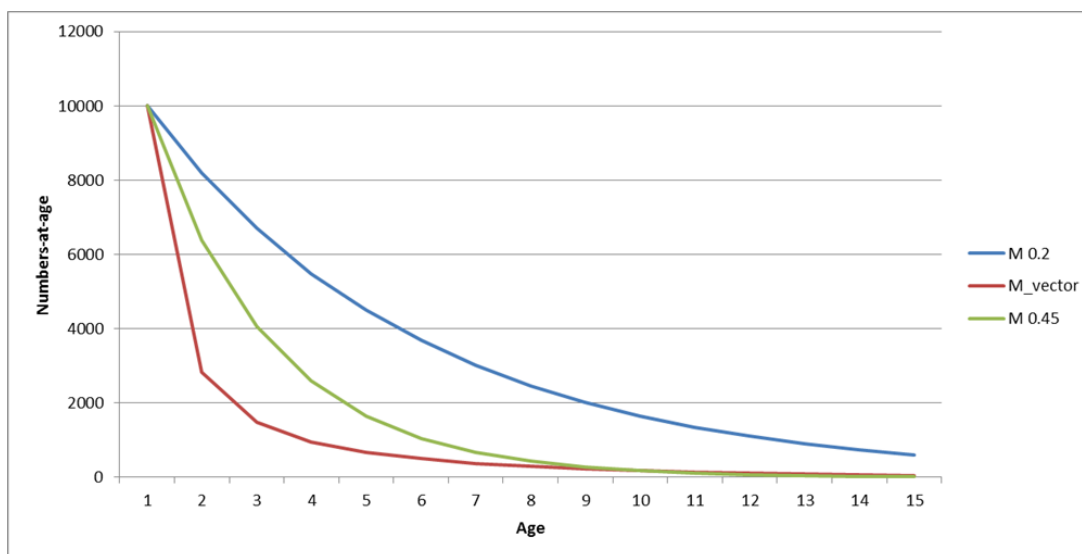


Fig. 1. Comparison of survivors-at-age from an initial population of 1000 fish under three different natural mortality (M) assumptions: M=0.2 (age invariant); M variable at age (Ages 1-8+: 1.26, 0.65, 0.44, 0.35, 0.30, 0.27, 0.24, 0.24); and M=0.45 (age invariant).

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01 -14 June 2018
Halifax, Nova Scotia

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NAFO. 2018. Report of the Scientific Council, 01-14 June 20-18, Halifax, Canada. NAFO SCS Doc. 18/19



**Scientific Council June Meeting Participants
01 – 14 June 2018**



Scientific Council Participants 2018



Scientific Council Chairs

From left to right: Eugene Colbourne (Interim Chair of STACFEN), Brian Healey (Chair of Scientific Council), Karen Dwyer (Chair of STACFIS), Tom Blasdale (Scientific Council Coordinator), Carmen Fernandez (Vice-Chair of Scientific Council and Chair of STACREC), and Margaret Treble (Chair of STACPUB)

REPORT OF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING 01 -14 June 2018

Chair: Brian Healey

Rapporteur: Tom Blasdale

I. PLENARY SESSIONS

The Scientific Council met at the Sobey Building, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS, Canada, during 01 – 14 June 2018, to consider the various matters in its Agenda. Representatives attended from Canada, Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland), the European Union (Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom) Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. Observers from the Ecology Action Centre and the Shark Alliance were also present. The Executive Secretary, Scientific Council Coordinator and other members of the Secretariat were in attendance.

The Executive Committee met prior to the opening session of the Council to discuss the provisional agenda and plan of work.

The Council was called to order at 1000 hours on 01 June 2018. The provisional agenda was **adopted** with modification. The Scientific Council Coordinator was appointed the rapporteur.

The opening session was adjourned at 1100 hours on 01 June 2018. Several sessions were held throughout the course of the meeting to deal with specific items on the agenda. The Council considered and **adopted** the STACFEN report on 8 June 2018, and the STACPUB, STACFIS and STACREC reports on 13 June 2018.

The concluding session was called to order at 0830 hours on 14 June 2018.

The Council considered and **adopted** the report the Scientific Council Report of this meeting of 01 -14 June 2018. The Chair received approval to leave the report in draft form for about two weeks to allow for minor editing and proof-reading on the usual strict understanding there would be no substantive changes.

The meeting was adjourned at 1430 hours on 14 June 2018.

The Reports of the Standing Committees as adopted by the Council are appended as follows: Appendix I - Report of the Standing Committee on Fisheries Environment (STACFEN), Appendix II - Report of Standing Committee on Publications (STACPUB), Appendix III - Report of Standing Committee on Research Coordination (STACREC), and Appendix IV - Report of Standing Committee on Fisheries Science (STACFIS).

The Agenda, List of Research (SCR) and Summary (SCS) Documents, and List of Representatives, Advisers and Experts, are given in Appendix V-VII.

The Council's considerations on the Standing Committee Reports, and other matters addressed by the Council follow in Sections II-XV.

II. REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS IN 2017

Recommendations from 2017 are considered in the relevant section of this report.

III.FISHERIES ENVIRONMENT

The Council **adopted** the Report of the Standing Committee on Fisheries Environment (STACFEN), as presented by the Interim Chair, Eugene Colbourne. The full report of STACFEN is in Appendix I.

The recommendation made by STACFEN for the work of the Scientific Council as **endorsed** by the Council, are as follows:

- STACFEN **recommends** *consideration of Secretariat support for an invited speaker to address emerging issues and concerns for the NAFO Convention Area during the 2019 STACFEN Meeting.*

IV.PUBLICATIONS

The Council **adopted** the Report of the Standing Committee on Publication (STACPUB) as presented by the Chair, Margaret Treble. The full report of STACPUB is in Appendix II.

The recommendations made by STACPUB for the work of the Scientific Council as **endorsed** by the Council, are as follows:

- STACPUB **recommends** *that the Secretariat remove the WG-ESA report from the SC Reports (Redbook) and instead include a hyperlink to the report. This will address SC transparency and communication objectives. The Joint NAFO Commission-Scientific Council documents can remain in the Meeting Proceedings of the Commission.*
- STACPUB **recommends** *that the Secretariat provide a summary of the 2018 ASFA Board Meeting for the June 2019 STACPUB meeting and that the Secretariat continue to submit SC documents and publications to the ASFA database.*
- STACPUB **recommends** *that the Secretariat explore ways to make SC meeting documents from previous meetings available on the SharePoint.*
- STACPUB **recommends** *that the Secretariat provide a group email on the Designated Experts webpage.*
- STACPUB **recommends** *that the Secretariat and the Chair of STACPUB work intersessionally to develop a set of guidelines for the SCS documents, including consideration of the national research reports, and present these for review by STACPUB in June 2019.*
- STACPUB **recommends** *that the Secretariat include a link to the Guidelines in the January letter to ensure SC members are informed as to the requirements determined by SC for these documents.*
- STACPUB **recommends** *that the Secretariat research bibliographic-citation or reference software that can be used to facilitate the download of citations for all documents and publications within NAFO, not just the Journal.*

V.RESEARCH COORDINATION

The Council **adopted** the Report of the Standing Committee on Research Coordination (STACREC) as presented by the Chair, Carmen Fernandez. The full report of STACREC is in Appendix III.

The recommendations made by STACREC for the work of the Scientific Council as **endorsed** by the Council, are as follows:

- In 2016, STACREC discussed whether STACFIS catch estimates used in stock assessments should be made available on the NAFO website. Meeting participants noted several scientific studies (including work conducted at SC working groups) have been published assuming STATLANT data extracted from the NAFO website are the best estimates of removals for NAFO managed resources. It was noted that *the former NAFO Statistical Bulletins published by NAFO contained text to notify researchers of discrepancies between STATLANT and STACFIS (see NAFO, 1996, p.9).* It was suggested that *similar notification be added to the STATLANT Extraction Tool webpage to avoid future confusion.*

To facilitate progress, STACREC **recommended** *that the SC chair should initiate discussion with the chairs of FC and GC during the Sept 2016 Annual Meeting. Due to high workload, no progress has occurred to date.*

In September 2017, it was agreed that the SC Chair would discuss the issue with the NAFO Executive Secretary and the Commission chair to request adding this note of clarification to the STATLANT 21A webpage. STACREC reiterates this **recommendation**.

- STACREC **recommends** that *all surveys should aim to examine redfish composition at the species level, while recognising that this may not always be achievable due to trade-offs between different activities and aims of surveys.*

VI. FISHERIES SCIENCE

The Council **adopted** the Report of the Standing Committee on Fisheries Science (STACFIS) as presented by the Chair Karen Dwyer. The full report of STACFIS is in Appendix IV.

There were no general recommendations arising from STACFIS. The Council endorsed recommendations specific to each stock and they are highlighted under the relevant stock considerations in the STACFIS report (Appendix IV).

VII. MANAGEMENT ADVICE AND RESPONSES TO SPECIAL REQUESTS

1. The NAFO Commission

The Commission requests are given in Annex 1.

The Scientific Council noted the Commission requests for advice on Northern shrimp (Northern shrimp in Div. 3M and Divs. 3LNO (Item 1)) will be undertaken during the Scientific Council meeting on 17 to 23 October 2018.

a) Request for Advice on TACs and Other Management Measures

The Fisheries Commission at its meeting of September 2010 reviewed the assessment schedule of the Scientific Council and with the concurrence of the Coastal State agreed to request advice for certain stocks on either a two-year or three-year rotational basis. In recent years, thorough assessments of certain stocks have been undertaken outside of the assessment cycle either at the request of the Commission or by the Scientific Council given recent stock developments.

Cod in Division 3M

Advice June 2018 for 2019

Recommendation for 2019










Scientific Council notes that the strong year classes of 2009 to 2011 are dominant in the current SSB. Subsequent recruitments are much lower, therefore substantial declines in stock size are expected over the medium term under any option.

For 2019, SC recommends a catch of no more than 20 796 t (yield at $\frac{3}{4} F_{lim}$).

Catches above $\frac{3}{4} F_{lim}$ increase the risk of being below B_{lim} in the medium term.

Management objectives

A management strategy evaluation process has been initiated for this stock by Commission and Scientific Council but is not yet been finalized. At this moment general convention objectives (NAFO/GC Doc 08/3) are applied.

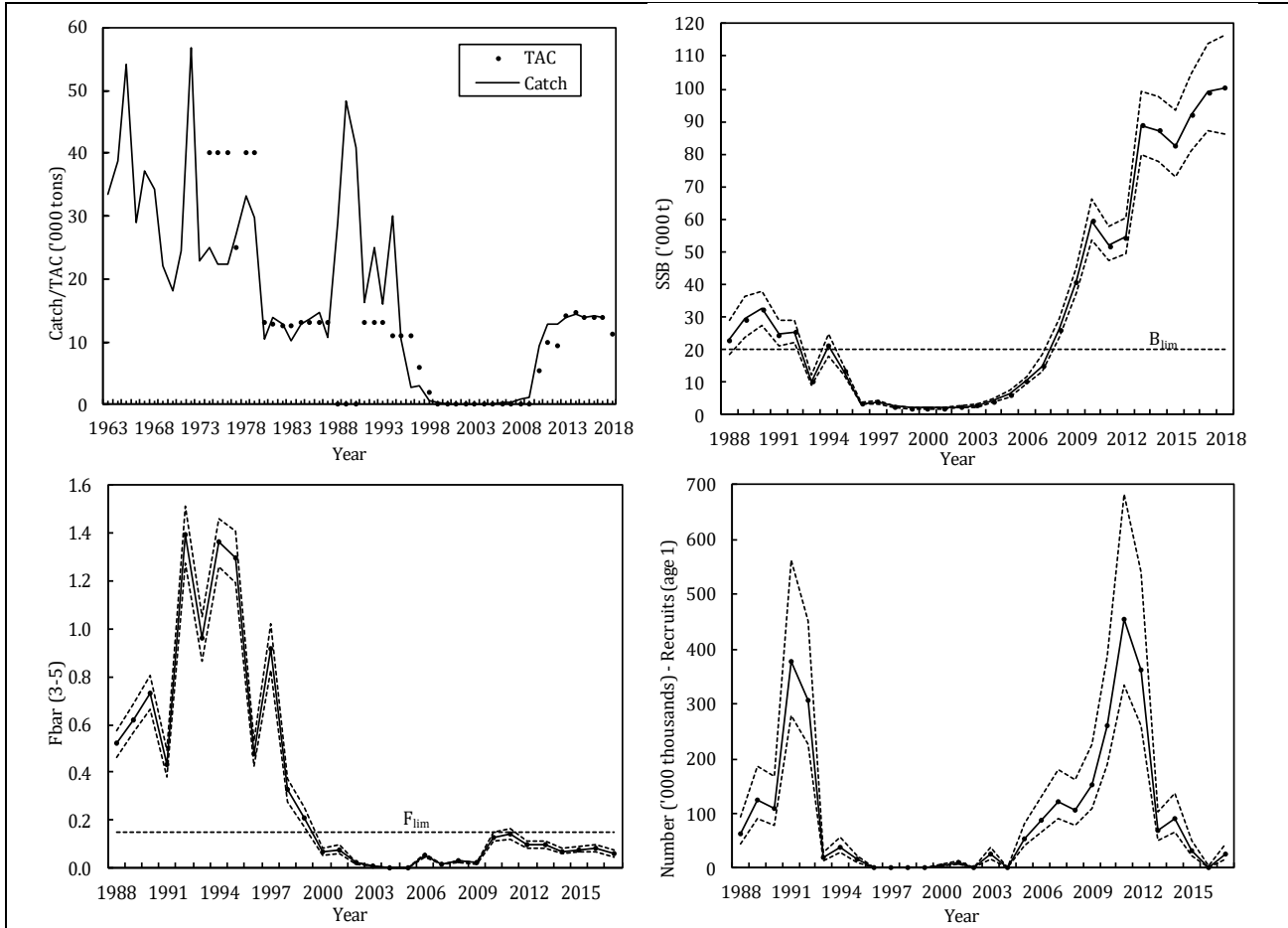
Convention objectives	Status	Comment/consideration	
Restore to or maintain at B_{msy}		Stock well above B_{lim} . B_{msy} is unknown	 OK
Eliminate overfishing		$F < F_{lim}$	 Intermediate
Apply Precautionary Approach		F_{lim} and B_{lim} defined, HCR in development	 Not accomplished
Minimise harmful impacts on living marine resources and ecosystems		VME closures in effect, no specific measures.	 Unknown
Preserve marine biodiversity		Cannot be evaluated	

Management unit

The cod stock in Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) is considered to be a separate population.

Stock status

Current SSB is estimated to be well above B_{lim} . However, since 2015 recruitment has been very low. F increased in 2010 with the re-opening of the fishery although it has remained below F_{lim} (0.153) since 2000.



Reference points

B_{lim} : 20 000 t of spawning biomass (Scientific Council, 2018).
 $F_{lim} = F_{30\%SPR}$: 0.153 (Scientific Council, 2018)

Projections

		B	SSB		Yield
Median and 90% CI					
F _{bar} =F _{lim} (median=0.15)					
2018	108705	(94014 - 125180)	100343	(86263- 116383)	11145
2019	95351	(80800 - 111466)	90123	(76337 - 106201)	26502
2020	51428	(40481 - 64418)	47805	(37198 - 60396)	14260
2021	29467	(20160 - 40273)	26392	(17815 - 36684)	
F _{bar} =3/4F _{lim} (median=0.12)					
2018	108705	(94014 - 125180)	100343	(86263- 116383)	11145
2019	95351	(80800 - 111466)	90123	(76337 - 106201)	20796
2020	56533	(45623 - 69596)	52867	(42341 - 65526)	12359
2021	35407	(26166 - 46024)	32204	(23660 - 42420)	
F _{bar} =F ₂₀₁₅₋₂₀₁₇ (median=0.07)					
2018	108705	(94014 - 125180)	100343	(86263- 116383)	11145
2019	95351	(80800 - 111466)	90123	(76337 - 106201)	13863
2020	62796	(51855 - 75854)	59056	(48509 - 71796)	9191
2021	43374	(34048 - 54034)	39963	(31485 - 50314)	

	Yield			P(B < B _{lim})				P(F > F _{lim})			P(B ₂₁ > B ₁₈)
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	
F _{lim} = 0.15	11145	26502	14260	<1%	<1%	<1%	13%	<1%	50%	50%	<1%
3/4 F _{lim} = 0.12	11145	20796	12359	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	1%	5%	<1%
F ₂₀₁₅₋₂₀₁₇ = 0.07	11145	13863	9191	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

Although advice is given only for 2019, projection results are shown to 2021 to illustrate the medium term implications.

The results indicate that under all scenarios total biomass and SSB during the projected years will decrease sharply. The probability of SSB being below B_{lim} in 2020 is very low (<1%) in all cases. For both F₂₀₁₅₋₂₀₁₇ and 3/4 F_{lim}, the probability of SSB being below B_{lim} in 2021 is very low (≤1%). However, the probability of being below B_{lim} is 13% if F = F_{lim}. The probability of SSB in 2020 or 2021 being above that in 2018 is <1%

Under 3/4 F_{lim} and F₂₀₁₅₋₂₀₁₇, the probability of F exceeding F_{lim} is less than or equal to 5%.

Under all scenarios, the projected Yield increases in 2019, but decreases again for 2020.

Assessment

A new Bayesian SCAA model was used as the basis for the assessment of this stock for the first time. This model was approved during the 2018 3M cod benchmark. As a result of poor reliability of catch data prior to 1988, the assessment was conducted from 1988 to 2017.

The results of the Bayesian SCAA model have changed the perception of recent stock size compared to previous assessments. The level of M is higher than that in previous assessments; this may result in higher changes in stock abundance estimates from year to year and also in projections. Higher stock abundance is derived from the Bayesian SCAA, especially since 2010, which implies a higher level of SSB and a lower level of F. Recruitment is estimated at very low levels over the last years, which implies that the SSB is projected to decrease in the near future.

Timing of the next full assessment of this stock will be subject to the timelines of the ongoing MSE process.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality. Other sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are undocumented.

Biological and environmental interactions

Redfish, shrimp and smaller cod are important prey items for cod. Recent studies indicate strong trophic interactions between these species in the Flemish Cap.

Fishery

Cod is caught in directed trawl and longline fisheries and as bycatch in the directed redfish fishery by trawlers. The fishery is regulated by quota.

Recent catch estimates and TACs ('000 tonnes) are as follows:

,000 tons	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	5.5	10.0	9.3	14.1	14.5	13.8	13.9	13.9	11.1
STATLANT 21	1.2	5.2	10.0	9.1	13.5	14.4	12.8	13.8	13.9	
STACFIS	1.2	9.3	12.8	12.8	14.0	14.3	13.8	14.0	13.9	

ndf – no directed fishing

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

General impacts of fishing gear on the ecosystem should be considered. A large area of Div. 3M has been closed to protect sponge, seapens and coral.

Sources of information

SCS Doc. 18/05, 18/07, 18/08, 18/09, 18/13, 18/14, 18/18; SCR Doc. 95/73, 18/08, 18/38; and NAFO/GC Doc 08/3.

American Plaice in Divisions 3LNO










Advice June 2018 for 2019-2021

Recommendation for 2019-2021

SSB remains below B_{lim} , therefore Scientific Council recommends that, in accordance with the rebuilding plan, there should be no directed fishing on American plaice in Div. 3LNO in 2019, 2020, and 2021. Bycatches of American plaice should be kept to the lowest possible level and restricted to unavoidable bycatch in fisheries directing for other species.

Management objectives

In 2011 FC adopted an “Interim 3LNO American Plaice Conservation Plan and Rebuilding Strategy” (FC Doc. 11/21). There is a Harvest Control Rule (HCR) in place for this stock.

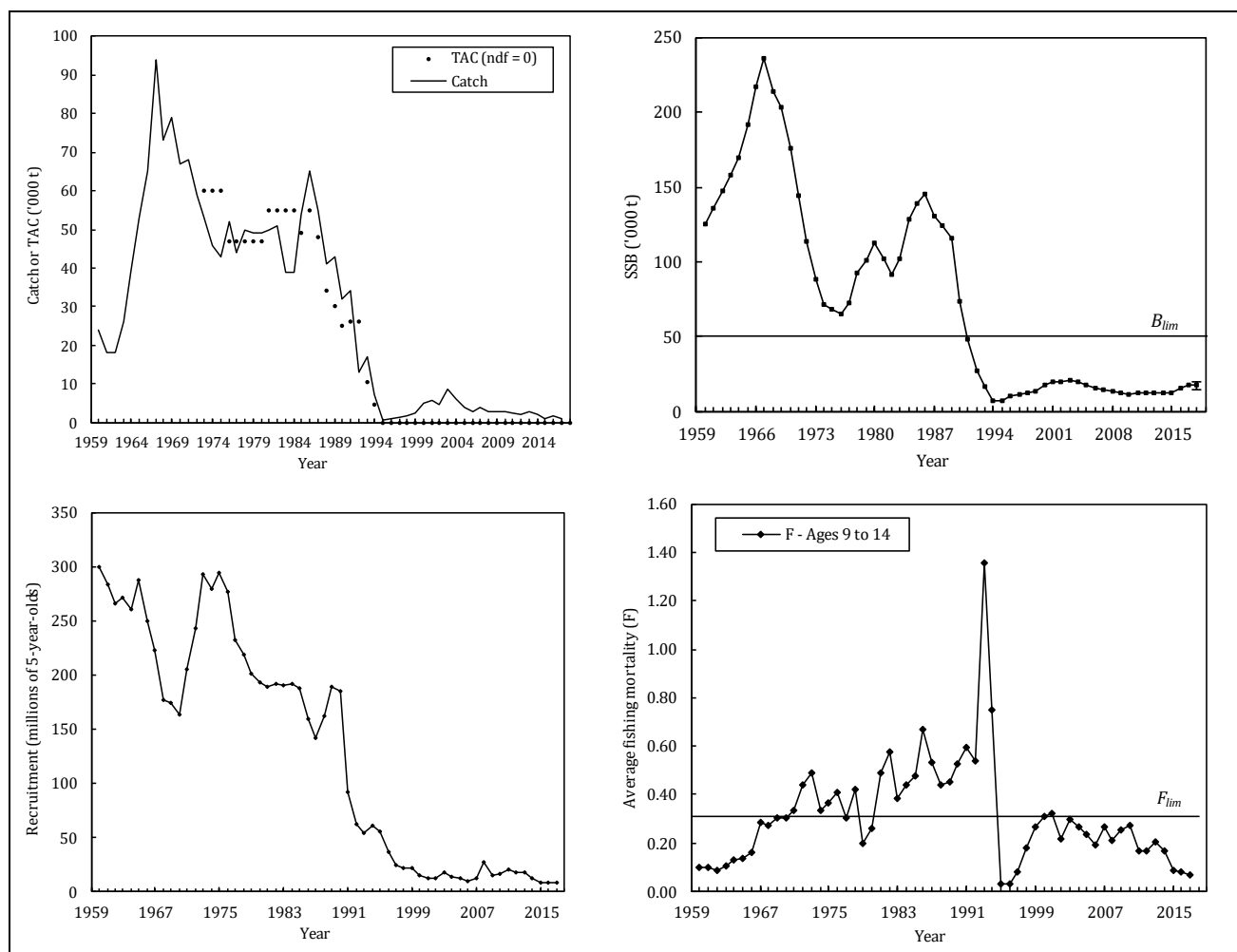
<i>Convention objectives</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Comment/consideration</i>	
Restore to or maintain at B_{msy}		$B < B_{lim}$	 OK
Eliminate overfishing		No directed fishery, current bycatches are delaying recovery	 Intermediate
Apply Precautionary Approach		Reference points defined	 Not accomplished
Minimise harmful impacts on living marine resources and ecosystems		VME closures in effect, no specific measures.	 Unknown
Preserve marine biodiversity		Cannot be evaluated	

Management unit

The management unit is NAFO Divisions 3LNO. The stock is distributed throughout Div. 3LNO but historically most of the biomass was found in Div. 3L.

Stock status

The stock remains low compared to historic levels and is presently at 34% of the B_{lim} level. Recruitment has been low since the late 1980s, but Canadian surveys indicate a large number of pre-recruits in Div. 3L in recent years. Current estimates of fishing mortality are very low.



Reference points

B_{lim} : 50 000 t of spawning biomass (Scientific Council Report, 2003)
 B_{msy} : 242 000 t of spawning biomass (Scientific Council Report 2011)
 F_{lim} : 0.31 (Scientific Council Report, 2011)

Projections

	SSB('000 t)	Yield (t)
	Median (90% CI)	
	F = 0	
2019	17.0 (14.6, 19.8)	-
2020	18.0 (15.5, 21.0)	-
2021	19.5 (16.6, 23.0)	-
2022	21.1 (18.0, 25.3)	-
	F₂₀₁₅₋₂₀₁₇ = 0.08	
2019	17.0 (14.7, 19.7)	1542
2020	16.7 (14.4, 19.5)	1538
2021	16.9 (14.5, 19.9)	1567
2022	17.2 (14.8, 20.7)	1594

Fishing Mortality	Yield				P(SSB<B _{lim})				P(SSB ₂₀₂₂ >SSB ₂₀₁₈)
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
F = 0	-	-	-	-	>99%	>99%	>99%	>99%	99%
F ₂₀₁₅₋₂₀₁₇ = 0.08	1542	1538	1567	1594	>99%	>99%	>99%	>99%	47%

Simulations were carried out to examine the trajectory of the stock under 2 scenarios of fishing mortality: $F = 0$ and $F = F_{2015-2017}$ (0.08). SSB was projected to have a probability of >0.99 of being less than B_{lim} by the start of 2022 under both fishing mortality scenarios. Under the $F=0$ scenario, there is a 99% probability that SSB in 2022 will be greater than in 2018, however this is reduced to 47% probability under F status-quo. Even very low levels of F are inhibiting growth of the stock.

Assessment

An analytical assessment using the ADAPTive framework tuned to the Canadian 3LNO spring, Canadian 3LNO autumn and the EU-Spain Div. 3NO survey.

Given the low potential for stock growth, the next full assessment is scheduled for 2021.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality. Other sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are undocumented.

Biological and environmental interactions

Capelin and sandlance as well as other fish and invertebrates are important prey items for American plaice. There has been a decrease in age at 50% maturity over time, possibly brought about by some interaction between fishing pressure and environmental/ecosystem changes during that period. The Grand Bank (3LNO) EPU is currently experiencing low productivity conditions and biomass has declined across multiple trophic levels and stocks since 2014.

Fishery

The stock has been under moratorium since 1995. American plaice in recent years is caught as bycatch mainly in otter trawl fisheries of Yellowtail Flounder, skate, Greenland Halibut and redfish. In 2015 and 2016,

STATLANT 21A data was used for Canadian fisheries and Daily Catch Records (DCR) for fisheries in the NRA. Catches for 2017 were obtained from CESAG estimates.

Recent catch estimates and TACs are:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf
STATLANT 21	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	
STACFIS	3.0	2.9	2.4 ¹	2.1 ¹	3.0 ¹	2.3 ¹	1.1 ²	1.7 ²	1.2	

ndf No directed fishing.

¹ Catch was estimated using fishing effort ratio applied to 2010 STACFIS catch.

² Catch was estimated using STATLANT 21 data for Canadian fisheries and Daily Catch Reports for fisheries in the NRA.

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

No specific information is available. There is no directed fishery for this stock. General impacts of fishing gears on the ecosystem should be considered. Areas within Divs. 3LNO have been closed to protect sponges and coral.

Special Comments

There is a tendency to overestimate SSB and underestimate F in the assessment model. In the current assessment there is a substantial downwards (47%) revision of the SSB in 2016, relative to the 2016 assessment.

Sources of information

SCS Doc. 18/05, 18/06, 18/07, 18/08, 18/13, 18/14, 18/15; SCR Doc. 18/11, 18/17, 18/18, 18/19; FC Doc. 11/21.

Thorny Skate in Divisions 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps

Advice June 2018 for 2019-2020

Recommendation for 2019-2020

The stock has been stable at recent catch levels (approximately 4 060 t, 2013 - 2017) however, given the low resilience to fishing mortality and higher historic stock levels, Scientific Council advises no increase in catches.

Management objectives

No explicit management plan or management objectives defined by the Commission. General convention objectives (NAFO/GC Doc 08/3) are applied. Advice is based on survey indices and catch trends in relation to estimates of recruitment.

Convention objectives	Status	Comment/consideration
Restore to or maintain at B_{msy}	●	B_{msy} unknown, stock at low level
Eliminate overfishing	●	F_{msy} unknown, fishing mortality is low
Apply Precautionary Approach	●	B_{lim} defined from survey indices
Minimise harmful impacts on living marine resources and ecosystems	●	No specific measures, general VME closures in effect
Preserve marine biodiversity	○	Cannot be evaluated

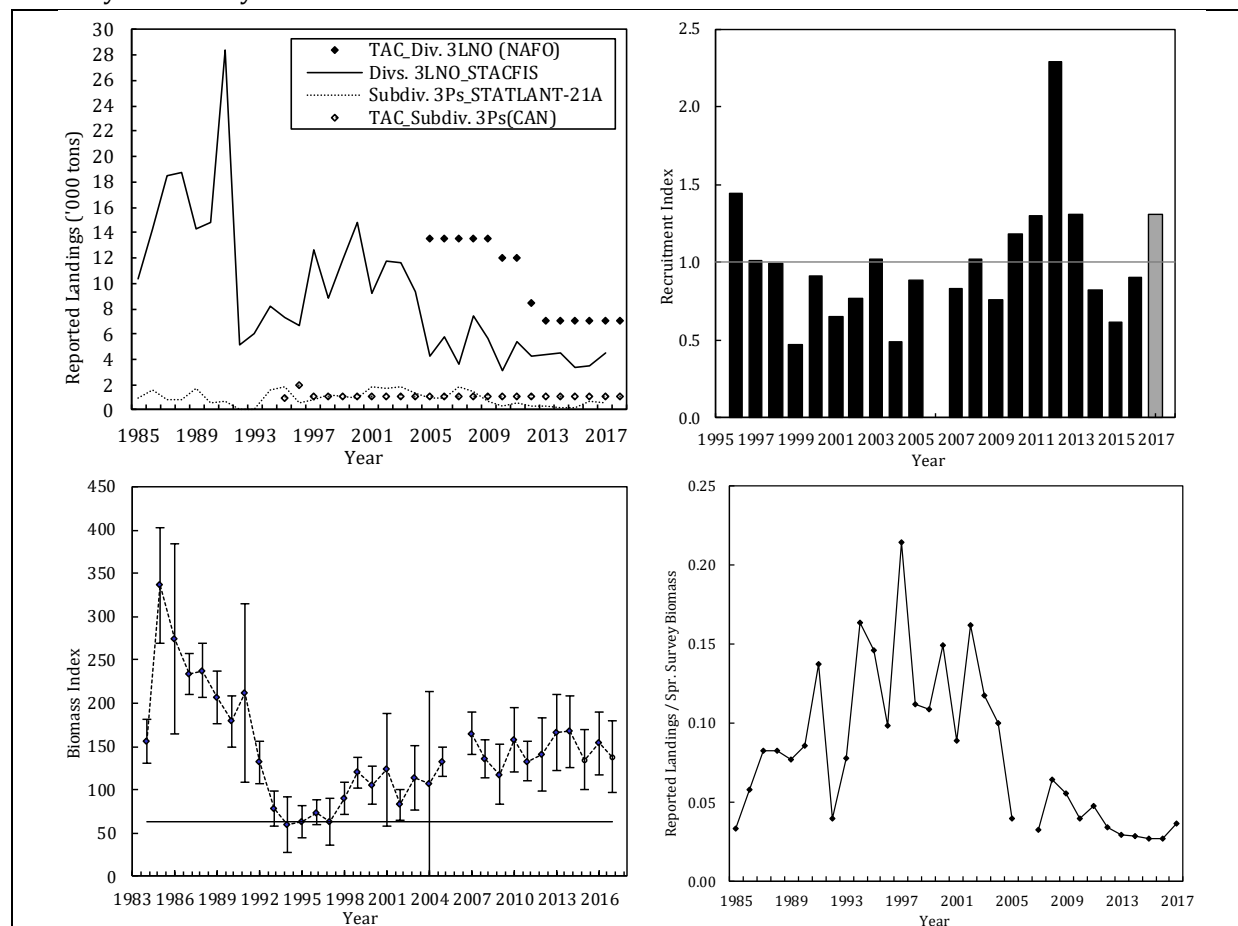
● OK
● Intermediate
● Not accomplished
○ Unknown

Management unit

The management unit is confined to NAFO Div. 3LNO, which is a portion of the stock that is distributed in NAFO Div. 3LNO and Subdivision 3Ps.

Stock status

The stock is currently above B_{lim} . The probability that the current biomass is above B_{lim} is >95%. Total survey biomass in Divs 3LNOs has remained stable since 2007. Recruitment in 2017 was above average. Fishing mortality is currently low.



Reference points

B_{lim} defined from survey indices as B_{loss} ; NAFO 2015

Assessment

Based upon a qualitative evaluation of stock biomass trends and recruitment indices, the assessment is considered data limited and as such associated with a relatively high uncertainty. Input data are research survey indices and fishery data. The next full assessment of this stock is planned for 2020.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality has been documented. Mortality from other human sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are undocumented.

Biology and Environmental interactions

Thorny Skate are found over a broad range of depths (down to 840 m) and bottom temperatures (-1.7 - 11.5°C). Thorny Skate feed on a wide variety of prey species, mostly on crustaceans and fish. Recent studies have found that polychaete worms and shrimp dominate the diet of Thorny Skates in Div. 3LNO, while hyperiids, Snow Crabs, Sand Lance, and euphausiids are also important prey items.

The Grand Bank (3LNO) EPU is currently experiencing low productivity conditions and biomass has declined across multiple trophic levels and stocks since 2014.

Fishery

Thorny Skate is caught in directed gillnet, trawl and long-line fisheries. In directed Thorny Skate fisheries, Atlantic Cod, Monkfish, American Plaice and other species are landed as bycatch. In turn, Thorny Skate are also caught as bycatch in gillnet, trawl and long-line fisheries directing for other species. The fishery in NAFO division 3LNO is regulated by quota.

Recent catch estimates and TACs ('000 t) are:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Div. 3LNO:										
TAC	13.5	12	12	8.5	7	7	7	7	7	7
STATLANT 21	5.7	5.4	5.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.3	3.5	4.2	
STACFIS	5.6	3.1	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.5	4.5	

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

No specific information is available. General impacts of fishing gears on the ecosystem should be considered.

Special comments

The life history characteristics of Thorny Skate result in low rates of population growth and are thought to lead to low resilience to fishing mortality.

Sources of Information

SCR Doc. 14/23, 15/40, 18/13,17,18,27; SCS Doc. 18/07,08,13,15.

Yellowtail flounder in Divisions 3LNO










Advice June 2018 for 2019-2021

Recommendation for 2019 to 2021

At a fishing mortality of 85% F_{msy} , catches of 24 900 t, 22 500 t, and 21 100 t in 2019 to 2021, respectively, have less than a 30% risk of exceeding F_{lim} . At these yields the stock is projected to have an 82% probability of remaining above B_{msy} .

Management objectives

No explicit management plan or management objectives are defined by the Commission. General convention objectives (NAFO/GC Doc 08/3) are applied. Advice is provided in the context of the Precautionary Approach Framework (NAFO/FC 04/18).

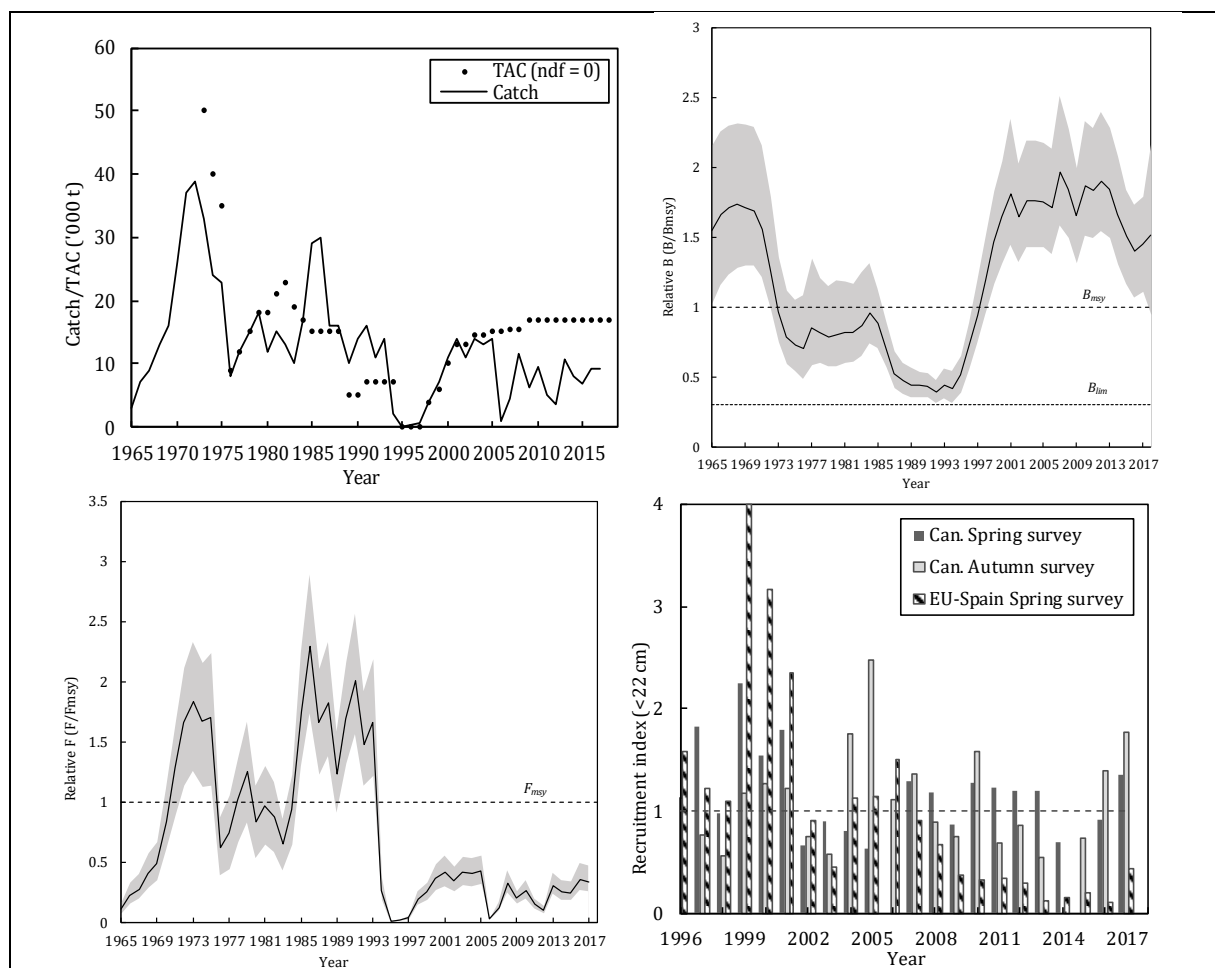
<i>Convention objectives</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Comment/consideration</i>		
Restore to or maintain at B_{msy}		$B > B_{msy}$		OK
Eliminate overfishing		$F < F_{lim}$		Intermediate
Apply Precautionary Approach		Stock in the safe zone of PA framework		Not accomplished
Minimise harmful impacts on living marine resources and ecosystems		By-catch regulations in place for moratorium stocks, general VME closures in effect		Unknown
Preserve marine biodiversity		Cannot be evaluated		

Management unit

The stock occurs in Divisions 3LNO, mainly concentrated on the southern Grand Bank and is recruited from the Southeast Shoal area nursery ground.

Stock status

The stock size has steadily increased since 1994 and is presently 1.5 times B_{msy} ($B_{msy}=87.63$ Kt). There is very low (<1%) risk of the stock being below B_{msy} or F being above F_{msy} . Recent recruitment appears higher than average.



Reference points

B_{lim} is 30% B_{msy} and F_{lim} is F_{msy} (NAFO 2004 p 133).

Projections

Projections with catch in 2018 = avg catch 2013-2017 (8 800 t)		
Year	Yield ('000t) median	Projected relative Biomass(B/B_{msy}) median (90% CL)
$F_{status\ quo} = 0.07$		
2019	9.14	1.56 (1.07, 2.1)
2020	9.30	1.59 (1.09, 2.14)
2021	9.41	1.62 (1.11, 2.17)
2022		1.63 (1.12, 2.19)
$2/3 F_{MSY} = 0.14$		
2019	19.52	1.56 (1.07, 2.1)
2020	18.41	1.47 (0.99, 2)
2021	17.77	1.42 (0.93, 1.96)
2022		1.39 (0.89, 1.93)
$85\% F_{MSY} = 0.18$		
2019	24.88	1.56 (1.07, 2.1)
2020	22.49	1.41 (0.94, 1.94)
2021	21.09	1.32 (0.85, 1.86)
2022		1.27 (0.77, 1.82)
$F_{MSY} = 0.21$		
2019	29.28	1.56 (1.07, 2.1)
2020	25.50	1.36 (0.9, 1.88)
2021	23.37	1.25 (0.77, 1.79)
2022		1.17 (0.67, 1.73)

	Yield ('000t)			P($F > F_{lim}$)			P($B > B_{lim}$)				P($B > B_{msy}$)				P($B_{2022} > B_{2018}$)
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
$F_{status\ quo} = 0.07$	9.14	9.30	9.41	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	62%
$2/3 F_{MSY} = 0.14$	19.52	18.41	17.77	6%	7%	8%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%	5%	7%	10%	37%
$85\% F_{MSY} = 0.18$	24.88	22.49	21.09	25%	25%	27%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%	7%	12%	18%	28%
$F_{MSY} = 0.21$	29.28	25.50	23.37	50%	50%	50%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%	9%	18%	27%	22%

Projections were conducted assuming catch in 2018 to be the average of that in 2013-2017, followed by constant fishing mortality from 2019-2021 at either $F_{status\ quo}$, $2/3 F_{msy}$, $85\% F_{msy}$, and F_{msy} . Fishing at F_{msy} would first lead to a considerable yield in 2019, but yields are then projected to decline in the medium term with catch at $2/3 F_{msy}$, $85\% F_{msy}$, and F_{msy} . The risk of biomass being below B_{lim} is less than 1% in all years for each scenario. The probability that biomass in 2022 is greater than B_{2018} is 0.62, 0.37, 0.28 and 0.22 for $F_{status\ quo}$, $2/3 F_{msy}$, $85\% F_{msy}$, and F_{msy} respectively.

Assessment

A Bayesian surplus production model was used for the first time and results were comparable to the previous assessment. Input data comes from research surveys and the fishery.

The next assessment is planned for 2021.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality has been documented. Other sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are undocumented.

Biology and Environmental interactions

As stock size increased from the low level in the mid-90s, the stock expanded northward and continues to occupy this wider distribution. This expansion of the stock coincided with warmer temperatures; temperatures continue to warm, and will likely not limit the stock distribution in the near future.

Despite the increase in stock size observed since the mid-90s, the average length at which 50% of fish are mature has been lower for both males and females in the recent period. There also seems to have been a slight downward trend in weight at length since 1996. The cause of these changes is unknown.

The Grand Bank (3LNO) EPU is currently experiencing low productivity conditions and biomass has declined across multiple trophic levels and stocks since 2014.

Fishery

Yellowtail flounder is caught in a directed trawl fishery and as by-catch in other trawl fisheries. The fishery is regulated by quota and minimum size restrictions. Catches in recent years have been low due to industry-related factors. American plaice and cod are taken as by-catch in the yellowtail fishery. There is a 15% by-catch restriction on American plaice and a 4% limit on cod.

Recent catch estimates and TACs ('000 t) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
STATLANT 21	5.5	9.1	5.2	3.1	10.7	8.0	6.7	8.3	9.2	
STACFIS	6.2	9.4	5.2	3.1	10.7	8.0	6.9	9.3	9.2	

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

Fishing intensity on yellowtail flounder has impacts on Div. 3NO cod and Div. 3LNO American plaice through by-catch. General impacts of fishing gears on the ecosystem should also be considered. Areas within Divs. 3LNO have been closed to protect sponge and coral.

Special comments

Catch of yellowtail flounder has been below TAC in recent years. Management decisions on this stock should also take into consideration impacts on other fisheries. Increased catch of yellowtail flounder may increase by-catch of Div. 3NO cod and Div. 3LNO American plaice.

Sources of information

SCR 11/34, 18/012, 18/017, 18/036, 18/038, 18/048; SCS 18/05, 18/06, 18/07, 18/08, 18/13, 18/14, 18/15; NAFO/GC Doc 08/3 NAFO/FC 04/18.

Cod in Divisions 3NO






Advice June 2018 for 2019 - 2021





Recommendation for 2019 – 2021

No directed fishing in 2019 to 2021 to allow for stock rebuilding. By-catches of cod in fisheries targeting other species should be kept at the lowest possible level. Projections of the stock were not performed, but given the poor strength of all year classes subsequent to 2006, the stock will not reach B_{lim} in the next three years.

Management objectives

General convention objectives are applied in conjunction with an Interim Conservation Plan and Rebuilding Strategy adopted in 2011 (NAFO/FC Doc. 11/22). The long-term objective of this plan is to achieve and to maintain the spawning stock biomass in the “safe zone” of the NAFO PA framework (FC Doc. 04/18), and at or near B_{msy} .

<i>Convention objectives</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Comment/consideration</i>
Restore to or maintain at B_{msy}		$B < B_{lim}$
Eliminate overfishing		F is very low, $F < F_{lim}$
Apply Precautionary Approach		B_{lim} and F_{lim} established, no directed fishery.
Minimise harmful impacts on living marine resources and ecosystems		No directed fishery
Preserve marine biodiversity		Cannot be evaluated

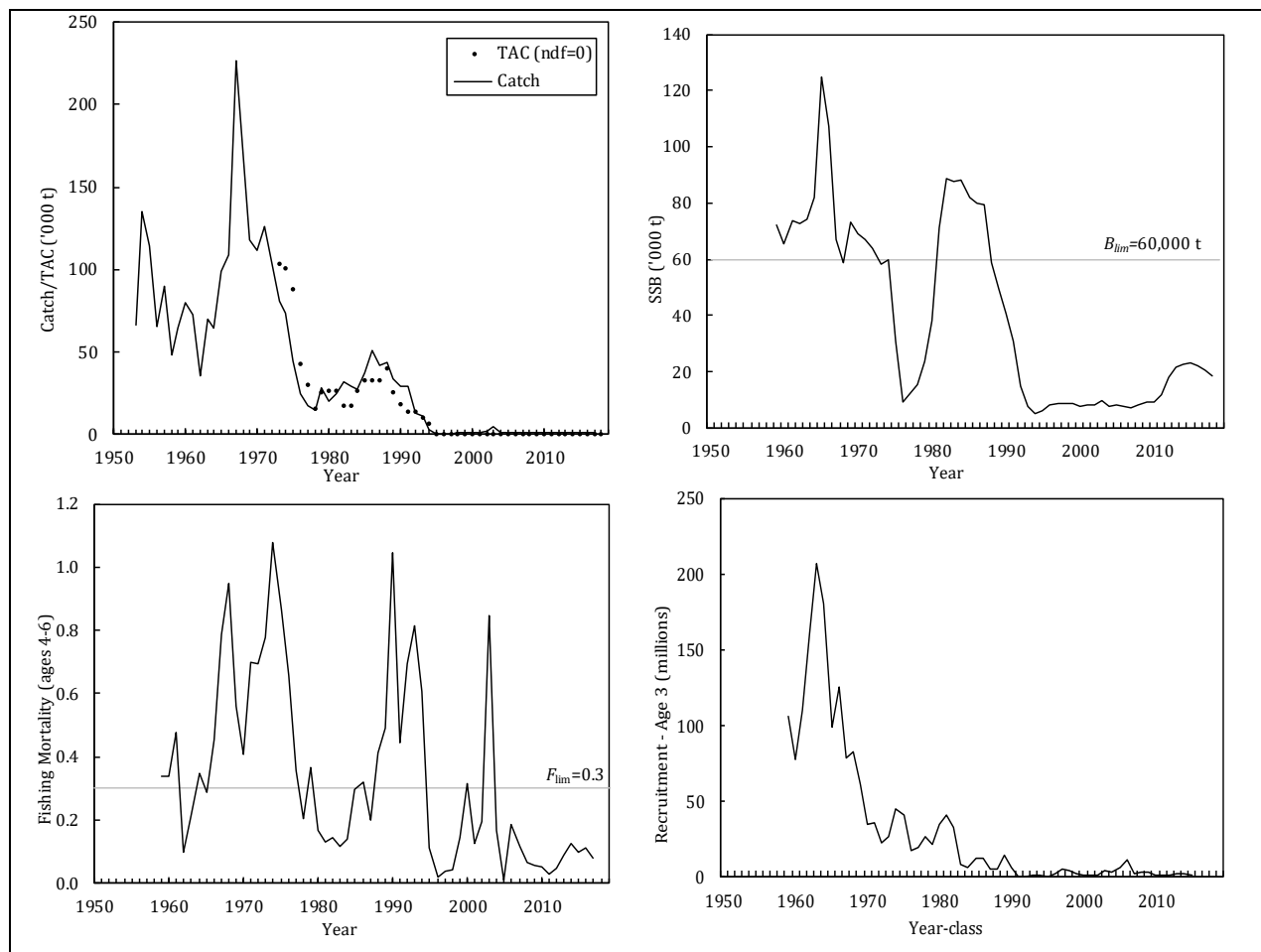
 OK
 Intermediate
 Not accomplished
 Unknown

Management unit

The stock occurs in Divs. 3NO, with fish occupying shallow parts of the bank, particularly the southeast shoal area (Div. 3N) in summer and on the slopes of the bank in winter.

Stock status

The spawning biomass increased noticeably between 2010 and 2015 but has subsequently declined and the 2018 estimate of 18,537 t represents only 31% of B_{lim} (60,000 t). The 2006 year class remains relatively strong and at age 12 in 2018 makes up more than half of the estimated SSB. Subsequent year classes are much weaker, suggesting that the medium-term prospects for the stock are not good. Fishing mortality values over the past decade have been low and well below F_{lim} (0.3).



Reference points

B_{lim} : 60 000 t of spawning biomass (SC, 1999)

F_{lim} ($=F_{msy}$): 0.3 (SC, 2011).

Projections

A decision was made to not project the stock forward because the 2006 year class, which in 2018 is age 12 and makes up more than half of the estimated SSB, will no longer be part of the virtual population starting in 2019. This is a limitation of the current model formulation which ends at age 12 (i.e. there is no plus group) and any attempt to project the stock forward would be characterized by the 'artificial' removal of this strong year class from the population. Revising the assessment model to incorporate a plus group is considered of high priority for this assessment going forward. Although projections of the stock were not performed, the poor strength of year classes subsequent to 2006 suggests that the medium-term prospects for the stock are not good.

Assessment

A sequential population analysis model was used, and the results were consistent with the previous assessment. Input data comes from research surveys and commercial removals.

The next assessment is planned for 2021.

Human impact

Mainly bycatch related fishery mortality has been documented. Other sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are undocumented.

Biology and Environmental interactions

Productivity of this stock was above average during the warm 1960s. During the cold 1990s, productivity was very low and surplus production was near zero. The Grand Bank (3LNO) EPU is currently experiencing low productivity conditions and biomass has declined across multiple trophic levels and stocks since 2014.

Fishery

A moratorium was implemented in 1994. Catches since that time are by-catch in other fisheries.

Recent catch estimates and TACs ('000 tonnes) are:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf
STATLANT 21	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	
STACFIS	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	

ndf : No directed fishery

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

No specific information is available. There is no directed fishery for this stock. General impacts of fishing gears on the ecosystem should be considered. Areas of Divs. 3NO have been closed to protect sponges and corals.

Special comments

Recent stock trends in SSB differ between this and the previous (2015) assessment. The previous assessment estimated SSB in 2015 to be 64% of B_{lim} , whereas the current estimate for 2015 is only 39% of B_{lim} . Differences result from the fact that weights at age for 2015 (i.e. the terminal year) in the 2015 assessment were simply the average of the three previous years, whereas the current assessment uses actual estimates of weights at age for 2015 that were not available at the time of the previous assessment. These new weights at age for 2015 are much lower than the mean values used in the previous assessment and largely contribute to /the lower estimates of SSB.

Sources of information

SCR Docs. 18/11, 17, 28; SCS Docs. 18/5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15

Capelin in Divisions 3NO






Advice June 2018 for 2019 - 2021





Recommendation for 2019-2021

No directed fishery.

Management objectives

No explicit management plan or management objectives defined by the Commission. General convention objectives (GC Doc. 08-03) are applied. Advice is based on qualitative evaluation of biomass indices in relation to historic levels.

<i>Convention objectives</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Comment/consideration</i>
Restore to or maintain at B_{msy}		B_{msy} unknown, stock at low level
Eliminate overfishing		No directed fishery
Apply Precautionary Approach		Reference points not defined
Minimise harmful impacts on living marine resources and ecosystems		VME closures in effect, no directed fishing
Preserve marine biodiversity		Cannot be evaluated

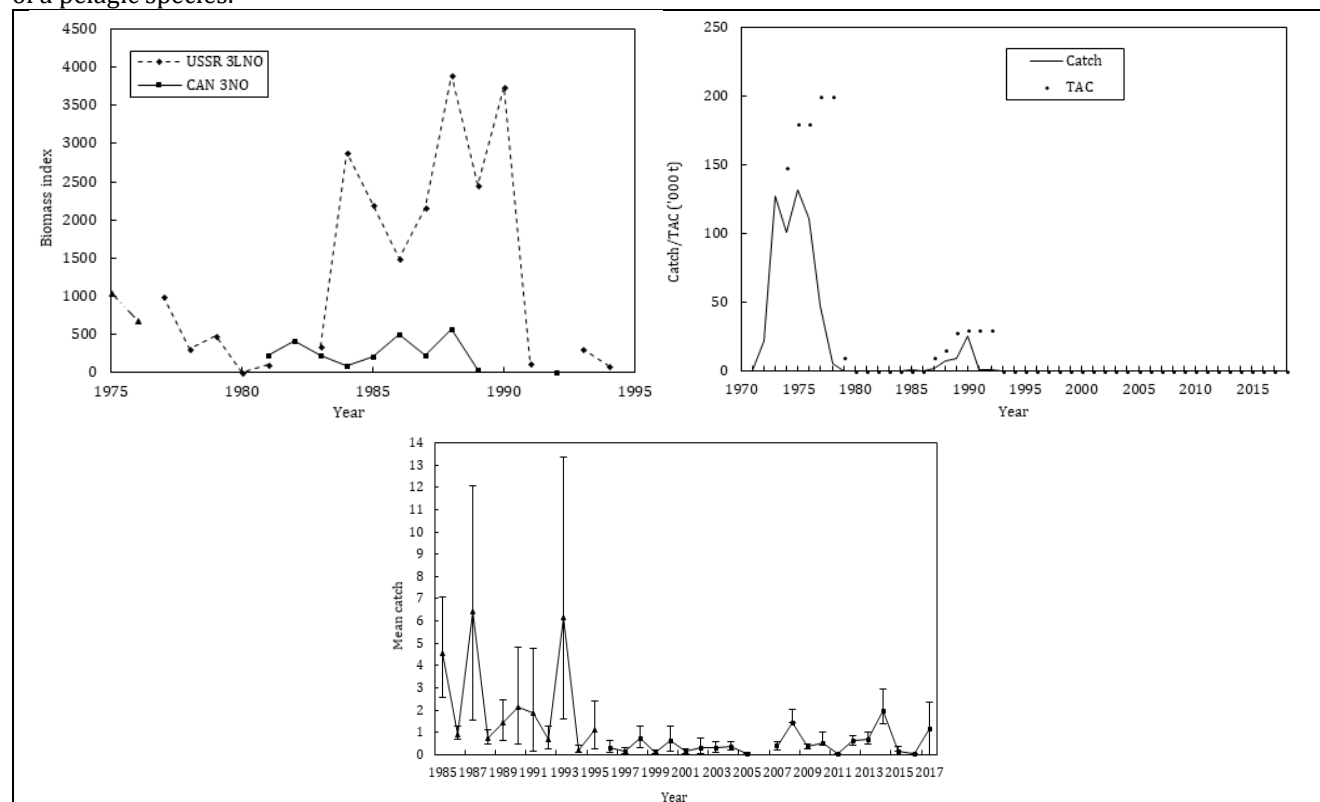
 OK
 Intermediate
 Not accomplished
 Unknown

Management unit

The capelin stock is distributed in Div. 3NO, mainly on the Grand Bank.

Stock status

Acoustic surveys series terminated in 1994 indicated a stock at a low level. Although biomass indices have increased in recent years, bottom trawl surveys are not considered a satisfactory basis for a stock assessment of a pelagic species.

**Reference points**

Not defined.

Projections

Quantitative assessment of risk at various catch options is not possible for this stock at this time.

Assessment

Assessment was based on evaluation of trends in acoustic survey data (1975 – 1994) and bottom trawl surveys (1995 – 2017). Bottom-trawling is not a satisfactory basis for a stock assessment of a pelagic species. The assessment is only indicative of major changes in abundance.

Next full assessment is scheduled for 2021.

Human impact

Low fishery related mortality due to moratorium and low bycatch in other fisheries. Other sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil industry) are considered minor.

Biological and Environmental Interactions

Changes in growth, maturity and recruitment are linked to temperature on the Grand Banks. The Grand Bank (3LNO) EPU is currently experiencing low productivity conditions and biomass has declined across multiple trophic levels and stocks since 2014.

Fishery

Capelin was caught in a directed trawl fishery. There is low bycatch in other trawl fisheries. The directed fishery was closed in 1992 and the closure has continued through 2017. No catches have been reported for this stock from 1993 except 1 t of Spanish catch in 2014 and 5 t Estonian catch in 2016. In 2017, 11t of discards were reported. Recent catch estimates and TACs (t) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf
STATLANT 21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	
ndf no directed fishing										

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

No fishery.

Special comments

Bottom-trawling is not a satisfactory basis for a stock assessment of a pelagic species and survey results are indicative only. Investigations to evaluate the status of capelin stock should utilize trawl acoustic surveys to allow comparison with historical time series.

Source of Information

SCR Doc. 18/046, SCS Doc. 18/007

Alfonsino in Division 6G

Advice June 2018 for 2019-2021

Recommendation for 2019, 2020 and 2021

Due to lack of abundance or exploitation data, no reliable stock assessment can be conducted. Scientific Council is unable to advise on an appropriate TAC for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

As previously recommended, to prevent extirpation of entire subpopulations of Alfonsino, fishing should not be allowed to expand above current levels on Kükenthal Peak (Div. 6G, part of the Corner Rise seamount chain) unless it can be demonstrated that such exploitation is sustainable, and fisheries on other seamounts should not be authorized.

Management objectives

No explicit management plan or management objectives defined by the Commission. General convention objectives (NAFO/GC Doc 08/3) are applied. At present this stock is unregulated.

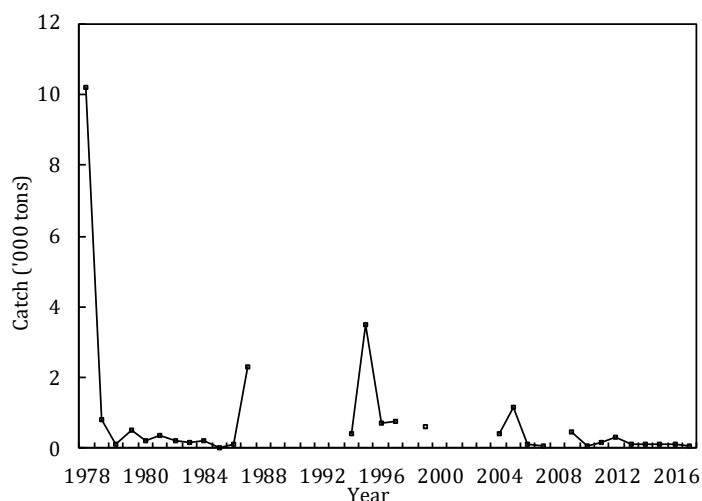
<i>Convention objectives</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Comment/consideration</i>	
Restore to or maintain at Bmsy	○	Cannot be evaluated	● OK
Eliminate overfishing	○	Unknown F level	● Intermediate
Apply Precautionary Approach	○	Reference points not defined	● Not accomplished
Minimize harmful impacts on living marine resources and ecosystems	○	Unknown gear impact	○ Unknown
Preserve marine biological biodiversity	○	Cannot be evaluated	

Management unit

Alfonsino is distributed over a wide area which may be composed of several populations. Stock structure is unknown. Until more complete data on stock structure is obtained it is considered that separate populations live on each seamount. Alfonsino is an oceanic demersal species which form distinct aggregations, at 300–950 m depth, on top of seamounts in the North Atlantic.

Stock status

Presently unknown. The only available information on biomass covers a period ending in 1995.

**Projections**

No projections can be conducted.

Reference points

Not defined.

Assessment

No analytical or survey based assessment were possible at the moment due to the lack of updated data. The most reliable present data available are the catch time series.

With the available data an attempt has been made to estimate a sustainable level of catches in Kükenthal seamount with different methods. The results show different levels of MSY depending on the methods. The methods based on catch information are more optimistic than those based on the commercial CPUEs. However, these results are not considered reliable and therefore MSY catch is unknown.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality. Other mortality sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are undocumented.

Environmental impact

Limited information is available.

The next full assessment of this stock will be in 2021.

Fishery

Commercial aggregations of alfoncino on the Corner Rise have been found on three seamounts. Two of them named “Kükenthal” (known also as “Perspektivnaya”) and “C-3” (“Vybornaya”) are located in the NAFO Regulatory Area. One more bank named “Milne Edwards” (“Rezervnaya”) is located in the Central Western Atlantic. Russian vessels fished in this area in different periods between 1976 and 1999 using pelagic trawls. There is no statistics on Russian fishery on separate seamounts.

Based on the information collected in the 2004 Spanish experimental survey in Corner Rise, a directed commercial fishery had been conducted since 2005 by Spanish vessels. Since 2006 virtually all the effort has been made in the Kükenthal seamount with pelagic trawl gear.

Recent catch estimates (ton) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
STATLANT 21	0	53	0	77	118	112	298	0	51
STACFIS	479	52	152	302	114	118	122	127	55

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

Midwater trawls (pelagic and semi-pelagic) can produce significant adverse impacts (SAI) on VME communities, as per information provided by the Scientific Council in 2010 and further addressed by the Scientific Council in 2015. Such impacts are typically associated with: 1.) habitat destruction or direct contact with VMEs by the gear when it is fished near the seafloor and 2.) lost gear that becomes entangled in VMEs. Given the slow growth/reproductive rates that characterize VME-forming species, these impacts to VMEs can cumulatively result in Significant Adverse Impact (SAIs).

Sources of Information

SCS Doc. 18/07 SCR 18/22, 15/06 and 15/18

b) Monitoring of Stocks for which Multi-year Advice was Provided in 2016 or 2017

Interim monitoring updates of these stocks were conducted and Scientific Council reiterates its previous advice as follows:

Recommendation for Redfish (*Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes fasciatus*) in Division 3M for 2018 and 2019: In the short term (~2 years) the stock could sustain values of F at the current level corresponding to a TAC of 12 000 tonnes. However, under the present low recruitment regime, short term yields at levels higher than $F_{0.1}$ (7 000 tonnes) are likely to induce medium term declines in abundance, exploitable biomass and spawning stock biomass. Therefore, if the objective is to maximize yields over the long term, TACs should be set at values closer to the lower end of the range 7 000 to 12 000 tonnes.

Recommendation for American plaice in Div. 3M for 2018 – 2020: There should be no directed fishery on American plaice in Div. 3M in 2018, 2019 and 2020. Bycatch should be kept at the lowest possible level.

Recommendation for White Hake in Divisions 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps for 2018-2019: Given the absence of strong recruitment, catches of white hake in 3NO should not increase.

Recommendation for Redfish in Div. 3O for 2017- 2019: There is insufficient information on which to base predictions of annual yield potential for this resource. Stock dynamics and recruitment patterns are also poorly understood. Catches have averaged about 13 000 t since the 1960s and over the long term, catches at this level appear to have been sustainable. Scientific Council is unable to advise on an appropriate TAC for 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Recommendation for Witch flounder Divs. 2J3KL for 2017- 2019: No directed fishery to allow for stock rebuilding. By-catches of witch flounder in other fisheries should be kept at the lowest possible level. In addition, a new Limit Reference Point (LRP) was set for Witch Flounder in NAFO Divs. 2J+3KL (SCR Doc. 18/30). The previous LRP considered the survey biomass in 1984 (B_{MAX}) to represent B_0 , with B_{LIM} subsequently set at 15% B_{MAX} . However, given the catch history of the stock, biomass in 1984 is not considered to reflect an unexploited state, and based on recommendation from the NAFO Study Group on Limit Reference Points (SCS Doc. 04/12), 15% B_{MAX} is not an appropriate reference point for this stock.

Scientific Council agreed that this period from 1983-1984 is more likely to reflect B_{MSY} than B_0 . A proxy for B_{MSY} was therefore accepted as the mean of the survey biomass indices from the 1983-84 autumn RV surveys. Following recommendations from in SCS Doc. 04/12, B_{LIM} is calculated as 30% of the B_{MSY} proxy ($B_{LIM} = 19\,000$ t; SCR Doc. 18/30). The stock is at 90% of B_{LIM} in 2017.

Recommendation for Witch flounder Divs. 3NO: Was reassessed in 2018 under Scientific Council's own initiative. See pages 82-85.

Recommendation for Northern short-finned squid in SA 3+4 in 2017,2018 and 2019: During 2015, the northern stock component remained in a state of low productivity. Therefore, the SC advice is a TAC of no more than 34 000 tonnes/yr.

c) Special Requests for Management Advice

i) **Greenland halibut in SA2 + Divs. 3KLMNO: Monitor the status annually to determine whether exceptional circumstances are occurring (Item 2)**

The management strategy for Greenland halibut in Subarea 2+Div. 3KLMNO will be implemented initially for 6 years beginning in 2018. Acknowledging that an Exceptional Circumstances Protocol will be developed for this stock in 2018, the Commission requests the Scientific Council to monitor the status annually to determine whether exceptional circumstances are occurring. Scientific Council should also perform an “update assessment” in 2020. If either the annual monitoring or the update assessment indicates that exceptional circumstances are occurring, the exceptional circumstances protocol will provide guidance on what steps should be taken.

Scientific Council notes that it has not been requested to provide advice based on the Harvest Control Rule for Greenland halibut in Subarea 2+Div. 3KLMNO and that the Exceptional Circumstances Protocol will not be finalized until the 2018 Annual meeting. The SC provides advice based on the HCR for 2019 but does not address exceptional circumstances (See VII.1.c.III)

The TAC for 2019 derived from the HCR is 16521 t.

A new HCR for Greenland halibut in Subarea 2+Div. 3KLMNO was adopted by the Commission in 2017. The HCR has two components: target based and slope based.

Target based (t)

The basic harvest control rule (HCR) is:

$$TAC_{y+1} = TAC_y (1 + \gamma(J_y - 1)) \quad (1)$$

where TAC_y is the TAC recommended for year y , γ is the “response strength” tuning parameter, J_y is a composite measure of the immediate past level in the mean weight per tow from surveys (I_y^i) that are available to use for calculations for year y ; five survey series are used, with $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ and 5 corresponding respectively to Canada Fall 2J3K, EU 3M 0-1400m, Canada Spring 3LNO, EU 3NO and Canada Fall 3LNO:

$$J_y = \sum_{i=1}^5 \frac{1}{(\sigma^i)^2} \frac{J_{current}^i}{J_{target}^i} / \sum_{i=1}^5 \frac{1}{(\sigma^i)^2} \quad (2)$$

with $(\sigma^i)^2$ being the estimated variance for index i (estimated in the SCAA model fitting procedure, see Table i.1)

$$J_{current}^i = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{y'=y-q}^{y-1} I_{y'}^i \quad (3)$$

$$J_{target}^i = \alpha \frac{1}{5} \sum_{y'=2011}^{2015} I_{y'}^i \quad (\text{where } \alpha \text{ is a control/tuning parameter for the MP}) \quad (4)$$

Note the assumption that when a TAC is set in year y for year $y+1$, indices will not at that time yet be available for the current year y .

Slope based (s)

The basic harvest control rule (HCR) is:

$$TAC_{y+1} = TAC_y [1 + \lambda_{up/down} (s_y - X)] \quad (5)$$

where $\lambda_{up/down}$ and X are tuning parameters, s_{yi} is a measure of the immediate past trend in the survey-based mean weight per tow indices, computed by linearly regressing $\ln I_y^i$ vs year y' for $y' = y - 5$ to $y' = y - 1$, for each of the five surveys considered, with

$$s_y = \sum_{i=1}^5 \frac{1}{(\sigma^i)^2} s_{yi} / \sum_{i=1}^5 \frac{1}{(\sigma^i)^2} \quad (6)$$

with the standard error of the residuals of the observed compared to model-predicted logarithm of survey index i (σ^i) estimated in the SCAA base case operating model.

Combination Target and Slope based (s+t)

For the target and slope based combination:

- 1) TAC_{y+1}^{target} is computed from equation (1),
- 2) TAC_{y+1}^{slope} is computed from equation (5), and
- 3) $TAC_{y+1} = (TAC_{y+1}^{target} + TAC_{y+1}^{slope})/2$

Finally, constraints on the maximum allowable annual change in TAC are applied, viz.:

$$\text{if } TAC_{y+1} > TAC_y(1 + \Delta_{up}) \text{ then } TAC_{y+1} = TAC_y(1 + \Delta_{up}) \quad (7)$$

and

$$\text{if } TAC_{y+1} < TAC_y(1 - \Delta_{down}) \text{ then } TAC_{y+1} = TAC_y(1 - \Delta_{down}) \quad (8)$$

The control parameters for the adopted MP are shown in Table i.2 with a starting TAC of 16 500 t in 2018. Missing survey values are treated as missing in the calculation of the rule as in the MSE.

Table i.1. The weights given to each survey in obtaining composite indices of abundance are proportional to the inverse squared values of the survey error standard deviations σ^i listed below.

Survey	σ^i
Canada Fall 2J3K	0.22
EU 3M 0-1400m	0.21
Canada Spring 3LNO	0.49
EU 3NO	0.38
Canada Fall 3LNO	0.26

Table i.2. Control parameter values for the MP. The parameters α and X were adjusted to achieve a median biomass equal to B_{msy} for the exploitable component of the resource biomass in 2037.

TAC_{2018}	16 500 tonnes
γ	0.15
q	3
α	0.972
λ_{up}	1.00
λ_{down}	2.00
X	-0.0056
Δ_{up}	0.10
Δ_{down}	0.10

Table i.3. Data used in the calculation of the TAC for 2019. Last row corresponds to the target level of each survey as per equation (4).

	Survey				
	Canada Fall 2J3K	EU 3M 0-1400m	Canada Fall 3LNO	EU 3NO	Canada Spring 3LNO
2013	29.64	19.11	2.6	5.46	0.73
2014	33.34	23.92		6.24	0.66
2015	22.29	47.52	0.9	9.49	
2016	18.54	28.3	1.3	8.8	0.66
2017	15.1	42.67	1.3	16.63	
J_{target}^l	25.12	25.19	1.71	6.61	1.02

The TAC for 2019 was calculated based on the HCR. The target based component was 16736.9 and the slope based component was 16305.6 resulting in a computed TAC of 16521 t for 2019. This is not greater than a 10% increase and so the constraint is not applied.

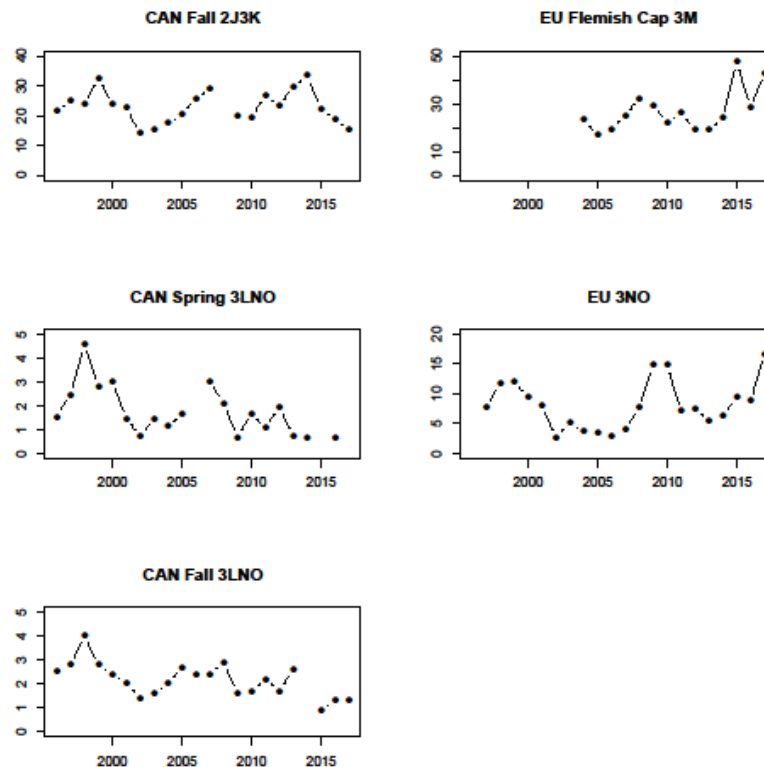


Fig. i.1. Input for Greenland Halibut in Subarea 2 + Divisions 3KLMNO Harvest Control Rule. Survey data come from Canadian fall surveys in Divs. 2J3K, Canadian spring surveys in Divs. 3LNO (2015 and 2017 surveys incomplete and not used in the calculation of the HCR), the Canadian fall survey in Divs. 3LNO (2014 survey incomplete and not used in the calculation of the HCR), the EU Flemish Cap survey (to 1400m depth) in Div 3M and the EU survey in 3NO.

SC notes a divergence in trends of the survey series. This divergence could be the result of movement of fish. SC is limited in its ability to understand or account for possible movements in its advice. SC **recommends** that *tagging and/or telemetry studies be undertaken to help elucidate movement of 2+3KLMNO Greenland halibut and that the combination of different survey series be investigated.*

ii) Conduct a full assessment of 3LN Redfish (Item 3)

The Fisheries Commission adopted in 2014 an MSE approach for Redfish in Division 3LN (FC Doc. 14/24). This approach uses a Harvest Control Rule (HCR) designed to reach 18 100 t of annual catch by 2019-2020 through a stepwise biennial catch increase, with the same amount of increase every two years.

The Commission request Scientific Council to conduct a full assessment in 2018 to evaluate the effect of removals in 2016 and 2017 on stock status.

Scientific Council responded:

SC conducted the 2018 full assessment of Redfish in Division 3LN and evaluated the impact of the implementation of the adopted MS on the state of the stock. At the beginning of 2018 the stock was still in the safe zone, with a probability of biomass being above $B_{msy} > 90\%$. The probability of biomass being below B_{lim} and fishing mortality being above F_{msy} is $< 1\%$.

A short term catch projection followed the assessment, in order to quantify the likelihood of the stock sustaining the approved 2019-2020 MS catches (18 100 t in both years). There is $> 90\%$ probability that TACs agreed within the adopted management strategy for 2019 to 2020 will maintain biomass at the beginning of 2021 above B_{msy} , while the probability of biomass being below B_{lim} is $< 1\%$. The probability that biomass will grow from the beginning of 2018 to the beginning of 2021 is low (38.5%). The probability of fishing mortality by the end of 2020 being above F_{msy} is 1.6%.

iii) Develop criteria for the identification of exceptional circumstances under the Greenland halibut 2+3KLMNO management strategy (Item 4)

The Commission requests the Scientific Council to develop criteria for the identification of exceptional circumstances under the Greenland halibut 2+3KLMNO management strategy, this should take into account the issues noted by the WG-RBMS (COM-SC WP 17-06), to support the development of an exceptional circumstances protocol and provide its recommendations to the WG-RBMS meeting planned for August 2018.

Scientific Council responded:

The Council responded to each of the issues noted in the September 2017 report of RBMS. Below, specific guidance has been given in some cases (i.e. thresholds for determining whether Exceptional Circumstances have occurred) whereas in others expert judgement will have to be applied on a case by case basis. In the latter, determination as to whether to trigger Exceptional Circumstances will be case specific and is not specified a priori (will be developed at such time).

Annual monitoring:

Five survey series are used to compute the annual TAC using the adopted Management Procedure (MP). Reflective of the estimated precision indicated for each index, it was agreed that Exceptional Circumstances would be triggered if, in a five-year period, more than one value is missing from a survey with relatively high weighting (the Canadian Fall 2J3K, Canadian Fall 3LNO and EU 3M surveys), or, if more than two values are missing from a survey with relatively low weighting (the Canadian Spring 3LNO and EU-Spain 3NO surveys).

The composite survey index (J_y in the MP) will be calculated and annually compared against the 80%, 90% and 95% probability envelopes projected by the base case operating models from SSM and SCAA under the accepted MP. Exceptional Circumstances will be triggered if the observed composite index in a given year is above or below the 90% probability envelope.

Scientific Council will also monitor the five survey indices relative to the 80%, 90% and 95% probability envelopes projected by the base case operating models for each survey. Finally, as an approximate means of monitoring the status of recruitment, Scientific Council will assess survey data at age 4 (age before

recruitment to fishery) compared to its series mean. Expert judgement will determine whether Exceptional Circumstances are occurring.

Catches will be monitored annually by Scientific Council and deviations from the TAC calculated using the MP will be assessed. Expert judgement will determine whether Exceptional Circumstances are occurring.

TACs established that are not generated from the MP will constitute an Exceptional Circumstance.

Assessment based indicators:

A comparison of assessment model outputs for recruitment, exploitable biomass, and fishing mortality with operating model projections (base case) will also be taken into account qualitatively. Notwithstanding some technical issues regarding the comparison of the simulated distributions against updated assessments, it was agreed that SC will compare the estimated median of the assessment with the 95% Confidence Interval from the base case of SSM and SCAA for the above quantities. Expert judgement will determine whether Exceptional Circumstances are occurring.

If this protocol is adopted, the role of the SC when Exceptional Circumstances have been declared will be to:

1. comment on the severity of the Exceptional Circumstance identified
2. advise on options with respect to the MP and TAC
3. if required and, if possible, provide updated TAC advice (i.e. not using the MP)
4. if necessary, advise on an earlier review of the MP

The decision on any management response will be for the Commission, based on SC advice.

The response to this request is structured around the guidance listed in the RBMS report of Sept 2017 (COM-SC WP 17-06):

- Clear determination of how missing data points required for input to the HCR should be filled and specification of the number of missing surveys that would trigger Exceptional Circumstances.

To compute the annual TAC from the HCR, survey values over a five-year period are required to inform on current resource status. This five year period moves forward each year as successive TACs are generated via the MP. Within the MSE, the individual survey biomass series are weighted differently, reflective of the estimated precision indicated for each index. Considering these weightings, it was agreed that Exceptional Circumstances would be triggered if, in a five-year period, more than one value is missing from a survey with relatively high weighting (Canadian Fall 2J3K, Canadian Fall 3LNO and EU 3M surveys) or more than two values are missing from a survey with relatively low weighting (Canadian Spring 3LNO and EU-Spain 3NO surveys). It was noted that the Canadian Spring 3LNO series is, at present, missing values in 2015 and 2017 and the Canadian Fall 3LNO series is missing a value in 2014. When computing the HCR, missing values will not be filled, but simply omitted from the calculations of means and regression slopes.

- Note elements that are based on data that are available to SC as part of its annual monitoring (survey results) as well as others that are based on less frequent update assessments, e.g. estimates recruitment, biomass or fishing mortality.

Scientific Council will continue to monitor the catch statistics and an array of survey indices for Greenland halibut on an annual basis. Indices will be calculated from available and pertinent surveys, namely the Canadian Fall 2J3K, Canadian Spring 3LNO, EU 3M, Canadian Fall 3LNO and EU-Spain 3NO surveys. Trends in abundance at length and, if available, abundance at age will also be analyzed using data from these surveys. Total catch (SC catches, currently from CESAG) will be monitored and compared against the TAC.

- Identify the indices that the MSE indicated to be more important to monitor in regard to the determination of Exceptional Circumstances, e.g. the factors that were indicated to have greater

influence in the robustness trials. This links to the consideration of a suite of primary and secondary indicators.

Scientific Council agreed to use the terminology annual and assessment-based indicators instead of primary and secondary indicators. Tolerances of deviations of these annual and assessment-based indicators from MSE projections are outlined below.

By virtue of the design of the MSE, the most important indices to monitor while the MP is being applied are those generated by the five surveys which were used to test the accepted MP. It is also paramount to monitor future catches in relation to those recommended by the MP. Both catch statistics and survey indices will be available on an annual basis and it was therefore agreed that these values will be used on an annual basis to assess Exceptional Circumstances. Regarding robustness, trials conducted in the MSE indicated sensitivity to a low recruitment scenario. It was agreed that, at present, the most reliable way to assess recruitment is to apply a formal assessment model, such as the base case operating models used in the MSE. The status of future recruitment relative to projections produced under the accepted MP will therefore be assessed when assessment model runs are required. This ideally requires further research to determine the expected variance for such estimates of recent recruitment when compared to operating model projections. A comparison of assessment model outputs for other quantities (e.g. exploitable biomass, fishing mortality) with operating model projections will also be taken into account qualitatively.

Annual indicators:

- If sufficient survey data are available (see above), a composite index (J_y as in the MP) will be calculated and compared against the 80%, 90% and 95% probability envelopes projected by the base case operating models from SSM and SCAA under the accepted MP. Exceptional Circumstances will be triggered if the observed composite index in a given year is above or below the 90% probability envelope.
- Scientific Council will also monitor the five survey indices relative to the 80%, 90% and 95% probability envelopes projected by the base case operating models for each survey. Finally, as an approximate means of monitoring the status of recruitment, Scientific Council will assess survey data at age 4 (age before recruitment to fishery) compared to its series mean. Expert opinion will be needed to determine whether trends are of concern.
- Catches will be monitored annually by Scientific Council and deviations from the TAC calculated using the MP will be assessed.
- TACs established that are not generated from the MP will constitute an Exceptional Circumstance.

Assessment-based indicators:

- A comparison of assessment model outputs for recruitment, exploitable biomass, fishing mortality with operating model projections (base case) will also be taken into account qualitatively. Notwithstanding some technical issues regarding the comparison of the simulated distributions against updated assessments, it was agreed that SC will compare the estimated median of the assessment with the 95% CI from the base case of SSM and SCAA for the above quantities.
- Consider an appropriate balance between specificity vs flexibility in defining Exceptional Circumstances.
- The robustness of the Exceptional Circumstances protocol should ensure that their application is triggered only when necessary.

The combined use of probability envelopes and expert judgment noted in the above monitoring of annual and assessment-based indicators provides a balance between specific and flexible decision making when defining Exceptional Circumstances.

Probability levels, where specified, have been chosen with a view to a low probability of unnecessarily declaring Exceptional Circumstances.

- Evaluation of recruitment signals should be a key consideration, given some concern within the Working Group over poorer performance of the proposed rule under a low recruitment scenario.

As noted above, the most accurate assessment of the status of recruitment will be obtained from an assessment model and, as such, this is an indicator that will only be available when an assessment model is run. Indicators of recruitment obtained by the surveys will be assessed annually and further research will be conducted on the efficacy of utilizing survey-based indices of recruitment as a reasonable indicator of recruitment.

When Exceptional Circumstances have been declared, the SC will:

1. comment on the severity of the Exceptional Circumstance identified
2. advise on options with respect to the MP and TAC
3. if required and, if possible, provide updated TAC advice (i.e. not using the MP)
4. if necessary, advise on an earlier review of the MP

iv) Benchmark assessment of the 3M Cod and workplan for MSE (Item 5)

The Commission requests the Scientific Council to implement processes to conduct a full benchmark assessment of the 3M Cod in line with the work plan (FC-SC Doc. 17-02, Annex 3) and the steps of the work plan relevant to the SC for progression of the 3M Cod Management Strategy Evaluation for 2019.

Scientific Council responded:

Scientific Council completed a benchmark assessment of Div. 3M cod in April 2018. A new assessment model was adopted by SC and applied to assess the stock during the June meeting and provide advice for 2019.

Progress has been made in decision-making for technical elements of the MSE. However, SC noted that the timeline for the MSE does not specify when some key decisions will be taken. The timing to establish the management objectives, performance statistics and the associated risk thresholds for each are still undetermined. This should be a priority point of discussion during the RBMS meeting in August of 2018 if the MSE is to be completed by September 2019.

I. Benchmark Assessment of Cod in Div. 3M

The 3M Cod NAFO Benchmark process began in March 2018 with a Scientific Council Webex meeting on the data available to perform the assessment of Div. 3M cod. The benchmark was held in Lisbon (Portugal) from 9th to 13th April 2018. Members of the Secretariat of NAFO and members of two Contracting Parties of NAFO (Canada and EU) attended the meeting, as well as three external experts invited by NAFO (Carmen Fernández, Jim Ianelli and Mike Palmer) and a stakeholder representative. The Benchmark final report is not available yet but is expected to be completed by July.

SC considered numerous model formulations of single species population models (Bayesian XSA, Bayesian SCAA and SAM) as well a multispecies model based on GADGET (GADCAP project; see also Section VI. 6. b of this report). Model results and diagnostics of all methods were explored, though the majority of the meeting time was focused on fine-tuning the SCAA model structure. The purpose of the additional SCAA analyses conducted during the meeting was to either i) investigate the appropriateness of model assumptions, or, ii) to mitigate issues noted in initial runs.

Different formulations of the models in some cases gave very different results and often indicated lack of fit to the data. In choosing a model to use as the basis for stock assessment, the meeting focused on the Bayesian XSA and SCAA. The final two runs of the Bayesian XSA (R7) and SCAA (R37) showed better fit to the survey data and results of the two models were similar to each other. The greater flexibility of the SCAA was considered to be an advantage over the XSA, making it a more powerful assessment tool. In addition, more testing was conducted of the SCAA during the benchmark than of the other models. Considering all of these issues SC recommended a Bayesian SCAA model with structure similar to run 37 to form the basis of the assessment for this stock in June 2018, pending some sensitivity analyses (modifications to the prior distributions aiming to increase robustness) that were subsequently presented during the June SC meeting. This work was completed and the

model structure, including the modifications to the prior distributions, was adopted by SC and applied to assess the stock and provide advice for 2019.

II. 3M Cod MSE workplan

SC reviewed the steps of the work plan relevant to the SC for progression of the 3M Cod Management Strategy Evaluation for 2019. It has been decided to hold the RBMS meeting in August of this year. However, when the cod 3M MSE calendar was designed, it did not specify when the management objectives and risk thresholds would be specified. The completion of the MSE process is contingent on these decisions, and the management objectives, the performance statistics and the associated risk thresholds for each are still undetermined. This should be a priority point of discussion during the RBMS meeting in August of 2018 if the MSE is to be completed by September 2019. To minimize delays, and also based on the results of the NAFO Cod Div. 3M Benchmark, the SC discussed some points of the Cod Div. 3M MSE and agreed the following:

The data used in the SC June 2018 Cod 3M assessment (over the time frame 1988-2017) will be used to conduct the MSE. If during the MSE process the age-length key from the Flemish Cap survey of 2017 becomes available, this should be included in the input data set.

The base case reference operating model (OM) will be the model assessment approved in the 2018 June SC meeting. The development of other OM's to be tested will take into account the following guidelines:

- Possible OM's with alternative M priors and/or CVs
- Possible OM's with different groups of qs if necessary.
- Model scenarios with alternative assumptions on recruitment.
- Possible OM's considering auto-correlated, inter-correlated and/or density-dependent impacts on weights and maturities.

The period over which the simulations will be carried out will be 20 years. MSE performance statistics should reflect short, medium and long term objectives.

The observation model to generate the future data should take in account the auto-correlation of the survey indices.

Reference points should be determined by each operating model independently and should be consistent within each. The reference points should be based on Maximum Sustainable yield (MSY), if possible. If $F_{30\%SPR}$ is used as a proxy for F_{MSY} , a decision will be required on the appropriate data period to use in estimating $F_{30\%SPR}$ (magnitude is sensitive to this given the significant changes in biological parameters for 3M cod).

Possible guidelines from the SC to develop HCR. SC recommends applying the same guideline for the 3M cod expressed by WG-RBMS during the Greenland halibut MSE process (NAFO/FC-SC Doc. 17-02). Consistent with these guidelines, a model free HCR should be considered. It should also be considered whether to use abundance or biomass indices in the rule.

Some of the previous topics will be reviewed and decided at the next meeting of the RBMS in August. Revisions to the cod 3M MSE timeline – if required – should also be discussed during the coming RBMS meeting.

v) Continue evaluation of the impact of scientific trawl surveys on VME in closed areas, and the effect of excluding surveys from these areas on stock assessments. (Item 6)

The Commission requests that Scientific Council continue its assessment of scientific trawl surveys on VME in closed areas, and the effect of excluding surveys from these areas on stock assessment metrics.

SC notes that due to workload, the length and age-disaggregated analyses related to the EU surveys were not yet carried out, but the intention is to complete this task prior to the next SC meeting in June 2019 assuming necessary resources are made available.

SC is currently unaware of monitoring plans and sampling methods for VMEs (other than trawls), therefore the Commission may wish to consider possible options for non-destructive regular monitoring within closed areas.

SC reiterates its recommendation in 2017 that scientific bottom trawl surveys in existing closed areas be avoided if possible and additional work be conducted as soon as possible to further evaluate the implications of excluding RV surveys in closed areas on stock assessment metrics.

To provide an update on the progress of this work, SC considered an overview of all analysis conducted on this subject since the request was first raised by WGEAFFM during its 2015 meeting.

In 2016, SC (SCS Doc 16/21) conducted an analysis of the spatial overlap of significant catches of VME indicator species in survey trawls from; **(i.)** NAFO closed areas, **(ii.)** areas inside the VME polygons, but outside closed areas, **(iii.)** areas outside of closures and outside VME polygons. It was found that the vast majority of significant catches of VME indicator species - and the highest rate of such catches - occur in the areas covered by current closures.

SC is aware of the Canadian plans to close 10% of its marine area by 2020 and this has not been included in the current review of impacts.

In both 2016 and 2017, SC reviewed the consequences of excluding survey tows within the current closures to evaluate impacts on biomass indices for stocks assessed by SC. The results show minimal impact on estimates of survey biomass and trends for all the assessed species with the exception of Roughhead grenadier and Greenland halibut. For these species the difference in biomass indices (with and without hauls in closed areas) is more noticeable, but the trends were similar to the original index. Furthermore, an analysis of the length and age-disaggregated survey indices for these species was conducted for the Canadian survey data, and the results were indistinguishable. It was concluded that the impact of excluding the closed areas from future Canadian surveys would enhance protection of VME while not compromising the ability to determine stock status of NAFO-managed resources.

Due to workload issues, the length and age-disaggregated analyses related to the EU surveys were not carried out in 2017, but the intention is to complete this task prior to the next SC meeting in June 2019 assuming necessary resources are made available.

The Commission may wish to consider investigating among contracting parties the possibility or feasibility of implementing non-destructive regular monitoring (e.g. camera surveys) within the closed areas to compensate for any loss of information related to the exclusion of trawl surveys on VMEs closures.

vi) Implement the Action plan for progression in the management and minimization of Bycatch and discards (Item 7)

The Commission requests the Scientific Council to implement the steps of the Action plan relevant to the SC for progression in the management and minimization of Bycatch and discards (NAFO/COM Doc. 17-26)

SC discussed the Action Plan developed by WG-BDS and noted that most of the items will be worked on over the next few years and also noted where work has been done in the past. Work on this request will continue in 2019.

The following action points in the action plan are addressed to Scientific Council:

Action point 2.2. Specific issues by time, area, depth, fleet and fishery

Identification of species under NAFO catch or effort limits with high survivability rates. AM 2020 SC

This would require at a minimum a literature search and potentially discard mortality experiments. WG-BDS has made a recommendation: *That the Commission include in its request for advice to Scientific Council at the 2018 meeting the task identified under Section 2.2 of the Action Plan;*

Action point 3.1. Moratoria species

Identify moratoria stocks where the level of bycatch/discards may be impeding recovery SC (with BDS) AM2021

For most stocks under moratorium, even if the levels of bycatch are low, these seem to be delaying recovery, combined with impacts of any environmental factors.

Action point 3.2. Areas where there is a risk of causing serious harm to by-catch species

Identify areas, times and fisheries where by-catch and discards, notably of moratoria species, that have a higher rate of occurrence. SC (with BDS) AM2021

This item should include the Secretariat and should examine several years of haul by haul data as well as observer data. Some work has been done in the past examining landed bycatch in various fisheries and a preliminary look at the haul by haul data for 2016 was presented at BDS in 2017. WG-BDS has made a recommendation for the Secretariat to develop a workplan for these analyses by AM 2018.

Action point 4.2. Fishery-specific solutions

For NAFO fisheries identified as priorities under Action group 3, assess the merits of specific solutions per fishery, including the development and assessment, with the Scientific Council, of selectivity tests. WG-BDS STACTIC SC AM 2021

Action point 4.3 Identification of best practices

Best practices / possible mitigation measures to avoid by-catch per time, area, depth, fleet and fishery. BDS SC AM 2020

As this action relies on action group 3 completion which is not due until 2021, this work cannot be completed until after that time.

vii) Conduct a full assessment on 3M golden Redfish in 2019 (Item 8)

The Commission requests the Scientific Council to conduct a full assessment on 3M golden Redfish in 2019 and, acknowledging that there are three species of redfish that exist in 3M and are difficult to separate in the catch, provide advice on the implications for catch reporting and stock management.

Scientific Council responded:

In 2017, due to lack of time, the request for a full assessment on 3M golden Redfish was deferred. Nevertheless in 2017, as in previous years, advice for 2018-2019 for golden Redfish was given indirectly based on the Div. 3M beaked redfish assessment (advice of 3M Redfish has a percentage of golden Redfish). Since the next Div. 3M beaked Redfish full assessment will be in June 2019, SC will conduct a full assessment on 3M golden Redfish at that time, consistent with the timing of the Commission Request.

viii) Provide further guidance on the implementation of an ecosystem approach and application of the Ecosystem Road Map (Item 9)

The Commission requests the Scientific Council provide further guidance on the implementation of an ecosystem approach and application of the NAFO Roadmap, through examples of how advice compares to single species stock assessment, including additional factors to be considered and integrating trophic level interactions and climate change predictions.

The Scientific Council Responded:

As further guidance on the implementation of an ecosystem approach and application of the NAFO Roadmap, SC notes that Total Catch Ceilings (TCCs) aim to provide information for ecosystem-level strategic management advice that can complement stock-level tactical advice. In principle, once TCCs can be estimated with sufficient reliability and precision, these should provide an ecosystem context to evaluate the recommendations that emerge across stocks, and could serve to address questions not considered as part of single species assessments (e.g., tradeoffs).

Accordingly, SC requests the Commission consider developing options by which ecosystem considerations can be operationally integrated into fisheries management advice through consideration of the risk of damage or deterioration of the ecosystem, whilst recognizing the uncertainties associated with integrating ecosystem effects on stock status and trends. Formation of an *ad hoc* COM-SC working group, consisting of

a sub-group of members of WGEAFFM, to identify a mechanism (or framework) by which ecosystem considerations could be integrated into fisheries management advice and which would provide a basis for SC (WG-ESA) to investigate further options for the implementation of the NAFO Roadmap.

NAFO's amended convention, which came into force in 2017, commits the organization to apply an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. The Roadmap provides the guiding principles that NAFO is following to achieve this goal, and an operational perspective of how the implementation of the ecosystem approach is being conceived in a workflow process that suits NAFO structure and practices.

To date, NAFO has made significant progress in several areas of the Roadmap including the identification and delineation of VMEs and the establishment of fishing closures for their protection, and the initial assessment of significant adverse impacts on VMEs from fishing activities. SC has defined Ecosystem Production Units (EPUs) within NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA), and progress has been made on tiered modelling approaches to investigate ecosystem production potential and multispecies interaction. In terms of further implementation of the Roadmap, SC has been developing ecosystem-level summary sheets aimed at providing an analogous synthesis of information found in the stock summary sheets. In addition, the formal consideration of ecosystem-level limitations when discussing and setting Total Allowable Catches (TACs) for stocks within an EPU represents an issue to consider for the further implementation of the Roadmap.

Ecosystem Summary Sheets

Design of ecosystem summaries was based on the objectives and general principles stated in the NAFO convention. The design aims to mirror the basic objectives that underlie the structure of the stock summary sheets, but in a manner that recognizes how environmental conditions and ecosystem structure affect NAFO's ability to report on the objectives and principles of the convention. Ecosystem summary assessments should be carried at medium-term intervals (3-5 years).

Summary sheets are intended to provide a synoptic overview of a suite of ecological features and management measures at the EPU level, where information is summarized in terms of their state and trends. Elements within the ecological features group provide information on environmental conditions, productivity at different trophic levels, ecosystem structure, as well as vulnerable habitats and depleted species. Elements within the management measures group provide information of the relationship of the state variables relative to management framework and objectives.

Summary sheets provide strategic level advice on the state of the ecosystem. Extensive occurrence of below normal, negatively trending and/or poor conditions or in the effectiveness of management measures should point to movement toward more risk-averse management actions.

A colour-coding traffic light scheme for the state and trends of the ecological feature and management measure elements of the Ecosystem Summary Sheets (ESS) was developed in order to parallel the stock summary sheets (Table viii.1).

Table viii.1. Colour scheme for ecosystem summary sheet and the corresponding criteria for assignment to each category for the status and trends. For ecological features, contributing elements time series should be standardized to zero mean and unit standard deviation relative to an appropriate reference period.

	Ecological Features		Management Measures	
	Status	Trend	Status	Trend
Green	The state over the last 5 years is consistent with conditions observed/estimated during high productivity/high resilience periods (mean > 0.5 SD).	The trend over the last 5 years indicates consistent improving of the state/condition (trend > 1 SD/5 y or >20% increase in state).	Good. Current management measures are delivering the desired results.	Good. Management measures over the last 5 years are improving conditions; moving towards/maintaining the desired results.
Yellow	The state over the last 5 years is consistent with conditions observed/estimated during average productivity/average resilience periods.	The trend over the last 5 years does not indicate any consistent change of the state/condition.	Uncertain. Current management measures appear to have limited ability to deliver the desired results.	Uncertain. Management measures over the last 5 years are not improving conditions; no clear movement towards achieving the desired results.
Red	The state over the last 5 years is consistent with conditions observed/estimated during low productivity/low resilience periods (mean < -0.5 SD).	The trend over the last 5 years indicates consistent deterioration of the state/condition (trend < -1 SD/5 y or >-20% decline in state).	Poor. Current management measures appear insufficient to deliver the expected results or no management measure is in place.	Poor. Management measures over the last 5 years are not effective or no management measure is in place; conditions are moving away/deteriorating from the desired results.
Grey	Unknown - insufficient data to assess or assessment pending.	Unknown - insufficient data to assess or assessment pending.	Unknown - insufficient data to assess or assessment pending	Unknown - insufficient data to assess or assessment pending

As a way of example, SC developed and populated an initial ecosystem summary sheet for the Grand Bank (3LNO), one of the EPU's being used as pilot ecosystems for the implementation of the Roadmap for the period 2013-2017. These ecosystem summary sheets are expected to be refined, updated over time, and this first exercise will provide grounds for discussion with the Commission on what needs to be improved to make these ecosystem summary sheets more useful for decision-making. For example, additional consideration could be given to the interpretation of the Trend measures based on the scoring of the associated Status indicator. It is recognized that a Trend scoring of Stable could have a different interpretation if Status is positive or negative.

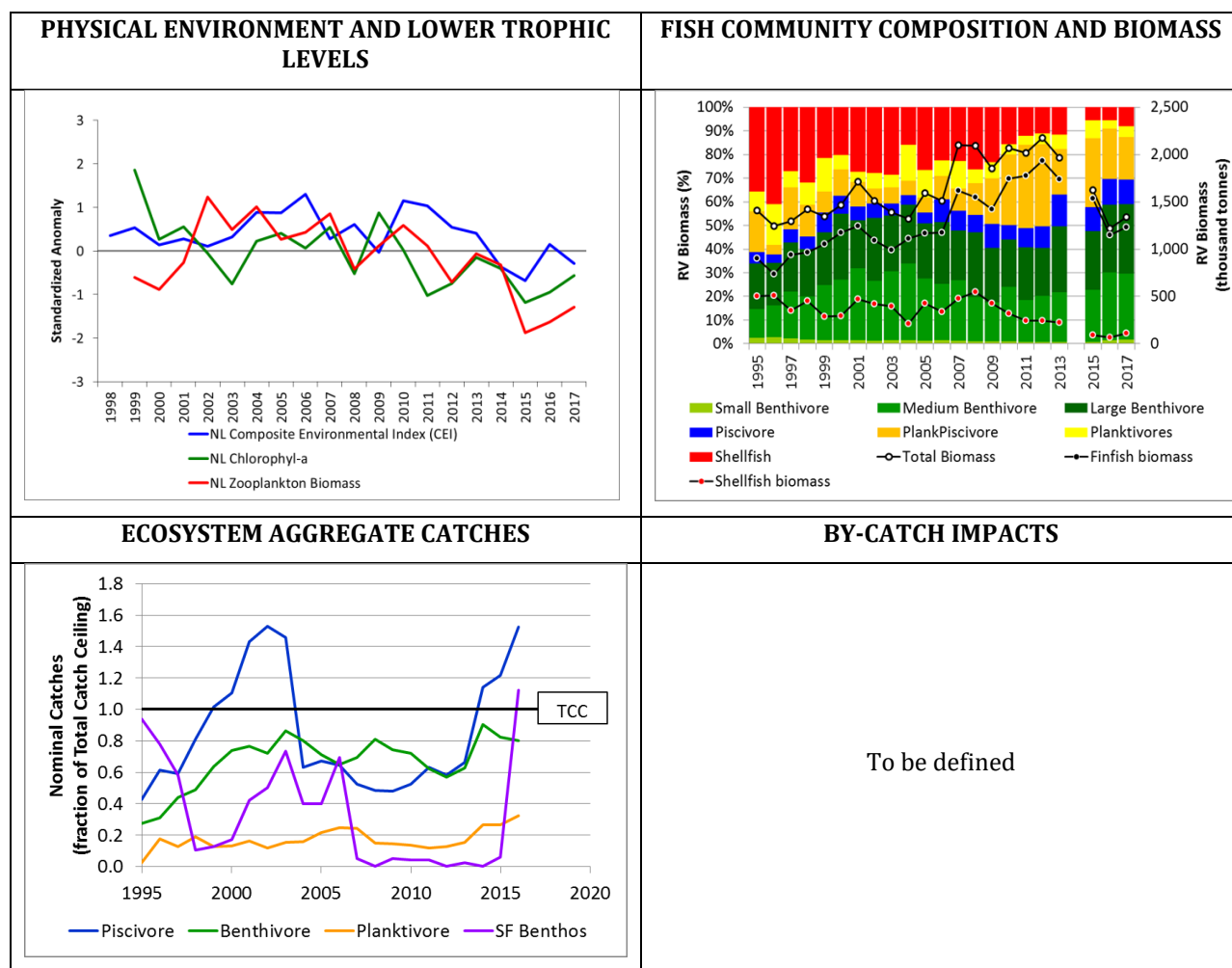
An example of a case study, including an example of the ecosystem-level recommendation and the tabular summary of the state of the 3LNO EPU is presented below, and a summary narrative follows the table and figures. Data are available to implement ESS for EPU's 2J3K and 3M.

Example recommendation: The Grand Bank (3LNO) EPU is currently experiencing low productivity conditions and biomass declines across multiple trophic levels and stocks. Although reduced productivity appears to be driven by bottom-up processes, current aggregate catches for piscivore species have been increasing and exceeding the guideline level for ecosystem sustainability. Reductions in piscivore catch levels are recommended.

ECOLOGICAL FEATURES					
Convention Principle					Comment
a	Ecosystem status and trends (long-term sustainability)		S	T	Summary of state (S) and trend (T)
	1	Physical Environment			No clear 5-yr trend but notable 10-yr cooling trend
	2	Primary Productivity			Reduced nutrients, phytoplankton standing stocks and productivity.
	3	Secondary Productivity			Reduced total zooplankton biomass, with increased abundance of small-sized taxa.
	4	Fish productivity			Declines in total, finfish, and shellfish biomass across all functional feeding groups since 2013-14. Overall biomass below pre-collapse levels.
	5	Community composition			Shellfish has declined in dominance, but piscivores have yet to regain their pre-collapse dominance.
b	Ecosystem productivity level and functioning				Summary of state (S) and trend (T)
	1	Current Fisheries Production Potential			Total biomass further declined from 50% to ~30% of the estimated pre-collapse level.
	2	Status of key forage components			Reduced levels of capelin, sandlance, arctic cod, and shrimp.
	3	Signals of food web disruption			Diet composition variable of key predators (cod and turbot), declining trend in stomach content weights.
e	State of biological diversity				Summary of indicators
	1	Status of VMEs			Metrics to quantify VME state and change of state in recent period need to be developed.
	2	Species depletion			Proportion of depleted species (<20% of maximum) based on survey indices. Work in development.
MANAGEMENT MEASURES					
Convention Principle					Comment
c/d	Precautionary Aspects		S	T	Summary of metrics on level of management action
	1	Total Catch Ceilings (TCC) and catches			Indications of ecosystem overfishing. Piscivores catches have been exceeding their TCC; suspension-feeding benthos exceed it in 2016.
	2	Multispecies and/or environmental interactions			No explicit consideration of species interactions and/or environmental drivers.
	3	Production potential of single species			Only 60% of managed stocks are supporting fisheries; some stocks have declining abundance trends.
d/e	Minimize harmful impacts of fishing on ecosystems				Summary of metrics on level of management action
	1	Level of protection of VMEs			Some VMEs without protection. Protection has improved. Fishing does not intrude in closed areas.
	2	Level of protection of exploited species			Total Catch Ceilings have been developed; 70% of managed stocks have LRPs or HCRs, but some stocks only have survey-based LRPs; No multispecies assessment are in place.

d/f	Assess significance of incidental mortality in fishing operations			Summary of metrics on level of management action
	1	By-catch level across fisheries		Integrative indicators/analyses need to be developed.
	2	By-catch of depleted species		Integrative indicators/analyses need to be developed for non-target taxa. This should include listed species.
CONSIDERATIONS OF SPECIAL CONCERN (outside mandate of NAFO Convention)				
	Human Activities other than fisheries			Comment
	1	Oil and gas activities		There are four offshore production fields on the Grand Bank and intense exploration activities along the eastern shelf break and Flemish Pass.
	2	Pollution		...
	3

Figure. Upper left-hand panel shows anomalies of the standardized composite environmental index (blue), composite index of chlorophyll *a* abundance (green) and the composite index of zooplankton biomass (red). Upper-right panel shows the relative composition of the fish and shellfish community functional feeding groups derived from research vessel trawl surveys (colour bars – referenced to the left axis with the legend at the bottom) and the total, finfish and shellfish biomass (referenced to the right axis). Lower left-hand panel shows the nominal total catch of functional groups (estimated from STATLANT21A data) scaled relative to the Ecosystem Production Potential model-derived Total Catch Ceilings estimates disaggregated for each functional group. The content of the lower-right panel has yet to be determined.



3LNO EXAMPLE Ecosystem Status Narrative

ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

Ecosystem Status and Trends

The last 5 years have been characterized by reduced levels of nutrients, phytoplankton standing stock and primary production, and total zooplankton biomass. Reduction in zooplankton biomass has been accompanied with changes in the composition of the zooplankton community, with small-sized taxa having significantly increased in abundance while the larger, lipid-rich taxa have declined. Since 2013, total fish biomass has lost the gains built-up since the mid-1990s. Fishes have increased their dominance in the community at the expense of shellfish, but the piscivore functional group has not regained its pre-collapse dominance.

Ecosystem productivity level and functioning

The Grand Bank is experiencing low productivity conditions. After the regime shift in the late 1980s and early 1990s, this ecosystem never regained its pre-collapse level. Improved conditions between the mid-2000s and early 2010s allowed a build-up of total biomass up to ~50% the pre-collapse level. This productivity was associated to good environmental conditions for groundfish, and modest increases in forage species (capelin). Since 2013, forage species have declined, and a reduction in total biomass to ~30% of pre-collapse levels has occurred across all fish functional groups. Although variable, diet composition of cod suggests reduced contributions of forage species, and average stomach content weights of cod and Greenland halibut have shown declines, suggesting poor foraging conditions.

State of biological diversity

Biological diversity is a multi-faceted concept. Out of its many dimensions, assessment of its state is being limited to Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) and the number of fish species considered depleted. Although identification and delineation of VMEs is being done, it is difficult to assess their status given the absence of a defined baseline and the unquantified impacts from historical fishing activities. Work on metrics to assess VME state and the evaluation of depleted species is ongoing, but results are not yet available.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Precautionary Principles

The NAFO Roadmap addresses sustainability of fishing at three nested levels of ecosystem organization: ecosystem, multispecies and stock levels. Catches of piscivore species have been above their Total Catch Ceiling (TCC) in the past, are currently increasing, and since 2014 are once again above their TCC, indicating overfishing at the ecosystem level. Catches for suspension feeding benthos were also above their TCC in 2016. Only 60% of the NAFO managed stocks in the Grand Bank are in conditions of supporting fishing, and some of these stocks are showing declining trends. Impacts of species interactions and/or environmental drivers are not currently being considered in advice or management.

Minimize harmful impacts of fishing on ecosystems

Minimization of harmful impacts of fishing on benthic communities has been focused on the protection of VMEs. Many coral and sponge VMEs in the Grand Bank are currently protected with dedicated closures, but the 30 coral closure does not provide protection for the identified VMEs in that area. Other non-coral/sponge VMEs have been identified in the tail of the Grand Bank but remain unprotected because of difficulties in delineation of areas of high concentration at appropriate spatial scales.

At the ecosystem level, Total Catch Ceilings for this ecosystem have been developed. At the stock level, 70% of managed stocks have LRPs or HCRs, although some LRPs are based on survey indices. At this time, there are no multispecies assessments to inform on trade-offs among fisheries, and no stock-assessment explicitly considers species interactions and/or environmental factors as drivers, but there is ongoing work on these issues.

Assess significance of incidental mortality in fishing operations

By-catch limits and move-on measures are in place for some fisheries, but there is no integrated assessment of by-catch in fisheries operations and their potential impact at the ecosystem scale. There are no dedicated measures to quantify and manage by-catch of listed species. Additional work on these topics is required.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Human activities other than fishing

There are four offshore oil and gas fields currently in production in the southern Grand Bank, and exploration activities are ongoing along the eastern shelf break of the Grand Bank and the Flemish Pass. Exploration activities involve seismic surveys and exploratory drilling.

Update of Total Catch Ceilings (TCC) in NAFO Ecosystem Production Units (EPUs)

The NAFO Roadmap establishes a 3-tier hierarchical sequence to derive sustainable harvest levels. Tier 1 evaluates fisheries productivity at the ecosystem level, taking into account environmental conditions and ecosystem state. Towards implementing tier 1 considerations, SC has been producing guidelines for Total Catch Ceilings (TCCs) for the three Ecosystem Production Units (EPUs) targeted for pilot Roadmap implementation. These EPUs are the Flemish Cap (3M), The Grand Bank (3LNO), and the Newfoundland Shelf (2J3K).

Derivation of TCCs (tonnages) is based on a minimum realistic ecosystem production potential (EPP) model, which allows exploitation of suspension-feeding benthos, planktivores, benthivores and piscivores. This exploited production represents the Fishery Production Potential (FPP) for these aggregates, assuming that 100% of the piscivores and benthivores, 50% of the planktivores, and 10% of suspension-feeding benthos are associated with species and/or stages of potential commercial value and accessible to fisheries.

The maximum sustainable exploitation rate was defined as the median of the ratio of new primary production (primarily by larger phytoplankton species) to total primary production – 20% (Rosenberg et al. 2014). A range (probability distribution) of FPPs is estimated based on uncertainty in primary production, fractionation of small and large phytoplankton and transfer efficiencies among trophic levels. The 25th percentile of the distribution of FPP can be used to define a TCC to ensure a low probability of exceeding ecosystem sustainability, and the median (50th percentile) of the distribution is seen as providing an indication of situations where total catches are likely to have exceeded sustainability levels. A major assumption of the EPP model is that the ecosystem is fully functional but when the biomass of the exploitable community is reduced (e.g. relative to pre-collapse levels) a penalty factor has to be derived based on the current state of the ecosystem. The recommended TCCs reflect maximum sustainable exploitation rates which are deemed consistent (i.e. necessary but not sufficient) with maintaining ecosystem sustainability given the current productivity state of the ecosystem.

In principle, once these can be estimated with sufficient reliability and precision, TCCs should be seen as recommended as guidelines for upper boundaries for sustainable total catches of aggregates of species, and hence would relate to ecosystem-level Limit Reference Points (LRPs). TCCs provide guidance for strategic management, and can complement stock-level tactical advice. TCCs are not a replacement for single species assessments but provide an avenue to start investigating how recommendations across stocks fare when considered together at the ecosystem level, and can serve to address questions not considered for single species (e.g., tradeoffs).

If TCCs were to be operationalized, an important issue is the need to define criteria and timeframes for management action when aggregated catches exceed the TCCs, as well as the exceptional circumstances that may alter or preclude the need for action. Rules guiding this decision-making process should be linked with ecosystem state and to the risk of damage to or deterioration of the ecosystem associated with catches that exceed recommended levels for sustainability (TCCs). However, to move forward SC needs input from the Commission in setting/identifying candidate operational (ecosystem and multispecies) objectives and potential policy tools that would be deemed plausible/acceptable for implementation. This guidance from the Commission would help SC to focus its efforts towards further Roadmap implementation.

Accordingly, SC requests the Commission consider developing options by which ecosystem considerations can be operationally integrated into fisheries management advice through consideration of the risk of damage or deterioration of the ecosystem, whilst recognizing the uncertainties associated with integrating ecosystem effects on stock status and trends. Formation of an ad hoc COM-SC working group to identify a range options would provide a basis for SC (WGESA) to investigate further options for the implementation of the NAFO Roadmap.

When TCC guidelines were first introduced, the Grand Bank (3LNO) and Newfoundland Shelf (2J3K) EPUs were considered to be under stress, and the TCC estimates included a penalty factor of 50% to reflect their reduced productivity. Given the declines in total biomass observed since 2013-2014, these penalty factors, which are based on the ratio between current total biomass and the median levels observed prior to the collapse in the late 1980s and early 1990s, were re-evaluated. The results indicated further reductions in productivity, prompting an increase in the penalty factors to 60% and 70% for the Newfoundland Shelf (2J3K) and the Grand Bank (3LNO) respectively to reflect the more recent productivity conditions. The re-evaluation of the productivity

state for the Flemish Cap (3M) EPU is still pending. Based on these considerations, together with some improved EPP model parameters, the TCC guidelines were updated (Table viii.2).

Table viii.2. Updated guidelines for Total Catch Ceilings (TCC) for the Flemish Cap (3M), Grand Bank (3LNO), and Newfoundland Shelf (2J3K) Ecosystem Production Units (EPUs) based on the estimated distributions of the Fisheries Production Potential (FPP) for these areas, and the application of penalty factors when required. TCCs are provided for each fishable model node (piscivores, benthivores, planktivores, and suspension feeding (SF) benthos), and the Standard Demersal Components (SDC) aggregate which is the summation of piscivores and benthivores nodes, and includes traditional groundfish stocks as well as shellfish species.

	Total Catch Ceiling (TCC) (25 th percentile of the adjusted FPP distribution) in thousand tonnes per year			Median (50 th percentile of the adjusted FPP distribution) in thousand tonnes per year		
	NL Shelf (2J3K)	Grand Bank (3LNO)	Flemish Cap (3M)	NL Shelf (2J3K)	Grand Bank (3LNO)	Flemish Cap (3M)
Area (thousand km ²)	254.319	311.646	58.412			
Penalty factor	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0
<u>EPP Node or Aggregate</u>						
Piscivores	17.67	20.58	12.48	24.67	28.68	17.35
Benthivores	51.65	58.15	35.23	84.07	96.87	58.50
Planktivores	70.10	81.95	49.03	100.13	115.52	69.31
SF Benthos	12.76	13.69	8.03	19.85	21.42	12.62
SDC	69.32	78.73	47.71	108.74	125.55	75.84

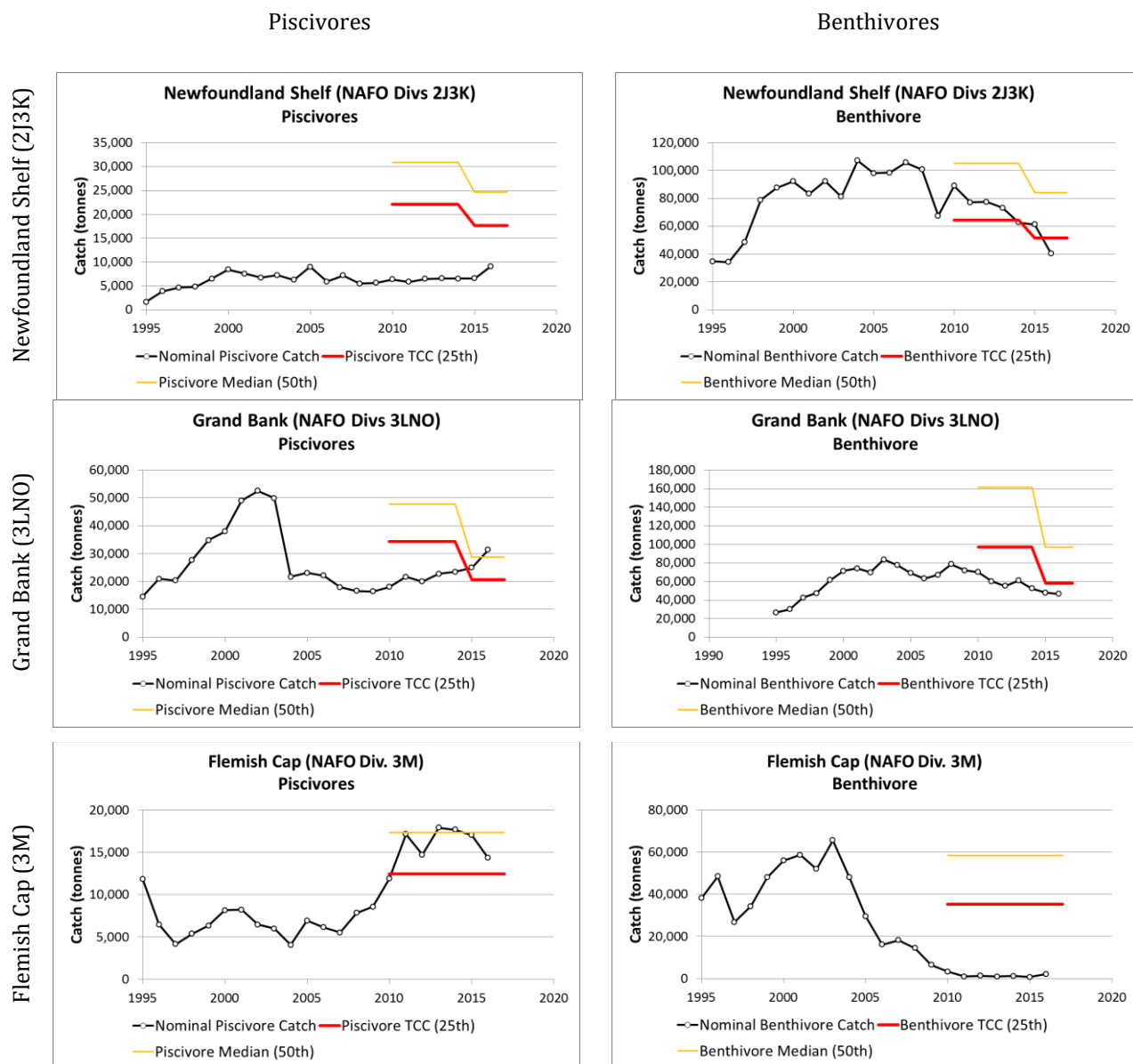


Fig. viii.1. Comparisons between nominal catches and the updated TCC levels for Piscivores and Benthivores in the Newfoundland Shelf (2J3K), Grand Bank (3LNO), and Flemish Cap (3M) EPU. The reductions in TCCs after 2014 for the EPU in the NL bioregion are linked to the declines in total biomass observed in these EPU, and which under the assumption of a relatively constant ecosystem-level P/B ratio, is an indicator of reduced ecosystem productivity.

In order to compare nominal catches with TCC values, it is necessary to recognize that production for individual target species is associated to different EPP nodes due to diet changes linked to different life history stages. Although work on these aspects is ongoing, an initial fractionation for Atlantic cod and redfish was implemented in 2017. Earlier analyses indicated that assigning 100% of Greenland halibut to the piscivore node seemed reasonable.

The comparison of nominal catches against TCC levels (Fig. viii.1) indicates that fisheries in the Flemish Cap (3M) continue to be highly concentrated on piscivores (cod and redfish), and have been consistently above the

TCC level since 2010. From this perspective, this EPU can be considered to be experiencing ecosystem overfishing.

The Newfoundland Shelf (2J3K) has fisheries targeting piscivores and benthivores nodes, but catches are more concentrated on benthivores (shrimp and snow crab), which have been above the estimated TCC levels for many years. Even though most recent catch levels have dropped below the TCC, it is likely that this ecosystem may have also experienced ecosystem overfishing.

The Grand Bank (3LNO) has fisheries more evenly distributed between piscivores and benthivores, which have been below the estimated TCCs over the last 10 years. However, the further reduced productivity in this EPU, in combination with the increasing trend in piscivore catches, indicates that this EPU could be moving into ecosystem overfishing.

It is also worth highlighting that the Grand Bank (3LNO) is the only EPU with significant catches of suspension feeding benthos among the EPUs considered here. Catches consist mostly of surf clam, and seem to follow boom-bust patterns of change in occurrence (Fig. viii.2). Catches have been virtually nil since the late 2000s, but suddenly spiked in 2016 to the levels observed during the 2002-2006 period. Given the reduction in TCC levels after 2014, the 2016 catches are slightly above the estimated TCC. However, the estimation of TCC for SF Benthos includes an assumption that only 10% of the production of this group is composed by species of commercial value, so ephemeral overshooting of the TCC for this group may be less critical than for other fishable nodes (e.g. piscivores, and benthivores).

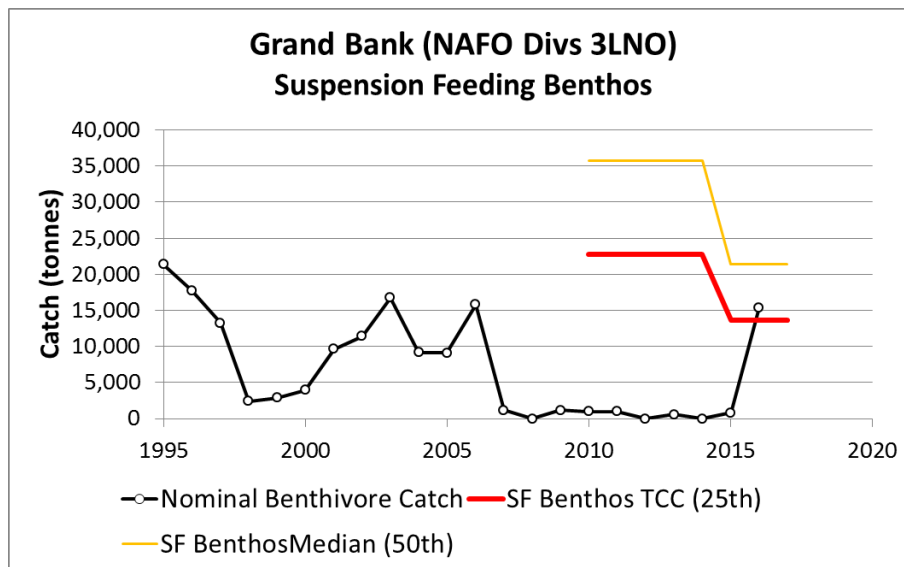


Fig. viii.2. Comparison between nominal catches and the updated TCC levels for Suspension Feeding (SF) Benthos in the Grand Bank (3LNO) EPU. The reductions in TCCs after 2014 is linked to the decline in total biomass observed in this EPU, and which under the assumption of a relatively constant ecosystem-level P/B ratio, is an indicator of reduced ecosystem productivity.

Furthering implementation of Tier 1 of the Roadmap (i.e. TCC implementation) requires that cumulated TACs (and total catches) be routinely compiled, presented, and considered as part of the management process.

References:

Rosenberg, A.A., Fogarty, M.J., Cooper, A.B., Dickey-Collas, M., Fulton, E.A., Gutiérrez, N.L., Hyde, K.J.W., Kleisner, K.M., Kristiansen, T., Longo, C., Minto-Vera, C., Minto, C., Mosqueira, I., Chato Osio, G., Ovando, D., Selig, E.R., Thorson, J.T. & Ye, Y. 2014. *Developing new approaches to global stock status assessment and fishery production potential of the seas*. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 1086. Rome, FAO. 175 pp.

ix) Assessment of NAFO bottom fisheries (item 10)

In relation to the assessment of NAFO bottom fisheries, the Commission endorsed the next re-assessment in 2021 and that SC should:

- Assess the overlap of NAFO fisheries with VME to evaluate fishery specific impacts in addition to the cumulative impacts;
- Consider clearer objective ranking processes and options for objective weighting criteria for the overall assessment of significant adverse impacts and the risk of future adverse impacts;
- Maintain efforts to assess all of the six FAO criteria (Article 18 of the FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep Sea Fisheries in the High Seas) including the three FAO functional SAI criteria which could not be evaluated in the current assessment (recovery potential, ecosystem function alteration, and impact relative to habitat use duration of VME indicator species).
- Continue to work on non-sponge and coral VMEs (for example bryozoan and sea squirts) to prepare for the next assessment.

Scientific Council responded:

SC made further progress in assessing the overlap of NAFO fisheries with VME through an analysis of haul-by-haul log-book data in combination with VMS data. Such analysis significantly improves the spatial definition of specific fishing areas within the NAFO footprint. **SC recommends** that *the door spread of fishing gear is required for the estimation of swept area calculations, and this should be added to Annex II.M, 1B standardized observer report template for trawl gear information.*

Furthermore, SC has made progress in developing models and methodological approaches which assess the functional significance of VMEs and the estimation of recovery rates of different VME indicator species.

Updated analysis (including new data) has been performed on non-coral and non-sponge VME indicator species and further work is planned on defining non-coral and non-sponge VME ahead of the re-assessment of VME fishery closures in 2020.

Overlap of NAFO fisheries with VME

Haul-by-haul logbook data was merged with the vessel monitoring system (VMS) data to provide a more accurate measure of when vessels are trawling. It also allowed each haul to be assigned to a fishery directed at a specific species. The haul-by-haul effort maps are considered to be an improvement over past effort maps derived from a 1 – 5 knot speed filter as they remove spurious effort points (Fig. ix.1). Overall, the areas represented by the logbook haul-time filter method and the simple speed filter method show fishing activities in the same general areas with similar patterns of intensity, but with the new method, there are fewer cells displaying fishing effort within the vulnerable marine ecosystem (VME) closures. Mapping of trawl tracks would potentially enable a more accurate estimate of sea bed impacts and would facilitate more accurate swept area estimates to be performed. However, information on gear dimensions (especially the parts of the gear that contact the seabed, e.g. ground rope and trawl doors) are required to enable these calculations to be undertaken. SC recommends the inclusion of fishing gear dimensions relevant for the estimation of swept area calculations (door spread) could be included in Annex II.M, 1B standardized observer report template for trawl gear information.

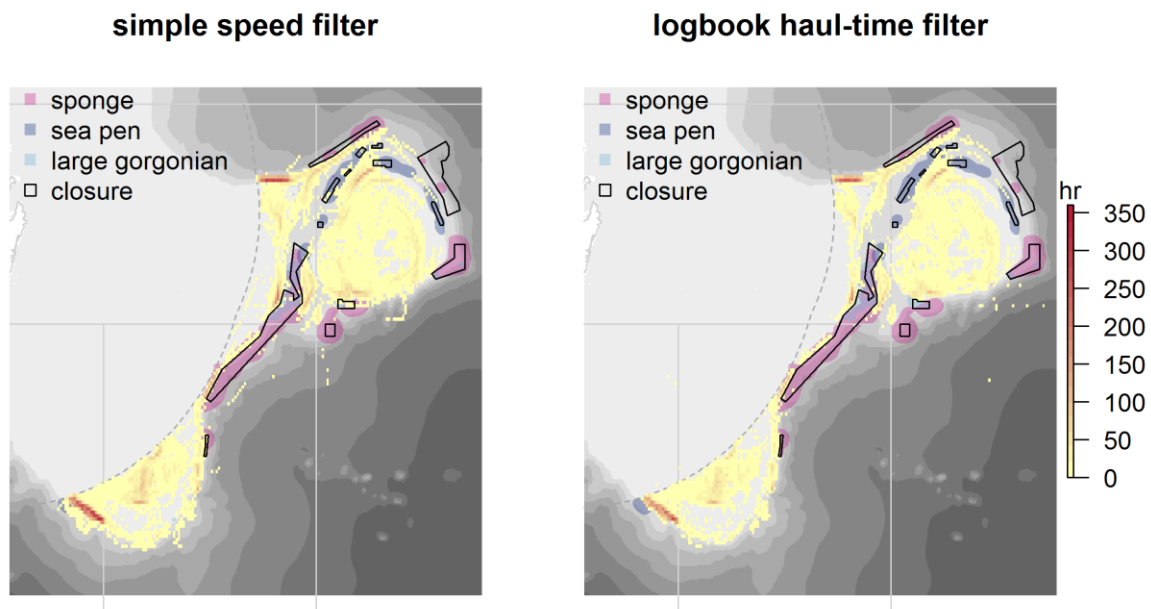


Fig. ix.1. Cumulative fishing effort maps (hours fished per cell) from 2016 VMS and logbook data produced by two different methods. Left: VMS data was filtered for speeds within 1-5 knots, right: VMS was filtered if it was within the reported fishing time interval in the logbook.

Consider clearer objective ranking processes and options for objective weighting criteria for the overall assessment of significant adverse impacts and the risk of future adverse impacts

Objective ranking processes and weighting criteria for the overall assessment of SAI can only be completed once work towards advancing the assessment of all six of the FAO criteria (as described in the following subsection) for the next reassessment has concluded. At that time, the objective ranking and weighting criteria will become a Term of Reference for WGESA.

Maintain effort to assess all six of the FAO criteria

SC continues to develop and refine methodological approaches that can provide an estimate of the rates of VME recovery and resilience, such estimates will address FAO criteria IV. The approaches being developed rely on: i. developing models which utilise observed cumulative VME indicator biomass in response to observed levels of fishing effort, as reported last year by SC, and ii. developing a spatially-explicit agent-based model to simulate the life history of corals and sponges.

Furthermore, work was initiated on the application of biological traits analysis to help determine the functional significance of VMEs in the NAFO regulatory area to help address FAO criteria V. Essentially, by quantifying how taxa interact with their environment, a number of important processes (e.g. bioturbation) can be associated with VME habitat or production functions and these, rather than the VME species assemblages, can be used to define and quantify the significance of potential bottom fishing impacts.

Non-sponge and non-coral VMEs

Updated biomass and habitat analyses for sea squirts and bryozoans suggest a contiguous habitat being formed by the significant catches of these non-coral and non-sponge VME indicator species, particularly by the sea squirts (*Boltenia*; Fig. ix.2). Additional information on the distribution of fishing effort and other habitat data (e.g. surficial geology layers) will be examined to determine the extent and distribution of significant

concentrations of these non-coral and non-sponge species prior to the reassessment of the VME fishery closures in 2020.

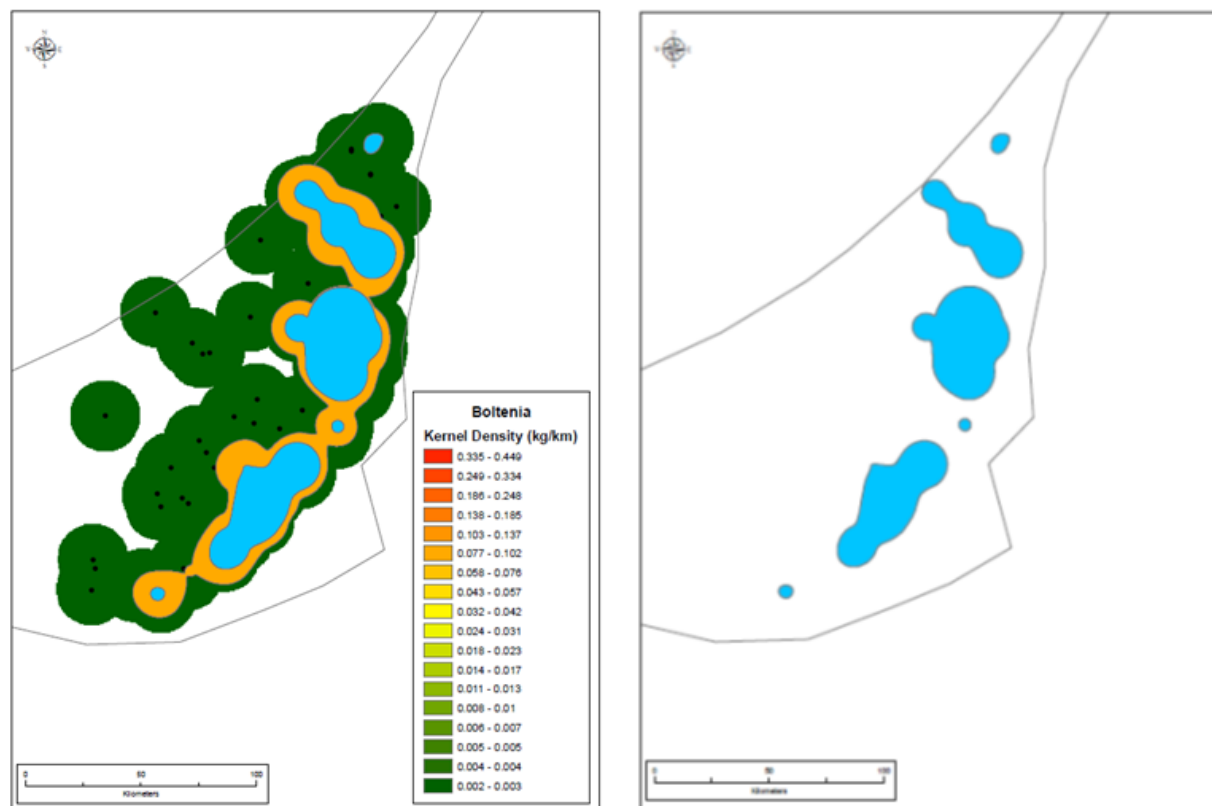


Fig. ix.2. Spatial configuration of KDE-derived polygons showing difference in area between polygons calculated with thresholds of the 0.2 kg *Boltenia* catch (orange) and 0.3 kg *Boltenia* catch (light blue). The 0.3 kg threshold was chosen as the threshold denoting the *Boltenia* habitat (right panel).

x) Continue progress on the NAFO PA Framework (Item 11)

The Commission requests the Scientific Council to continue progression on the review of the NAFO PA Framework.

Scientific Council responded:

There has been no progress since the review of the PA framework in September 2017. Earlier progress was made in the context of Precautionary Approach elements of an ecosystem approach to management. As a result of heavy workloads and limited capacity, Scientific Council will be unable to complete this review by September 2018 and encourages participation of additional quantitative experts in an effort to make progress.

The Precautionary Approach to Fisheries Management Working Group (PAF-WG) met by WebEx in March 2016 to consider terms of reference agreed by the joint FC-SC Working Group on Risk Based Management Strategies (WG-RBMS) in 2015, including a review of the existing NAFO PA framework and a comparative review of equivalent frameworks used in other organizations. In April 2016, WG-RBMS reviewed progress on this task and established a timeline for the completion of the work of the PAF Working Group (FC-SC WP-RBMS 16/03). However, SC reviewed this timeline in September 2016 and noted that it was likely to be impacted by the prioritization of the Greenland halibut MSE. Given the complexities of the issues involved, SC agreed that a dedicated workshop would be required, which should include external experts in the field and would not be possible within the agreed timeframe.

In November 2016, WG-ESA considered a draft document from the PAF Working Group as the basis for discussion, concentrating on the section dealing with the PAF in the context of an ecosystem approach to management. It was noted that the precautionary approach as defined under the FAO guidelines closely aligned with the Ecosystem Approach, and NAFO “roadmap” could therefore be viewed as a tool for implementation of the PA at the Ecosystem Level because of the tiered approach to identifying limits and status at the ecosystem, multispecies and single species levels. SC reviewed this work during its 2017 September meeting; however, due to time constraints, it has not been possible to make any further progress since that time.

xi) Review and develop advice for Greenland sharks (*Somniosus microcephalus*) (Item 12)

*The Fisheries Commission requests the Scientific Council, by their 2018 annual meeting engage with relevant experts as needed, review the available information on the life history, population status, and current fishing mortality of Greenland sharks (*Somniosus microcephalus*), on longevity and records of Greenland shark bycatch in NAFO fisheries, and develop advice for management, in line with the precautionary approach, for consideration by the Fisheries Commission.*

Scientific Council responded:

Information on biology, distribution, survey catches and commercial bycatches were presented. Given that longevity of the Greenland shark is the highest ever documented for any vertebrate and life history traits are extremely conservative (longevity = 392 ± 120 years; age-at maturity = 156 ± 22 years; low fecundity) for this species, SC *recommends* that retention and landings be prohibited. SC *recommends* requiring live release of captured Greenland sharks to minimize mortality, and the promotion of safe handling practices by fishers. SC also suggests that where appropriate, gear restrictions and modifications, and/or spatial and temporal closures of areas of high bycatch, be implemented to reduce the incidence of Greenland shark bycatch. SC *recommends* improving on the reporting of all sharks by species within the NAFO Convention Area, and with the collection of shark numbers, measurements (when feasible without causing undue harm) and recording of sex data and discard disposition (i.e., dead or alive) by fishery observers in all fisheries in the NAFO Convention Area. Due to the unknown status of the stock relative to B_{lim} , and the conservative life history traits, SC **recommends** that *management actions should keep fishing mortality as close to zero as possible to ensure that there will be a very low probability biomass will decline within the foreseeable future.*

Introduction

Biology and life history of Greenland sharks was reviewed by SC in 2017. It must be reiterated that Greenland sharks have an extremely conservative life history. Longevity was recently estimated to be the highest documented for any vertebrate, at 392 ± 120 y, with maturity estimated to occur at 156 ± 22 y (Nilsen et al., 2016). Tag return data from Hansen (1963) also suggest extreme longevity, with very slow growth (~ 0.5 - 1.0 cm/y) reported for juvenile sharks that were at liberty for up to 16 years. Fecundity is also considered to be low (Castro 2011).

Additional information reviewed in 2018 discussed recent satellite telemetry studies that indicate broad scale movements of Greenland sharks throughout the NAFO Regulatory Area. Campana et al., (2015) found that all individuals tagged in Davis Strait moved north into Baffin Bay after release, while all individuals tagged on the Grand Banks moved south after release. In addition, tagged sharks from Davis Strait traveled as much as 1 615 km from the tagging site and tagged individuals exhibited midwater swimming, e.g. tag depth of 1 100 m in water depth of 4 km. Individuals tagged in coastal Nunavut travelled to the west coast of Greenland (Hussey et al., 2018). Recent and ongoing telemetry data reveal coordinated movements (seasonal migration) through commercial fishing areas (Hussey et al., 2018; Hussey et al., unpublished data).

As well, recent evidence suggests that inshore fjords may be important habitats for small sharks (Hussey et al. 2014) and densities vary considerably among stations sampled (Devine et al. 2018), suggesting aggregative behavior in some areas. Mature females have been frequently documented in Southwest Greenland but are rarely seen in other areas (Nielsen et al. 2014).

Fisheries

Fisheries for Greenland shark have occurred in the past (e.g. Norway, Greenland and Iceland). Historically, high catches have been recorded in Norway and Greenland, driven by the liver oil and skin markets. Landings in Norway peaked in 1948 at 58,000 sharks. However, this estimate was based on an extrapolation from barrels

of crude shark liver oil, which may be imprecise due to various factors (e.g. sex and species differences). Reports of landed amounts of liver in Greenland, converted to number of sharks, was historically estimated to be 15 000 to 30 000 sharks annually from 1850 to 1895, increasing to 30 000 to 45 000 in most years from 1895 to 1938 for North Greenland alone (Oldenow 1942; Mattox 1973). The shark liver oil market is supplied by a combination of many different species (e.g. *Cetorhinus maximus*, *Centrophorus* spp., *Centroscymnus* spp., etc.), hence the extrapolation from liver oil to numbers of sharks harvested is questionable. With the advent of synthetic oil, the fisheries substantially declined in the middle of the 20th century and landings have remained relatively low, ranging between 50 and 200 t per year (MacNeil et al., 2012). However, even today Greenland sharks are still used to some extent for dogfood in North Greenland. As no sharks or shark products are landed to factories, the utilized sharks originate either from directed subsistence fishery or from the utilization of bycatches in other fisheries. In some areas, Greenland shark are caught for subsistence and cultural purposes (e.g. Iceland).

Fisheries Bycatch

There is currently no directed commercial fishery for Greenland shark in the NAFO Convention Area but the STATLANT 21 data during 2002-2017 indicated that some incidental catches were landed. Despite the lack of accurate estimates of total removals owing to unknown discard levels, reported incidental catch has increased between 2002 and 2017 from 2 t to 71 t, respectively (Fig. xi.1). There was incidental catch prior to 2002, however, reporting of catches from Flag States was not mandatory prior to that time. It should be noted that numbers of Greenland sharks are generally not reported and weights are estimated visually by crew/observers or extrapolated from fin length measurements. Therefore, any estimates of numbers presented are generally either minimum catches based on the number of reports, as each report must be at least 1 shark (if identified properly), or a conversion from weight to length based on some sort of assumed relationship between the two.

NAFO Regulatory Area

Recent NAFO observer data were summarized for all Flag States fishing in the NRA from 2014-2017 (Figs. xi.2 and xi.3). Without accounting for variable fishing effort, bycatch numbers of Greenland shark were highest (43%) in the Greenland halibut bottom trawl fishery, mainly in Division 3L, followed by the Atlantic halibut longline fishery (26%), mainly in Division 3N, then the redfish bottom trawl fishery (19%), mainly in Divisions 3N and 3M. The same three directed fisheries, in the same order, comprised 53%, 27% and 8%, respectively, of the total Greenland shark bycatch weight.

Most of the longline catches in Division 3N occurred at depths of 200-1,200 m (mainly 400-800 m), with only a few longline catches on the Flemish Cap at depths of 800-1,200 m. Bottom trawl catches of Greenland sharks were more widespread in the NRA and occurred in Divisions 3LMNO, but were mainly concentrated in 3L and 3M at depths of 400-1,400 m and 300-1,000 m, respectively.

The minimum numbers and weight of Greenland shark bycatch in the Greenland halibut bottom trawl fishery has steadily increased every year since 2014 (Table xi.1). Although the minimum number and weight of Greenland sharks caught in the Atlantic halibut longline fishery increased between 2014 and 2016, bycatch decreased in 2017 (Table xi.2). Although discard mortality for bottom trawls is unknown, it is high for individuals that become entangled in longlines and are improperly handled (MacNeil et al. 2012).

CANADA

An update of Greenland shark bycatch records from the Canadian At-Sea Observer (ASO) program was shown (Figure xi.4). While influenced by the level of ASO coverage, which is quite variable, Greenland Sharks are commonly observed in Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, on the Newfoundland shelf, and on edge of the Grand Banks. Greenland sharks are also observed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in shallower waters of the St Lawrence estuary. Greenland Shark bycatch has declined from historic levels, and mostly occurred in shrimp (trawl) and Greenland halibut (bottom trawl, gillnet and longline) fisheries. Introduction of the Nordmore grate in 1994 in the Canadian shrimp fishery significantly reduced the bycatch of Greenland Sharks and various other groundfish species. Occurrences of bycatch are also observed in other fisheries for a diversity of species and using various gear types.

A positive relationship between fishing effort (number of sets) and the bycatch of Greenland shark was observed for data from the Greenland halibut trawl fishery in Subarea 0 (SCR 18/41). The proportion of

Greenland sharks that were dead upon release was notably higher with bottom trawls (~36%) compared to longlines (~16%). The biomass of Greenland shark caught in bottom trawl sets increases with set duration and the percentage of Greenland sharks that are alive when released decreases with both trawl set duration and total catch weight (SCR 18/41).

Bycatch records presented from scientific sampling from exploratory Greenland halibut longline fisheries in the Eastern Canadian Arctic Archipelago further indicate high inshore abundance in the summer, with 120 Greenland sharks caught in 31 fishing sets over 2014-2016 at depths ranging from 300-850m.

USA

Greenland shark catch data from the National Marine Fisheries Service were summarized and included longline fishery logbooks, fishery observer programs, recreational shark tournaments, and tagging programs. No sharks were caught in any East Coast longline fishery. A total of 13 Greenland sharks were caught off the U.S. East Coast during 1962-2017: seven recorded by NEFSC Observer Program (Fig. xi.5) and six from the NMFS Cooperative Shark Tagging Program. However, most fisheries in this area only occur at depths of up to approximately 400 m. The measured total length range for five of the females was 183-427 cm. All but one individual were caught in bottom trawls. Seven fish were caught at depths between 206 m and 313 m where the surface water temperatures were very warm, 25.6-26.7°C. Previous studies suggested that higher numbers of Greenland sharks may be present in deeper water off the U.S. East Coast but most U.S. research surveys and fisheries do not occur in these areas. During 1962-2017, a total of 89 Greenland sharks were tagged by NMFS Cooperative Shark Tagging Program partners throughout the North Atlantic, and one was recaptured. Six of these individuals were tagged off the U.S. East Coast and five of the tagged individuals are shown in Fig. xi.5. An additional individual was tagged further north in the Gulf of Maine off Gloucester, MA.

GREENLAND

From 2015-2017, 144 t were recorded as discarded bycatch in the NAFO Subarea 1 offshore fishery. Sorting grids are mandatory for shrimp trawlers operating both inshore and offshore in Greenland and indeed none of the reported bycatches were from shrimp trawlers. In Greenland, the top openings of the shrimp trawls are big enough to allow large sharks to pass through the trawl and therefore releasing the shark without harm. All of the reported bycatches were from trawlers targeting other fish species and in a few cases from offshore longliners. Unreported catch of Greenland sharks could potentially originate from the small boat fishery in the inshore areas targeting Greenland halibut. However, from both shark surveys, fish surveys and numerous personal accounts, it is known that shark distribution is not random in the inshore areas in Greenland and that most encounters are minimized simply by avoiding known shark areas. Furthermore, a large proportion of the Greenland halibut are targeted with thin 1mm or 3 mm nylon mainline, with ordinary hook size 6, 7, or 8, or size 10 or 11 circle hooks, attached to a 1 mm leader. Therefore, most encounters should result in a lost hook or longline, rather than a landed bycatch. Whereas small boats and sea ice fishery during the winter use light gear, autoliners and gillnets use more powerful gear and may be more exposed to bycatches of sharks.

Data from Scientific Surveys

CANADA

The Canadian trawl surveys of the Newfoundland Shelf and the Grand Bank caught Greenland sharks in 63 sets from 1960-2016 (Fig. xi.6). Additional surveys in the Northern Gulf of St. Lawrence captured 6 sharks, while surveys in the southern Gulf and Scotian Shelf did not capture Greenland sharks (Fig. xi.6). Trawl surveys in NAFO Subarea 0 caught 92 individuals in 4213 sets at depths from 400-1500m from 2004-2017, and inshore longline surveys caught 127 Greenland sharks in 186 sets from 2004-2017 (Fig. xi.7) suggesting abundance may be greater in inshore areas along the coast of Baffin Island.

Length data and weight estimates were available for most of the sharks caught in the offshore Subarea 0 surveys, with length ranging from 81 cm to 364 cm and weight from 5 kg to 600 kg. Lengths varied from 100 cm to 400 cm in the inshore longline surveys.

USA

Data from all annual research bottom trawl surveys (1963-2017) and coastal shark longline surveys (1986-2017) conducted along the U.S. East Coast were examined for Greenland shark catches. No sharks were caught in these surveys. However, the surveys in this area only occur at depths of up to approximately 400 m.

EU-SPAIN & PORTUGAL

In 2017, information was presented for the EU-Spain 3L and 3NO surveys as well as the EU 3M survey. A total of 8 Greenland sharks were caught over all the years of these surveys (1988-2017).

GREENLAND

Surveys carried out by Greenland in 1A-F caught 206 individuals, out of 15,909 sets, from 1988 to 2017. Highest catches occurred during the gillnet surveys in NAFO Div. 1A, where 62 individuals were captured from 2014 to 2017. Length varied from 50-550cm with the sharks predominantly within the 300-450 range. Nielsen et al. (2014) found that females were in the larger 300-550 cm range while smaller males ranged from 80-350 cm.

Potential management measures

Greenland sharks warrant precautionary consideration due to their extremely delayed maturity and low fecundity. The IUCN Red List Shark Specialist Group assessed Greenland shark as “Near Threatened” based primarily on the biological vulnerability associated with its conservative life history traits. Several RFMO’s have issued prohibitions on other shark species based on their evaluation of biological vulnerability and potential for high post-release survival. A prohibition on retention and directed fishing for Greenland sharks is advised, along with the implementation of bycatch reduction measures. Currently, the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures (CEM), requires only reporting catches of sharks and prohibits the removal of shark fins on-board vessels, or the retention on-board, transshipment and landing of shark fins fully detached from a carcass. The promotion of safe handling practices to improve post-release survival is also recommended.

In addition to a prohibition on any directed fishery for Greenland sharks such as those adopted by other RFMO’s, a key to the reduction of Greenland shark bycatch is improving the reporting of bycatch through better data collection and species identification. Mandatory reporting of all Greenland shark bycatch, including discards, by commercial and recreational fisheries and increased coverage of relevant fisheries by adequately trained ASOs, will lead to the development of effective bycatch mitigation policies and measures. Furthermore, training commercial fishers in safe handling and release practices for live shark bycatch is critical to reducing the mortality of sharks in commercial fisheries.

For other shark species, management measures implemented have included: temporal and/or spatial closures to fishing (e.g., of shark “hot spots” such as seasonal nurseries or mating areas); gear restrictions or modifications; restrictions on bait type; shark bycatch limits (e.g., reduced bycatch-to-target species ratio, illegal possession/landings/sales of particular shark species); or reductions in fishing effort (e.g., shortening durations for trawling, reducing soak times for gillnets and longlines, restricting the number and size of vessels allowed in a fishery). In otter trawl fisheries, rigid excluder devices that allow marine turtles and large sharks to escape upwards through the net significantly reduce shark bycatch (Brewer *et al.* 2006), and should be mandated for use in trawl fisheries that are known for capturing many sharks incidentally.

Modifications to longline gear have been shown to reduce Greenland shark bycatch in commercial fisheries; Woll *et al.* (2001) found that circle hooks reduced gut-hooking in sharks, while outperforming commonly used EZ-hooks in capturing the target species (Greenland halibut) in this fishery. However, SMART (Selective Magnetic and Repellent-Treated) hook deterrents have been shown to be ineffective for reducing Greenland shark bycatch (Grant *et al.* 2018a). Another potentially effective gear modification involves reducing gangion breaking strength on longlines, effectively releasing Greenland shark bycatch after hooking while remaining intact with the target species (Greenland halibut; based on the significant size differential between both species) (Grant *et al.* 2018b).

A recently concluded study shows that post-release survival of long-line caught sharks is quite high for this species, even in cases of severe entanglement (Watanabe *et al.*, in press). High post-release survival depends on several key factors, specifically: 1) Safe handling practices must be employed during release (e.g. hooks should be removed carefully or cut free, so as to not break the jaw during dehooking; gear should be cut away

from entangled sharks, rather than tails cut to free the gear), 2) To reduce incidence of cannibalism, which is commonly reported throughout the range of fisheries interactions (Hussey, unpublished data; SCR 18/44), soak times need to be reduced and dense aggregations must be avoided, and 3) Individuals caught with the mainline wrapped around the caudal peduncle should not be lifted out of the water, in order to avoid severe damage to the peduncle. Survival of Greenland shark has been found to decrease with increased trawl duration and depth (Fig. xi.8), therefore restriction on set durations may help to limit bycatch mortality.

Recommendations

A quantitative assessment of the status of the Greenland shark population in NAFO waters would require much more knowledge about the species' life history and population dynamics than currently exists. For example, accounting of total fishery removals needs to be improved. Catch of Greenland sharks have not been consistently reported to the Secretariat by Contracting Parties, based on data from the STATLANT 21 Database. Bycatch numbers and more biological data should be collected by at sea observers. A Greenland shark identification sheet (e.g., FAO Species Identification Sheet) and photos, if provided to all fishery observers, would be helpful for accurate species identification. In addition, observer instructions regarding collection of the following data would be useful for stock status assessment purposes: number and estimated weight of each shark caught per haul or set, catch disposition, and measured total length if possible without causing excessive stress to the animal. Currently, the number of sharks caught per haul or set is infrequently recorded in the "comments" section of the haul catch log. Catch weight per haul or set is generally estimated by the Captain but the number of individuals caught is needed to determine the numbers of fishery removals. The collection of measured rather than estimated total length data is preferred when feasible. Sex should be recorded when possible and calcification of male claspers is useful for determining sexual maturity. Photo verification would be helpful in this regard. Tagging and release of caught Greenland sharks by ASOs would also be useful for determining discard survival rates and migration patterns.

General recommendations include:

- Improve reporting of all sharks by species within the NAFO Convention Area.
- Improve collection of Greenland shark numbers, measurements (when feasible without causing undue harm) and recording of sex data and discard disposition (i.e., dead or alive) by fishery observers in all fisheries in the NAFO Convention Area.
- Conduct discard mortality studies for longline gear and bottom trawls
- Undertake studies to better understand reproductive potential, abundance, and movements and distribution of Greenland sharks
- To inform potential spatial and/or temporal fishery management measures, further research on movements, diel vertical migrations and distribution of Greenland shark is required to better understand factors such as migration, nursery areas, population structure, and connectivity.

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Figures

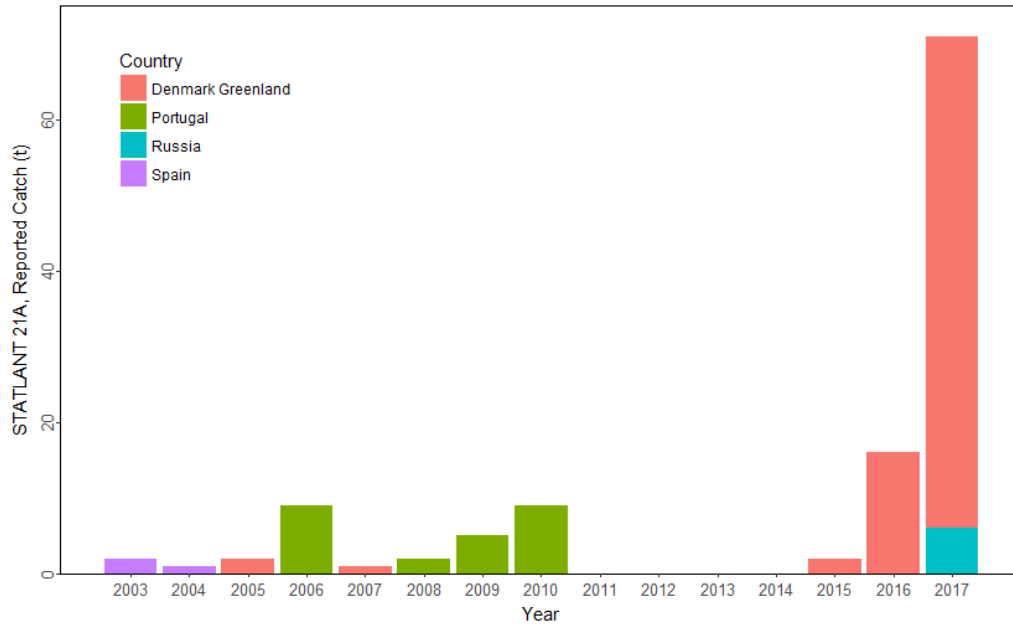


Fig. xi.1. Nominal catches (t) of Greenland shark reported by Flag States to the NAFO Secretariat during 2003-2017 (Source: STATLANT 21A Database). Note: Reporting of shark bycatch from Flag States was not mandatory prior to 2002.

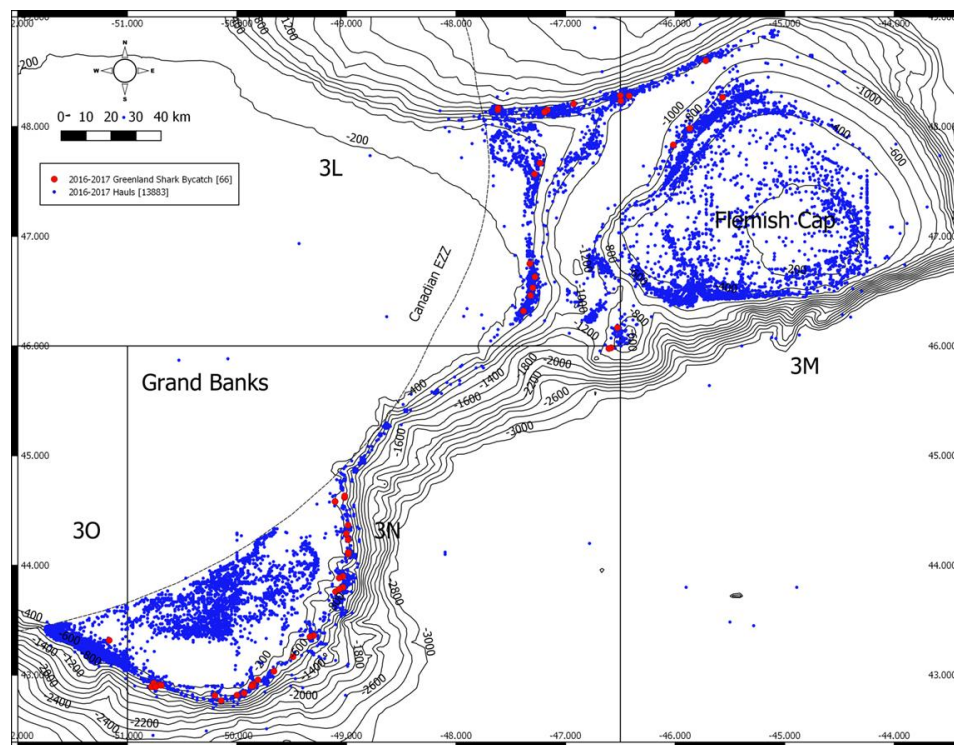


Fig. xi.2. Presence(red)/absence(blue) of Greenland shark catches in longline and bottom trawls that occurred in the NAFO Regulatory Area during 2016-2017 based on data from the NAFO Observer Program.

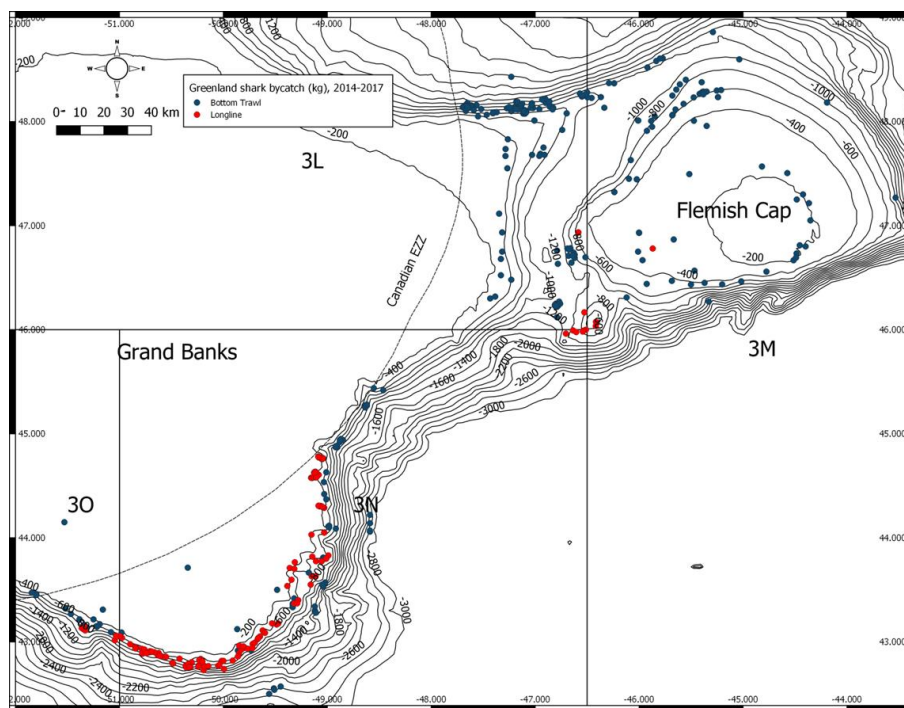


Fig. xi.3. Presence of Greenland shark catches in longline (red dots) and bottom trawl (blue dots) hauls that occurred in the NAFO Regulatory Area during 2014-2017 based on data from the NAFO Observer Program.

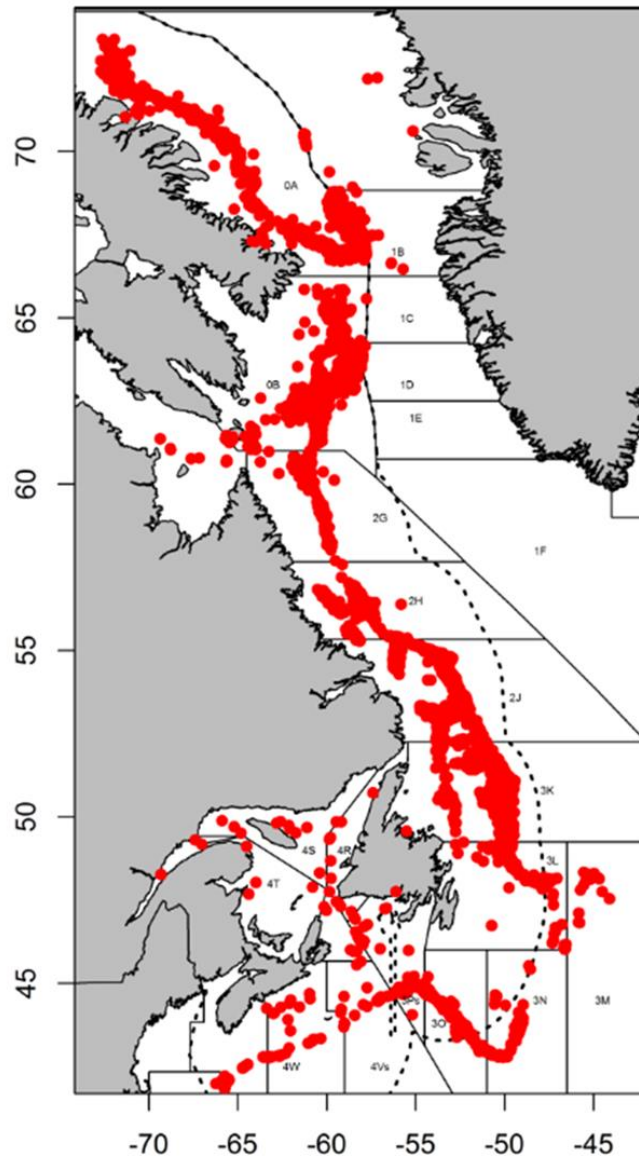


Fig. xi.4. Greenland shark occurrences in the Canadian At-Sea Observer program (1985-2016).

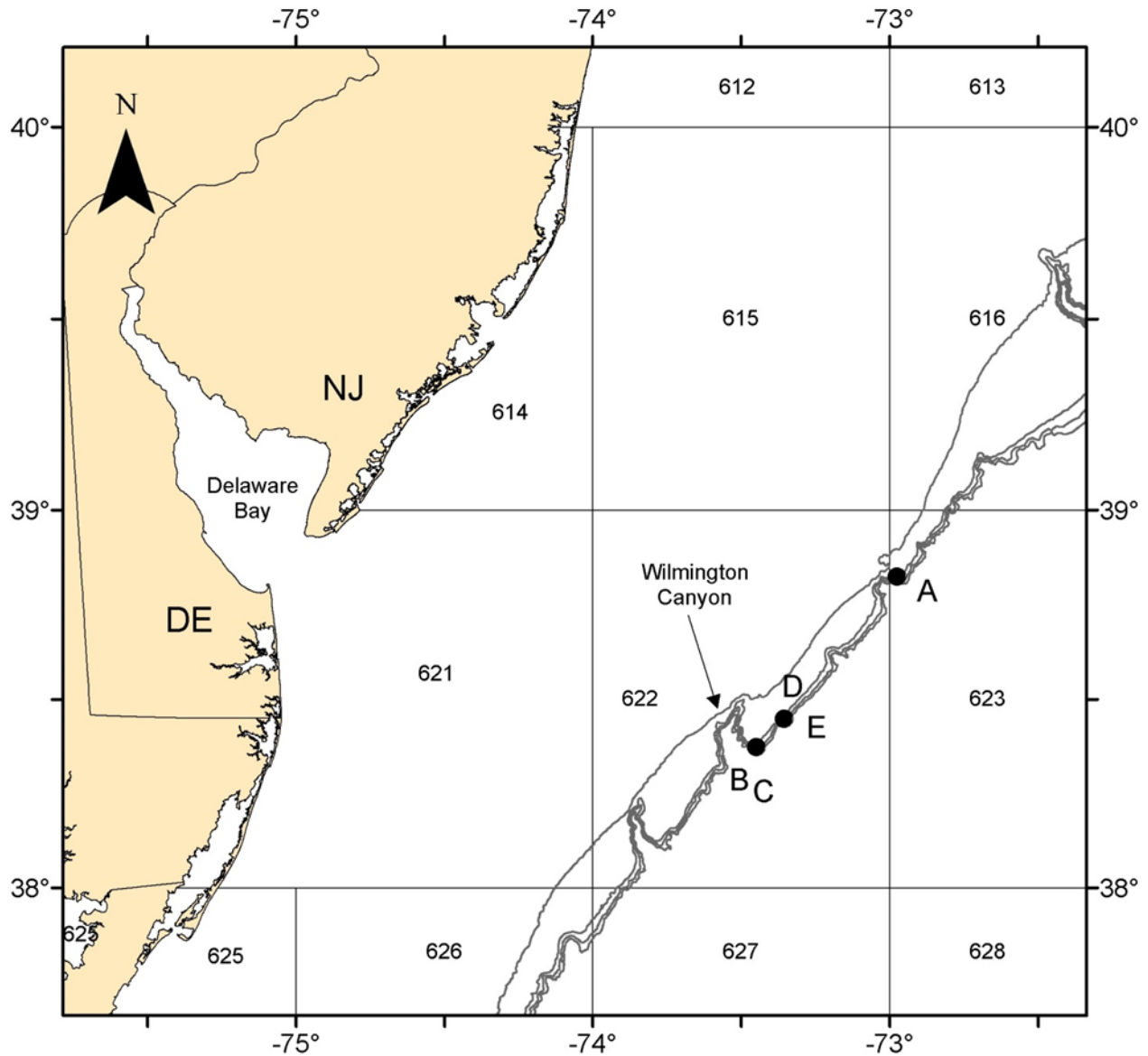


Fig. xi.5. Locations of the five Greenland sharks recorded as bycatch in U.S. East Coast fisheries that operated between the Gulf of Maine and Cape Hatteras, North Carolina during 1989-2017. Data source: Northeast Fisheries Observer Program Database, 1989-2017.

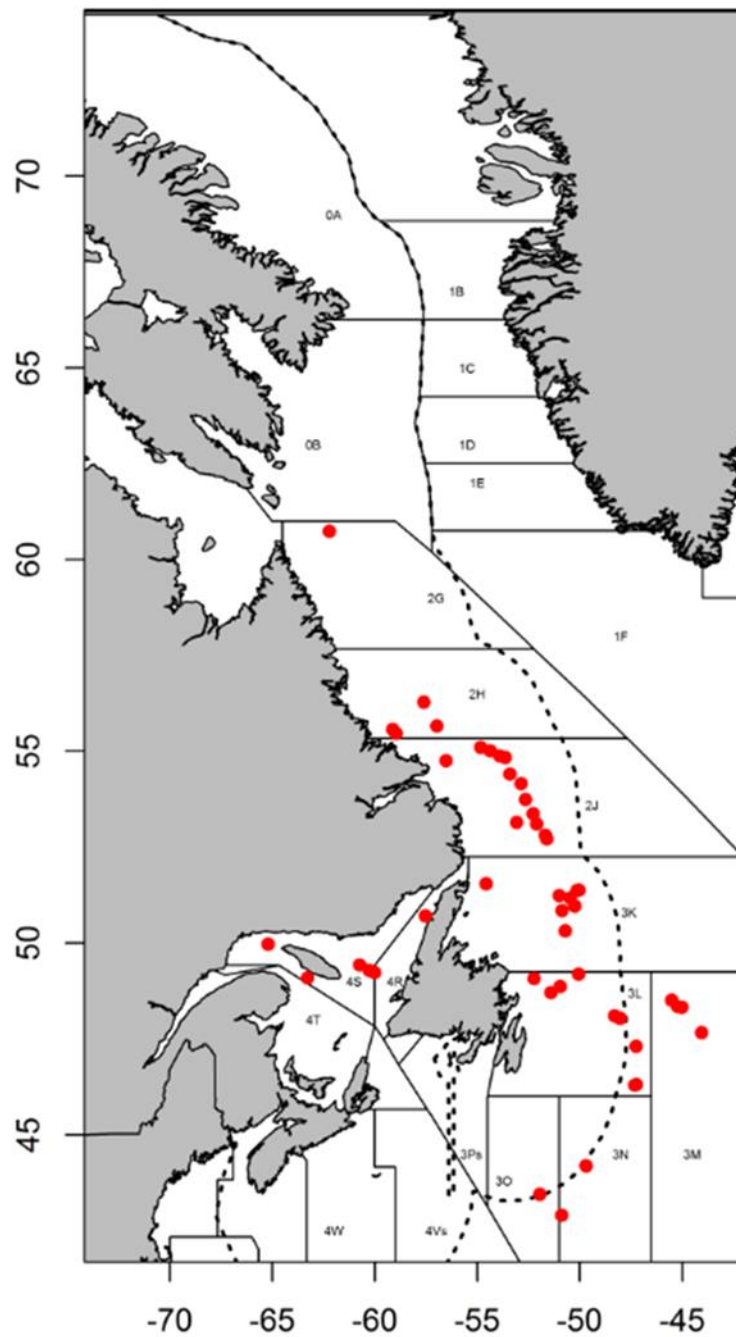


Fig. xi.6. Greenland shark occurrences in various Canadian surveys in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Grand Banks and Newfoundland Shelf from 1960-2016.

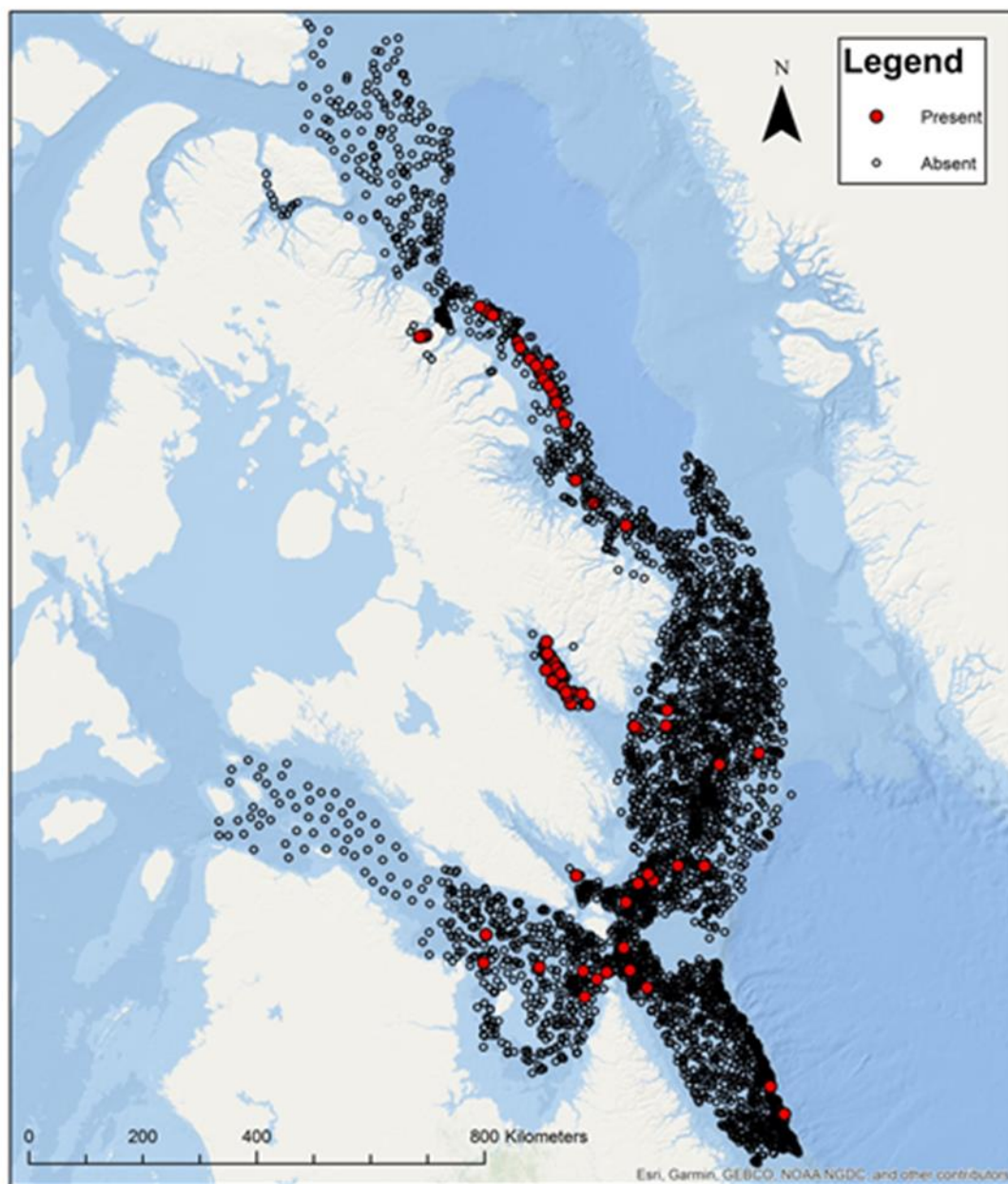


Fig.xi.7. Presence and absence of Greenland sharks in DFO longline (2010-2017) and trawl (2004-2014) survey data. Red circles indicate Greenland shark catches, open circles indicate fishing sets that did not capture Greenland sharks.

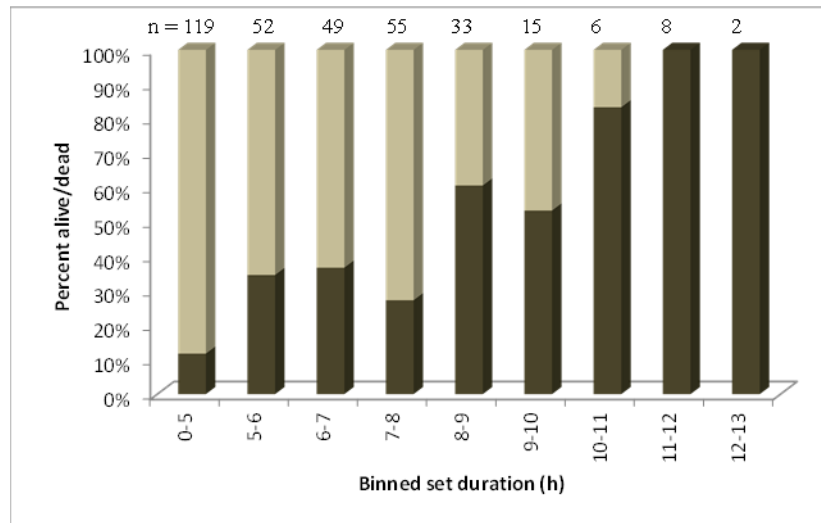


Fig. xi.8. Greenland shark bycatch that was alive (tan) and reported as dead (dark brown) when discarded as it relates to set duration (hours) of trawling.

Table xi.1. Minimum numbers of Greenland sharks caught in the NAFO Regulatory Area in bottom trawls, by target species, based on NAFO observer data from 2014-2017.

Dominant Species Captured	Minimum Number					Estimated Catch (t)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Greenland halibut	20	42	49	96	207	11.2	29.8	65.5	162.6	269.0
Redfishes	10	5	38	39	92	7.1	4.2	43.8	84.7	139.7
Cod	3	2	10	4	19	3.8	1.1	23.1	4.5	32.5
Greenland shark		1		3	4		0.5		3.0	3.5
Skates			2	2	4			5.5	2.7	8.2
Silver hake				1	1				2.0	2.0
Roughhead grenadier	1				1	1.2				1.2
Total	34	50	99	145	328	23.4	35.5	137.8	259.4	456.1

Table xi.2. Minimum numbers and estimated weight (t) of Greenland sharks caught in the NAFO Regulatory Area on longlines, by target species, based on NAFO observer data from 2014-2017.

Dominant Species Captured	Minimum Number					Estimated Catch (t)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Atlantic halibut	23	42	38	24	127	6.9	11.8	9.6	14.8	43.1
White hake	5			5	10	1.4			3.5	4.9
Thorny skate	8	1			9	2.3	1.4			3.6
Northern wolffish				6	6				3.7	3.7
Roughhead grenadier	5				5	1.1				1.1
Cod			1		1			0.2		0.2
Total	41	43	39	35	158	11.7	13.2	9.9	21.9	56.6

xii) Continue work on the SWOT analysis (Item 13)

The Commission requests the Scientific Council continue on a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis. The strategy and the mid and long-term objectives and tasks in view of NAFO's amended convention objectives should be developed jointly with the Commission. The plan should define for each strategic objective goals, tasks and measurable targets.

Scientific Council Responded:

Scientific Council accomplished the first part of the request in 2017, completing the SWOT analysis. SC was not able to start to develop a strategic scientific plan with mid and long term objectives and with individual objective goals, tasks and measurable targets due to workload of SC and noted that this should be done in conjunction with the Commission. The findings of the ongoing Performance Review will also give more insight as to what a plan could include.

2. Coastal States

- a) **Request by Denmark (on behalf of Greenland) for advice on management in 2019 of certain stocks in Subareas 0 and 1 (Annex 2)**
- i) ***Advice on Golden redfish, demersal deepsea redfish, Atlantic wolffish and spotted wolffish was given in 2017 for 2018-2020.***

Interim monitoring updates of these stocks were conducted and Scientific Council reiterates its previous advice as follows:

Recommendation for 2018 - 2020 Deep-sea redfish and Golden redfish: The Scientific Council advises that there should be no directed fishery. The next full assessment of this stock will take place in 2020.

Recommendation for 2018 - 2020 Atlantic wolffish: The Scientific Council advises that there should be no directed fishery. **Spotted wolffish:** The Scientific Council advises that the TAC should not exceed 975 tonnes.

ii) *Greenland halibut in Div. 1A (inshore) (Item 3)*

Advice on Greenland Halibut in Division 1A inshore was in 2016 given for 2017-2018. Denmark (on behalf of Greenland) requests the Scientific Council before December 2018 to provide advice on the scientific basis for management of inshore Greenland Halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in Division 1A.

Scientific Council responded:

Greenland halibut in Division 1A inshore - Disko Bay

Advice June 2018 for 2019-2020

Recommendation for 2019 - 2020

The Scientific Council advises that the TAC should not exceed 5120 tons.

Management objectives

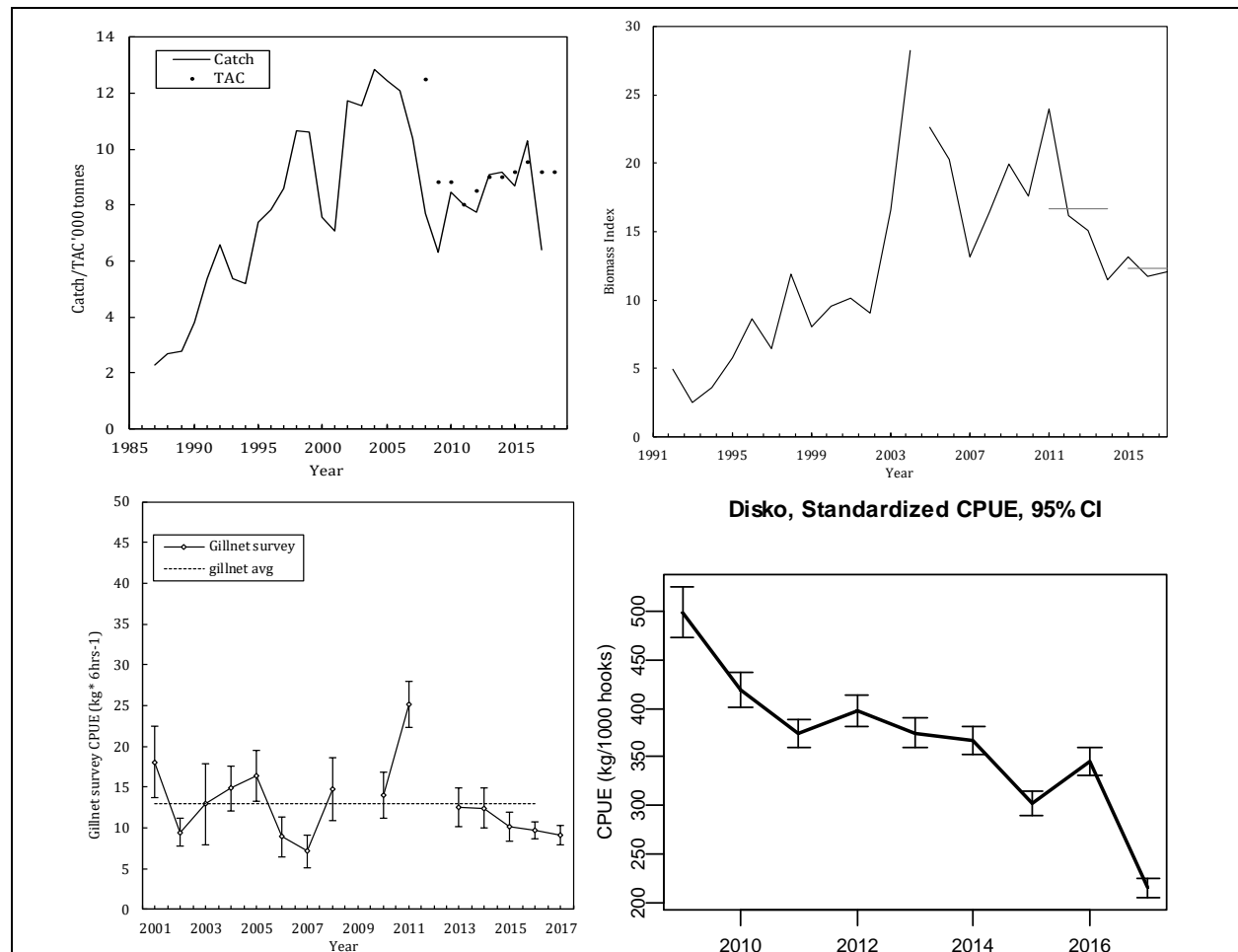
No explicit management plan or management objectives have been defined by the Government of Greenland.

Management unit

The stocks are believed to recruit from the Subarea 0+ 1 offshore spawning stock (in the Davis Strait) and there is little migration between each of the separate inshore populations and offshore stocks in SA 0 and 1. Separate advice is given for each area in Subarea 1A inshore.

Stock status

Length in the landings has gradually decreased over 10 to 15 years. In spite of the 2017 reduction in catch, the number of fish landed remains high. The Gillnet survey CPUE has gradually decreased and remained below average levels in the most recent 3-5 years. The trawl survey biomass index has gradually decreased since 2005, with the lowest values found in the most recent 4 years. The commercial CPUE for longline vessels has more than halved since 2009. Recruits are mainly received from offshore stocks and recruitment remains high.



Reference points

Could not be established.

Assessment

No analytical assessment was performed. Mean length in the landings, survey indices and commercial CPUE was considered the best information to monitor the stock.

The next assessment is planned for 2020.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality. Other mortality sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are undocumented.

Environmental impact

Since 1997 bottom temperatures have remained stable at a level of 2-3 degrees in the Disko Bay.

Fishery

Catches increased in the 1980s, peaked from 2004 to 2006 at more than 12 000 t, but then decreased substantially. From 2009, catches gradually increased and reached 10 760 t in 2016, before decreasing to 6409t in 2017.

Recent catch estimates and TACs ('000 ton) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	8.8	8.8	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.2	9.2
STACFIS	6.3	8.4	8.0	7.8	9.1	9.2	8.7	10.8	6.4	

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

Greenland halibut in the area is targeted with longlines and gillnets. Both gears select adult fish with large body size and do not retain recruits or small sized fish. Ghost fishing by lost gillnets has been observed but its effects are unknown.

Basis for advice

A quantitative assessment of risk at various catch options is not possible for this stock. The application of the ICES guidance on data-limited stocks (DLS) method 3.2 (ICES 2012a and 2012b, ICES 2014) using the Greenland shrimp and fish survey was used by SC in 2016 as the basis for advice on Greenland Halibut in the Disko Bay. This rule was applied again to generate the current advice.

$$C_{y+1} = \text{advice}_{\text{recent}} * r$$

where $r = \text{mean of biomass index (2015-2017)} / \text{mean of biomass index (2011-2014)}$.

Should changes in excess of +/- 20% be generated using this rule, a 20% cap is applied. A first year precautionary buffer was not applied, since the stock is considered to receive recruits from the offshore area and is not regarded as reproductively impaired.

For 2018, $r = \text{mean of biomass index (2015-2017)} / \text{mean of biomass index (2011-2014)} = 0.73$. Therefore the 20% reduction cap is applied and the advised TAC is $6400 * 0.80 = 5120$ t.

Multi-year advice is recommended when applying this index-ratio based rule. Also, Greenland has requested advice for as many years as is considered appropriate. A two-year advice cycle is suggested at this time.

Sources of Information

SCR Doc. 18/023 032 and 035 and; SCS Doc. 18/010.

Greenland halibut in Division 1A inshore—Upernavik

Advice June 2018 for 2019-2020

Recommendation for 2019 - 2020

All available indicators have declined under current levels of removals.

Scientific Council recommends that catch should not exceed 5330 t. This is a reduction over the previous advice accounting for the reduction in mean individual size in the recent catches.

Management objectives

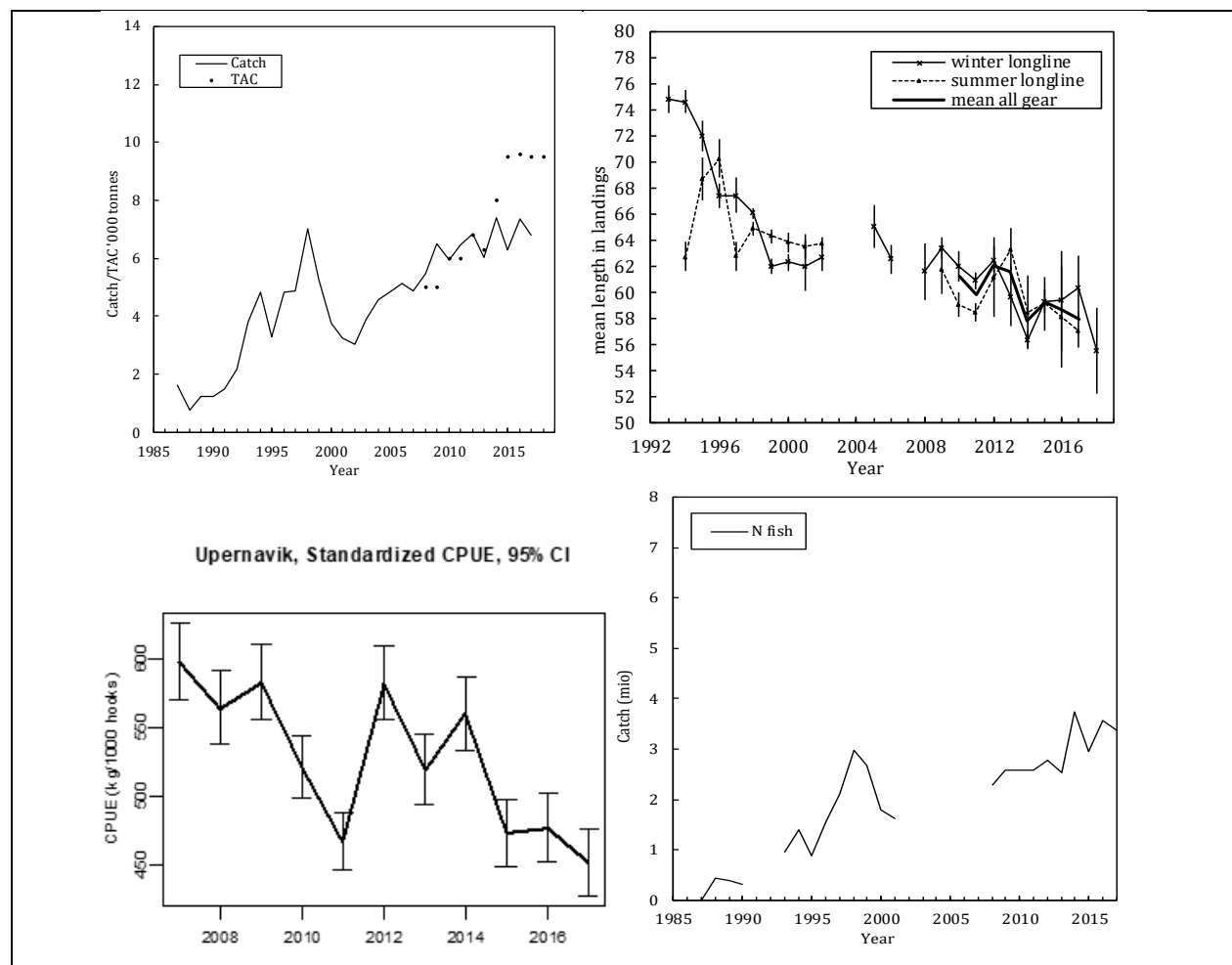
No explicit management plan or management objectives have been defined by the Government of Greenland.

Management unit

The stocks are believed to recruit from the Subarea 0+ 1 offshore spawning stock (in the Davis Strait) and there is little migration between each of the separate inshore populations and offshore stocks in SA 0 and 1. Separate advice is given for each area in Subarea 1A inshore.

Stock status

The catch in tons and in number of fish has been record high since 2014. The gillnet survey CPUE showed fish in the size range 30-65 cm. Mean length in the landings decreased in the 1990s, but stabilized from 1999 to 2009. Since then length in the landings have decreased further to 56-58 cm. The standardized longline CPUE index reveal a gradual decreasing CPUE with the most recent 3 years being among the lowest observed.



Reference points

Could not be established.

Assessment

No analytical assessment was performed. Survey indices, Commercial CPUE and Mean length in the landings were considered the best information to monitor the stock.

The next assessment is planned for 2020.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality. Other mortality sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are undocumented.

Environmental impact

Unknown

Fishery

Catches increased from the mid 1980's and peaked in 1998 at a level of 7 000 t. Landings then decreased sharply, but during the past 15 years, they have gradually returned to the higher level. Average catch in the most recent 5 years has been 6 800 t.

Recent catch estimates ('000 ton) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	5.0	6.0	6.5	6.5	8.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
STACFIS	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.0	7.4	6.3	7.4	6.8	

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

Greenland halibut in the area is targeted with longlines and gillnets. Both gears select adult fish with large body size and do not retain recruits or small sized fish. Ghost fishing by lost gillnets has been observed but its effects are unknown.

Special comments

The ICES Harvest Control Rule 3.2 for data limited stocks could not be used since survey time series was too short to be applied.

Sources of Information

SCR Doc. 18/023, 032, 035; SCS Doc. 18/010.

Greenland halibut in Division 1A inshore – Uummannaq

Advice June 2018 for 2019-2020

Recommendation for 2019 - 2020

All available indicators have declined under current levels of removals.

Scientific Council recommends catch should not exceed 5 800 t. This is a reduction over the previous advice accounting for the reduction in mean individual size in the recent catches.

Management objectives

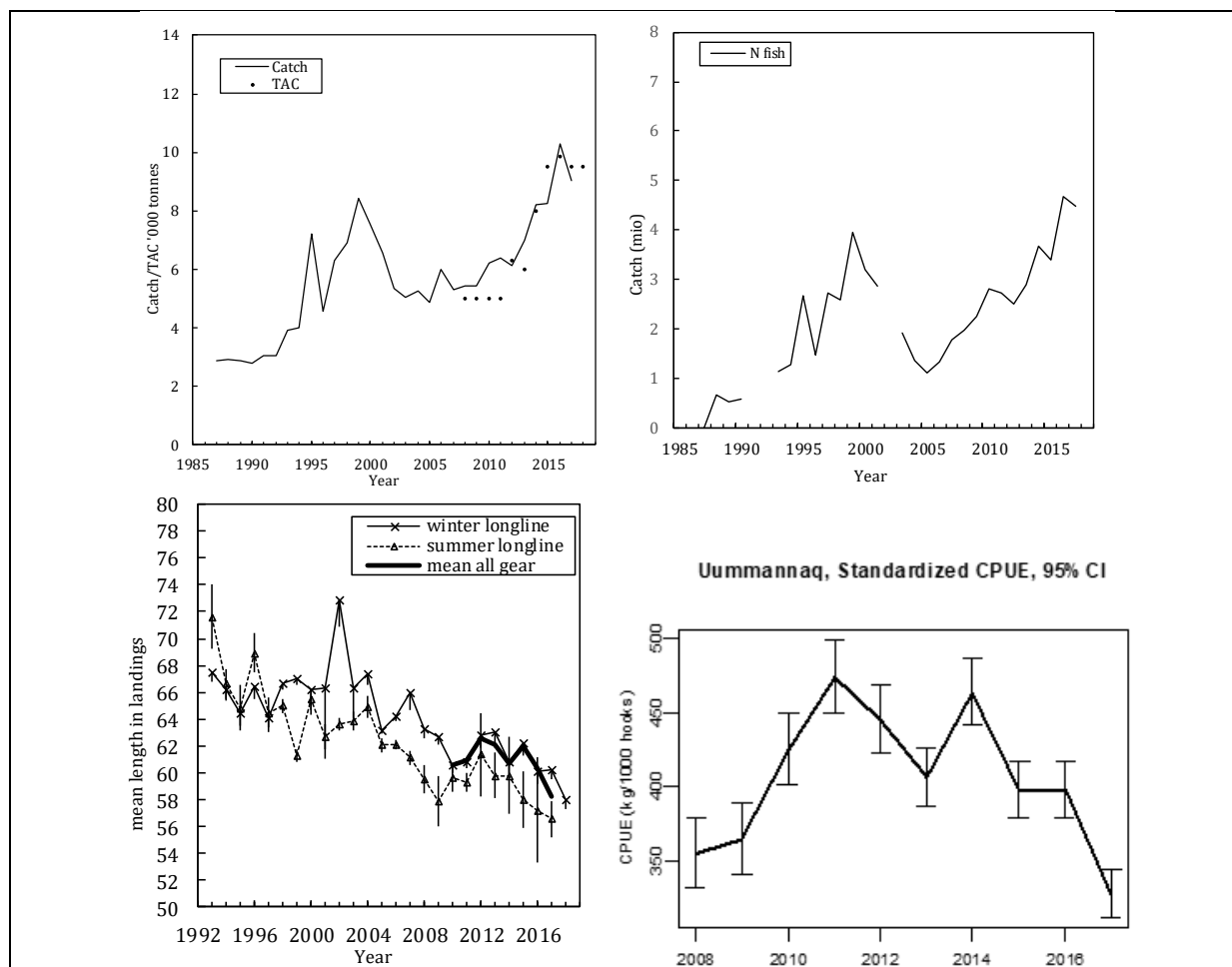
No explicit management plan or management objectives have been defined by the Government of Greenland.

Management unit

The stocks are believed to recruit from the Subarea 0 + 1 offshore spawning stock (in the Davis Strait) and there is little migration between each of the separate inshore populations and offshore stocks in SA 0 and 1. Separate advice is given for each area in Subarea 1A inshore.

Stock status

The catch in tons and in number of fish has been record high in 2016 and 2017. The gillnet survey CPUE showed considerable numbers in the interval 40-70 cm. Mean length in the landings has gradually decreased, particularly in the recent 3 years. From 2011, the standardized commercial longline CPUE index decreased gradually, with 2017 the lowest level observed in the time series.



Reference points

Could not be established.

Assessment

No analytical assessment was performed. Mean length in the landings, commercial CPUE and survey indices were considered the best information to monitor the stock.

The next assessment is planned for 2020.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality. Other mortality sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are undocumented.

Environmental impact

Unknown

Fishery

Catches in the Uummannaq fjord gradually increased from the 1980's reaching 8425 in 1999, but then decreased and remained between 5000 and 6000 t from 2002 to 2009. After 2009 catches gradually increased reaching 10 305 t in 2016. In 2017, 9049 t were caught in the area.

Recent catch estimates ('000 ton) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.4	8.4	9.5	9.9	9.5	9.5
STACFIS	5.4	6.2	6.4	6.1	7.0	8.2	8.2	10.3	9.0	

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

Greenland halibut in the area is targeted with longlines and gillnets. Both gears select adult fish with large body size and do not retain recruits or small sized fish. Ghost fishing by lost gillnets has been observed but its effects are unknown.

Special comments

The ICES Harvest Control Rule 3.2 for data limited stocks could not be used since survey time series was too short to be applied.

Sources of Information

SCR Doc. 18/023, 032, 035; SCS Doc. 18/010.

iii) *Pandalus borealis* east of Greenland and in the Denmark Strait (in conjunction with ICES) (Item 5)

*Furthermore, the Scientific Council is in cooperation with ICES requested to provide advice on the scientific basis for management of Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in Denmark Strait and adjacent waters east of southern Greenland in 2019 and for as many years ahead as data allows for.*

The Scientific Council deferred responding to this request to the SC/NIPAG meeting in October 2018.

b) Request by Canada and Denmark (Greenland) for Advice on Management in 2019**i) *Greenland halibut in Div. 0A and the offshore areas of Div. 1A, plus Div. 1B (Annex 2, Item 3; Annex 3, Item 1)***

For Greenland halibut in Subareas 0 + 1 advice was in 2016 given for 2017 and 2018. Subject to the concurrence of Canada as regards Subareas 0 and 1, the Scientific Council is requested to continue to monitor the status, and should significant changes in the stock status be observed, the Scientific Council is requested to provide updated advice for Greenland halibut as appropriate in 1) the offshore areas of NAFO Division 0A and Division 1A plus Division 1B and 2) NAFO Division 0B plus Divisions 1C-1F. The Scientific Council is also asked to advise on any other management measures it deems appropriate to ensure the sustainability of these resources.

Scientific Council responded:

Greenland halibut in SA 0 + Div. 1A Offshore and Div. 1B-1F

Advice June 2018 for 2019 and 2020



Recommendation for 2019 and 2020

Scientific Council advises that there is a low risk of Greenland halibut in Subarea 0 + 1A (offshore) and 1B-F being below B_{lim} if the TAC for 2019 and 2020 does not exceed 36 370 t.

There is no scientific basis with which to provide separate advice for Div. 0A+1AB and Div. 0B+1C-F. Scientific Council advises that consideration be given to the distribution of effort in each area to avoid localized depletion.

Management objectives

Canada and Greenland adopted a total allowable catch (TAC) of 32,300 t in 2018. Canada requests that the stock status should be evaluated in the context of management requirements for long-term sustainability and the advice provided should be consistent with the precautionary approach.

<i>Convention objectives</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Comment/consideration</i>
Apply Precautionary Approach		Stock well above B_{lim}
Minimise harmful impacts on living marine resources and ecosystems		Fishing closures are in effect in SA0 and Div. 1A. No specific measures.

 OK
 Intermediate

Management unit

The Greenland halibut stock in Subarea 0 + Div. 1A (offshore) and Div. 1B-1F is part of a larger population complex distributed throughout the Northwest Atlantic. In Subareas 0 and 1, two separate assessments are conducted on this species. In addition, since 2002, advice for the Subarea 0 + Div. 1A (offshore) and Div. 1B-1F stock has been given separately for the northern area (Div. 0A and Div. 1AB) and the southern area (Div. 0B and 1C-F).

Stock status

The combined Div. 0A-South + Divs. 1CD biomass index remains above B_{lim} . The index was relatively stable until 2014 then increased between 2014 and 2016. The decline observed in 2017 is a result of a decline in the 0A-South survey biomass. Recruitment has been increasing in recent years, and in 2017 was one of the highest in the time series.

Reference points

Age-based or production models were not available for estimation of precautionary reference points. In 2014 a preliminary proxy for B_{lim} was set as 30% of the mean for the combined 0A-South + Div. 1CD survey biomass index for years 1999 to 2012.

Assessment

The assessment is qualitative with input from research surveys (biomass and abundance indices, a recruitment index, and length disaggregated survey indices) and fishery data (catch per unit effort and length frequencies).

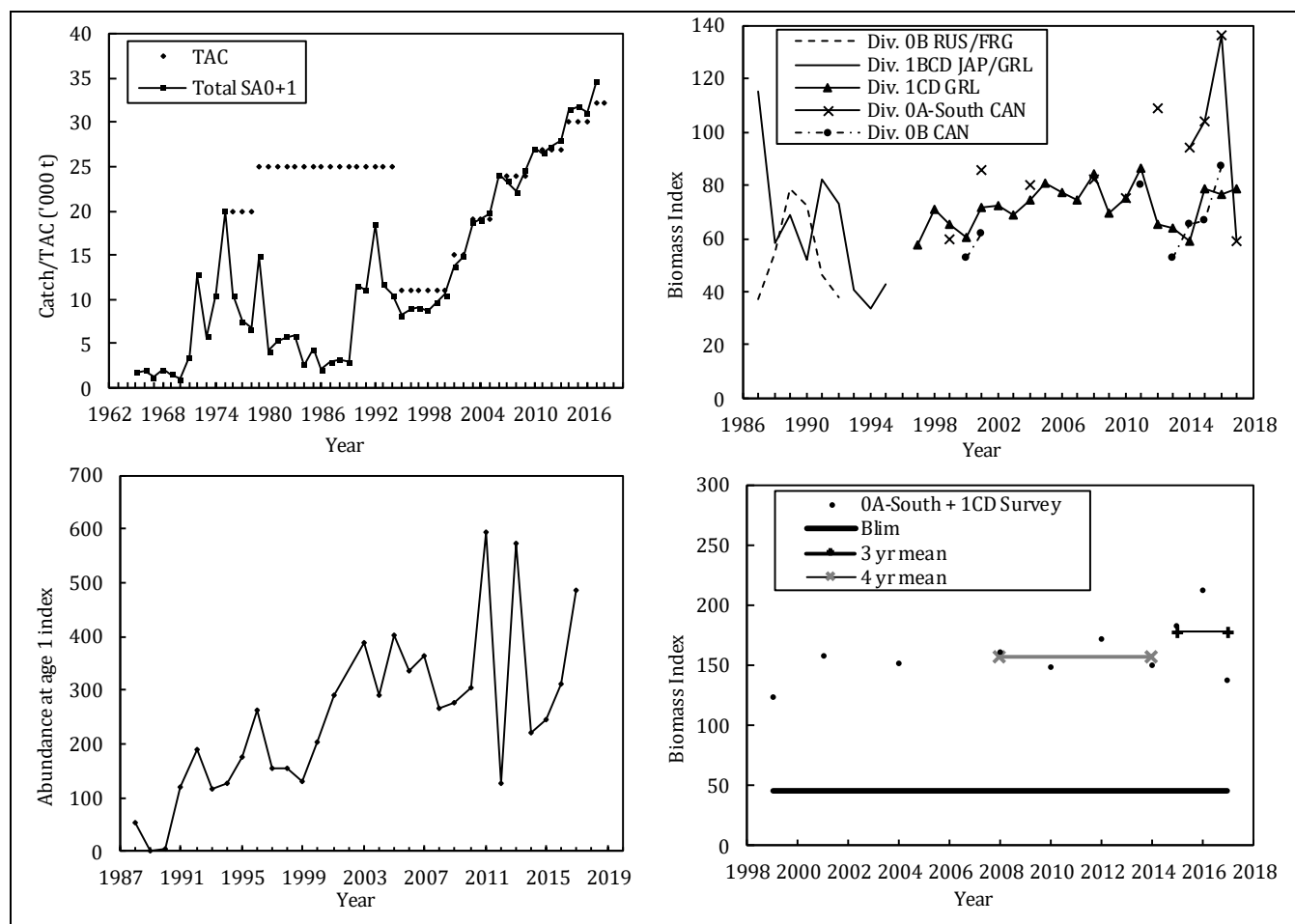
The next assessment is expected to be in 2020.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality has been documented. Other sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are undocumented.

Biology and Environmental interactions

No specific studies were reviewed during this assessment



Fishery

Catches were first reported in 1964. Catches increased from 1989 to 1992 due to a new trawl fishery in Div. 0B with participation by Canada, Norway, Russia and Faeroe Islands and an expansion of the 1CD fishery with participation by Japan, Norway and Faeroe Islands. Catch declined from 1992 to 1995 primarily due to a reduction of effort by non-Canadian fleets in Div. 0B. Since 1995 catches have been near the TAC and increasing in step with increases in the TAC, with catches reaching a high of 34,661 t in 2017.

Recent catch and TACs ('000 t)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	24	27	27	27	27	30	30	30	32.3	32.3
SA 0	12	13	13	13	13	15	14	14	16	
SA 1	13	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	
Total STACFIS^{1,2}	25	26	27	27	28	31	31	31	35	

¹Based on STATLANT, with information from Canada and Greenland authorities used to exclude 1A and 0B inshore catch.

²Includes inshore 1B-F catches that were <500t prior to 2013 and have varied between 1,000 t and 2,000 t since then.

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

No specific information available. General impacts of bottom trawl gear on the ecosystem should be considered.

Basis for Advice

A quantitative assessment of risk at various catch options is not possible for this stock. Therefore it is not possible to quantitatively evaluate the sustainability of the TAC. In 2016 the ICES Harvest Control Rule 3.2 for data limited stocks was accepted as a basis for giving TAC advice. This method was used again to provide the following advice for the next two years.

$$C_{y+1} = \text{Catch}_{\text{advised}} * r$$

where $r = \text{index mean for 2015-2017} / \text{index mean for 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014}$
 $= 1.126$

$\text{Catch}_{\text{advised}} = 32,300 \text{ t}$ (catch advised for 2017 and 2018 and subsequently implemented as the TAC).

Catch in 2019 and 2020 $= 32,300 \text{ t} * 1.126$
 $= 36,370 \text{ t}$

Special comments

The vessel that has conducted surveys in SA 0+1 since 1997 has been retired and there will be no survey in 2018. Also, it will not be possible to calibrate this survey series with the next survey that is expected to begin in 2019. The absence of a continuous survey series may constrain the ability of SC to assess/provide advice on this stock in coming years and furthermore, SC may be unable to evaluate the impact of the advised TAC.

Sources of information

SCR Doc. 18/15, 21, 32, 40; SCS Doc. 18/10, 13

ii) *Pandalus borealis* in Subareas 0 and 1

*Subject to the concurrence of Canada as regards Subarea 0 and 1, Denmark (on behalf of Greenland) requests the Scientific Council before December 2018 to provide advice on the scientific basis for management of Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in Subarea 0 and 1 in 2019 and for as many years ahead as data allows for.*

The Scientific Council deferred responding to this request to the SC/NIPAG meeting in October 2018.

3. Scientific Council Advice of its own Accord

Scientific Council completed the necessary work to provide advice on two items of its own accord. Though advice for witch flounder in Divs. 3NO was given in 2017 for 2018 and 2019, the Council indicated “*Because of the uncertainty and proximity to limit reference points the next full assessment is rescheduled for 2018*”. Additionally, it was noted that the current sea pen closure Area 14 expires at the end of 2018. Thus, the Council updated its previous analysis using recent data and has provided advice to facilitate the work of WG-EAFFM during its August 2018 meeting.

a) Witch flounder in Divisions 3NO

Witch flounder in Divisions 3NO

Advice June 2018 for 2019-2020










Recommendation for 2019 and 2020

The probability of being below B_{lim} in 2021 ranges from 15% to 24% amongst the tested scenarios. The NAFO PA framework specifies that there should be a very low probability of being below B_{lim} .

SC recommends that there be no directed fishing in 2019 and 2020.

Management objectives

The Commission adopted a total allowable catch (TAC) of 1,116 t in 2018. General convention objectives (GC Doc. 08/3) are applied.

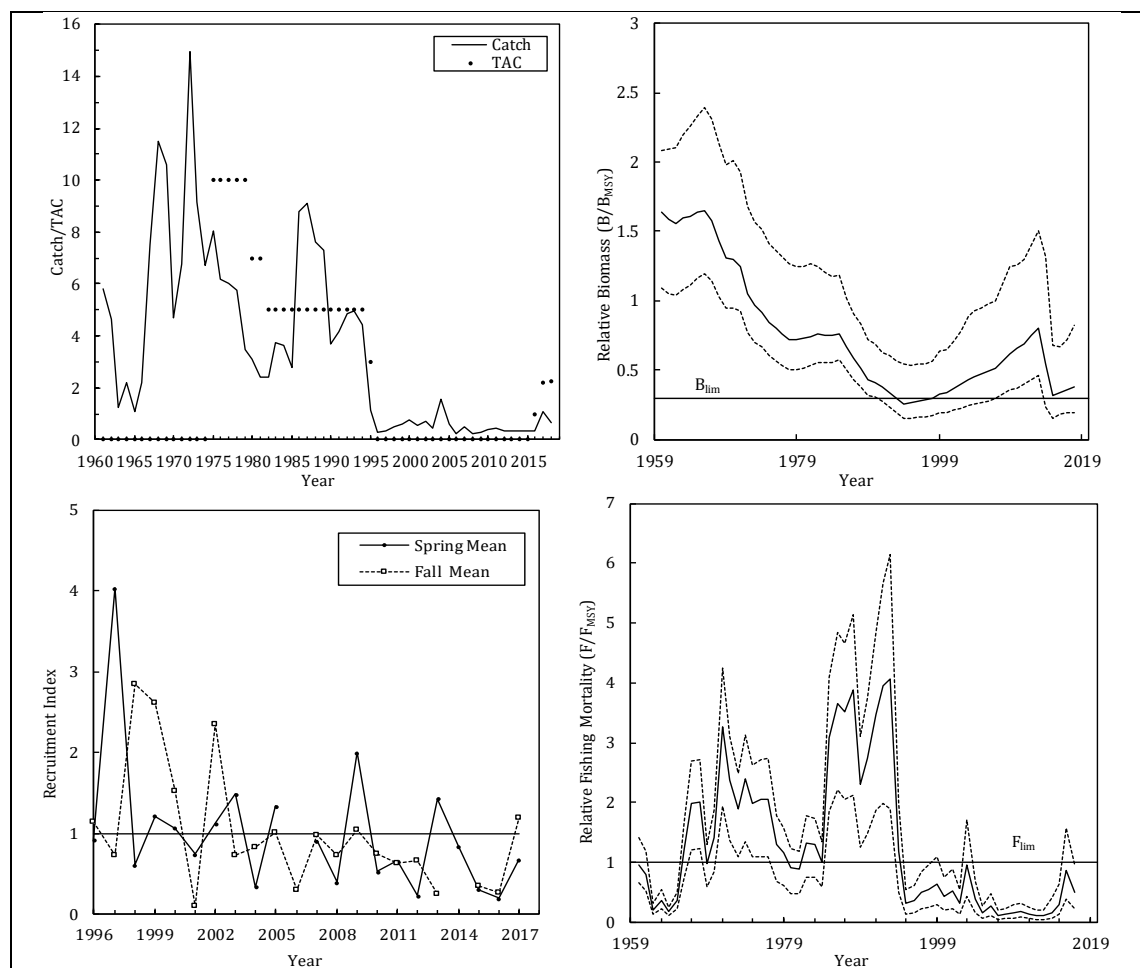
<i>Convention objectives</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Comment/consideration</i>	
Restore to or maintain at B_{msy}		$B_{2018} < B_{msy}$	 OK
Eliminate overfishing		$F < F_{msy}$	 Intermediate
Apply Precautionary Approach		Increased risk of $B < B_{lim}$	 Not accomplished
Minimise harmful impacts on living marine resources and ecosystems		VME closures in effect, no specific measures.	 Unknown
Preserve marine biodiversity		Cannot be evaluated	

Management unit

The management unit is NAFO Divisions 3NO. The stock mainly occurs in Div. 30 along the southwestern slopes of the Grand Bank. In most years the distribution is concentrated toward the slopes but in certain years, a higher percentage may be distributed in shallower water.

Stock status

The stock size increased since 1999 to about 2010 and then declined after 2013 and is now at 37% B_{msy} . ($B_{msy} = 60\,000$ t). There is presently a 29% risk of the stock being below B_{lim} and a 4% risk of F being above F_{lim} . Recruitment in 2017 surveys increased in the fall to a value just above the time series mean while those in the spring increased to a value approaching the time series mean.



Reference points

Reference points are estimated from the surplus production model. Scientific Council considers that 30% B_{msy} is a suitable biomass limit reference point (B_{lim}) and F_{msy} a suitable fishing mortality limit reference point for stocks where a production model is used.

Projections and risk analyses.

All projections assumed that the catch in 2018 was equal to the TAC of 1,116 t (which produces F_{2018}). This assumption was based on reported catches to the end of April 2018 of almost 600 t. The probability that $F > F_{lim}$ in 2018 is 30% at a catch of 1 116 t. The probability of $F > F_{lim}$ ranged from 7 to 50% for the catch scenarios tested. The population is projected to grow under all scenarios and the probability that the biomass in 2021 is greater than the biomass in 2018 is greater than 60% in all scenarios. The population is projected to remain below B_{MSY} for all levels of F examined with a probability of greater than 90%. The probability of projected biomass being below B_{lim} by 2021 was 19 to 24% in all catch scenarios examined and was 15% by 2021 in the $F=0$ scenario.

Projections with catch in 2018 = 1 116 t		
	Median	Median (90% CI)
$F=0$	Projected Yield (t)	Projected Relative Biomass (B_y/B_{msy})
2019	0	0.39 (0.19, 0.91)
2020	0	0.43 (0.21, 1.02)
2021		0.48 (0.23, 1.12)
$F_{2017}=0.03$	Projected Yield (t)	Projected Relative Biomass (B_y/B_{msy})
2019	740	0.39 (0.19, 0.91)
2020	792	0.42 (0.20, 1.00)
2021		0.45 (0.20, 1.09)
$2/3 F_{msy}=0.04$	Projected Yield (t)	Projected Relative Biomass (B_y/B_{msy})
2019	979	0.39 (0.19, 0.91)
2020	1035	0.42 (0.19, 0.99)
2021		0.44 (0.19, 1.08)
$85\% F_{msy}=0.05$	Projected Yield (t)	Projected Relative Biomass (B_y/B_{msy})
2019	1248	0.39 (0.19, 0.91)
2020	1306	0.41 (0.19, 0.99)
2021		0.43 (0.19, 1.06)
$F_{msy}=0.06$	Projected Yield (t)	Projected Relative Biomass (B_y/B_{msy})
2019	1468	0.39 (0.19, 0.91)
2020	1522	0.41 (0.19, 0.98)
2021		0.42 (0.18, 1.05)

Projected yield (t) and the risk of $F > F_{lim}$, $B < B_{lim}$ and $B < B_{MSY}$ and probability of stock growth ($B_{2021} > B_{2018}$) under projected F values of $F=0$, F_{2017} , $2/3 F_{MSY}$, $85\% F_{MSY}$, and F_{MSY} .

	Yield 2019	Yield 2020	P($F > F_{lim}$)		P($B < B_{lim}$)			P($B < B_{MSY}$)			P($B_{2021} > B_{2018}$)
			2019	2020	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	
$F=0$	0	0	0	0	26%	20%	15%	96%	95%	93%	72%
$F_{2017}=0.03$	740	792	7%	8%	26%	22%	19%	96%	95%	93%	67%
$2/3 F_{msy}=0.04$	979	1035	19%	20%	26%	23%	21%	96%	95%	94%	65%
$85\% F_{msy}=0.05$	1248	1306	36%	37%	26%	24%	23%	96%	95%	94%	63%
$F_{msy}=0.06$	1468	1522	50%	50%	26%	25%	24%	96%	95%	94%	61%

Assessment

This stock is assessed utilizing a surplus production model in a Bayesian framework. A full assessment was conducted in 2017 and 2018.

The input data were catch from 1960-2017, Canadian spring survey series from 1984-1990, Canadian spring survey series from 1991-2017 (no 2006) and the Canadian autumn survey series from 1990-2017 (no 2014).

The next assessment is planned for 2020.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality. Other potential sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, and oil-industry) are undocumented.

Biological and environmental interactions

Witch flounder in NAFO Divs 3NO are distributed mainly along the tail and southwestern slopes of the Grand Bank. The Southern Grand Bank (3NO) EPU is currently experiencing low productivity conditions and biomass has declined across multiple trophic levels and stocks since 2014.

Fishery

The fishery was reopened to directed fishing in 2015 and is exploited by otter trawl. Prior to the reopening, witch flounder were caught primarily as bycatch in bottom otter trawl fisheries for yellowtail flounder, redfish, skate and Greenland halibut.

Recent catch estimates and TACs are:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	ndf	Ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	1.0	2.2	2.2	1.1
STATLANT 21	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	
STACFIS	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	

*ndf = no directed fishing

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

No specific information available. General impacts of bottom trawl gear on the ecosystem should be considered.

Special comments

This advice is given by SC on its own accord in light of the special comment in 2017 (*Because of the uncertainty and proximity to limit reference points the next full assessment is rescheduled for 2018*).

Sources of Information

SCR Docs 18/14, 18/03, 18/05, 18/25; SCS Docs. 18/05, 18/06, 18/07, 18/08 ; NAFO/GC Doc 08/3.

b) Sea pen closure (Area 14)

The current sea pen closure Area 14 expires at the end of 2018. To facilitate the work of WG-EAFFM at its August meeting in 2018 an updated analysis of sea pen biomass was conducted to re-evaluate the status of sea pen VME on the eastern area of the Flemish Cap and to address some of the concerns over the stability of the polygons used to inform the sea pen closed area (Area 14).

Following an updated analysis with additional sea pen biomass records (2014 – 2017), SC concludes there is very little change in the overall distribution of sea pen VME found on the eastern area of the Flemish cap.

Considering the data set used in the 2013 Kernel Density Estimate (KDE) analysis, plus an additional 123 new sea pen biomass records from the Canadian and EU surveys conducted from 2014 to 2017, an updated KDE surface was created and the area of successive density polygons calculated using the same methods as conducted in 2013. A density threshold of 1.4 kg was independently determined to identify significant concentration of sea pens in the 2013 assessment, and again in the up-dated analysis conducted in the present assessment (Fig. 3b.1). When compared with the previous analysis (NAFO, 2013), there is very little change in the overall distribution of the sea pen VME found on the eastern area of the Flemish cap (Fig. 3b.2).

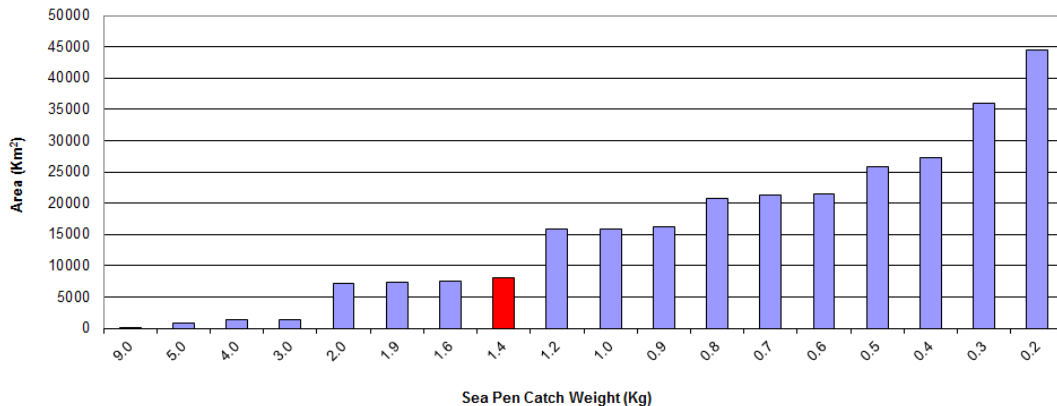


Fig. 3b.1. Area occupied by successive equal density thresholds (sea pen catch weight in kilograms) associated with the up-dated KDE analysis. Red bar indicates the density threshold used to identify significant concentrations of sea pens.

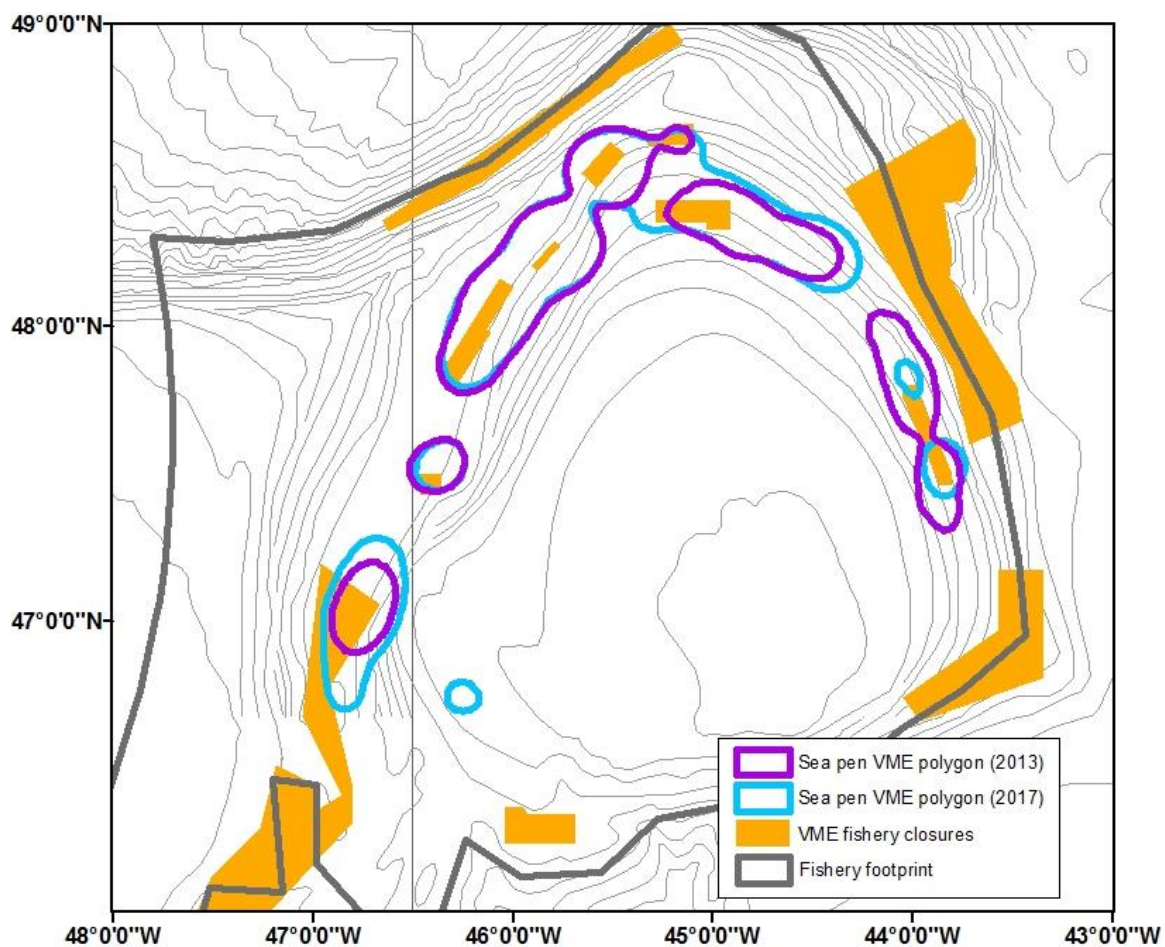


Fig. 3b.2. Comparison of sea pen VMEs determined from the present analysis (blue) with those produced from the earlier analysis (purple; NAFO, 2013). The fishing footprint is shown in outline as are the current sea pen VME fishery closures associated with the Flemish Cap.

VIII. REVIEW OF FUTURE MEETINGS ARRANGEMENTS

1. Scientific Council, 17 – 21 Sep 2018

Scientific Council noted the Scientific Council meeting will be held in Tallinn, Estonia, 17-21 September 2018.

2. Scientific Council, (in conjunction with NIPAG), 17 – 23 Oct 2018

Scientific Council noted that the Scientific Council shrimp advice meeting will be held at the NAFO Secretariat, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, 17 – 23 October, 2018.

3. WG-ESA, 13- 22 Nov, 2018

The Working Group on Ecosystem Science and Assessment will meet at the NAFO Secretariat, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, 13-22 November, 2018.

4. Scientific Council, June 2019

Scientific Council agreed that its June meeting will be held on 31 May - 13 June 2019, at Saint Mary's University, Halifax.

5. Scientific Council (in conjunction with NIPAG), 2019

Dates and location to be determined.

6. Scientific Council, Sep 2019

Scientific Council noted that the Annual meeting will be held in September in Halifax, Nova Scotia, unless an invitation to host the meeting is extended by a Contracting Party.

7. Scientific Council, June 2020

Scientific Council agreed that its June meeting will be held 30 May - 12 June 2020. at Saint Mary's University, Halifax.

8. NAFO/ICES Joint Groups

a) NIPAG, 17 – 23 Oct 2018

Scientific Council noted the NIPAG meeting will be held at the NAFO Secretariat, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, 17 – 23 October, 2018.

b) NIPAG, 2019

Dates and location to be determined.

c) ICES – NAFO Working Group on Deep-water Ecosystem

Dates and location to be determined.

d) WG-HARP, 2018

The report of the 2017 WGHARP meeting is not available and the date and location of the next meeting are unknown.

9. Commission- Scientific Council Joint Working Groups

a) WG-RBMS

The joint SC-Commission Working Group on Risk Based Management Systems (WGRBMS) will be held in NEAFC Headquarters 13-14 August 2018

b) WG-EAFFM

The joint SC-Commission Working Group on the Ecosystem approach to Fisheries Management (WG-EAFFM) will be held in NEAFC headquarters, London, UK, 16-17 August 2018

c) CESAG

The next meeting of the Catch Estimation Strategy Advisory Group (CESAG) will be in 2019

IX. ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPECIAL SESSIONS

1. Topics of Future Special Sessions

In September SC will discuss the possibility of future special sessions including survey standardization as discussed in STACREC.

2. ICES/PICES/NAFO International Symposium on "Shellfish Resources and Invaders of the North"

Scientific Council has received an invitation to co-host with ICES and PICES an International Symposium on "Shellfish Resources and Invaders of the North" that will be held 5-7 November 2019 in Tromsø, Norway. Scientific Council **recommends** that *travel funding be provided for a NAFO co-convenor to participate in this meeting.*

X. MEETING REPORTS

1. Working Group on Ecosystem Science and Assessment (WG-ESA) - SCS Doc. 17/21

The NAFO SC Working Group on Ecosystem Science and Assessment (WGESA), formerly known as SC Working Group on Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries Management (WGEAFM), had its 10th meeting on 7-16 November 2017 at NAFO Headquarters, Dartmouth, Canada.

The work of WGESA can be described under two complementary contexts:

- a. work intended to advance the Roadmap, which typically involves medium to long-term research, and
- b. work intended to address specific requests from Scientific Council (SC) and/or the Commission (COM), which typically involves short to medium-term analysis, aligned to Roadmap priorities.

WGESA revised and updated its long-term ToRs in 2016 to be implemented at its 2017 meeting and thereafter, accordingly:

Theme 1: Spatial considerations

ToR 1. Update on identification and mapping of sensitive species and habitats in the NAFO area. In support of the Roadmap develop research and summarize new findings on the spatial structure and organisation of marine ecosystems with an emphasis on connectivity, exchanges and flows among ecosystem units in the NAFO Convention Area.

Theme 2: Status, functioning and dynamics of marine ecosystems

ToR 2. Develop research and summarize new findings on the status, functioning, productivity of ecosystems (including modelling multi-species interactions) in the NAFO Convention Area.

Theme 3: Practical application EAFM

ToR 3. Develop research and summarize new findings on long-term monitoring of status and functioning of ecosystem units (including ecosystem summary sheets) and the application of ecosystem knowledge for the assessment of impacts and management of human activities in the NAFO Convention Area.

Theme 4: Specific requests

ToRs 4+. As generic ToRs, these are place-holders intended to be used when addressing expected additional requests from Scientific Council or Fisheries Commission that don't fit in to the standing ToRs above.

The following ToRs were addressed at the 10th meeting of WGESA:

Theme 1: Spatial consideration

ToR 1.1. Update of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem Indicator Taxa in the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures

ToR 1.2. Discussion on updating Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) analysis and Species Distribution Models (SDMs) for VME indicator species especially for sea pens

ToR 1.3. Continue to work on non-sponge and coral VMEs (e.g. bryozoan and sea squirts) to prepare for the next reassessment of bottom fisheries.

ToR 1.4. Discussion on workplan and timetable for reassessment of VME fishery closures including seamount closures for 2020 assessment.

Theme 2: Status, functioning and dynamics of NAFO marine ecosystems.

ToR 2.0. Update on recent and relevant research related to status, functioning and dynamics of ecosystems in the NAFO area.

ToR 2.1. NEREIDA: Initial Analysis of Sea Pen VME Resilience in the NAFO Regulatory Area.

ToR 2.2. Assessment of NAFO bottom fisheries. [COM Request #10 – assessment of bottom fisheries]

ToR 2.3. Progress on expanded single species, multispecies and ecosystem production potential modelling.

ToR 2.4. Review of oceanographic and ecosystem status conditions in the NRA.

Theme 3: Practical application of EAFM

ToR 3.0. Update on recent and relevant research related to the application of ecosystem knowledge for fisheries management in the NAFO area.

ToR 3.1. Development and application of the EAF Roadmap. [COM Request #9]

ToR 3.2. Develop draft summary sheets at ecosystem level [COM Request #9 - Continued development of ecosystem summary sheets (ESS)]

ToR 3.3. Consideration of stock recruitment patterns through the application of EAFM [Com. Request #9]

ToR 3.4. Developments to assess overlap of NAFO fisheries with VME to evaluate fishery specific impacts in addition to the cumulative impacts. [Com. Request #10 – assessment of bottom fisheries]

ToR 3.5. Update on plan to continue work on the risk assessment of scientific trawl surveys impact on VME in closed areas, and the effect of excluding surveys from these areas on stock assessments. [Com. Request #6]

ToR 3.6. Update development in the use of non-destructive sampling techniques to monitor VMEs and options for integrating with existing survey trawl data.

ToR 3.7. Develop a workplan to consider clearer objective ranking processes and options for objective weighting criteria for the overall assessment of SAI and risk of SAI. [Com. Request #10 – assessment of bottom fisheries]

Theme 4: Specific Requests

No requests other than those already identified and addressed above.

In addressing **ToR 1**, the most recent Spanish and Canadian trawl survey VME indicator species biomass records were mapped, and added to the existing VME indicator species data-set. This data forms the basis for the re-assessment of the VME and VME fishery closures to be conducted in 2020. The last review of deep-water

marine invertebrate taxa found in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA) evaluated against the FAO criteria for vulnerable marine ecosystem (VME) indicator designation occurred in 2011. Since the assessment in 2011, additional information has become available on the taxonomy, presence, ecological function, and life history characteristics of benthic marine fauna found in the NRA, which most likely calls for a re-assessment of the current list of VME Indicator Species in Annex 1.E of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures (NCEM).

Under **Tor 2**, two relevant EU research projects, e.g. ATLAS and SponGES, which involve NAFO scientific experts, were presented. The emerging view is that deep-sea sponges play a major role in biogeochemical cycling and in the marine food web. SponGES Work Package 4 (WP4) on Ecosystem Function, Services and Goods, aims to increase our knowledge on 1) the impact of sponge grounds on benthic-pelagic coupling of major biogeochemical cycles of ocean nutrients silicon, nitrogen, and carbon, 2) on the marine food web, and 3) on deep-sea ecosystem metabolism (i.e., productivity and respiration). In situ and ex situ experimentation will be conducted on the dominant species of the different sponge grounds, including *Geodia* and other astrophorid species that are found in the NAFO Regulatory Area. Such quantitative information would be useful in models currently being developed by WG-ESA members to evaluate the impact of significant adverse impacts of fishing to ecosystem function of VME in the NAFO Regulatory Area. The 4 overarching objectives of ATLAS are to, i. ADVANCE our understanding of deep Atlantic marine ecosystems and populations; ii. IMPROVE our capacity to monitor, model and predict shifts in deep-water ecosystems and populations, iii. TRANSFORM new data, tools and understanding into effective ocean governance, iv. SCENARIO-TEST and develop science-led, cost-effective adaptive management strategies that stimulate Blue Growth. Under this project Species Distribution Models (SDMs) for the *Anthoptilum* sp. deep-water pennatulacean coral for Flemish Cap Case Study have been carried out by Centro Oceanográfico de Vigo (Flemish Cap Case Study coordinator) in close collaboration with Centro Oceanográfico de Murcia (iSEAS project) and these models will provide some useful evidence for review as part of the assessment of NAFO VME closures and re-assessment of NAFO bottom fisheries.

Under **Tor 2 & 3**, WG-ESA considered information from several research initiatives that involve multispecies or ecosystem modelling to evaluate options to move forward in the implementation of the NAFO Roadmap. One important EU project “Multispecies Fisheries Assessment for NAFO” is financed by the EU DG-MARE and will have an overall duration of 21 months, starting in July 2017, and involves several research agencies (WMR, IEO, AZTI, CEFAS and MRAG). There are high capacity requirements to move this project forward but continued funding should allow an important contribution to move implementation of the Roadmap forward. The purpose is to provide a comprehensive overview (from the economic and ecological perspective) of how multispecies assessments would fit into the scientific and decision-making processes within NAFO and to develop specific analyses and techniques on a case study, the Flemish Cap, for potential practical implementations for the multispecies approach. Two presentations of different statistical approaches provided important examples of how environment and/or ecological processes and relationships affecting marine resources can be identified and may serve either for short-term [1-3 year] and intermediate term [3-5 year] forecasts of population trends as well as identify hypotheses to be further investigated through dynamic modelling. Discussion about the use of Ecopath with Ecosim in support of Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management highlighted the need for quantitative, process- and species-based model, representing trophic flows in the ecosystem. Currently, a model for the Grand Bank area (3LNO) is under development as part of the CoArc (A transatlantic innovation arena for sustainable development in the Arctic) project. In addition, a minimum realistic multispecies (MRM) model is also being developed for this Ecosystem Production Unit (EPU). Such models provide opportunities to address questions dealing with ecological interactions, evaluate ecosystem effects of fishing, explore management policy options, and model effects of environmental changes. These projects have moderate-to-high capacity requirements but there is capacity within NAFO contributors to move forward within the pilot areas of the Roadmap. There will be report of the progress of both these projects at the next meeting of WG-ESA, and the needs to transfer their structure to other EPUs will be evaluated. Finally, operational models for the North Sea and Georges Bank were described in detail to demonstrate their capacity to provide evaluation of complex species and fishery interactions and evaluate ecosystem effects of fishing, explore management policy options and consequences, model effect of environmental changes. Such undertakings have very high value but equally significant capacity, resource and data requirements. WG-ESA will continue to monitor progress of these initiatives but it is unlikely that research of this complexity will be undertaken to move implementation of the Roadmap forward. The outcomes of all modelling efforts will have to be compared with

the outcomes from combined single species assessments from the case study EPU to provide a basis for evaluation of how the information from the three tiers can be considered in the provision of advice.

2. ICES-NAFO Working Group on Deep-water Ecology (WG-DEC)

On 5th March 2018, the joint ICES/NAFO Working Group on Deep-water Ecology (WGDEC), chaired by Neil Golding (UK) and attended by sixteen members (eleven in person, three via WebEx video conferencing and two via correspondence), met at the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) HQ in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, to consider the Terms of Reference listed below:

- a) Collate new information on the distribution of vulnerable habitats as well as important benthic species and communities in the North Atlantic and adjacent waters, archive appropriately using the ICES VME Database, and disseminate via the Working Group report and ICES VME Data Portal. In addition, prepare spatial layers and a list of areas where VMEs are likely to occur in the Northeast Atlantic, in particular in areas deeper than 800 m.
- b) Provide all available new information on the distribution of vulnerable habitats (VMEs) in the NEAFC Convention Area. In addition, provide new information on location of habitats sensitive to particular fishing activities (i.e. vulnerable marine ecosystems, VMEs) within EU waters;
- c) Summarize existing knowledge of ecosystem functioning of deep-sea benthic communities and habitats and the ecosystem roles of chemical/physical structures such as vents, seeps, seamounts, canyons, etc.;
- d) Review how vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) have been defined previously (e.g. from other RFMOs or States) and through the use of case studies for specific VMEs (e.g. seapen fields and cold-water coral reefs), suggest a procedure and consider approaches relevant to the available data and species of the NE Atlantic for developing a biological basis for defining how VMEs are identified, which will allow us in future to have an ecological basis for determining when a VME indicator record (or group of) transitions into a VME;
- e) Propose parameters for use within the VME database that would serve to remove the effect of the passage of time in the evaluation of confidence in the weighting system, associated with each data entry. In addition, consider anthropogenic impacts that might be used to reintroduce uncertainty in such records

WGDEC was requested to provide all new information on the distribution of vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) in the North Atlantic. A total of 14 417 new records were submitted through the ICES VME data call in 2017/2018 (a combination of VME indicator and VME habitat records) and included within the ICES VME database; 113 for the NEAFC Regulatory Area (RA), 14 298 for the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of ICES Member Countries and six for the NAFO RA. A substantial contribution of new information on VMEs was made by Canada with 13 745 VME habitat and indicator records submitted. All records from the VME database were also presented as outputs from the VME weighting system, showing the likelihood of VMEs being encountered on the seabed along with an associated confidence assessment.

This year, WGDEC was also requested to provide a list of areas and spatial layers, where VMEs occur, or are likely to occur, with respect to implementation of the EU deep-sea access regulation. To identify areas where VME occur, a data review was undertaken initially from the ICES VME database. However, in some EU waters the VME database is impoverished with respect to data on VME occurrence, and as such in these areas, data from the VME database was supplemented with data from peer reviewed literature and the OSPAR 2015 database. To identify areas where VME are likely to occur, WGDEC used the outputs of the VME weighting algorithm. The group focused on those c-squares which have been identified as having a 'high' VME index with an associated 'high' or 'medium' confidence. Data relevant to this ToR were identified from seven ICES reporting areas: IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X. Results were presented as maps within the report as well as the provision of spatial layers to ICES and on the VME data portal.

To follow on from work undertaken in 2015, WGDEC continued to investigate the latest scientific literature on the ecosystem functioning of VMEs, and of deep-sea benthic ecosystems more widely. This review is not

exhaustive, but represents an overview of the key insights from new investigations on ecosystem functionality in the deep sea.

To ensure consistency in how WGDEC interpret new evidence of VME submitted to the VME database, and to identify if/when we can consider groups of VME indicator records as bona fide VME, WGDEC 2018 undertook a review of how to better define VMEs under NEAFC using existing approaches. The review considered approaches used by other RFMOs including NAFO and the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO). It also provided recommendations on potential approaches for the VME habitat types; hydrothermal vents, cold seeps, coral gardens, cold-water coral reefs and seamounts. WGDEC identified aspects of the VME weighting algorithm that could be modified in future in light of new research on the vulnerability of deep-sea communities.

Finally, WGDEC identified the need to improve links with the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) Working Group on Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems, which was established in 2017, potentially through WGDEC participation at the GFCM WGVME and vice versa, and sharing of information and tools of relevance.

3. Report from ad hoc Joint Commission- Scientific Council Working Group on Catch Estimation Strategy Advisory Group (CESAG)

CESAG met By WebEx on 21 November 2017, 12 March 2018 and 26 April 2018. The substantial items for all of these meetings were the NAFO catch estimation methodologies study (see STACREC report section V.8.b) and the estimation of catches by application of the agreed “CDAG” method (NAFO FC-SC Doc. 17-01 Appendix 3) to all NAFO managed stocks. Following consideration of Working papers presented by the Secretariat showing the catches of all NAFO managed stocks derived by this method, splitting catches (where possible) by division and comparing catch estimates using the CDAG method with those derived from daily catch reports it was agreed that the catches estimated using the CDAG method should be recommended to be used in stock assessments this year.

4. Meetings attended by the Secretariat

Deferred until September.

XI. REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL WORKING PROCEDURES/PROTOCOL

1. General Plan of Work for September 2018 Annual Meeting

No new issues were raised that will affect the regular work plan for the September meeting.

2. Other matters

a) Timeline for reporting of advice

It was agreed that text finalized during the meeting can be distributed immediately after the meeting.

b) Timeframe for completion of reports

Deferred until September.

c) Attendance of observers in SC meetings

Deferred until September.

d) Meeting participation by WebEx

In some recent meetings, major contributions have been made by WebEx, and in some cases these covered technical issues that could have caused significant problems had the work being presented turned out to be a key part of the meeting outcome. While SC would not wish to lose the opportunity for people who would not otherwise be able to attend, a decision needs to be made regarding what type of contribution can be made by WebEx. It was agreed that individuals who wish to participate in meetings by WebEx must inform the meeting chairs well in advance of the meeting dates. Scientific Council executive will have discretion to decide whether participation by WebEx will be appropriate. Any complex issues should be addressed in person if it is at all possible, for example, except under exceptional circumstances, no assessment based on an analytical model

would be accepted by WebEx. If people present by WebEx, they should be made aware in advance that there is the possibility that their work may not be accepted.

XII. OTHER MATTERS

1. Designated Experts

The list of Designated Experts can be found below:

From the Science Branch, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's, Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Cod in Div. 3NO	Rick Rideout	rick.rideout@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Redfish Div. 3O	Danny Ings	danny.ings@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
American Plaice in Div. 3LNO	Laura Wheeland	laura.wheeland@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Witch flounder in Div. 3NO	Eugene Lee	eugene.lee@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Witch flounder in Div. 2J+3KL	Laura Wheeland	laura.wheeland@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO	Dawn Maddock Parsons	dawn.parsons@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Greenland halibut in SA 2+3KLMNO	Joanne Morgan	joanne.morgan@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Northern shrimp in Div. 3LNO	Katherine Skanes	katherine.skane@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Thorny skate in Div. 3LNO	Mark Simpson	mark.r.simpson@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
White hake in Div. 3NO	Mark Simpson	mark.r.simpson@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

From the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Greenland halibut in SA 0+1	Margaret Treble	margart.treble@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
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From the Instituto Español de Oceanografía, Vigo (Pontevedra), Spain

Roughhead grenadier in SA 2+3	Fernando Gonzalez-Costas	fernando.gonzalez@ieo.es
Roundnose grenadier in SA 2+3	Fernando Gonzalez-Costas	fernando.gonzalez@ieo.es
Cod in Div. 3M	Diana Gonzalez-Troncoso	diana.gonzalez@ieo.es
Shrimp in Div. 3M	Jose Miguel Casas Sanchez	mikel.casas@ieo.es

From the Instituto Nacional de Recursos Biológicos (INRB/IPMA), Lisbon, Portugal

American plaice in Div. 3M	Ricardo Alpoim	ralpoim@ipma.pt
Golden redfish in Div. 3M	Ricardo Alpoim	ralpoim@ipma.pt
Redfish in Div. 3M	Antonio Avila de Melo	amelo@ipma.pt
Redfish in Div. 3LN	Antonio Avila de Melo	amelo@ipma.pt

From the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Nuuk, Greenland

Redfish in SA1	Rasmus Nygaard	rany@natur.gl
Other Finfish in SA1	Rasmus Nygaard	rany@natur.gl
Greenland halibut in Div. 1A	Rasmus Nygaard	rany@natur.gl
Northern shrimp in SA 0+1	AnnDorte Burmeister	anndorte@natur.gl
Northern shrimp in Denmark Strait	Nanette Hammeken	nanette@natur.gl

From Knipovich Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO), Russia Federation

Capelin in Div. 3NO	Ivan Tretiakov	tis@pinro.ru
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From National Marine Fisheries Service, NEFSC, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, United States of America

Northern Shortfin Squid in SA 3 & 4	Lisa Hendrickson	lisa.hendrickson@noaa.gov
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2. Stock Assessment Spreadsheets

It is requested that the stock assessment spreadsheets and input data be submitted to the Secretariat as soon after this June meeting as possible. The importance of this was reiterated by STACREC.

3. Presentation of NAFO Scientific Merit Award

No award was presented in 2018.

4. Budget Items

Review of the budget working paper was deferred to the September meeting.

5. Canadian Assessment of northern cod

The most recent assessment of Northern Cod (2018) from Fisheries and Oceans Canada was presented to Scientific Council for information. A state-space population dynamics model (Northern Cod Assessment Model, NCAM) was used to assess the stock and this model integrates much of the existing information about the productivity of the stock (DFO, 2016), such as information from DFO research vessel (RV) autumn trawl surveys, Sentinel surveys, inshore acoustic surveys, fishery catch age compositions, and partial fishery landings, and tagging. The 2018 assessment indicated that spawning stock biomass (SSB) has increased from 26 Kt in 2005 to 315 Kt (95% CI, 224-445 Kt) in 2018, down from 441 Kt in 2017. Spawning stock biomass has been well into the critical zone of the Canadian Precautionary Approach Framework since the stock collapse, and although it increased in 2017 to 52% of Blim, it has declined to 37% of Blim in 2018 (95% CI, 27-51%). Recruitment (age 2) in the 1990s and 2000s has been poor compared to the 1980s, but improved slightly in the last decade and the average number of age 2s from the 2011-13 year classes corresponds to about 25% of those observed in year classes of the 1980s.

Both fishing mortality and natural mortality increased from 2015 to 2017 but fishing mortality on ages 5+ is low, at 0.02. Much of the decline in SSB from 2016 to 2017 was driven by the estimate of natural mortality (M) increasing from 0.34 in 2015 to 0.74 in 2017. Low availability of capelin, declining mean weights at age and poor condition of cod also point to evidence of low productivity of the stock and ecosystem in general.

Total reported landings in 2017 were 12,707 t (compared with 4,435 t in 2015) from the stewardship fishery, 173 t from the inshore Sentinel survey, and 143 t of bycatch of cod in other fisheries (including outside 200 miles). There are no requirements to report recreational fishery landings. However, tagging data was used to provide an estimate of the magnitude of the recreational fishery. Recreational catch based on tagging returns was estimated to be about 25% of the stewardship fishery landings during 2016-17.

SC endorsed the conclusions of the assessment results but given the resource status, expressed concern about large increases in catch from 2015 to 2017 while the fishery is under moratorium. In addition, SC expressed further concern about the magnitude of natural mortality compared to fishing mortality as estimated by the NCAM model and were encouraged that the assessment research recommendations include ongoing investigation on this subject.

XIII.ADOPTION OF COMMITTEE REPORTS

The Council, during the course of this meeting, reviewed the Standing Committee recommendations. Having considered each recommendation and also the text of the reports, the Council **adopted** the reports of STACFEN, STACREC, STACPUB and STACFIS. It was noted that some text insertions and modifications as discussed at this Council plenary will be incorporated later by the Council Chair and the Secretariat.

XIV.SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMISSION

The Council Chair undertook to address the recommendations from this meeting and to submit relevant ones to the Commission.

XV.ADOPTION OF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL REPORT

At its concluding session on 14 June 2018, the Council considered the draft report of this meeting, and adopted the report with the understanding that the Chair and the Secretariat will incorporate later the text insertions related to plenary sessions and other modifications as discussed at plenary.

XVI.ADJOURNMENT

The Chair thanked the participants for their hard work and cooperation, noting particularly the efforts of the Designated Experts and the Standing Committee Chairs. The Chair thanked the Secretariat for their valuable support and St Mary's University for the excellent facilities. There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at 1400 hours on 14 June 2018.

APPENDIX I. REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES ENVIRONMENT (STACFEN)

Chair: Eugene Colbourne

Rapporteur: David Bélanger

The Committee met at the Sobey School of Business (Unilever Lounge), Saint Mary's University, 903 Robie St., Halifax, NS, Canada, on June 1st, 2018, to consider environment-related topics and report on various matters referred to it by the Scientific Council. Representatives attended from Canada, Denmark (in respect of Greenland), European Union (Germany (via WebEx), Portugal, and Spain), European Commission, Russian Federation, and USA.

1. Opening

The Chair opened the meeting by welcoming participants to this June 2018 Meeting of STACFEN.

The Committee adopted the agenda and discussed the work plan and noted the following documents would be reviewed: SCR Doc. 18/05, 18/06, 18/07, 18/09, 18/10, 18/14, 18/34, 18/49

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

David Bélanger (Canada) was appointed rapporteur.

3. Adoption of the Agenda

The provisional agenda was adopted with no further modifications.

4. Review of Recommendations in 2017

- STACFEN **recommends** *consideration of support for one invited speaker to address emerging issues and concerns for the NAFO Convention Area during the 2018 STACFEN Meeting.*

STATUS: Due to the delay confirming STACFEN chair for the June 2018 meeting no attempts were made to attract an invited speaker for this meeting. Contributions from past speakers have generated new insights and discussion within the committee regarding integration of environmental information into the stock assessment process. Further discussions are ongoing between STACFEN and STACFIS Chairs on environmental data integration into the various stock assessments.

- STACFEN **recommends** *support for, and requests an executive summary from, an upcoming meeting on calanoid copepod dynamics planned for 19-20 July, 2017.*

A workshop was convened to gather zooplankton ecologists and modellers, along with physical oceanographers and biogeochemical modellers, from governmental (DFO, NOAA/NMFS) and academic institutions from the NE US, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Newfoundland.

The main theme of the workshop was to consider the large scale ecosystem and plankton community changes since 2010. The principle conclusions were: (1) Models that describe the spatial distribution of *Calanus finmarchicus* are mature enough to forecast shifts in distribution in relation to remotely sensed data (temperature, chlorophyll *a*) and climate project models (2) Bioenergetic models of growth, development and energy storage of *C. finmarchicus* (and *Calanus hyperboreus*) are being coupled with regional circulation models (3) Major variations in life history traits (growth, mortality, energy reserves, phenology) have been detected in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Newfoundland and Scotian Shelves and (4) There is a pronounced need for a regional biogeochemical model (nutrients, phytoplankton, microzooplankton, microbial loop) for the western Atlantic to couple with mesozooplankton models.

5. Oceanography and Science Data (OSD) Report for 2017 SCR 18/034.

The Marine Environmental Data Section (MEDS) of the Oceans Science branch of DFO acts as Regional Environmental Data Center for NAFO. This role began in 1965 when the Canadian Oceanographic Data Centre started providing data management functions to ICNAF, and was subsequently formalized in 1975 by which time the CODC had become the Marine Environmental Data Service (MEDS). MEDS underwent several name changes from 2005 to 2016, it was known in the interim under acronyms such as ISDM and OSD.

In order for MEDS to carry out its responsibility of reporting to the Scientific Council, all NAFO member countries are requested to provide MEDS with all marine environmental data collected in the NAFO convention area for the preceding years.

Provision of a meaningful report to the Council for its meeting in June 2018 required the submission to MEDS of a completed oceanographic inventory form for data collected in 2017, and oceanographic data pertinent to the NAFO Convention Area, for all stations occupied in the year prior to 2017. Data that have been formatted and archived at MEDS are available to all members on request, or are available from DFO institutes. Requests can be made by telephone (613) 990-6065, by e-mail to info@dfo-mpo.gc.ca, by completing an on-line order form on the MEDS web site at <http://www.meds-sdmm.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/isdm-gdsi/request-commande/form-eng.asp> or by writing to Oceans Science branch, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 12th Floor, 200 Kent St, Ottawa, Ont. Canada K1A 0E6.

The 2017 report and the tables below summaries the various types and quantity of oceanographic data collected in the NAFO Convention Area and acquired by MEDS from January 2017 to May of 2018.

Data observed in NAFO Convention Area in 2017 and acquired from January 2017 to May 2018.

Data Type	Platform Type	Counts/Duration
Oceanographic profiles	Autonomous Drifting	11291* profiles from 170 platforms
	Moorings	15* profiles from 3 platforms**
	Ship	5411 profiles (2050 CTD; 1608 CTD*; 1059 bottle and 695 XBT* profiles) from at least 30 ships
Surface/near-surface observations	Ship (thermosalinograph)	15168* obs. from 2 ships
	Drifting buoys	456042* obs. from 200 buoys
	Moored buoys	117456* obs. from 17 buoys**
	Fixed platforms	101188* obs. from 3 platforms
	Water level gauges	25 sites, avg. ~1 year each
Sub-surface observations	Moored CTD, waves, ADCP	6 time series, seasonal (~5 months avg each)

*Data formatted for real-time transmission

**All Canadian wave buoys described in this report measure waves

Data observed prior to 2017 in NAFO Convention Area and acquired between January 2017 and May 2018.

Data Type	Platform Type	Counts/Duration
Oceanographic profiles	Ship	6870 profiles (2954 CTD + 3435 bottle** profiles) format least 17 ships
Sub-surface observations	Moored CTD, waves, ADCP	4 time series (3X 1 year and 1X 5 years)

*Data formatted for real-time transmission.

**The amount of bottle data profiles measured prior to 2016 and loaded in BioChem in 2016 could not be fully assessed.

6. Highlights of Climate and Environmental Conditions by NAFO Sub-Area for 2017

a) Meteorological and Ice Conditions (Sub-Areas 1-6)

- The North Atlantic Oscillation index (NAO), a key indicator of climate conditions over the North Atlantic and much of the NAFO convention area, remained in a weak positive phase in 2017. As a consequence,

arctic air outflow in the northwest Atlantic during the winter months moderated in 2017, compared to that in 2015 when the NAO was at a record high.

- *The annual mean air temperature at Nuuk in West Greenland was 0.6°C above the long term mean (1981-2010) in 2017.*
- *Surface air temperatures over much of the Labrador Sea were above normal, particularly during the winter (1.6 SD) and through the fall period.*
- *Annual air temperatures over Labrador (at Cartwright) were slightly above normal (0.3°C, 0.2 SD) and over Newfoundland (at St. John's) they were near normal at 0.1°C (0.1 SD).*
- *Overall, 2017 ranked as the 9th warmest year (air temperature) in the 117 year time series for the Scotian Shelf and Gulf of Maine. Air temperature anomalies were positive at all 6 sites examined ranging from 0.5°C (0.8 SD) above normal at Boston to 1.0°C (1.3 SD) above normal at Shearwater.*
- *Air temperatures were also warmer than average over the north eastern United States (NEUS) continental shelf, with enhanced positive anomalies in winter and fall period, similar to conditions in 2016.*
- *Sea ice extent on the NL shelf increased substantially during the winter of 2014, with the first positive (higher than normal extent) anomaly observed in 16 years, it was about normal in 2015 but returned to slightly below normal conditions in 2016 (-0.3 SD) and 2017 (-0.4 SD).*
- *There were 1008 icebergs detected south of 48°N on the Northern Grand Bank in 2017, slightly above the long term mean of 767 by 0.4 SD.*
- *Ice coverage and volume on the Scotian Shelf in 2015 were above the average, unlike the preceding four years (2010-2013) which had extremely low coverage and volume. In 2016 and again in 2017, sea ice was almost entirely absent from the Scotian Shelf.*

b) Ocean Climate Indices (Sub-Area 1)

- *Average water temperatures at Fyllas Bank Station 2 (0-40 m depth) off West Greenland in June/July experienced a significant increase with temperatures 1.9°C/0.9°C (2.4/1.1 SD) higher than normal in 2016 and 2017, respectively.*
- *Average salinity at Fyllas Bank Station 2 (0-40 m depth) off West Greenland however was near normal in 2017 at 0.07 (0.33 SD).*
- *Temperatures of the North Atlantic Deep Water (NADW) to the west of Greenland are monitored at 2000 m depth at Cape Desolation Station 3 were 0.1°C above the long-term mean in 2016. No data were available for the fall of 2017.*
- *In 2017, temperature and salinity values of the Irminger Sea Water in the 75-200 m layer at Cape Desolation Station 3 were 5.3°C and 34.90, which were 0.6°C and 0.02 above the long-term mean, respectively.*
- *In 2017, temperature and salinity values of the fresh Polar Water component of the West Greenland current between 0-50 m depth on Fyllas Bank Station 4 were 0.8°C and 0.22 above normal, respectively.*

c) Ocean Climate Indices (Sub-Area 2 Labrador Sea)

- *Sea Surface Temperatures over much of the Labrador Sea were mostly above normal, particularly during the winter when they were 1.4 SD above normal.*
- *The 2017, winter convection in the Labrador Sea exceeded 2000 m making it the 5th consecutive year of increasing convection or increased production of Labrador Sea water.*

d) Ocean Climate Indices (Sub-Area 2 and 3 NL Shelf)

- *Annual sea surface temperatures (SST) were mostly below or near-normal from Hudson Strait (-1.5 SD lowest observed), eastern Newfoundland Shelf, Flemish Cap and Grand Banks. St. Pierre and Green Banks (+0.3 SD) and Flemish Pass (+1.1 SD) were exceptions.*
- *The annual surface temperature anomaly at Station 27 was +0.4°C or 0.6 SD above normal, similar to 2016.*
- *The annual bottom (176 m) temperature anomaly at Station 27 was -0.2°C or 0.6 SD below normal, similar to 2016.*
- *The annual surface salinity anomaly at Station 27 was -0.4 or -1.6 SD below normal.*

- The annual bottom (176 m) salinity anomaly at Station 27 was -0.12 or -1.6 SD below normal.
- The annual water column average (0-176 m) temperature and salinity anomaly at Station 27 was $+0.03^{\circ}\text{C}$ and -0.16 or -0.1 and -1.6 SD different from normal, respectively.
- The summer area of CIL ($<0^{\circ}\text{C}$) water on the Grand Banks, eastern Newfoundland, northeast Newfoundland Shelf and southern Labrador was 22.7, 26.2, 66.9 and 33.2 km² or -0.6 , $+0.1$, $+0.8$ and $+0.8$ SD different from normal, respectively.
- The averaged spring bottom temperature in NAFO Div. 3P was about 2.7°C , or 0.2°C (0.4 SD) above normal, a significant decrease from 2 SD above normal in 2016.
- The spatially averaged spring and fall bottom temperature in NAFO Divs. 3LNO was 1.4° (-0.2 SD) and 1.3°C (-1.2 SD), respectively.
- The spatially averaged fall bottom temperature in 2J was about normal at 2.6°C ($+0.1$ SD).
- In 3K, the spatially averaged fall bottom temperature was 2.3°C or 0.03 SD below normal.
- A composite climate index for the NL region derived from 28 meteorological, ice and ocean temperature and salinity time series returned to slightly below normal (15th lowest). In 2015 it was the 7th lowest in 67 years and the lowest since 1993.

e) Ocean Climate Indices (Division 3M, Flemish Cap)

- Annual sea surface temperatures (SST) around the Flemish Cap increased over the previous two years but remained at -0.5°C below normal in 2017.
- Average bottom temperatures based on the EU summer survey around the Flemish Cap were about normal (-0.1 SD) in 2017.
- The spatial extent of the CIL ($<3^{\circ}\text{C}$) covered over 80% of the Flemish Cap area during the summer 2017 EU survey with average thickness of about 66 m or about 15 m thicker than normal.
- During the summer of 2017, both the CIL minimum and average observed core temperature over the Flemish Cap was slightly above normal, a significant increase over the record cold values observed in 2015.

f) Ocean Climate Indices (Sub-Area 4, Scotian Shelf)

- Annual SST anomalies on the Scotian Shelf during 2017 ranged from $+0.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+1.2$ SD) in Cabot Strait to $+1.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+3$ SD) in the Western Scotian Shelf area. All 8 sub-areas examined had SST above average with 4 of 8 areas ≥ 2 SD
- In 2017 the July bottom temperature anomalies on the Scotian Shelf in NAFO Divisions 4Vn, 4Vs, 4W and 4X were 0.7°C (1.6 SD), 1.3°C (1.9 SD), 0.8°C (1.1 SD) and 1.6°C (2.2 SD) above normal, respectively.
- In 2017, the annual temperature anomalies depicting different water masses were $+1.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+3.3$ SD) for Cabot Strait 200-300 m (the 2nd highest), $+0.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+0.7$ SD) for Misaine Bank at 100 m, $+1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+1.8$ SD) for Emerald Basin at 250 m (2nd highest) and $+1.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+3$ SD) for Georges Basin at 200 m (a record high).
- The CIL ($T < 4^{\circ}\text{C}$) volume on the Scotian Shelf in 2017 was below normal by 0.8 SD, the 21st lowest in 44 years.
- The climate index, a composite of 20 selected, normalized temperature time series on the Scotian Shelf, averaged $+1.7$ SD, making 2017 the 3rd warmest year in the last 48 years. The warmest occurred in 2012 at $+2.7$ SD and the 2nd warmest was in 2016 at $+2.1$ SD.

g) Ocean Climate Indices (Sub-Area 5 and 6, Northeast USA Shelf)

- On the Northeast U.S. shelf, 2017 was characterized by warmer than average conditions across the region.
- Fall water temperatures were notably warm across the NEUS Shelf, consistent with anomalously warm air temperatures.
- Near bottom waters in the eastern Gulf of Maine were more than 1 SD warmer and saltier than average throughout the year.
- Deep waters entering the Gulf of Maine were predominantly warm and salty, except in June when relatively cool, very fresh waters were observed in the Northeast Channel.

- Warm winter air temperatures and the late onset of storms suppressed winter mixing in the western Gulf of Maine, leading to warmer Gulf of Maine intermediate water mass.
- Slope waters entering the Gulf of Maine through the Northeast Channel were anomalously warm and salty, consistent with the properties of Warm Slope Water derived from subtropical origins.

h) Biological and Chemical Indices (Sub-Area 2-5, NL Shelf, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Scotian Shelf and Gulf of Maine)

- Nitrate inventories in the upper (0-50m) water-column were near normal in 2017 compared to the 1999-2015 climatology throughout the NW Atlantic with the exception of larger positive and negative anomalies on the SE Grand Bank (3LNO) and in the Bay of Fundy (4X), respectively.
- Deeper (50-150 m) nitrate inventories were near normal throughout the surveyed area in 2017 except in the Cabot Strait and on the Scotian Shelf (3P4VWX) where deep nitrate concentrations continued well below normal for a second consecutive year.
- Chlorophyll *a* standing stock was below normal on the Grand Bank (3LNMO) and the eastern Scotian Shelf (4VW), above normal in the southern GSL (4T), and near normal in other NAFO divisions.
- Chlorophyll *a* biomass was positively correlated with shallow nitrate concentrations at a zonal scale (NAFO Subareas 2, 3, 4), and positively correlated with 1-year lag deep nitrate concentrations at the regional scale on the NL Shelf (2J3KLMNO) suggesting regulation of phytoplankton production through nitrate availability across the NW Atlantic.
- Spring bloom phytoplankton magnitude (total production) and amplitude on the eastern Canadian Shelf (NAFO Subarea 2-5) in 2017 continued below the long-term climatology for a third consecutive year.
- Spring bloom peak timing was delayed compared to the long-term climatology in the Labrador Sea as well as on the Grand Bank and the Scotian Shelf, but earlier than normal on the West Greenland and Labrador (1F2HJ) shelves, as well as in the northern GSL (4RS) and the Cabot Strait.
- Zooplankton abundance in Subarea 2-4 (both copepods and non-copepods) showed a general decline in 2017, especially in the GSL, compared to the record-high values for the time series observed in 2016.
- Zooplankton biomass in 2017 remained well below normal across the surveyed area for a third consecutive year since the time series record-low observed in 2015.
- The general trends in *Pseudocalanus* spp. abundance reflected the pattern of change in total copepod abundance, whereas abundance of the larger copepod *Calanus finmarchicus* generally tracked the pattern of change in zooplankton biomass.
- The importance of regional scale linkages between climatic conditions, nutrient concentrations and ocean primary and secondary production was highlighted by different correlation patterns observed at the zonal (Subarea 2, 3, 4) and regional (2J3KLMNO) scale.

7. Results of Ocean Climate and Physical, Biological and Chemical Oceanographic Studies in the NAFO Convention Area in 2017

The North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) index, as defined by Rogers (1984), is the difference in winter (December, January and February) sea level atmospheric pressures (SLP) between the Azores and Iceland and is often a measure of the strength of the winter westerly and north westerly winds over the Northwest Atlantic. A high (positive phase) NAO index occurs from an intensification of the Icelandic Low and Azores High. This favours strong northwest winds, cold air and sea temperatures and heavy ice conditions on the NL Shelf regions. Analysis have shown that variability in the NAO can account for a significant portion of the variability in key ocean climate indices, including Labrador Sea convection and the cold-intermediate-layer (CIL) water mass overlying much of the Newfoundland and Labrador continental Shelf. In 2017, the NAO index declined from the record high of 2015 but remained in a positive phase for the 4th consecutive year at 0.3 SD above the long term mean. A modulating factor observed in 2017 was the spatial patterns of the SLP fields, with the Icelandic Low shifted westward towards Greenland and the Labrador Sea and the centre of the Azores High displaced eastward towards Europe. As a consequence, arctic air outflow to the Northwest Atlantic during the winter months of 2017 decreased over the previous year, resulting in higher winter air temperatures over much of the NAFO convention area including the Labrador Sea and Newfoundland and Labrador and adjacent shelf regions.

Subareas 0 and 1. Reviews of meteorological, sea ice and hydrographic and atmospheric conditions in West Greenland in 2017 were presented in **SCR Doc. 18/05 and 18/06**.

Hydrographic conditions were monitored at 10 hydrographic standard sections in June/July 2017 across the continental shelf off West Greenland. The West Greenland Current carries water northward along the West Greenland continental slope and consists of three components: a cold, fresh and near inshore surface component referred to as Coastal Water (CW), a saltier, warmer and deeper offshore component referred to as Subpolar Mode Water (SPMW). The West Greenland Current is part of the cyclonic Subpolar Gyre and thus subject to hydrographic variations at different time-scales associated with variability of the gyre, local and regional atmospheric conditions.

West Greenland usually experiences colder than normal conditions when the NAO index is positive; however in 2017, the annual mean air temperature at Nuuk was 0.6°C above the long-term mean. Average water properties between 0 and 50 m depth at Fyllas Bank Station 4 in June/July are used to monitor the variability of the Coastal Water (CW) component of the West Greenland Current. After a near-record high temperature in 2016, the temperature in 2017 experienced a decrease to levels characteristic for the decade; with temperatures 0.8°C higher than the long-term mean. Conversely, the salinity of the CW resumed its positive trend, which started around 1970. In 2017 salinity was 0.22 above its long-term mean. Average water properties between 0 and 40 m depth at Fyllas Bank Station 2 in June/July have previously been used to monitor the variability of the sea surface waters off West Greenland. After a negative temperature trend from 2005 to 2015, the temperature in 2017 was higher than normal, a trend that started in 2016 attaining levels similar to those observed in the mid-2000s; with temperatures 0.9°C higher than normal. The salinity of the sea surface layer continued its slightly negative trend, which started around 1970. In 2017, salinity was 0.07 above its long-term mean. Temperature and salinity of the SPMW component of the West Greenland Current started to increase towards the end of the 1990s, coinciding with changes in the Subpolar Gyre where warm and saline water from the Subtropical Gyre entered the Subpolar Gyre. In July 2017, water temperature in the 75–200 m layer at Cape Desolation Station 3 was 5.3°C and salinity was 34.90, i.e. 0.6°C and 0.02 above the long-term mean, respectively.

SPMW sometimes referred to as Atlantic Water or Irminger Sea Water with salinity greater than 34.95, were only observed at stations on the Cape Farewell section off the west coast off Greenland in July 2017. Waters with salinities in the range 34.88 to 34.95 could be followed from the Cape Farewell section in the south (59°N) to the Sisimiut section in the north at 66°N. North of the Sisimiut section, the SPMW core becomes gradually colder and fresher with distance. Core properties of the SPMW at Upernavik section (~73°N) measured at Upernavik 5300 m depth to 2.4°C and 34.47 temperature and salinity respectively. The highest temperature observed off the west coast off Greenland during June/July 2017 was at the Cape Farewell section at the surface in the SPMW mass core. This water mass is associated with the subduction processes which occur in the area around Cape Farewell when SPMW leaves the Irminger Sea and enters the Labrador Sea. The lowest temperature observed off the west coast off Greenland during June/July 2017 was north of the Sisimiut section and was associated with Baffin Bay Polar Water.

Oceanographic observations from the fall survey of West Greenland Waters including the Fyllas Bank and Cape Desolation sections were unavailable to severe weather conditions in 2017.

Subareas 1 and 2. A review of physical, chemical and biological oceanographic conditions over the Labrador Sea in 2017 was presented.

The Atlantic Zone Off-Shelf Monitoring Program (AZOMP) provides observations on ocean climate and plankton variability affecting regional climate and ecosystems in the NAFO Convention area including the Labrador Sea in Sub-Areas 1 and 2. Due to the lack of a research vessel the regular spring (May) survey of the Labrador Sea area was cancelled resulting in limited physical, chemical and biological data, relying essentially on satellite remote sensing, ARGO float temperature and salinity profiles and re-analysis of data products.

In the Labrador Sea, surface heat losses in winter result in the formation of dense waters, which drive the global ocean overturning circulation and ventilation of the deep layers. In the winter of 2016-17, as in the previous winter, the mid to high latitudes of the North Atlantic experienced more moderate surface heat loss in the region than in the winter of 2014-2015 which was characterized by the highest heat losses in more than two decades. Despite the weaker heat loss from the ocean to the atmosphere in the following two years, the water column preconditioning caused by convective mixing in the previous years led nevertheless to the most significant formation, in terms of volume and depth, of Labrador Sea Water (LSW) since 1994. Similar to 2016, the temperature and salinity profiles obtained by the Argo floats show that the winter mixed layer and hence

convection in the central Labrador Sea reached below 2000 m in 2017, exceeding the mixed layer depths of 1600 and 1700 m in 2014 and 2015, respectively. The 2017 vintage of LSW is associated with low temperature ($< 3.3^{\circ}\text{C}$) and salinity (< 34.86) between 1000 and 1700 m. The winter convection in 2016 and the one that followed it last year (2017) are arguably the deepest since the record of 2400 m in 1994, and the resulting LSW year class is one of the largest ever observed outside of the early 1990s. This also suggests that the strong winter convection in 2017 further added to increased gas (dissolved oxygen, anthropogenic gases, and carbon dioxide) uptakes and consequently respective gas concentrations in the Labrador Sea in the lower part of the 0-2000 m layer, but this could not be confirmed from direct ship-based measurements.

In order to be able to measure the ocean colour using satellite imagery, you need a cloud free sky, however the Labrador Sea region tends to be generally cloudy, particularly in the spring. In fact, over a period of 5 weeks running from end of April to early June, the percent coverage of good data in the central basin of the Labrador Sea region never reach over 20% for any of the seven days composite and most of the pixels with valid data were provided by the northeast corner of the sub-area examined. Missing an important portion of the bloom initiation phase makes it impossible to estimate its magnitude. Onset was typically early in both other regions (Labrador Shelf and West Greenland Shelf) but while the duration did compensate on the Greenland Shelf to bring the magnitude relatively high, the situation was reversed on the Labrador Shelf with a relatively lower than average phytoplankton bloom. Therefore due to poor data quality the remotely sensed ocean colour failed to provide reliable and meaningful estimation of the chlorophyll bloom parameters for the Central Labrador Sea region during the spring of 2017. As a result of the cancellation of the spring research survey, we were not able to update the rate of decline in pH, previously reported as a mean rate of -0.002 per year from 1994 to 2016, nor was it possible to assess the state of *Calanus finmarchicus*, the dominant mesozooplankton in the western and central region of the Labrador Sea, following the record lows reported in 2016.

Subareas 2, 3 and 4. A description of the physical oceanographic environment on the Newfoundland and Labrador Shelf and Scotian Shelf was presented in **SCR Doc. 18/09 and 18/49**.

The atmospheric pressure fields associated with a weak NAO resulted in reduced arctic air outflow in the northwest Atlantic during the winter months of 2017 and as a consequence winter air temperatures were near-normal, however they were below normal during the spring months. Sea ice extent across the Newfoundland and Labrador Shelf between $45\text{--}55^{\circ}\text{N}$, although above normal during late spring, was below the long-term mean in 2017. In the inshore regions along the east and northeast coast of Newfoundland sea ice duration was up to 15-60 days longer than normal. Sea ice in these regions disappeared by mid-June which ranged from 15-45 days later than normal depending on the area. Annual sea-surface temperature (SST based on infrared satellite imagery) trends on the Newfoundland and Labrador Shelf, while showing an increase of about 1°C since the early 1980s, were mostly below normal during 2017, driven largely by very cold spring conditions. In 2017, the annual bottom (176 m) temperature/salinity at the inshore monitoring site (Station 27) was below normal by $-0.6/-1.5$ standard deviations (SD), respectively. Observations from the summer AZMP oceanographic survey indicated that the area of cold-intermediate-layer (CIL $<0^{\circ}\text{C}$) water overlying the northeast Newfoundland and southern Labrador shelf increased over 2016 to about 1 standard deviation above normal, implying more extensive cold winter chilled water throughout the region. Labrador Current transport through the Flemish Section remained high during the spring (13.5 Sv) but decreased to lower than normal during the summer (4.6 Sv). Summer transport through the Seal Island section was higher than normal in 2017 at 12 Sv. The spatially averaged bottom temperature during the spring in 3Ps remained slightly above normal, a significant decrease over the 33-year record high in 2016. In Divs. 3LNO spring bottom temperatures were about normal. The spatially averaged bottom temperature during the fall in 2J and 3K show an increasing trend since the early 1990s of about 1°C , reaching a peak of >2 SD above normal in 2011. Oceanographic data from the fall 2017 multi-species surveys in NAFO Divisions 3LNO indicate bottom temperatures were about 1.2 standard deviations (SD) below normal. In Divisions 2J and 3K fall bottom temperatures continued to decrease from the record high in 2011 to about normal conditions in 2017. A standardized composite climate index for the Northwest Atlantic derived from 28 time series of meteorological, ice, water mass areas and ocean temperature and salinity conditions since 1950 reached a record low (cold) value in 1991. Since then it shows a warming trend that reached a peak in 2010 and thereafter decreased to mostly below normal conditions (cold/fresh) during the past 4 years. The 2015 value was the 7th lowest in 68 years of observations and the lowest value since 1993, while the 2017 value was the 15th lowest.

On the Scotian Shelf, Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Maine regions air temperature anomalies were positive for all 6 sites examined, Sydney +0.7°C (+0.8 SD), Sable Island +0.8°C (+1.2 SD), Shearwater +1.0°C (+1.3SD), Yarmouth +0.9°C (+1.4 SD), Saint John +0.6°C (+0.8 SD) and Boston +0.5°C (+0.8 SD). Overall these values were the 9th warmest in 117 years with the warmest occurring in 2012. The 2017 January to April average ice volume on the Scotian Shelf was the 9th lowest on record with nearly no ice present, similar to conditions in 2010-2013 period that had extremely low coverage and volume. In 2016 it was the 3rd lowest, unlike 2015 which was above normal. Annual SST anomalies on the Scotian Shelf were positive for all 8 sub-areas examined during 2017 ranging from +0.7°C (+1.2 SD) in Cabot Strait to +1.9°C (+3 SD) in the Western Scotian Shelf area. All 8 sub-areas had anomalies ≥ 1 SD with 4 of 8 areas ≥ 2.0 SD above normal. In 2017, the annual temperature anomalies depicting different water masses on the Scotian Shelf were +1.1°C (+3.3 SD) for Cabot Strait 200-300 m (the 2nd highest), +0.4°C (+0.7 SD) for Misaine Bank at 100 m, +1.5°C (+1.8 SD) for Emerald Basin at 250 m (2nd highest) and +1.6°C (+3 SD) for Georges Basin at 200 m (a record high). The spatially averaged bottom temperatures based on the July multi-species survey for 4Vn, 4Vs, 4W and 4X were 0.7°C (1.6 SD), 1.3°C (1.9 SD), 0.8°C (1.1 SD) and 1.6°C (2.2 SD) above normal, respectively. In 2017 4Vn was the 4th warmest year, 4Vs was 5th warmest and 4X was the 4th warmest year. A composite index consisting of 20 ocean temperature time series from surface to bottom across the region indicate that 2017 was the 3rd warmest of 48 years of observations with an averaged normalized anomaly of +1.7 SD relative to the 1981-2010 period. The warmest occurred in 2012 at +2.7 SD and the 2nd warmest was in 2016 at +2.1 SD. In general, the physical oceanographic conditions on the Scotian Shelf and in the eastern Gulf of Maine and adjacent offshore areas indicate that 2017 was an extremely warm year with a fairly uniform distribution of anomalies throughout the region.

Division 3M, Flemish Cap. A description of the physical oceanographic environment on the Flemish Cap was presented in **SCR Doc. 18/10**.

An analysis of infrared satellite imagery around the Flemish Cap indicates that annual sea-surface temperatures (SST) increased over the previous two years but remained at -0.5°C below normal in 2017. Annual water column temperatures were -1.2°C, -0.3°C, -0.5°C and -0.2°C below normal at depths of 5, 50 and 100 m and bottom, respectively. The results from seasonal surveys along the standard Flemish Cap section at 47°N show the development of a well-defined cold-intermediate layer (CIL) with $T < 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ that penetrated to the bottom during the fall (December) survey in 2017. Water column temperatures along the section were predominately above normal in the upper layers during spring (April) and below normal in most areas during the summer and fall when values as low as -2° below normal were observed. Bottom temperatures below 200 m depth were generally near the long term mean. The corresponding salinity cross-sections show near-normal values except for a strong negative anomaly during the summer on the Flemish Pass side of the Cap where values reached >0.5 below normal. The spatial extent of the CIL ($< 3^{\circ}\text{C}$) covered over 80% of the area during the summer 2017 EU survey with average thickness of about 66 m or about 15 m thicker than normal. During the summer of 2017, both the CIL minimum and average observed core temperature was slightly above normal, a significant increase over the record cold values observed in 2015. A composite climate index derived from several metrics based on the EU summer survey show a cooling trend since 2012 that reached a record low in 2015 but has since moderated with 2016 and 2017 returning to near-normal conditions over most of the water column. In general, data from four surveys in NAFO division 3M on the Flemish Cap during the past several years captured a significant event highlighted by an unprecedented cold-fresh water mass over the Flemish Cap that peaked in 2015. Both geostrophic current estimates and direct ADCP measurements showed a very dynamic circulation pattern in 2015 with record high southward flowing LC water over the Cap. In 2017, the circulation pattern was completely different with northward flowing water dominating and temperature and salinity conditions returning to near-normal values over most of the water column except in the near-surface layer where temperature values remained below normal.

Subareas 2 - 5. Biological Oceanographic Conditions in the Northwest Atlantic During 2017 was presented in **SCR Doc. 18/007**.

Biological and chemical data were collected in 2017 as part of the Atlantic Zone Monitoring Program (AZMP) from coastal high frequency monitoring stations, seasonal cross-shelf sections as well as data from ships of opportunity on the Labrador-Newfoundland and Grand Banks Shelf (Subareas 2 and 3), extending west into the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Subarea 4) and further south along the Scotian Shelf and the Bay of Fundy (Subarea 4) and into the Gulf of Maine (Subarea 5). These data are used to review the inter-annual variations in inventories of nitrate, chlorophyll a and indices of the spring bloom inferred from satellite ocean colour

imagery, as well as the abundance of major functional taxa of zooplankton. All time series are presented in terms of anomalies relative to the 1999-2015 climatology. In general, 2017 nitrate inventories in the upper (0-50m) water column were near normal throughout the Northwest Atlantic with the exception of higher positive anomalies on the southeastern Grand Banks (3LNO) and the western Scotian Shelf (4Vs), and negative anomaly at the high frequency sampling station Prince 5 in the Bay of Fundy (4X). The deeper (50-150m) nitrate inventories remained mostly near to below normal on the Newfoundland and Labrador Shelves and on the Grand Banks. The depleted inventories of deep nitrate observed on most of the Scotian shelf in 2015 continued to decline in all NAFO Divisions (4VWX) in 2017. The chlorophyll-*a* inventories were above normal in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and below normal on the southeastern Grand Banks (including Flemish Cap) and the Scotian Shelf in 2017. Variation in shallow and deep composite indices of nitrate concentration and chlorophyll *a* biomass showed similar trends during the 1999-2017 time series suggesting regulation of phytoplankton productivity through nitrate availability throughout the zone. The spring bloom magnitude and amplitude in 2017 continued below climatology in virtually all statistical sub-regions on the Canadian continental Shelves and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and above or near normal in the Labrador Sea. Spring bloom peak timing occurred later than normal in the Labrador Sea and on the NL and the Scotian shelves and varied in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, whereas bloom duration stayed near normal throughout the study area except for a markedly longer bloom in the NW Gulf of St. Lawrence. The abundance of the small copepod *Pseudocalanus* spp. remained high on the NL Shelf but declined in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Scotian Shelf, while the abundance of the large copepod *Calanus finmarchicus* remained below normal in most NAFO Divisions from northern Labrador (2J) to the western Scotian Shelf (4X). Despite the generally near to above normal abundance of total copepods and the high abundance of non-copepods throughout the study area in 2017, total zooplankton biomass remained unusually low for the 3rd consecutive year. Finally, significant correlations between climate, ocean chemistry and phytoplankton and zooplankton standing stocks anomaly time series were observed at both zonal (Northwest Atlantic) and regional (NL Shelf) scale.

Subareas 5 and 6. A description of hydrographic conditions on the Northeast United States Continental Shelf during 2017 was presented in **SCR Doc. 18/14**.

An overview is presented of the atmospheric and oceanographic conditions on the Northeast U.S. Continental Shelf during 2017.

The Northeast United States (NEUS) Continental Shelf extends from the southern tip of Nova Scotia, Canada, south westward through the Gulf of Maine and the Middle Atlantic Bight, to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. Hydrographic conditions along the NEUS Shelf are mainly determined by the relative proportion of two main sources of water entering the region: cold/fresh arctic-origin water advected by the coastal boundary current from the north and warmer, more saline slope waters residing offshore of the shelf break. This analysis utilizes hydrographic observations collected by the operational oceanography programs of the Northeast Fisheries Science Centre (NEFSC), which represents the most comprehensive consistently sampled ongoing environmental record within the region. Overall, 2017 was characterized by warmer than average conditions across the region. Fall water temperatures were notably warm, consistent with anomalously warm air temperatures. The upper 30 meters throughout the Middle Atlantic Bight were more saline than normal, particularly during winter and spring, while surface waters in the Gulf of Maine were regionally delineated, with persistent salty conditions in the east and fresh conditions in the west. Observations indicate that rings and eddies in the Slope Sea facilitated cross-shelf flow, setting up localized anomalies in the northern Middle Atlantic Bight during spring and in the deep Northeast Channel during early summer. Overall, deep (slope) waters entering the Gulf of Maine were predominantly warmer and saltier than average, and their temperature and salinity suggest a subtropical source. Near bottom waters in the eastern Gulf of Maine were more than one standard deviation warmer and saltier than average throughout the year, while the western Gulf of Maine was consistently warm and fresh. Warm winter air temperatures together with the late onset of winter storms suppressed mixing in the western Gulf of Maine, leading to warmer Gulf of Maine intermediate water. In general the observations suggest that the Northeast U.S. Continental Shelf has been warming at a rate of about 0.03-0.05°C/year since 1977, with significant inter-annual variations in temperature and salinity superimposed on this trend.

8. Interdisciplinary Studies

An important role of STACFEN, in addition to providing climate and environmental summaries for the NAFO Convention Area, is to determine the response of fish and invertebrate stocks to the changes in the physical and biological oceanographic environment. It is felt that a greater emphasis should be placed on these activities within STACFEN and the committee recommends that further studies be directed toward integration of environmental information with changes in the distribution and abundance of resource populations.

The following interdisciplinary study was presented by Dr. Frédéric Cyr at the June 2018 meeting along with an abstract summarizing the findings.

Decadal environmental changes in the Newfoundland and Labrador ecosystem.

Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) shelves are located on a crossroads of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC), and are therefore specially affected by climatic-scale changes in large-scale ocean circulation. Such circulation changes impact not only the regional climate, but also the overall water masses composition, with consequences on physical conditions, nutrient availability, oxygen content, etc. Although of global significance (e.g., for fish habitats), the details of these changes are still largely unknown in the oceanographic community. Systematic hydrographic observations of this system have been carried out by Canada and other countries since 1948. In Canada the observational program was reinforced in 1999 with the creation of the Atlantic Zone Monitoring Program (AZMP), ensuring enhanced seasonal coverage and new biogeochemical observations. Here we review 7 decades of oceanic observations, with an emphasis on low frequency variability and cycles. Results suggest, for example, that the cold intermediate layer (CIL), a cold mid-depth layer that is a key feature of the NL ecosystem, exhibited profound changes during the last 70 years. For example, the 15 years period between the early 60's and mid-70's was anomalously warm compared to the rest of the time series. This warm period was followed by a cold period that spanned the mid-80's to mid-90's, a period during which the summer CIL core temperature dropped by nearly 2°C on average. Historical salinity records also suggest that fresher waters are found on the shelves during warmer years, and vice-versa. These cycles also match relatively well the low-pass filtered winter North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) and, to a lesser extent, the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO). In more recent years, the analysis of biogeochemical data acquired since 1999 (e.g., the Nitrate/Phosphate ratio) suggests that the water masses composition is changing towards less Arctic waters flowing on the shelves. This is concurrent with a reduction in nutrients concentration and primary production on the NL shelves since about 2010. These observations appear counter-intuitive since the Arctic Ocean Oscillation (AOO) is negative for this period, which would rather suggest more nutrient-rich water leaving the Arctic and entering the NL shelves.

9. An Update of the On-Line Annual Ocean Climate and Environmental Status Summary for the NAFO Convention Area

In 2003 STACFEN began production of web based annual climate status summary pages to describe environmental conditions during the previous year. These pages for the NAFO area include an overview that summarizes the overall general climate changes for the previous year and a regional overview that provided climate indices from each of the Subareas. The climate summary is updated by the NAFO Secretariat on an annual basis with contributions from each contracting country. Information for 2017 will be made available from Subarea 1, West Greenland, Subareas 2-3, Grand Banks, Flemish Cap and Labrador Sea/Shelf, Subareas 4-5, Scotian Shelf and Gulf of Maine, and Subareas 5-6, Georges Bank and Gulf of Maine.

Since the implementation of the new NAFO web site the secretariat has provided google metrics/analytics to evaluate site traffic on the climate pages. The results show low overall access up to May of 2018. It was decided that despite low overall site traffic, the climate pages will be updated in the interim to include 2017 climate information.

There was discussion during the STACFEN meeting regarding several points, including the ongoing utility of the annual climate status report on the NAFO website, changes to its format to improve the presentation and reduce overall workload, climate pages visibility on the NAFO web site and the inclusion of biogeochemical trends within the convention area.

10. Environmental Indices (Implementation in the Assessment Process)

An important role of STACFEN, in addition to providing climate summaries, is to determine the response of fish and invertebrate stocks and the fishery to the changes in the environment, as well as to provide advice on how relationships between climate and marine production may be used to help improve the assessment process. While there were no directed studies in this regard considered at this June meeting it was noted that the committee continues to provide time series of ocean climate and lower trophic levels indicators for several stock areas including West Greenland, Flemish Cap, Grand Banks and widely distributed stocks that include the Scotian Shelf. These indices are based on composites of available physical, biological and chemical data for each area and are included in the stock status reports of STACFIS.

11. The Formulation of Recommendations Based on Environmental Conditions

STACFEN **recommends** consideration of Secretariat support for an invited speaker to address emerging issues and concerns for the NAFO Convention Area during the 2019 STACFEN Meeting.

Contributions from past invited speakers have generated new insights and discussion within the committee regarding integration of environmental information into the stock assessment process. Further discussions are encouraged between STACFEN and STACFIS chairs on environmental data integration into the various stock assessments. Additional consideration of integrating environmental trends from modelling studies was suggested to assist the committee work.

12. National Representatives

Currently, the National Representatives for hydrographic data submissions are: E. Valdes (Cuba), M. Ouellet (Canada), Vacant (Denmark), J.-C. Mahé, (France), Vacant (Germany), Vacant (Japan), H. Sagen (Norway), J. Janusz (Poland), Vacant (Portugal), E. Tel (Spain), L. J. Rickards (United Kingdom), and P. Fratantoni (USA), K.V. Drevetniak (Russia). The following countries collected data in the NAFO Convention area in the last 5 years: Canada, USA, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Germany and Ireland. It is noted that some countries data sets are obtained from international data repositories such as ICES Oceanographic Databases, World Ocean Database (NOAA) and SeaDataNet. It was noted that the list of National Representatives has several vacancies and has not been updated in many years. The Secretariat will facilitate the updating of this list (where required) prior to the next STACFEN meeting.

13. Other Matters

A consensus was reached to continue with holding the STACFEN meeting the first day of the annual June Scientific Council Meeting occurring on Friday May 31, 2019. This timing should assist in achieving the objectives of the SC Meeting and will permit a wider discussion and generation of the various environmental composite indices for use in the STACFIS Report. The integrated ecosystem approach will require input of environmental information in order to understand regional variability and fishery production potential and will continue to benefit from availability of these data sources.

At the 2002 June meeting it was recommended that STACFEN Chair, or designate, be included in the presentation of scientific advice from the Scientific Council to the Fisheries Commission at their annual September meeting every 5 years, and more frequently if significantly large changes in the environment are observed. It was noted that the last such presentation was made at the 2012 annual NAFO meeting. A discussion was had regarding the presentation of recent climate trends in the convention area at the upcoming NAFO 40th Annual Meeting 17-21 September, 2018 in Tallinn, Estonia. For the upcoming annual meeting it was suggested that an update of recent climate information in the main NAFO stock areas be included in the SC's presentation of advice to the Fisheries Commission. It was also noted that the Working Group on Ecosystem Science and Assessment (WG-ESA) will also include environmental information that will be presented at the NAFO annual meeting.

14. Adjournment

Upon completing the agenda, the Chair thanked STACFEN members for their excellent contributions, the Secretariat and the rapporteur for their support and contributions.

The meeting was adjourned at 17:00 on 1 June 2018.

The SC chair expressed gratitude to Eugene Colbourne (Canada) for serving as the Interim Chair of STACFEN on short notice and wished him well in his approaching retirement. Ricardo Alpoim (EU Representative) also thanked Eugene for replacing the EU-nominated STACFEN chair.

APPENDIX II. REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS (STACPUB)

Chair: Margaret Treble

Rapporteur: Alexis Pacey

The Committee met at the Sobey School of Business at Saint Mary's University, 903 Robie St. Halifax, NS, Canada, on the 1 June-14 June 2018, to consider publications and communications related topics and report on various matters referred to it by the Scientific Council. Representatives attended from Canada, Denmark (in respect of Greenland), European Union (UK, Portugal, and Spain), Faroe Islands, Russian Federation, Japan and the United States of America. The Scientific Council Coordinator was in attendance as were other members of the Secretariat staff.

1. Opening

The Chair opened the meeting by welcoming the participants.

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

Alexis Pacey (NAFO Secretariat) was appointed rapporteur.

3. Adoption of Agenda

The Agenda as given in the Provisional Agenda distributed prior to the meeting was adopted.

4. Review of Recommendations in 2017

The recommendations made by STACPUB for the work of the Scientific Council as **endorsed** by the Council, are as follows:

- STACPUB **recommends** that *the NAFO Secretariat check the Designated Expert list on a quarterly basis and update the public website as needed.* <https://www.nafo.int/Science/Designated-Experts>

STATUS: This has been implemented.

- STACPUB **recommends** that *Designated Experts and other SC members review the fact sheets and provide the Secretariat with any updates or corrections to help refine the fact sheets.*

STATUS: This has been implemented. The species sheets have been updated and are now online. <https://www.nafo.int/Science/Species>

- STACPUB **recommends** that the Secretariat monitor the web traffic on the fact sheets using Google Analytics and provide the metrics at the 2018 STACPUB meeting.

STATUS: These have been monitored by the NAFO Secretariat. The Google Analytics show that:

- The period monitored was July 2017 – 24 May, 2018
- There is a total of 4,656 webpages on the NAFO public domain
- The fact sheets ranked second (22,716) in page views and 20th (734) in unique page views for the domain <https://www.nafo.int/Science/Species>
- The unique page view criteria is more accurate in that it represents page visits by an individual or web crawler. E.g. a person visited a page 50 times in one day, but it counted as one visit or unique page view.
- It is not known whether this data represents actual people viewing the web pages or automated web-crawlers.
- Visitors to the fact sheets originated from: Canada, USA, Spain, UK, Portugal, Belgium, Russia, Japan, India, and Norway.

5. Review of Publications

a) Journal of Northwest Atlantic Fishery Science (JNAFS)

Volume 49, Regular issue, contained three articles. 120 copies were printed in December 2017 and mailed in late January 2018.

Volume 50, Regular issue, has two papers submitted with two others expected.

b) Scientific Council Studies

There was one submission for the Studies No. 48 in 2017.

TRUE, E. 2017. Annual Temperature Curves in Twelve Regions of the Gulf of Maine 1985–2013. Scientific Council Studies, 48: 1–11. doi:10.2960/S.v48.m1.

c) Scientific Council Reports

Eight copies of a sample 2017 NAFO Scientific Council Report were printed in May, which included all SC Reports. This sample included a few changes:

- The WG-ESA report was included;
- The Joint Commission- Scientific Council reports were omitted. They would still be included in the Meeting Proceedings of the Commission. In previous years, they were in both reports;
- The standing committee reports have been compiled as separate PDFs. This alleviates dual citations for the same report (i.e. the citation for the report itself and the citation of the report in the SC Report book); and
- Recommended citations for each standing committee report can be found below the table of contents for each report.

This sample SC Report was reviewed by Scientific Council. The Secretariat indicated that due to the size of the SC Report book, decisions need to be made as to what should be included in the SC Report. Options include:

- Previous Approach - WG-ESA report is not included and Joint Commission-SC Working Group reports are included (without annexes);
- Publish the SC Reports in two volumes; or
- Create a new compilation/series for the Joint Commission- SC Working Group Reports.

STACPUB **recommends** that *the Secretariat remove the WG-ESA report from the SC Reports (Redbook) and instead include a hyperlink to the report. This will address SC transparency and communication objectives. The Joint NAFO Commission-Scientific Council documents can remain in the Meeting Proceedings of the Commission.*

The Secretariat will prepare the standard number of Redbooks for meeting and archive purposes (See Rules of Procedure Rule 8.4 - p. 18) and the 2017 volume will be available online and in print in early summer 2018.

6. Other Matters

a) ASFA

The Secretariat continues to submit all science publications and documents to the Fisheries Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA), managed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. This includes *The Journal of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries*, SC Reports, and SC Research Documents for 2017. The Secretariat started indexing Scientific Council Summary (SCS) documents which contain reports of meetings of the Council, its Committees and Working Groups, national research reports, reports of meetings of other international organizations or matters relevant to the work of NAFO, and all research and statistical reports prepared for meetings by the NAFO Secretariat. This will be ongoing.

The Environmental Information: Use and Influence (EIUI) research team from Dalhousie University has assisted the ASFA Impact Evaluation Working Group (IEWG) to assess the impact if ASFA were to cease operations. Questions asked were: Does an abstracting and indexing service have a place in present marine research and policy development? Does ASFA meet the needs of its potential users or are there comparable alternatives that meet their needs? A case study was conducted based on ASFA records for the Bay of Fundy (Maritimes Canada). They found that librarians and institutes are aware of its relevance, but user communities may not have the same level of knowledge? The subscription services cost can be high and there can be compatibility issues with the publication platform (e.g. ProQuest (Summon)). The inclusion of grey literature and the benefits of a controlled metadata vocabulary (ASFIS) were cited as important features of ASFA.

STACPUB discussed the relevance of the ASFA service and whether NAFO should continue to participate and submit our papers and reports. Various SC members indicated that ASFA is still relevant because it specializes

in fisheries and aquatic information (including smaller journals and grey literature) whereas other searches, such as Google Scholar and Web of Science are broad based and provide results that are not always relevant. The researcher can also easily download references from ASFA. If ASFA wants to remain relevant, an advertising campaign to promote it to a wider and younger audience may be helpful. The technology should also be modernized to remain up-to-date with other databases.

STACPUB **recommends** that *the Secretariat provide a summary of the 2018 ASFA Board Meeting for the June 2019 STACPUB meeting and that the Secretariat continue to submit SC documents and publications to the ASFA database.*

b) Citation / Reference Software

The Secretariat was asked to explore citation and reference software that could be used for all publications and documents. Currently, a citation link is available for the *Journal of Northwest Atlantic Fishery Science*. This was created in 2018 and is currently being implemented. The Secretariat noted that it could cost more and take more staff time to implement this feature for all documents.

STACPUB **recommends** that *the Secretariat research bibliographic-citation or reference software that can be used to facilitate the download of citations for all documents and publications within NAFO, not just the Journal.*

c) SharePoint

Since the implementation of the new version of SharePoint previous meeting folders containing working papers, documents, presentations, data, etc. have not been accessible through SharePoint. STACPUB members would like to see meeting documents accessible through the SharePoint. This would help members understand the history of the work of the various standing committees and their decisions. Some members also mentioned a system of 'versioning' for the reports and documents similar to what is done at ICES and/or using a system, such as Git (a free open sourced version control system for documents <https://git-scm.com/>) could be considered.

STACPUB **recommends** that *the Secretariat explore ways to make SC meeting documents from previous meetings available on the SharePoint.*

d) DE Group email for website

Some members requested that the Designated Experts list of emails on the NAFO website be compiled into a group email for quick and easy use. <https://www.nafo.int/Science/Designated-Experts>

STACPUB **recommends** that *the Secretariat provide a group email on the Designated Experts webpage.*

e) SCR and SCS Guidelines

It was noted that some SCR documents do not adhere to the guidelines for SCR preparation. A hyperlink to a PDF of the Guidelines to Authors for SCR documents is available on the NAFO website <https://www.nafo.int/Library/Science/SC-Documents>. SC members asked if there were guidelines for SCS documents and were advised by the Secretariat that there weren't any. It was suggested that a set of guidelines for SCS documents would be useful, to help standardize contents of these documents as well. It was suggested that the Secretariat consider sending the SCR Guidelines to Contracting Parties along with the annual January letter that is sent to SC members to prepare for the SC June meeting.

STACPUB **recommends** that *the Secretariat and the Chair of STACPUB work intersessionally to develop a set of guidelines for the SCS documents, including consideration of the national research reports, and present these for review by STACPUB in June 2019.*

STACPUB **recommends** that *the Secretariat include a link to the Guidelines in the January letter to ensure SC members are informed as to the requirements determined by SC for these documents.*

7. Adjournment

The Chair thanked the participants for their valuable contributions, the rapporteur for taking the minutes and the Secretariat for their support.

APPENDIX III. REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH COORDINATION (STACREC)

Chair: Carmen Fernandez

Rapporteur: Ivan Tretiakov

The Committee met at Sobey's School of Business, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS, Canada, on various occasions throughout the meeting to discuss matters pertaining to statistics and research referred to it by the Scientific Council. Representatives attended from Canada, Denmark (Faroes & Greenland), European Union (UK, Portugal and Spain), Japan, Russian Federation and United States of America. The Scientific Council Coordinator and other members of the Secretariat were in attendance.

1. Opening

The Chair opened the meeting at 14:00 hours on 2 June 2018, welcomed all the participants and thanked the Secretariat for providing support for the meeting. Several sessions were held throughout the course of the meeting to deal with specific items on the agenda.

2. Appointment of Chair

In May 2018, the Scientific Council appointed Carmen Fernández as chair of STACREC.

3. Appointment of Rapporteur

Ivan Tretiakov was appointed as rapporteur.

4. Review of previous recommendations and new recommendations in 2018

a) Tagging (recommendation from 2015)

In 2015, STACREC **recommended** that *the NAFO Secretariat develop a framework for communicating tagging study information to vessels from Contracting Parties and Coastal States fishing in the Convention Area (e.g., via a link to this information on the NAFO website homepage).*

This recommendation was made in 2015. In June 2017, STACREC noted that the Secretariat had made some progress in planning a dedicated web page through which information relating to tagging studies (eg, action to be taken on catching a tagged fish) could be disseminated to fishers. In September 2017, the STACREC chair informally discussed with the STACTIC chair the potential of providing information on research programs which rely on commercial (including mark-recapture studies), and it was then recommended that intersessional discussion should continue to determine a suitable method to notify fishing fleets of such research activities. Due to workload issues, this intersessional discussion did not take place.

Lack of time prevented STACREC from discussing this issue in the June 2018 meeting. However, the STACREC chair, the SC chair and the NAFO Secretariat SC coordinator discussed it informally and considered that:

- The NAFO Secretariat could prepare a webpage providing all information on research activities of which the fishing fleets should be aware (chiefly, tagging programmes). Fishing fleets should be made aware of this webpage and of the fact that up to date information would always be available there.
- Additionally, the NAFO observers would also notify the fishing fleets, particularly when new items were uploaded to the webpage. The Android application for NAFO observers currently under development by the NAFO Secretariat could provide a direct link to the webpage and raise alerts when new relevant items were uploaded to the webpage.

These options, and possibly others, will be discussed during the STACREC meeting in September 2018 and STACREC will issue a recommendation at that time.

b) Availability of STACFIS catch estimates (recommendation from 2016)

In 2016, STACREC discussed whether STACFIS catch estimates used in stock assessments should be made available on the NAFO website. Meeting participants noted several scientific studies (including work conducted at SC working groups) have been published assuming STATLANT data extracted from the NAFO website are the best estimates of removals for NAFO managed resources. It was noted that *the former NAFO Statistical Bulletins published by NAFO contained text to notify researchers of discrepancies between STATLANT and STACFIS*

(see NAFO, 1996, p.9). It was suggested that *similar notification be added to the STATLANT Extraction Tool webpage to avoid future confusion.*

To facilitate progress, STACREC **recommended** that *the SC chair should initiate discussion with the chairs of FC and GC during the Sept 2016 Annual Meeting. Due to high workload, no progress has occurred to date.*

In September 2017, it was agreed that the SC Chair would discuss the issue with the NAFO Executive Secretary and the Commission chair to request adding this note of clarification to the STATLANT 21A webpage. STACREC reiterates this recommendation.

c) Analysis of sampling rates and combining multiple surveys (recommendations from 2015 and 2017)

In 2015, STACREC **recommended** that *an analysis of sampling rates be conducted to evaluate the impact on the precision of survey estimates.*

This recommendation has not been fully addressed so far. In June 2017 STACREC noted that work was progressing and reiterated the recommendation.

As a separate aspect, in September 2017 STACREC discussed *possibilities for combining multiple surveys in different areas and at different times of the year to produce aggregate indices.* It was then agreed that intersessionally and in the 2018 meetings, SC members would investigate combined surveys in operation elsewhere (eg. ICES International Bottom Trawl Survey (IBTS)). It was then also agreed to investigate the possibility of bringing an invited speaker with expertise in IBTS to the STACFIS meeting in 2018.

During presentations of 2017 research activities at the June 2018 SC meeting, issues of reduced survey coverage (typically due to lack of resources to deal with aspects such as e.g. technical problems with vessels, bad weather, or because vessels and personnel were engaged in new scientific research activities elsewhere) arose again. Participants considered that the two topics identified in earlier years, *i.e. how to deal with reduced survey coverage / reduced sampling rates, and possibilities for combining multiple surveys to produce aggregate indices of stock abundance*, would together constitute a relevant topic for a future workshop or a future special session. It was decided to consider this item under SC Agenda point IX ("Arrangements for Special Sessions") and outcomes are reported in that section of the SC report.

d) Separation of redfish by species in surveys (new recommendation in 2018)

During presentations of scientific survey results, it was noted that most of the surveys conducted (except for the EU-3M survey in recent years) record redfish without separating by species. Several reasons for this were given by some meeting participants, namely, similar species biology, unclear population structure, lack of an agreed methodology for species identification that all surveys would use in a consistent manner, and lack of time and resources in some surveys to take on additional tasks. STACREC considered that separating by species is always a better approach from the scientific standpoint, but also recognised the issues raised.

Therefore, STACREC **recommends** that *all surveys should aim to examine redfish composition at the species level, while recognising that this may not always be achievable due to trade-offs between different activities and aims of surveys.*

This discussion, including all species caught in surveys, should continue next year.

5. Fishery Statistics

a) Progress report on Secretariat activities in 2017/2018

i) STATLANT 21A and 21B

In accordance with Rule 4.4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Council, as amended by Scientific Council in June 2006, the deadline dates for this year's submission of STATLANT 21A data and 21B data for the

preceding year are 1 May and 31 August, respectively. The Secretariat produced a compilation of the countries that have submitted to STATLANT and made this available to the meeting.

Table 1. Dates of receipt of STATLANT 21A and 21B reports for 2014-2017 up to 14 June 2018

Country/component	STATLANT 21A (deadline, 1 May)			STATLANT 21B (deadline, 31 August)		
	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016
CAN-CA	4 May 16	30 May 17	31 May 18	24 Apr 15	4 May 16	30 May 17
CAN-SF	31 May 16	28 Apr 17	05 May 18	31 Aug 15	30 Aug 16	7 Sep 17
CAN-G	18 May 16	26 May 17	30 Apr 18	4 Sep 15	30 Aug 16	16 Aug 17
CAN-NL	21 Apr 16	26 Apr 17	17 May 18		29 Aug 16	29 Aug 17
CAN-Q						
CUB						
E/BUL						
E/EST	20 Apr 16	22 May 17	04 May 18	14 Aug 15	23 Aug 16	30 Aug
E/DNK		23 May 17	23 Apr 18	4 Sep 15	15 Jun 16	31 Aug
E/FRA						
E/DEU	28 Apr 16	25 Apr 17	25 Apr 18	4 Sep 15	29 Aug 16	31 Aug
E/LVA	10 Mar 16	20 Apr 17				
E/LTU		9 May 17	24 Apr 18			31 May 17
EU/POL				21 Sep 15		
E/PRT	26 Apr 16	19 Apr 17	20 Apr 18	3 Sep 15	23 Aug 16	29 Aug 17
E/ESP	5 May 16	31 May 17	30 May 18	7 Sep 15	5 Aug 16	7 Aug 17
E/GBR		25 Apr 17	31 May 18			
FRO	26 May 16	2 May 17	18 May 18	7 Jul 15	1 Jun 16	09 Jun
GRL	30 Apr 16	1 May 17	30 Apr 18	1 Sep 15	30 Aug 16	22 Aug 17
ISL						
JPN		19 Apr 17	01 May 18			30 Aug 17
KOR						
NOR	26 Apr 16	4 May 17	23 Apr 18	17 Mar 16	29 Aug 16	25 Aug 18
RUS	20 May 16	11 May 17	04 May 18	2 Jul 15	1 Sep 16	21 Jul 17
USA	19 Jul 16					
FRA-SP	25 Apr 16	25 May 17	18 May 18	6 Jul 15	8 Jun 16	
UKR						

ii) Presentation of catch estimates from daily catch reports and STATLANT 21A and 21B

This is addressed under Agenda Item 2 of the STACFIS report

6. Research Activities

a) Biological Sampling

i) Report on activities in 2017/2018

STACREC reviewed the list of Biological Sampling Data for 2017 (SCS Doc. 18/12) prepared by the Secretariat and noted that any updates will be inserted during the summer. The SCS Document will be finalized for the September 2018 Meeting.

ii) Report by National Representatives on commercial sampling conducted

Canada-Newfoundland (SCS Doc. 18/15, plus information various SC assessment documents):

Information was obtained from the various fisheries taking place in all areas from Subareas 0, 2, 3 and portions of Subarea 4. Information was included on fisheries for the following stocks/species: Greenland halibut (SA 2 + Div. 3KLMNO), Atlantic salmon (SA 2+3+4), Arctic char (SA 2), Atlantic cod (Div. 2GH, Div. 2J+3KL, Div. 3NO, Subdiv. 3Ps), American plaice (SA 2 + Div. 3K, Div. 3LNO, Subdiv. 3Ps), witch flounder (Div. 2J3KL, 3NO, 3Ps), yellowtail flounder (Div. 3LNO), redfish (Subarea 2 + Div. 3K, 3LN, 3O, 3P4V), northern shrimp (Subarea 2 + Div. 3KLMNO), Iceland scallop (Div. 2HJ, Div. 3LNO, Subdiv. 3Ps, Div. 4R), sea scallop (Div. 3L, Subdiv. 3Ps), snow crab (Div. 2J+3KLNO, Subdiv. 3Ps, Div. 4R), squid (SA 3), thorny skate (Div. 3LNOPs), white hake (Div. 3NOPs), lobster (SA 2+3+4), capelin (SA 2 + Div. 3KL), and marine mammals (SA 2,3, and 4). A provisional sampling report for 2017 was not yet generated for submission to the Secretariat but will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Denmark/Faroe Islands (SCS 18/09):

Data on catch rates were obtained from trawl and longline fisheries in NAFO Div 3M for Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) from 2015 to 2017 (n=380, NAFO-observers). Length frequencies (NAFO-observers and crew members) were also available from 2014 to 2017 (13388 individuals). In addition weight measurements were taken by crew members in 2014, 2015 and 2017 (n=45).

Denmark/Greenland (SCR 18/40, SCS 18/10):

Data on catch rates were obtained from trawl, gillnet and longline fisheries in NAFO Div 1A-F for Arctic char, Atlantic salmon, Atlantic cod, capelin, snowcrab, Greenland halibut, lumpfish, redfish, roundnose grenadier, scallops, Northern shrimp and wolffish. Length frequencies were available for Greenland halibut and for cod from Greenland trawl fishery in Div. 1CD, from the longline fishery in 1AB and 1CD, and from the longline and gillnet fishery 1A inshore, and for redfish taken as by-catch from the gillnet fishery in 1A inshore and from the longline fishery in 1CD. A total of 418 length samples were taken, and 61902 individuals including Greenland halibut, cod and redfish were measured, in NAFO Div. 1-F. A total of 1322 otoliths in 1A-D and 1692 otoliths in 1F were collected from cod.

EU-Portugal (NAFO SCS Doc 18/08):

Data on catch rates were obtained from trawl catches for: redfish (Div. 3LMNO); Greenland halibut (Div. 3LM) and cod (Div. 3M). Data on length composition of the catch were obtained for: redfish (*S. mentella*) (Div. 3LMNO); American plaice (Div. 3MNO); Greenland halibut and roughhead grenadier (Div. 3LM); thorny skate (Div. 3LO); cod, redfish (*S. marinus*) and witch flounder (Div. 3M) and yellowtail flounder (Div. 3N).

EU-Spain (NAFO SCS Doc. 18/07):

A total of 10 Spanish trawlers operated in Div. 3LMNO NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA) during 2017, amounting to 1,025 days (15,101 hours) of fishing effort. Total catches for all species combined in Div. 3LMNO were 14,118 tons. In addition to NAFO observers (NAFO Observers Program), 8 IEO scientific observers were onboard Spanish vessels, comprising a total of 329 observed fishing days, around 32% coverage of the total Spanish effort. Besides recording catches, discards and effort, these observers carried out biological sampling of the main species taken in the catch. For Greenland halibut, roughhead grenadier, American plaice and cod this includes recording weight at length, sex-ratio, maturity stages, performing stomach contents analyses and collecting material for reproductive studies. Otoliths of these four species were also taken for age determination. In 2017, 483 length samples were taken, with 57,988 individuals of different species examined to obtain the length distributions.

One Spanish trawler operated during 2017 in Div. 6G NAFO Regulatory Area using a midwater trawl gear. The fishing effort of this trawler was 12 days (68 hours). The most important species in catches was the Alfonsino (*Beryx splendens*). In 2017, 16 length samples were taken, with 2,264 Alfonsino individuals examined to obtain the length distributions. During 2017 and 2018, 688 individuals were examined to obtain the relationship between the fork and total length.

Japan (SCS Doc. 18/06):

In 2017, one Japanese otter trawler operated in Div. 3L, 3M, 3N and 3O (February - November). The total number of trips, hauls and fishing hours were 10 (trips), 306 (hauls) and 2,193 (hours) respectively. The total catch (13 species) including discards was 2,595 tons. Target species were Greenland halibut (Div. 3L), redfish (Div. 3LMO) and yellowtail flounder (Div. 3N). Number of size measurement for Greenland halibut (Div. 3L), redfish (Div. 3LMO) and yellowtail flounder (Div. 3N) were 3,000, 1,300 and 2,530 respectively. For further details, refer to the National Report (SCS Doc. 18/06).

Russia (SCS Doc. 18/13):

Catch rates were available from Greenland halibut (Divs. 1ACD, 3LMN, with bycatch statistics), Atlantic cod (Div. 3M), Redfish (Divs. 3LN, 3M, 3O, with bycatch statistics), Yellowtail flounder (Div. 3N), Skates (Div. 3LMNO). Length frequencies were obtained from Greenland halibut (Divs. 1CD, 3LM), Redfish (*Sebastes fasciatus* in Divs. 3NO, *S. mentella* in Divs. 3LMO, *S. marinus* in Divs. 3LMO), Roughhead grenadier (Divs. 3LM), Roundnose grenadier (Divs. 3LM), American plaice (Divs. 3MO), Witch flounder (Divs. 3LO), Atlantic cod (Divs. 3LMO), skates (*Amblyraja radiata* in Divs. 3MO, *A. hyperborea* in Div. 3L), Blue wolffish (Divs. 3LMO), Spotted wolffish (Divs. 3LMO), Atlantic wolffish (Divs. 3LO), Blue antimora (Divs. 3LM), Silver hake (Div. 3O). Age-length distribution for Greenland halibut in Divs. 3LMN, *S. mentella* and *S. fasciatus* in Divs. 3LN, as well as statistics on marine mammal occurrences and VME indicator species catches, are also available.

USA (SCS 17-012 and 18-014):

The bycatches of species caught in the NAFO Regulatory Area were described in individual species sections or in a table if not included in the 37 stocks. Lengths were taken for Div. 3LNO yellowtail flounder, Div. 3LNO American plaice, and 3NO cod in 2017 but were not summarized. A summary of the lengths taken for these stocks from 2012-2016 were summarized last year.

b) Biological Surveys**i) Review of survey activities in 2017 (by National Representatives and Designated Experts)****Canada - Newfoundland (SCR Doc. 18/017):**

Research survey activities carried out by Canada (Newfoundland and Labrador Region) were summarized, and stock-specific details were provided in various research documents associated with the stock assessments. The major multispecies stratified-random surveys carried out by Canada in 2017 include a spring survey of Div. 3LNOPs, and an autumn survey of Div. 2HJ3KLNO. Both surveys were completed with the Campelen 1800 survey trawl.

The 2017 spring survey in Div. 3LNOPs continued a time series begun in 1971. It was conducted from April to mid June, and consisted of 350 successful tows (478 planned) covering 97 of 129 planned strata to a maximum depth of 732m by the research vessel CCGS Alfred Needler. Substantive mechanical issues with the Canadian Research Vessels resulted in very poor coverage of Div. 3L in 2017. Only 32 of the 142 planned sets and six of the 38 strata that are in the spring survey design for Div. 3L were completed successfully. This marks the second time in three years that the spring survey coverage of Div. 3L has been very poor. In 2015, only 56 out of 142 sets were completed and a total of 82 strata were missed.

The 2017 autumn survey was conducted from mid September to mid December in Divs. 2HJ3KLNO, and consisted of 621 tows (674 planned) covering 186 of 208 planned strata to a maximum depth of 1500m in 2HJ3KL and 732m in 3NO. The reduction in sets was primarily due to mechanical issues that caused incomplete sampling in 11 deepwater strata in Div. 2H and 13 deepwater strata in Div. 3L. The 2017 survey marked the third time in the last four years that the deepwater strata in Div. 2H have not been covered and the fifth time in six years that the deepwater strata in Div. 3L have not been completed.

STACREC noted concern over deficiencies in the spatial coverage of the Canadian surveys in recent years, and the impact on the ability to detect signal from noise in regards to evaluating trends in biomass and abundance of various species. Poor coverage in the 2017 Canadian Spring survey has meant that indices from this survey could not be used for redfish in Divs. 3LN, American plaice in Divs. 3LNO, Witch flounder in Divs. 2J3KL, and Greenland halibut in SA2+Divs. 3KLMNO. The reduced survey coverage is generally considered to have led to increased, albeit unquantified, uncertainty with respect to the provision of scientific advice. In addition to

impacts on individual stock assessments, deficiencies in survey coverage also add uncertainty to the results of research on environmental (STACFEN) trends and ecosystem status, functioning and productivity (WG-ESA).

Canada - Central and Arctic Region (SCR 18/015):

A multi-species survey was completed in Div. 0A-South (to approximately 72°N) in collaboration with the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources RV Pâmiut, during October 27 to November 8, 2017. The Alfredo trawl (140 mm mesh with a 30 mm mesh liner in the cod end) was used and depth strata distributed between 400 m and 1500 m. Stations assigned to the northern portion of the depth strata could not be completed in 2017 due to ice conditions. However, these stations were randomly re-assigned to the southern portions of the depth strata and 74 of 77 planned stations were complete. Oceanographic variables (temperature, salinity and depth) were measured during each tow using a trawl mounted conductivity, temperature, and depth sensor. Fixed stations along the Broughton Island transect line were also sampled for oceanographic variables. However, ice blocked access to the oceanographic stations along the Cape Christian line. Total and depth stratified biomass and abundance estimates, and length frequency were compiled for Greenland halibut.

Denmark/Greenland (SCR 18/05, 18, 21, 32, 35):

Two hydrographic cruises were carried out across the continental shelf off West Greenland to sample 10 standard sections. First cruise was onboard RV Paamiut from 3rd June to 29th June (stations in NAFO Div. 1A-C), and second cruise was onboard the Danish naval vessel Tulugaq, from 3rd July to 19th July 2017 (stations in NAFO Div. 1C-F). Data from three offshore stations were taken to document changes in hydrographic conditions off Southwest Greenland (NAFO Div 1D-F). Results were presented as a Scientific Council Research Document.

The Greenland Shrimp and Fish trawl survey in West Greenland in NAFO Div. 1A-F (100- 600 m) was initiated in 1988. In 2017, it was carried out between May 28 – July 18, on board RV Paamiut using the Cosmos gear with a mesh size 20 mesh liner in the cod-end. The survey follows a buffered stratified random sampling. A total of 253 valid hauls were conducted. Survey results including biomass and abundance indices for Greenland halibut, cod, deep sea redfish, golden redfish, American plaice, Atlantic wolffish, spotted wolffish, and thorny skate were presented as Scientific Council Research Documents.

The Greenland deep sea survey in NAFO Div. 1CD (400-1500 m) was initiated in 1997, following a buffered stratified random sampling. In 2017, the survey was conducted from October 10th to October 21st on board R/V Paamiut. The gear used an Alfredo III trawl with a mesh size on 140 mm and a 30-mm mesh-liner in the cod-end. A total of 53 valid hauls out of 70 planned hauls were conducted. Survey results including mean catch, mean number, biomass and abundance indices, and length frequencies for Greenland halibut, roundnose grenadier, roughhead grenadier, and deep sea redfish were presented as Scientific Council Research Documents.

The Greenland halibut gillnet surveys in 1A inshore was initiated in 2001 in the Disko Bay. The survey normally covers 4 transects and each gillnet setting is compiled of five different nets with differing mesh size (46, 55, 60, 70 and 90 mm half mesh). From 2013 to 2015, the surveys in Uummannaq and Upernavik gradually changed from longline surveys to gillnet surveys. In 2017, 125 gillnet stations were set. Results were presented as a Scientific Research Document.

EU-Spain and EU-Portugal (SCR 18/08, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19):

The Spanish bottom trawl survey in NAFO Regulatory Area Div. 3NO was conducted from 15th of May to the 12nd of June 2017 on board the R/V Vizconde de Eza. The gear was a Campelen otter trawl with 20 mm mesh size in the cod-end. A total of 113 valid hauls were taken within a depth range of 45-1480 m according to a stratified random design. A hydrographic profile was casted in each fishing station. The results of this survey are presented as Scientific Council Research Documents. In addition, age distributions are presented for Greenland halibut and Atlantic cod.

In 2003 it was decided to extend the Spanish 3NO survey toward Div. 3L (Flemish Pass). In 2017, the bottom trawl survey in Flemish Pass (Div. 3L) was carried out on board R/V Vizconde de Eza using the usual survey gear (Campelen 1800) from July 21th to August 8th. The area surveyed was Flemish Pass to depths up 800 fathoms (1463 m) following the same procedure as in previous years. The number of hauls was 103 and 4 of

them were null. Survey results, including abundance indices and length distributions of the main commercial species, are presented as Scientific Council Research documents. Survey results for Div. 3LNO of the northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) were presented in SCR 17/065. Ninety-nine hydrographic profile samplings were made in a depth range of 98-1420 m.

The EU bottom trawl survey in Flemish Cap (Div. 3M) was carried out on board R/V Vizconde de Eza using the usual survey gear (Lofoten) from June 13rd to July 19th 2017. The area surveyed was Flemish Cap Bank to depths up to 800 fathoms (1460 m) following the same procedure as in previous years. The number of hauls was 184 and three of them were null. Survey results including abundance indices of the main commercial species and age distributions for American plaice, roughhead grenadier and Greenland halibut are presented as a Scientific Council Research document. Flemish Cap survey results for Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) were presented in SCR 17/064.

VME data from the 2017 EU (Spain and Portugal) bottom trawl groundfish surveys in NAFO Regulatory Area (Divs. 3LMNO):

New data on deep-water corals and sponges were presented from the 2017 EU and the EU (Spain and Portugal) bottom trawl groundfish surveys. The data was made available to the NAFO WGESA to improve mapping of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem (VME) species in the NAFO Regulatory Area (Divs. 3LMNO).

“Significant” catches (according to the NAFO definition from groundfish surveys) of deep-water corals and sponges were provided and mapped together with the closed areas. Distribution maps of presence and catches above threshold for RV data of sponges, large gorgonians, small gorgonians and sea pens following the thresholds were presented.

Sponges: For the EU 2017 data, sponges were recorded in 142 of the total tows (35.4% of the total tows analyzed), with depths ranging between 54 and 1338 m, and average depth of 494 m. Significant catches of sponge (≥ 75 kg/tow) were found in five EU tows. Three of these catches were located in the eastern part of the Flemish Cap; the other two were located in the Flemish Pass area inside the Kernel Density (KDE) sponge polygon. Sponge catches for these tows ranged between 145 and 7113 kg.

Large Gorgonians: For the EU 2017 data, large gorgonians were recorded in 12 tows (3% of total tows analyzed), with depths ranging between 342 and 1285 m, and average depth of 845 m. Significant catches of large gorgonians (≥ 0.6 kg/tow) were found in one EU tow. This catch was located in the Flemish Pass area inside the corresponding KDE polygon but outside the actual closed area number 2.

Small Gorgonians: For the EU 2017 data, small gorgonians were recorded in 55 tows (13 % of total tows analyzed), with depths ranging between 224 and 1434 m, and average of 927 m. Significant catches (> 0.15 kg/tow) were recorded in three tows (0.75% of the total tows) located at the Tail of the Grand Banks, outside of the actual closed areas with depths between 611 and 1369 m.

Sea Pens: For the EU 2017 data, sea pens were recorded in 140 tows (34.9% of total tows analyzed), with depths ranging between 242 and 1434 m, and average depth of 884 m. Significant catches (> 1.4 kg/tow) were recorded in three tows (1.52 - 2.21 kg), two of them were located north of Flemish Cap and inside the corresponding VME KDE polygon. The other one was located southwest of Flemish Cap, outside the KDE polygon.

USA (SCS Doc. 18/014):

The US conducted a spring survey in 2017 covering NAFO Subareas 4, 5 and 6 aboard the FSV Henry B. Bigelow. All planned strata were covered and the survey was conducted in a normal time frame. The US conducted an autumn survey in 2017 covering NAFO Subareas 4, and 5 aboard the FSV Pisces because an engine was being replaced on the FSV HB Bigelow. All planned strata on Georges Bank were covered as were most for the Gulf of Maine. No strata in Southern New England or the Mid-Atlantic were covered since the FSV Pisces did not arrive until October. The timing for the areas covered was similar to that in the past.

ii) Surveys planned for 2018 and early 2019

Information was presented and representatives were requested to review and update before finalization of an SCS document in September.

c) Tagging Activities in 2017 and early 2018

Information was presented and representatives were requested to review and update before finalization of an SCS document in September (SCS 18/11).

d) Other Research Activities

i) *Trial to study the effectiveness of a Sort V grid in the Atlantic cod fishery in NAFO division 3M*

STACREC was made aware of an industry cod selectivity study in Div. 3M to prevent catches of cod below minimum landing size (MLS) (41 cm).

Following FC encouraging Contracting Parties to carry out selectivity experiments with sorting grids in the Div. 3M cod fishery, the UK freezer vessel "Kirkella H7" (The Fish Producers' Organisation Ltd) carried out a selectivity campaign in 2016 and another one in 2017, aimed at studying the use of sorting grids in the cod fishery of Flemish Cap (Div. 3M). The results from 2016 were presented to STACREC in 2016, whereas the presentation this year related to the results from 2017.

Only a low number of sets was made in 2016 at depths shallower than 300 meters; in those sets, fourteen undersized fish were caught, all of which were caught in the trawl using no grid. In waters deeper than 300 m, no undersized cod was caught in 2016 in either of the gear types (with or without sorting grid), and length frequency was fairly consistent between the two gear types. In 2017, only waters deeper than 390 m were covered in the campaign, and no undersized cod was caught with or without sorting grid.

STACREC concluded that, from the results of these campaigns alone, it is not possible to draw a definitive conclusion about the utility of sorting grids in this fishery. The data collected in these campaigns present coverage problems relative to the entire range of depths where the fishery is carried out. Based on information from other fisheries, it is generally recognised that sorting grids could be useful to reduce catches of small fish, but if studies in the NAFO area were to proceed, they should be scientifically designed, ideally in collaboration with SC, to ensure that results are representative (i.e. have appropriate coverage of depth and other aspects of the fishery) and can fully address the question asked.

ii) *Progress report on EU ATLAS project – Flemish Cap Case study:*

A presentation was given on Species Distribution Models (SDMs) for sea pen corals in the Flemish Cap and Flemish Pass area (Northwest Atlantic Ocean). A summary of the presentation follows:

This four-year H2020 project started in May 2016 and aims to gather diverse new information on sensitive Atlantic ecosystems (including Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems and Ecologically or Biologically Sensitive Areas) to produce a step-change in our understanding of their connectivity, functioning and responses to future changes in human use and ocean climate. The Instituto Español de Oceanografía (Centro Oceanográfico de Vigo) is the coordinator of the ATLAS Case Study No 11, which includes Flemish Cap and Flemish Pass area (3LM NAFO Divisions).

Species Distribution Models (SDMs) for *Anthoptilum grandiflorum* and *Funiculina quadrangularis* deep-water pennatulacean coral for Flemish Cap and Flemish Pass area have been carried out by Centro Oceanográfico de Vigo in close collaboration with Centro Oceanográfico de Murcia (iSEAS project).

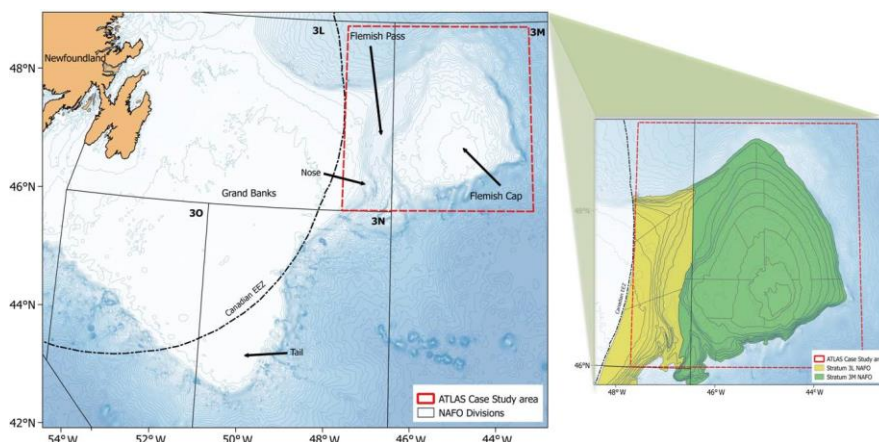


Fig. 1. ATLAS Case Study area (Flemish Cap and Flemish Pass) is located in 3LM NAFO Divisions.

Regarding SDMs, different modeling algorithms were presented to classify the probability of habitat suitability for *Anthoptilum grandiflorum* and *Funiculina quadrangularis* as a function of a set of environmental variables. The environmental variables used in the analysis were: i) Oceanographic variables: Bottom Temperature; Bottom Salinity; Mixed layer depth; Bottom Current Speed and Bottom Current Speed Components (U and V); ii) Bathymetric features: Bathymetry, Slope, Orientation of the seabed, sediment texture and gravel.

Preliminary tests using three different models, namely, MAXENT (Maximum Entropy model), Generalized Additive Model (GAM) and Random Forest (RF) were run.

The objective was to identify potentially complex linear and non-linear relationships in multi-dimensional environmental space and to predict the distribution of *Anthoptilum grandiflorum* and *Funiculina quadrangularis* deep-water pennatulacean in unsampled locations of the Case Study area.

Once the three SDMs algorithms were run, model averaging was applied. Sometimes, this combination (averaging) could give better predictions than single models, as different SDM algorithms can produce different geographic predictions and, therefore, resultant conservation strategies, even when using the same data.

Maps showing the probability of habitat suitability for *A. grandiflorum* and *F. quadrangularis* in the Flemish Cap and Flemish Pass were presented together with model prediction performance statistics (AUC; Specificity; Sensitivity, TSS and correlation of the different models) in order to assess the accuracy of the different SDMs implemented.

Results showed that *A. grandiflorum* and *F. quadrangularis* exhibit specific habitat preferences and spatial patterns in response to environmental variables (mainly bathymetry, bottom temperature, sediment texture and U component of current speed).

This work is the updated version of the work presented during the 10th WG-ESA and should be considered as an approach for the creation of sea pen VME species distribution maps and habitat distribution models (SDMs and HSMs), used to improve our understanding of their biodiversity in the Flemish Cap and Flemish Pass areas.

STACREC appreciated receiving this progress report, and the WG-ESA co-chair present at the meeting commended the progress this project is making and the positive contribution this type of work and engagement in WGESA is providing.

A comment made about the work presented was that the inclusion of fishing effort in the set of predictor variables would seem to be relevant and it was asked whether this had been attempted in the analysis. The author responded that they intend to include the fishing effort layer as a new predictor variable in future work to be presented during the 11th WGESA meeting, as it is considered that fishing effort information could be important for improving the predictions from the different models.

7. Review of SCR and SCS Documents

USA (SCS Doc. 18-014):

The report described catches and survey indices of 37 stocks of groundfish, invertebrates and elasmobranchs. Of note, the indices for Georges Bank and Southern New England yellowtail flounder were among the lowest values in the time series. Research on the environment, plankton, finfishes, marine mammals, and apex predators were described. Descriptions of cooperative research included work to estimate the efficiency of the survey net and a longline survey in the Gulf of Maine. Other studies included age and growth, food habits, tagging studies, and observer trips. A description of the method for estimating catches in the observer program used both in US waters and in the NRA was given.

“Proposals for the exploitation strategy of the Flemish Cap redfish stock” (SCR 18-045):

The document (by V. Korzhev and M. Pochtar) was presented at the STACREC meeting. A summary of the presentation follows:

The object of the study is redfish species of the Flemish Cap Bank in NAFO Div.3M, the Northwest Atlantic statistical area. The aim of the work is to develop proposals for a management strategy for the redfish fishery based on a population dynamics model that incorporates dependence of model parameters on environmental factors.

Procedures for modelling the average weight and recruitment of redfish depending on the change in the size of the stock and environmental factors, are developed using multiple stepwise regression methods. The estimation of the optimum yield of redfishes and the exploitation rate in the long-term was carried out, while maintaining the spawning stock within safe biological limits with the use of a precautionary approach, under different values of the predicted recruitment.

It is shown that the main strategy for managing the fishery of redfish species is to maintain the spawning stock at a level of $30-40 \times 10^3$ t. The exploitation rate (fishing mortality) should be set in the range of $F_{msy}-F_{max}$ (0.08-0.21), depending on the average recruitment abundance in the last 6 years. With this exploitation, the long-term average annual catch can be $10-16 \times 10^3$ t, and the stock of redfish will be within biological safe limits. The analysis made can be used to determine the strategy for exploiting the Flemish Cap Bank redfish stock, the grounds for establishing the TAC for 2019-2020, 10.5×10^3 t, and the possibility of further increasing the yield to $12-16 \times 10^3$ t.

STACREC noted that, given the technical complexity of this work, at this stage it could only offer comments to the presentation but was not able to provide an in-depth review of the methods or technical aspects of the work. However, the overall impression was that this work represented a good progression from last year. The following comments were made:

Concern was raised about the fact that all redfish is considered together in this analysis, i.e. without separating by species. It was noted that the same was the case in the current version of the multispecies GadCap model for the Flemish Cap area. By contrast, the Scientific Council separates beaked redfish (*S. mentella* and *S. fasciatus*) from golden redfish (*S. norvegicus*) in the provision of catch advice for redfish in Division 3M, because of the different biological features of these species, and STACREC recommended this year that all surveys should aim to separate redfish by species. To be in line with the SC decision for the provision of catch advice for redfish in Division 3M, this type of modelling should be developed for beaked and golden redfish separately.

It was also noted that assumptions about future recruitment should be inspected carefully, as the assumptions currently made in this analysis (Ricker stock-recruitment with uncorrelated annual stochastic deviations) do not appear to be realistic. Recruitment is likely to be highly correlated over time and, in redfish stocks, it is fairly common to see occasional very high year classes followed by extended periods of continuously low recruitment. Recruitment assumptions are always strongly influential in the results of long-term simulation analyses and the assumptions made so far in this analysis appear to be likely overoptimistic.

A question was asked about how the environmental variables used in the analysis were generated in the projection years. The question could not be answered at this point, as the scientists that conducted the work were not present at the meeting.

STACREC agreed that WG-RBMS should be made aware of the existence of this work.

8. Other Matters

Concern was raised during STACREC discussions about the low quality of data in general in recent years. Once again, there were survey coverage problems in 2017 that led to missing indices (e.g. the Canadian Spring 3LNO survey 2017 index) in several stock assessments. There were also sampling issues pertaining to the length and age composition of commercial catches for some stocks, and no age-length key specific to year 2017 was available for the 3M cod stock assessment or for redfish in 3M. Although specific impacts have not been quantified, it is obvious that data deficiencies add uncertainty and reduce the quality of the advice the SC is able to provide.

a) Report on data availability for stock assessments (by Designated Experts)

Designated Experts were reminded to provide the stock assessment data to the Secretariat. It was agreed to store the files on the meeting SharePoint under a folder entitled “DATA”.

b) NAFO Catch Estimates Methodology Study

STACREC was informed that NAFO has contracted MRAG Americas, Inc. to complete a catch data methodology study. This study will conclude later this year and provide a documented description of the methodologies in place by all actors involved in the process of obtaining haul catch estimates in the four data-gathering processes identified (differences in estimates of the catch found in different sources such as logbooks data, scientific observer's data, compliance observer's data and inspection on board reports data). The contracted study group will provide NAFO a summary document regarding the development of common best practices to estimate catches. Members of the project team attended the Scientific Council meeting, provided a presentation, and conducted interviews with several Scientific Council members. The project is expected to conclude by the end of 2018.

9. Adjournment

The Chair thanked the participants for their presentations to the Committee. Special thanks were extended to the rapporteur and the Scientific Council Coordinator and all other staff of the NAFO Secretariat for their invaluable assistance in preparation and distribution of documents. There being no other business the Chair adjourned the meeting at 10:00 hours on 14 June 2018.

APPENDIX IV. REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES SCIENCE (STACFIS)

Co-Chairs: Karen Dwyer

Rapporteurs: Various

I. Opening

The Committee met at the Sobey School of Business, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS, Canada, from 1 to 15 June 2018, to consider and report on matters referred to it by the Scientific Council, particularly those pertaining to the provision of scientific advice on certain fish stocks. Representatives attended from Canada, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), the European Union (France, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom), Japan, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. Various members of the Committee, notably the designated stock experts, were significant in the preparation of the report considered by the Committee.

The Chair, Karen Dwyer (Canada) opened the meeting by welcoming participants. The agenda was reviewed and a plan of work developed for the meeting. In accordance with the Scientific Council plan of work, designated reviewers were assigned for each stock for which an interim monitoring update was scheduled (see SC Report). The provisional agenda was adopted with minor changes.

II. General Review

1. Review of Recommendations in 2017

STACFIS agreed that relevant stock-by-stock recommendations from previous years would be reviewed during the presentation of a stock assessment or noted within interim monitoring report as the case may be and the status presented in the relevant sections of the STACFIS report

2. General Review of Catches and Fishing Activity

The co-Chair of the Catch Estimation Strategy Advisory Group (CESAG) Katherine Sosebee (USA), introduced the work of CESAG leading up to this meeting. The NAFO Secretariat presented the catch estimates developed by CESAG in COM-SC CESAG-WP 18-01 (Rev.2), noting that the supplementary data that went into the analyses are also available for SC to review. The Secretariat noted that the catches were estimated based on the strategy outlined in Annex 1 of COM-SC Doc. 17-08. The strategy relies heavily on the port inspection data as well as the daily catch report data, and is applied on a trip by trip basis. For trips that overlapped calendar years (e.g. began in December 2016 and ended in January 2017), the catches have been estimated for the 2017 calendar year only. The Secretariat also highlighted COM-SC CESAG-WP 18-02 and COM-SC CESAG-WP 18-03, which contain supplementary data analyses that may be of interest to SC members.

SC members noted that some stocks rely on gear type to develop the assessments, and the current catch estimation strategy does not contain that information. The Secretariat noted that gear type would be possible to include in the strategy, but that getting the level of detail to include mesh size may not be possible with the existing data sets available. SC members stressed the importance of mesh size information and agreed it that this should be something reviewed by CESAG at their next meeting. It was also noted that the values in the daily catch reports, CESAG strategy, and STATLANT are all very similar, which raised the question of data quality considering the discrepancies between these data sources in previous years. Nonetheless, it was pointed out that official catch statistics are improving, based on changes to the reporting requirements such as data being reported on a haul-by-haul basis and the timeline for reporting for Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) is shortened. SC members also raised the issue that on the NAFO Website, it states that STATLANT 21 are the official catch statistics of NAFO, but that the SC has not always used STATLANT data in their assessments, and that there should be a footnote included on the NAFO Website to explain this. There was also a discussion on the utility of creating a database of all past catch estimates used in the SC assessments.

STACFIS **recommends** that *catch information should be made available by country, division, quarter and gear type including mesh size*

3. Invited Speaker

The invited speaker of STACFIS for 2018 was Dr. Alida Bundy from the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (BIO), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Dartmouth, NS. The abstract of the Dr. Bundy's presentation is provided below:

Science in Support of Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management

Alida Bundy, BIO, DFO

Fisheries organisations globally are adopting an ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and oceans. There are a range of acronyms and descriptions for an ecosystem approach that essentially boil down to “a holistic, place based framework that seeks to sustain fisheries and other services that humans want and need by maintaining healthy, productive, and resilient ecosystems” (Ecosystem based Fisheries Management – EBFM- definition, Lenfest Ecosystem Task Force 2017). This talk focussed on two approaches to providing science advice for EBFM, extended single species modelling and ecosystem modelling. These have the potential to contribute to all three tiers of the NAFO Roadmap.

Extended single species modelling – the results of a recent review of the extent to which ecosystem considerations are incorporated into stock assessments conducted for Canadian fisheries was presented. The review considered 178 stock assessments and three broad categories of environmental drivers: Climate drivers, which characterizes long-term (multi-year) variations and trends in regional or large-scale processes; Oceanographic drivers, which can be strongly associated with climate variability, but which also often includes elements of short-term and/or regional variability and Ecological drivers consist of trophic interactions, and habitat requirements or associations for the purpose of this review. Main conclusions were that 21% of assessments included quantitative approaches to include climate, oceanographic and ecological variables into the assessment and that 87% appeared in advice.

Ecosystem Modelling - The Ecopath and Ecosim modelling framework (EwE) is composed of a mass balance model (Ecopath, Christensen and Walters 2004) from which temporal and spatial dynamic simulations can be developed (Walters et al. 1997, 1999, Christensen and Walters 2004). EwE is a quantitative, process- and species-based model, representing trophic flows in the ecosystem. It has been widely applied, being used to address ecological questions, evaluate ecosystem effects of fishing, explore management policy options, analyse the impact and placement of marine protected areas, model effect of environmental changes and it facilitates end-to-end model construction. It was primarily developed as a tool-box to help answer ‘what if’ questions about policy that could not be addressed with single-species assessment models (Pauly et al., 2000; Christensen and Walters, 2004, 2011). Here, the EwE was briefly outlined, some examples of its use for ecosystem-based fisheries management (EBFM) described and recent developments noted. Recently, EwE has been modularised, and the code made freely available so that users can adapt the code and also develop packages (plugins) to add to the model (Steenbeek et al. 2016). This has made the EwE Framework into an extremely versatile tool to support EBFM. Highlighted was a recent application of EwE to evaluate the North Sea Multi-Annual Plan (Mackinson et al. 2018).

In relation to the NAFO Roadmap, this presentation illustrated (i) extended single species approaches being used within DFO that can contribute to Tier 3 of the NAFO framework, and (ii) EwE, which can be used to estimate single species, single species with species interactions MSYs and multispecies MSYs that can be used to address all three Tiers of the NAFO road map, with the latter providing an estimate of an overall catch cap or ceiling.

There are multiple EwE models that have been developed for the NAFO region including the northeast USA, the Scotian Shelf (east and west), the Gulf of St Lawrence (north and south) and Newfoundland-Labrador. New work has started on the EwE models for Newfoundland-Labrador as a result of the CoArc (A transatlantic innovation arena for sustainable development in the Arctic) project, which could contribute to the SC WGESA work and the NAFO Roadmap.

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Comments and discussion

The presentation was well received by SC participants, and a useful exchange of ideas ensued. Highlights of this discussion included the importance of explicitly distinguishing between strategic and tactical management and how these levels require different management measures. The role of minimum realistic multispecies models was also discussed to bridge the gap from ecosystem models aimed at strategic advice and the tactical advice level typical of traditional stock-assessments.

III. Stock Assessments

A. STOCKS OFF GREENLAND AND IN DAVIS STRAIT: SA0 AND SA1

Recent Conditions in Ocean Climate and Lower Trophic Levels

- The composite climate index in Subarea 0-1 has remained mostly above normal since the early 2000s, it reached a peak in 2010 but has been in decline since then, reaching a below normal state in 2015 before returning to near normal climatological conditions in 2016 and 2017.
- Total production of the spring bloom (magnitude) remained above normal in 2017 but declined from the record-high observed in 2015.
- Spring bloom peak timing was delayed in 2016 and 2017 compared to the reference period

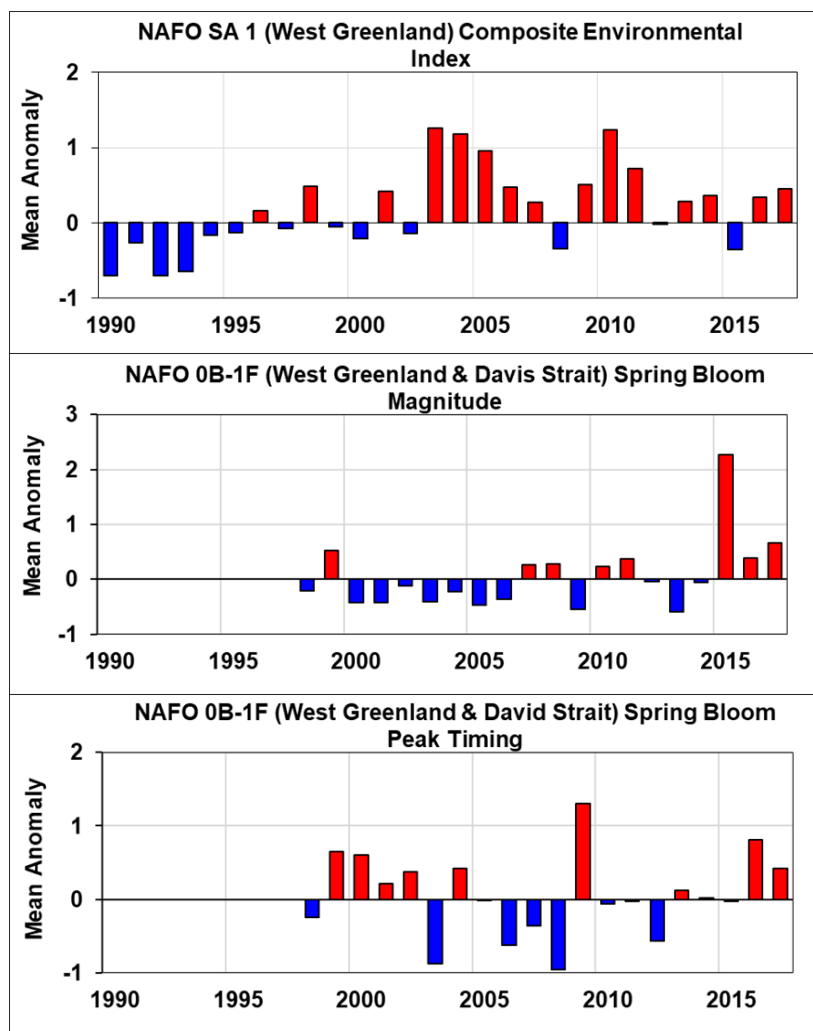


Fig. A1. Composite environmental index for NAFO Subarea 1 (West Greenland) derived from meteorological and physical oceanographic (water temperature, salinity) conditions during 1990-2017 (top panel). Phytoplankton spring bloom magnitude (middle panel) and the peak timing (bottom panel) in NAFO div 0B1F during 1998-2017. Positive/negative anomalies indicate conditions above/below (or late/early timing) the long-term average for the reference period. All anomalies are mean standardized anomaly and were calculated using the following reference periods: environmental index: 1981-2010; Spring bloom indices (magnitude and peak timing): 1998-2015.

Environmental Overview

Hydrographic conditions in this region depend on a balance of atmospheric forcing, advection and ice melt. Winter heat loss to the atmosphere in the central Labrador Sea is offset by warm water carried northward by the offshore branch of the West Greenland Current. The excess salt accompanying the warm inflows is balanced by exchanges with cold, fresh polar waters carried south by the east Baffin Island Current. The water mass circulation off Greenland comprises three main currents: Irminger Current (IC), West Greenland and East Greenland Currents (WGC and EGC). The EGC transports ice and cold low-salinity Surface Polar Water (SPW) to the south along the eastern coast of Greenland. The East Greenland Coastal Current (EGCC), predominantly a bifurcated branch of the EGC on the inner shelf, transports cold fresh Polar Water southwards near the shelf break. The IC is a branch of the North Atlantic current and transports warm and salty Atlantic Waters northwards along the Reykjanes Ridge. The current bifurcates south of the Denmark Strait and a small branch continues northward through the strait to form the Icelandic Irminger Current. The bulk of the IC recirculates to the south making a cyclonic loop in the Irminger Sea. The IC transports then southwards salty and warm Irminger Sea Water (ISW) along the eastern continental slope of Greenland, parallel to the EGC. The core properties of the water masses of the WGC are formed in the western Irminger Basin where the EGC meets the IC. After the currents converge, they turn around the southern tip of Greenland, forming a single jet (the WGC) and propagate northward along the western coast of Greenland. During this propagation considerable mixing takes place and ISW gradually deepens. The WGC consists thus of two components: a cold and fresh inshore component, which is a mixture of the SPW and melt water, and saltier and warmer ISW offshore component. The WGC transports water into the Labrador Sea and, hence, is important for Labrador Sea Water formation, which is an essential element of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC).

Ocean Climate and Ecosystem Indicators

The composite climate index in Subarea 0-1 has remained mostly above normal since 2001. The peak in the series occurred in 2010 but has subsequently declined in recent years to near normal levels (Figure 1, top panel). Cold, fresh conditions persisted in the early to mid-1990s followed by a general warming trend in the past decade with the exception of a brief cooling event in 2008 and 2015. Spring bloom total production (magnitude) has remained above the 1998-2015 long-term average since the record-high observed in 2015 (Figure 1, middle panel). Ocean colour remote sensing imagery indicated widespread surface blooms throughout the Labrador Sea and West Greenland during April-May in 2015, with reduced spatial extent and later timing in 2016-2017. The timing of the spring bloom maximum was delayed in 2016-2017 after being close to normal since 2010, excepting for one early bloom in 2012 (Figure 1, bottom panel). Air temperatures in 2017 over West Greenland and much of the Labrador Sea region were above normal by 0.6 SD at Nuuk. In 2017, temperature and salinity values of the Irminger Sea Water in the 75-200 m layer at Cape Desolation Station 3 were 5.3°C and 34.90, which were 0.6°C and 0.02 above the long-term mean, respectively. Average water temperatures at Fyllas Bank Station 2 (0-40 m depth) off West Greenland in June/July experienced a significant increase with temperatures 1.9°C/0.9°C (2.4/1.1 SD) higher than normal in 2016 and 2017, respectively.

1. Greenland Halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in SA 0+1A offshore and Divs. 1B-F

(SCR Doc. 18/15, 21, 32, 40; SCS Doc. 18/10, 13)

a) Introduction

The Greenland halibut stock in Subarea 0 + Div. 1A offshore and Div. 1B-1F is part of a larger population complex distributed throughout the Northwest Atlantic (Roy et al 2014). The assessment is qualitative, and has since 2014 been based on an index of survey biomass that covers Divisions 0A-South and 1CD (ICES 2013). The surveys are conducted by the same vessel and gear during the fall which allowed for a simple addition of the survey estimates to create the index. An index based harvest control rule was accepted as the basis for TAC advice in 2016.

Greenland halibut in Subarea 0+1, including 1A inshore, came under quota regulation in 1976 when a TAC of 20 000 t was established. TAC was increased to 25 000 t in 1979. In 1994 analysis of tagging and other biological information resulted in the creation of separate management areas for inshore Div. 1A and Subarea 0+1A (offshore) and 1B-F. The portion of the TAC allocated to Subarea 0+1A (offshore) and 1B-F was 11 000 t and the TAC remained at this level from 1995-2001, during which time the TAC was fished almost exclusively in Div. 0B and Div. 1CD. A series of surveys took place during 1999-2004 in areas of Div. 0A and 1AB that had not been surveyed before resulting in an expansion of the fishery into these northern divisions between 2001 and 2006.

The vessel that conducted the surveys has been retired and there will be no survey in 2018. Also, it will not be possible to calibrate this survey series with the next survey that is expected to begin in 2019. The absence of a continuous survey series may constrain the ability of STACFIS to assess/provide advice on this stock in coming years and furthermore, STACFIS may be unable to evaluate the impact of the advised TAC.

Recent catch and TACs ('000 t)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	24	27	27	27	27	30	30	30	32.3	32.3
SA 0	12	13	13	13	13	15	14	14	16	
SA 1	13	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	
Total STACFIS ^{1,2}	25	26	27	27	28	31	31	31	35	

¹Based on STATLANT, with information from Canada and Greenland authorities used to exclude 1A and 0B inshore catch.

²Includes inshore 1B-F catches that were <500t prior to 2013 and have varied between 1,000 t and 2,000 t since then.

i) Description of the Fishery

Bottom otter trawl gear is used by most fleets in the Subarea 1 fishery, there have been longline vessels in the offshore, however gillnet gear is not allowed. The Subarea 0 fishery is a mix of trawl and gillnet (between 30-40% of the catch in recent years) with the occasional use of longline. The trawlers in both Subareas have been using both single and double trawl configurations since about 2000. The gillnet fishery in Subarea 0 began in 2005 and has been using baited gillnets since about 2015.

Catches were first reported in 1964 and rose to 20,027 t in 1975 before declining to 2,031 t in 1986. Catches increased from 2,927 t in 1989 to 18,457 t in 1992 due to a new trawl fishery in Div. 0B with participation by Canada, Norway, Russia and Faeroe Islands and an expansion of the 1CD fishery with participation by Japan, Norway and Faeroe Islands. Catch declined from 1992 to 1995 primarily due to a reduction of effort by non-Canadian fleets in Div. 0B. Since 1995 catches have been near the TAC, increasing in step with increases in the TAC, with catches reaching a high of 34,661 t in 2017 (Fig. 1.1).

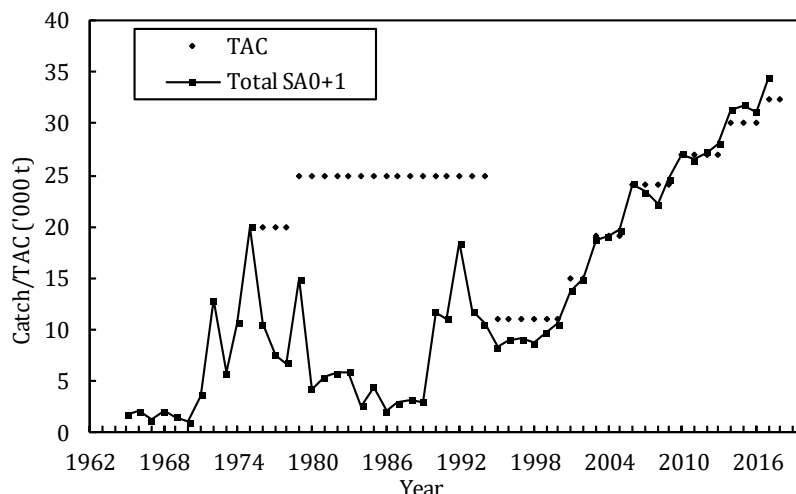


Fig. 1.1. Greenland halibut in Subarea 0 + Div. 1A (offshore) and Div. 1B-F: catches and TACs.

b) Data Overview

i) Commercial fishery

In 2017 length frequencies were available from Greenland and Russian Federation trawl fisheries in Div. 1AB, Norway, Greenland and Russian Federation trawl fisheries in Div. 1CD, and from Canadian gillnet and trawl fisheries in Div. 0A B.

In Div. 1AB the modal length has varied from 50 to 52 cm in the Greenlandic trawl fishery while the Russian trawl fishery has had slightly lower modes ranging from 45 to 50 cm in most years. Length frequencies in Greenland, Norway and Russian fisheries in Div. 1CD had modes between 47- 50 cm for most years prior to about 2014, since then the length frequencies have had a greater proportion of larger fish with modes between 50-55 cm.

During 2015-2017 modal lengths have varied between 46-50 cm in the trawl fishery in Div. 0A and in Div. 0B they have been stable at 50 cm. There tends to be a larger proportion of fish <50 cm in the Div. 0A trawl length frequency compared to Div. 0B. Modes in the Div. 0A gillnet fishery have been stable at 58 cm during 2015-2017 while the modes for Div. 0B during 2015 and 2016 were 64 cm (no data available for 2017).

The standardized CPUE for SA0+1A (offshore trawl) and 1B-F combined has been increasing since 1997, and since 2015 has been greater than the previous high levels observed at the beginning of the time series (Fig 1.2).

The standardized CPUE for gillnets has been increasing since the series began in 2003 but since 2015 has been relatively stable (Fig. 1.3).

It is not known how the technical development of fishing gear or vessel changes in the fleets have influenced the catch rates for example, the fishermen have in recent years started to bait the gill nets. Also, there are indications that the coding of trawl gear type in the log books is not always reliable. Such changes can influence the estimation of the catch rates, therefore, the catch rates should be interpreted with caution.

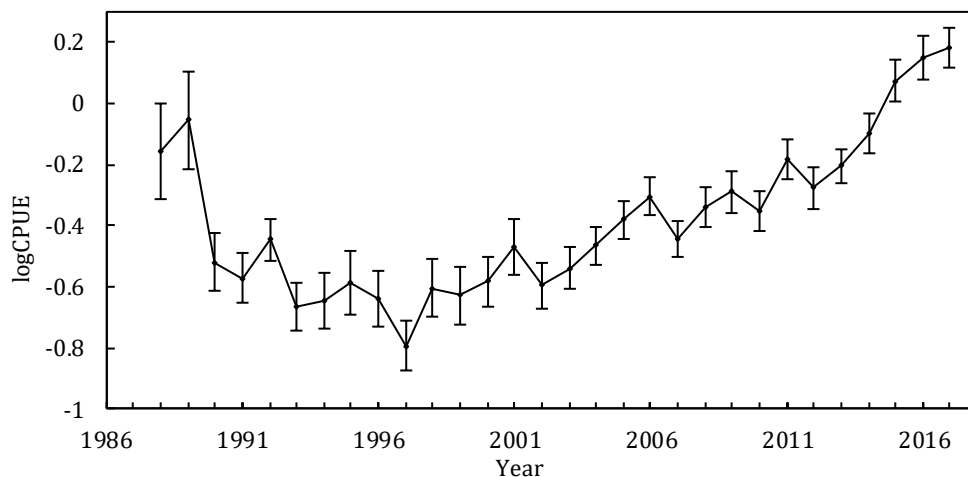


Fig. 1.2. Greenland halibut in Subarea 0 + Div. 1A (offshore) and Div. 1B-F. Combined standardized trawler log CPUE for all divisions with \pm S.E.

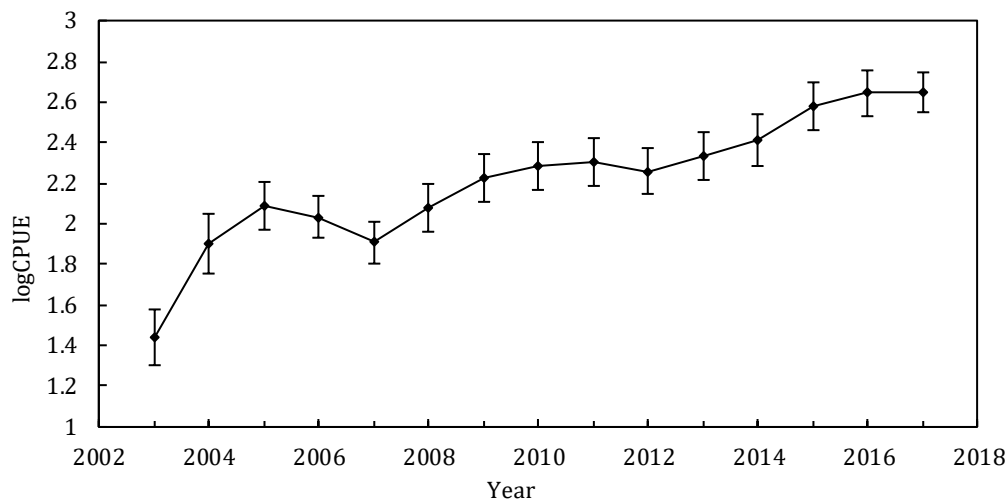


Fig. 1.3. Greenland halibut in Subarea 0 + Div. 1A (offshore) and Div. 1B-F: Standardized gillnet log CPUE for Subarea 0, with \pm S.E.

ii) Research surveys

Greenland deep sea surveys in Div. 1CD. Since 1997 Greenland has conducted stratified random bottom trawl surveys during September-October in NAFO Div. 1CD, from 400 to 1500 m. The index of biomass in Div. 1CD in 2017 was similar to levels seen in 2015 and 2016 and above the time series average (Fig. 4). The abundance index in 2017 is also similar to levels seen in 2016 and 2017. The overall length distribution (weighted by stratum area) has been dominated by a mode at 51cm since 2006, an increase from a mode of 45 cm observed in 2000.

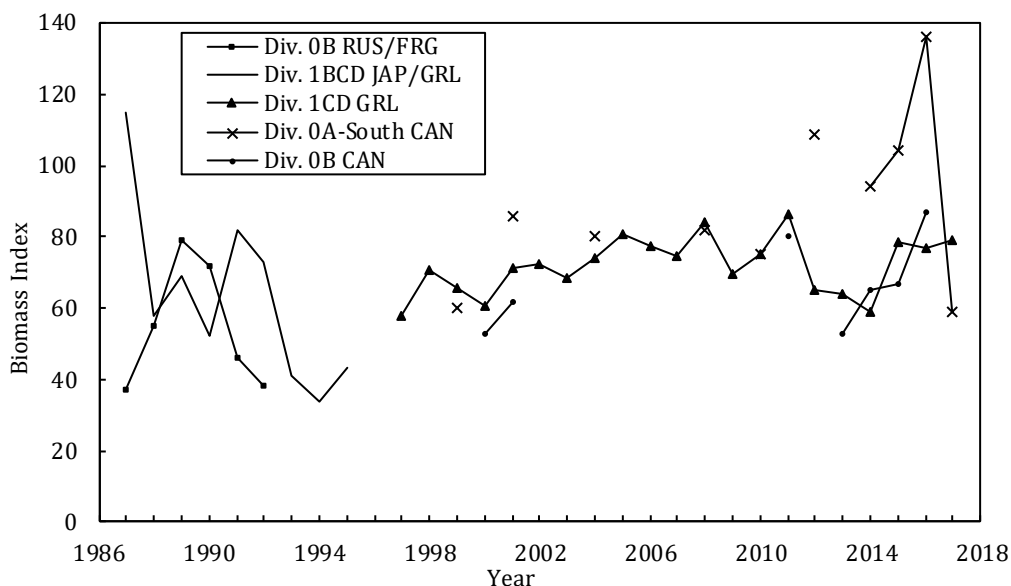


Fig. 1.4. Greenland halibut in Subarea 0 + Div. 1A (offshore) and Div. 1B-F: biomass indices from bottom trawl surveys. A survey in Div. 0A in 2006 is not included due to poor coverage.

Canada deep sea survey in Div. 0A-South. A stratified-random otter trawl survey has been conducted in southern 0A (0A-South) (to approximately 72° N) during late September to early November in 1999, 2001, every two years from 2004 to 2014, and annually since then. Biomass in Div. 0A-South had varied with an increasing trend from 1999 to 2016 followed by a marked decline in 2017 (Fig. 1.4). Abundance followed a similar pattern. The 2017 survey missed stations assigned to the most northern portion of the depth strata due to ice conditions but is still considered representative. In 2016 biomass estimates across depths 801 m to 1200 m were the highest in the time series but in 2017 biomass at all depths had changed; 1201-1500 m depths had the highest or second highest biomass in the time series while all other depths were at the lowest or near lowest levels. The overall length distribution in 2017 ranged from 12 cm to 90 cm with modes observed at 27 and 45 cm, up from 42 cm observed in 2015 and 2016.

Canada deep sea surveys in Div. 0B. A stratified-random otter trawl survey was conducted in September-October in Div. 0B in 2000, 2001, 2011, and annually from 2013-2016. Biomass and abundance for Div. 0B in 2016 were similar to previous highs observed in 2011 (Fig. 1.4). Overall lengths in 2016 ranged from 6 cm to 99 cm with modes at 18 and 51 cm. Modal length has increased over the time series from a mode of 45 cm observed in 2001.

Greenland shrimp and fish survey in Div. 1A-1F. Since 1988 surveys with a shrimp trawl have been conducted off West Greenland during July-September, from 100 to 600 m. The survey covers the area between 59° N and 72° 30' N (Div. 1A-1F) from 100 m to 600m. Clear modes can be found in the length distribution at 12-15 cm and 23 cm, corresponding to ages 1 and 2, allowing for the development of a recruitment index from this survey using the Petersen method.

c) Estimation of Parameters

Several attempts to model the stock dynamics have been tried over the years using methods such as Yield per Recruit Analysis, XSA, ASPIC and Schaefer surplus production model. None have been accepted.

d) Assessment Results

i) Subarea 0 + Division 1A (offshore) + Divisions 1B-1F

Commercial CPUE indices: A standardized CPUE index for all trawlers fishing in SA 0+1 has been increasing since 1997. For gillnets in SA0 the index has been increasing since the beginning of the time series in 2003 but

since 2015 has been relatively stable. However, CPUE is known to have limitations as an index of population status.

Biomass: The Div. 0A-South+Div. 1CD combined survey biomass index had been relatively stable from 1999 to 2014 (Fig. 1.5). Since 2014 the index has been more variable with a time series high in 2016 and a level near the series low in 2017, with all values remaining above B_{lim} .

Recruitment: The general trend in estimated biomass of age 1 Greenland halibut in the offshore and inshore areas combined was generally increasing from 1988 to 2003, followed by a decline to 2010 and since then the index has been variable with series high values observed in 2011, 2013 and 2017 (Fig. 1.6).

Length distribution in surveys: Length frequencies in the Div. 0A-South survey are variable across years, sometimes with multiple modes (e.g. 27 cm and 45 cm in 2017). A trend to increased numbers of larger fish was observed in Div. 0A-South from 1999 to 2004 and 2008 to 2014. Length frequencies for the Div. 1CD survey have a greater proportion of fish at larger sizes and the length distribution has been dominated by a mode at 51cm since 2006, an increase from a mode of 45 cm observed in 2000.

State of the Stock: The combined Div. 0A + Divs. 1CD biomass index remains above B_{lim} . The index was relatively stable until 2014 then increased between 2014 and 2016. The decline observed in 2017 is a result of a decline in the 0A-South survey biomass. Recruitment has been increasing in recent years, and in 2017 was one of the highest in the time series.

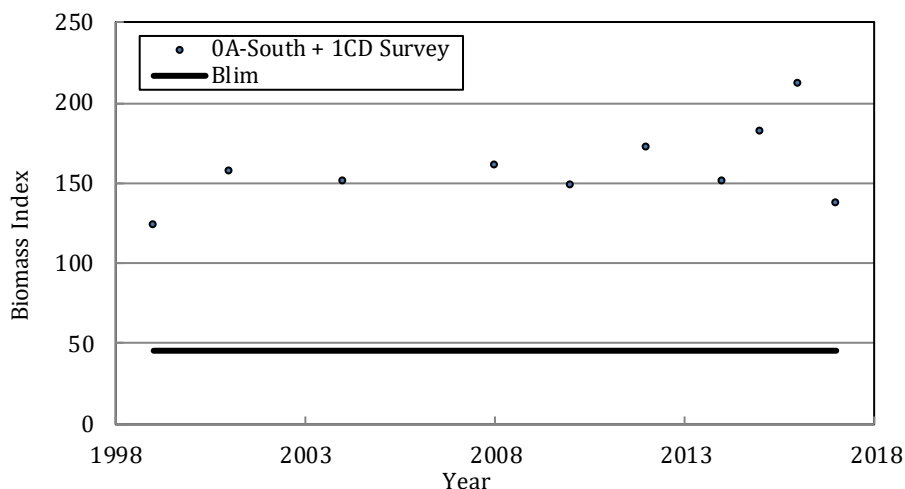


Fig. 1.5. Greenland halibut in Subarea 0 + Div. 1A (offshore) and Div. 1B-F: Biomass trends in Div. 0A-South and Div. 1CD and the proxy for B_{lim} .

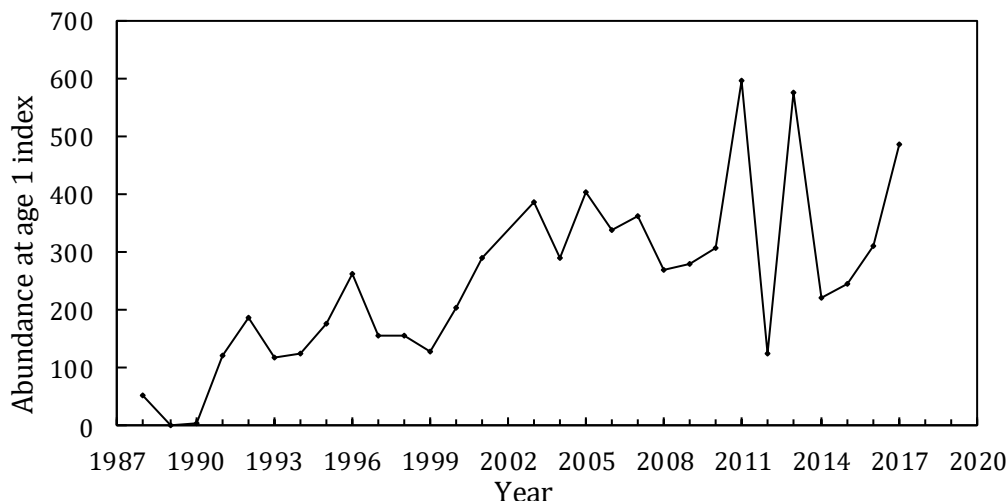


Fig. 1.6. Greenland halibut in Subarea 0 + Div. 1A (offshore) and Div. 1B-F: recruitment index at age 1 derived from the Greenland Shrimp and Fish Survey.

e) Precautionary Reference Points

Age-based or production models were not available for estimation of precautionary reference points. In 2014 a preliminary proxy for B_{lim} was set as 30% of the mean for the combined 0A-South + Div. 1CD survey biomass index for years 1999 to 2012 (Fig. 1.5).

The next full assessment of this stock is expected to be in 2020.

f) Recommendations:

In 2017 STACFIS **recommended** that *for Greenland halibut in SA0 + Div. 1A (offshore) and 1B-F by-catch in Div. 0B should be estimated based on survey data and compared to the by-catch estimated by observers in order to evaluate of the estimation of by-catch in Div. 1CD based on surveys.*

STATUS: No progress in 2017 and will not be carried forward in 2018.

In 2018 STACFIS **recommended** that *the CPUE data be explored and the General Linear Model examined to better understand the observed trends.*

g) References

- ICES 2012a. Report of the Workshop 3 on Implementing the ICES F_{msy} Framework. ICES WKFRAME3 Report 2012, ICES Advisory Committee, ICES CM 2012/ACOM:39, 29 pp.
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- ICES 2013. Report of the benchmark on Greenland halibut stocks (WKBUT). ICES CM 2013/ACOM:44. 74pp.
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- Roy, D., D. C. Hardie, M. A. Treble, J. D. Reist and D. E. Ruzzante. 2014. Evidence of high gene flow in a locally adapted species: the paradox of Greenland Halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) panmixia in the Northwest Atlantic. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science 71: 763-774.

2. Greenland halibut Div. 1A inshore.

(SCR Doc. 18/023 032 035 SCS Doc. 18/10)

a) Introduction

The fishery in Division 1A inshore mainly takes place in the Disko Bay, the Uummannaq fjord and the Fjords surrounding Upernavik, besides a small developing fishery in the Qaanaaq fjord. The stocks are believed to depend on recruits from the offshore stocks and adults are considered isolated from the stocks in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay. Advice is given for each of the three main areas on a two-year basis and a separate TAC is set for each area. The assessment is qualitative in all three areas. In the Disko Bay, an index based harvest control rule was accepted as the basis for TAC advice in 2016.

i) Catch history

The inshore fishery for Greenland halibut developed in the beginning of the twentieth century, with the introduction of the longline to Greenland in 1910. Catches remained at a lower level until the 1980s, but increased substantially thereafter. The fishery is conducted mainly with longlines and gillnets from small vessels, open boats and through holes in the sea ice during the winter months. Quota regulations were introduced as a shared quota for all vessels in 2008. In 2012, the TAC was split in two components with ITQ's for vessels and shared quota for small open boats. In 2014, the Government of Greenland set "quota free" areas within each subarea, and in these areas, catches were not drawn from the total quota, although still included in landing statistics. Sorting grids have been mandatory since 2002 in the offshore shrimp fishery in West Greenland and in the inshore areas from 2011. In 2017, mesh size in gillnets were reduced to 95mm half mesh. Besides the three main areas, a fishery is slowly developing in the Qaanaaq fjord (77 degrees North) since 2011.

Disko Bay: Catches increased in the 1980s, peaked from 2004 to 2006 at more than 12 000 t, but then decreased substantially. From 2009, catches gradually increased and reached 10 760 t in 2016, before decreasing to 6409t in 2017 (Table 2.1 and fig 2.1).

Uummannaq: Catches in the Uummannaq fjord gradually increased from the 1980s reaching 8425 in 1999, but then decreased and remained between 5000 and 6000 t from 2002 to 2009. After 2009 catches gradually increased reaching 10 305 t in 2016. In 2017, 9049 t were caught in the area (Table 2.1 and fig 2.1).

Upernavik: Catches increased from the mid 1980s and peaked in 1998 at a level of 7 000 t. Landings then decreased sharply, but during the past 15 years, they have gradually returned to the higher level. Average catch in the most recent 5 years has been 6 800 t (Table 2.1 and fig 2.1).

Recent catches and advice ('000 t) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Disko Bay – TAC	8.8	8.8	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.2	9.2
Disko Bay - Catch	6.3	8.5	8.00	7.8	9.1	9.2	8.7	10.8	6.4	
Uummannaq - TAC	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.5	8.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5
Uummannaq - Catch	5.5	6.2	6.4	6.1	7.0	8.2	8.2	10.3	9.1	
Upernavik - TAC	5.0	6.0	6.5	6.5	8.0	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5
Upernavik - Catch	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.0	7.4	6.3	7.4	6.8	
Qaanaaq - Catch			0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
STACFIS Total	18.3	20.6	20.9	20.8	22.1	24.9	23.3	28.6	22.5	

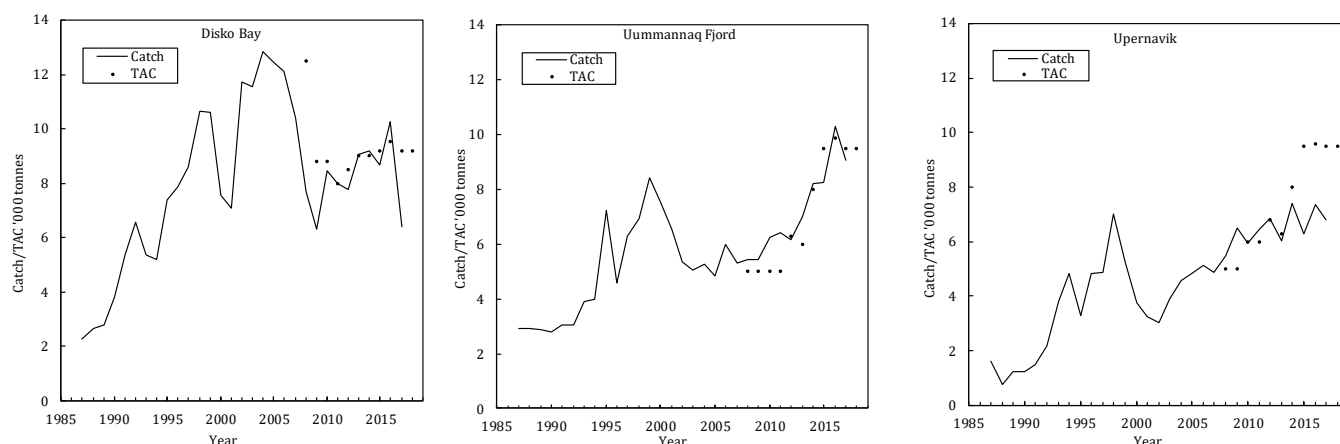


Fig 2.1. Greenland halibut in Division 1A inshore: Greenland halibut catches and TAC in t in Disko Bay, Uummannaq and Upernavik.

b) Data overview

i) Commercial fishery data

Length frequencies from factory landings are available since 1993. These data were used to calculate the mean length in the landings by season, gear and a year overall mean accounting for season, gear and area (fig 2.2).

In the Disko Bay, mean length in the landings gradually decreased for more than a decade in both the winter and summer longline fishery and in the overall mean length weighted by gear and fishing ground. Glacier ice limits the access to the deep areas of the Ilulissat Icefjord (Kangia) during the summer, causing the difference between the summer and winter fishery mean length. However, in most years total catch from Kangia is between 5-10% of the total catch. The increase in mean length in the winter fishery in the last two years is due to access to the deep areas of the Ilulissat Icefjord as a result of less glacier ice. Furthermore, the length distributions in the gillnet fishery, typically constituting 15-30% of total landings, has shifted to smaller fish since 2009, indicating a shift to finer meshed (illegal) gillnets.

In Uummannaq, the length distributions in the commercial landings have gradually decreased since 1993, but at a higher rate in the recent years. Since there is little difference between summer and winter fishing grounds, only small differences in the summer and winter length distributions are observed. Few incidents of use of fine meshed gillnets has been observed and the mean length in the gillnet landings remain high. The decrease observed in the gillnet landings in 2018, could be related to the lowering of the minimum mesh size to 95 mm.

In Upernavik, the mean length in the commercial landings decreased from 1993 to 1998. From 1999 to 2009, the mean length in the longline fishery remained constant, but has since then decreased further. The mean length in the gillnet fishery has also gradually been decreasing in recent years which could besides changes in the stock, also be due to increased use of illegal finer mesh gillnets (80mm) or the lowered minimum mesh size in the commercial gillnets to 95mm.

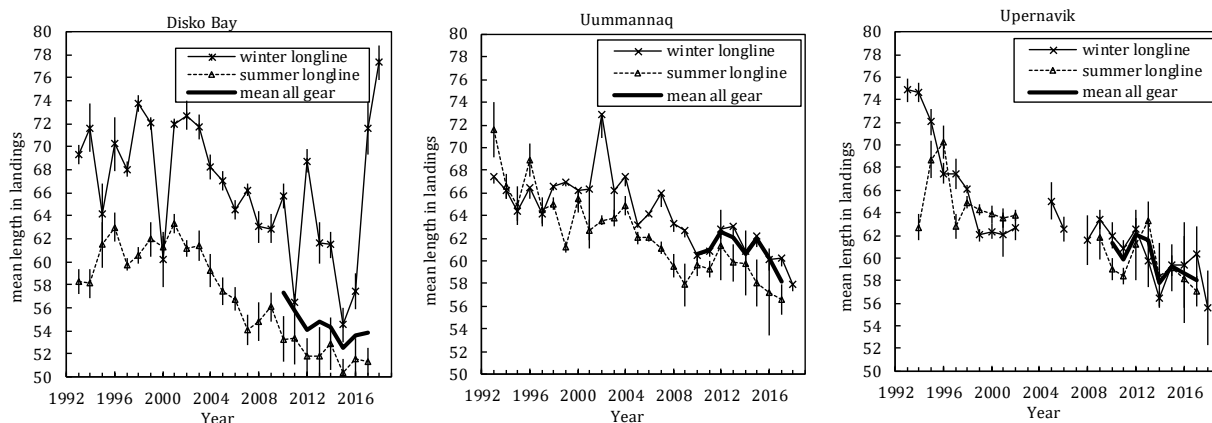


Fig. 2.2. Greenland halibut in Division 1A inshore: mean length in landings from longline fishery by season (summer and winter) and overall mean taking account of fishing ground, season and gear.

Catch numbers. Although catch in tonnes decreased in the Disko Bay in 2016, estimated catch in numbers are still at the level of the previous high catches (fig 2.3). In both Uummannaq and Upernavik, current catch in numbers are at a record high level in recent years.

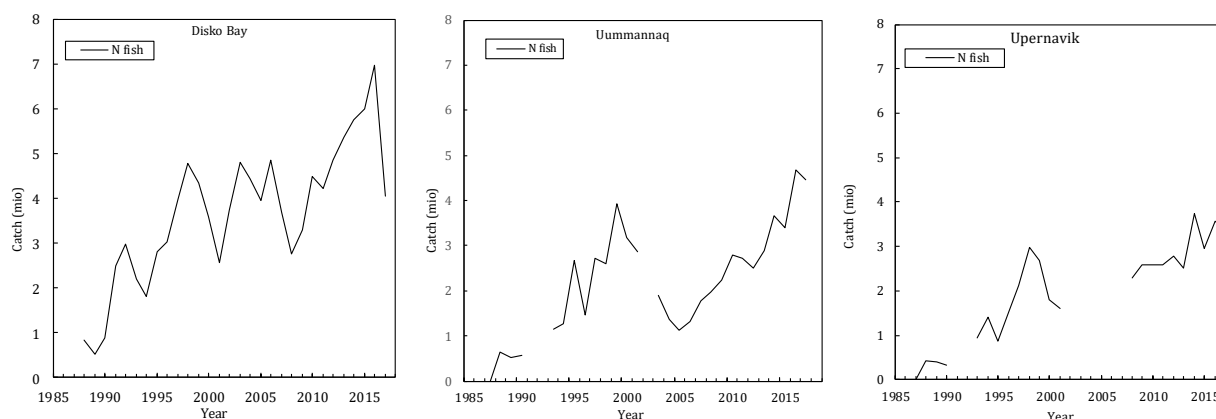


Fig. 2.3. Greenland halibut in Division 1A inshore: Greenland halibut catch in million individuals.

CPUE index based on logbooks. Logbooks have been mandatory for vessels larger than 30 ft since 2008. A general linear model (GLM) with year, month and boat as factors was applied to fit the longline and gillnet logCPUE available. Due to uncertainty about mesh size, the Gillnet CPUE was not used in the assessment. Only longline setting with more than 200 hooks were included to omit obvious outlier values and limit the influence of data potential errors on the analysis. CPUE observations were log-transformed prior to the GLM analysis. Least-mean square estimates were used as standardized CPUE series. (Fig 2.4).

In the **Disko Bay**, the standardized CPUE series show a decreasing trend since 2009, and a substantial decrease in 2017.

In **Uummannaq**, the initial years (2008-2010) were based on fewer observations. From 2011, the CPUE index decreased slightly but a sharp decrease in CPUE was observed in 2017 to the lowest value observed.

In **Upernavik**, The GLM model CPUE reveal a gradual decreasing CPUE with the most recent 3 years being among the lowest observed

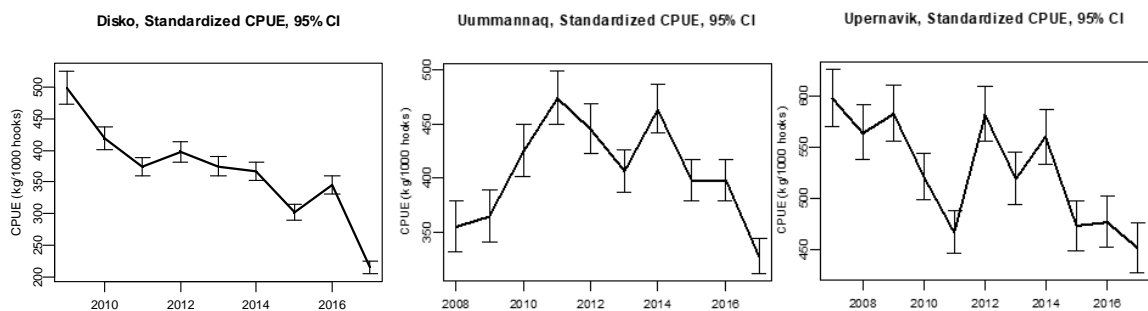


Fig 2.4. Standardized mean and 95% CI of longline CPUE in Disko bay (left), Uummannaq (center) and Upernavik (right).

ii) Research survey data

The Greenland shrimp and fish survey (NAFO Div. 1A-F from 100 to 600 m) also covers the Disko bay. Separate abundance and biomass indices and length frequencies has been calculated for the Disko bay part of the survey (fig 2.5).

The Disko Bay part of Greenland Shrimp and Fish Survey indicated an increasing abundance trend during the 1990s and high abundances (mainly age 1) were found from 1998 to 2005. After 2006, the abundance indices returned to the lower levels with the exception of the high abundances identified in 2011 and 2013.

A recruitment index was estimated using the Petersen method.

The index reveals high recruitment in the Disko Bay in 2011 and 2013 and in the nearby offshore area in 2017. Although recruitment seems to vary from year to year, this does not seem to be the case at age two or three. There is weak correlation between age one and older ages in subsequent years.

The biomass indices in the trawl survey indicate a steady increase during the 1990's, with a substantial increase observed in 2003 and 2004. After the gear change in 2005, the biomass index has been in a decreasing trend with the lowest values found in the most recent 4 years.



Fig 2.5. Greenland halibut in Division 1A inshore: Abundance and biomass indices in the Disko bay from the Greenland Shrimp Fish trawl survey.

Gillnet surveys were originally designed to target pre fishery recruits at lengths from 35-55 cm. Since the survey uses gillnets with narrow selection curves and normally catches the same sized fish, but in varying numbers, there is little difference between the trends of the CPUE and NPUE indices.

The Disko Bay gillnet survey indicated low levels of pre-fishery recruits in 2006 and 2007, but returned to above average levels in 2008 to 2011 (fig 2.6). Since 2013, the Gillnet survey NPUE and CPUE has gradually

decreased and remained below average levels in the most recent 4 years. The apparent correlation between the gillnet survey NPUE and the number of Greenland halibut larger than 35 cm in the trawl survey implies a level of agreement between the surveys, although both surveys show large year to year variation. A larger mesh size added in 2016 did not impact the overall length distribution in the Disko bay, indicating few larger individuals in the surveyed area (55-70 cm)

The Uummannaq gillnet survey was performed using the same method and setup as in the Disko Bay. It is not possible to draw any conclusions about the trends in the survey due to a low number of stations prior to 2015. The number of fish caught in the Uummannaq survey is higher and the individual sizes are much larger than the Disko Bay and therefore the CPUE is about 2.5 times as high as observed in the Disko Bay (fig 2.7). The size distribution in the survey reveals fewer fishery in the range 30-40 cm but far more fish in the range 40-70cm. A larger mesh size added in 2016 caught high numbers of Greenland halibut in the size range 55-70 cm in Uummannaq.

The Upernavik gillnet survey was performed using the same method and setup as in the Disko Bay. The CPUE over the recent 3 years was almost twice as high as observed in the Disko Bay (fig 2.8). The length distributions indicated the presence of pre-fishery recruits of 30-40 cm comparable to the levels observed in the Disko Bay. A larger mesh size added in 2016 caught some larger Greenland halibut in the size range 55-65 cm in Upernavik.

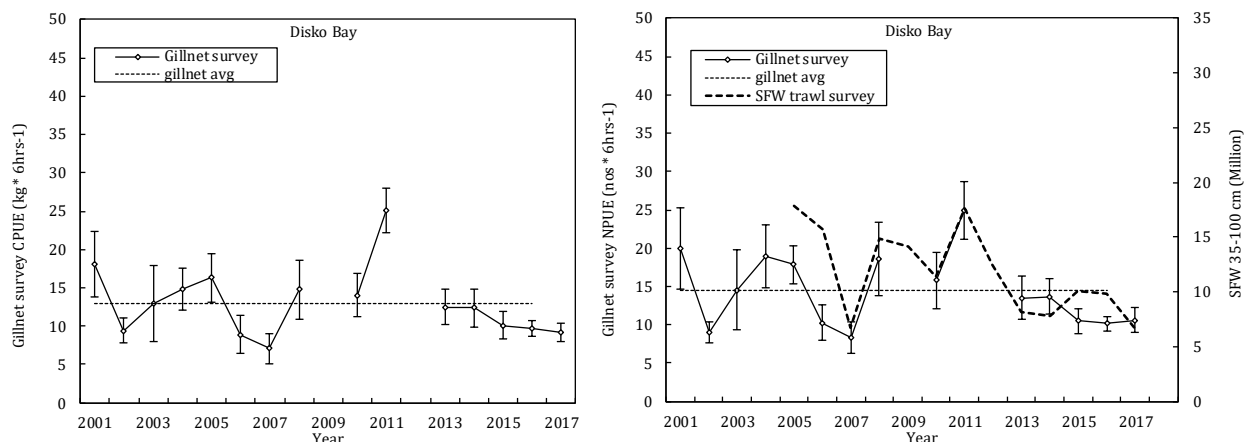


Fig 2.6. Greenland halibut in Division 1A inshore: Gillnet survey CPUE and NPUE +/-SE.

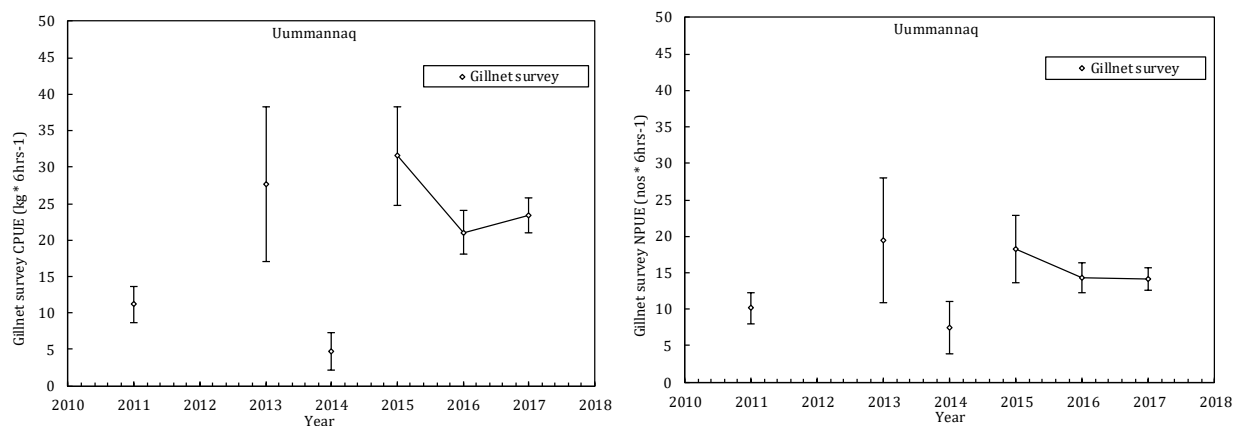


Fig 2.7. Greenland halibut in Division 1A inshore: Gillnet survey CPUE and NPUE +/-SE.

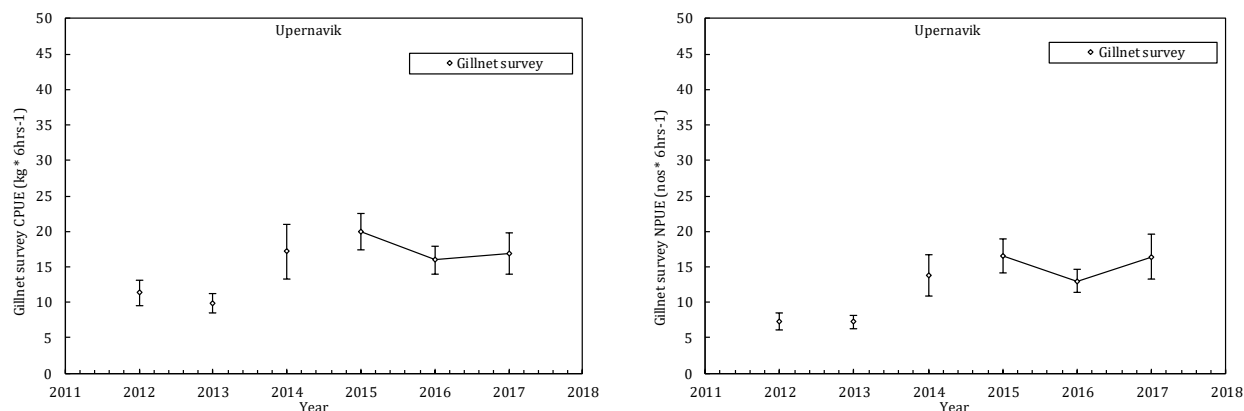


Fig 2.8. Greenland halibut in Division 1A inshore: Gillnet survey CPUE and NPUE +/-SE.

iii) Biological studies

From on 221 females collected in Uummannaq in 2018, length at 50% maturity (L_{50}) for females, was estimated to 77 cm (visual inspection as described in WKBT 2013). This is similar to the other studies in fjords in East Greenland and larger than females from offshore areas (Gundersen et al. 2013).

iv) Environmental studies

Deeper water bottom temperatures have been measured in surveys since 1991. A temperature increase from 1 C to 2-3 degrees occurred in 1997 along the west coast of Greenland and inside the Disko Bay. The temperature increase has been related to both glacier acceleration and increased growth of one-year-old Greenland halibut. Since 1997, bottom temperatures have remained stable at a level of 2 to 3 °C in the Disko Bay.

c) Assessment results:

Age based analysis are not available for these stock due to the challenges concerning age determination for Greenland halibut. Therefore, the assessments were based on survey biomass index in the Disko Bay and commercial data in Uummannaq and Upernavik.

Assessment: No analytical assessment could be performed for any of the stocks.

Disko Bay

Biomass: CPUE is used as an index of biomass and has gradually decreased and remained below average levels in the most recent 3-5 years. The trawl survey biomass index has gradually decreased since 2005, with the lowest values found in the most recent 4 years.

Fishing mortality: Unknown

Recruitment: The recruitment index of age one Greenland halibut has variable in recent years with series high values observed in 2011 and 2013 and in the nearby offshore area in 2017. However, there is weak correlation between age one and older ages in subsequent years. The trawl survey indicates a steady high supply of recruits to the area and the gillnet survey indicates an annual presence of pre-fishery recruits (30-40 cm) in the Disko Bay.

State of the stock: Length in the landings has gradually decreased over 10 to 15 years. In spite of the 2017 reduction in catch, the number of fish landed remains high. The Gillnet survey CPUE has gradually decreased and remained below average levels in the most recent 3-5 years. The trawl survey biomass index has gradually decreased since 2005, with the lowest values found in the most recent 4 years. The commercial CPUE for longline vessels has more than halved since 2009. Recruits are mainly received from offshore stocks and recruitment remains high.

Uummannaq:**Biomass:** Unknown.**Fishing mortality:** Unknown.**Recruitment:** The recruitment index of age one Greenland halibut has been high in the nearby offshore areas in 2011, 2013 and 2017. The size distribution in the gillnet survey finds some pre-fishery recruits in the 30-40 cm size range.**State of the stock:**

The catch in tons and in number of fish has been record high in 2016 and 2017. The gillnet survey CPUE showed considerable numbers in the interval 40-70 cm. Mean length in the landings has gradually decreased, particularly in the recent 3 years. From 2011, the standardized commercial longline CPUE index decreased gradually, with 2017 the lowest level observed in the time series.

Upernavik:**Biomass:** Unknown.**Fishing mortality:** Unknown.**Recruitment:** The recruitment index of age one Greenland halibut has gradually been decreasing in division 1AN, west of the Upernavik area. The gillnet survey reveals pre-fishery recruits in the 30-40 cm size range at a level comparable to the Disko Bay.**State of the stock:** The catch in tons and in number of fish has been record high since 2014. The gillnet survey CPUE showed fish in the size range 30-65 cm. Mean length in the landings decreased in the 1990s, but stabilized from 1999 to 2009. Since then length in the landings have decreased further to 56-58 cm. The standardized longline CPUE index reveal a gradual decreasing CPUE with the most recent 3 years being among the lowest observed.

The next assessment is planned for 2020.

3. Roundnose Grenadier (*Coryphaenoides rupestris*) in SAs 0 and 1 (no update)**4. Demersal Redfish (*Sebastes* spp.) in SA 1**

Interim Monitoring Report (SCR Doc. 88/12, 96/36, 07/88, 17/039, 18/032; SCS Doc. 18/10)

a) Introduction

There are two demersal redfish species of commercial importance in subarea 1, golden redfish (*Sebastes Norvegicus*) and demersal deep-sea redfish (*Sebastes mentella*). Connectivity to other redfish stocks off East Greenland, Irminger Sea and Iceland is unclear. Survey data reveal an almost continuous distribution of both species from East Greenland to West Greenland. Historic catches however suggests decade long concentrations of redfish in both areas.

i) Fisheries and Catches

Both redfish species are included in the catch statistics, since no species-specific data are available. Greenland operates the quota uptake by categorising the catches in three types of redfish: 1) fish caught by bottom trawl and longlines on the bottom are considered *Sebastes Norvegicus*. 2), fish caught pelagic are considered *Sebastes mentella* and 3) fish caught as by-catch in the shrimp fishery are named *Sebastes* sp. From offshore and inshore surveys in West Greenland, it is known that the demersal redfish on the shelf and in the fjords are a mixture of *S. marinus* and *S. mentella*.

The fishery targeting demersal redfish in SA1 increased during the 1950s and peaked in 1962 at more than 60 000 t. Catches then decreased and have remained below 1 000 tons per year after 1986 with few exceptions. However, catches are highly uncertain with evidence of cod being misreported as redfish and other species in the 1970s, and by-catches of redfish in the shrimp fishery not appearing in official statistics in some years. Bycatch of redfish was estimated to be more than 14 000 t in 1988 and 4 000 t in 1994. To reduce the amount

of fish taken in the trawl fishery targeting shrimp, sorting grids have been used since 2002. In 2017, 65 t was reported as by-catch in offshore fisheries (1 tons from shrimp trawlers) and 157 t was taken inshore mainly as a bycatch in cod and Greenland halibut fisheries (Fig 4.1).

Recent catches ('000 tons) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STATLANT 21	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	
STACFIS	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	

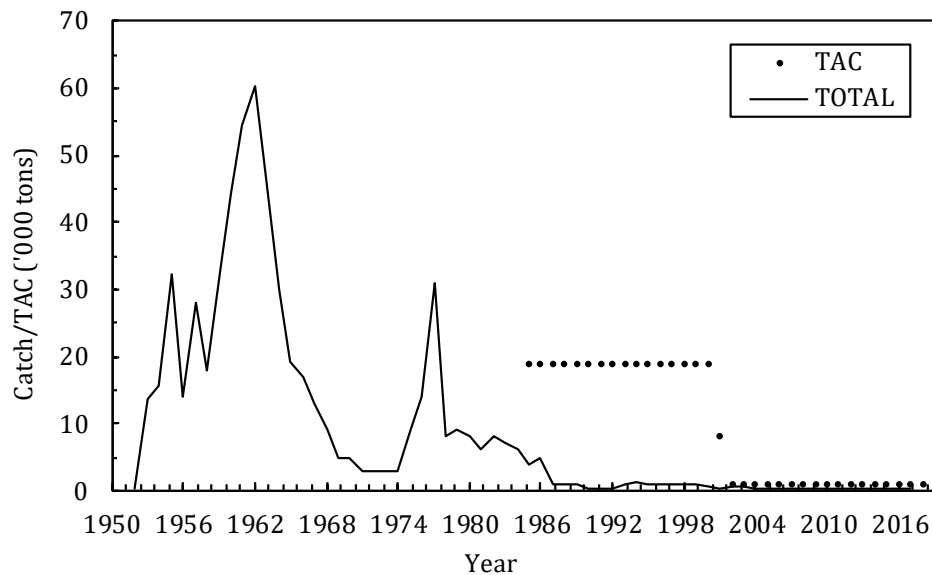


Fig. 4.1. Demersal redfish in Subarea 1: catches and TAC.

b) Data overview

i) Commercial fisheries

Mean length of golden redfish catches from sampling of EU-Germany commercial catches during 1962-90 revealed significant mean size reductions from 45 to 35 cm across the time series. There are no data available to estimate the size composition of catches of deep-sea redfish. Since redfish are currently taken as bycatch and landed in small amounts, no data of recent size composition in the landings are available. Logbooks and factory landings data were available.

ii) Research surveys

There are three ongoing surveys covering the demersal redfish stocks in Subarea 1. The EU-Germany survey (Walther Herwig III, 0-400m, NAFO 1C-F, ICES XIV, since 1992), the Greenland deep-sea survey (Pâmiut, 400-1500m, NAFO 1CD since 1998) and the Greenland shrimp and fish survey (Pâmiut, 0-600m, NAFO 1A-F, since 1992 (SFW), ICES XIV since 2007 (SFE)). The Greenland shrimp and fish survey and has a more appropriate depth and geographical coverage in regards to redfish distribution, and covers the important nursery areas in 1B. However, no separation of redfish species was made prior to 2006 and the gear was changed in 2005 in the survey, thus breaking the index. In 2017, the EU-Germany survey had few stations in West Greenland and the index is not updated. Besides the recent surveys, a joint Greenland-Japan survey (Shinkai Maru, -1500m, NAFO 1B-D, 1987-1995) existed with somewhat overlapping the areas and depths as the present Greenland deep-sea survey.

Golden redfish (*Sebastes Norvegicus*)

The EU-Germany survey biomass index (1C-F) decreased in the 1980s and was at a very low level in the 1990s (fig 4.2). However, the survey has revealed increasing biomass indices of Golden redfish (>17cm) since 2004 and the 2015 index reached the highest level observed since 1986. The survey had low coverage in both 2016 and 2017 (only 7 tows in 2017). **The Greenland shrimp and fish survey** biomass index for golden redfish increased substantially since 2011 (fig 4.2). The peaks observed in 2016 are caused by few single hauls accounting for most of the year's estimate; in 2016, more than 80% of the biomass derives from a single haul in division 1E consisting of large Golden redfish at lengths between 45 and 70 cm. This was not the case in 2017 and the index returned to lower levels.

Demersal deep-sea redfish (*Sebastes mentella*)

The EU-Germany survey biomass index has fluctuated at a low level throughout the time series (Fig 4.3). The fluctuating trend is likely caused by poor overlap with the depth distribution of adult deep-sea redfish. **The Greenland-Japan survey** biomass index gradually decreased from 1987 to 1995 when the survey ended (Fig 4.3). **The Greenland deep-sea survey** (1CD) indices were at a low level from 1997 to 2007, but the biomass index remained at a higher level since 2008 (Fig 4.3). **The Greenland shrimp and fish survey** biomass index for deep-sea redfish steadily increased after 2006 and the 2016 indices were among the highest observed (Fig 4.3). However, the high 2016 biomass index was caused by a single haul in division 1D of large redfish between 25 and 40 cm. In 2017, there were no such large hauls in the survey and the index returned to lower levels.

Juvenile redfish (both species combined)

The EU-Germany survey regularly found juvenile redfish from 1984 to 2000. After 2000, the abundance of juvenile redfish have decreased to a low level and has remained low since then (Fig 4.3). **The Greenland shrimp and fish survey** initially had high levels of juvenile redfish in the survey and the total abundance of both species combined can be regarded as a recruitment index. From 1992 to 1999, high numbers of redfish recruits were observed annually, but the index gradually decreased and remained low until 2004. After the gear change in 2005, the abundance index gradually decreased (Fig 4.3). Length distributions reveal that the increase in survey biomass observed in 2016 is primarily large mature redfish and not recruits. Length distributions also reveal that since 2011, virtually no new incoming year classes have been observed in West Greenland. Data from the Greenland Shrimp and fish survey in East Greenland, which could potentially supply West Greenland with recruits (as known for other species such as Atlantic Cod and Haddock) reveal that new significant incoming year classes of redfish have not been observed since 2010.

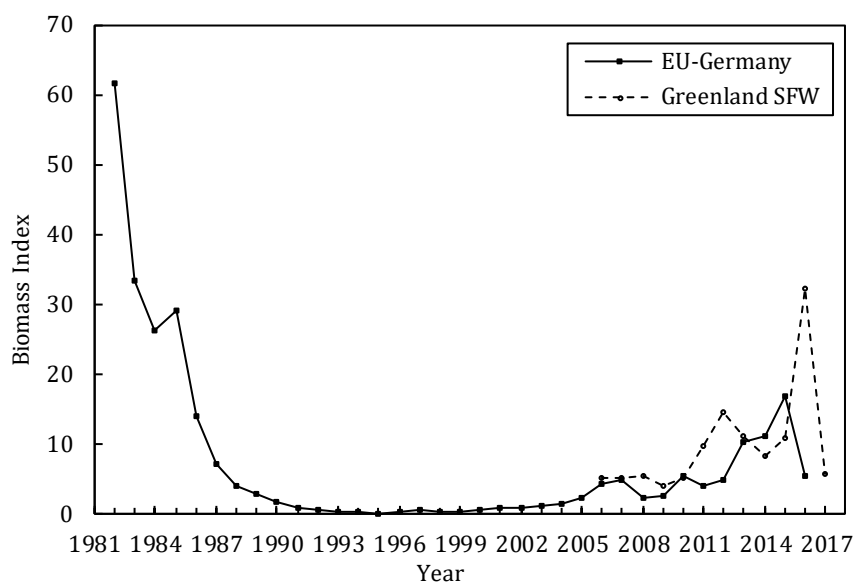


Fig. 4.2. Golden redfish biomass indices in the EU-Germany survey (1C-F) and the Greenland shrimp and fish survey (1A-F).

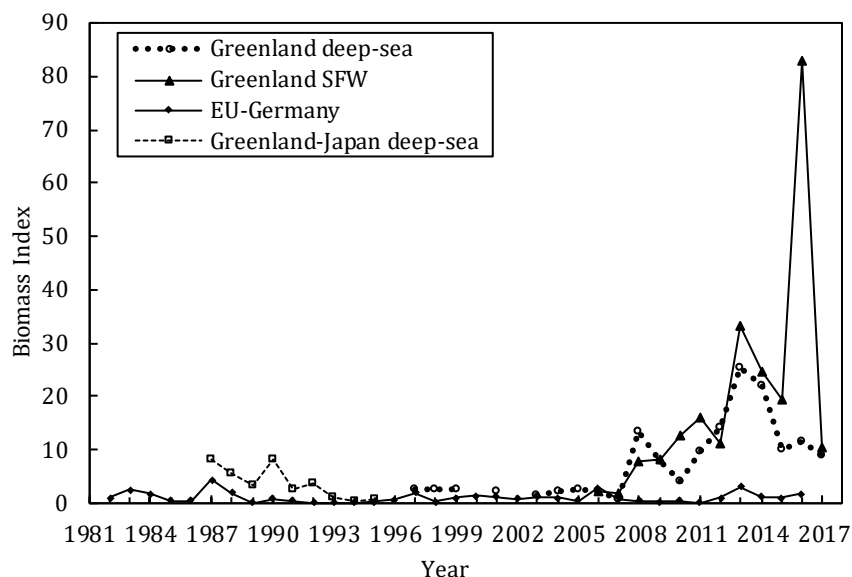


Fig. 4.3. Demersal deep-sea redfish survey biomass from the Greenland shrimp and fish survey (1A-F), the Greenland deep-sea survey (1CD), the EU-Germany survey (1C-F) and the Greenland-Japan survey (1B-D).

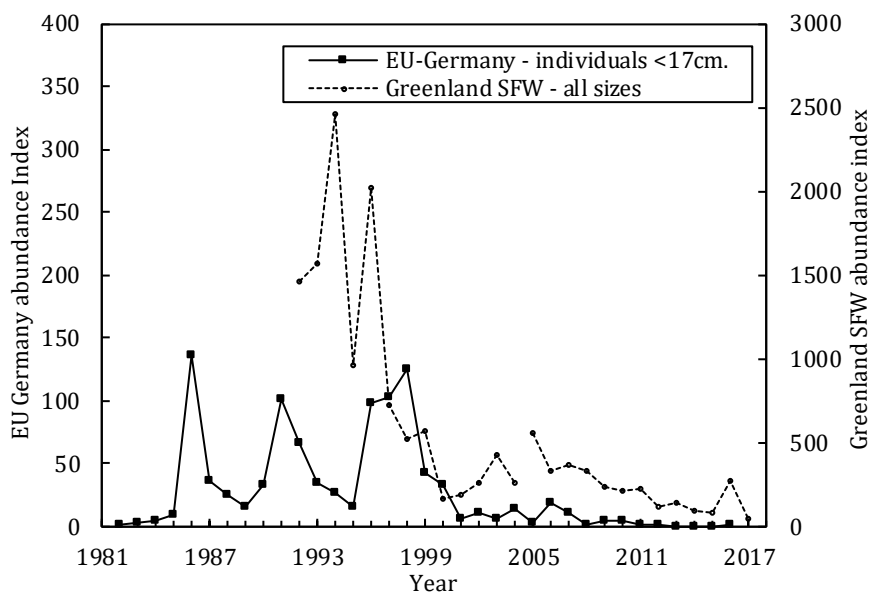


Fig. 4.4. Juvenile redfish abundance indices (deep-sea redfish and golden redfish) for the EU-Germany survey (1C-F), and the Greenland shrimp and fish survey (1A-F, all sizes).

c) Conclusion

Golden redfish - *Sebastes Norvegicus*

The stock was assessed in 2017 for the 2018-2020 period and current advice is “No directed fishery”. With the updated indices there is no basis to change the advice as the biomass remains far below historic levels and recruitment has been at a low level for years.

Deep-sea redfish - *Sebastes mentella*

The stock was assessed in 2017 for the 2018-2020 period and current advice is “No directed fishery”. With the updated indices there is no basis to change the advice. Although the biomass in the surveys have been higher in recent years recruitment remains at a very low level.

The next assessment is planned for 2020.

5. Other Finfish in SA 1

Before 2012, Denmark (on behalf of Greenland) requested advice for Atlantic wolffish, spotted wolffish, American plaice and thorny skate in subarea 1 under the term “other finfish”. However, the requests of 2012 and 2013 no longer use this term, but strictly requests advice by species, and no longer requests advice for thorny skate. Therefore, the STACFIS report has been updated and advice for Atlantic wolffish, spotted wolffish and American plaice can now be found under their common names in section 5a and 5b.

5a. Wolffish in Subarea 1

(SCR Doc. 80/VI/72, 77, 96/036, 07/88, 17/036, 18/032; SCS Doc. 18/10)

a) Introduction

Three species of wolffish are common in Greenland. Only Atlantic wolffish (*Anarhichas lupus*) and spotted wolffish (*Anarhichas minor*) are of commercial interest, whereas Northern wolffish (*Anarhichas denticulatus*) is an unwanted bycatch. Atlantic wolffish has a more southern distribution and seems more connected to the offshore banks and the coastal areas. Spotted wolffish can be found further north and both inshore and offshore but is the dominant species in the coastal areas and inside the fjords. Atlantic wolffish has a shallower depth distribution (0-400 m) than spotted wolffish (0-600 m).

i) Fisheries and catches.

Wolffish are mostly taken as a bycatch in other fisheries and directed fishery mostly occurs when access to more economically interesting species are limited. Although spotted wolffish and Atlantic wolffish are easily distinguishable from one another, the two species are rarely separated in catch statistics. The commercial fishery for wolffish in West Greenland increased during the 1950s and wolffish was initially targeted in the coastal areas. With the failing cod fishery off West Greenland, trawlers started targeting Atlantic wolffish on the banks off West Greenland and from 1974-1976 reported landings from trawlers were around 3,000 tons per year (Fig 5a.1). After 1980, the cod fishery gradually decreased in West Greenland and catches of wolffish also decreased during this period. To minimize by-catch in the shrimp fishery, offshore trawlers targeting shrimp have been equipped with grid separators since 2002 and inshore (Disko Bay) trawlers since 2011. After 2014, the reported catches have gradually decreased. In 2017, inshore landings of wolffish decreased to 156 tons and offshore reported catches increased to 82 t mainly taken as bycatch in cod fishery in 1D and 1E.

Recent nominal catches (000 tons) for Atlantic wolffish and Spotted wolffish.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Atlantic wolffish TAC							1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Spotted wolffish TAC							1.0	1.03	1.0	0.9
Wolffish TAC	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
STATLANT 21	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	
STACFIS	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	

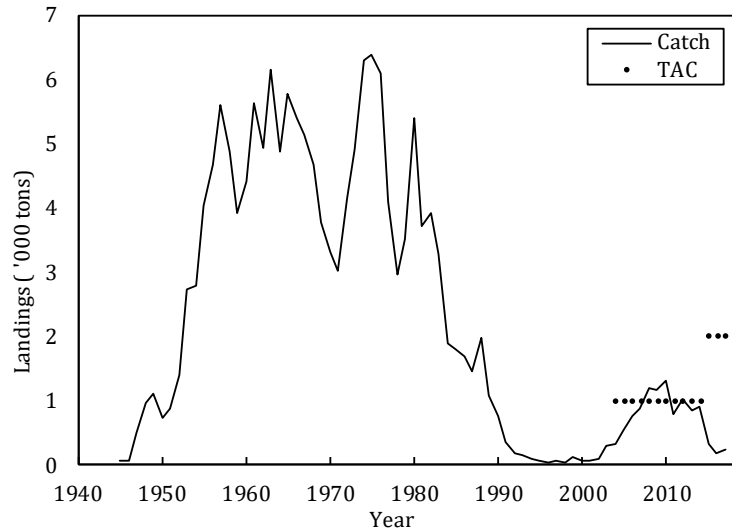


Fig 5.1. Wolfish in Subarea 1: Catches and TACs for Atlantic wolffish and spotted wolffish combined from 1945 to 2017.

b) Input data

i) Research survey data

There are two surveys partly covering the stocks of Atlantic wolffish and spotted wolffish in subarea 1. The EU-Germany survey (RV Walther Herwig III, 0-400m, NAFO 1C-F, ICES XIV, since 1982) has a longer time series but only covers the southern part of the West Greenland shelf. The Greenland shrimp and fish survey (RV Pâmiut, 0-600m, NAFO 1A-F, since 1992, ICES XIV since 2007) covers a larger geographical area and depth range. The Greenland shrimp and fish survey has a more appropriate geographical coverage in relation to wolffish, although none covers the main inshore fishing areas. Both surveys covers the main depth distribution of wolffish. The gear was changed in the Greenland shrimp and fish survey in 2005, thus interrupting the survey index. The EU-Germany survey had very few stations in 2017 and the index has not been updated. Both species are common in the fjords and the coastal areas and it seems unlikely that any of the surveys fully covers the distribution of either wolffish species.

Atlantic wolffish:

The EU-Germany survey biomass index decreased significantly in the 1980s (Fig. 5.2). From 2002 to 2005 biomass indices increased to above average levels, but thereafter returned to the low levels observed during the 1990s.

Abundance indices in the EU-Germany survey decreased after 1982, but were at a stable and perhaps slightly increasing level until 2005. After 2005 abundance indices in this survey decreased to below average levels. The decrease observed after 2005 may be related to changes in the surveyed area (Fig 5.2).

The Greenland shrimp and fish survey biomass indices were at low levels during the 1990s, but increased slightly from 2002 and until the gear change in 2004. After 2005, the biomass index increases further in the Greenland shrimp and fish survey (Fig 5.2). Abundance indices in the Greenland shrimp and fish survey increased until the gear change in 2004 (Fig 5.2). The increasing abundance indices in the Greenland shrimp and fish survey is observed in division 1A-B, and therefore north of the EU-Germany survey area.

Spotted wolffish:

The EU-Germany survey biomass index decreased from 1982 and were at low levels during the 1990s (Fig 5.3). After 2002, the survey biomass increased and the recent indices are at the level observed in the beginning of the 1980's. Although highly variable, the abundance index has gradually increased since the mid 1990s (Fig 5.3).

The Greenland shrimp and fish survey biomass index, were at low levels during the 1990s, but increased from 2002. After the gear change in 2005, survey biomass has increased substantially (Fig 5.3). The abundance index gradually increased both before and after the gear change and the indices seems well connected. (Fig 5.3).

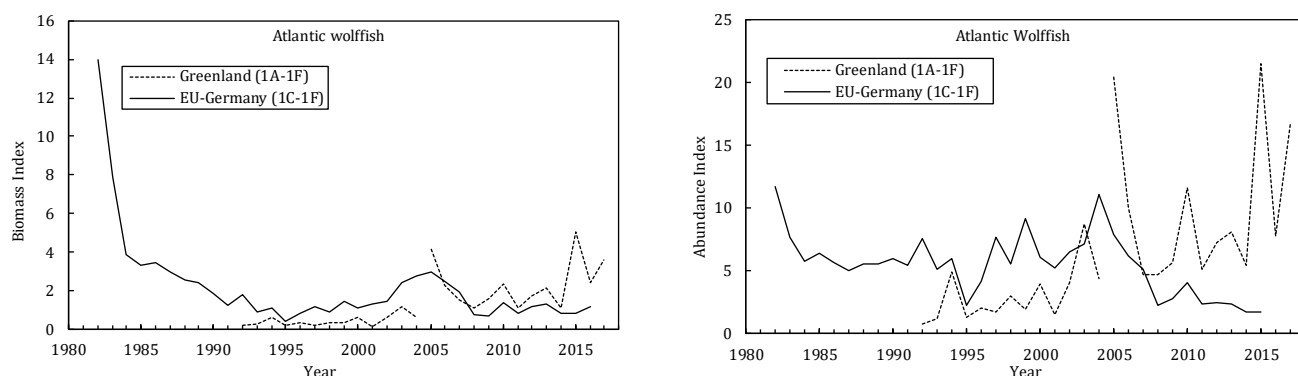


Fig. 5.2. Atlantic wolffish survey biomass index (left) and abundance index (right) from the surveys.

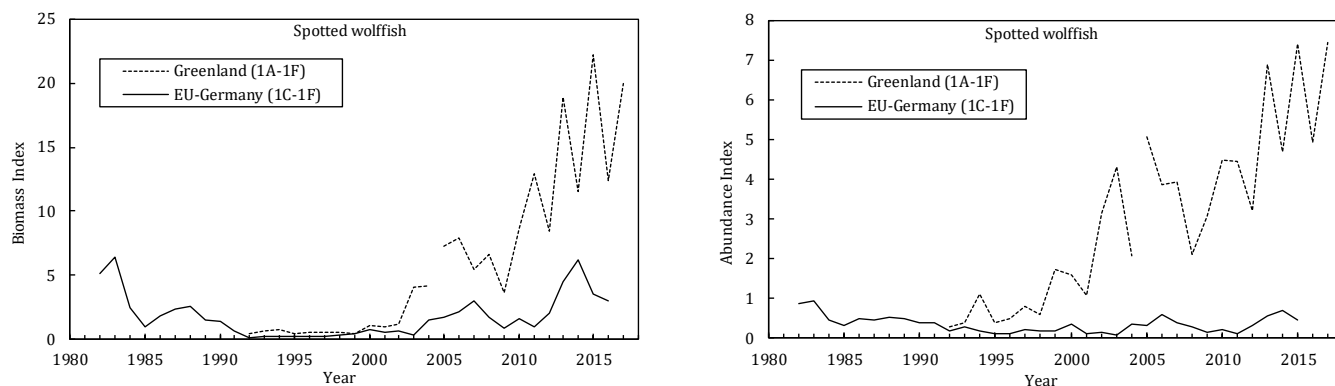


Fig. 5.3. Spotted wolffish survey biomass index (left) and abundance index (right) from the surveys.

c) Conclusion

Atlantic wolffish

The most recent advice is that there should be no directed fishery targeting Atlantic wolffish in Subarea 1, since the biomass indices of the EU-Germany survey are far below the initial values. Although the Greenland shrimp and fish survey index is increasing, there is no major change in the perception of the stock.

Spotted wolffish

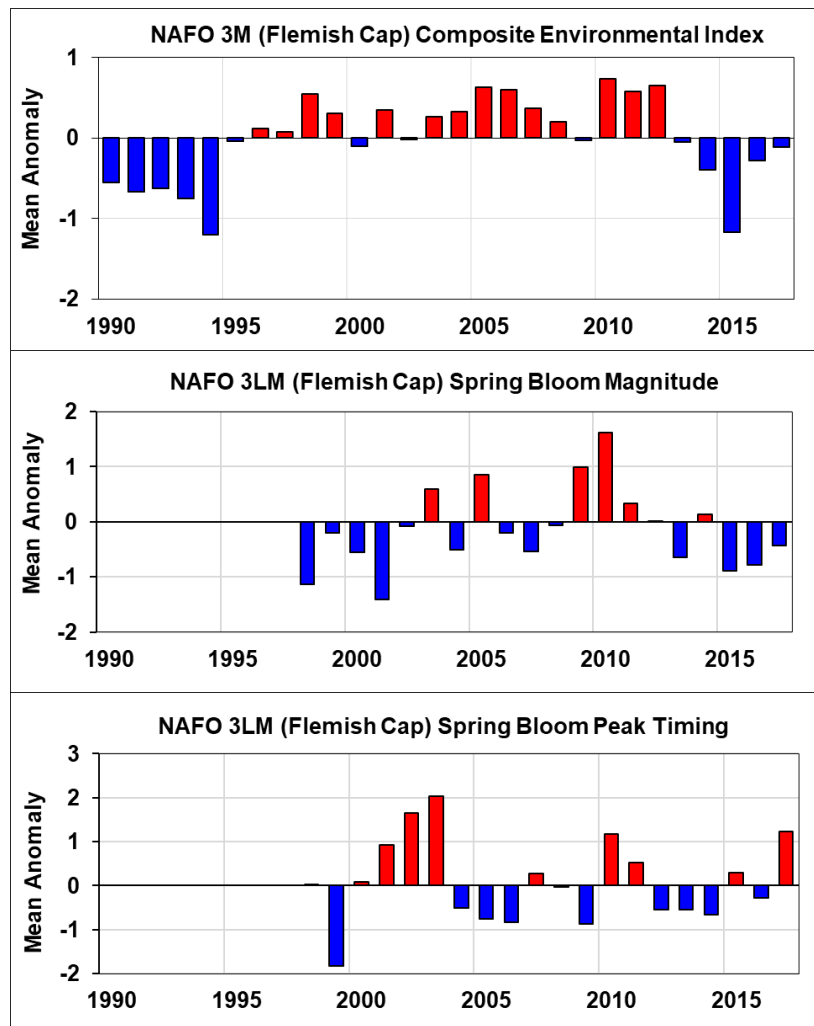
This stock underwent full assessment in 2017. The ICES Harvest Control Rule 3.2 for data limited stocks combined with the survey index from the Greenland shrimp and fish survey has been used to formulate the advice since 2017. Although the survey indices were increasing, the advice was reduced to 975 t, after applying a first year precautionary buffer. As both abundance and biomass indices remain high, there is no major change in the perception of the stock.

The next assessment is planned for 2020.

B. STOCKS ON THE FLEMISH CAP: SA 3 AND DIV. 3M

Recent Conditions in Ocean Climate and Lower Trophic Levels

- Ocean climate composite index in SA3 – Flemish Cap continue to remain below normal since 2014. The large negative anomalies observed in 2014-2016 are comparable with the previous cold period during the early-mid 1990's. Conditions moderated significantly in 2017.
- Total production of the spring bloom (magnitude) on the Flemish Cap has remained below normal in 2017 for a third consecutive year. The timing of the spring bloom was delayed in 2017 transitioning from predominately early onset since 2012 compared to the reference period.
- The zooplankton abundance index has remained above normal since 2010 but biomass was below normal for a third consecutive year since a record-low observed in 2015.



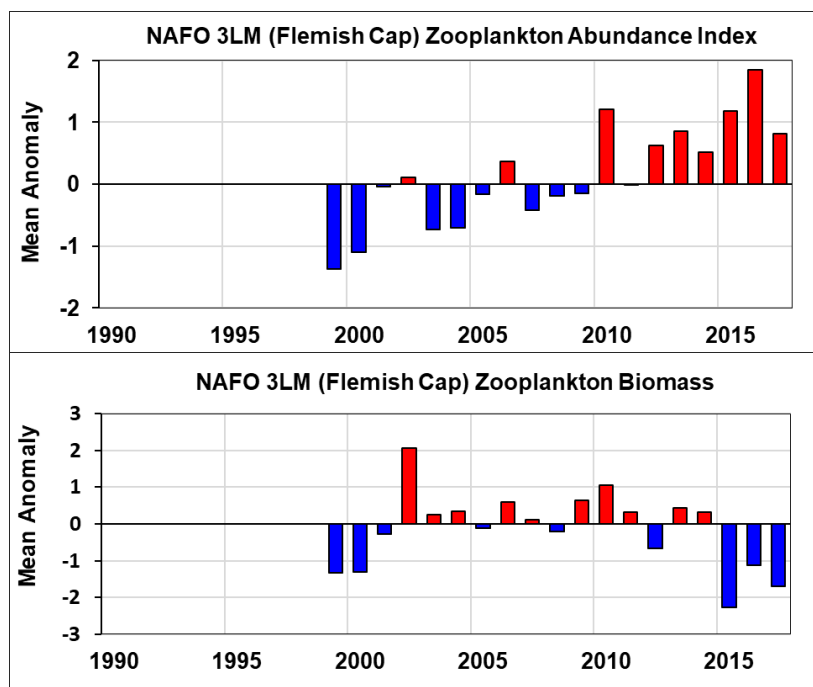


Fig. B1. Composite environmental index for NAFO Div. 3M derived from meteorological and physical oceanographic (water temperature, and salinity) conditions during 1990-2017 (top panel). Phytoplankton spring bloom magnitude (2nd panel) and peak timing (3rd panel) in NAFO Div. 3LM during 1998-2017. Composite zooplankton abundance index derived from copepod (total copepods, *Calanus finmarchicus*, *Pseudocalanus* spp.) and non-copepod abundances (4th panel), and zooplankton biomass anomaly (5th panel) in NAFO Div. 3LM during 1999-2017. Positive/negative anomalies indicate conditions above/below (or late/early timing) the long-term average for the reference period. All anomalies are mean standardized anomaly calculated using the following reference periods: climate index: 1981-2010; phytoplankton indices (magnitude and peak timing): 1998-2015; zooplankton (abundance and biomass) indices: 1999-2015.

Environmental Overview

The water masses characteristic of the Flemish Cap area are a mixture of Labrador Current Slope Water and North Atlantic Current Water, generally warmer and saltier than the sub-polar Newfoundland Shelf waters with a temperature range of 3-4°C and salinities in the range of 34-34.75. The general circulation in the vicinity of the Flemish Cap consists of the offshore branch of the Labrador Current which flows through the Flemish Pass on the Grand Bank side and a jet that flows eastward north of the Cap and then southward east of the Cap. To the south, the Gulf Stream flows to the northeast to form the North Atlantic Current and influences waters around the southern areas of the Cap. In the absence of strong wind forcing the circulation over the central Flemish Cap is dominated by a topographically induced anti-cyclonic (clockwise) gyre. Variation in the abiotic environment is thought to influence the distribution and biological production of Newfoundland and Labrador Shelf and Slope waters, given the overlap between arctic, boreal, and temperate species. The elevated temperatures on the Cap as a result of relatively ice-free conditions, may allow longer growing seasons and permit higher rates of productivity of fish and invertebrates on a physiological basis compared to cooler conditions prevailing on the Grand Banks and along the western Slope waters. The entrainment of North Atlantic Current water around the Flemish Cap, rich in inorganic dissolved nutrients generally supports higher primary and secondary production compared with the adjacent shelf waters. The stability of this circulation pattern may also influence the retention of ichthyoplankton on the bank which may influence year-class strength of various fish and invertebrate species.

Ocean Climate and Ecosystem Indicators

The composite climate index in Subarea 3 (Div. 3M) has remained above normal since the mid-1990's although the index has declined sequentially since 2013 reaching a 22-year record-low in 2015. The composite index remained below normal in 2016 but moderated to just slightly below normal in 2017 (Figure 1, top panel). Spring bloom total production (magnitude) reached a record-high in 2010 but has remained near or below normal since 2012 (Figure 1, 2nd panel). Spring bloom peak timing was delayed in 2017 after five years of mostly early blooms (Figure 1, 3rd panel). The composite zooplankton abundance index decreased in 2017 after reaching a record high in 2016, but has remained above normal since 2010 (Figure 1, 4th panel). Zooplankton biomass was below normal in 2017 for a third consecutive year since a record-low observed in 2015 (Figure 1 5th panel). This represents a severe decline in zooplankton biomass after thirteen years (2002-2014) of mostly above normal conditions. In 2017 temperature and salinity conditions returned to near-normal values over most of the water column except in the near-surface layer where temperature values remained below normal including a significant layer of CIL water with $T < 3^{\circ}\text{C}$. Near surface values were about 1 SD below normal and at the bottom they were about normal. Current measurements showed a very dynamic circulation pattern in 2015 with record high southward flowing LC water over the Cap but in 2017 the circulation pattern was dominated by a weak incoherent anticyclonic flow with a general northward flow through 47°N .

6. Cod 3M (*Gadus morhua*) in Div. 3M

(SCS Doc. 18/05, 18/07, 18/08, 18/09, 18/13, 18/14, 18/18 and SCR 95/73, 18/08, 18/38)

a) Introduction

The cod fishery on Flemish Cap has traditionally been a directed fishery by Portuguese trawlers and gillnetters, Spanish pair-trawlers and Faroese longliners. Cod has also been taken as bycatch in the directed redfish fishery by Portuguese trawlers. Estimated bycatch in shrimp fisheries is low. Large numbers of small fish were caught by the trawl fishery in the past, particularly during 1992-1994. Total annual catches from 1996 to 2010 were very small compared with previous years.

The mean reported catch was 32 000 t from 1963 to 1979 with high inter annual variability. Reported catches declined after 1980, when a TAC of 13 000 t was established, but Scientific Council regularly expressed its concern about the reliability of some catches reported in the period since 1963, particularly those since 1980. Alternative estimates of the annual total catch since 1988 were made available in 1995 (Fig. 6.1), including non-reported catches and catches from non-Contracting Parties.

Catches exceeded the TAC from 1988 to 1994, but were below the TAC from 1995 to 1998. In 1999 the directed fishery was closed and catches were estimated in that year as 353 t, most of them taken by non-Contracting Parties according to Canadian Surveillance reports. Fleets of non-Contracting Parties did not participate in the fishery since 2000. Annual bycatches between 2000 and 2005 were estimated to be below 60 t, increasing to 339 and 345 t in 2006 and 2007, respectively. In 2008 and 2009 catches increased to 889 and 1 161 t, respectively. From the reopening of the fishery in 2010, catches increased until 2013 to the TAC value, and remained at this level since.

In 2018 a 3M cod benchmark meeting was held by the Scientific Council. Changes in the input data and in the model assessment were made. Input data were reviewed and the initial year was changed from 1972 to 1988. As a result of this change, the Canadian survey is no longer incorporated as tuning in the assessment. A Bayesian SCAA was approved as the basis of the assessment replacing the Bayesian XSA used to assess the stock between 1988 and 2017.

Recent catches ('000 tons) are as follow:

,000 tons	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	5.5	10.0	9.3	14.1	14.5	13.8	13.9	13.9	11.1
STATLANT 21	1.2	5.2	10.0	9.1	13.5	14.4	12.8	13.8	13.9	
STACFIS	1.2	9.3	12.8	12.8	14.0	14.3	13.8	14.0	13.9	
ndf No directed fishery										

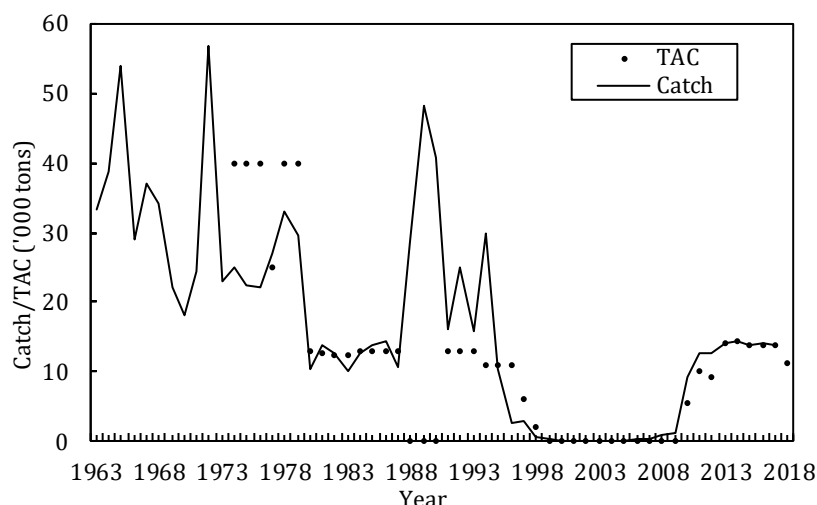


Fig. 6.1. Cod in Division 3M: STACFIS catches and TAC.

b) Data Overview

i) Research survey data

Canadian survey. Canada conducted research surveys on Flemish Cap from 1978 to 1985 on board the R/V *Gadus Atlantica*, fishing with a lined Engels 145 otter trawl. The surveys were conducted annually in January-February covering depths between 130 and 728 m.

From a high value in 1978, a general decrease in biomass and abundance can be seen until 1985, reaching the lowest level in 1982 (Fig. 6.2).

EU survey. The EU Flemish Cap survey has been conducted since 1988 in summer with a *Lofoten* gear type. The survey indices showed a general decline in biomass going from a peak value in 1989 to the lowest observed level in 2003. Biomass index increased from 2004 to 2014, and has decreased since. The growth of the strong year classes since 2005 contributed to the increase in the biomass. Abundance rapidly increased between 2005 and 2011, decreasing since 2012. The difference in timing of the peaks in biomass and abundance over 2011-2017 is driven by the very large 2009 and 2010 year classes.

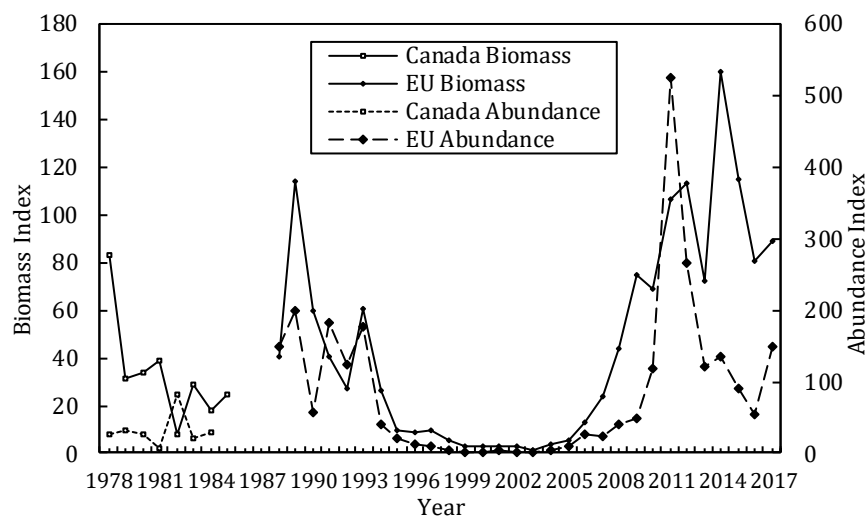


Fig. 6.2. Cod in Division 3M: Survey abundance and biomass estimates from Canadian survey (1978-1985) and EU-Flemish Cap survey (1988-2017).

ii) Recruitment

The recruitment index (age 1) from the Canadian survey was estimated at low levels except for 1982 and 1983. After several series of above average recruitments during 1988-1992, the EU Flemish Cap survey indicates poor recruitments during 1996-2004, even obtaining an observed zero value in 2002. From 2005 to 2012 increased recruitments were observed. In particular, the age 1 index in 2011 is by far the largest in the EU series (Fig. 6.3; note that the level of both surveys is different in the two y-axis). From 2013 the recruitment index dropped to a level similar to the beginning of the recovery of the stock, being in 2016 among the lowest levels observed in the series.

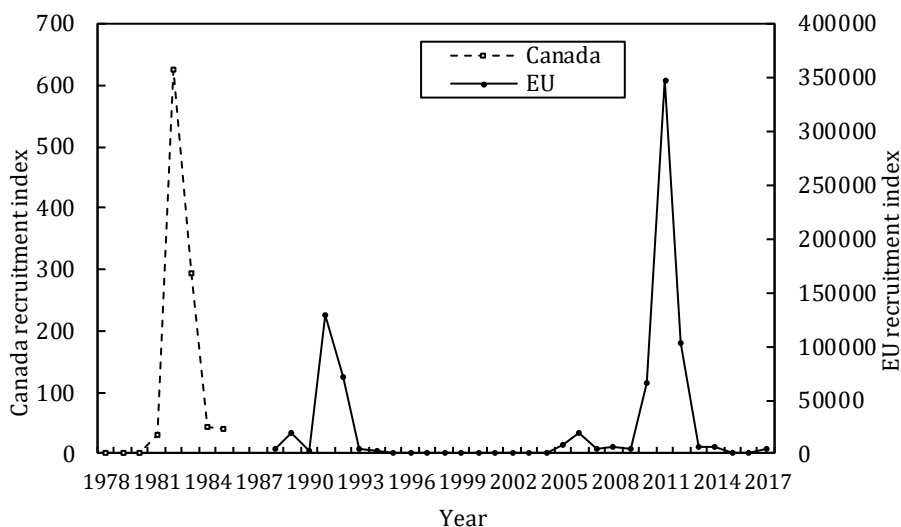


Fig. 6.3. Cod in Division 3M: Number at age 1 in the Canadian survey (1978-1985) and EU survey (1988-2017).

iii) Fishery data

In 2017 nine countries fished cod in Div. 3M, trawlers from EU-Estonia, EU-Portugal, EU-Spain, EU-UK, Japan, Norway and Russia and longliners from Faroe Islands and USA.

Length and age compositions from the commercial catches are available from 1972 to 2017 with the exception of the 2002 to 2005 period. Since 2010, length information was available for the major participants in the fishery. In 2017 there were length distributions from EU-Estonia, EU-Portugal, EU-Spain, Faroe Islands and Russia (Fig. 6.4). The mean in the length composition for EU-Estonia was 60 cm, being 64 cm for EU-Portugal, 57 cm for EU-Spain, 76 cm for the Faroese longliners and 67 cm for Russia. The mean in the total commercial catch length distribution was 64 cm with a length range of 22-136 cm. Since 2013, the commercial catch at age data has been generated using ALKs from the EU survey. In 2017, this ALK was not available so the EU survey 2016 ALK was used. In 2017, age 6 was the most abundant in the catch.

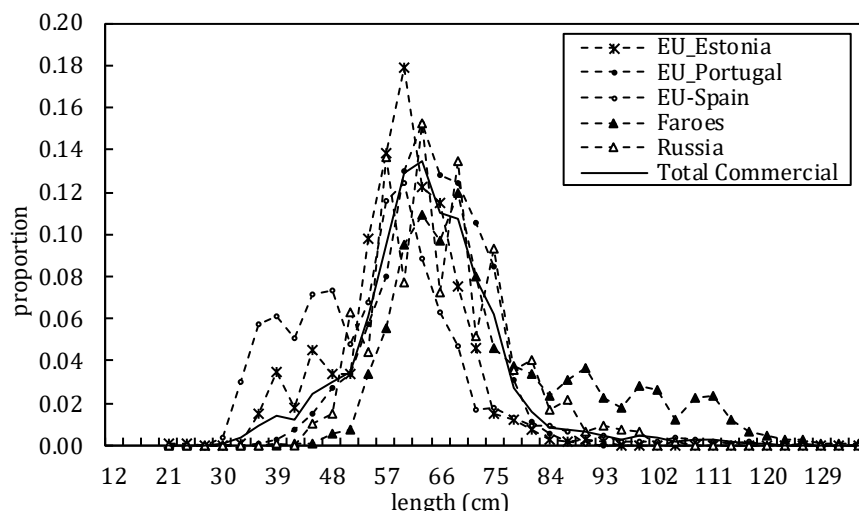


Fig. 6.4. Cod in Division 3M: Length distribution of the commercial catches in 2017.

iv) Biological parameters

In 2017, mean weights-at age in the stock and the catch were derived from the 2016 EU survey ALK. Mean weight-at-age in both have been decreasing continuously since the reopening of the fishery, reaching the minimum for ages 4 to 8 in 2015-2017 (Fig. 6.5 and 6.6).

Maturity ogives are available from the surveys for almost all years between 1978 and 2017. For the years in which no maturity information is available, interpolations with the surrounding years were made. There was a continuous decline of the A_{50} (age at which 50% of fish are mature), going from above 5 years old in the late 1980s to just below 3 years old in 2002 and 2003. Since 2005 there has been an increase in the A_{50} , concurrently with the increase of the survey biomass, with the value in 2016 at the levels observed before 1990 (5.2 years old) (Fig. 6.7). Maturity data were not available for 2017 so the maturity ogive from 2016 was used.

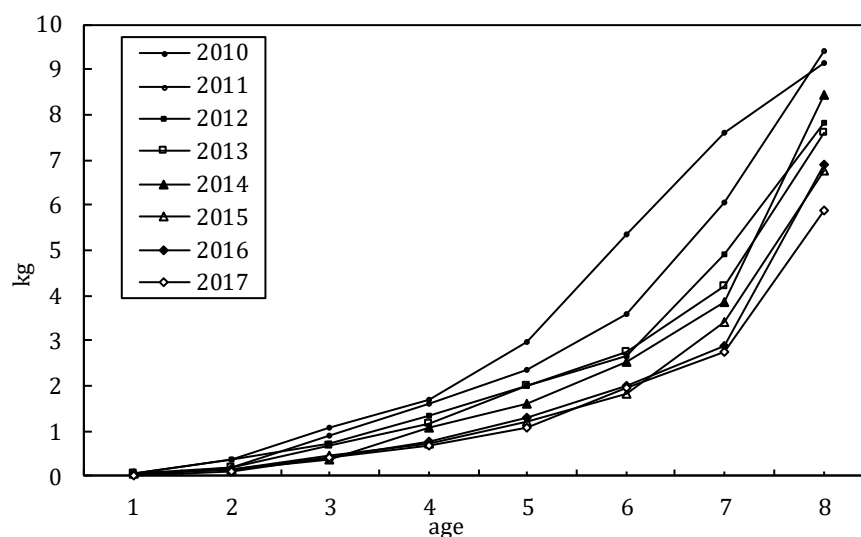


Fig. 6.5. Cod in Division 3M: Mean weight-at-age in the stock for the 2010-2017 surveys.

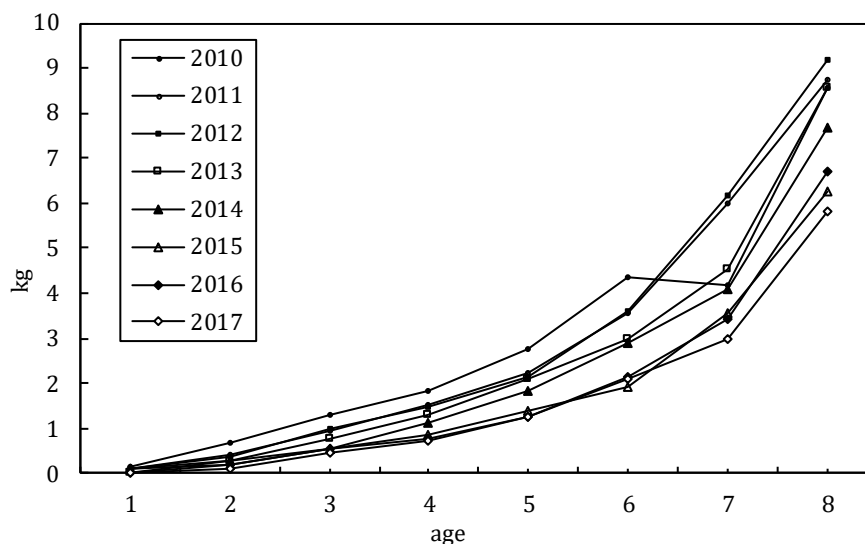


Fig. 6.6. Cod in Division 3M: Mean weight-at-age in the catch for 2010-2017.

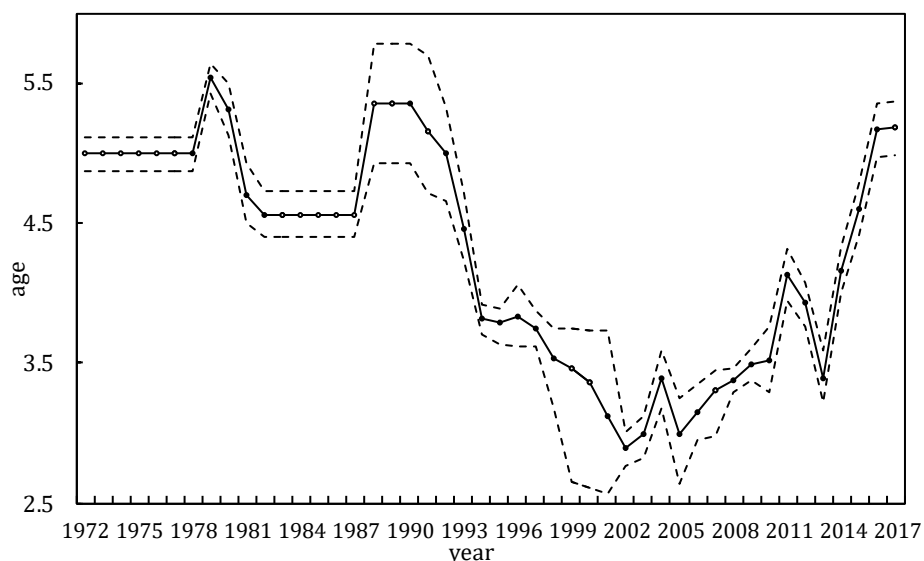


Fig. 6.7. Cod in Division 3M: Age at 50% maturity (median and 90% confidence intervals) from Canadian survey (1978-1985) and EU-Flemish Cap survey (1988-2017). Interpolated years are represented in white circles.

c) Estimation of Parameters

A new Bayesian SCAA model was used as the basis for the assessment of this stock for the first time. This model was approved during the 2018 3M cod benchmark (SCS doc 18/18). Model settings are presented in detail in SCR 18/42. As a result of poor reliability of catch data prior to 1988 it was decided during the April 2018 benchmark that the assessment was conducted from 1988 to 2017. Input data and settings are as follows:

Catch data: catch numbers and mean weight at age for 1988-2017, except for 2002-2005, for which only total catch is available. STACFIS estimates for total catch were used.

Tuning: numbers at age from EU Flemish Cap survey (1988-2017).

Ages: from 1 to 8+

Catchability analysis: dependent on stock size for age 1, estimated independently for ages 1 to 3 and for 4+ as a group.

Natural Mortality: M was set via a lognormal prior constant over years and variable through ages. Prior median is based on a mean of estimates from several methods (SCS-doc. 18/18)

Maturity ogives: Modelled using a Bayesian framework and estimating the years with missing data from the years with data.

Additional priors: for recruitment in all the years, for the number-at-age for ages 2-8+ in the first year, for a year factor for F (f), for selectivity (rC), and for the natural mortality.

Likelihood components: for total catch, for catch numbers-at-age and numbers-at-age of the survey.

The model components are defined as follows:

Input data	Model component	Parameters
R 1988-2017	$LN(\text{medrec}, \text{cvrec})$	$\text{medrec}=45000, \text{cvrec}=10$
N(1988,a), a=2-8+	<p>Ages 2-7</p> $LN \left(\text{median} = \text{medrec} \times e^{-\sum_{age=1}^{a-1} (M(\text{age}) + \text{medFsurv}(\text{age}))}, \text{cv} = \text{cvsurv} \right)$ <p>Ages 8+</p> $LN \left(\text{median} = \text{medrec} \times \frac{e^{-\sum_{age=1}^{A+} (M(\text{age}) + \text{medFsurv}(\text{age}))}}{1 - e^{-M(A+) + \text{medFsurv}(A+)}}, \text{cv} = \text{cvsurv} \right)$	<p>$\text{medFsurv}(1,...,7) = \{0.0001, 0.1, 0.5, 0.7, 0.7, 0.7, 0.7\}$</p> <p>$\text{cvsurv}=10$</p>
f(y) y=1988-2017	<p>Year 1988</p> $LN(\text{median} = \text{medf}, \text{cv} = \text{cvf})$ <p>Years 1989-2017</p> $LN(\text{median} = \text{AR}(1) \text{ over } f, \text{cv} = \text{cvf})$	$\text{medf}=0.2, \text{cvf}=4$
rC(y,a), a=2,8+ 1988-2017	<p>Year 1988</p> $LN(\text{median} = \text{medrC}(a), \text{cv} = \text{cvrC}(a))$ <p>Years 1989-2017</p> $LN(\text{median} = \text{last year rC}, \text{cv} = \text{cvrCcond})$	<p>$\text{medrC}(a) = c(0.01, 0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 1, 1, 1),$</p> <p>$\text{cvrC}(a) = c(4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4)$</p> <p>$\text{cvrCcond}=0.2$</p>
Total Catch 1988-2017	$LN \left(\text{median} = \sum_{age=1}^{A+} \text{mu.C}(y, \text{age}) \text{wcatch}(y, \text{age}), \text{cv} = \text{cvcW} \right)$ $\text{mu.C}(y, a) = N(y, a) \left(1 - e^{-Z(y, a)} \right) \frac{F(y, a)}{Z(y, a)}$	$\text{cvcW}=0.077$
Catch Numbers at age, a=2,8+ 1988-2107	$LN(\text{median} = \text{mu.C}(y, a), \text{cv} = \text{cv.C})$	$\text{cv.C}=0.2$

EU Survey Indices (I)	$I(y) \sim LN(\text{median} = \mu(y, a), \text{cv} = \text{cvEU})$ $\mu(y, a) = q(a) \left(N(y, a) \frac{e^{-\alpha Z(y, a)} - e^{-\beta Z(y, a)}}{(\beta - \alpha) Z(y, a)} \right)^{\gamma(a)}$ $\gamma(a) \begin{cases} \sim N(\text{mean} = 1, \text{variance} = 0.25), \text{ if } a = 1 \\ = 1, \text{ if } a \geq 2 \end{cases}$ $\log(q(a)) \sim N(\text{mean} = 0, \text{variance} = 5)$	<p>I is the survey abundance index</p> <p>q is the survey catchability at age</p> <p>N is the stock abundance index</p> <p>cvEU=0.3</p> <p>$\alpha = 0.5, \beta = 0.58$ (survey made in July)</p> <p>Z is the total mortality</p>
M	$M \sim LN(\text{medM}, \text{cvM})$	<p>MedM=c(1.26,0.65,0.44,0.35,0.30,0.27,0.24,0.24)</p> <p>cvM=0.15</p>

d) Assessment Results

The results of the new Bayesian SCAA model have changed the perception of recent stock size compared to previous assessments. The level of M is higher than that in previous assessments; this may result in higher changes in stock abundance estimates from year to year and also in projections. Higher stock abundance is derived from the Bayesian SCAA, especially since 2010, which implies a higher level of SSB and a lower level of F. Recruitment is estimated at very low levels over the last years, which implies that the SSB is projected to decrease in the near future.

Total Biomass and Abundance: Estimated total biomass and abundance showed an increasing trend since 2006 until 2012, reaching a higher biomass level than before the collapse of the stock in mid 1990s. Since then a decreasing trend can be observed, with the greater decrease observed in abundance. The biomass value is at the highest level of the total period biomass, but abundance is below the mean (Fig. 6.8). The total aggregate abundance has declined in recent years as a consequence of lower recruitment since 2012 while the strong year classes of 2009 to 2011 have grown and dominate the biomass.

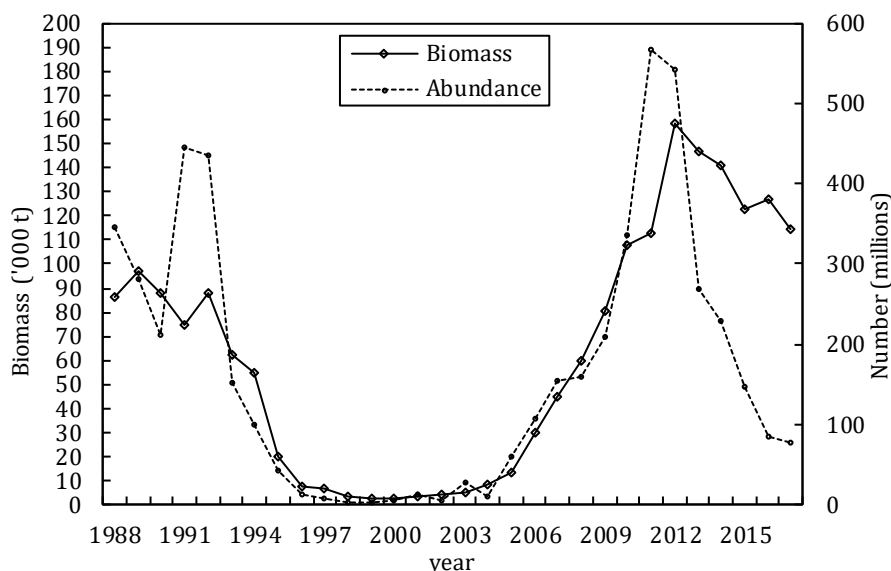


Fig. 6.8. Cod in Div. 3M: Biomass and Abundance estimates.

Spawning stock biomass: Estimated median SSB (Fig. 6.9) increased since 2005 to the highest value of the time series in 2017. This increase is due to several abundant year classes. The probability of being below B_{lim} (20 000 t; see below, section g) in 2017 is very low (<1%).

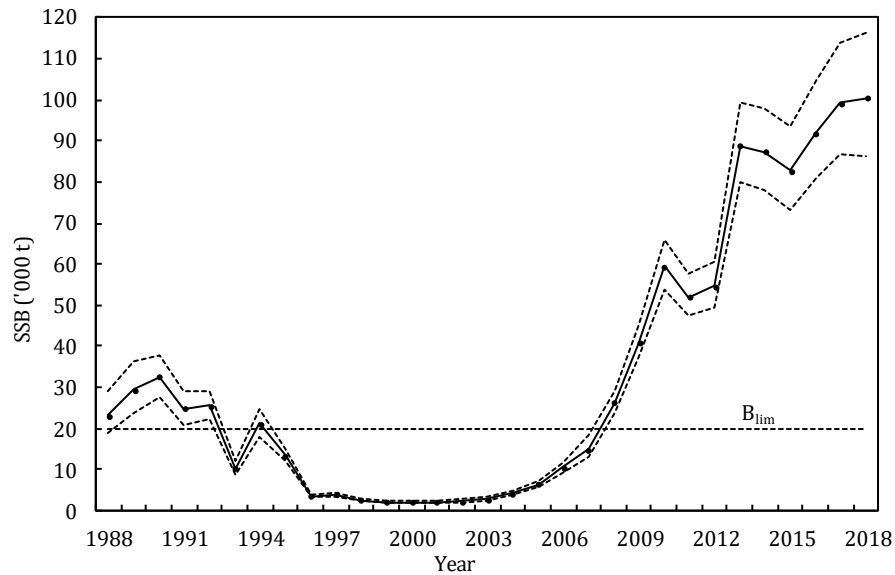


Fig. 6.9. Cod in Div. 3M: Median and 90% probability intervals SSB estimates. The horizontal dashed line is the B_{lim} level of 20 000 t.

Recruitment: After a series of recruitment failures between 1996 and 2004, values of recruitment at age 1 in 2005-2012 were higher, especially the 2011 and 2012 values. Since 2015 recruitment has been very low (Fig. 6.10).

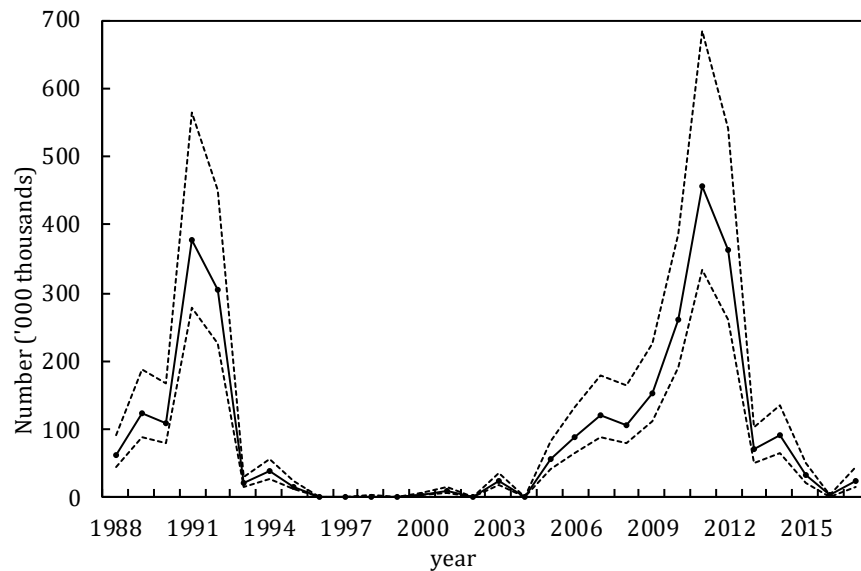


Fig. 6.10. Cod in Div. 3M: Recruitment (age 1) estimates and 90% probability.

Fishing mortality: F increased in 2010 with the re-opening of the fishery although it has remained below F_{lim} (0.153) since 2000 (see below, section g) (Fig. 6.11).

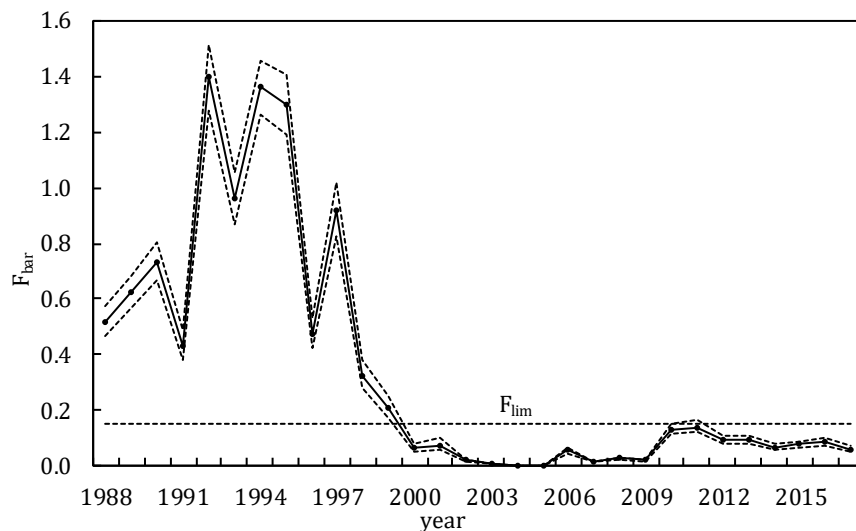


Fig. 6.11. Cod in Div. 3M: F_{bar} (ages 3-5) estimates and 90% probability intervals. The horizontal dashed line is the F_{lim} (0.153).

Natural mortality: The posterior median of M by age estimated by the model was:

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Posterior	1.35	0.62	0.37	0.26	0.27	0.35	0.31	0.38

e) Retrospective analysis

A five-year retrospective analysis with the Bayesian model was conducted by eliminating successive years of catch and survey data. Fig. 6.12 to 6.14 present the retrospective estimates for age 1 recruitment, SSB and F_{bar} at ages 3-5.

Retrospective analysis shows revisions in the recruitment, mainly regarding the highest values of recruitment in the years 2009 to 2011, but no patterns are evident in recent years (Fig. 6.12). There is a tendency to over-estimate SSB in recent years as the two most abundant year-classes are revised downwards (Fig. 6.13). There is very little evidence of a retrospective pattern in F (Fig. 6.14).

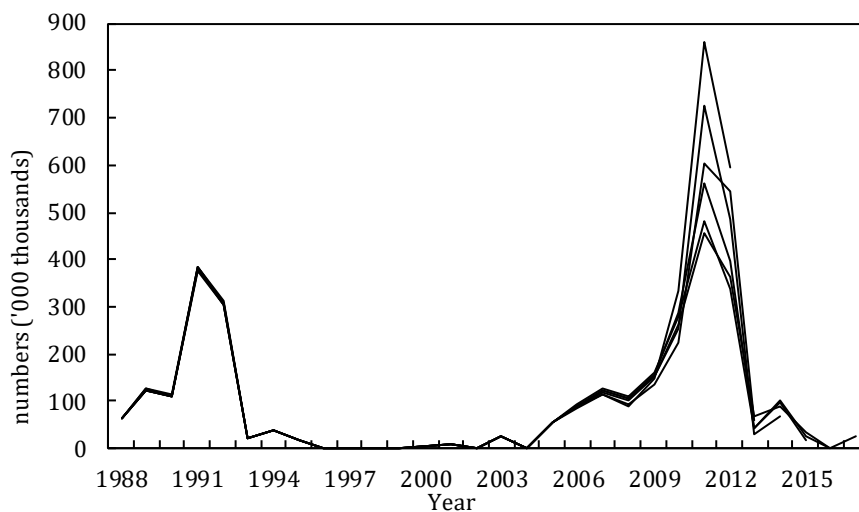


Fig. 6.12. Cod in Div. 3M: Retrospective results for recruitment.

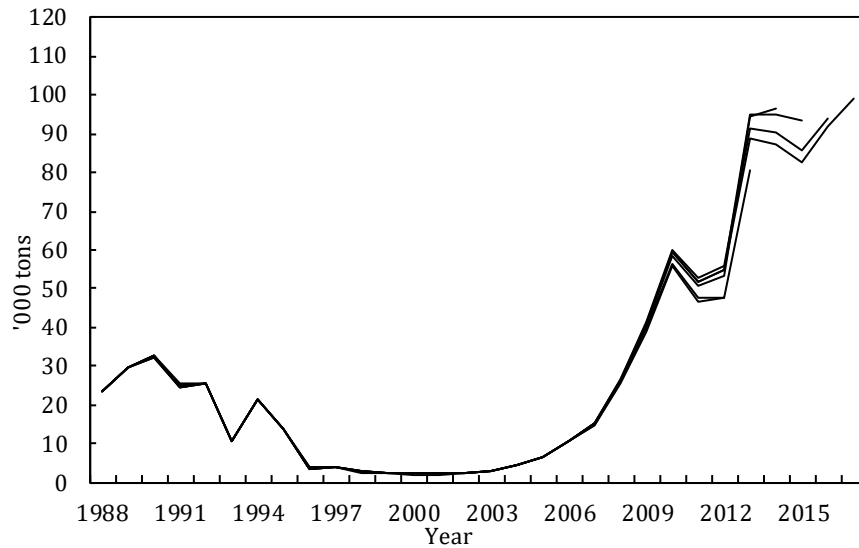


Fig. 6.13. Cod in Div. 3M: Retrospective results for SSB.

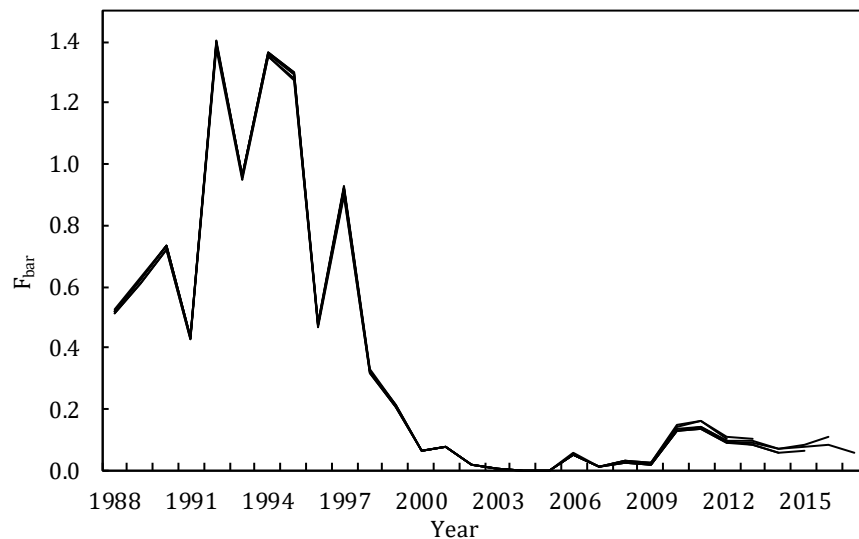


Fig. 6.14. Cod in Div. 3M: Retrospective results for average fishing mortality.

f) State of the stock

Current SSB is estimated to be well above B_{lim} . However, since 2015 recruitment has been very low.

F increased in 2010 with the re-opening of the fishery although it has remained below F_{lim} (0.153) since 2000.

g) Reference Points

The new assessment results were used to estimate limit reference points. The stock recruit scatter was examined to find an SSB below which no good recruitments have been observed (Fig. 6.15). This SSB (20 000 t) was set as B_{lim} . Fig. 6.16 shows a stock- F_{bar} plot. F_{lim} was estimated based on $F_{30\%SPR}$ calculated with the 2015-2017 data as 0.153. This period was chosen due to the rapid change in biological parameters in the stock.

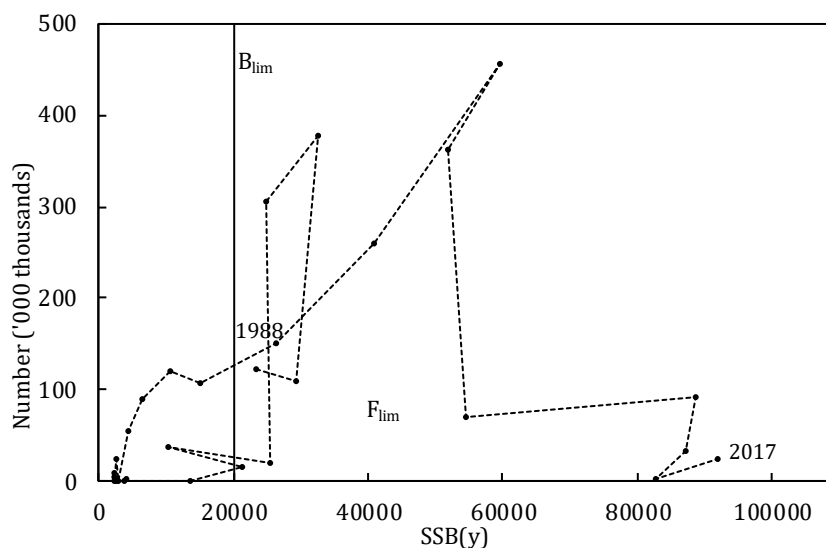


Fig. 6.15. Cod in Div. 3M: Stock-Recruitment (posterior medians) plot. B_{lim} is plotted in the graph.

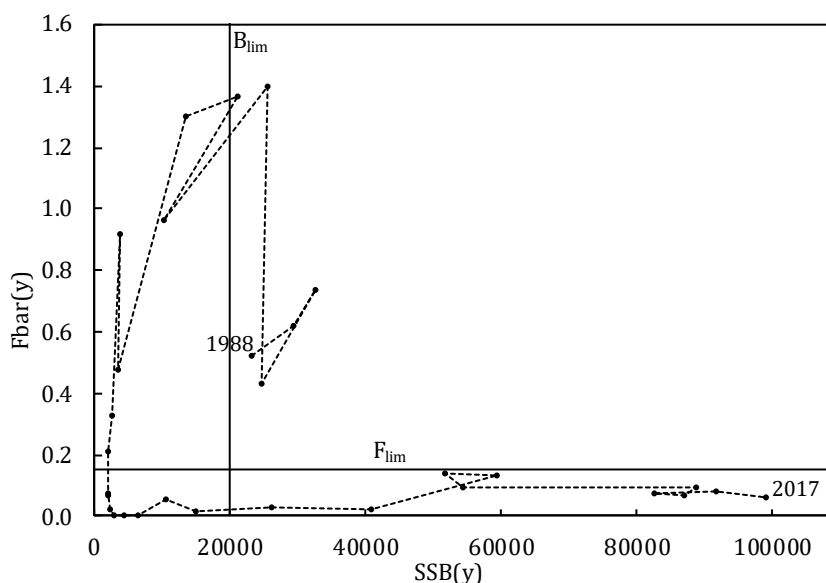


Fig. 6.16. Cod in Div. 3M: Stock- $F_{bar}(3-5)$ (posterior medians) plot. B_{lim} and F_{lim} are plotted in the graph.

h) Stock projections

The same method as last year was used to calculate the projections and the risk. Stochastic projections of the stock dynamics from 2018 to 2021 were conducted. The variability in the input data is taken from the results of the Bayesian assessment. Input data for the projections are as follows:

Numbers aged 2 to 8+ in 2018: estimated from the assessment.

Recruitments for 2018-2021: Recruits per spawner were drawn randomly from 2014-2016. The 2017 value was omitted due to uncertainty in estimating the recruitment.

Maturity ogive for 2018-2021: 2016 maturity ogive.

Natural mortality for 2018-2021: 2017 natural mortality from the assessment results.

Weight-at-age in stock and weight-at-age in catch for 2018-2021: 2017 weight-at-age.

PR at age for 2018-2021: Mean of the last three years (2015-2017) PRs.

$F_{bar}(ages\ 3-5)$: Three scenarios were considered:

(Scenario 1) $F_{bar}=F_{lim}$ (median value = 0.153).

(Scenario 2) $F_{bar}=3/4F_{lim}$ (median value = 0.115).

(Scenario 3) $F_{bar}=F_{statusquo}$ (median value = 0.073).

All scenarios assumed that the Yield for 2018 is the established TAC (11 145 t). $F_{statusquo}$ was established as the mean fishing mortality over 2015-2017.

The results indicate that under all scenarios total biomass and SSB during the projected years will decrease sharply (Fig. 6.17 and 6.18). The probability of SSB being below B_{lim} in 2020 is very low (<1%) in all cases. For both $F_{2015-2017}$ and $3/4 F_{lim}$, the probability of SSB being below B_{lim} in 2021 is very low ($\leq 1\%$). However, the probability of being below B_{lim} is 13% if $F = F_{lim}$. The probability of SSB in 2020 and 2021 being above that in 2018 is <1%.

Under $3/4 F_{lim}$ and $F(2015-2017)$, the probability of F exceeding F_{lim} is less than or equal to 5%.

Under all scenarios, the projected Yield increases in 2019, but decreases again for 2020.

Results of the projections are summarized in the following table:

	B		SSB		Yield
	Median and 90% CI				
F _{bar} =F _{lim} (median=0.15)					
2018	108705	(94014 - 125180)	100343	(86263- 116383)	11145
2019	95351	(80800 - 111466)	90123	(76337 - 106201)	26502
2020	51428	(40481 - 64418)	47805	(37198 - 60396)	14260
2021	29467	(20160 - 40273)	26392	(17815 - 36684)	
F _{bar} =3/4F _{lim} (median=0.12)					
2018	108705	(94014 - 125180)	100343	(86263- 116383)	11145
2019	95351	(80800 - 111466)	90123	(76337 - 106201)	20796
2020	56533	(45623 - 69596)	52867	(42341 - 65526)	12359
2021	35407	(26166 - 46024)	32204	(23660 - 42420)	
F _{bar} =F ₂₀₁₅₋₂₀₁₇ (median=0.07)					
2018	108705	(94014 - 125180)	100343	(86263- 116383)	11145
2019	95351	(80800 - 111466)	90123	(76337 - 106201)	13863
2020	62796	(51855 - 75854)	59056	(48509 - 71796)	9191
2021	43374	(34048 - 54034)	39963	(31485 - 50314)	

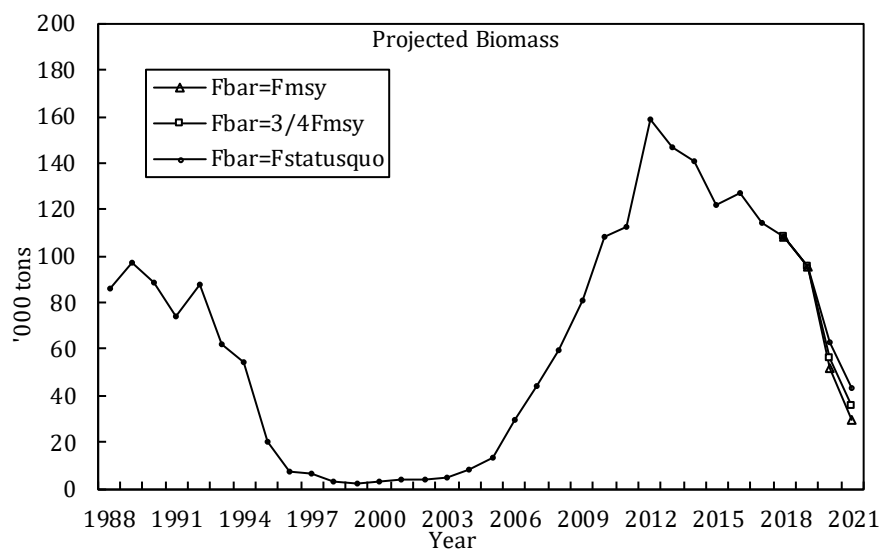


Fig. 6.17. Cod in Div. 3M: Projected Total Biomass under all the Scenarios.

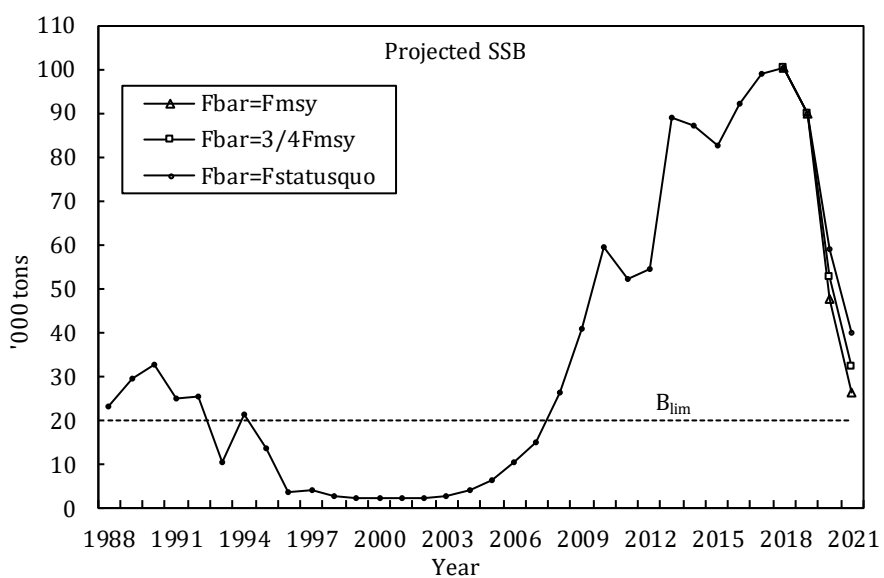


Fig. 6.18. Cod in Div. 3M: Projected SSB under all the Scenarios

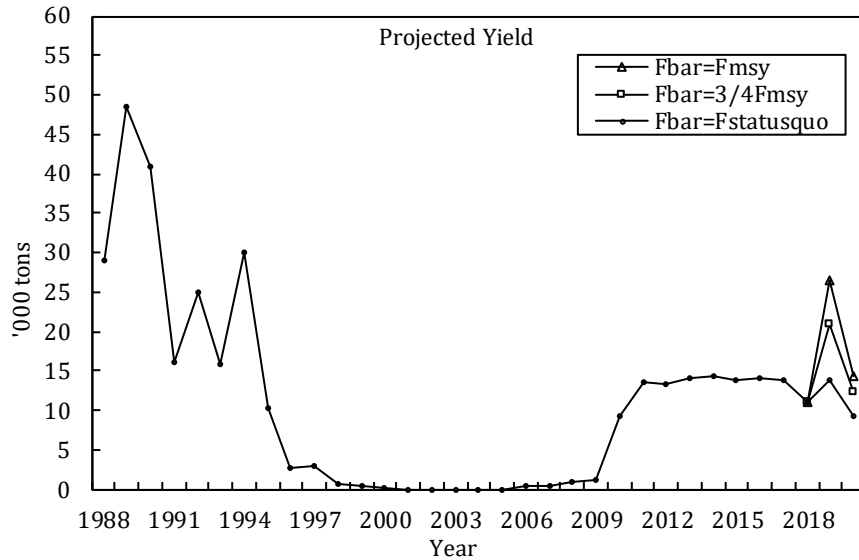


Fig. 6.19. Cod in Div. 3M: Projected removals under all the Scenarios

The risk of each scenario is presented in the following table, with the limit reference points for each case:

	Yield			$P(B < B_{lim})$				$P(F > F_{lim})$			$P(B_{21} > B_{18})$
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	
$F_{lim} = 0.15$	11145	26502	14260	<1%	<1%	<1%	13%	<1%	50%	50%	<1%
$3/4F_{lim} = 0.12$	11145	20796	12359	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	1%	5%	<1%
$F_{2015-2017} = 0.07$	11145	13863	9191	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

i) Research recommendations

STACFIS **recommended** that *an age reader comparison exercise be conducted*.

STATUS: An age-readers Workshop was held in November 2017 in order to reconcile the differences among age-readers of this stock. Much progress in understanding where the differences between the commercial and survey ALKs come from were made but still need more research to completely know the problem.

STACFIS **encouraged** to *all Contracting Parties to provide length distribution samples from the commercial vessels fishing 3M cod*.

Timing of the next full assessment of this stock will be subject to the timelines of the ongoing MSE process.

7. Redfish (*Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes fasciatus*) in Div.3M

SCR Doc. 18/008, 18/024, 18/025; SCS Doc. 18/05, 18/06, 18/07, 18/08, 18/13)

a) Introduction

There are three species of redfish that are commercially fished on Flemish Cap; deep-sea redfish (*Sebastes mentella*), golden redfish (*Sebastes marinus*) and Acadian redfish (*Sebastes fasciatus*). The term beaked redfish is used for *S. mentella* and *S. fasciatus* combined. Because of difficulties with identification and separation, all three species are reported together as 'redfish' in the commercial fishery. All stocks have both pelagic and demersal concentrations and long recruitment process to the bottom. Redfish species are long lived with slow growth.

i) Description of the fishery

The redfish fishery in Div. 3M increased from 20 000 tons in 1985 to 81 000 tons in 1990, falling continuously since then until 1998-1999, when a minimum catch around 1100 tons was recorded mostly as by-catch of the Greenland halibut fishery. An increase of the fishing effort directed to Div. 3M redfish is observed 2005 onwards basically pursued by Portuguese bottom trawl and Russia bottom and pelagic trawl. Part of this fishing effort has been deployed on shallower depths above 300m and is associated with the increase of cod catches and reopening of the Flemish Cap cod fishery in 2010.

STACFIS catch estimates were available till 2010. Over 2006-2010 an average annual bias of 15% plus was recorded between SACFIS catch estimate and STATLANT nominal catch. In order to mitigate the lack of independent catch data a 15% surplus was added to the STATLANT catch of each fleet between 2011 and 2014. For 2015 and 2016 the annual catch was given by the Daily Catch Reports (DCRs) by country provided by the NAFO Secretariat. The 2017 annual catch has been estimated with the CDAG method, presented on 20 April 2018 by the NAFO Joint Commission-Scientific Council Catch Estimation Strategy Advisory Group (COM-SC CESAG, 2018).

The STACFIS catch estimates (1989-2010), the inflated STALANT catch (2011-2014), the catch from the DCRs (2015-2016) and CEDAG (2017) are the sources of information for the 3M redfish landings.

Recent catches and TACs ('000 t) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	8.5	10.0	10.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.0	10.5
STATLANT 21 A	8.7	8.5	9.7	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.6	7.1	
STACFIS Total catch ¹	11.3	8.5	11.1	7.6	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.1	
STACFIS Catch ²	3.7	5.4	9.0	5.9	5.2	4.6	5.2	6.2		

¹ STACFIS total catch on 2011-2015 based on the average 2006-2010 bias.

² STACFIS beaked redfish catch estimate, based on beaked redfish proportions on observed catch.

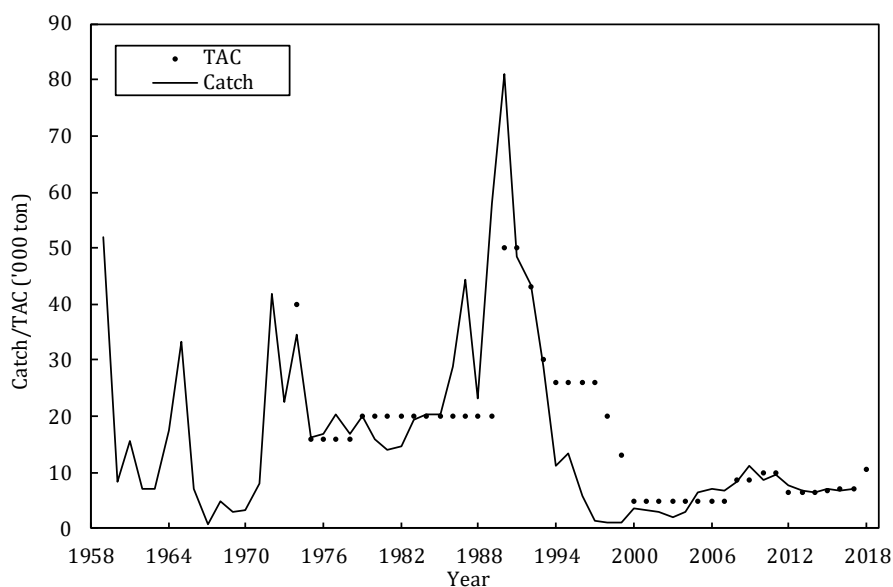


Fig. 7.1. Redfish in Div. 3M: catches and TACs.

b) Data Overview

ii) Research surveys

Flemish Cap Survey: Despite a sequence of abundant year classes and a low exploitation regime over almost twenty years, survey results suggest that the beaked redfish stock increased sharply from 2004 to 2006 and

then declined rapidly over the second half of the 2000s. Such unexpected shifts in the stock dynamics can only be attributed to mortality other than fishing mortality. From the survey results for 2015 to 2017, the decline appeared to have been halted. But the stock has remained near its historical average level, due to a combination of poor recruitment and natural mortalities higher than the levels accepted for this stock between 2006 and 2014.

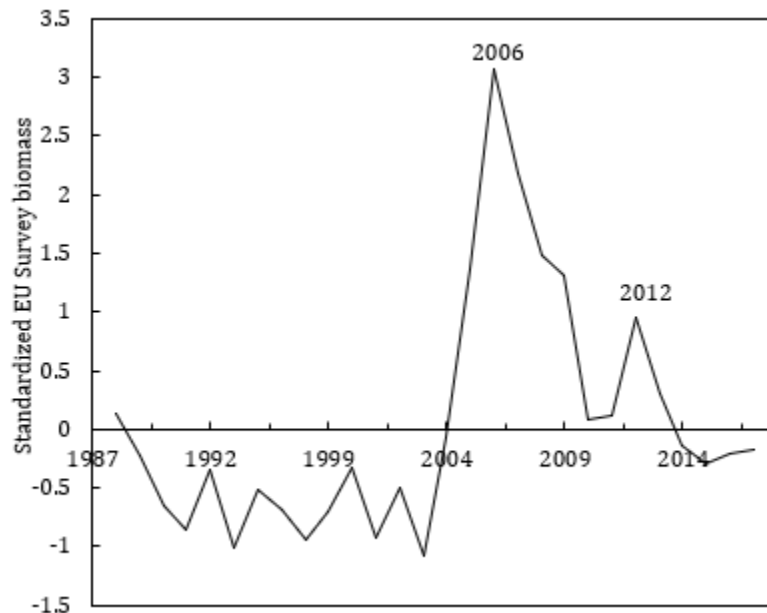


Fig. 7.2. Beaked redfish in Div. 3M: surveys standardized total biomass index (1988 – 2017)

c) Conclusions

The perception of the stock status has not changed.

The next assessment is planned for 2019.

d) Research recommendations

STACFIS **recommended** that, *in order to confirm the most likely redfish depletion by cod on Flemish Cap, and be able to have an assessment independent approach to the magnitude of such impact and to the size structure of the redfish most affected by cod predation, the existing feeding data from the past EU surveys be analyzed and made available.*

STATUS: Research work in progress.

STACFIS reiterated its **recommendation** that *the important line of ecosystem research based on the feeding sampling routine of the EU survey catch be done on an annual basis.*

STATUS: This recommendation has not yet been addressed.

8. American Plaice (*Hippoglossoides platessoides*) in Div.3M

Interim Monitoring Report (SCR Doc. 18/008; SCS Doc 18/08, 13)

a) Introduction

A total catch of 157 tons (156 tons landed and 1 tons discarded) was reported for 2017 (Fig. 8.1).

Recent catches and TACs ('000 t) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf
STATLANT 21	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
STACFIS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	

ndf No directed fishing.

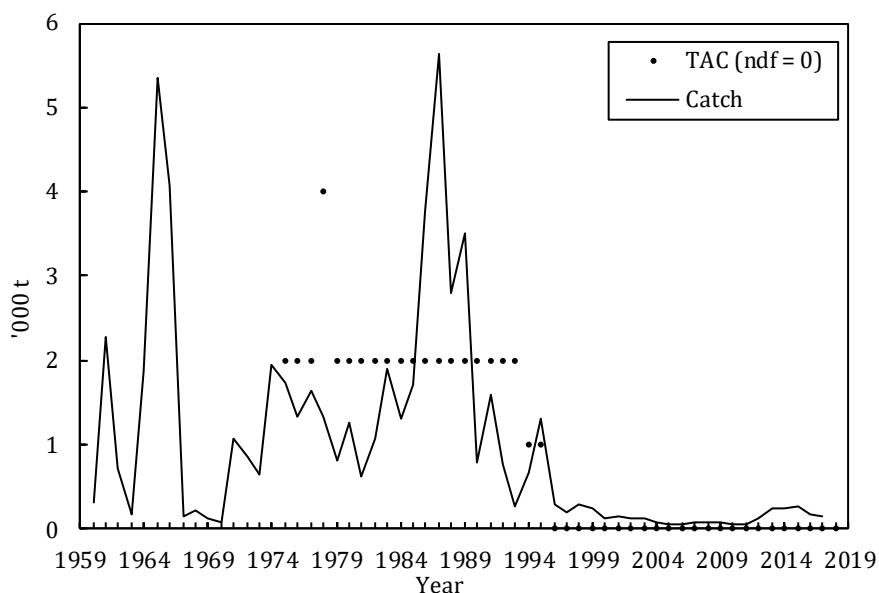


Fig. 8.1. American plaice in Div. 3M: STACFIS catches and TACs. No directed fishing is plotted as 0 TAC.

b) Data Overview

The EU bottom trawl survey on Flemish Cap was conducted during 2017. The survey estimates improved in recent years, but remained at low levels (Fig. 8.2).

All of the 1991 to 2005 year classes are estimated to be weak. Since 2006 the recruitment improved, particularly the 2006 year class.

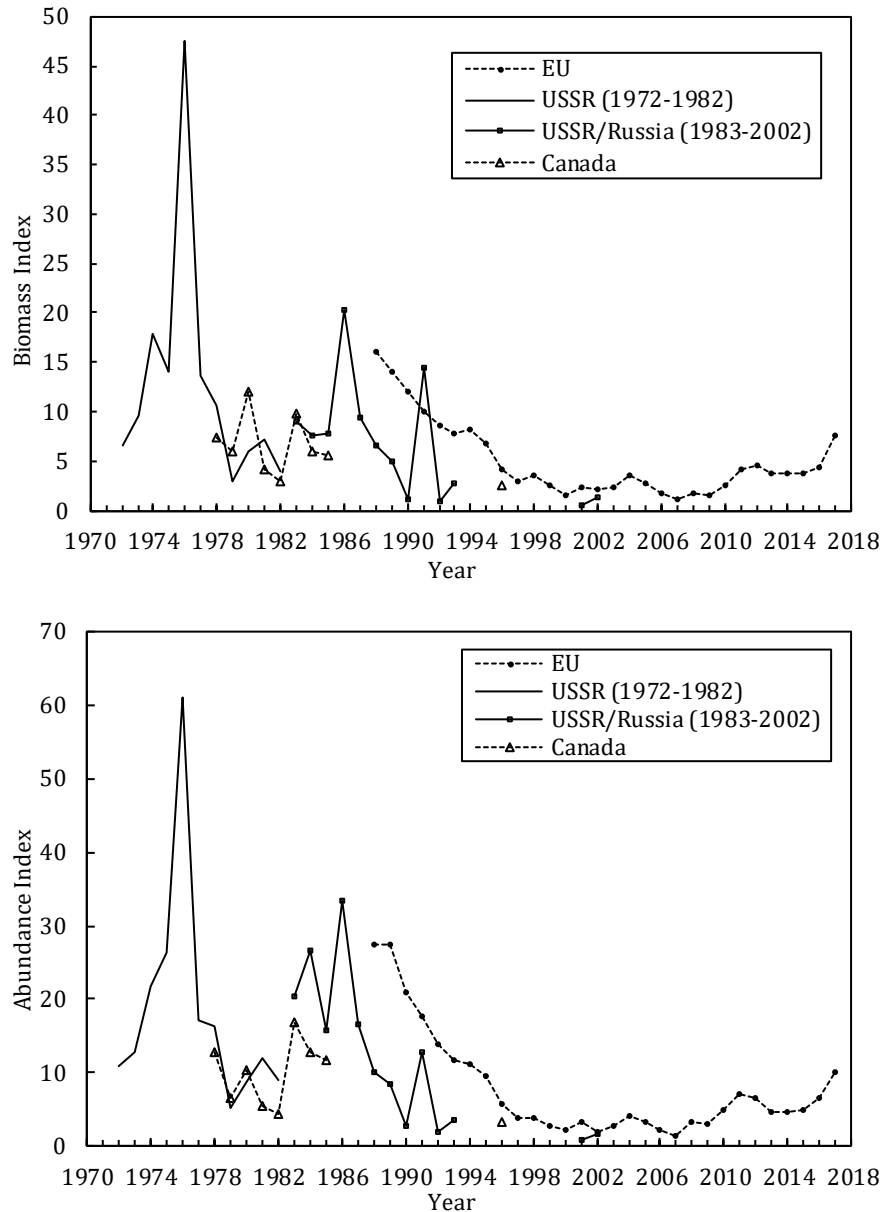


Fig. 8.2. American plaice in Div. 3M: trends in survey biomass and abundance indices. EU survey data prior to 2003 have been converted to *RV Vizconde Eza* equivalents.

c) Conclusion

Although the stock has increased slightly in recent years due to improve recruitment since 2009 (2006 year-class) it continues to be in a poor condition. Although the level of catches since 1996 is low, all the analysis indicates that this stock remains at a low level. There is no major change to the perception of the stock status.

d) Research recommendations

STACFIS **recommends** that *several input frameworks be explored in both models (such as: q 's; M (e.g. in relation to $F_{0.1}$); ages dependent of the stock size; the proxies and its distribution in the VPA-type Bayesian model).*

No progress was made this year. STACFIS recommends that the work continue in order to explore the possibility of using the results to estimate stock size and to calculate reference points. Other types of models should also be explored.

Due to the recent recruitment improvement at low SSB, STACFIS **recommends** *exploring the Stock/Recruitment relationship and Blim*.

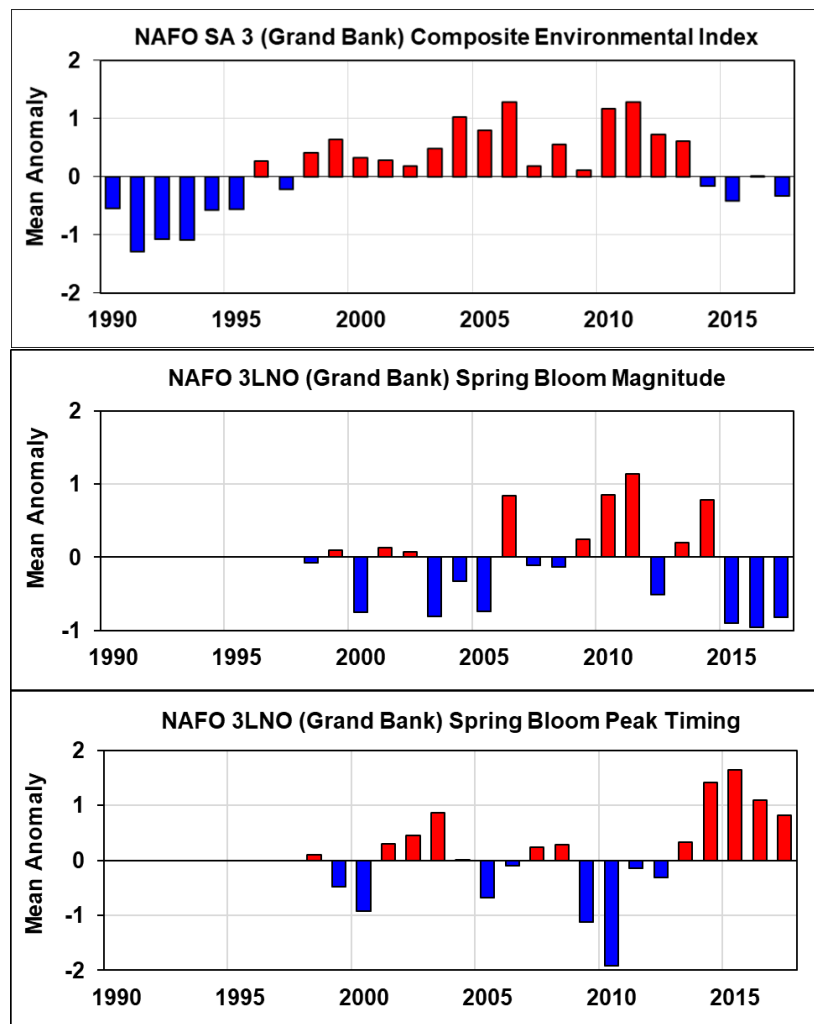
With the income of recent good year-classes at low SSB it is not possible at the moment to define a SSB/R relationship.

The next assessment is planned for 2020.

C. STOCKS ON THE GRAND BANK: SA 3 AND DIVS.3LNO

Recent Conditions in Ocean Climate and Lower Trophic Levels

- After a decade of above average ocean climate conditions in SA3 - Grand Bank, the trend in recent years shows signs of returning to colder conditions similar to the mid-1990's with below normal conditions in 2017, similar to 2015.
- The total production (magnitude) of the spring bloom remained well below normal in 2017 for a third consecutive year. The past three years have yielded the lowest anomalies of the time series including a record-low in 2016.
- Spring bloom peak timing was later than normal for the reference period for the fifth consecutive year.
- The composite zooplankton abundance index has remained above normal since 2009, with a record-high in 2016. During the same period, the zooplankton biomass index has remained near or below normal.



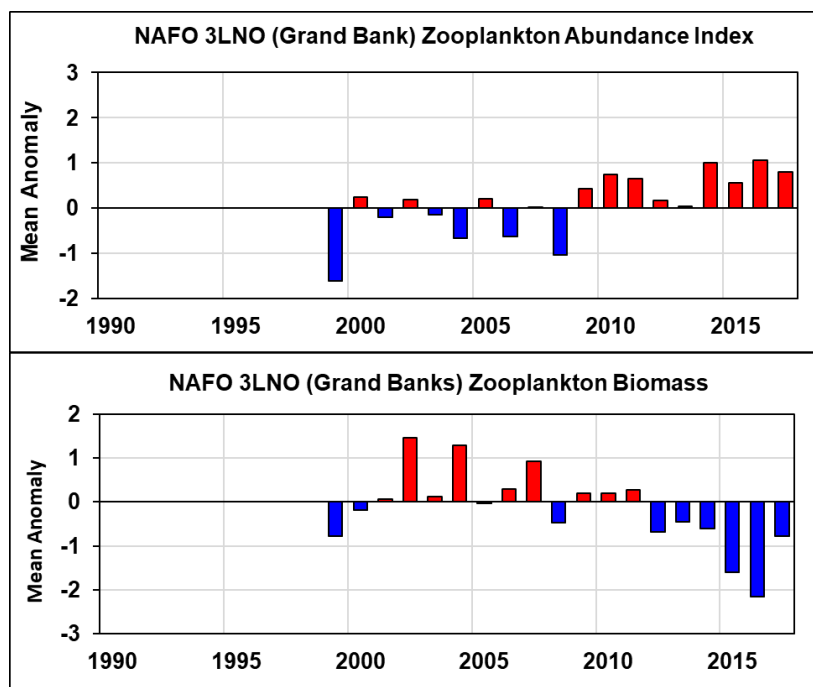


Fig. C1. Environmental composite index for NAFO Div. 3LNO derived from meteorological and physical oceanographic (sea ice, water temperature, salinity and CIL area) conditions during 1990-2017 (top panel). Phytoplankton spring bloom magnitude (2nd panel) and peak timing (3rd panel) in NAFO Div. 3LNO during 1998-2017. Zooplankton abundance composite index (4th panel) derived from copepod (total copepods, *Calanus finmarchicus*, *Pseucaleanus* spp.) and non-copepod abundances (5th panel), and zooplankton biomass anomaly (5th panel) in NAFO Div. 3LNO during 1999-2017. Positive/negative anomalies indicate conditions above/below (or late/early timing) the long-term average for the reference period. All anomalies are mean standardized anomaly calculated using the following reference periods: climate index: 1981-2010; phytoplankton indices (magnitude and peak timing): 1998-2015; zooplankton (abundance and biomass) indices: 1999-2015.

Environmental Overview

The water mass characteristic of the Grand Bank are typical Cold-Intermediate-Layer (CIL) sub-polar waters which extend to the bottom in northern areas with average bottom temperatures generally $<0^{\circ}\text{C}$ during winter and through to autumn. The winter-formed CIL water mass is a reliable index of ocean climate conditions in this area. Bottom temperatures are higher in southern regions of 3NO reaching $1 - 4^{\circ}\text{C}$, mainly due to atmospheric forcing and along the slopes of the banks below 200 m depth due to the presence of Labrador Slope Water. On the southern slopes of the Grand Bank in Div. 30 bottom temperatures may reach $4 - 8^{\circ}\text{C}$ due to the influence of warm slope water from the south. The general circulation in this region consists of the relatively strong offshore Labrador Current at the shelf break and a considerably weaker branch near the coast in the Avalon Channel. Currents over the banks are very weak and the variability often exceeds the mean flow.

Ocean Climate and Ecosystem Indicators

The composite climate index in Subarea 3 (Divs. 3LNO) has remained well above normal since the late 1990s, reaching a peak in 2011. It has subsequently declined, reaching below normal conditions in 2015, rebounded to normal conditions in 2016 but returned to a negative value in 2017 (Figure 1, top panel). Spring bloom total production (magnitude) bloom remained well below normal in 2017 for a third consecutive year, yielding the lowest anomalies of the time series including a record-low in 2016. This contrasts with nine years of near to above normal phytoplankton production observed between 2006 and 2014 (Figure 1, 2nd panel). Despite a steady anomaly decrease since a record-high in 2015, spring bloom peak timing was later than normal for a 5th

consecutive year (Figure 1, 3rd panel). The zooplankton abundance index has remained above normal since 2009, with a record-high in 2016 (Figure 1, 4th panel). During this period, zooplankton biomass has remained mostly below normal with the two lowest values of the time series observed in 2015 and 2016 (Figure 1, 5th panel). At Station 27 off St. John's (considered representative of most of the northern Grand Banks) the annual bottom (176 m) temperature/salinity anomalies were $-0.2^{\circ}\text{C}/-0.12$ (0.6/1.6 SD) below normal, respectively. The vertical thickness of the layer of cold $<0^{\circ}\text{C}$ water (commonly referred as the cold-intermediate-layer or CIL on the Grand Banks) was below about normal during the summer of 2017 by -0.6 SD. The spatially averaged spring and fall bottom temperature in NAFO Divs. 3LNO was 1.4° (-0.2 SD) and 1.3°C (-1.2 SD), respectively.

9. Cod (*Gadus morhua*) in NAFO Divs. 3NO

SCR 18/11,17,28; SCS 18/5,6,7,8,13,14,15)

a) Introduction

This stock has been under moratorium to directed fishing since February 1994. Since the moratorium catch increased from 170 t in 1995, peaked at about 4 800 t in 2003 and has been between 600 t and 1100 t since that time. The catch in 2017 was 637 t.

Recent TACs and catches ('000 tonnes) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf
STATLANT 21	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	
STACFIS	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	

ndf : No directed fishery

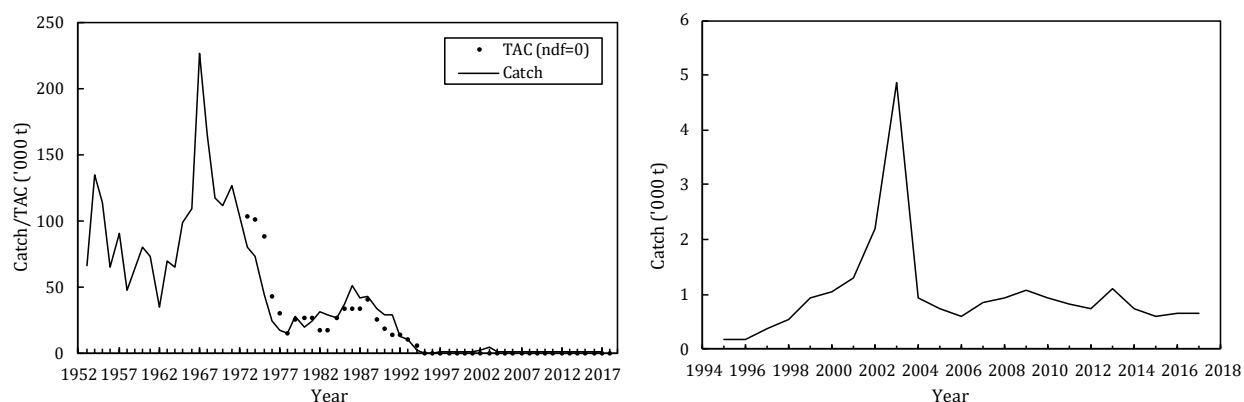


Fig. 9.1. Cod in Div. 3NO: total catches and TACs. Panel at right highlights catches during the moratorium on directed fishing.

b) Data Overview

This assessment utilizes commercial catch at age data for 1959-2017 along with data from Canadian spring (1984-2017), autumn (1990-2017), and juvenile (1989-1994) surveys. As per previous assessments, trends in the EU-Spain survey were presented but not used as input to the assessment model.

i) Commercial fishery data

Catch-at-age. The calculation of catch numbers and weights at-age in recent years has been complicated by low sampling of bycatch. This has led to concern over the reliability of catch at age estimates and ultimately added an unquantified level of uncertainty to the assessment results. Specifically, there were no Canadian length data available for 2015-2017 and no Portuguese sampling for 2017. In these instances, EU-Spain length frequencies were applied to catches. For 2015-2016, length sampling was available from both EU-Spain and EU-Portugal. The catch-at-age for all fleets was constructed by applying Canadian survey age length keys. Results indicate that the most abundant ages in the commercial catch were 3-6 in 2015, 3-5 in 2016, and 3-4 in 2017.

ii) Research survey data

Canadian bottom trawl surveys. The spring survey biomass index declined from 1984 to 1995 and has generally remained low since that time (Fig. 9.2). There was an increase in biomass during 2011-2014 but indices have subsequently declined again and the 2017 biomass index is the lowest in the time series. Trends in biomass are similar for the spring and autumn surveys and trends in abundance and biomass are similar except for 2011-2014, when biomass increased while abundance remained stable (Fig. 9.2).

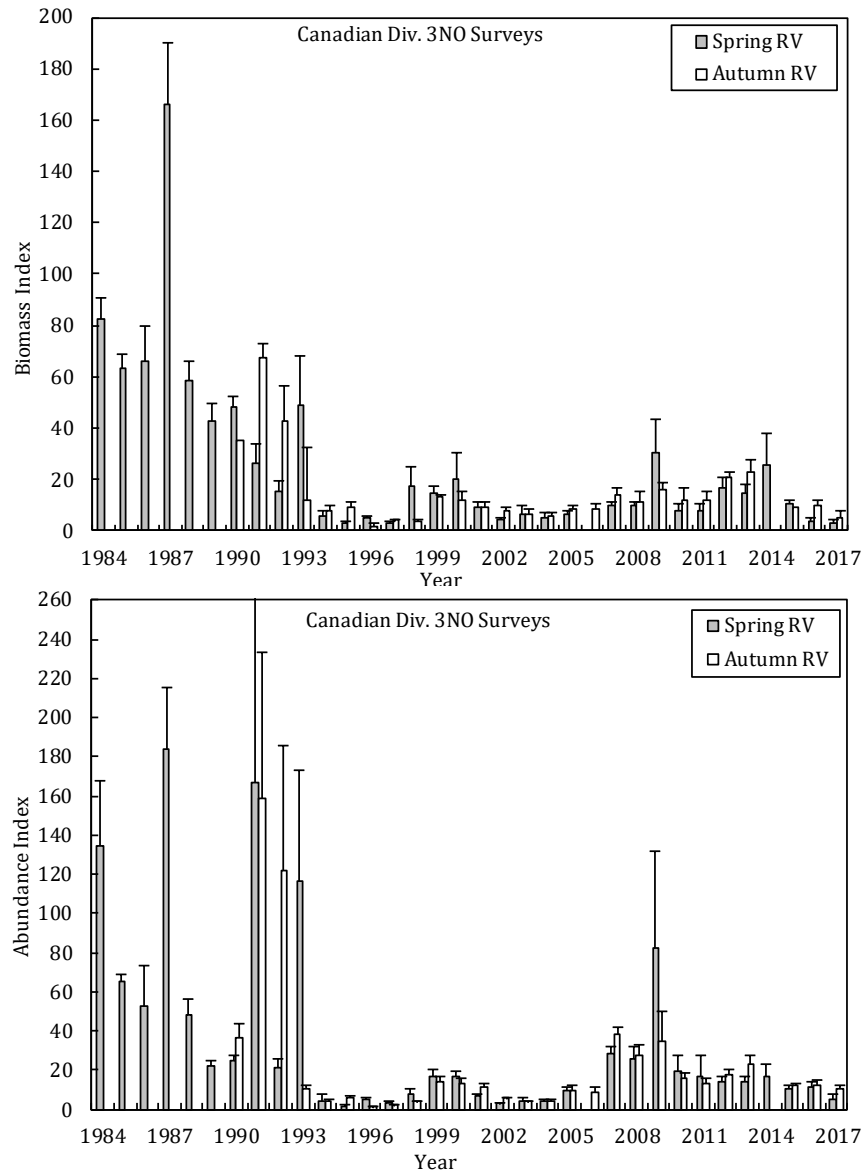


Fig. 9.2. Cod in Div. 3NO: survey biomass and abundance indices (+ 1 sd) from Canadian Spring and autumn surveys.

Canadian juvenile surveys. The index increased from 1989 to 1991, and declined steadily from 1992 to 1994 (Fig. 9.3).

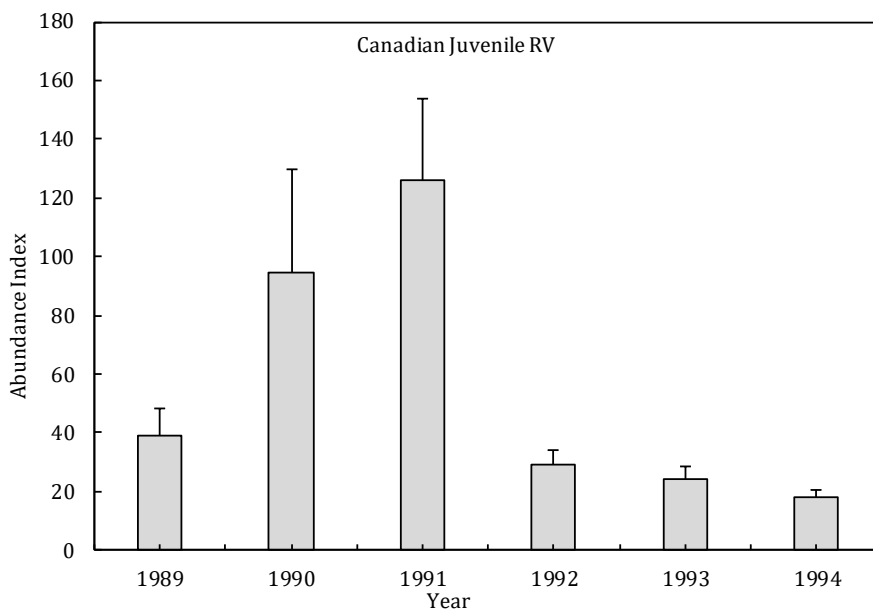


Fig. 9.3. Cod in Div. 3NO: survey abundance index (+ 1 sd) from Canadian Juvenile surveys.

EU-Spain Div. 3NO surveys. The biomass index was relatively low and stable from 1997-2005 with the exception of 1998 and 2001 (Fig. 9.4). There was a considerable increase in the index from 2008-2011, followed by a decline to 2013. In 2014, the index increased to the highest value in the time series but has continually decreased in subsequent years.

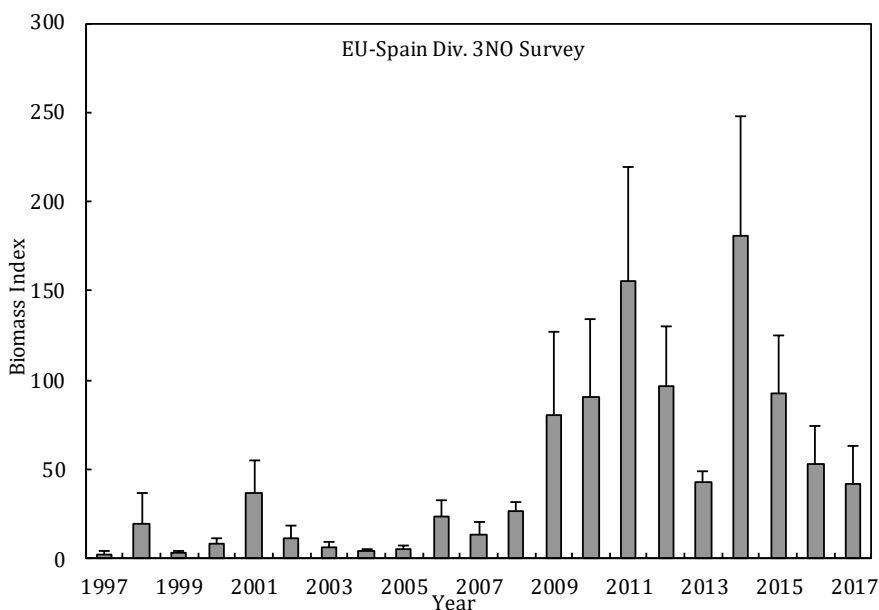


Fig. 9.4. Cod in Div. 3NO: survey biomass index (+ 1 sd) from EU-Spain Div. 3NO surveys.

iii) Biological Studies

Maturity-at-age

Annual proportion mature is modeled by cohort. The estimated age at 50% maturity (A_{50}) ranged between 5.6 and 7.4 years for cohorts produced from the 1950s to 1980s. Age at 50% maturity declined for cohorts between 1980 and the late 1990s from approximately 6.8 to 4.5 years. Since that time estimates of A_{50} have been variable, with the most recent estimable cohorts (2009-2011) ranging from 5.0 to 5.4 years.

c) Estimation of Parameters

Sequential population analysis (SPA)

An ADAPT was applied to catch-at-age calibrated with the Canadian spring, autumn and juvenile survey data (ages 2-10). The SPA formulation estimated numbers at ages 3-12 in 2018, age 12 from 1994-2017 and survey catchabilities at ages 2-10 for each survey. In the estimation, an F -constraint was applied to age 12 from 1959-93 by assuming that fishing mortality was equal to the average fishing mortality over ages 6-9. Natural mortality was assumed fixed at 0.2 for all years and ages. The mean square error of the model fit was 0.611.

d) Assessment Results

Biomass: The SPA results calibrated with the three Canadian survey indices indicate that the spawning stock was at an extremely low level in 1994 and remained stable at a low level to 2010. SSB increased to 2015 but has subsequently declined and the 2018 estimate of 18,537 t represents only 31% of B_{lim} (60,000 t).

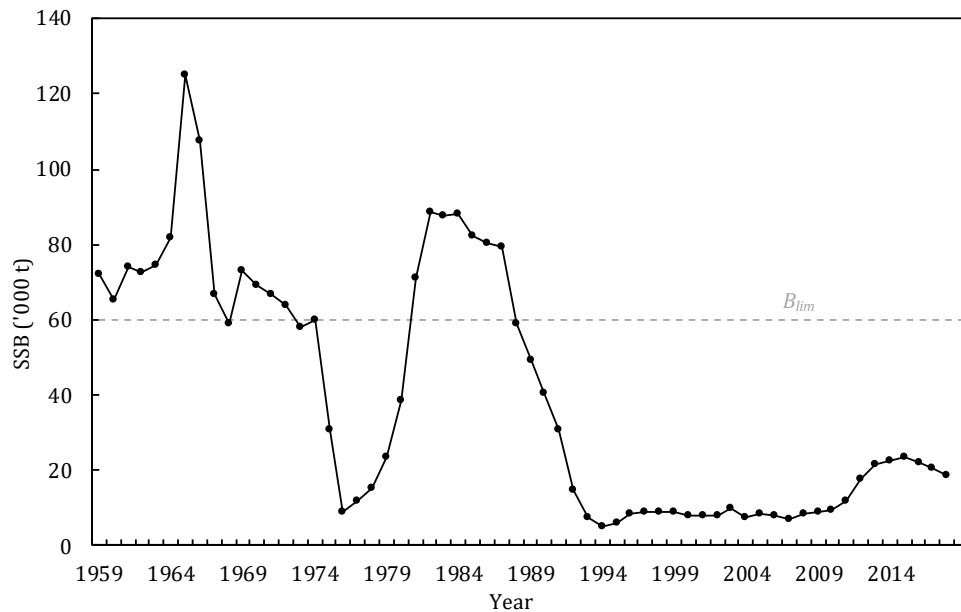


Fig. 9.5. Cod in Div. 3NO: time trend of spawner stock biomass (SSB) from the SPA.

Recruitment: The 2005-2006 year classes were estimated to have the highest levels of recruitment in the past two decades, with levels comparable to those from the mid - late 1980s but well below historic values (Fig. 9.6). Estimated recruitment has not been as strong for subsequent year classes.

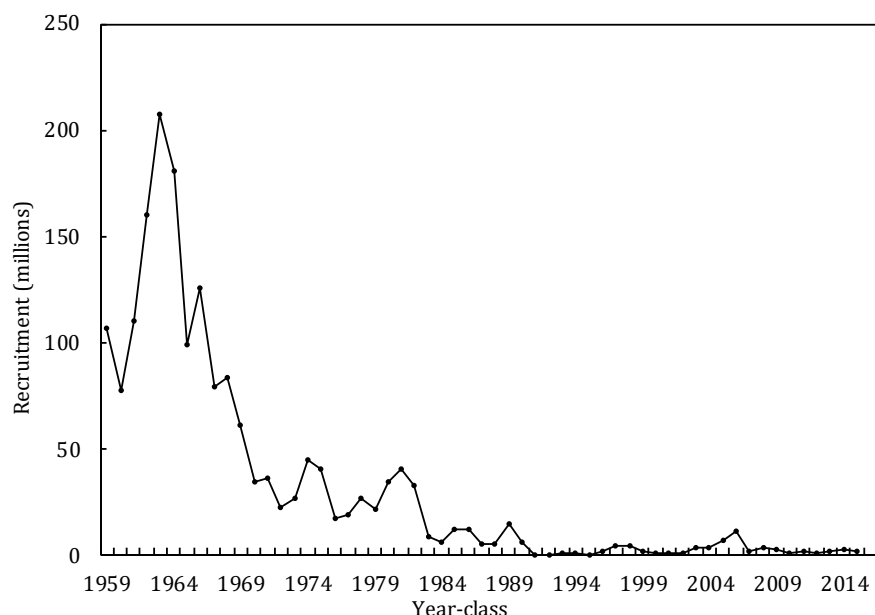


Fig. 9.6. Cod in Div. 3NO: time trend of recruitment (age 3) from the SPA.

Fishing mortality: Fishing mortality was low in the early years of the moratorium but then increased and peaked in 2003 (Fig. 9.7). Fishing mortality over the past decade has been amongst the lowest values in the time series and well below F_{lim} .

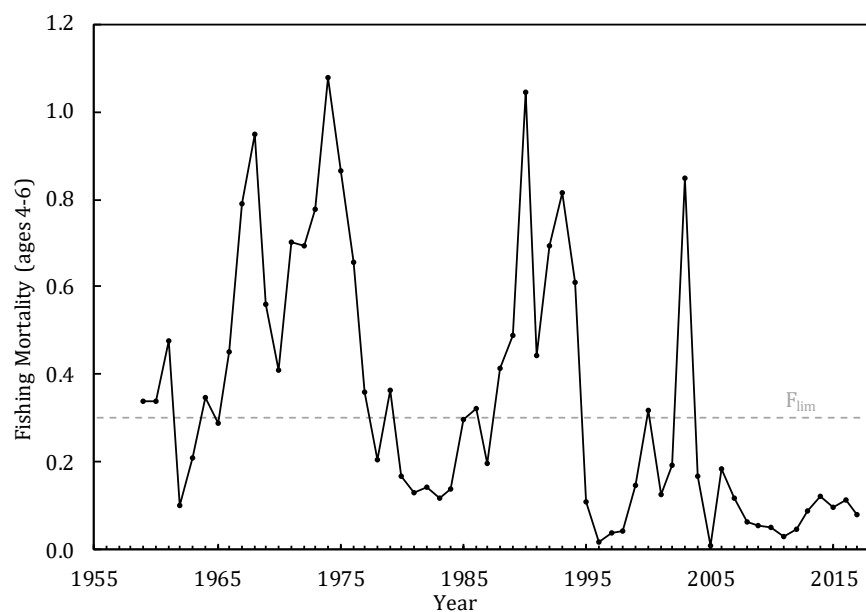


Fig. 9.7. Cod in Div. 3NO: time trend of average fishing mortalities from the SPA.

STACFIS notes that recent stock trends in SSB differ between this and the previous (2015) assessment. The previous assessment estimated SSB in 2015 to be 64% of B_{lim} , whereas the current estimate for 2015 is only 39% of B_{lim} . Differences result from the fact that weights at age for 2015 (i.e. the terminal year) in the 2015 assessment were simply the average of the three previous years, whereas the current assessment uses actual estimates of weights at age for 2015 that were not available at the time of the previous assessment. These new weights at age for 2015 are much lower than the mean values used in the previous assessment and result in lower estimates of SSB.

e) State of the Stock

The spawning biomass increased noticeably between 2010 and 2015 but has subsequently declined and the 2018 estimate of 18,537 t represents only 31% of B_{lim} (60,000 t). The 2006 year class remains relatively strong and at age 12 in 2018 makes up more than half of the estimated SSB. Subsequent year classes are much weaker, suggesting that the medium-term prospects for the stock are not good. Fishing mortality values over the past decade have been low and well below F_{lim} (0.3).

f) Retrospective Analysis

A retrospective analysis was conducted to investigate whether there were systematic trends in the estimates of population size. A 5-year period was chosen to evaluate, whereby a complete year of data was removed in succession from the model but the formulation remained the same. Retrospective patterns were relatively small, but with a tendency for overestimation of SSB (Fig. 9.8).

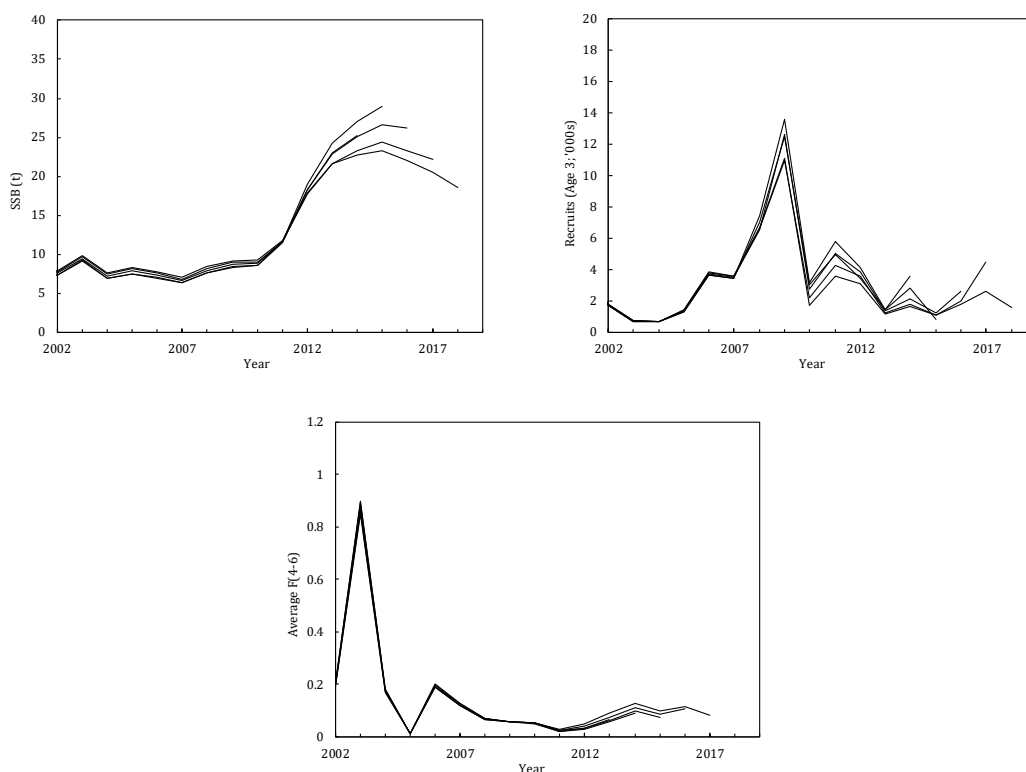


Fig. 9.8. Cod in Div. 3NO: Five-year retrospective analysis of SSB, age 3 recruitment and average F on ages 4-6.

g) Reference Points

Mean fishing mortality for ages 4-6 in 2017 was estimated to be 0.08, well below the F_{lim} of 0.3 (Fig. 9.9). The current estimate of B_{lim} is 60,000 t, the point below which only poor recruitment has been observed. SSB in 2018 is estimated to be 18,537 t which is 31% of B_{lim} .

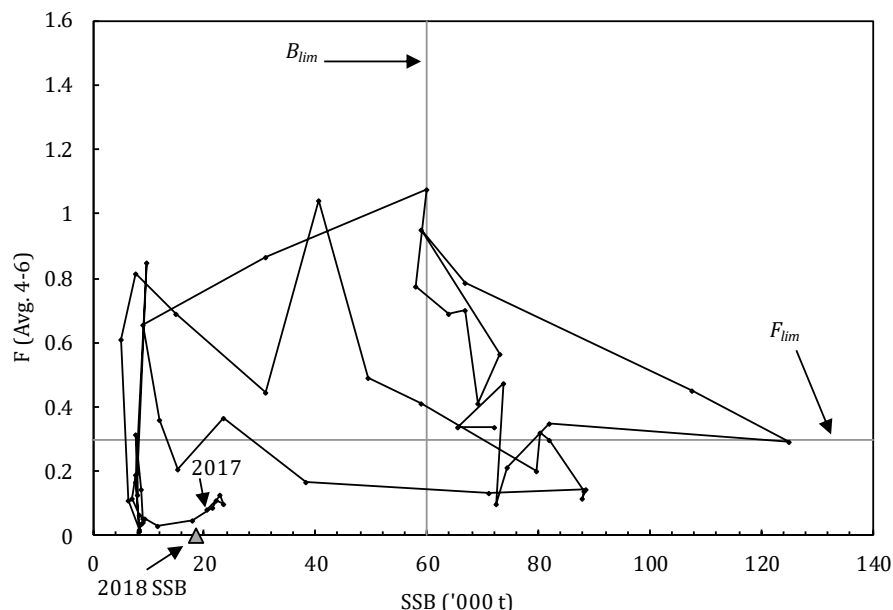


Fig. 9.9. Cod in Div. 3NO: stock trajectory (1959-2017) within the NAFO PA framework.

h) Short-Term Considerations – Stochastic Projections

A decision was made to not project the stock forward because the 2006 year class, which in 2018 is age 12 and makes up more than half of the estimated SSB, will no longer be part of the virtual population starting in 2019. This is a limitation of the current model formulation which ends at age 12 (i.e. there is no plus group) and any attempt to project the stock forward would be characterized by the ‘artificial’ removal of this strong year class from the population. Revising the assessment model to incorporate a plus group is considered of high priority for this assessment going forward. Although projections of the stock were not performed, the poor strength of year classes subsequent to 2006 suggests that the medium-term prospects for the stock are not good.

The next assessment is planned for 2021.

i) Research Recommendations:

STACFIS **recommends** as a priority investigating the potential use of a plus group in the assessment of Divs. 3NO cod.

STATUS: Work is ongoing to reconstruct catch-at-age with a plus-group for all years.

STACFIS **recommends** continuing to monitor the consistency in trends between the Canadian and EU-Spain surveys.

STATUS: Work is ongoing to examine the consistency among surveys and will continue in future assessments.

STACFIS **recommends** investigating the removal of the pre-1995 Canadian autumn assessment points for an improvement in model fit / residual pattern.

10. Redfish (*Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes fasciatus*) in Divs. 3L and 3N

(SCR Doc. 18/012, 18/017, 18/018, 18/033; SCS Doc. 18/05, 18/06, 18/07, 18/08, 18/13)

a) Introduction

There are two species of redfish in Divisions 3L and 3N, the deep-sea redfish (*Sebastes mentella*) and the Acadian redfish (*Sebastes fasciatus*) that have been commercially fished and reported collectively as redfish in fishery statistics. Both species, occurring on Div. 3LN and managed as a single stock, don't belong to isolated local populations but, on the contrary, are part of a large Northwest Atlantic complex ranging from the Gulf of Maine to south of Baffin Island.

Between 1959 and 1960 reported catches drop from 44600 to 26600 t, oscillating over the next 25 years (1960-1985) around an average level of 21000 t. Catches rose afterwards to a 79000 t high in 1987 and fell steadily to a 450 t minimum reached in 1996. Catches remained at a low level (450-3 000 t) until 2009. The NAFO Fisheries Commission implemented a moratorium on directed fishing for this stock between 1998 and 2009. The fishery reopened in 2010 with a TAC of 3500 t. The Fisheries Commission endorsed the Scientific Council recommendations from 2011 onwards and catches increased, being at 11 800t in 2017, the highest level recorded since 1993 (Table 1, Fig. 1). Since the reopening in 2010 Canada, followed by Russia and EU-Portugal are the main partners of a fishery mostly deployed northwards, in Div. 3L.

A management strategy has been adopted for this stock based on a stepwise rule with biennial catch increases over the years 2015 to 2020 (NAFO/COM Doc. 18-01, NCEM)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	3.5	6	6	6.5	6.5	10.4	10.4	14.2	14.2
STATLANT 21	0.3	3.1	5.4	4.3	5.2	5.7	10.2	8.5	11.9	
STACFIS	1.1	4.1	5.4	4.3	6.2	5.7	10.2	8.5	11.8	

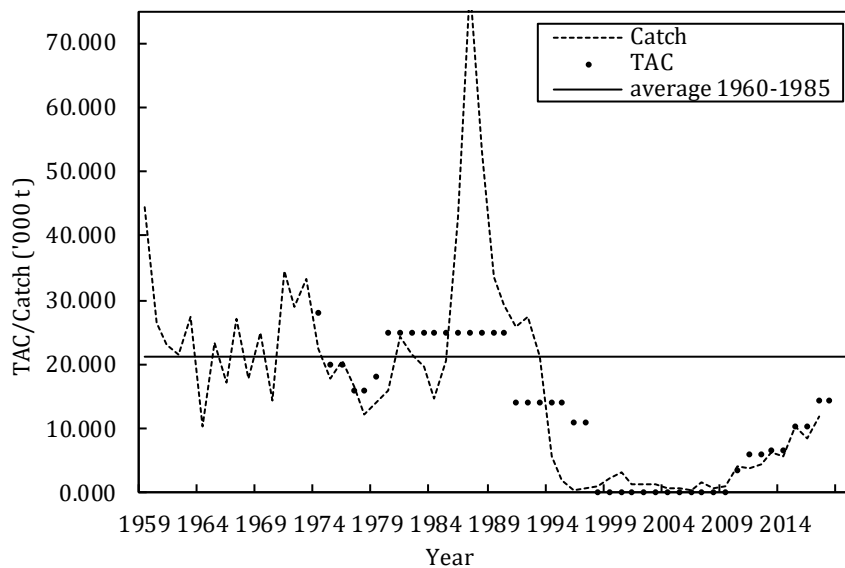


Fig. 10.1. Redfish in Div. 3LN: catches and TACs (No directed fishing is plotted as zero TAC)

b) Input Data

i) Commercial fishery data

Most of the commercial length sampling data available for the Div. 3LN beaked redfish stocks came, since 1990, from the Portuguese fisheries. Length sampling data from EU-Spain and from Russia were used to estimate the length composition of the by-catch for those fleets in several years. Above average mean lengths, an apparently stable catch at length with no clear trends towards smaller or larger length groups and proportions in numbers of small redfish (< 20cm) usually below 1%, are observed on most of the years of the 1990-2005 interval. Well below average mean lengths coupled with in excess of 10% of small redfish under 20cm in the catch occurred afterwards on most years between 2006 and 2015. And average proportion of small redfish in the commercial catch rose from 1.0% (1990-2005) to 13.9% (2006-2015).

However proportion of small redfish fell to 6.1% in 2016 and again to 2.3% in 2017 while the mean length in the catch gradually increased, approaching the overall 1990-2017 mean. Larger sizes are recently the bulk of the catch.

An important increase in the numbers of small redfish in the catch can reflect the income of one or more good recruitments but, on the contrary, a noticeable decline on this indicator, as observed on recent years, can signal that year classes coming in the fishery are now below average or even weak. And that exploitable stock is again basically relying on the survival of the year classes already recruited.

Research survey data

From 1978 to 1993, several stratified-random bottom trawl surveys have been conducted by Canada in various years and seasons in Div. 3L and in Div. 3N. Only those surveys where strata at depths greater than 366m were sampled are included.

Since 1991 two Canadian series of annual stratified-random surveys covered both Div. 3L and Div. 3N on a regular annual basis: a spring survey (May-Jun.) and an autumn survey (Sep.-Oct. 3N/Nov.-Dec. 3L for most years). No survey was carried out in spring 2006 and in autumn 2014 in Div. 3N. The coverage of Div. 3L was poor in the 2015 Canadian spring survey nonetheless this survey was included in the assessment. Again in the spring of 2017 there were problems with 3L survey coverage and none of the 3L strata in the redfish index were sampled, so last year is not included in the 3LN Canadian spring survey data set.

Since 1983 Russian bottom trawl surveys in NAFO Div. 3LMNO changed to stratified-random, following the Canadian stratification for Sub area 3. In 1992 and 1994 Russian survey was carried out only in Div. 3L. In 1995, the Russian bottom trawl series in NAFO Sub area 3 was discontinued.

In 1995 EU-Spain started a new stratified-random bottom trawl spring (May-June) survey in NAFO Regulatory Area of Div. 3NO. The Div. 3N EU-Spain spring survey series (1995-2017) has been included in the assessment framework since 2010. The EU-Spain survey in Div. 3L of NAFO Regulatory Area (Flemish Pass) was initiated by EU-Spain in 2003. However only in 2006, for the first time, an adequate prospecting survey was conducted in Division 3L. This survey is included in the assessment framework since 2016.

See section c) for details of which surveys are used in the assessment. Details on the two Canadian survey series, as well as on the Russian series and the two Spanish surveys can be found on previous assessment reports.

The survey biomass series used in the assessment framework and the female SSB survey series were standardized to zero mean and unit standard deviation and so presented on Figure 10.2. From the late 1970s to the beginning of the 1990s Canadian surveys in Div. 3L and Russian bottom trawl surveys in Div. 3LN suggest that stock size suffered a substantial reduction. Redfish bottom biomass from surveys in Div. 3LN remained well below average level over the 1990's and early 2000's, but since 1997 those indices start to show some dynamics of increase. Clear increases of survey biomass are evident in 2007-2015, but, with the exception of the 2016 Canadian 3LN spring, the other ongoing surveys went down in 2016-2017.

Both 1991-2017 Canadian spring and autumn standardized female SSB survey series for Div. 3LN have trends concurrent to their correspondent biomass series (Fig. 10.2).

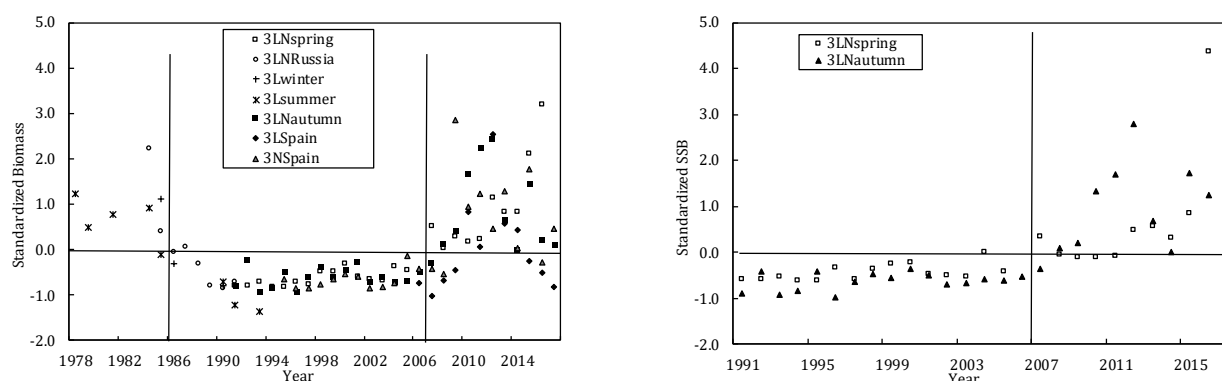


Fig. 10.2. Redfish in Div. 3LN: standardized survey biomass (1978-2017, left panel) and female spawning biomass (1991-2017, right panel). Each series standardized to zero mean and unit standard deviation. Vertical bars indicate periods when indices cross average levels.

During the first half of the 1990's, on both surveys, the length anomalies were negative or slightly positive. Mean lengths on most of the years between 1996 and 2007 (spring survey) or 2006 (autumn survey) were above the mean, reflecting a shift on the stock length structure to larger individuals. Between 2007-2008 and 2011-2012 mean lengths generally fall and stay below average (Fig. 10.3), just as observed on the commercial catch at length, suggesting the occurrence of good recruitments by the late 2000's.

On 2016-2017, from Canadian surveys, mean length in the stock increased but the numbers of fish \Rightarrow 20cm declined. This is not only observed in the stock but in commercial catch as well.

All these indicators suggest that the stock is not growing, and has either reach a stable level or is making a downward turn.

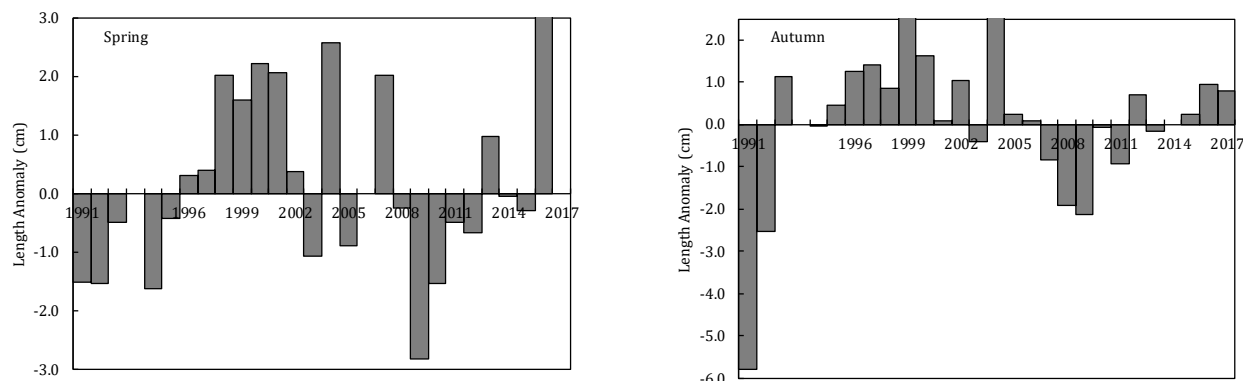


Fig. 10.3. Redfish in Div. 3LN: annual anomalies of the mean length in the spring and autumn survey, 1991-2017.

Recruitment

Between 2006-2007 and 2009-2010 the recruitment index (numbers of redfish < 20cm) increased rapidly both in commercial catch and Canadian surveys, reaching by then maximum values. The recruitment index drops fast on the following years and is at low levels since 2014-2015 (Fig. 10.4).

Nevertheless, unusual high numbers of very small redfish pre recruits (5-12cm) have been observed on recent years (2015-2017) on Canadian spring and autumn surveys.

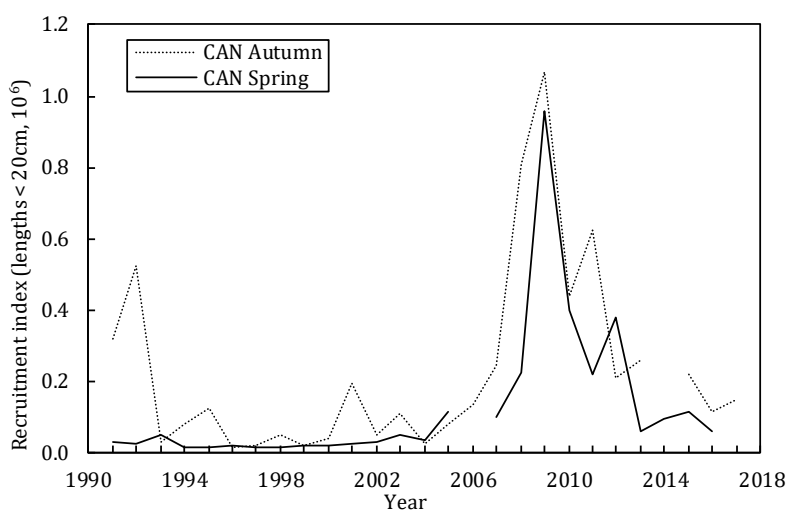


Fig. 10.4. Redfish in Divs. 3LN: Recruitment index (lengths < 20 cm) from spring and autumn Canadian rv surveys in NAFO 3LN, 1991-2017.

c) Assessment Results

A non-equilibrium surplus production model (ASPIC; Prager, 1994) is used to assess the status of the stock since 2008. Until 2012 the model was adjusted to an array of Canadian, Russian and Spanish surveys series arranged under the formulation adopted by STACFIS. However the model showed an increasingly poor fit to recent survey biomass increases observed from the second half of the 2000's onwards on all the ongoing surveys. Selective elimination of outliers, in order to get a picture in line with the perception of the stock history from commercial and survey data trends, was no longer a valid option, as reflected in a STACFIS research recommendation on this matter (NAFO, 2012).

In the 2014 assessment the purpose was to reach an inclusive approach that would incorporate most, if not all, of the surveys points available for the two divisions while at the same time delivering a “realistic” output in line with the perception of stock and fishery dynamics given by historical commercial and survey data. From exploratory analysis the better framework to run the 2014 assessment had MSY fixed at a user starting guess of 21000 t. This *MSY proxy* is the average level of sustained catch for the 1960-1985 interval, when the stock experienced an apparent stability, suggested either by the STATLANT CPUE series or available surveys, before declining in response to a sudden rise of catch level. This framework also kept negative correlated STATLANT CPUE series and all “outliers” in their respective survey series, while Canadian autumn surveys on Div. 3L and Div. 3N were assembled in a single 3LN Canadian autumn series. While fixing the MSY level is not common, it was justified in this case as levels generated from models that freely estimated B_{msy} were unrealistic (estimating MSYs of more than 100 000 tonnes). Therefore MSY was fixed in the model and the results are conditioned on this assumption.

This assessment keeps the selected arrangement of input series considered on 2016 the better framework to run the redfish 3LN ASPIC: with MSY fixed at 1960-1985 average catch, the suite of survey time series already approved for the 2014 assessment, updated and now including the 3L Spanish survey.

The input series of this assessment are:

I1 (Statlant CPUE and catch)	Statlant cpue for Div. 3LN, 1959-1994 & catch for Div. 3LN, 1959-2017	
I2 (3LN spring survey)	Canadian spring survey biomass for Div. 3LN, 1991-2005, 2007-2016	
I3 (3LN autumn survey)	Canadian autumn survey biomass for Div. 3LN, 1991-2017	
I4 (3LN Power russian survey)	Russian spring survey biomass for Div. 3LN, 1984-1991 (Power and Vaskov, 1992)	
I5 (3L winter survey)	Canadian winter survey biomass for Div. 3L, 1985-1986 and 1990	
I6 (3L summer survey)	Canadian summer survey biomass for Div. 3L, 1978-1979, 1981, 1984-1985, 1990-1991 and 1993	
I7 (3L autumn survey)	Canadian autumn survey biomass for Div. 3L, 1985-1986, 1990	
I8 _a (3N spring spanish survey _{long})	Spanish survey biomass for Div. 3N, 1995-2017	
I9 (3L summer spanish survey)	Spanish survey biomass for Div. 3L, 2006-2017	

All 1959-2010 catches used in this assessment are the catches adopted by STACFIS for this stock. The 2011-2016 catches were taken from the NAFO STATLANT 21 data base. Last year's catch (2017) was estimated with the CEDAG method and given by the NAFO Joint Commission-Scientific Council Catch Estimation Strategy Advisory Group (COM-SC CESAG, 2018).

In this assessment the ASPIC version 7.03 (Prager, 2015) fit the logistic form of the production model (Schaefer, 1954). The model requires from the user a set of initial definitions/starting guesses/constraints that need to be specified in the input file. Control parameters are kept from the 2014 and 2016 assessments and line-by-line details of all input settings can be found on the correspondent reports.

However, problems were found this year on the run of ASPIC boot with too many trials replaced due to q 's and $B1/K$ estimates at their bounds. At the start of the 2018 assessment the user guess catchabilities (q 's) of the nine input data sets stayed as follows:

- STATLANT CPUE, 9.007E-06 (q of STATLANT CPUE for Div. 3M redfish ASPIC assessment, Ávila de Melo *et al.* 2003);
- spring survey on Div. 3LN combined, 1;
- autumn survey on Div. 3LN, 1;

- Russian survey on Div. 3LN combined, 1;
- winter survey on Div. 3L, 0.322 (average 1991-2009 3L/3LN spring survey biomass ratio times average 1991-2009 spring 3LN/autumn 3LN survey biomass ratio);
- summer and autumn survey on Div. 3L and Spanish survey on this division 0.275 (average 1991-2009 3L/3LN autumn survey biomass ratio);
- Spanish survey on Div. 3N 0.759 (average 1991-2009 3N/3LN Canadian autumn survey biomass ratio).

But taking into account the problems found, the user guess catchabilities for each of the 9 data sets were found by a 3 steps proceeding:

1 q user guess = average ratio survey biomass (one division)/survey total biomass (two divisions)

or $1.00E+00$ in the case of q for two divisions combined ## q (starting guesses -- 1 per data series)

9.01E-06 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 3.22E-01 2.75E-01 2.75E-01 7.59E-01 2.75E-01

2 q user guess = q max bound of ASPIC.fit run with q user guess 1

9.01E-04 6.00E+00 6.00E+00 6.00E+00 1.20E+00 1.20E+00 1.20E+00 4.55E+00 1.20E+00

3 q user guess = q estimate of ASPIC.fit run with q user guess 2

1.50E-05 8.85E-01 8.85E-01 3.17E-01 2.49E-01 1.03E+00 2.30E-01 8.75E-01 6.61E-01

From this stage on the q 's at step 3 were the user guess that started all runs of the 2018 assessment.

ASPIC2018 run first on deterministic (FIT) mode. Key results, and relative biomass and fishing mortality trajectories are presented on Table 10.1 and Fig. 10.5 respectively in comparison with the same results from previous 2014 and 2016 assessments.

Table 10.1. ASPIC2018 versus ASPIC 2016 and ASPIC 2014: comparison of main results from deterministic run. (same input framework but ASPIC 2014 without 3L Spain survey, ASPIC 2016 and 2018 with 3L Spain survey)

	MSY ⁽¹⁾	$B1/K$	F_{msy}	$Flastyear/F_{msy}$	$Y_e^{(2)}$	B_{msy}	$B^{(3)}/B_{msy}$
ASPIC2018	21000	0.6976	0.1122	0.3759	15600	187100	1.5070
ASPIC2016	21000	0.6874	0.1116	0.3640	17820	188200	1.3890
ASPIC2014	21000	0.6764	0.1097	0.2136	18120	191500	1.3710

(1) fixed at the starting guess.

(2) estimate for 2014 from ASPIC2014, estimate for 2016 from ASPIC 2016 and estimate for 2018 from ASPIC 2018.

(3) at the beginning of 2014 from ASPIC2014, at the beginning of 2016 from ASPIC 2016 and at the beginning of 2018 from ASPIC 2018

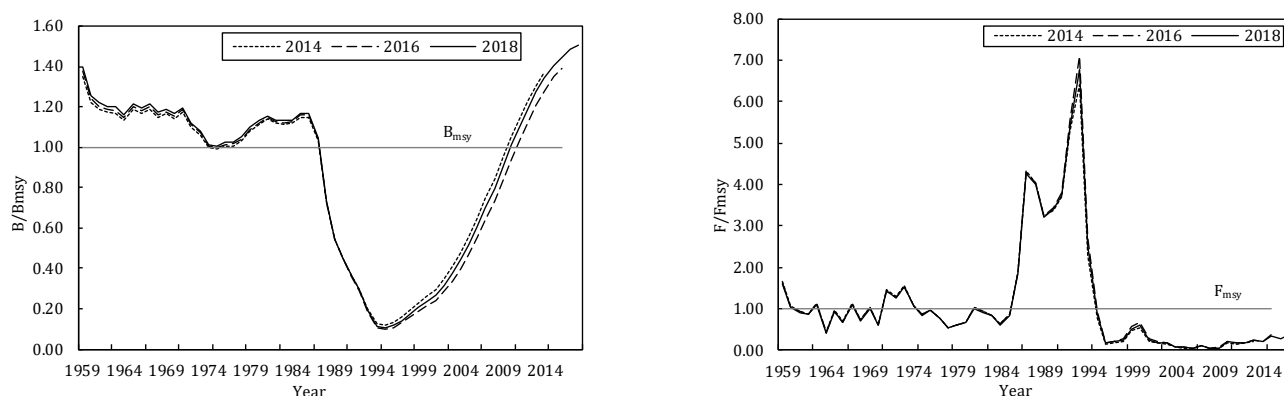


Fig. 10.5. Redfish in Divs. 3LN: B/B_{msy} (left) and F/F_{msy} (right) from ASPIC_{fit} 2018 versus ASPIC_{fit} 2016 and ASPIC_{fit} 2014 assessments.

In terms of biomass dynamics results showed a good nearness index, crossing twice B_{msy} and presenting good contrast. Besides no correlation between series with a very small number of pair-wise observations, 3L Spanish don't fit with 3LN spring survey and is poorly correlated with 3N Spanish as well. But in turn 3L Spanish has a good correlation with 3LN autumn survey, both declining on 2016-2017, so despite the caveats the survey stayed.

From the correlations between series and between model results and respective data sets it is clear at this stage the existing of two conflicting trends, one upwards based on the 3LN spring and another downwards pulled by the 3LN autumn survey, with the help of the 3L Spain set.

As a consequence of these conflicting trends, correlation among input series generally decrease and unfitness of the model to the main surveys increased from last 2016 assessment.

To investigate whether or not there was statistical evidence of model mis-specification, the Wald-Wolfowitz runs-test was carried out on the residuals of the fits of the surplus production model to the four abundance indices that cover recent years: 3LSpain, 3NSpain, 3LNautumn and 3LNspring. The respective p-values under the hypothesis of independence of the residuals for each of these series were respectively 0.030, 0.670, 0.313 and 0.369, i.e. only for the 3LSpain series is the hypothesis of independence of residuals rejected at the 5% level, which would in turn indicate model mis-specification. This supported the acceptance of the model.

There was good consistency within results and trends between the three last assessments (2014, 2016 and 2018) with stock biomass increasing well above B_{msy} and a fishing mortality still kept well below F_{msy} .

A summary of estimates from bootstrap analysis are presented in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2. ASPIC2018 main results from bootstrap analysis

Param. name	ASPIC assessment	Point estimate	Bias-corrected approximate confidence limits				Inter-quartile range	Relative IQ range
			80% lower	80% upper	60% lower	60% upper		
B1/K	2018	0.6976	0.5683	1.0900	0.5984	0.8817	0.2186	0.3130
MSY	2018	21000	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Ye Last year+1	2018	15600	12040	20330	12890	19060	4907	0.3150
B_{msy}	2018	187100	166200	226100	172200	212200	33940	0.1810
F_{msy}	2018	0.1122	0.0929	0.1264	0.0990	0.1220	0.0195	0.1740
B Last year+1/ B_{msy}	2018	1.5070	1.1560	1.6540	1.3000	1.6220	0.2433	0.1610
F Last year/ F_{msy}	2018	0.3759	0.3403	0.4955	0.3477	0.4385	0.0675	0.1800
Yield Last year+1/MSY	2018	0.7426	0.5735	0.9682	0.6137	0.9078	0.2337	0.3150

Bootstrap results reiterate a stock at the beginning of 2018 with a very high probability to be above B_{msy} and a fishing mortality in 2017 with a very high probability to be well below F_{msy} . The maximum observed

sustainable yield (MSY) of 21 000 t can be a long term sustainable yield if fishing mortality stands at a level of 0.112/year. The correspondent B_{msy} for this stock is at the level of 187 000 t.

Catch versus surplus production trajectories are presented in Fig. 10.5. Between 1960 and 1985 catches form a scattered cloud of points around the surplus production curve. In 1986-1987, catches rose well above surplus production and, though declining continuously since then, were still above equilibrium yield in 1993. Catch has dropped well below surplus production in 1995 and from 2010 onwards has been slowly increasing, but is still below the equilibrium yield line.

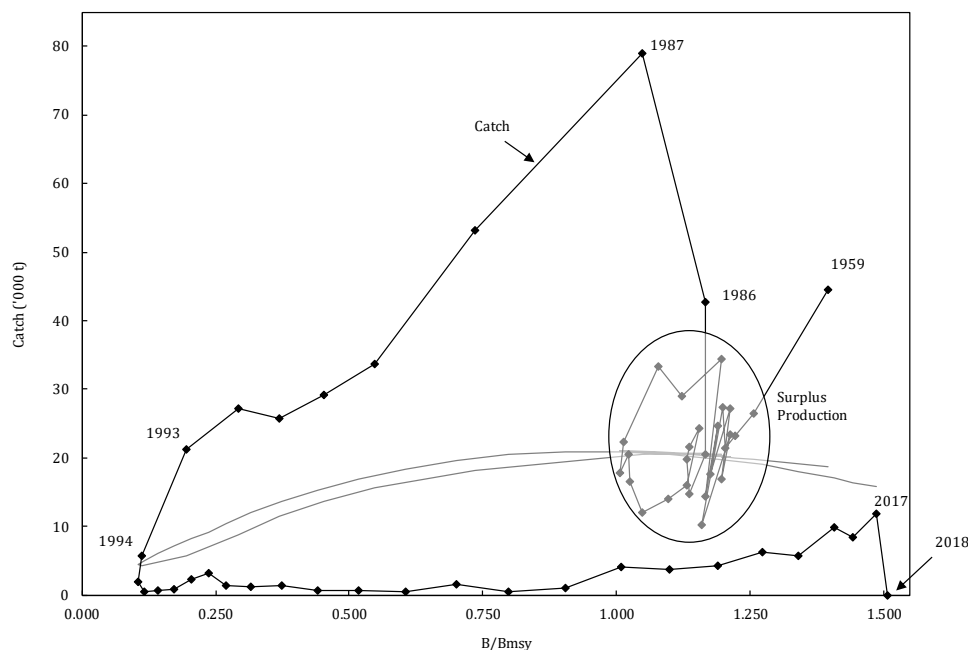


Fig. 10.6. Redfish in Div. 3LN: Catch versus Surplus Production from ASPIC_{fit} 2018.

Biomass: Slightly above B_{msy} for most of the former years up to 1985. Declined from B_{msy} in 1986 to 10% B_{msy} in 1995, when a minimum stock size is recorded. Over the moratorium years biomass was allowed to recover and at the beginning of 2018 biomass is predicted to be 1.5 x B_{msy} . The probability of being above B_{msy} is very high (>90%). At the beginning of 2018, the probability of being below B_{lim} is less than 1% (see section d).

Fishing mortality: Fishing mortality has been low to very low since 1996 but has slightly increased since the reopening of the fishery in 2010. On 2017 fishing mortality was estimated to be at 0.38 x F_{msy} , and the probability of being above F_{msy} is very low. At the beginning of 2017, the probability of being above F_{msy} is less than 1%.

Recruitment: From commercial catch and Canadian survey length data (numbers of redfish < 20cm) there are no signs of recent recruitment (2014 – 2017) of above average year classes to the exploitable stock. Nevertheless, unusual high numbers of very small redfish pre recruits (5-12cm) have been observed on recent years (2015-2017) on Canadian spring and autumn surveys.

State of stock: The stock is currently in the safe zone of the NAFO precautionary approach framework and is estimated to be at 1.5 x B_{msy} . There is a very low risk of the stock being below B_{lim} . Fishing mortality is well below F_{msy} (0.36 x F_{msy}), and the probability of being above F_{lim} (= F_{msy}) is very low. Recent recruitment appears to be low.

d) Short term catch projection under the actual management strategy

The Risk-Based Management Strategy (MS) for 3LN Redfish adopted by the Fisheries Commission on the 36th Annual Meeting – September 2014 (Ávila de Melo *et al.*, 2014; FC Working Paper 14/23), was designed to reach 18 100 t of annual catch by 2019-2020. It is based on a Harvest Control Rule (HCR) that predicts a stepwise

biennial catch increase, with the same amount of increase every two years, between 2015 and 2020 (18 100 t was the equilibrium yield in 2014 given by the 2014 assessment, carried out under the assumption of an MSY of 21 000 t).

The present assessment evaluated the impact of the implementation of this new MS on the state of the stock and found 3LN redfish at the beginning of 2018 standing on its safe zone, with biomass above B_{msy} , after fishing mortality being kept well below F_{msy} during 2017.

The short term catch projection following the assessment should quantify the likelihood of the stock 1) to be exploited below F_{msy} until the end of 2020, assuming that the 2018 TAC will be effectively taken and the 2019-2020 catch will reach the HCR 2019-2020 TAC of 18 100 t and 2) to arrive to the beginning of 2021 still on the safe zone above B_{msy} .

ASPICP, the ASPIC auxiliary program for projections, provided point estimates (with associated bias corrected 80% and 50% confidence limits) of biomass and fishing mortality for the assessment time interval, 1959-2017, extended to the projection years, 2018-2021, with 2018 catch at the present TAC and either with the 2019-2020 at the 2019-2020 HCR TAC (18 100 t) or at status quo TAC (14 200 t). So the two 2018-2020 catch projection options considered were:

1) HCR option	2018: 14 200 t	or 2) the status quo 2017 TAC option	2018: 14 200 t
	2019: 18 100 t		2019: 14 200 t
	2020: 18 100 t		2020: 14 200 t

The ASPICP results for the HCR option are presented in Fig. 10.7a and 10.67b, as regards relative 1959-2021 biomass and 1959-2020 fishing mortality trajectories.

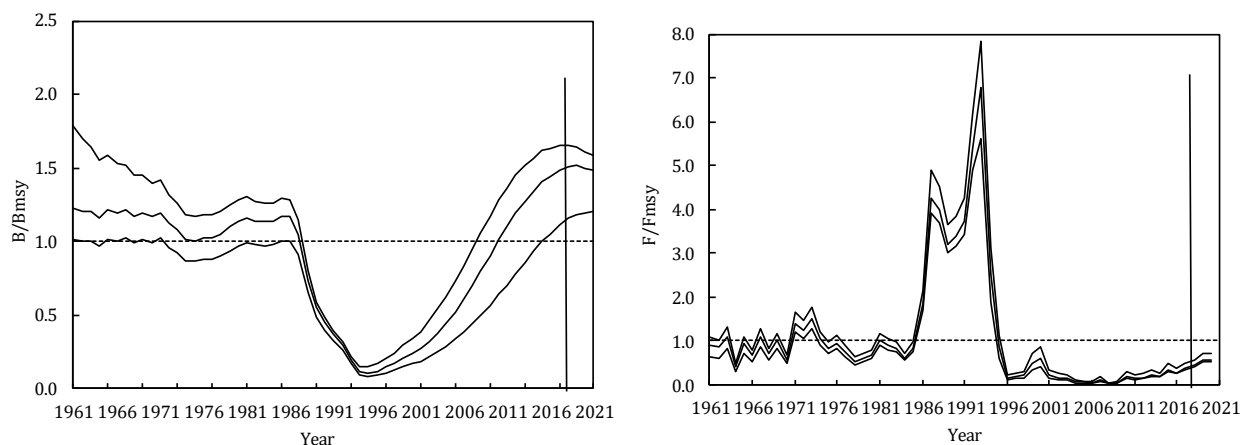


Fig. 10.7. Redfish in Div. 3LN: B/B_{msy} (left) and F/F_{msy} (right) point estimates trajectories with approximate 80% bias corrected CLs from ASPICP 2018 (HCR option).

Comparisons of results with the two options are presented in Table 10.3 and Fig. 10.8 (for B_{msy} 2018-2021).

Table 10.3. Redfish in Div. 3LN: short term catch projections. The 10th, point estimate, and 90th percentiles of projected B/B_{msy} , F/F_{msy} are shown, for projected 2019-2018 HCR and status quo TAC catch.

2018-2020 catch at HCR TAC		percentiles		
Year		10	point estimate	90
BIOMASS RELATIVE TO B_{msy}				
2018		1.156	1.507	1.654
2019		1.186	1.514	1.642
2020		1.196	1.501	1.610
2021		1.206	1.489	1.584
FISHING MORTALITY RELATIVE TO F_{msy}				
2018		0.410	0.448	0.576
2019		0.530	0.572	0.722
2020		0.540	0.577	0.716

2018-2020 catch at 2017 TAC		percentiles		
Year		10	point estimate	90
BIOMASS RELATIVE TO B_{msy}				
2018		1.156	1.507	1.654
2019		1.186	1.514	1.642
2020		1.214	1.521	1.632
2021		1.238	1.526	1.623
FISHING MORTALITY RELATIVE TO F_{msy}				
2018		0.410	0.448	0.576
2019		0.413	0.446	0.562
2020		0.416	0.444	0.551

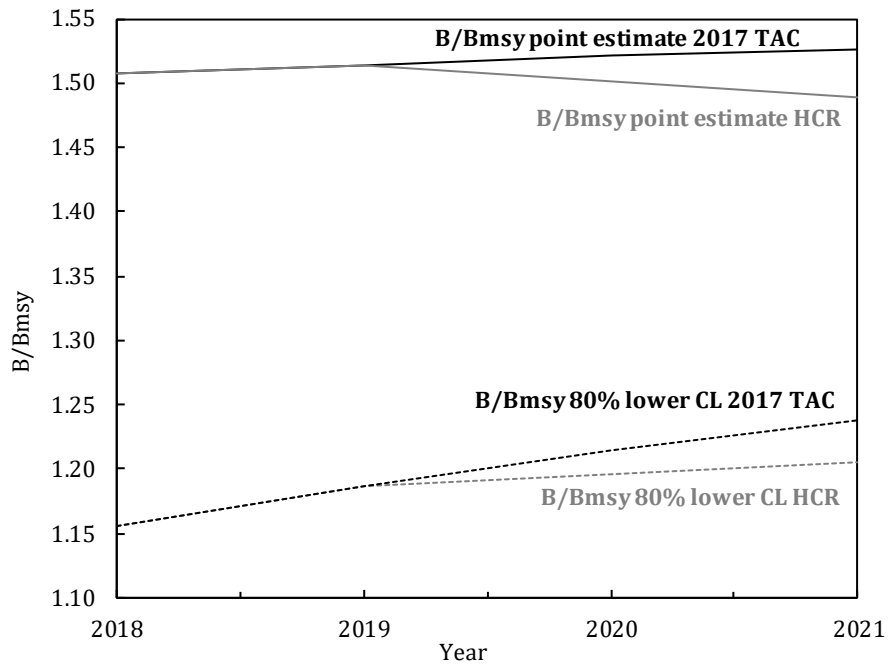


Fig 10.8. B/B_{msy} 2018-2021 projections under red 3LN HCR versus status quo 2017 TAC.

Either the HCR predicted catch increase or catch at status quo 2017 TAC on 2019 and 2020 will maintain biomass at the beginning of 2021 above B_{msy} while keeping fishing mortality till the end of 2020 below F_{msy} with > 90% probability. Also the probability of $B_{2021} < B_{lim}$ or $F_{2020} > F_{lim}$ is <0.1 for both catch options, except for 2020 fishing mortality under the HCR TAC catch, which has an associated probability of $F_{2020} > F_{lim}$ slightly above (1.6%). Status quo TAC on 2019-2020 will allow a biomass marginal growth, but roughly keeping biomass at its present level, and will avoid the beginning of a marginal biomass decline predicted by the HCR option (that has been already suggested by the majority of recent observed data).

Table 10.4. Redfish in Div. 3LN: Risk assessment under 14 200 t and 18 100 t catches in 2019-2020 scenarios.

HCR (Yield)			$P(F > F_{lim}) = P(F > F_{msy})$			$P(B < B_{lim})$				$P(B < B_{msy})$				$P(B_{2021} > B_{2018})$
2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	
14200 t	14200 t	14200 t	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	5.7%	4.8%	4%	3.3%	66.4%
14200 t	18100 t	18100 t	<1%	1.7%	1.6%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	5.7%	4.8%	4.1%	4%	38.5%

Under status quo TAC catch (14 200 t) there is a high probability (66.4%) that biomass will grow from the beginning of 2018 to the beginning of 2021. But the probability of a 2018-2021 biomass increase under a 2019-2020 catch at the 2019-2020 HCR TAC (18 100 t) is low (38.5%) (Table 10.4).

e) Reference Points

The ASPIC point estimate results were put under the precautionary framework (Fig. 10.9). The trajectory presented shows a stock within $B_{msy} - 1.2 B_{msy}$ under exploitation around F_{msy} through 25 years in a row (1960-1985). The stock rapidly declined afterwards to well below B_{msy} when fishing mortality rises to well above F_{msy} (1987-1994). Fishing mortality dropped to well below F_{msy} in 1996, being kept at a very low to low level ever since. Biomass gradually reaches and surpasses B_{msy} several years after (2011-2012). The stock is presently in the safe zone.

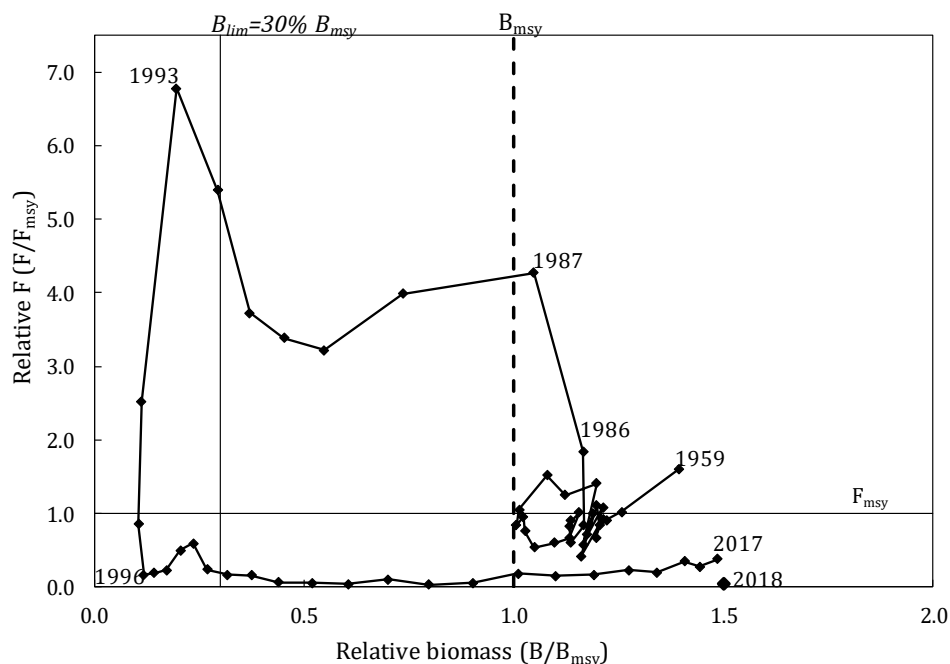


Fig. 10.9. Redfish in Div. 3LN: stock trajectory under a precautionary framework for ASPIC_{fit} 2018.

The next full assessment of this stock will be in 2020.

f) Research recommendations

STACFIS **recommends** exploration of sensitivity runs of input surveys on the ASPIC formulation for this stock.

STACFIS **recommends** that alternate models be explored for this stock.

11. American plaice (*Hippoglossoides platessoides*) in NAFO Divs. 3LNO

(SCS Doc. 18/05, 18/06, 18/07, 18/08, 18/13, 18/14, 18/15; SCR Doc. 18/11, 18/17, 18/18, 18/19)

a) Introduction

The majority of the catch has been taken by offshore otter trawlers. There was no directed fishing in 1994 and there has been a moratorium since 1995. Landings from by-catch increased until 2003, after which they began to decline. STACFIS agreed catches were 1 664t in 2016 and 1 172t in 2017 (Fig. 11.1). In 2016 and 2017, American Plaice were taken as by-catch mainly in the Canadian Yellowtail Flounder fishery, EU-Spain and EU-Portugal skate, redfish and Greenland Halibut fisheries.

Recent nominal catches and TACs ('000 t) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf
STATLANT 21	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	
STACFIS	3.0	2.9	2.4 ¹	2.1 ¹	3.0 ¹	2.3 ¹	1.1 ²	1.7 ²	1.2	

ndf No directed fishing.

¹ Catch was estimated using fishing effort ratio applied to 2010 STACFIS catch.

² Catch was estimated using STATLANT 21 data for Canadian fisheries and Daily Catch Records for fisheries in the NRA.

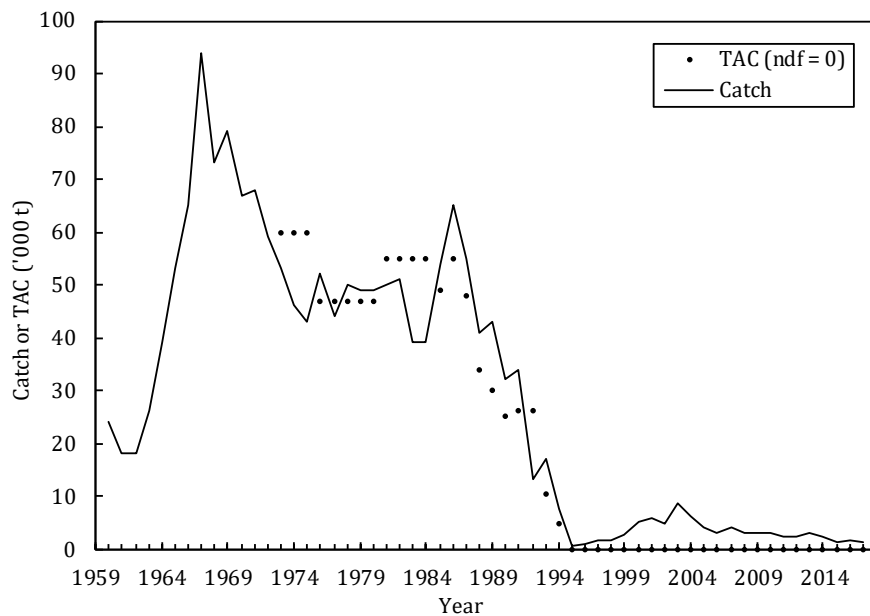


Fig. 11.1. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: estimated catches and TACs. No directed fishing is plotted as 0 TAC.

b) Input Data

Biomass and abundance data were available from: annual Canadian spring (1985-2016) and autumn (1990-2017) bottom trawl surveys; and EU-Spain surveys in the NAFO Regulatory Area of Div. 3NO (1995-2017). EU-Spain surveys in 1995 and 1996 were incomplete and are not considered further. The Canadian spring survey in 2006 did not adequately cover many of the strata in Divisions 3NO. In 2015 and 2017, the Canadian spring survey did not adequately cover all of the strata in Div. 3L. Sensitivity analysis indicated that a large proportion of abundance indices at certain ages were likely to have been missed by these surveys. Likewise, in 2004,

coverage of strata from Div. 3L in the Canadian autumn survey was incomplete, and in 2014 there was no coverage of Divs. 3NO. Therefore the 2006, 2015 and 2017 Canadian spring survey and the 2004 and 2014 Canadian autumn survey results were not used in the assessment. Age data from Canadian bycatch as well as length frequencies from EU-Portugal, and EU-Spain, bycatch were available for 2016-17.

i) Commercial fishery data

Catch and effort. Catch estimates for 2015-2016 were derived from Daily Catch Records. Catches for 2017 were obtained from CESAG estimates. There were no recent catch per unit effort data available.

Catch-at-age.

There was age sampling of the 2016-2017 bycatch in the Canadian fishery and length sampling of bycatch in the Canadian, EU-Spain, EU-Portugal fisheries. Total catch-at-age for all years was produced by applying Canadian survey age-length keys to length frequencies collected each year by countries with adequate sampling and adding it to the catch-at-age calculated for Canada. This total was adjusted to include catch for which there were no sampling data from Contracting Parties such as Japan, Estonia, Russia, and United States. The 2017 catch at age was calculated using age-length keys from 2016 to non-Canadian catches, as a survey ALK for the most recent year was not available due to an incomplete Canadian spring survey in 2017. Issues have been reported regarding the quality and coverage of Canadian commercial sampling in recent years.

ii) Research survey data

Canadian stratified-random bottom trawl surveys.

Biomass and abundance estimates for Div. 3LNO from the spring survey declined during the late 1980s-early 1990s. Both biomass and abundance have fluctuated since 1996 with a slight increase over the period until 2014 (Fig. 11.2). In 2016 there was a decline in both abundance and biomass, with the biomass index reaching the lowest level since 1995.

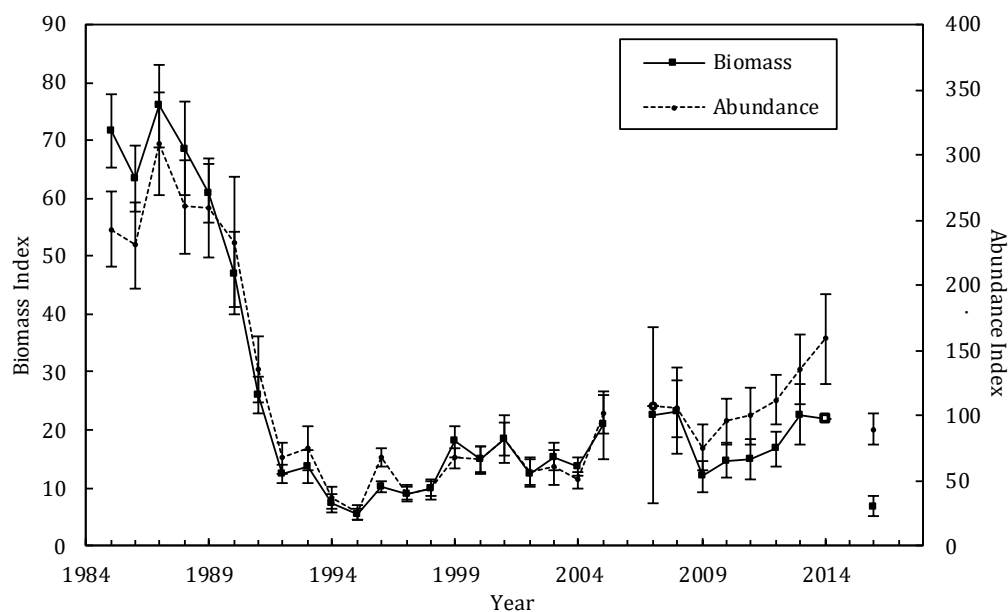


Fig. 11.2. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: biomass and abundance indices with approximate 95% confidence intervals from Canadian spring surveys. Data prior to 1996 are Campelen equivalents and since then are Campelen. Open symbols represent years where CIs extend to negative values.

Biomass and abundance indices from the autumn survey declined from 1990 to the early-mid 1990s. Both indices showed an increasing trend from 1995 to 2015, but have since declined (Fig. 11.3). The trends observed are similar to the Canadian spring surveys.

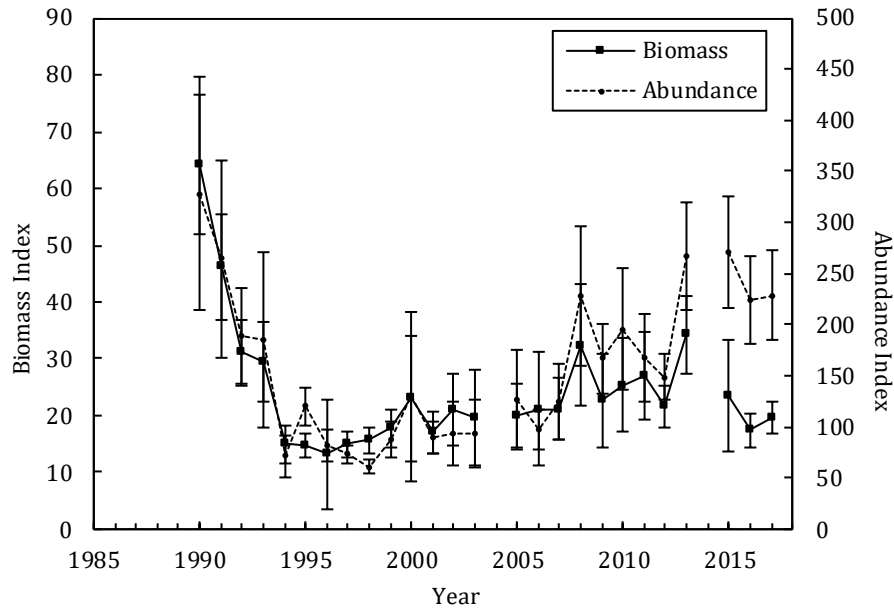


Fig. 11.3. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: biomass and abundance indices with approximate 95% confidence intervals from autumn surveys. Data prior to 1996 are Campelen equivalents and since then are Campelen.

Stock distribution for Canadian Surveys.

Historically the largest portion of this stock was located in Div. 3L, but the highest declines in survey indices were experienced in this region. Biomass was more heavily concentrated in Div. 3N since 2000, but this Division showed the greatest decline over the last 3 years, with fall survey biomass highest in 3L in 2017. There has also been a substantial increase in abundance in Div. 3L, with spring and fall survey abundance in this Division at the highest levels observed since 1990. This increase is concentrated in ages ≤ 5 .

EU-Spain Div. 3NO Survey.

Numbers at age (1997 to present) are used in the assessment model. In 2001, the vessel (*CV Playa de Menduña*) and gear (*Pedreira*) were replaced by the RV *Vizconde de Eza* using a *Campelen* trawl. Annual Canadian spring RV age length keys were applied to EU-Spain length frequency data (separate sexes, mean number per tow) to get numbers at age except in 2006 where there were problems with the Canadian spring survey and the combined 1997-2005 age length keys were applied to the 2006 data. In 2015 and 2017, Canadian spring surveys were not completed, so ALKs from the previous year (2014 and 2016, respectively) were applied. Estimates of both indices from the EU-Spain survey varied without trend from the start of the time series to 2013, but have declined since then (Fig. 11.4).

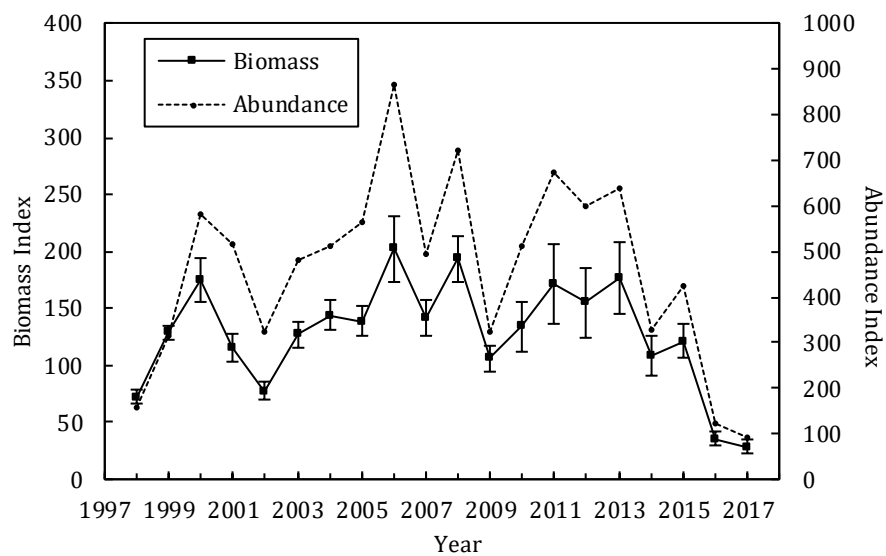


Fig. 11.4. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: biomass and abundance indices from the EU-Spain Div. 3NO survey (Data prior to 2001 are Campelen equivalents and since then are Campelen).

The abundance of fish <5 years old in both the Canadian spring and fall surveys has been increasing since the late 1990s (Fig. 11.5). This indicates above-average pre-recruitment. However, there are some inconsistencies among surveys, with the high number of pre-recruits observed in the Canadian surveys not being seen in the EU-Spain survey (Fig. 11.5). This is likely due to differences in survey coverage, as the greatest abundances of young fish in recent Canadian surveys have been observed in Div. 3L.

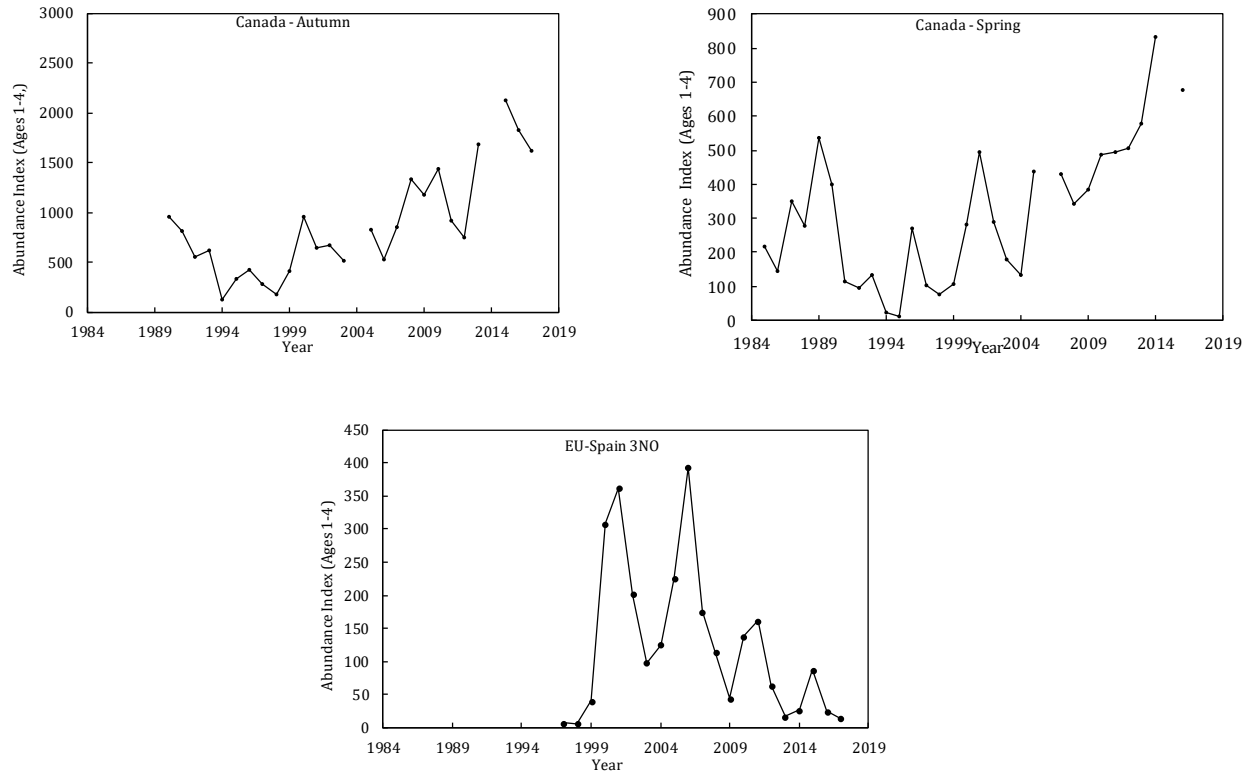


Fig. 11.5. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: comparison of abundance indices of ages 1-4 from Canadian autumn and spring, and EU-Spain surveys (Canadian data prior to 1996 are Campelen equivalents and since then are Campelen).

iii) *Biological studies*

Maturity. Age at 50% maturity (A_{50}) has declined since the 1960s and 1970s from 6 to 4 years for males and 11 years to 8 years for females for the most recent cohort.

Size-at-age. Mean weights-at-age and mean lengths-at-age were calculated for male and female American Plaice for Div. 3LNO using spring survey data from 1990 to 2016. Means were calculated accounting for the length stratified sampling design. Although there is variation in both length and weight-at-age there is little indication of any long-term trend for either males or females. However, weight has been lower for females since about 2010.

c) **Estimation of Parameters**

Catch estimates for 2011-2013 were derived from STATLANT 21 data for Divs. 3L and 3O. For Div. 3N, effort from NAFO observers and logbook data was used where possible with the assumption that CPUE has not changed substantially from 2010. STACFIS determined that STATLANT 21 could not provide a reliable estimate of catch in 2014, and decided to estimate catch for 2014 using the same method employed for 2011-2013. STACFIS recommended the use of STATLANT 21 catch for Canadian fisheries and Daily Catch Records for fisheries in the NRA to estimate catch from 2015 and 2016.

An analytical assessment using the ADAPtive framework tuned to the Canadian spring, Canadian autumn and the EU-Spain Div. 3NO survey was used. The virtual population analysis (VPA) was conducted based on the 2014 and 2016 assessment formulation with catch-at-age and survey information from the following:

- Catch at age (1960-2017) (ages 5-15+);
- Canadian spring RV survey (1985-2016) (no 2006, 2015, 2017 values) (ages 5-14);
- Canadian autumn RV survey (1990-2017) (no 2004 or 2014 values) (ages 5-14); and
- EU-Spanish Div. 3NO survey (1998-2017) (ages 5-14).

There is a plus group at age 15 in the catch-at-age and the ratio of F on the plus group to F on the last true age was set at 1.0 across all years. Natural mortality (M) was assumed to be 0.2 on all ages except from 1989-1996, where M was assumed to be 0.53 on all ages.

Sensitivity analyses were completed examining the impact of changing the F ratio assumption in the VPA. The base model described above assumes a constant F ratio from 1.0 from the last true age to the plus group in all years. The impact of this assumption on model fit and results was examined by completing several different model runs with varying F -ratio assumptions, with the F -ratio allowed to (1) vary in each year from 2000 to present, (2) vary in each year from 2010 to present, and (3) vary in 3 groups (2010-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2017). Mean squared error of the model was found to decrease relative to the base model in all of these F -ratio scenarios, and changes in the retrospective pattern were observed. Estimates of the F ratio to the plus group were generally different than 1.0. However, perception of the state of the stock and its trajectory were consistent among all runs, including the base model. Therefore STACFIS agreed on the use of the base model for this assessment, and further exploration of the F ratio assumption was recommended going forward.

d) **Assessment Results**

The mean square of the residuals from the model was 0.46; however there was some indication of autocorrelation in the residuals. Relative errors on the population estimates ranged from 0.13 to 0.49. The relative errors on the catchabilities (q) were all less than 0.16.

The VPA analyses showed that population abundance and biomass declined fairly steadily from the mid- 1970s to 1995. Biomass and abundance have been relatively stable at a low level since around 2000 (Fig 11.6). Average F on ages 9 to 14 showed an increasing trend from about 1965 to 1985. There was a large unexplained peak in F in 1993. F increased from 1995 to 2001 and has since declined (Fig. 11.7).

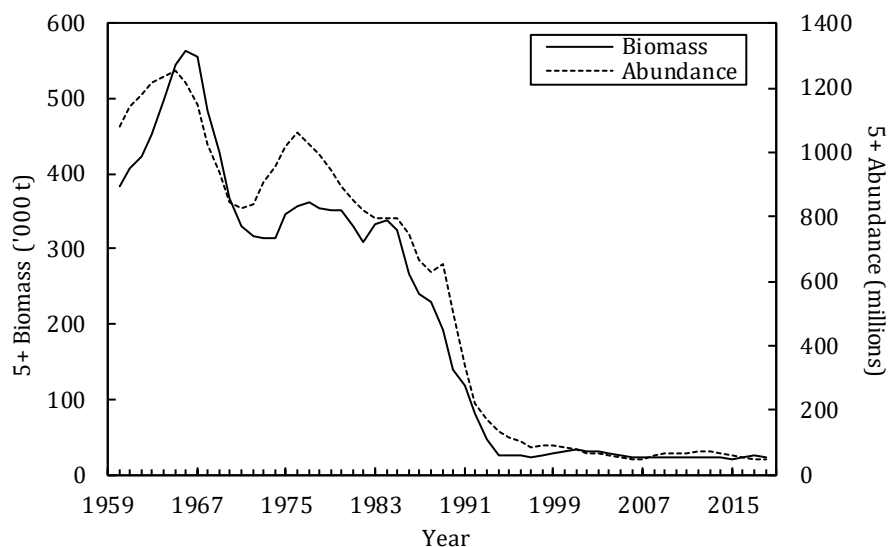


Fig. 11.6. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: population abundance and biomass from VPA

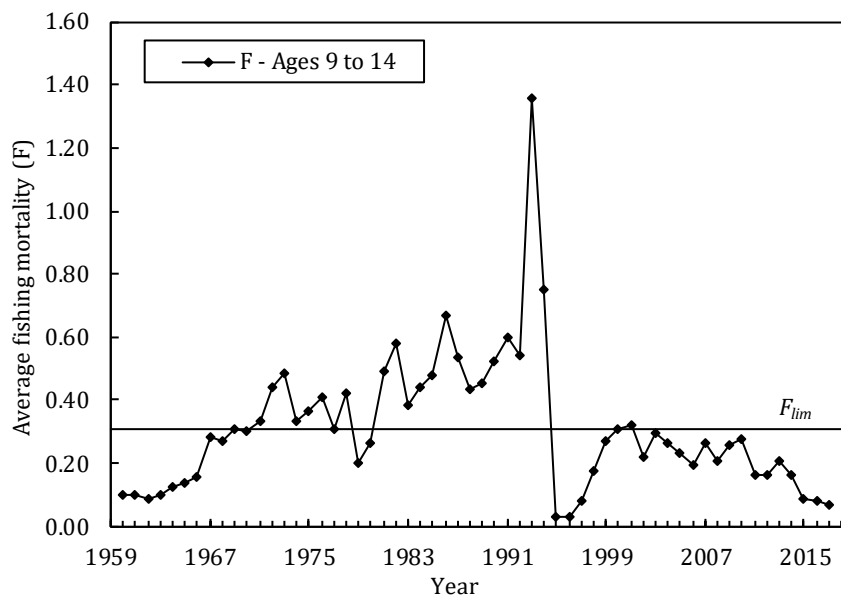


Fig. 11.7. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: average fishing mortality from VPA.

Spawning stock biomass has shown 2 peaks, one in the mid-1960s and another in the early to mid-1980s. It declined to a very low level (less than 10 000 t) in 1994 and 1995 (Fig. 11.8). Since then, SSB increased slightly to the early 2000s, and has since varied at a low level. Stock weights at age have generally declined since the early 2000s, but have increased slightly over the last three years. Spawning stock biomass in the current year was estimated at 17, 300 t (about 35% of B_{lim}). Estimated recruitment at age 5 indicates there have been no year-classes above the long term average since the mid-1980s (Fig. 11.9).

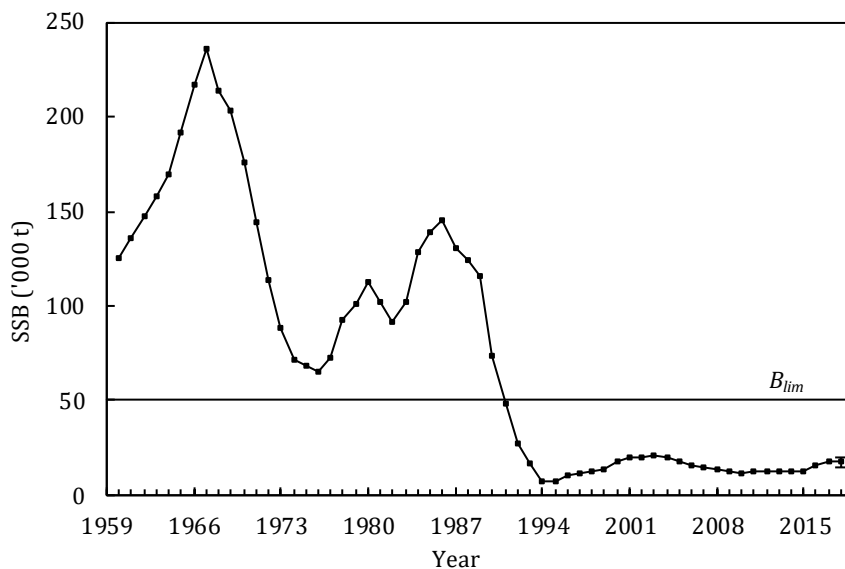


Fig. 11.8. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: spawning stock biomass from VPA. Error bars on the 2018 SSB are approximate 90% confidence intervals.

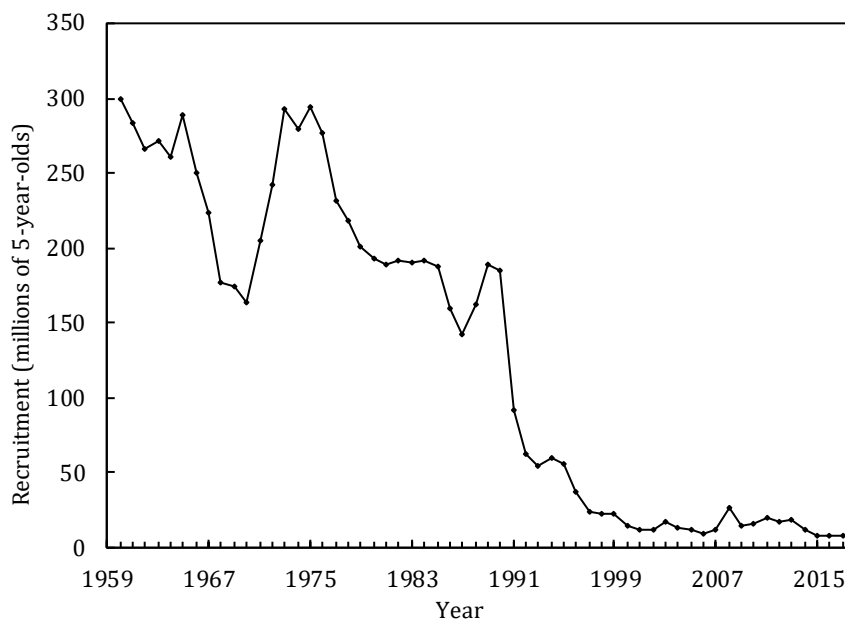


Fig. 11.9. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: recruits (at age 5) from VPA.

There is a tendency to overestimate SSB and underestimate F in the assessment model. In the current assessment there is a substantial downwards revision of the SSB in 2016, relative the 2016 assessment.

e) State of the Stock

The stock remains low compared to historic levels and is presently at 34% of the B_{lim} level. Recruitment has been low since the late 1980, but Canadian surveys indicate a large number of pre-recruits in Div 3L in recent years. Current estimates of fishing mortality are low.

Spawning stock biomass: SSB declined to the lowest estimated level in 1994 and 1995, and then increased slightly to 2001, though remaining well below historic levels. SSB has varied at a low level since this time, and is currently at 17 300t. B_{lim} for this stock is 50 000 t. Probability that $B < B_{lim}$ is greater than 95%.

Recruitment: Overall, recruitment has been low since the late 1980s. However, there are indications of increasing numbers of pre-recruits in recent Canadian surveys.

Fishing mortality: Fishing mortality on ages 9 to 14 has generally declined since 2001 and is now at a very low level (estimated in 2017 at 0.065).

f) Retrospective patterns

A five year retrospective analysis was conducted by sequentially removing one year of data from the input data set (Fig. 11.10). There is a large retrospective pattern present in this assessment which indicates that abundance and SSB have generally been overestimated (by an average of 19% year-over-year since 2014 on the terminal year of the model) and F underestimated (23% year-over-year).

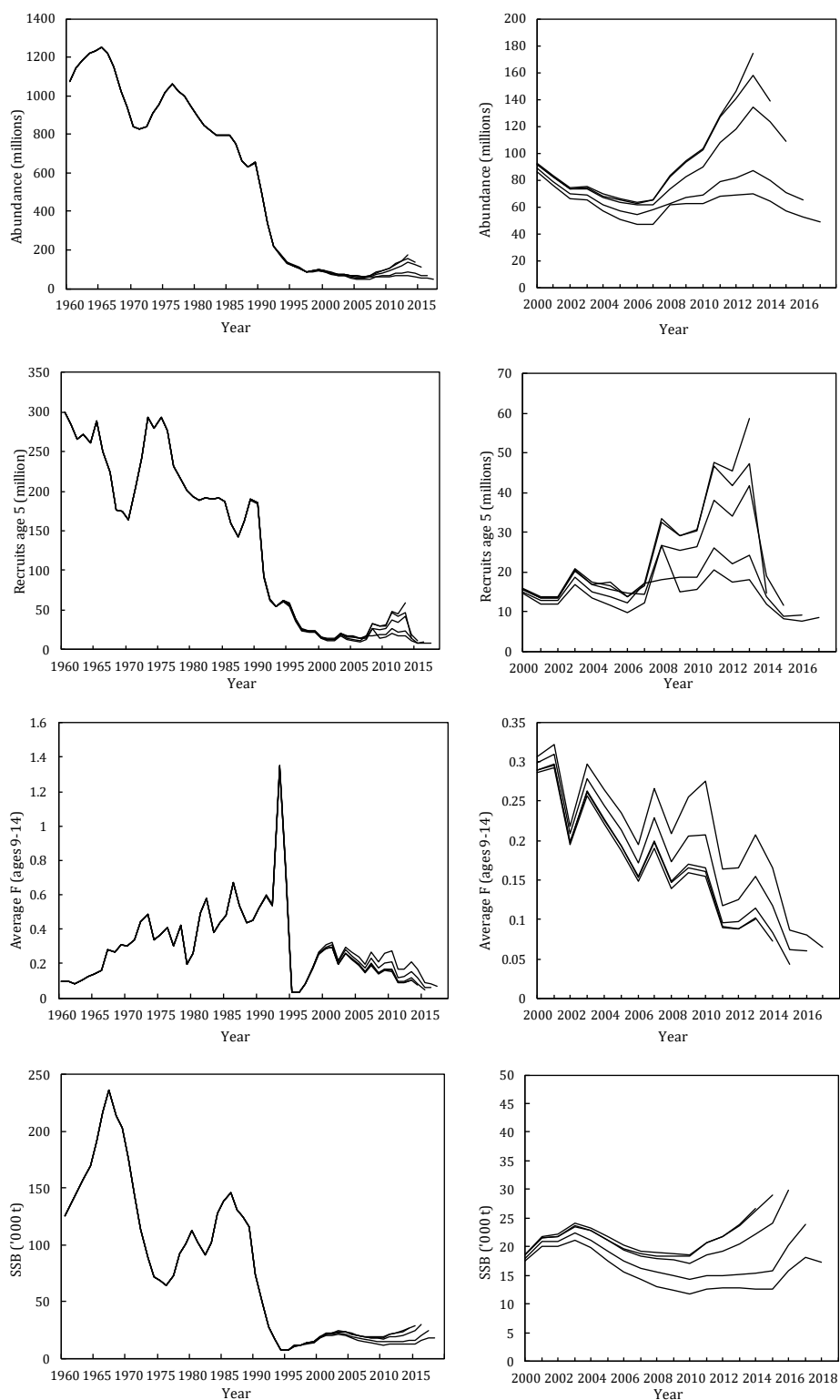


Fig 11.10. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: retrospective analysis of population numbers, recruitment (age 5), average F (ages 9-14), and SSB.

g) Precautionary Reference Points

An examination of the stock recruit scatter shows that good recruitment has rarely been observed in this stock at SSB below 50 000 t and this is currently the best estimate of B_{lim} . In 2011 STACFIS adopted F_{lim} of 0.3 consistent with stock history and dynamics for this stock. The stock is currently below B_{lim} and current fishing mortality is below F_{lim} (Fig. 11.11).

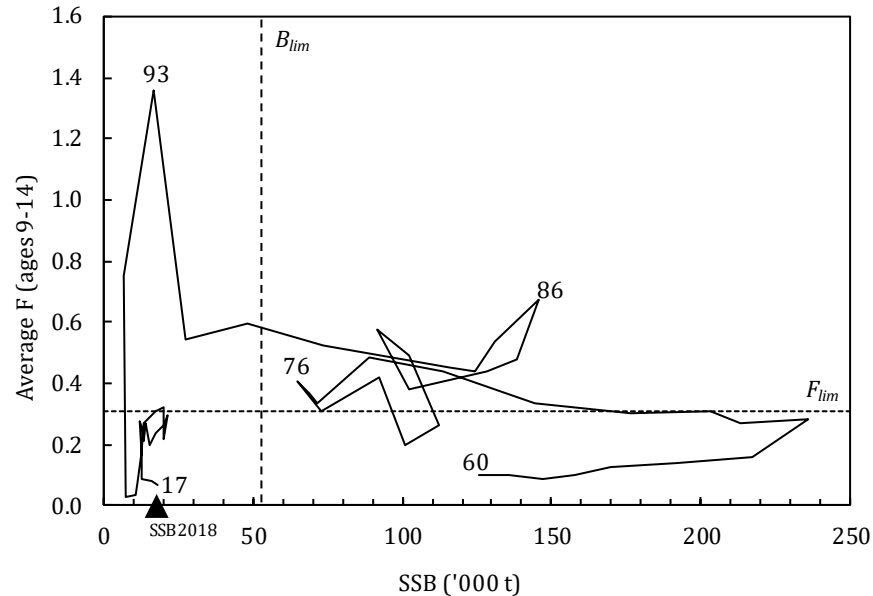


Fig. 11.11. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: stock trajectory within the NAFO PA framework. The 2018 SSB estimate is indicated by the triangle on the x-axis.

h) Short Term Considerations

Simulations were carried out to examine the trajectory of the stock under 2 scenarios of fishing mortality: $F = 0$ and $F = F_{2015-2017}$ (0.08). The three year average was chosen rather than the value for 2017 because of the retrospective pattern.

For these simulations the results of the VPA and the covariance of these population estimates were used. Table 11.1 outlines the assumptions used for the projections.

Table 11.1 American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: Assumptions used for stochastic projections.

Age	Estimate of 2018 population numbers ('000)	Relative error on population estimate	Weight-at-age mid-year (avg. 2015-2017)	Weight-at-age beginning of year (avg. 2015-2017)	Maturity-at-age (avg. 2015-2017)	PR rescaled relative to ages 9-14 (avg. 2015-2017)
5			0.17	0.16	0.01	0.14
6	6967.2	0.492	0.24	0.19	0.03	0.36
7	4964.4	0.316	0.31	0.27	0.16	0.69
8	4144.8	0.279	0.42	0.35	0.54	0.92
9	4519.9	0.257	0.52	0.46	0.82	0.81
10	5440.7	0.225	0.61	0.54	0.92	1.01
11	3741.0	0.217	0.73	0.65	0.97	1.25
12	2938.8	0.214	0.90	0.80	0.99	1.14
13	1435.9	0.223	1.11	0.98	1.00	0.90
14	861.7	0.230	1.16	1.11	1.00	0.89
15+	3324.0	0.125	1.68	1.41	1.00	0.89

Simulations were limited to a 4-year period. Recruitment was resampled from all historical recruitments produced from $SSB < B_{lim}$. The simulations contained a plus group at age 15.

SSB was projected to have a probability of >0.99 of being less than B_{lim} by the start of 2022 under both fishing mortality scenarios. Under the $F=0$ scenario, there is a 99% probability that SSB in 2022 will be greater than in 2018, however this is reduced to 47% probability under F status-quo. Even very low levels of F are inhibiting growth of the stock.

Under status quo fishing mortality ($F_{2015-2017}$), projected removals are stable from 2019 to 2022 at around 1500 tons.

Table 11.2. American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: Results of stochastic projections under various fishing mortality options. Labels p05, p50 and p95 refer to 5th, 50th and 95th percentiles of each quantity.

	SSB('000 t)	Yield (t)
	Median (90% CI)	
	F = 0	
2019	17.0 (14.6, 19.8)	-
2020	18.0 (15.5, 21.0)	-
2021	19.5 (16.6, 23.0)	-
2022	21.1 (18.0, 25.3)	-
	F₂₀₁₅₋₂₀₁₇ = 0.08	
2019	17.0 (14.7, 19.7)	1542
2020	16.7 (14.4, 19.5)	1538
2021	16.9 (14.5, 19.9)	1567
2022	17.2 (14.8, 20.7)	1594

Table 11.3 American Plaice in Div. 3LNO: Risk assessment under $F = 0$ and $F_{2015-2017}$ of the probability of being below B_{lim} . Yield (t) is median projected value.

Fishing Mortality	Yield				P(SSB < B_{lim})				P(SSB ₂₀₂₂ > SSB ₂₀₁₈)
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
$F = 0$	-	-	-	-	>99%	>99%	>99%	>99%	99%
$F_{2013-2015} = 0.08$	1542	1538	1567	1594	>99%	>99%	>99%	>99%	47%

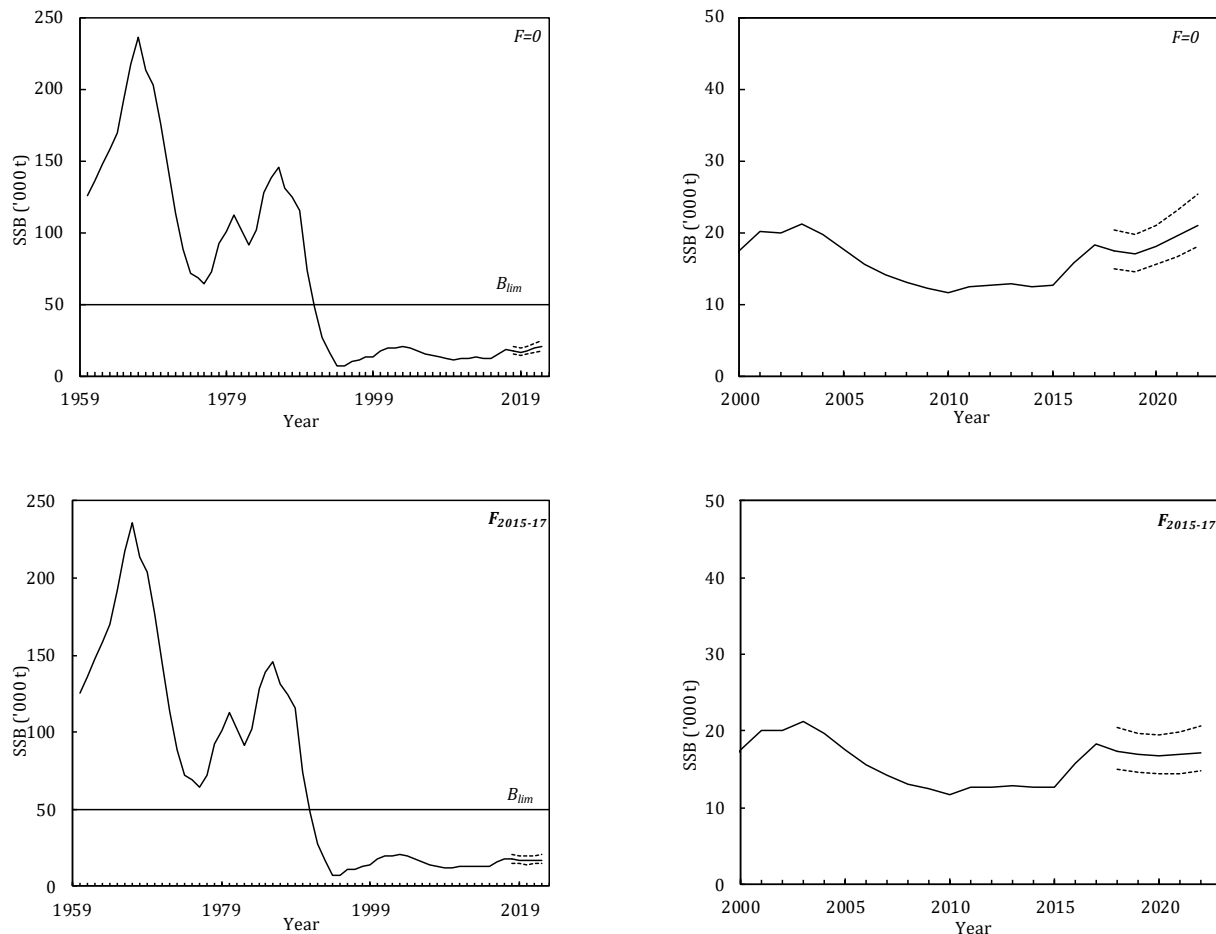


Fig. 11.12 American plaice in Div. 3LNO: Spawning stock biomass from projections along with 5th and 95th percentiles (dotted lines) for $F=0$ (top) and $F_{2015-17}$ (bottom). Figures on the left show the entire time series, and on the right since 2000.

Given the low potential for stock growth, the next full assessment is scheduled for 2021.

i) Research Recommendations

STACFIS **recommended** that *investigations be undertaken to compare ages obtained by current and former Canadian age readers.*

STATUS: Work is ongoing. This recommendation is reiterated.

STACFIS **recommends** that *investigations be undertaken to examine the retrospective pattern and take steps to improve the model.*

STATUS: Sensitivity analysis was completed examining the impact of changing the model assumptions about the F-ratio on the plus group. These exploratory runs had varying impacts on the retrospective pattern and residuals in the model, and will be explored further. Work is ongoing. The recommendation is reiterated.

STACFIS **recommended** that *investigations be undertaken to reexamine which survey indices are included in the model.*

12. Yellowtail Flounder (*Limanda ferruginea*) in Divisions 3L, 3N and 3O

(SCR 18/012, 18/017, 18/036, 18/038, 18/048; SCS 18/05, 18/06, 18/07, 18/08, 18/13, 18/14, 18/15)

a) Introduction

There was a moratorium on directed fishing from 1994 to 1997, and small catches were taken as by-catch in other fisheries. The fishery was re-opened in 1998 and catches increased from 4 400 t to 14 100 t in 2001 (Fig 12.1). Catches from 2001 to 2005 ranged from 11 000 t to 14 000 t. Since then, catches have been below the TAC and in some years, have been very low. The low catch in 2006 was due to corporate restructuring and a labour dispute in the Canadian fishing industry. Industry related factors continued to affect catches which remained well below the TAC in since 2007. However, from 2013 to 2017, catches were higher, ranging from 6 900 t to 10 700 t.

Recent catches and TACs ('000 tons) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
STATLANT 21	5.5	9.1	5.2	3.1	10.7	8.0	6.7	8.3	9.2	
STACFIS	6.2	9.4	5.2	3.1	10.7	8.0	6.9	9.3	9.2	

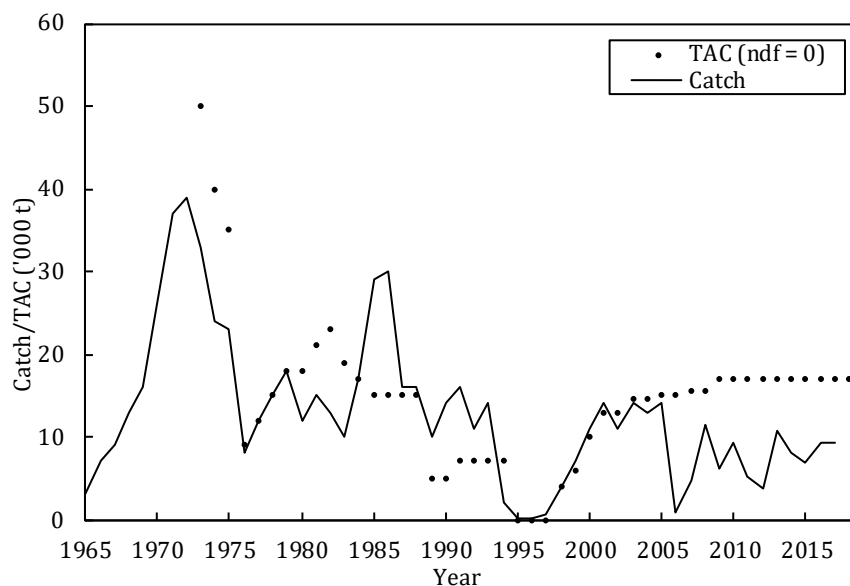


Fig. 12.1. Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO: catches and TACs. No directed fishing is plotted as 0 TAC.

b) Data Overview

i) Research survey data

Canadian stratified-random spring surveys. Although variable, the spring survey biomass index increased from 1995 to 1999 and since fluctuated at a high level to 2012. The spring biomass index then declined to 2016, but increased slightly in 2017. The 2006 and 2015 surveys did not cover the stock area and are not considered representative.

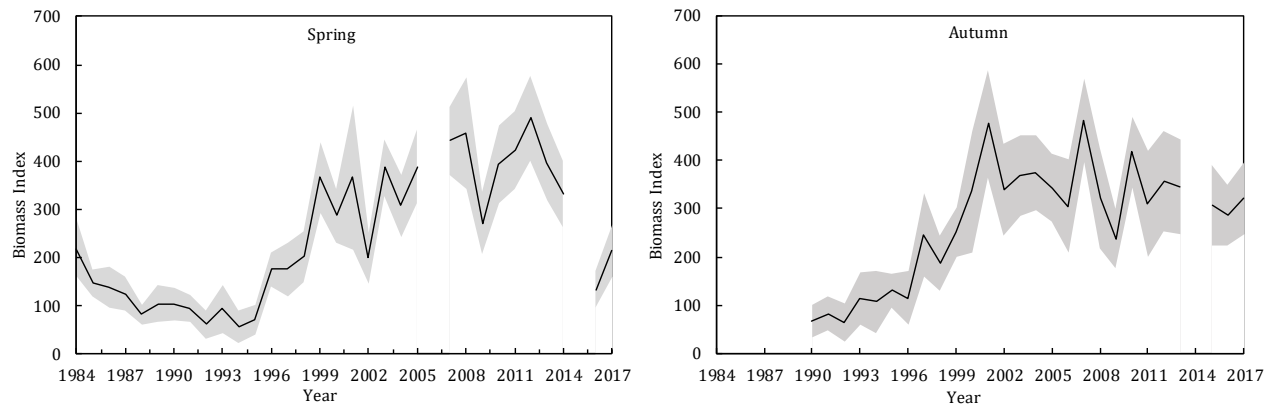


Fig.12.2. Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO: indices of biomass with approx 95% confidence intervals, from Canadian spring and autumn surveys. Values are Campelen units or, prior to autumn 1995, Campelen equivalent units. The 2014 Canadian autumn, 2015 and 2016 spring surveys were incomplete.

Canadian stratified-random autumn surveys. The autumn survey biomass index for Div. 3LNO increased steadily from the early-1990s to 2001, and although variable, it remained relatively high since then (Fig. 12.2). This survey did not show the decline in biomass seen in the other surveys during the recent years. The 2014 survey was incomplete due to problems with the research vessel, and results are not considered representative.

EU-Spain stratified-random spring surveys in the NAFO Regulatory Area of Div. 3NO. The biomass index of yellowtail flounder increased sharply up to 1999 and remained relatively stable until 2013. Since then, biomass estimates have declined and the 2017 estimate is lower than those seen in nearly two decades (Fig. 12.3). Results are in general agreement with the Canadian series which covers the entire stock area.

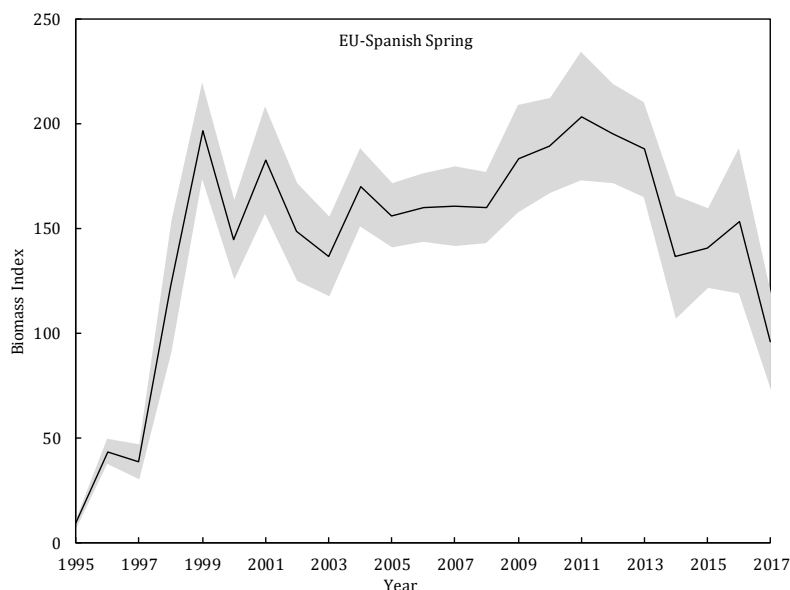


Fig.12.3. Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO: index of biomass from the EU-Spain spring surveys in the Regulatory Area of Div. 3NO $\pm 1SD$. Values are Campelen units or, prior to 2001, Campelen equivalent units.

Stock distribution. In all surveys, yellowtail flounder were most abundant in Div. 3N, in strata on the Southeast Shoal and those immediately to the west (360, 361, 375 & 376), which straddle the Canadian 200 mile limit. Yellowtail flounder appeared to be more abundant in the Regulatory Area of Div. 3N in the 1999-2017 surveys than from 1984-1995, and the stock has continued to occupy the northern portion of its range in Div. 3L, similar to the mid-1980s when overall stock size was also relatively large. The vast majority of the stock is found in waters shallower than 93 m in both seasons.

c) Estimation of Parameters.

The previous assessment used a non-equilibrium surplus production model (ASPIC version 7.02; Prager 2015) to estimate parameters for yellowtail flounder in Divs 3LNO. In the 2017 interim monitoring of this stock, concerns were raised about the insensitivity of ASPIC to respond to recent downward trends observed in survey indices. An exploration of the ASPIC model formulation confirmed that the ASPIC view of the stock trends does not react to known changes in the input tuning series. STACFIS did not accept the updated model formulation using ASPIC. Alternate production models were presented, including a Bayesian formulation (Meyer and Millar 1999) and a SPiCT model (stochastic surplus production model in continuous time; Pedersen & Berg 2017), both of which used the same input series: Catch data (1965-2017, Russian spring surveys (1984-91), Canadian spring (Yankee) surveys (1971-82), Canadian spring (1984-2017 omitting 2006 and 2015) surveys, Canadian autumn (1990-2017 omitting 2014) surveys and the EU-Spain spring (1995-2017) surveys. The Bayesian model (with wide priors) was accepted as the assessment model for the stock, based on a good model fit, insensitivity to starting priors and the model fit better to the observed downward trends in recent indices that were of concern using the ASPIC model. The priors used in the model were:

Initial population size	$\text{Pin} \sim \text{dunif}(0.5, 1)$	uniform(0.5 to 1)
Intrinsic rate of natural increase	$r \sim \text{dunif}(0.01, 1)$	uniform (0.01 to 1)
Carrying capacity	$K \sim \text{dlnorm}(2.703, 0.2167)$	lognormal (mean, precision)
Survey catchability	$q \sim \text{dgamma}(1, 1)$	gamma(shape, rate)
Process error	$\sigma \sim \text{dunif}(0, 5)$ $\text{isigma2} = \sigma^2$	uniform(0 to 5)
Observation error	$\tau \sim \text{dgamma}(1, 1)$ $\text{itau2} = 1/\tau$	gamma(shape, rate)

d) Assessment Results

Recruitment: Total numbers of juveniles (<22 cm) from spring and autumn surveys by Canada and spring surveys by EU-Spain are given in Fig. 12.4 scaled to each series mean. High catches of juveniles seen in the autumn of 2004 and 2005 were not evident in either the Canadian or EU-Spain spring series. Although no clear trend in recruitment is evident, the number of small fish has increased in the Canadian spring and fall surveys from 2015, and in 2017, is above the 1996-2017 average. The spring survey by EU-Spain has shown lower than average numbers of small fish since 2006.

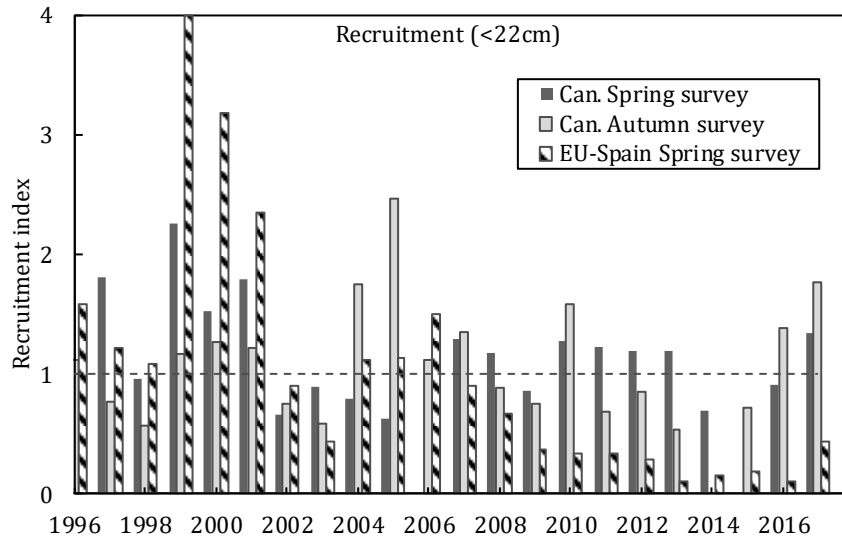


Fig.12.4. Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO: Juvenile abundance indices from spring and autumn surveys by Canada and spring surveys by EU-Spain. Each series is scaled to its mean (horizontal line).

Bayesian Stock Production Model: Results from the accepted Bayesian surplus production model are broadly similar in scale and trend to the 2015 assessment results and the model better captures the downward trends in recent indices. The stock size increased rapidly after the moratorium in the mid-1990s, levelled off from 2001-2012, and although it has declined in recent years, has remained above B_{msy} . Estimates from the model suggests that a maximum sustainable yield (MSY) of 18 760 tons can be produced by total stock biomass of 87 630 tons (B_{msy}) at a fishing mortality rate (F_{msy}) of 0.21.

Biomass: The analysis showed that relative population size (B/B_{msy}) was below 1.0 from 1973 to 1997. Relative biomass from the production model increased from 1994 to 2001, remained stable until 2012 and then declined to 2016, although it is estimated to be 1.5 times B_{msy} in 2018 (Fig. 12.5).

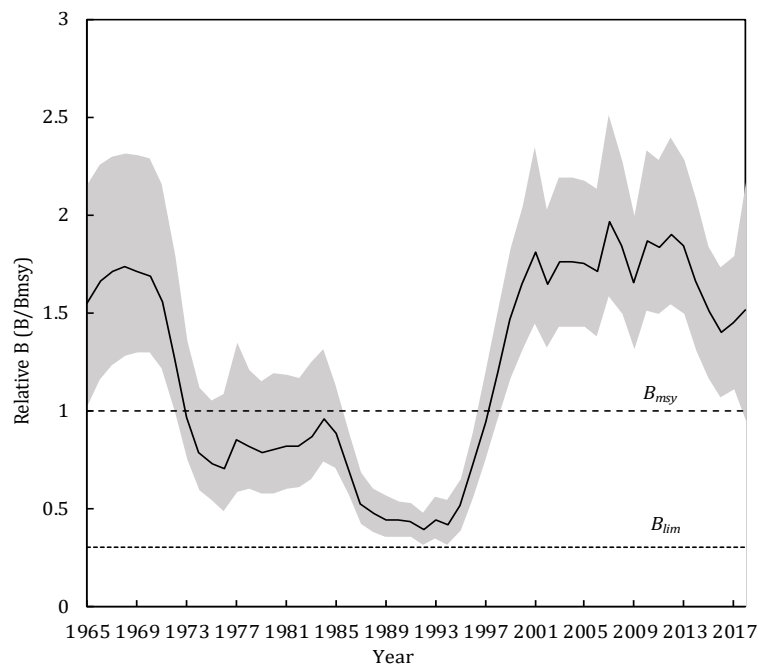


Fig. 12.5. Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO: relative biomass trends with approximate 90% confidence intervals.

Fishing Mortality: Relative fishing mortality rate (F/F_{msy}) was above 1.0, in particular from the mid-1980s to early-1990s when the catches exceeded or doubled the recommended TACs (Fig. 12.6). F has been below F_{msy} since 1993. From 2013-2017 F averaged about 30% of F_{msy} .

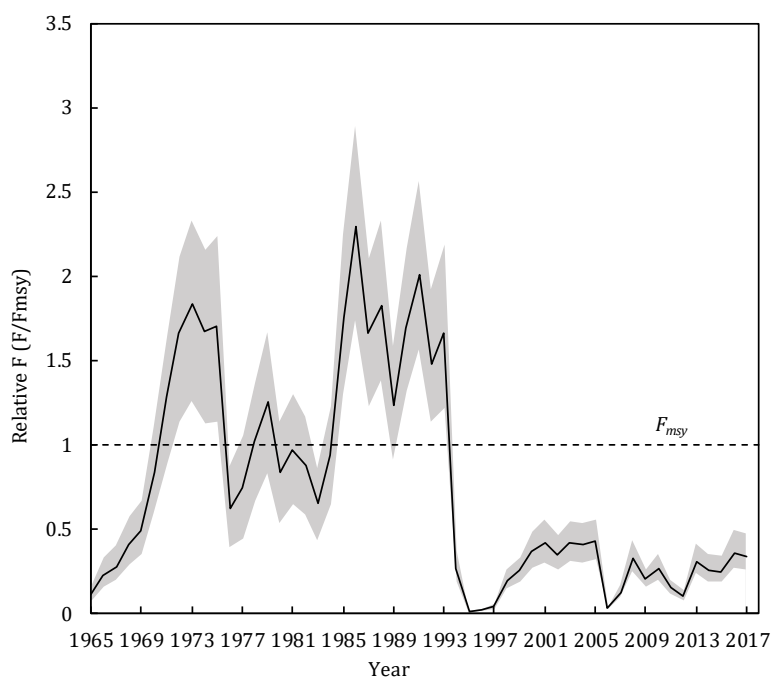


Fig. 12.6. Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO: relative fishing mortality trends with approximate 90% confidence intervals.

e) State of the Stock

The stock size has steadily increased since 1994 and is presently 1.5 times B_{msy} ($B_{msy}=87.63$). There is very low risk (<1%) of the stock being below B_{msy} or F being above F_{msy} . Recent recruitment appears to be higher than average.

In many years since the moratorium (1994-97), the catch remained below the estimated surplus production levels and has been low enough to allow the stock to grow (Fig 12.7).

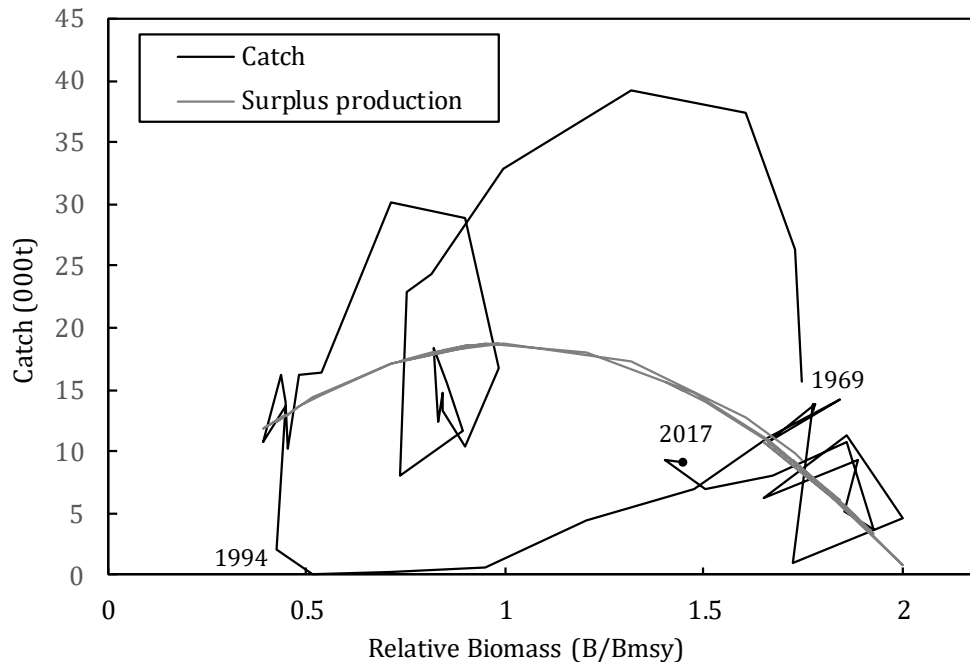


Fig. 12.7. Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO: catch trajectory.

f) Medium Term Considerations:

Medium-term projections were carried forward to the year 2022, and because the catch has been lower than TAC in many recent years, catch in 2018 was assumed to be the average of that in 2013-2017 catch (8 800 t). Constant fishing mortality was applied from 2019-2022 at several levels of F ($F_{status\ quo}$, $2/3 F_{msy}$, and $85\% F_{msy}$, and F_{msy}).

F_{msy} was estimated to be 0.21. Fishing at F_{msy} would first lead to a considerable yield in 2019, but yields are then projected to decline in the medium term with catch at $2/3 F_{msy}$, $85\% F_{msy}$, and F_{msy} (Table 12.1; Fig. 12.8). At the end of the projection period, the risk of biomass being below B_{lim} is less than 1% in all cases.

The probability that $F > F_{lim}$ ($=F_{msy}$) in 2019-2021 was less than .01 for the $F_{status\ quo}$ projection (Table 12.2). At $2/3 F_{msy}$, the probability that $F > F_{lim}$ was between .05 and .10 in the medium term. Projected at the level of $85\% F_{lim}$, the probability that $F > F_{lim}$ is approximately 0.25 and for F_{msy} projections, this probability increased to 0.50. For biomass projections, in all scenarios for 2018-2022, the probability of biomass being below B_{lim} was less than 0.01. The probability that biomass in 2022 is greater than B_{2018} is 0.62, 0.37, 0.28 and 0.22 for $F_{status\ quo}$, $2/3 F_{msy}$, $85\% F_{msy}$, and F_{msy} respectively.

Table 12.1. Medium-term projections for yellowtail flounder. Estimates and 90% confidence interval for yield and relative biomass B/B_{msy} , are shown, for projected F values of $F_{status\ quo}$, $2/3 F_{msy}$, $85\%F_{msy}$ and F_{msy} . Catch in 2018 was assumed at 8 800 t (average catch 2013-2017).

Projections with catch in 2018 = avg catch 2013-2017 (8 800 t)			
Year	Yield ('000t) median		Projected relative Biomass(B/B_{msy}) median (90% CL)
$F_{status\ quo} = 0.07$			
2019	9.14		1.56 (1.07, 2.1)
2020	9.30		1.59 (1.09, 2.14)
2021	9.41		1.62 (1.11, 2.17)
2022			1.63 (1.12, 2.19)
$2/3 F_{MSY} = 0.14$			
2019	19.52		1.56 (1.07, 2.1)
2020	18.41		1.47 (0.99, 2)
2021	17.77		1.42 (0.93, 1.96)
2022			1.39 (0.89, 1.93)
$85\% F_{MSY} = 0.18$			
2019	24.88		1.56 (1.07, 2.1)
2020	22.49		1.41 (0.94, 1.94)
2021	21.09		1.32 (0.85, 1.86)
2022			1.27 (0.77, 1.82)
$F_{MSY} = 0.21$			
2019	29.28		1.56 (1.07, 2.1)
2020	25.50		1.36 (0.9, 1.88)
2021	23.37		1.25 (0.77, 1.79)
2022			1.17 (0.67, 1.73)

Table 12.2. Yield (000 t) and risk (%) of $B_y < B_{msy}$ and $F_y > F_{msy}$ ($F_{lim} = F_{msy}$) at projected F values of $F_{status\ quo}$, $2/3 F_{msy}$, $85\% F_{msy}$ and F_{msy} . Catch in 2018 was assumed at 8 800 t (average catch 2013-2017).

	Yield ('000t)			P($F > F_{lim}$)			P($B > B_{lim}$)				P($B > B_{msy}$)				P($B_{2022} > B_{2018}$)
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
$F_{status\ quo} = 0.07$	9.14	9.30	9.41	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	62%
$2/3 F_{MSY} = 0.14$	19.52	18.41	17.77	6%	7%	8%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%	5%	7%	10%	37%
$85\% F_{MSY} = 0.18$	24.88	22.49	21.09	25%	25%	27%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%	7%	12%	18%	28%
$F_{MSY} = 0.21$	29.28	25.50	23.37	50%	50%	50%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%	9%	18%	27%	22%

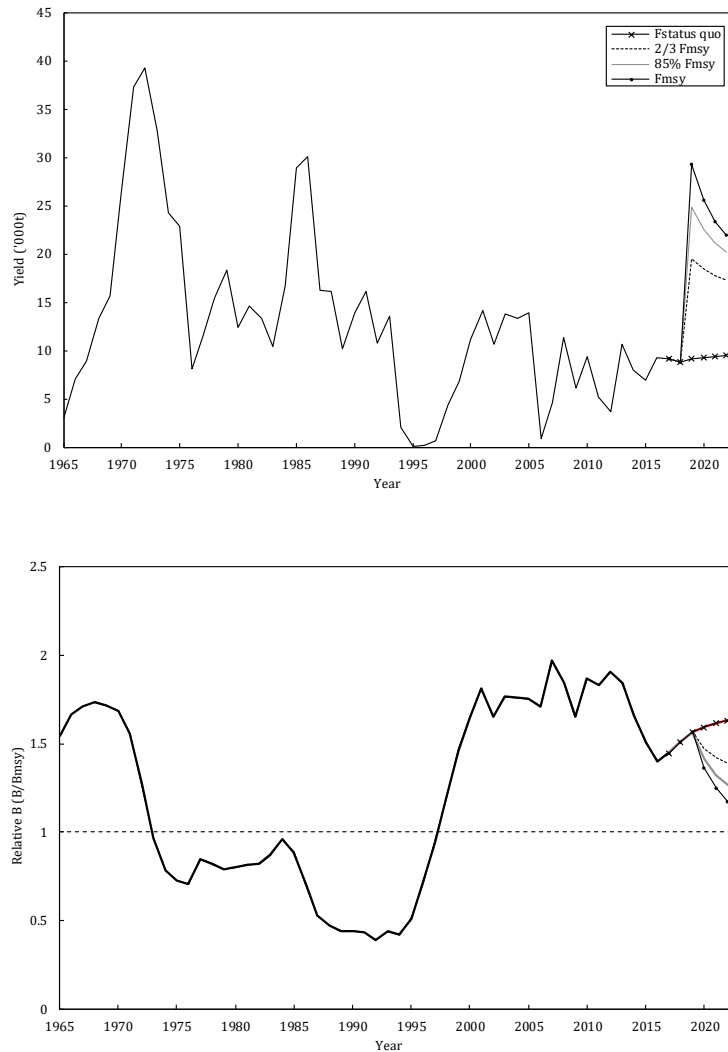


Fig. 12.8. Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO: stochastic projections from 2018-2022 at four levels of F (status quo, $2/3 F_{msy}$, $85\% F_{msy}$ and F_{msy}). Top panel shows projected yield and lower panel is projected relative biomass ratios (B/B_{msy}).

g) Reference Points:

The stock is presently 1.5 times B_{msy} ($B_{msy}=87.63$) and F is below F_{msy} (Fig. 12.9). Scientific Council considers that 30% B_{msy} is a suitable limit reference point (B_{lim}) for stocks where a production model is used. At present, the risk of the stock being below $B_{lim} = 30\% B_{msy}$ is very low (<1%).

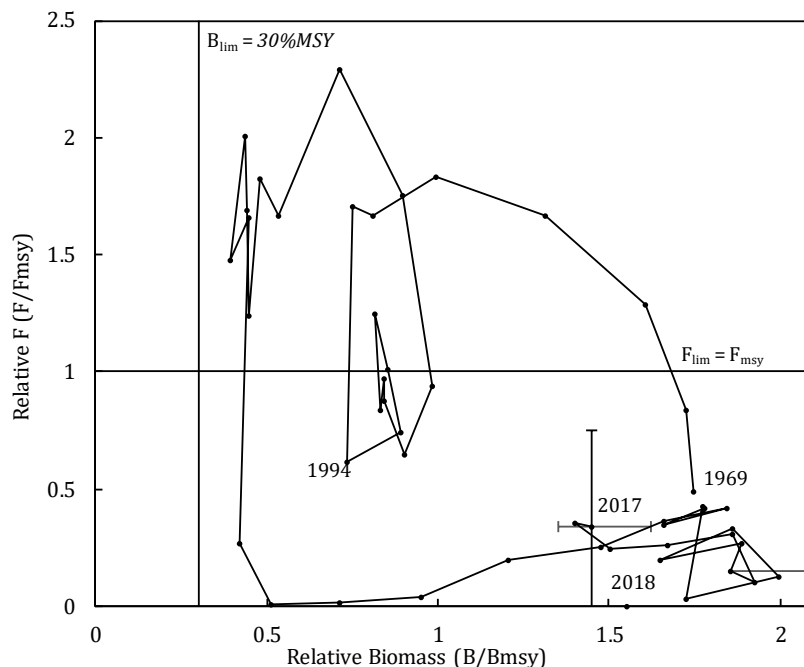


Fig. 12.9. Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO: stock trajectory estimated in the surplus production analysis, under a precautionary approach framework.

Currently the biomass is estimated to be above B_{lim} and F , below F_{lim} ($=F_{msy}$) with high probability, so the stock is in the safe zone as defined in the NAFO Precautionary Approach Framework.

The next assessment is planned for 2021.

h) Recommendation

In 2017, STACFIS **recommended** further investigation of the stock production model formulation used to assess this stock and/or alternate models that would be more responsive to the indices for the next full assessment of this stock.

STATUS: Sensitivity of the ASPIC formulation to observed declines in survey indices was explored and this formulation was found to be unresponsive to changing indices. Alternate production models were examined, and a Bayesian model, which fit the trends in the indices better, was accepted on which to base advice for this stock.

i) References

Meyer, R. and R.B. Millar. 1999. Bayesian stock assessment using a state-space implementation of the delay difference model. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 56: 37-52.

Pedersen, M. W. and Berg, C. W. 2017 A stochastic surplus production model in continuous time. *Fish Fish*, 18: 226-243.

Prager, M. H. 2015. User's Guide for ASPIC Suite, Version 7: A Stock-Production Model Incorporating Covariates and Auxiliary programs. Prager Consulting Portland, Oregon, USA. 33p.

13. Witch Flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*) in Divs 3N and 3O

(Full assessment report. SCR Docs 18/14 18/15, 18/03, 18/05, 18/25, 18/53; SCS Docs. 18/05, 18/06, 18/07, 18/08, 18/13)

a) Introduction

This stock underwent full assessment in 2014 based on survey indices, and in 2015 and 2017 utilizing a surplus production model in a Bayesian framework. Witch flounder in Divs. 3NO was under moratorium to directed fishing from 1995 to 2014. Reported catches in the period 1972-84 ranged from a low of about 2,400 tonnes (t) in 1980 and 1981 to a high of about 9,200 t in 1972 (Fig. 13.1). Catches increased to around 9,000 t in the mid-1980s but then declined steadily to less than 1,200 t in 1995 when a moratorium was imposed on the stock. During the moratorium, bycatch averaged below 500 t. The NAFO Fisheries Commission reintroduced a 1,000 t TAC for 2015 and in 2015 set a TAC for 2016 and 2017 at 2,172 t and 2,225 t respectively. Not all Contracting Parties with quota resumed directed fishing for witch flounder. In 2017 total catch was estimated to be 656 t.

Table 13.1. Recent catches and TACs ('000 t) of witch flounder in NAFO Divs. 3NO

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	1.0	2.2	2.2	1.1
STATLANT 21A	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	
STACFIS	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	

ndf = no directed fishery.

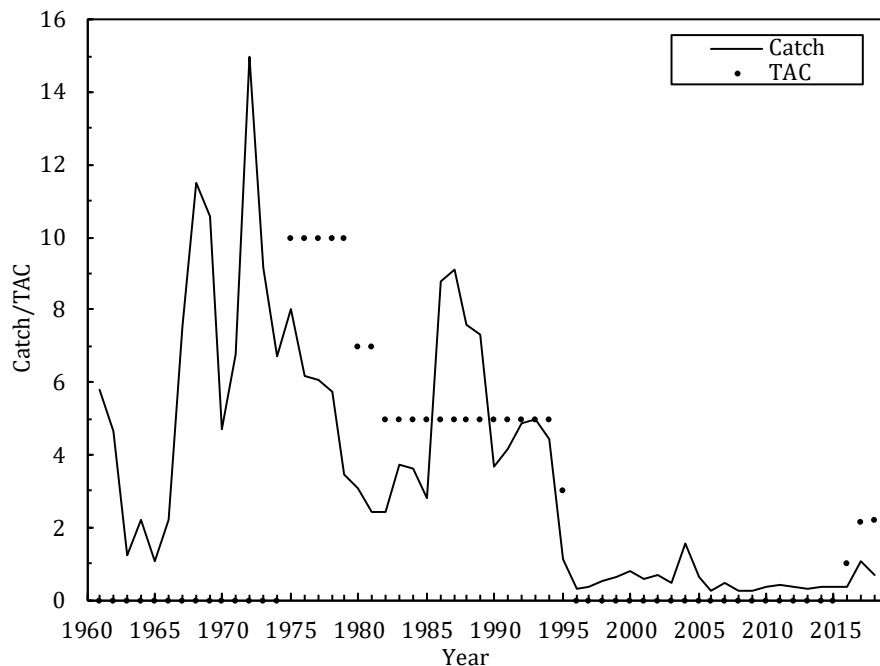


Fig. 13.1. Witch flounder in Divs. 3NO (1960-2017): Catch and TAC ('000 tonnes).

b) Data Overview

i) Commercial fishery data

Length frequencies. Length frequencies were available from observer data for Canadian witch flounder directed and bycatch fisheries in NAFO Div. 30 in 2017. Canadian data indicated the catch and bycatch ranged between 35 and 50 cm with a mean length of 42 cm (Fig. 13.2). Length frequencies were available from bycatches in directed fisheries for yellowtail flounder, redfish, Greenland halibut, and skate by Spain, in 2017 (Fig. 13.2). The Spanish data (SCS 18/04) from Divs. 3NO indicated most of the witch flounder catch and bycatch was between 28 and 46 cm in length (Fig. 13.2).

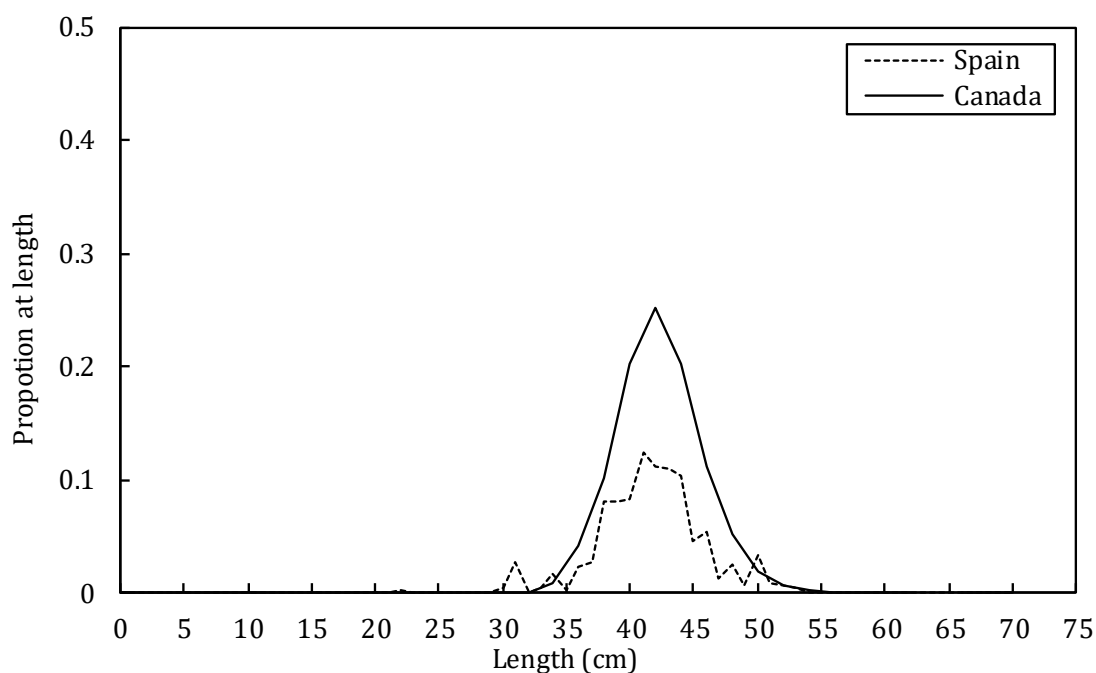


Fig. 13.2. Witch flounder length frequency (cm) distributions for Canada (NAFO Div. 30) and Spain (NAFO Divs. 3NO) commercial bycatch and directed fisheries in 2017.

ii) Research survey data

Canadian spring RV survey. Due to substantial coverage deficiencies, values from 2006 are not presented. The biomass index, although variable, had shown a general decreasing trend from 1985 to 1998, a general increasing trend from 1998 to 2003, and a general decreasing trend from 2003 to 2010. From 2010 to 2013 the index increased to values near the series high from 1987 (Fig. 13.3). Biomass indices declined substantially from a high in 2013 to a value 49% of the time series average in 2015. Biomass indices increased slightly in 2016 to a value of 78% of the time series mean and in 2017 to a value equivalent to the time series mean (Fig. 13.3).

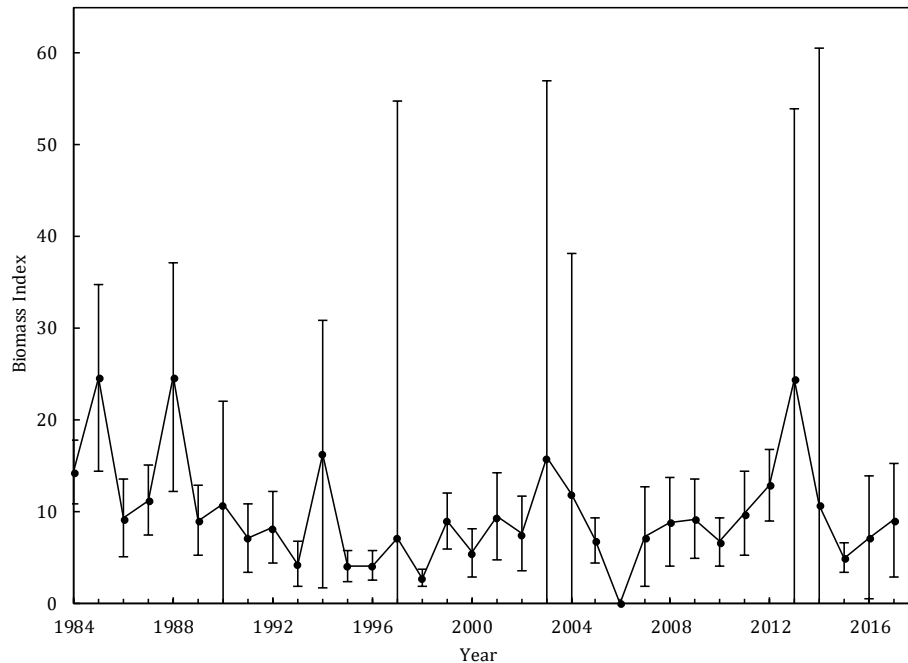


Fig. 13.3. Witch flounder length frequency (cm) distributions for Canada (NAFO Div. 30) and Spain (NAFO Divs. 3NO) commercial bycatch and directed fisheries in 2017.

Canadian autumn RV survey. Due to operational difficulties there was no 2014 autumn survey. The biomass indices showed a general increasing trend from 1996 to 2009 but have declined since to 57% of the time series average in 2016 (Fig. 13.4). Biomass indices in 2017 increased slightly to a level 64% of the time series mean.

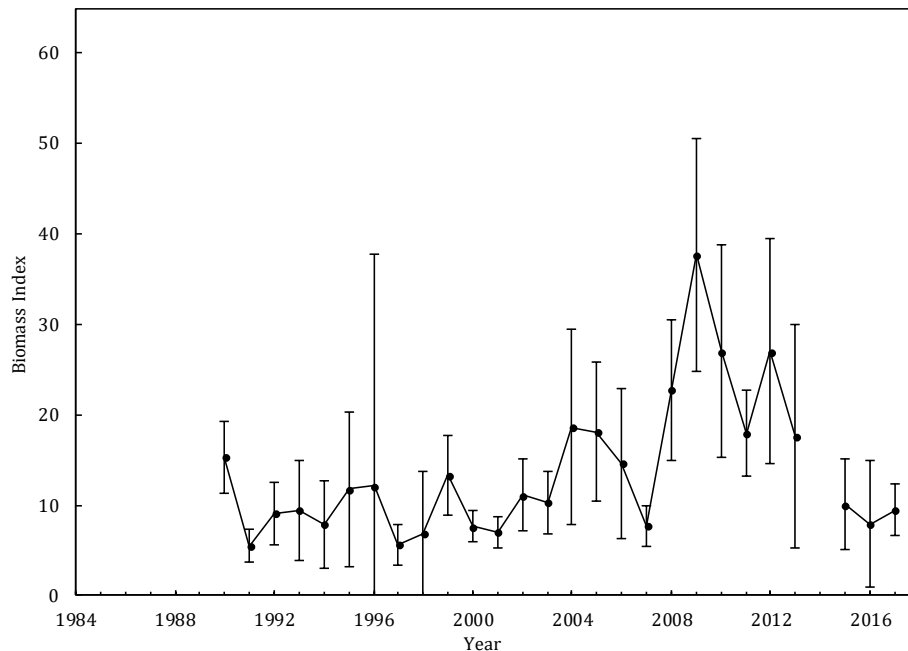


Fig. 13.4. Witch flounder in Divs. 3NO: biomass indices ('000 t) from Canadian autumn surveys 1990-2017 (95% confidence limits are given). Values are Campelen units or, prior to 1996, Campelen equivalent units.

EU-Spain RV spring survey. Surveys have been conducted annually from 1995 to 2017 by EU-Spain in the NAFO Regulatory Area in Divs. 3NO to a maximum depth of 1,450 m (since 1998). In 2001, the vessel (*Playa de Mendiña*) and survey gear (Pedreira) were replaced by the R/V *Vizconde de Eza* using a Campelen trawl (NAFO SCR 05/25). Data for witch flounder prior to 2001 have not been converted and therefore data from the two time series cannot be compared. In the Pedreira series, the biomass increased from 1995-2000 but declined in 2001. In the Campelen series, the biomass index increased from 2014 to 2017. (Fig. 13.5).

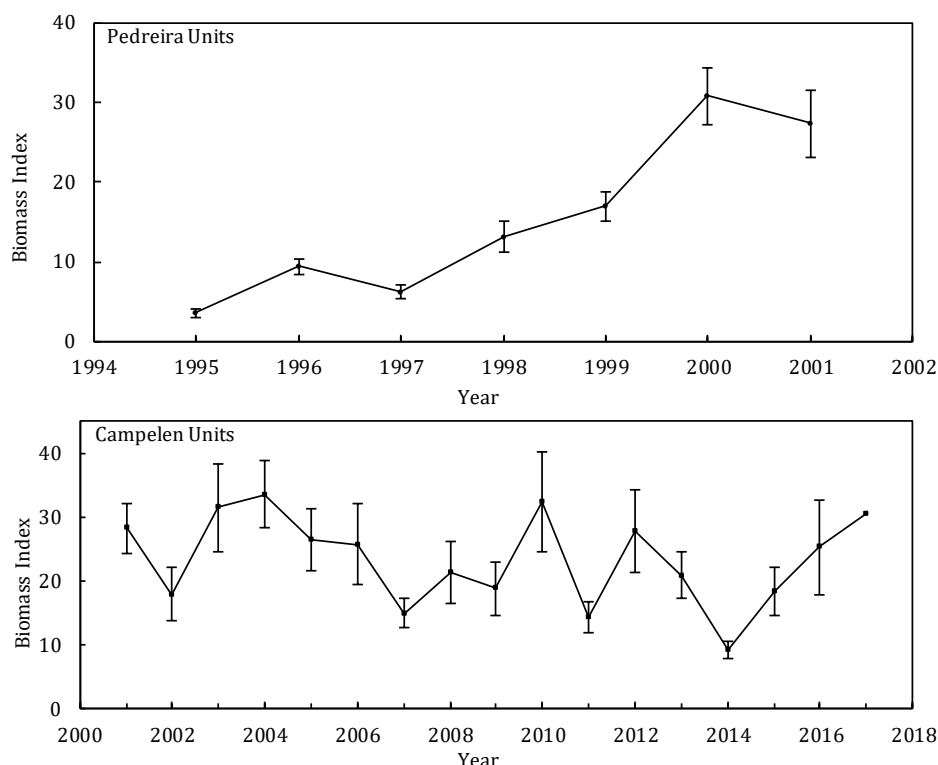


Fig. 13.5. Witch flounder in Divs. 3NO: biomass indices from EU-Spanish Div. 3NO spring surveys (± 1 standard deviation). Data from 1995-2001 is in Pedreira units; data from 2001-2017 are Campelen units. Both values are presented for 2001.

Abundance at length. Abundance at length in the Canadian spring rv surveys appears to be fairly consistent since 2000 with few fish greater than 50 cm, and a mode generally around 38-40 cm (Fig. 13.6). However, since 2007 there has been an increase in the number of larger fish in the 40-45 cm range except for an anomalous 30-35 cm range encountered in 2014 (Fig. 13.6). Abundance at length in the Spanish spring rv surveys was fairly consistent at 33-35 cm from 2001 to 2007 (a smaller range than the Canadian surveys during the same time period). From 2008 to 2017 the size range has generally increased with more fish in the 38-40 cm range (Fig. 13.6). In 2016 the mode was 42 cm which was higher than the rest of the time series (Fig. 13.6).

There were a small number of distinctive peaks in the 5-15 cm range (recruitment year classes) in both surveys that were evident and could be followed through successive years. This included the periods from 2007 to 2009 in the Canadian spring series and from 2005 -2006 in the Spanish spring series (Fig. 13.6). A distinctive recruitment peak in the 10 cm range was also evident in the 2017 Canadian autumn rv survey (Fig. 13.6).

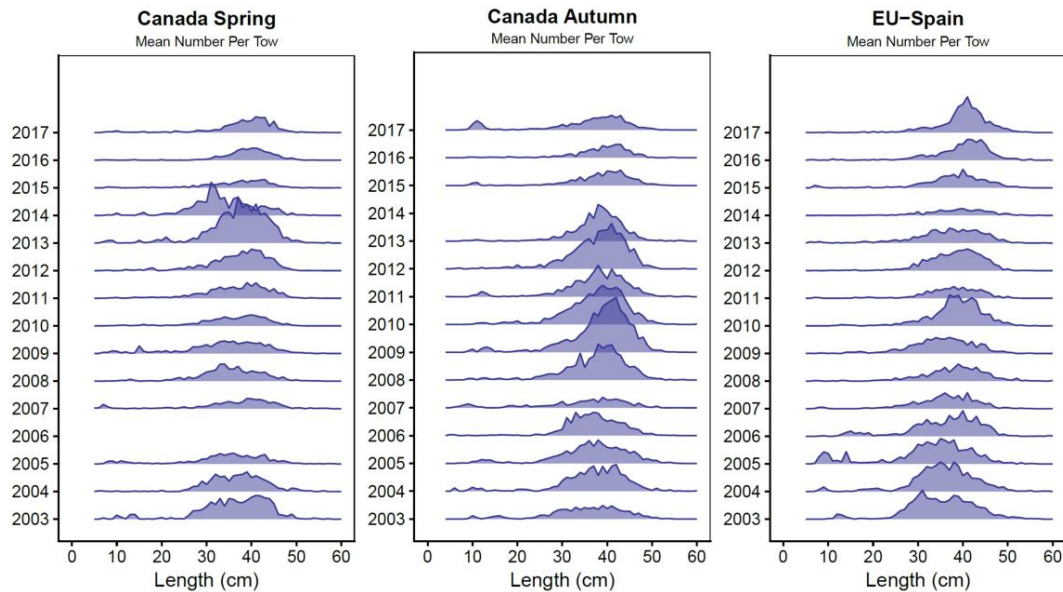


Fig. 13.6. Length frequencies (abundance at length) of witch flounder from spring Canadian (2003-2017) and Spanish (2003-2017) rv surveys in NAFO Divs.3NO. No Canadian survey data was available in spring 2006 or autumn 2014.

Distribution. Analysis of distribution data from the surveys show that this stock is mainly distributed in Div. 30 along the southwestern slopes of the Grand Bank. In most years the distribution is concentrated toward the slopes but in certain years, an increased percentage may be distributed in shallower water. A 2014 analysis of Canadian biomass proportions by depth aggregated across survey years (spring 1984-2014 and fall 1990-2014) indicated that in Div. 3N both spring and fall biomass proportions were fairly evenly distributed over a depth range of 57-914 m while those in 30 were more restricted to a shallower depth range of 57-183m. Distributions of juvenile fish (less than 21 cm) were slightly more prevalent in shallower water during autumn surveys. It is possible however, that the juvenile distribution may be more related to the overall pattern of witch flounder being more widespread in shallower waters during the post-spawning autumn period. In years where all strata were surveyed to a depth of 1462 m in the autumn survey, generally less than 5% of the Divs. 3NO biomass was found in the deeper strata (731-1462 m).

c) Estimation of Parameters

A surplus production model in a Bayesian framework was used for the assessment of this stock. The input data were catch from 1960-2017, Canadian spring survey series from 1984-1990, Canadian spring survey series from 1991-2017 (no 2006) and the Canadian autumn survey series from 1990-2017 (no 2014).

The priors used in the model were:

Initial population size	$P_{in} \sim \text{dunif}(0.5, 1)$	uniform(0.5 to 1)
Intrinsic rate of natural increase	$r \sim \text{dlnorm}(-1.763, 3.252)$	lognormal (mean, precision)
Carrying capacity	$K \sim \text{dlnorm}(4.562, 11.6)$	lognormal (mean, precision)
Survey catchability	$q = 1/pq$ $pq \sim \text{dgamma}(1, 1)$	gamma(shape, rate)
Process error	$\sigma \sim \text{dunif}(0, 10)$ $\text{isigma2} = \sigma^2$	uniform(0 to 10)
Observation error	$\tau \sim \text{dgamma}(1, 1)$ $\text{itau2} = 1/\tau$	gamma(shape, rate)

The formulation used in the 2017 assessment of this stock had very large process error and this process error had trend. In addition, the model predicted fall survey indices were above the observations in the last 3 years. The survey indices have been declining faster than can be explained by the process being modelled. To account for this a change was made to the model to allow process error to increase in 2014, 2015 and 2016 compared to the rest of the years (the sigma parameter was increased by 1 in those years).

This resulted in large process error in 2014 and 2015 but much smaller overall process error with no trend and a better fit to the fall survey index. This change to the formulation is a way to account for an apparent change in state of the population that is not captured in the process being modelled. There is increased structural uncertainty which is not reflected in the overall uncertainty used in the projections of stock status. The decline in biomass from 2014 to 2016 estimated using the present formulation is consistent with declines in other fish species on the Grand Bank and with changes in other components of the ecosystem.

d) Assessment Results

Recruitment: Recruitment (defined as fish less than 21cm) in both the spring and fall Canadian surveys although somewhat variable has generally been low since 2003 (Fig. 13.7). Recruitment in spring and fall surveys in 2016 approached the lowest of the time series (Fig. 13.7). Recruitment in 2017 surveys increased in the fall to a value just above the time series mean while those in the spring increased to a value approaching the time series mean (Fig.13.7).

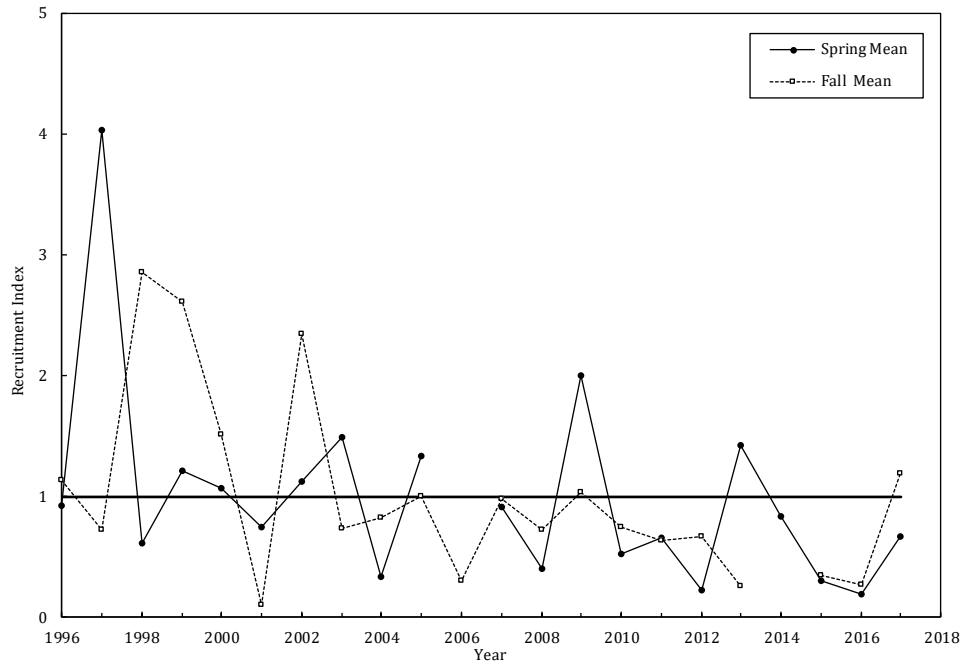


Fig. 13.7. Recruitment index of witch flounder (<21cm) from spring and fall Canadian rv surveys in NAFO Divs.3NO 1996-2017. No survey data available in fall 2014 or spring 2006.

Stock Production Model: The surplus production model results indicate that stock size decreased from the late 1960s to the late 1990s and then increased from 1999 to 2013. There was a large decline from 2013 to 2015. The model suggests that a maximum sustainable yield (MSY) of 3 774 (2 252 - 5 690) tonnes can be produced by total stock biomass of 59 910 (37 910 - 81 910) tonnes (B_{msy}) at a fishing mortality rate (F_{msy}) of 0.06 (0.04-0.12) (Fig. 13.8).

Biomass: The analysis showed that relative population size (median B/B_{msy}) was below $B_{lim}=30\%B_{MSY}$ from 1993-1998 (Fig. 13.8). Biomass in 2018 is 0.37 of B_{MSY} with a probability of being below B_{lim} of 0.29.

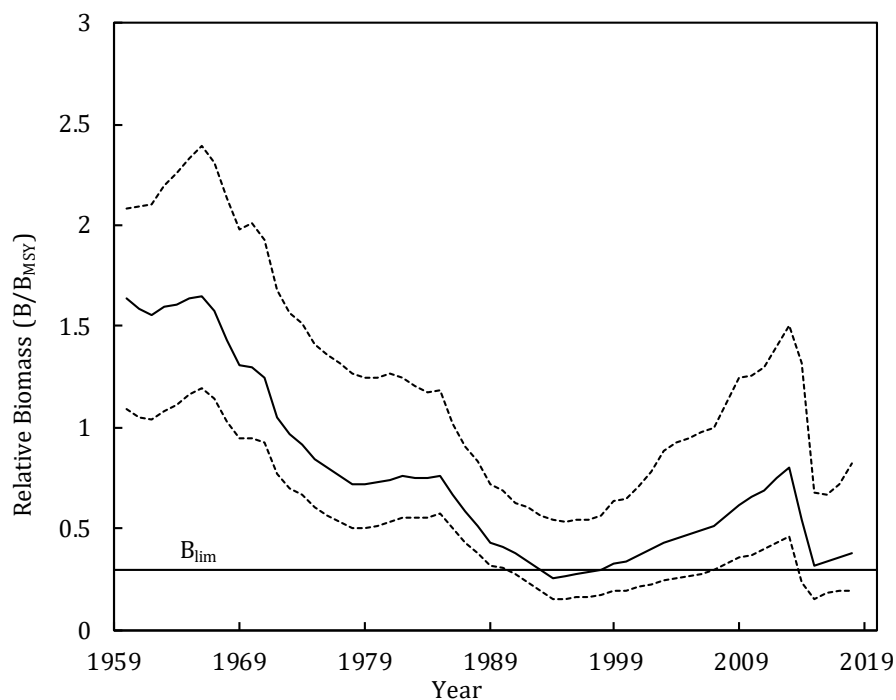


Fig. 13.8. Witch flounder in Divs. 3NO. Median relative biomass (B/B_{MSY}) with 90% credible intervals from 1960-2018. The horizontal line is $B_{lim}=30\%B_{MSY}$.

Fishing Mortality: Relative fishing mortality rate (median F/F_{msy}) was mostly above 1.0 from the late 1960s to the mid-1990s (Fig. 13.9). F has been below F_{msy} since the moratorium implemented in 1995. Median F was estimated to be 50% of F_{msy} with a very low probability of being above F_{msy} in 2017.

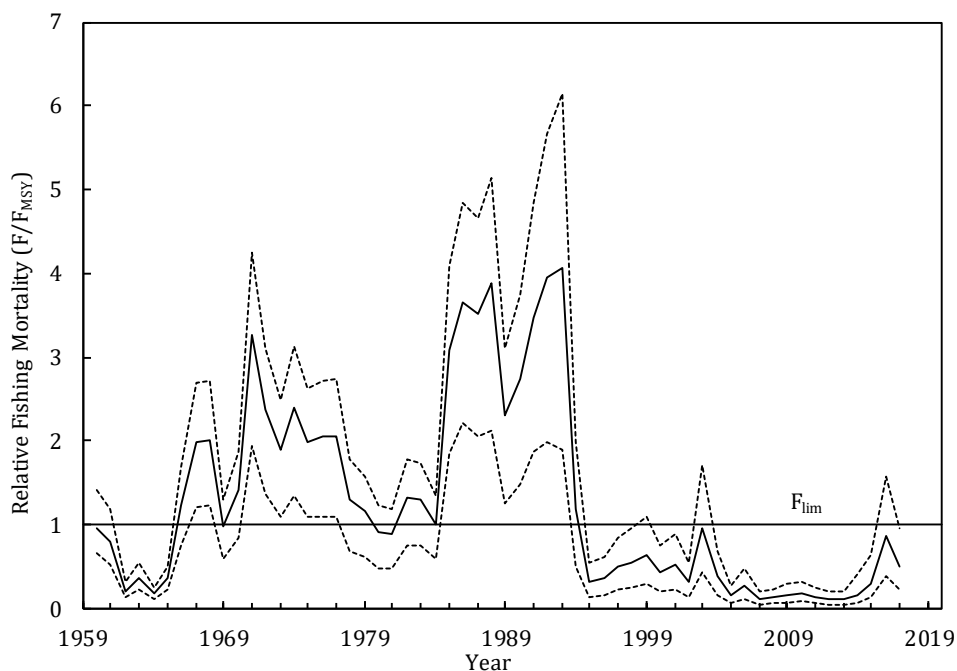


Fig. 13.9. Witch flounder in Divs. 3NO. Median relative fishing mortality (F/F_{MSY}) with 90% credible intervals from 1960-2017. The horizontal line is $F_{lim}=F_{MSY}$.

e) State of the Stock

The stock size increased since 1999 to about 2010 and then declined after 2013 and is now at 37% B_{msy} ($B_{msy} = 60\,000$ t). There is presently a 29% risk of the stock being below B_{lim} and a 4% risk of F being above F_{lim} . Recruitment in 2017 surveys increased in the fall to a value just above the time series mean while those in the spring increased to a value approaching the time series mean (Fig. 13.7).

f) Medium Term Considerations

The posterior distributions (13500 samples) for r , K , σ , and biomass and the production model equation were used to project the population to 2021. All projections assumed that the catch in 2018 was equal to the TAC of 1 116 t (which produces F_{2018}). This assumption was based on reported catches to the end of April 2018 of almost 600 t. This was followed by constant fishing mortality for 2019 and 2020 at several levels of F ($F=0$, F_{2017} , $2/3 F_{MSY}$, $85\% F_{MSY}$, and F_{MSY}).

The probability that $F > F_{lim}$ in 2018 is 30% at a catch of 1 116 t. The probability of $F > F_{lim}$ ranged from 7 to 50% for the catch scenarios tested (Table 13.2, 13.3). The population is projected to grow under all scenarios (Fig. 13.10) and the probability that the biomass in 2021 is greater than the biomass in 2018 is greater than 60% in all scenarios. The population is projected to remain below B_{MSY} for all levels of F examined with a probability of greater than 90%. The probability of projected biomass being below B_{lim} by 2021 was 19 to 24% in all catch scenarios examined and was 15% by 2021 in the $F=0$ scenario.

Table 13.10. Medium-term projections for witch flounder. The median projected yield and 5th, 50th and 95th percentiles of relative biomass B/B_{msy} , are shown, for projected F values of $F=0$, F_{2017} , $2/3 F_{msy}$, $85\% F_{msy}$ and F_{msy} .

Projections with catch in 2018 = 1 116 t		
	Median	Median (90% CI)
$F=0$	Projected Yield (t)	Projected Relative Biomass (B_y/B_{msy})
2019	0	0.39 (0.19, 0.91)
2020	0	0.43 (0.21, 1.02)
2021		0.48 (0.23, 1.12)
$F_{2017}=0.03$	Projected Yield (t)	Projected Relative Biomass (B_y/B_{msy})
2019	740	0.39 (0.19, 0.91)
2020	792	0.42 (0.20, 1.00)
2021		0.45 (0.20, 1.09)
$2/3 F_{msy}=0.04$	Projected Yield (t)	Projected Relative Biomass (B_y/B_{msy})
2019	979	0.39 (0.19, 0.91)
2020	1035	0.42 (0.19, 0.99)
2021		0.44 (0.19, 1.08)
$85\% F_{msy}=0.05$	Projected Yield (t)	Projected Relative Biomass (B_y/B_{msy})
2019	1248	0.39 (0.19, 0.91)
2020	1306	0.41 (0.19, 0.99)
2021		0.43 (0.19, 1.06)
$F_{msy}=0.06$	Projected Yield (t)	Projected Relative Biomass (B_y/B_{msy})
2019	1468	0.39 (0.19, 0.91)
2020	1522	0.41 (0.19, 0.98)
2021		0.42 (0.18, 1.05)

Table 13.3. Projected yield (t) and the risk of $F > F_{lim}$, $B < B_{lim}$ and $B < B_{MSY}$ and probability of stock growth ($B_{2021} > B_{2018}$) under projected F values of $F=0$, F_{2017} , $2/3 F_{MSY}$, $85\% F_{MSY}$, and F_{MSY} .

	Yield 2019	Yield 2020	P($F > F_{lim}$)		P($B < B_{lim}$)			P($B < B_{MSY}$)			P($B_{2021} > B_{2018}$)
			2019	2020	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	
$F=0$	0	0	0	0	26%	20%	15%	96%	95%	93%	72%
$F_{2017}=0.03$	740	792	7%	8%	26%	22%	19%	96%	95%	93%	67%
$2/3 F_{msy}=0.04$	979	1035	19%	20%	26%	23%	21%	96%	95%	94%	65%
$85\% F_{msy}=0.05$	1248	1306	36%	37%	26%	24%	23%	96%	95%	94%	63%
$F_{msy}=0.06$	1468	1522	50%	50%	26%	25%	24%	96%	95%	94%	61%

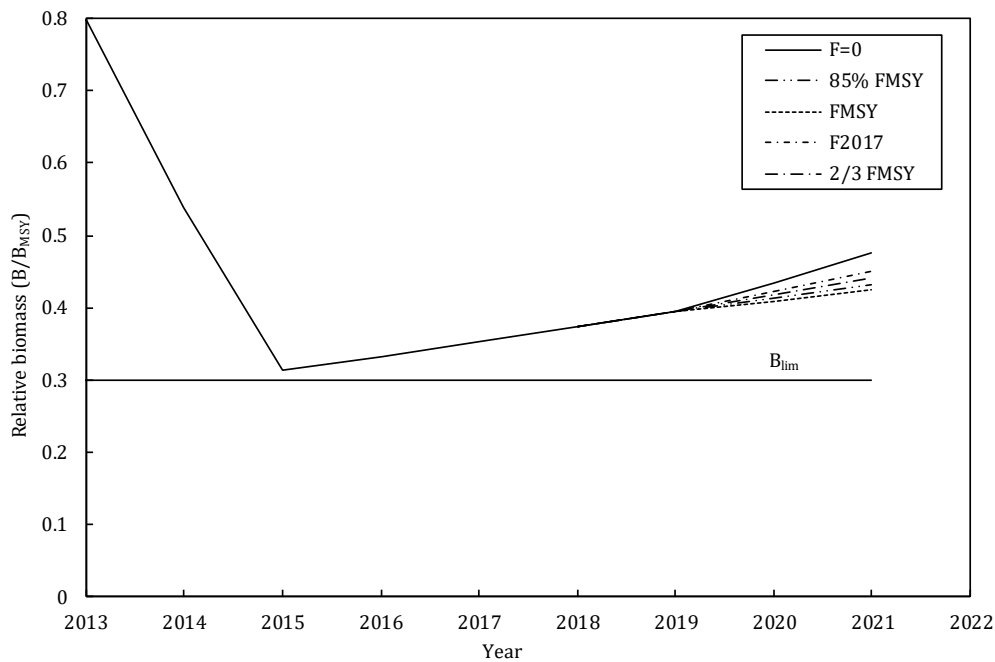


Fig. 13.10. Witch flounder in Divs. 3NO: medium term projections of relative biomass (B/B_{msy}) at five levels of F ($F=0$, F_{2017} , $2/3 F_{msy}$, $85\% F_{msy}$ and F_{msy}). A catch of 1,116 t is assumed in 2018.

g) Reference Points

Reference points are estimated from the surplus production model. Scientific Council considers that $30\% B_{msy}$ is a suitable biomass limit reference point (B_{lim}) and F_{msy} a suitable fishing mortality limit reference point for stocks where a production model is used.

At present, the risk of the stock being below B_{lim} is 0.29 and above F_{lim} is 0.04 (Fig. 13.11).

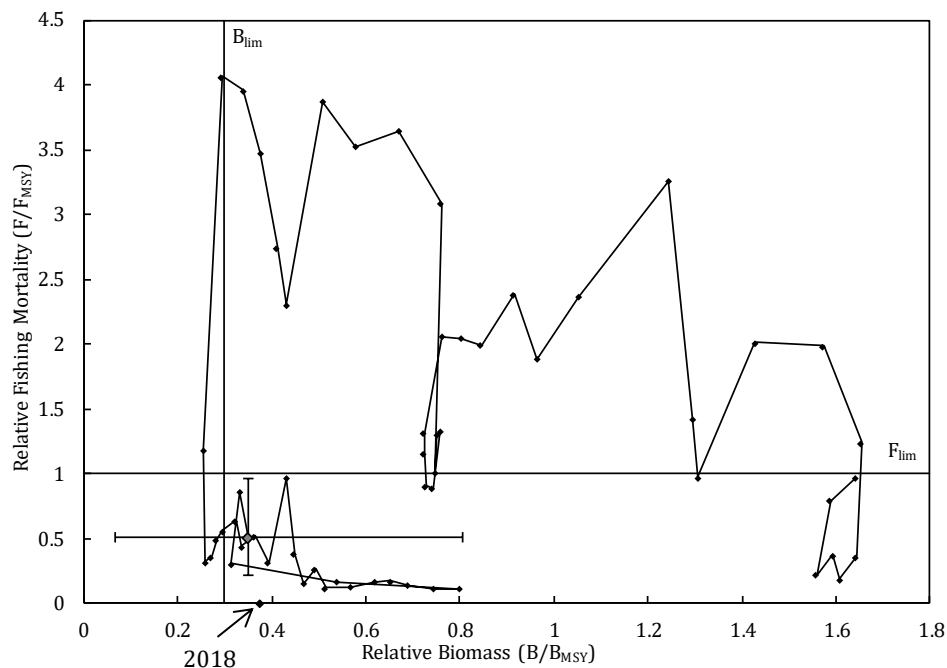


Fig.13.11. Witch flounder in Divs. 3NO: stock trajectory estimated in the surplus production analysis, under a precautionary approach framework.

h) Recommendations

STACFIS **recommends** that the prior distributions be further explored for the surplus production model for witch flounder in Div. 3NO.

Length frequency distributions for this stock do not show evidence of recruitment during the period when the stock was increasing. STACFIS **recommends** that recruitment to this stock be further investigated, including the distribution of small fish throughout the 3LNOPs area.

The next assessment is planned for 2020.

14. Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*) in Divs. 3NO

(SCR Doc. 18/046, SCS Doc. 18/007)

a) Introduction

The fishery for capelin started in 1971 and catch was highest in the mid-1970s with a maximum catch of 132 000 t in 1975. The directed fishery was closed in 1992 and the closure has continued through 2017 (Fig. 14.1). No catches have been reported for this stock from 1993 except 1 t of Spanish catch in 2014 and 5 t Estonian catch in 2016. 11 t of discards was reported by CESAG in 2017. Nominal catches (t), TAC's ('000 t) and STACFIS (t) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf
STATLANT 21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	

ndf no directed fishing

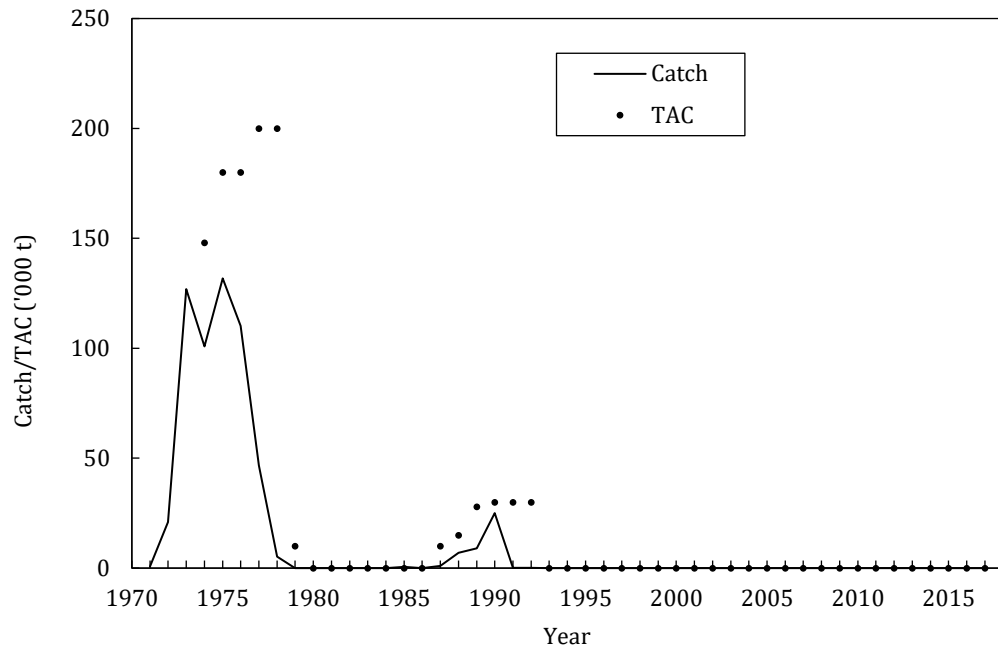


Fig. 14.1. Capelin in Div. 3NO: catches and TACs.

b) Data Overview

i) Commercial catches data

For the recent period, only catches from Spain for 2017 is available. In this year 300 kg was caught. Based on samples taken from catches, mean capelin length (combined sex) was 14 cm for Div. 3O and 13 cm for Div. 3N.

ii) Research survey data

Acoustic surveys of the capelin stock in Divisions 3NO were conducted by the USSR/Russia in 1975-1994 and Canada in 1981-1992. Now, it is difficult to compare the results of these surveys since most of Russian suveys covered Divisions 3LNO. Maximum stock size was registered in 1988 and then an abrupt decline was observed after 1990 (Fig.14.2).

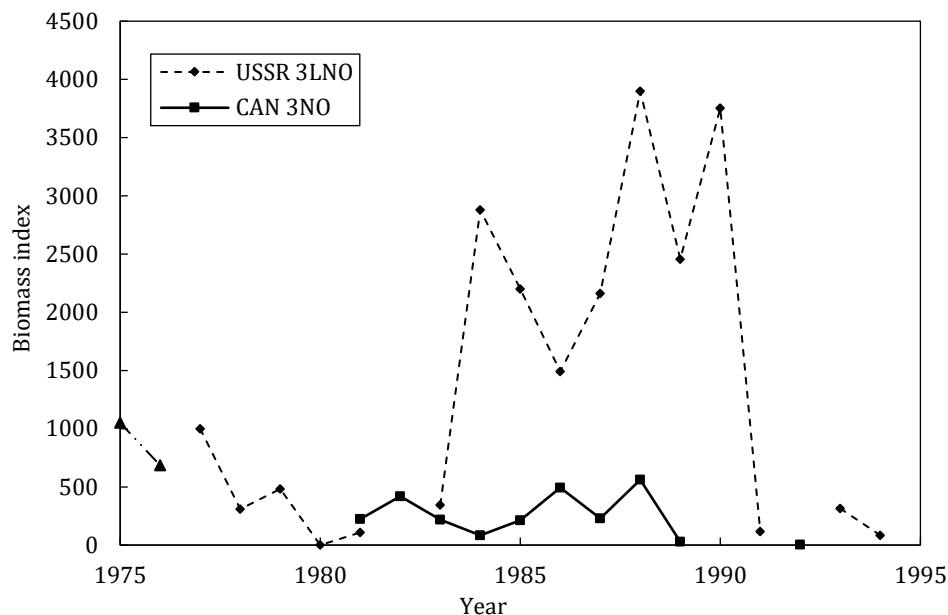


Fig. 14.2. Estimate of capelin stock according to the data of Russian and Canadian acoustic survey in 1975-1994

Trawl acoustic surveys of capelin on the Grand Bank previously conducted by Russia and Canada on a regular basis have not been repeated since 1995. In recent years, STACFIS has repeatedly recommended investigation of the capelin stock in Div. 3NO utilizing trawl-acoustic surveys to allow comparison with historical time series. However, this recommendation has not been acted upon. The only indicator of stock dynamics presently available may be capelin biomass indices obtained during Canadian stratified-random spring trawl surveys. In 1996-2017, when a Campelen trawl was used as a sampling gear, survey biomass index of capelin in Div. 3NO varied from 3.8 to 227 Kt (Fig.14.3), and the average value for this period is 42.5 Kt. In 2005, survey biomass index of capelin in Div. 3NO was 3.9 Kt, the lowest level since 1996; estimates in 2006 are not compatible because of poor cover in that year. In 2008 the biomass index sharply increased to 114 Kt and decreased in next three years to the level of 4.1 Kt in 2011. In 2013 biomass index was 74.9 Kt and it's considerably increased in 2014 to the highest level of the entire period – 227 Kt. In 2015-2016 biomass indices declined to the historical minimum 3.8 Kt and increased again to 78.7 Kt in 2017.

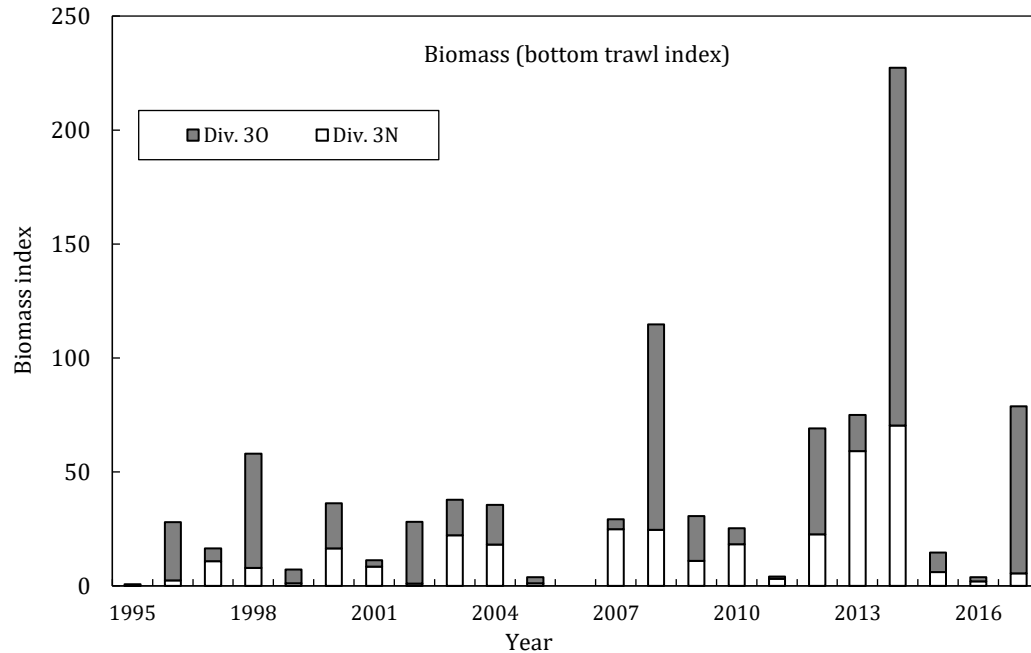


Fig. 14.3. Capelin in Div. 3NO: survey biomass index from Canadian spring surveys in 1996-2017

Data from EU-Spain trawl surveys in Divs. 3NO for 1995-2017 is also available (Fig. 14.4). Data from 1997-2000 are transformed C/V “Playa de Mendiña” to be comparable with the 2002-2017 R/V “Vizconde de Eza” data. For this period stratified mean catches varied between 0.001 and 0.15 t. Survey catches reached its maximum value in 2012 and declined in next 5 years for the level of 0.005 t in 2017.

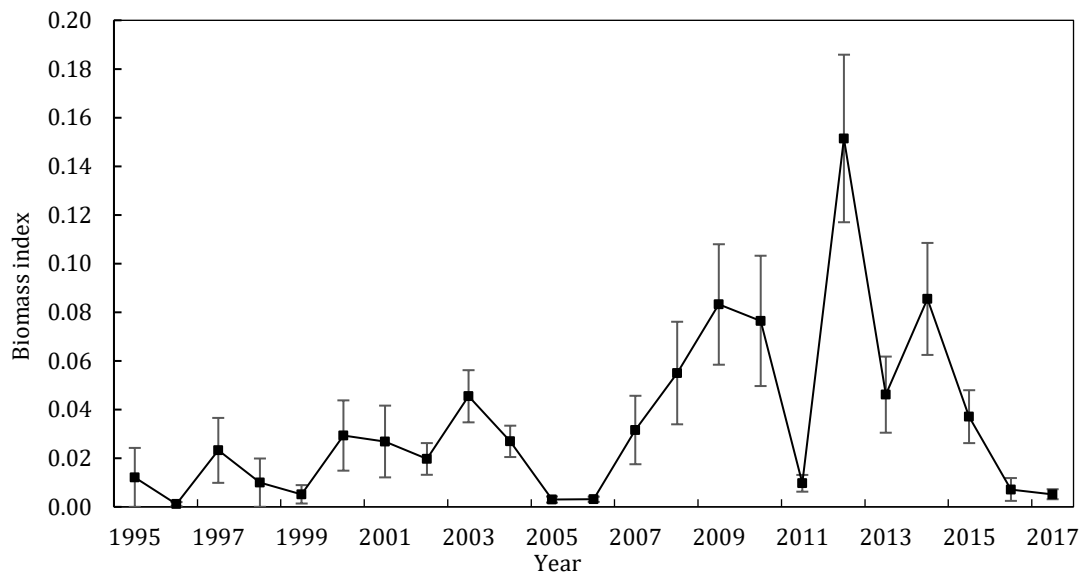


Fig. 14.4. Biomass index and standard deviations of capelin (1995-2017) based on EU-Spain trawl surveys. 1997-2000 data are transformed C/V “Playa de Mendiña” data. 2002-2017 data are original from R/V “Vizconde de Eza”. In 2001, there are data from the two vessels.

Survey estimates of capelin biomass shows very similar trend as catches, with the same peaks. In 2012 maximum biomass level was observed. It was 134 th. t. For the period 2015-2017 biomass sharply declined from 32 Kt to 4 Kt.

c) Estimation of Stock Parameters

Since interpolation by density of bottom trawl catches to the area of strata for pelagic fish species such as capelin can lead to significant deviation of the total biomass, the average value of all non-zero catches was used as an index for evaluation of the stock biomass in 1990-2017. However, if the proportion of zero and non-zero catches change, the index may not be comparable between years.

Survey catches were standardized to 1 km² for Engel and Campelen trawl data. Trawl sets which did not contain capelin were not included in the account. The confidence intervals around the average catch index were obtained by bootstrapping of standardized catch values. According to data from 1996-2017, the mean catch varied between 0.05 and 2 t/km². In 2017 this value was 1.2 t/km² (Fig. 14.5).

Bottom-trawling is not a satisfactory basis for a stock assessment of a pelagic species and survey results are indicative only.

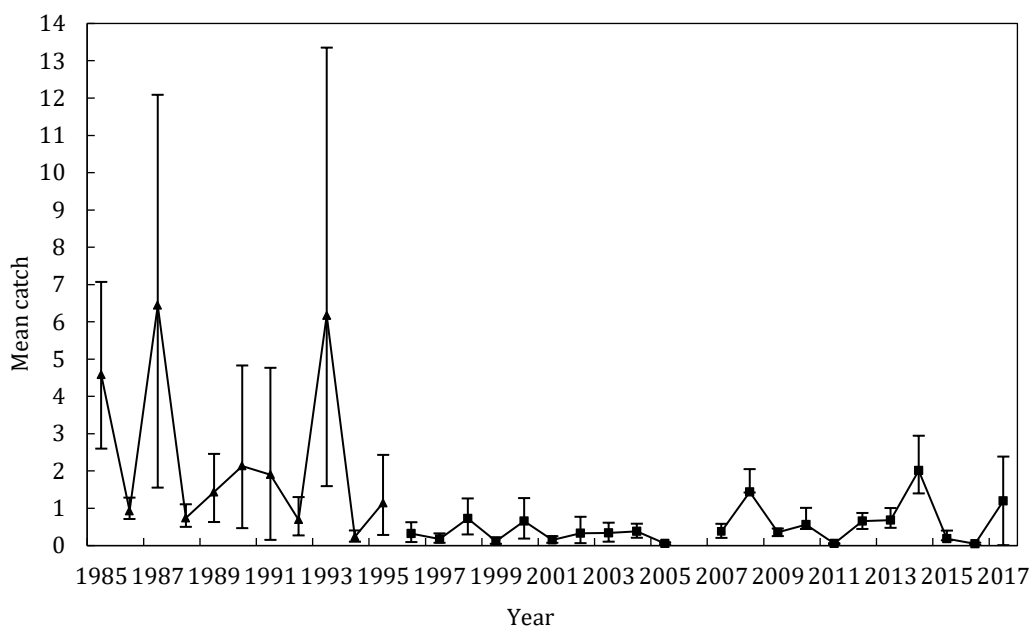


Fig. 14.5. Capelin in Div. 3NO: mean catch from Canadian spring surveys in 1985-2017. Estimates prior to 1996 are from Engel and from 1996-2017 are from Campelen.

d) Assessment Results

Acoustic surveys series terminated in 1994 indicated a stock at a low level. Although biomass indices have increased in recent years, bottom trawl surveys are not considered a satisfactory basis for a stock assessment of a pelagic species.

e) Precautionary Reference Points

STACFIS is not in a position to determine biological reference points for capelin in Div. 3NO.

f) Research recommendations

STACFIS reiterates its **recommendation** that *initial investigations to evaluate the status of capelin in Div. 3NO should utilize trawl acoustic surveys to allow comparison with the historical time series.*

The next assessment is planned for 2021.

15. Redfish (*Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes fasciatus*) in Div. 30

Interim Monitoring Report (SCR Doc. 18/12; SCS Doc. 18/ 05, 06, 07, 09, 13, 15)

a) Introduction

There are two species of redfish that have been commercially fished in Div. 30; the deep-sea redfish (*Sebastes mentella*) and the Acadian redfish (*Sebastes fasciatus*). The external characteristics are very similar, making them difficult to distinguish, and as a consequence they are reported collectively as "redfish" in the commercial fishery statistics and RV surveys. Within Canada's fishery zone, redfish in Div. 30 have been under TAC regulation since 1974 and with a minimum size limit of 22 cm since 1995. Catch was only regulated by mesh size in the NRA of Div. 30 prior to the Fisheries Commission adopting a TAC in 2004. Initially, TAC was implemented at a level of 20 000 tons for 2005-2008 and has remained at that level. This TAC applies to the entire area of Div. 30. The stock was most recently assessed in 2016.

Nominal catches have ranged between 3 000 tons and 35 000 tons since 1960 and have been highly variable with several distinct periods of rapid increase and decrease (Fig. 15.1). Up to 1986 catches averaged 13 000 tons, increased rapidly and peaked at 35 000 tons in 1988, then declined to 5 100 tons by 1997. Catches totaled 20 000 tons in 2001, then it declined to 4 000 tons in 2008. Catch was relatively stable between 7500 t and 9000 t during the recent period (2013 to 2017). Catch was 7500 tons in 2017.

Recent catches and TACs ('000 t) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
STATLANT 21	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.4	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.9	7.5	
STACFIS	6.4	5.2	6.0	6.4	7.5	7.6	8.4	9.0	7.5	

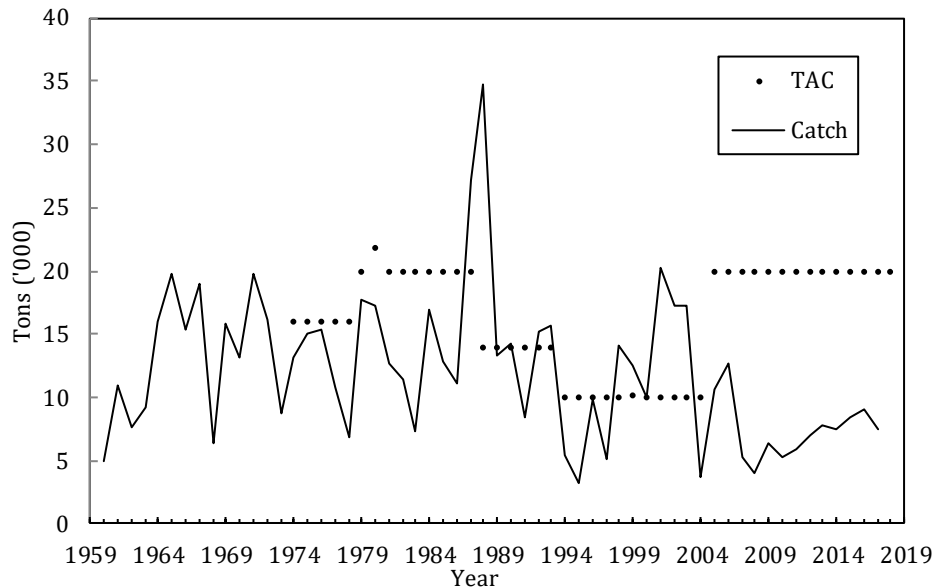


Fig. 15.1. Redfish in Div. 30: Catches and TACs. TACs prior to 2004 applied only to Canadian waters.

b) Data Overview

i) Surveys

Canadian spring and autumn surveys were conducted in Div. 30 during 2017. The spring biomass index increased steadily from 2008 to 2012, while the autumn biomass index increased from 2008 to 2010, then it remained stable to 2012. Both indices have decreased considerably since 2012 with the autumn index in 2016 and 2017 near the time-series low. For the spring and autumn series, the 2017 biomass indices were 46% and 28% respectively, of the average values over 2010-2012. Since 2012, trends in abundance indices were very similar to those in biomass indices.

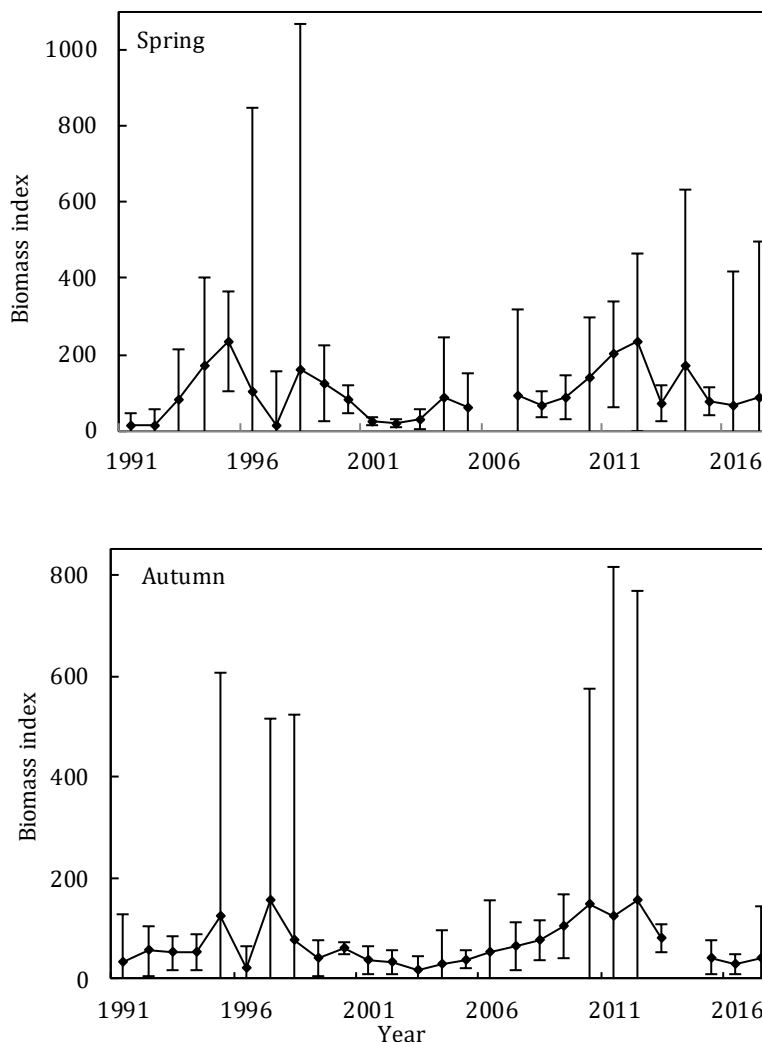


Fig. 15.2. Redfish in Div. 30: Survey biomass indices from Canadian RV surveys in Div. 30 (Campelen equivalent estimates prior to autumn 1995)

c) Estimation of Stock Parameters

There is no assessment model for this stock and survey indices are used to assess stock status.

d) Catch/Biomass ratio

A fishing mortality proxy was derived from the ratio of catch in year “n” to the average of the Canadian Spring (year n) and Autumn (year = n-1) survey biomass. Since 1998, the fishing mortality proxy was highest from

2001 to 2003, with a secondary peak in 2006, and lowest during the period 2007 to 2014. The fishing mortality proxy increased during the 2014 to 2016 period but values have remained below the 2006 secondary peak since 2014.

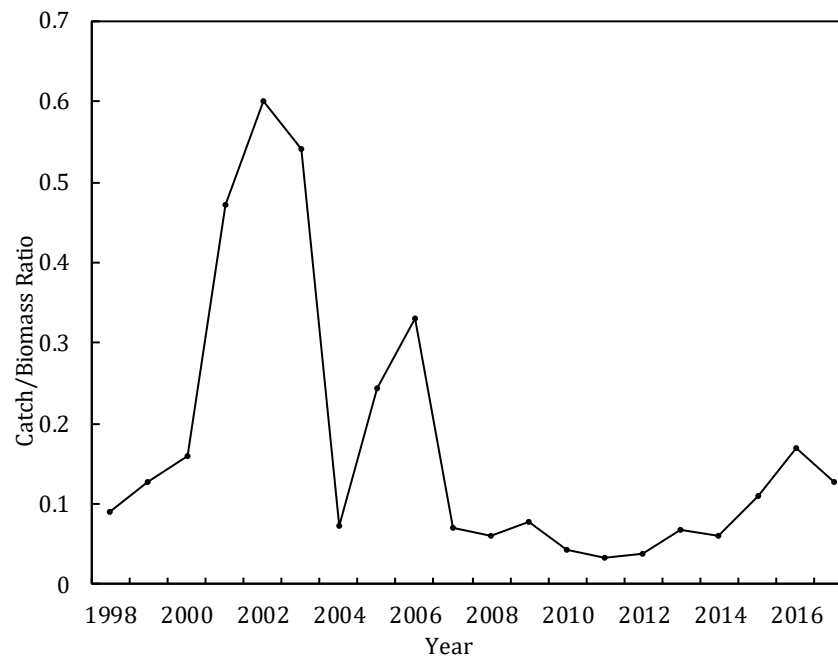


Fig. 15.3. Redfish in Div. 30: Catch/survey biomass ratios for Div. 30. Biomass was calculated as the average survey biomass between spring (n) and autumn (n-1) for year (n) in which catch was taken. The 2006 and 2014 values of biomass come from the autumn and spring surveys respectively.

e) Conclusion

Catches increased from 2010 to 2016 as a dominant recruitment pulse entered the fishery but catch decreased slightly in 2017. Spring and fall Canadian survey indices were near the time-series peaks during 2010 to 2012, but values have generally decreased since then, and both the 2016 and 2017 fall values were near the time-series low. Persistent and high variability in the biomass indices makes it difficult to reconcile year-to-year changes. The fishing mortality proxy was **at the lowest levels of the time series during 2007 to 2014, but moderately higher values have been observed since then**. Given the high variability in the survey indices and the long life-span of redfish, there is nothing to indicate a change in the status of the stock.

The next assessment is planned for 2019.

f) Research Recommendations

In 2016, STACFIS **recommended** that *for Redfish in Div. 30, work continue on developing a recruitment index with sizes close to those recruiting to the fishery*.

STATUS: No progress has been made.

16. Thorny skate (*Amblyraja radiata*) in Divs 3L, 3N, 3O and Subdiv. 3Ps

(SCR Doc. 18/13,17,18,27 SCS Doc. 18/07,08,13,15)

a) Introduction

Thorny Skate on the Grand Banks was first assessed by Canada for the stock unit 3LNOPs. Subsequent Canadian assessments also provided advice for Divs. 3LNOPs. However, Subdivision 3Ps is presently managed as a

separate unit by Canada and France in their respective EEZs, and Divs. 3LNO in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA) is managed by NAFO. Based on this species' continuous distribution and the lack of physical barriers between Divs. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps, Thorny Skate in Divs. 3LNOPs is considered to constitute a single stock.

Catch History

Commercial catches of skates contain a mix of skate species. However, Thorny Skate dominates, comprising about 95% of skate species taken in Canadian and EU-Spain catches. Thus, the skate fishery on the Grand Banks can be considered a fishery for Thorny Skate. In 2005, NAFO Fisheries Commission established a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 13 500 t for Thorny Skate in the NRA of Divs. 3LNO (Fig. 16.1). This TAC was lowered to 12 000 t for 2010-2011, and to 8 500 tons for 2012. The TAC was further reduced to 7 000 t for 2013-2018. In Subdiv. 3Ps, Canada established a TAC of 1 050 tons in 1997, which has not changed.

Catches from the NRA of Divs. 3LNO increased in the mid-1980s with the commencement of a directed fishery for Thorny Skate (Fig. 16.1). The main participants in this new fishery were Spain, Portugal, USSR, and the Republic of Korea. Catches from all countries in Divs. 3LNOPs over 1985-1991 averaged 17 058 t; with a peak of 28 408 t in 1991 (STATLANT-21A). From 1992-1995, catches of Thorny Skate declined to an average of 7 554 t; however, there are substantial uncertainties concerning reported skate catches prior to 1996. Average STACFIS-agreed catch for Divs. 3LNO in 2010-2016 was 4 063 t, and for Subdiv. 3Ps 373 t. STACFIS catch in 2017 totaled 4 463 t for Divs. 3LNO and 605 t for Subdiv. 3Ps.

Recent nominal catches and TACs (000 tons) in Divs. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Divs. 3LNO:										
TAC	13.5	12	12	8.5	7	7	7	7	7	7
STATLANT-21A	5.7	5.4	5.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.3	3.5	4.2	
STACFIS	5.6	3.1	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.5	4.5	
Subdiv. 3Ps:										
TAC	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
STATLANT-21A	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	
Divs. 3LNOPs:										
STATLANT-21A	6.3	5.7	6.1	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.6	4.1	4.8	
STACFIS	6.2	3.4	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.7	4.1	5.1	

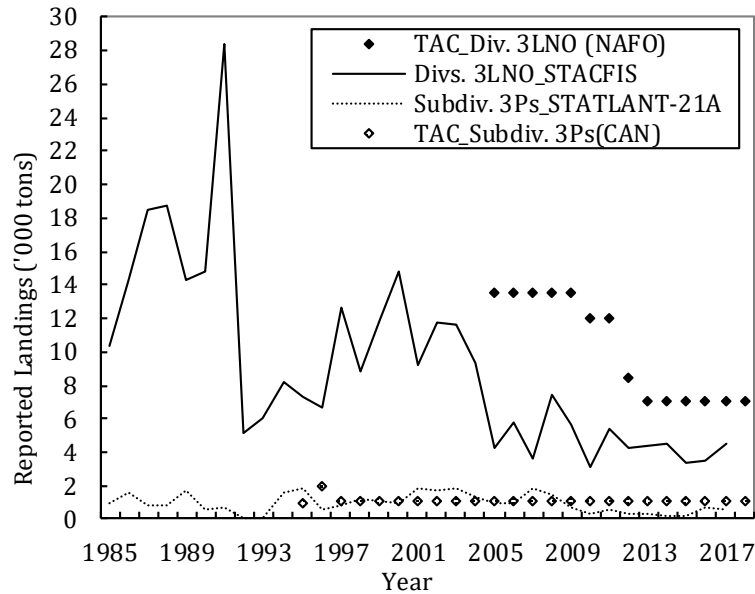


Fig. 16.1. Thorny Skate in Divs. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps, 1985-2017: reported landings and TAC.

b) Data Overview

i) Commercial fisheries

Thorny Skates from either commercial or research survey catches are currently not aged.

Commercial length frequencies of skates were available for EU-Spain (1985-1991, 1997-2017), EU-Portugal (2002-2004, 2006-2011, 2013, 2017), Russia (1998-2008, 2011-2012, 2015-2016), and Canada (1994-2008, 2010, 2012-2017).

From skate-directed trawl fisheries (280 mm mesh) in the NRA of Divs. 3LNO over 2011-2017, EU-Spain reported 19-97 cm TL skates (mode 48cm), with a small number of young-of-the-year (<21 cm) caught in 2013-2014 and 2017. In 2013 using 280 mm mesh, EU-Portugal caught 26-85 cm skates (mode: 49-50 cm) in Div. 3N.

In trawl fisheries targeting other species (130-135 mm mesh) in Div. 3LNO (NRA), EU-Portugal reported skate bycatch ranging from 30-84 cm TL (modes: 60, 76 cm) in 2011, a 25-84 cm range (modes: 49, 70 cm) in 2013, and 46-88 cm (mode: 72 cm) in 2017. Russian trawlers in the Div. 3L Greenland Halibut fishery reported 33-78 cm skates (mean=67 cm) in 2012, and a 35-82 cm range in 2013. In the Div. 3LO redfish fishery, Russia reported 58-84 cm skates in 2013-2014 (2013 mean=72 cm; 2014 mean=61 cm), a 35-89 cm range (mean=60.8 cm in Div. 3L; mean=68.0 cm in Div. 3O) in 2015, and 39-71 cm TL (mean=47.2 cm) in 2016. In 2014, Canadian longliners directing for Atlantic Cod in Subdiv. 3Ps caught 53-87 cm skates (mode: 72 cm). Thorny Skates caught in the Div. 0B+2GHJ3K shrimp fisheries (using a size-selective groundfish excluder) ranged between 9-41 cm in 2015, and 2016. In the Div. 3L redfish fishery, skates varied between 27-93 cm in 2016 and 2017. Canadian trawlers in the Div. 3NO Yellowtail Flounder fishery in 2016 and 2017 caught 24-101 cm (modes: 42 cm, 72 cm) and 25-91 cm skates (modes: 58 cm, 74 cm), respectively. In 2017, skates trawled in the Div. 3O Witch Flounder fishery ranged between 42-100 cm (mode: 80 cm).

No standardized commercial catch per unit effort (CPUE) exists for Thorny Skate.

ii) Research surveys

Canadian spring surveys. Stratified-random research surveys have been conducted by Canada in Divs. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps in spring; using a Yankee 41.5 otter trawl in 1972-1982, an Engel 145 otter trawl in 1984-1995, and a Campelen 1800 shrimp trawl in 1996-2017. Subdiv. 3Ps was not surveyed in 2006, nor was the deeper portion (>103 m) of Divs. 3NO in that year, due to mechanical difficulties on Canadian research vessels. In 2015 and 2017, several strata were not sampled in Div. 3L, thus potentially impacting biomass and abundance estimates of Thorny Skate.

Indices for Divs. 3LNOPs in 1972-1982 (Yankee series) fluctuated without trend (Fig. 16.2a).

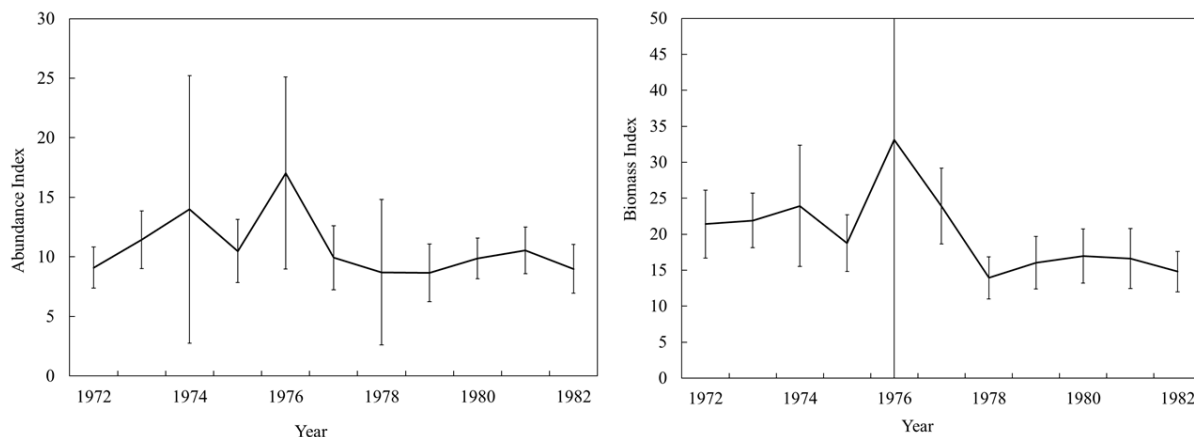


Fig. 16.2a. Thorny Skate in Divs. 3LNOPs, 1972-1983: abundance (left panel) and biomass (right panel) indices from Canadian spring surveys.

Survey coverage was poor in the Canadian spring survey in Div. 3L in 2017. The missing strata typically contain ~5-10% of the total biomass in years when these strata are surveyed; therefore, the most recent point on the biomass index may be an underestimate. Total survey biomass in Divs. 3LNOPs has remained stable since 2007.

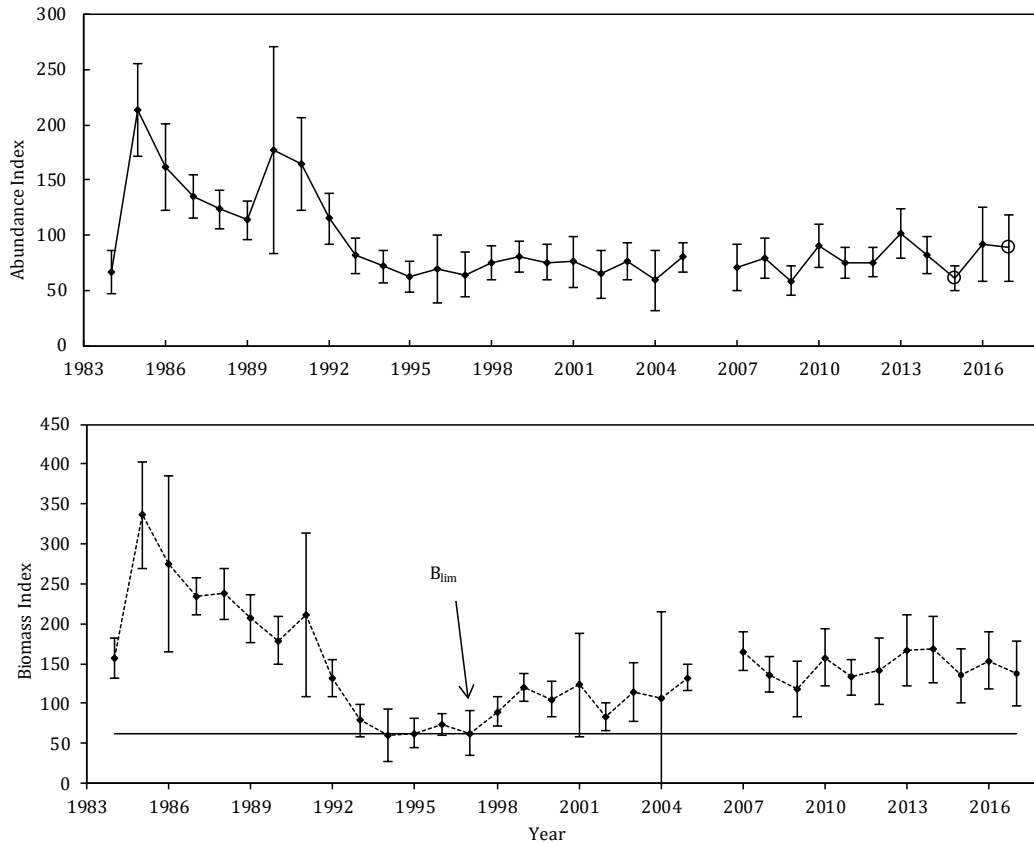


Fig. 16.2b. Thorny Skate in Divs. 3LNOPs, 1984-2017: abundance (top panel) and biomass (bottom panel) indices from Canadian spring surveys. Surveys in 2015 and 2017 (open circles) were incomplete.

Canadian autumn surveys. Stratified-random research surveys have been conducted by Canada in Divs. 3LNO in the autumn, using an Engel 145 otter trawl in 1990-1994 and a Campelen 1800 shrimp trawl in 1995-2017, to depths of ~1 450 m..

Autumn survey indices, similar to spring estimates, declined during the early 1990s. Catch rates have been stable at very low levels since 1995 (Fig. 16.3). Divs. 3NO were not sampled in 2014 due to mechanical difficulties on Canadian research vessels. Autumn indices of abundance and biomass are, on average, higher than spring estimates. This is expected, because Thorny Skates are found deeper than the maximum depths surveyed in spring (~750 m), and are more deeply distributed during winter/spring.

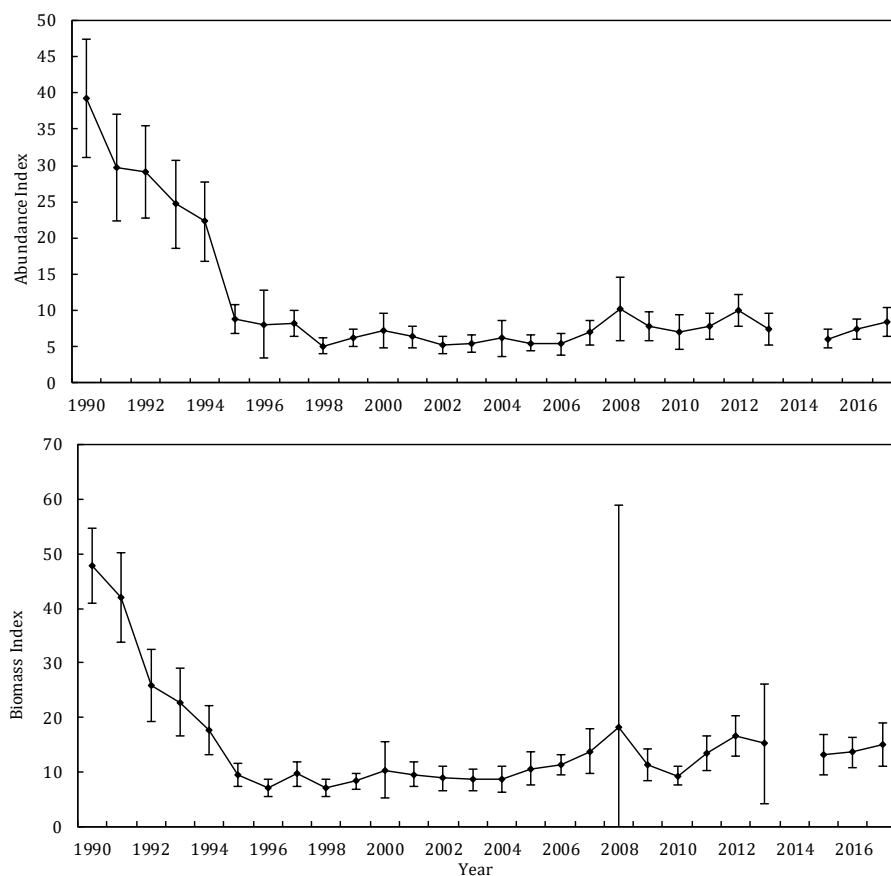


Fig. 16.3. Thorny Skate in Divs. 3LNOPs, 1990-2017: abundance (top panel) and biomass (bottom panel) indices from Canadian autumn surveys.

EU-Spain Divs. 3NO Survey. EU-Spain survey indices (Campelen or equivalent) are available for 1997-2017. The survey only occurs in the NAFO Regulatory Area, thus not sampling the entire Divisions. The biomass trajectory from the EU-Spain surveys was similar to that of the Canadian spring surveys until 2006 (Fig. 16.4). Since 2007, the two indices diverged with an overall increase in the Canadian survey and a decline in the EU-Spain index.

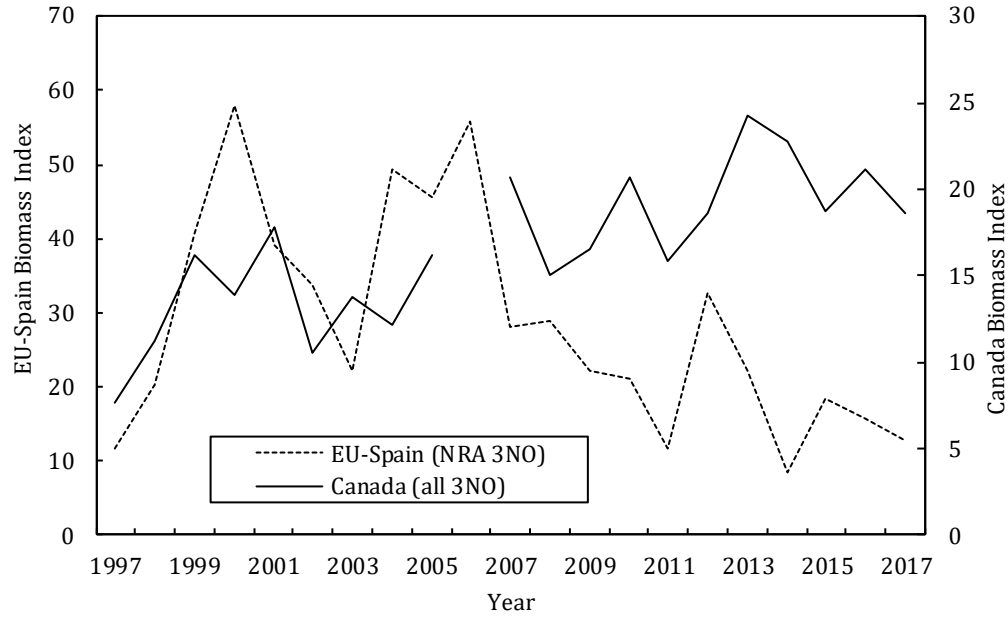


Fig. 16.4. Thorny Skate in Divs. 3LNOPs, 1997-2017: biomass indices from the EU-Spain survey and the Canadian spring survey.

EU-Spain Div. 3L survey. EU-Spain survey indices (Campelen trawl) are available for 2003-2017 (excluding 2005). The survey only occurs in the NAFO Regulatory Area (Flemish Pass), thus not sampling the entire Division. Both the EU-Spain and Canadian autumn Div. 3L biomass indices generally declined from 2007-2011, while the Canadian spring index was more variable during this period (Fig. 16.5). Recent Canadian biomass estimates have been relatively stable since 2010, while the EU-Spain index has been increasing relative to 2011.

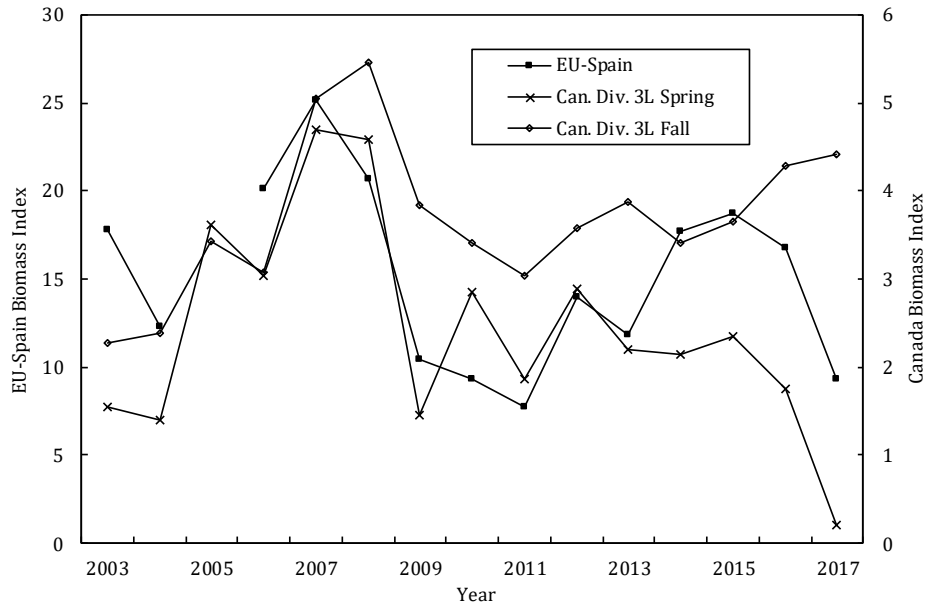


Fig. 16.5. Thorny Skate in Div. 3LNOPs, 2003-2017: Biomass indices from EU-Spain Div. 3L survey and the Canadian spring and autumn surveys of Div. 3L. The Canadian spring survey in Div. 3L was incomplete in 2017.

iii) Biological studies

Based on Canadian Campelen spring surveys in Divs. 3LNOPs, various life stages of Thorny Skate underwent different changes in abundance over time. In 1996-2017, the abundance of Thorny Skate recruits (5-20 cm TL) and immature skates increased since 2010, and estimates of mature skates fluctuated along an increasing trend.

Recruitment index (skate < 21 cm) has been below average in 1997-2007 (Fig. 16.6). The index was above average during 2010-2013. Recruitment declined to below average in 2014-2016, then increased to 1.3 in 2017. This increase in 2017, occurred despite the missing survey strata, which in previous years (2009-16) contained on average 10% of the Thorny Skate recruits. Thorny Skates have low fecundity and long reproductive cycles, which result in low intrinsic rates of increase and impart low resilience to fishing mortality.

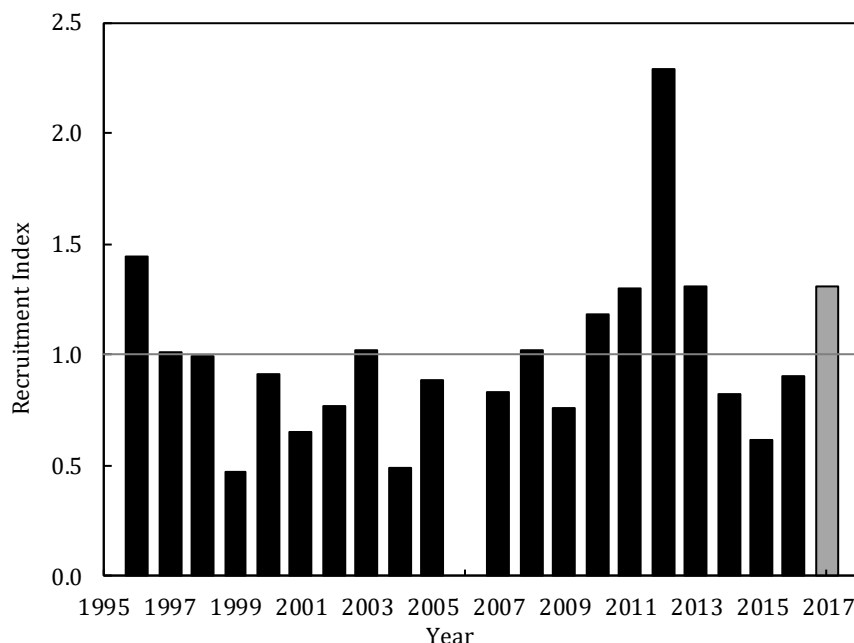


Fig. 16.6. Thorny Skate in Divs. 3LNOPs, 1996-2017: Standardized recruitment index for less than 21 cm TL males and females (combined) from Canadian Campelen spring surveys. The horizontal line depicts the standardized average recruitment for 1996-2017. The Canadian spring survey in Div. 3L was incomplete in 2017.

c) Estimation of Parameters

Relative F (STACFIS-agreed commercial landings/Canadian spring survey biomass) in Divs. 3LNO declined since the mid-1990s, and is currently low. Relative fishing mortality in Subdiv. 3Ps has also been low in recent years.

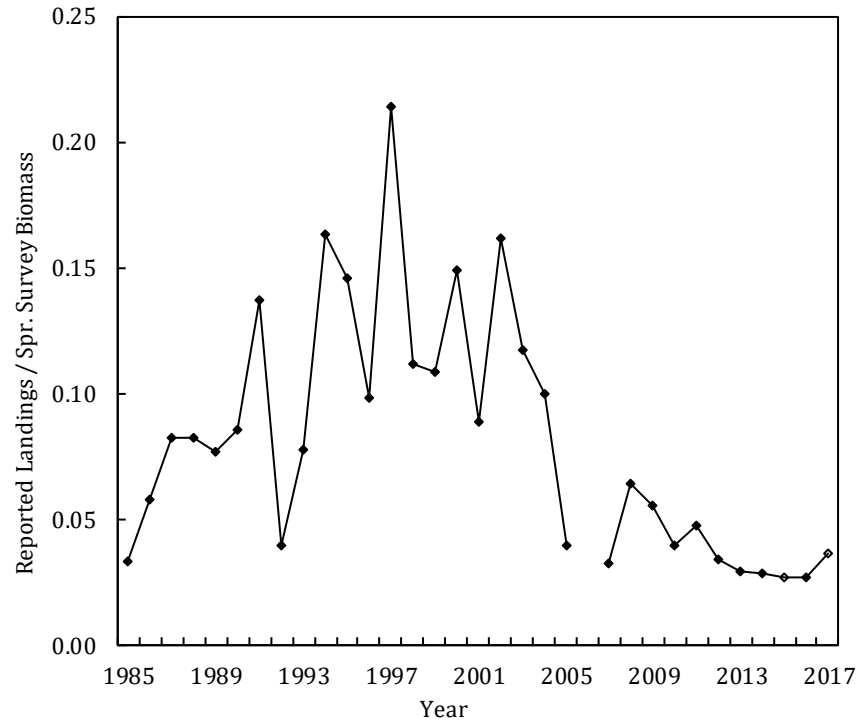


Fig. 16.7. Thorny Skate in Divs. 3LNOPs, 1985-2017: estimates of Relative F from STACFIS-agreed commercial landings/Canadian spring survey biomass. The Canadian spring survey in Div. 3L was incomplete in 2017.

d) Assessment Results

Assessment Results: No analytical assessment was performed.

The Canadian Spring survey is considered the primary indicator of the status of this stock due to its spatial and temporal coverage.

Biomass: Biomass of this stock has been increasing very slowly from low levels since the mid-1990s. For comparable periods, the pattern from the Canadian fall research survey was similar.

Fishing Mortality: Relative F (STACFIS-agreed commercial landings/Canadian spring survey biomass) in Divs. 3LNOPs declined since the mid-1990s, and is currently low.

Recruitment: Recruitment has been below average over 1997-2007. Recruitment was above average during 2010-2013, but declined to below average in 2014-2016. Recruitment in 2017 was above average.

State of the Stock: The stock is currently above B_{lim} . The probability that the current biomass is above B_{lim} is >95%. Total survey biomass in Divs. 3LNOPs has remained stable since 2007. Recruitment in 2017 was above average. Fishing mortality is currently low.

e) Reference Points

Limit reference points based on B_{loss} , which represents the lowest value for the Canadian spring survey conducted with Campelen survey gear, were accepted in 2015 as a proxy for B_{lim} (Fig. 16.8).

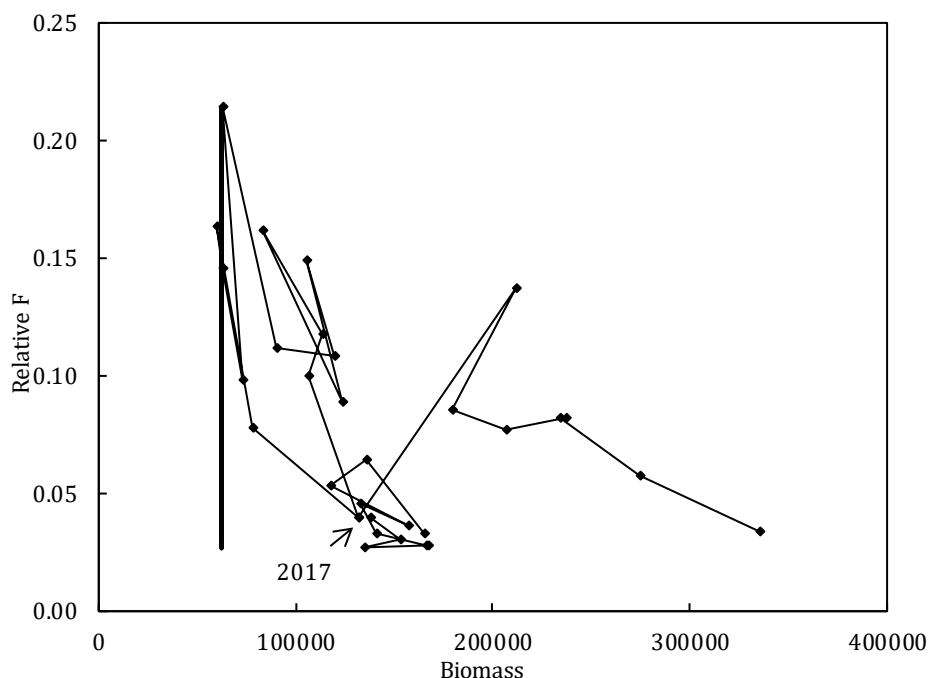


Fig. 16.8. Thorny Skate in Divs. 3LNOPs, 1985-2017: stock trajectory under a precautionary approach framework.

f) Research Recommendations

STACFIS **recommended** that *further work be conducted on development of a quantitative stock model.*

STATUS: Work ongoing. STACFIS reiterated this recommendation.

STACFIS **recommended** that *survey indices be investigated to compare catch rates in relation to depth in the spring and fall surveys, stock distribution, and comparison between Divs. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps.*

STATUS: completed.

The next full assessment is planned for 2020.

17. White Hake (*Urophycis tenuis*) in Divs 3N, 3O, and Subdiv. 3Ps

Interim Monitoring Report (SCR Doc. 18/013, 17; SCS Doc. 18/07, 08)

a) Introduction

The advice requested by Fisheries Commission is for NAFO Div. 3NO. Previous studies indicated that White Hake constitute a single unit in Div. 3NOPs, and that fish younger than 1 year, 2+ juveniles, and mature adults distribute at different locations within Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps. This movement of fish of different stages between areas must be considered when assessing the status of White Hake in Div. 3NO. Therefore, an assessment of Div. 3NO White Hake is conducted with information on Subdiv. 3Ps included.

In 1988, Canada commenced a directed fishery for White Hake in Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps. All Canadian landings prior to 1988 were as bycatch in various groundfish fisheries. EU-Spain and EU-Portugal commenced a directed fishery in 2002, and Russia in 2003, in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA) of Div. 3NO; resulting in the 2003-2004 peak in landings. In 2003-2004, 14% of the total landings of White Hake in Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps were taken by Canada, but increased to 93% by 2006; primarily due to the absence of a directed fishery for this species by other countries.

A TAC for White Hake was first implemented by Fisheries Commission in 2005 at 8 500 tons, and was then reduced to 6 000 t for 2010 and 2011. The 5 000 t TAC in Div. 3NO for 2012 was further reduced to 1 000 t for 2013-2018. Canada has implemented a TAC of 500 t for Subdiv. 3Ps for 2018-2020.

From 1970-2009, White Hake catches in Div. 3NO fluctuated, averaging approximately 2 000 t, exceeding 5 000 t in only three years during that period. Catches peaked in 1987 at 8 061 t (Fig. 17.1). With the restriction of fishing by other countries to areas outside Canada's Exclusive Economic Zone in 1992, non-Canadian catches fell to zero. Average catch was low in 1995-2001 (422 t), then increased to 6 718 t in 2002 and 4 823 t in 2003; following recruitment of the large 1999 year-class. STACFIS-agreed catches decreased to an average of 386 t in 2008-2012. Catches averaged 342 t over the period 2013-2016. STACFIS catch in 2017 was as 512 t in Div. 3NO.

Commercial catches of White Hake in Subdiv. 3Ps were less variable, averaging 1 114 t in 1985-93, then decreasing to an average of 619 t in 1994-2002 (Fig. 17.1). Subsequently, catches increased to an average of 1 374 t in 2003-2007, then decreased to a 368-t average in 2008-2012. Catches averaged 327 t over the period 2013-2016. Catch in 2017 was reported as 308 t in Subdiv. 3Ps.

Recent reported landings and TACs (000 tons) in NAFO Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Div. 3NO:										
TAC	8.5	6	6	5	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹
STATLANT 21	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	.4	.4	.5	
STACFIS	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	.5	.4	.5	
Subdiv. 3Ps:										
TAC										.5
STATLANT 21	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	.3	.4	.3	

¹May change in season. See NAFO FC Doc. 13/01 quota table.

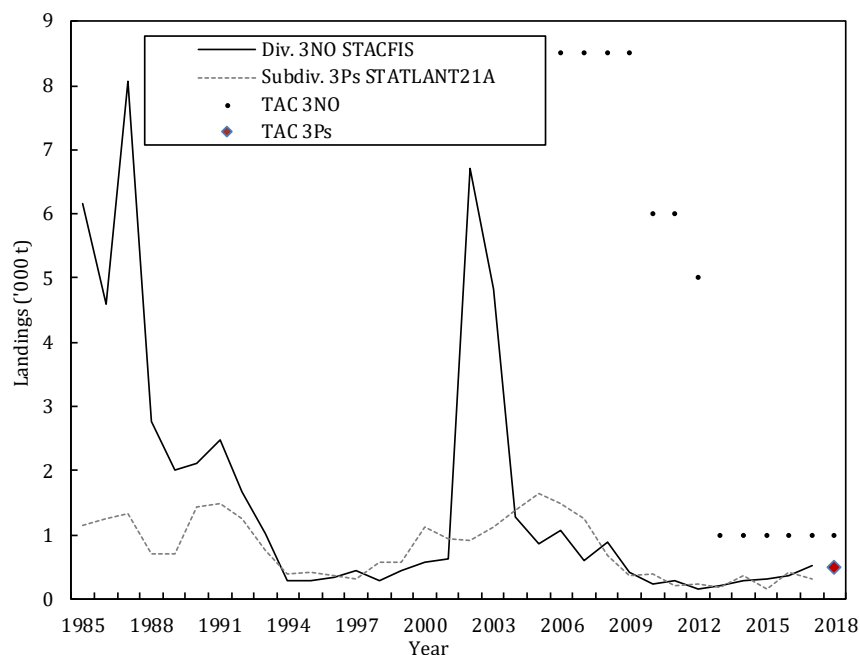


Fig. 17.1. White Hake in Division 3NO and Subdivision 3Ps: Total catch of White Hake in NAFO Division 3NO (STACFIS) and Subdivision 3Ps (STATLANT-21A). The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) in Subdiv. 3Ps and the NRA of Divs. 3NO is also indicated on the graph.

b) Data Overview

i) Research survey data

Canadian stratified-random bottom trawl surveys. Data from spring research surveys in NAFO Div. 3N, 3O, and winter-spring surveys in Subdiv. 3Ps were available from 1972 to 2017. In the 2006 Canadian spring survey, most of Subdiv. 3Ps was not surveyed, and only shallow strata in Div. 3NO (to a depth of 77 m in Div. 3N; to 103 m in Div. 3O) were surveyed; thus the survey estimate for 2006 was not included. Data from fall surveys in Div. 3NO were available from 1990 to 2017. Canadian spring surveys were conducted using a Yankee 41.5 bottom trawl prior to 1984, an Engel 145 bottom trawl from 1984 to 1995, and a Campelen 1800 trawl thereafter. In Subdiv. 3Ps, survey timing changed from winter to spring during 1993. Canadian fall surveys in Div. 3NO were conducted with an Engel 145 trawl from 1990 to 1994, and a Campelen 1800 trawl from 1995-2017. There are no survey catch rate conversion factors between trawls for White Hake; thus each gear type is presented as a separate time series.

Abundance and biomass indices of White Hake from the Canadian spring research surveys in Div. 3NOPS are presented in Fig. 17.2a. In 2003-2010, the population remained at a level similar to that previously observed in the Campelen time series for 1996-1998. The dominant feature of the White Hake abundance time series was the peak observed over 2000-2001. In recent years, spring abundance of White Hake increased slightly in 2011, but declined to low and stable levels over 2012-2017. Biomass of this stock increased in 2000, due to the very large 1999 year-class. Subsequently, the biomass index decreased gradually, and has remained stable since 2007.

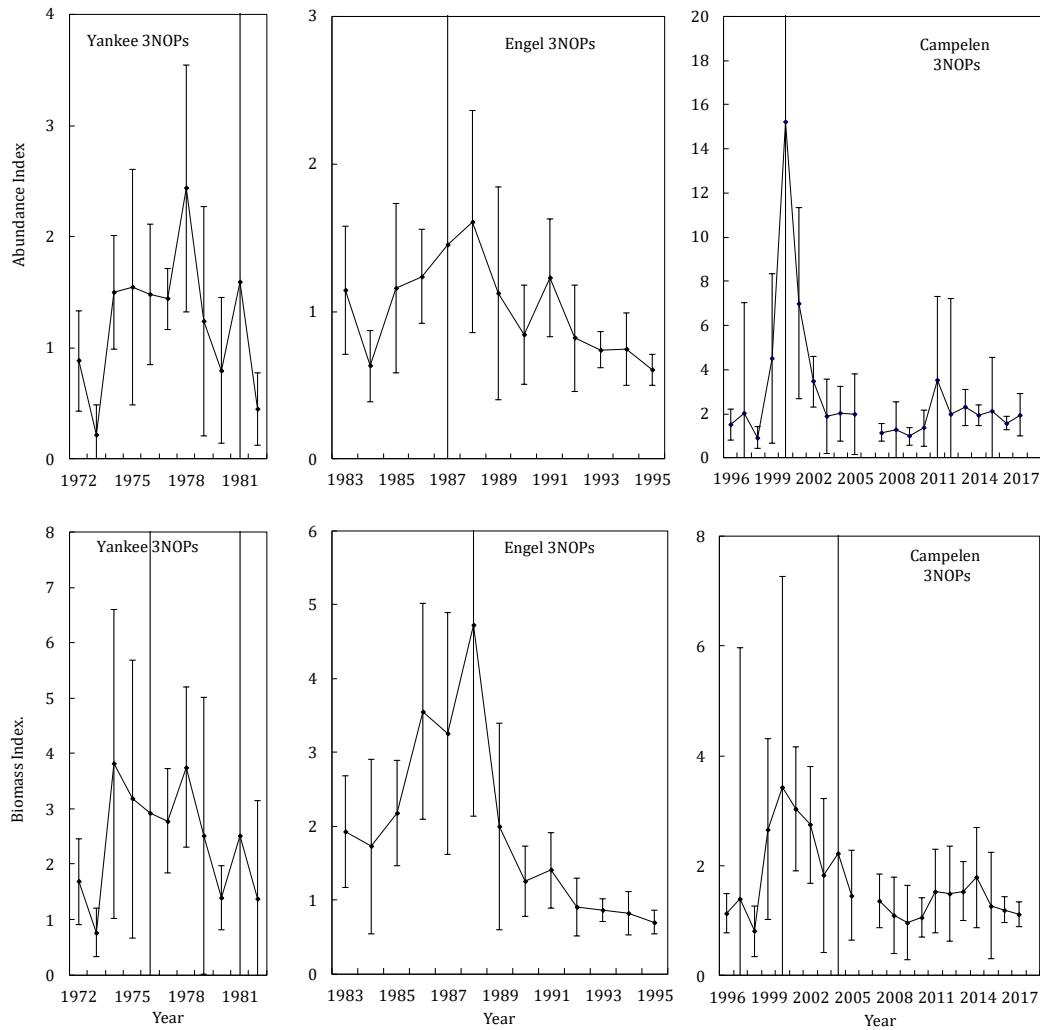


Fig. 17.2a. White Hake in Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps: abundance (top panels) and biomass (bottom panels) indices from Canadian winter-spring research surveys, 1972-2017. Estimates from 2006 are not shown, since survey coverage in that year was incomplete. Yankee, Engel, and Campelen time series are not standardized, and are presented on separate panels. Error bars are 95% confidence limits. The bounds of the error bars in 1976, 1981, 1987 and 2000 in some panels extend above and below the graph limits.

Canadian fall surveys of Div. 3NO (Fig. 17.2b) have the peak in abundance reflected by the very large 1999 year-class. Fall abundance indices then declined to levels similar to those observed during 1996-1998 until 2010. In recent years, biomass appears stable, while abundance seems to have increased slightly. This survey was not completed in 2014.

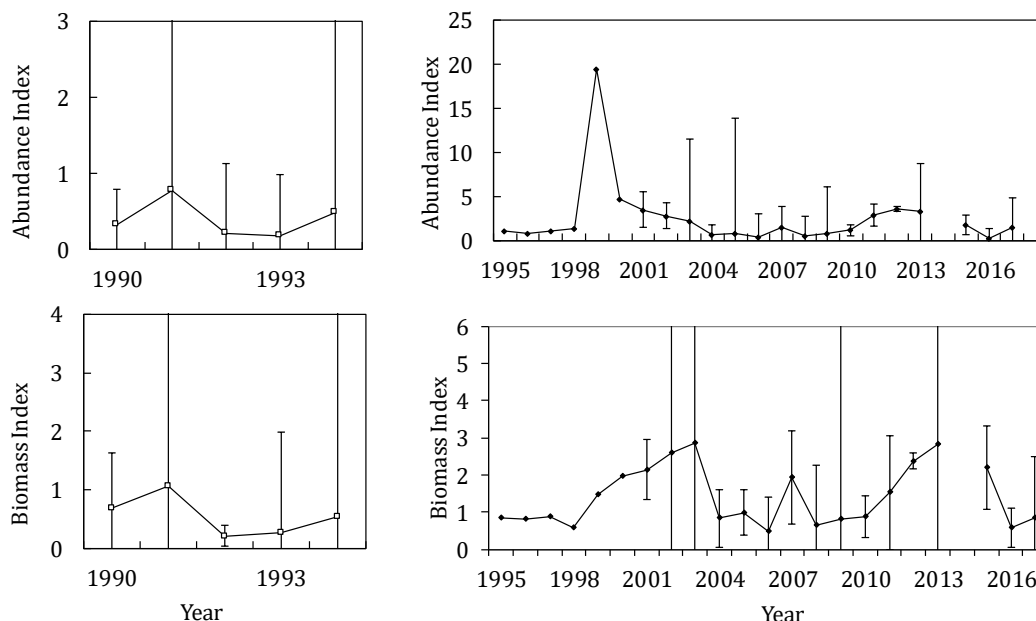


Fig. 17.2b White Hake in Div. 3NO: abundance (top panel) and biomass indices (bottom panel) from Canadian fall surveys, 1990-2017. Engel (■, 1990-1994) and Campelen (◆, 1995-2013) time series are not standardized. Estimates from 2014 are not shown, since survey coverage in that year was incomplete. Error bars are 95% confidence limits. The bounds of the error bars in 1991, 1994, 2002, 2003, 2009 and 2013 in some panels extend above and below the graph limits.

EU-Spanish stratified-random bottom trawl surveys in the NRA. EU-Spain biomass indices in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA) of Div. 3NO were available for White Hake from 2001 to 2017 (Fig. 17.3). EU-Spain surveys were conducted with Campelen gear (similar to that used in Canadian surveys) in the spring to a depth of 1 400 m. The EU-Spain biomass index was highest in 2001, then declined to 2003, peaked slightly in 2005, and then declined to its lowest level in 2008. In 2009-2013, the EU-Spain index indicated a gradually increasing trend, which is similar to that of the Canadian spring survey index (Fig. 17.3). From 2014-2015, these surveys have been characterized by opposing trends: the EU-Spain index decreased in 2014, before increasing in 2015; the Canadian spring survey index increased in 2014, before decreasing in 2015. In 2017, both indices have declined from the 2016 estimates.

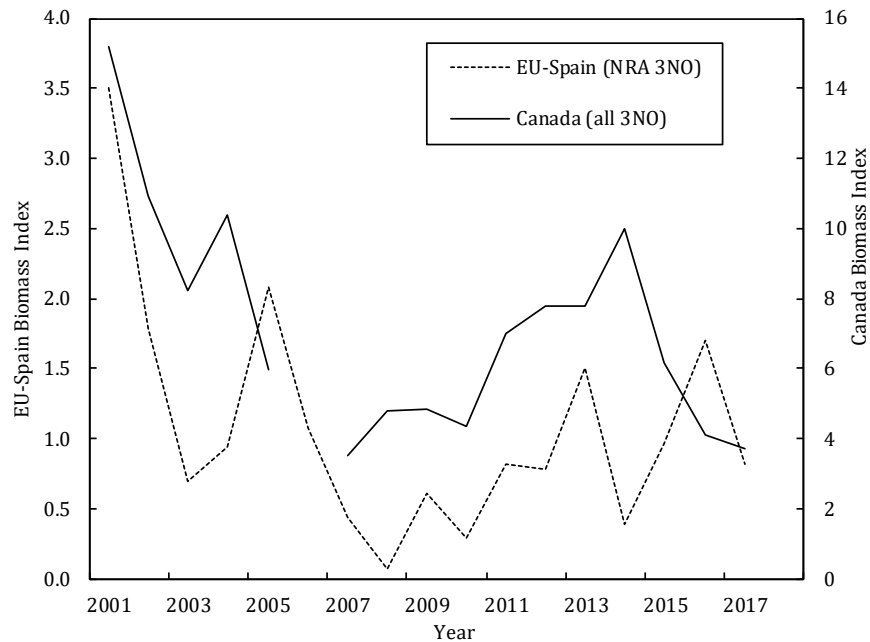


Fig. 17.3. White Hake in the NRA of Div. 3NO: Biomass indices from EU-Spain Campelen spring surveys in 2001-2017 compared to Canadian spring survey indices in all of Div. 3NO. Estimates from 2006 Canadian survey are not shown, since survey coverage in that year was incomplete.

Recruitment. In Canadian spring research surveys, the number of White Hake less than 27 cm in length is assumed to be an index of recruitment at age 1. The recruitment index in 2000 was very large, but no large value has been observed during 2001-2017 (Fig. 17.6). The index of recruitment for 2011 was comparable to that seen in 1999, and a smaller peak in 2013 was similar to one in 2005.

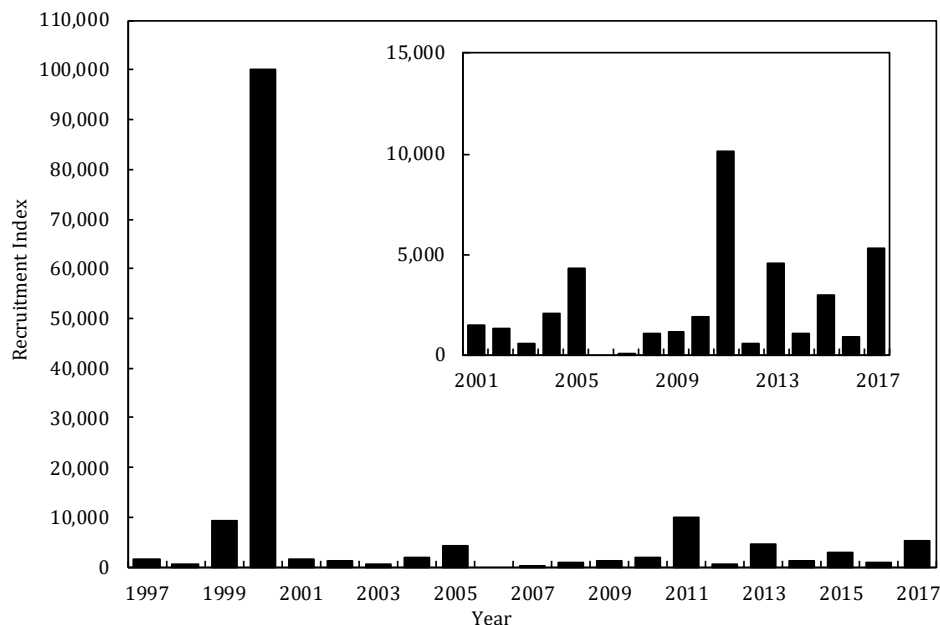


Fig. 17.4. White Hake in Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps: recruitment index for age 1 males and females (combined) from Canadian Campelen spring surveys in Divs. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps in 1997-2017. Estimates from 2006 are not shown, since survey coverage in that year was incomplete. Inset plot depicts 2001-2017 on a smaller scale.

c) Conclusion

Based on current information there is no significant change in the status of this stock. Stock biomass remains at relatively low levels, and no large recruitment events have been observed since 2000.

d) Research Recommendations

STACFIS **recommended** that *age determination should be conducted on otolith samples collected during annual Canadian surveys (1972-2009+); thereby allowing age-based analyses of this population.*

Otoliths are being collected but have yet to be aged. STACFIS reiterates this recommendation.

STACFIS **recommended** that *the collection of information on commercial catches of White Hake be continued and now include sampling for age, sex and maturity to determine if this is a recruitment fishery.*

No progress, STACFIS reiterates this recommendation.

STACFIS **recommended** that *survey conversion factors between the Engel and Campelen gear be investigated for this stock.*

No progress on this recommendation. STACFIS reiterates this recommendation.

STACFIS **recommended** that *work continue on the development of population models and reference point proxies.*

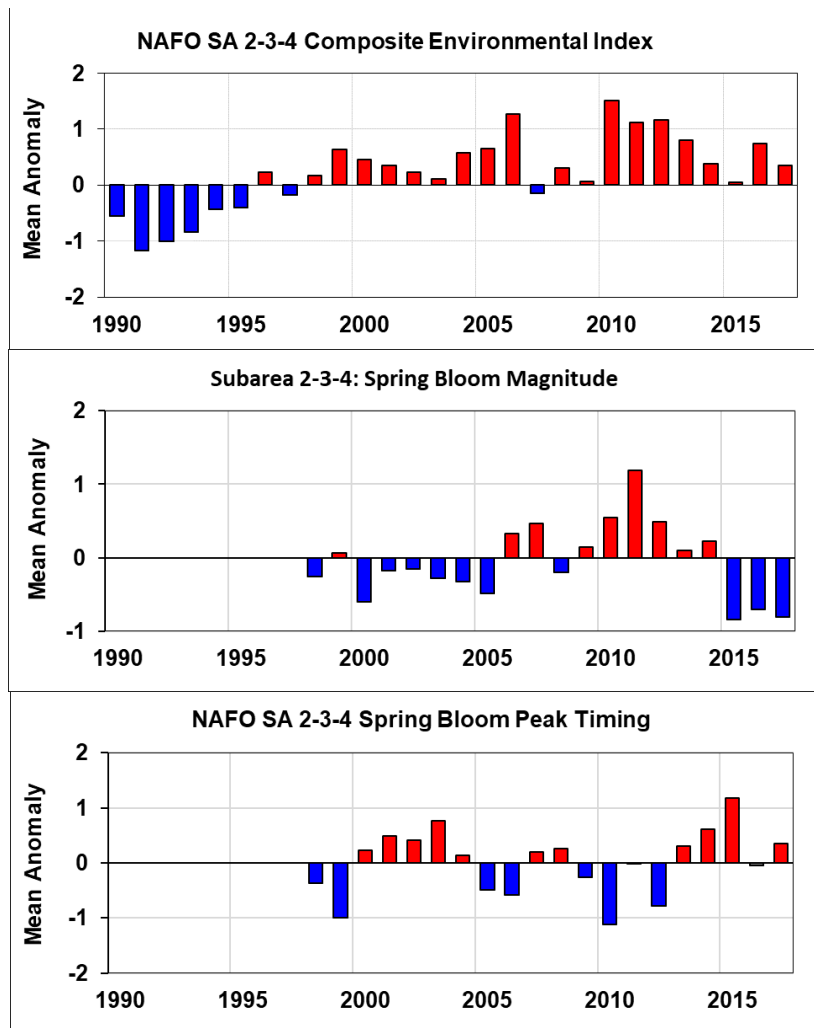
No progress on this recommendation. STACFIS reiterates this recommendation.

The next assessment is planned for 2019.

D. WIDELY DISTRIBUTED STOCKS: SA 2, SA 3 AND SA 4

Recent Conditions in Ocean Climate and Lower Trophic Levels

- Ocean climate composite index based on data from Labrador to the Scotian Shelf (SA2-4) has remained above normal since 2010, but has experienced a declining trend since then.
- Spring bloom total production (magnitude) was at its lowest during the past three years (2015-2017). Peak timing has remained mostly above normal since 2013 indicating a generalized delayed onset of the phytoplankton spring bloom along the on the Atlantic Canadian Shelf in recent years.
- The composite zooplankton abundance index was back to normal in 2017 after three consecutive years with well above normal anomalies from 2014-2016.
- The composite zooplankton biomass index remained well below normal throughout SA 2-3-4 for a third consecutive year since a record low in 2015.



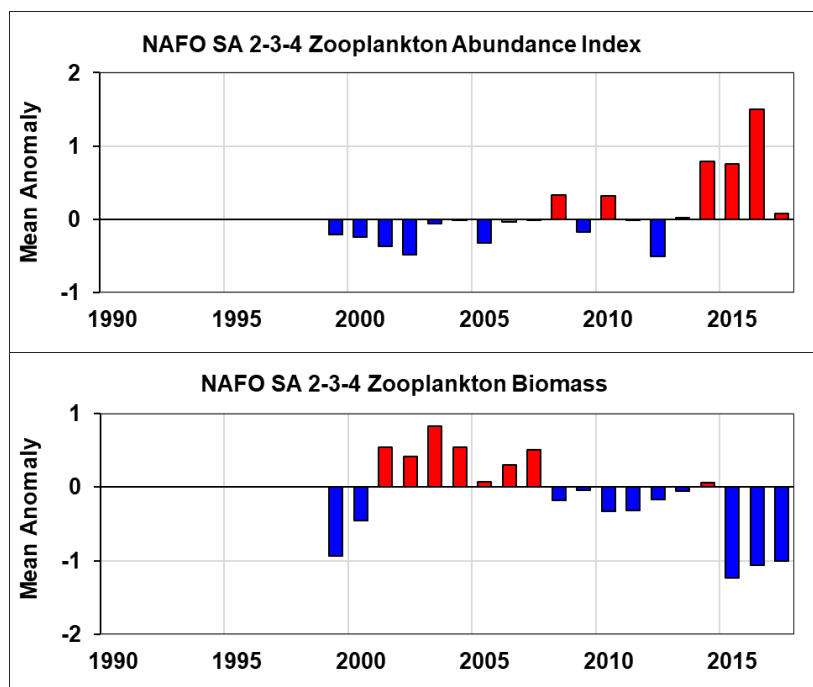


Fig.D1. Composite environmental index for NAFO Subarea 2-3-4 derived from meteorological and physical oceanographic (sea ice, water temperature, salinity) conditions during 1990-2017 (top panel). Phytoplankton spring bloom magnitude (2nd panel) and peak timing (3rd panel) in NAFO Subarea 2-3-4 during 1998-2017. Composite zooplankton abundance index derived from copepod (total copepods, *Calanus finmarchicus*, *Pseudocalanus* spp.) and non-copepod abundances (4th panel), and zooplankton biomass anomaly (5th panel) in NAFO Subarea 2-3-4 during 1999-2017. Positive/negative anomalies indicate conditions above/below (or late/early timing) the long-term average for the reference period. All anomalies are mean standardized anomaly calculated using the following reference period: climate index: 1981-2010; phytoplankton indices (magnitude and peak timing): 1998-2015; zooplankton (abundance and biomass) indices: 1999-2015.

Environmental Overview

The water mass characteristics of Newfoundland and Labrador Shelf are typical of sub-polar waters with a sub-surface temperature range of -1-2°C and salinities of 32-33.5. Labrador Slope Water flows southward along the shelf edge and into the Flemish Pass region, this water mass is generally warmer and saltier than the sub-polar shelf waters with a temperature range of 3°-4°C and salinities in the range of 34-34.75. On average bottom temperatures remain <0°C over most of the northern Grand Banks but increase to 1-4°C in southern regions and along the slopes of the banks below 200 m. North of the Grand Bank, in Div. 3K, bottom temperatures are generally warmer (1-3°C) except for the shallow inshore regions where they are mainly <0°C. In the deeper waters of the Flemish Pass and across the Flemish Cap bottom temperatures generally range from 3-4°C. Throughout most of the year the cold, relatively fresh water overlying the shelf is separated from the warmer higher-density water of the continental slope region by a strong temperature and density front. This winter-formed water mass is generally referred to as the Cold Intermediate Layer (CIL) and is considered a robust index of ocean climate conditions. In general, shelf water masses undergo seasonal modification in their properties due to the seasonal cycles of air-sea heat flux, wind-forced mixing and ice formation and melt, leading to intense vertical and horizontal gradients particularly along the frontal boundaries separating the shelf and slope water masses.

Temperature and salinity conditions in the Scotian Shelf, Bay of Fundy and Gulf of Maine regions are determined by many processes: heat transfer between the ocean and atmosphere, inflow from the Gulf of St.

Lawrence supplemented by flow from the Newfoundland Shelf, exchange with offshore slope waters, local mixing, freshwater runoff, direct precipitation and melting of sea-ice. The Nova Scotia Current is the dominant inflow, originating in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and entering the region through Cabot Strait. The Current, whose path is strongly affected by topography, has a general southwestward drift over the Scotian Shelf and continues into the Gulf of Maine where it contributes to the counter-clockwise mean circulation. The properties of shelf waters are modified by mixing with offshore waters from the continental slope. These offshore waters are generally of two types, Warm Slope Water, with temperatures in the range of 8-13°C and salinities from 34.7-35.6, and Labrador Slope Water, with temperatures from 3.5°C to 8°C and salinities from 34.3 to 35. Shelf water properties have large seasonal cycles, east-west and inshore-offshore gradients, and vary with depth.

Ocean Climate and Ecosystem Indicators

Ocean climate composite index from Labrador to the Scotian Shelf (SA 2-4) has remained above normal since 2010 following the extensive cold period in the early 1990s. In recent years, it has experienced a general declining trend but has remained above normal in 2017 (Figure 1, top panel). Spring bloom total production (magnitude) was at its lowest during the past three years after reaching a record-low for the time series in 2015 (Figure 1, 2nd panel). Peak timing has remained mostly above normal since 2013 indicating a generalized delayed onset of the phytoplankton spring bloom along the on the Atlantic Canadian Shelf during recent years (Figure 1, 3rd panel). Zooplankton abundance was back to normal in 2017 after staying well above normal during 2014-2015 with three consecutive highest anomalies recorded for the time series (Figure 1, 4th panel). The composite zooplankton biomass index remained well below normal throughout SA 2-3-4 for a third consecutive year since a record low in 2015. (Figure 1, 5th panel). The opposite trends in zooplankton abundance and biomass observed throughout the Atlantic Canadian shelf during the since 2015 indicate a generalized reduction in zooplankton size in the study area. Information on the taxonomic composition of zooplankton, i.e. the reduction in abundance of the larger grazing calanoid copepod *Calanus finmarchicus* along with a substantial increase in the smaller *Pseudocalanus* spp copepods, supports these results.

The spatially averaged fall bottom temperature off southern Labrador in 2J was 2.6°C (+0.1 SD above normal) and in 3K it was 2.3°C (0.03 SD below normal). The spatially averaged spring and fall bottom temperature in NAFO Divs. 3LNO was 1.4° (-0.2 SD) and 1.3°C (-1.2 SD), respectively. The averaged spring bottom temperature in NAFO Div. 3P was about 2.7°C, about 0.4 SD above normal, a significant decrease from 2 SD above normal in 2016. A composite climate index for the NL region derived from 28 meteorological, ice and ocean temperature and salinity time series from the NL region returned to slightly below normal (15th lowest in 68 years). In 2015 it was the 7th lowest in 68 years and the lowest since 1993. In 2017, bottom temperatures anomalies on the Scotian Shelf in NAFO Divisions 4Vn, 4Vs, 4W and 4X were 0.7°C (1.6 SD), 1.3°C (1.9 SD), 0.8°C (1.1 SD) and 1.6°C (2.2 SD) above normal, respectively. A composite index for the Scotian Shelf region based on 20 selected, normalized temperature time series averaged +1.7 standard deviations (SD) above normal, making 2017 the 3rd warmest year in the last 48 years.

18. Roughhead Grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*) in SA 2 and 3

(SCS Doc. 18/05, 18/07, 18/13 and 18/08, and SCR 18/8, 18/13, 18/17, 18/18)

a) Introduction

The stock structure of this species in the North Atlantic remains unclear because there is little information on the number of different populations that may exist and the relationships between them. Roughhead grenadier is distributed throughout NAFO Subareas 0 to 3 in depths between 300 and 2 000 m. However, for assessment purposes, NAFO Scientific Council considers the population of Subareas 2 and 3 as a single stock.

A substantial part of the grenadier catches in Subarea 3 previously reported as roundnose grenadier was actually roughhead grenadier. To correct the catch statistics STACFIS (NAFO SCR 98/57) revised and approved roughhead grenadier catch statistics since 1987. In the period 2007-2012, catches for Subarea 2+3 roughhead grenadier were stable at levels around one thousand tons. From 2013-2017 catches were lower and in the last years were around 300-400 ton (Fig. 18.1). Most of the catches were taken in Divs. 3LMN by Spain, Portugal, Estonia and Russia fleets. In the catch series available, less than 2% of the yearly catch has been taken in Subarea 2. There is no TAC for this stock.

Recent catches ('000 tons) are as follow:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
STATLANT 21A	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
STACFIS	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4

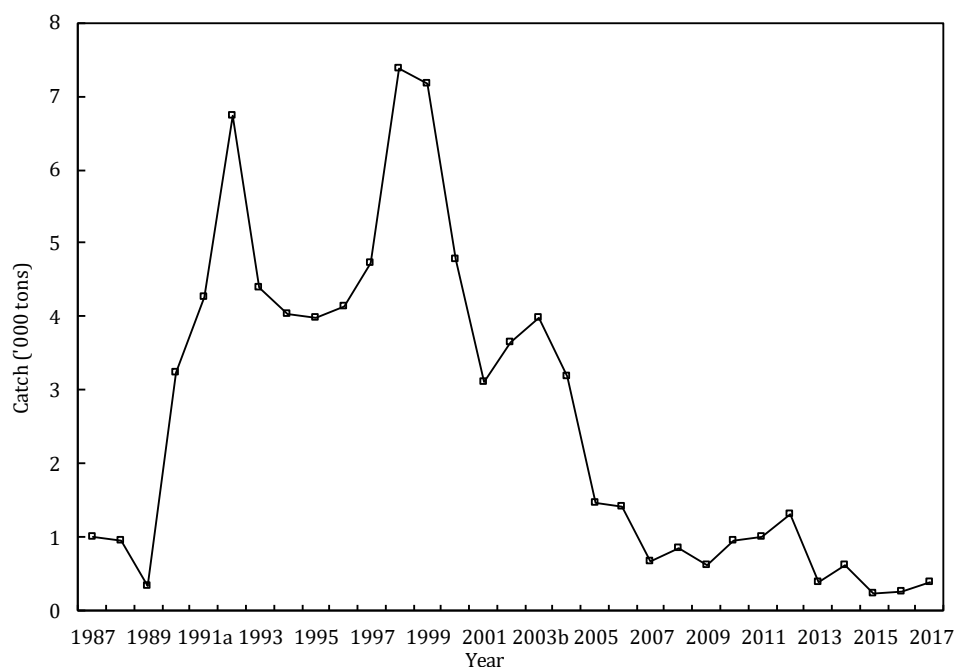


Fig. 18.1. Roughhead grenadier in Subareas 2+3: STACFIS catches.

b) Data Overview

i) Surveys

There are no survey indices available covering the total distribution, in depth and area, of this stock. According to other information, this species is predominately at depths ranging from 800 to 1500 m, therefore the best survey indicators of stock biomass should be the series extending to 1500 meters depth as they cover the depth distribution of Roughhead grenadier fairly well. Figure 18.2 presents the biomass indices for the following

series: Canadian fall 2J+3K Engel (1978-1994, Series 1) and Canadian fall 2J+3K Campelen (1995-2017, Series 2), EU 3NO (1997-2017), EU 3L (2006-2017) and EU Flemish Cap (to1400 m; 2004-2017). Survey biomass indices showed a general increasing trend in the period 1995-2004. From 2005-2012 all available indices showed a clear downward trend except the Canadian Fall (2J+3K) index. In the period 2013-2016, the information from the different indices was noisy and contradictory; some indices showed an increase while others continued to decline. In 2017 all indices, except the EU 3L, show an increase with respect to 2016.

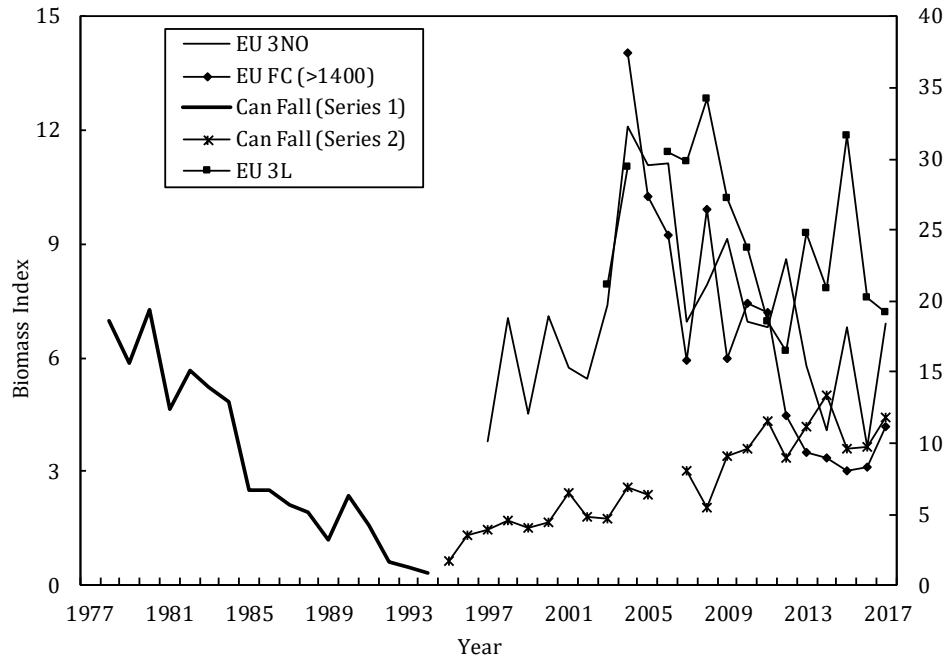


Fig. 18.2. Roughhead grenadier in Subareas 2+3: Survey biomass indices.

The catch-biomass (C/B) ratios showed a clear declining trend from 1995-2005 and since then have been stable at low levels (Fig. 18.3). The (C/B) ratio remained low since 2008 despite the decline of many of the survey biomass indices because catch levels since 2007 are very low.

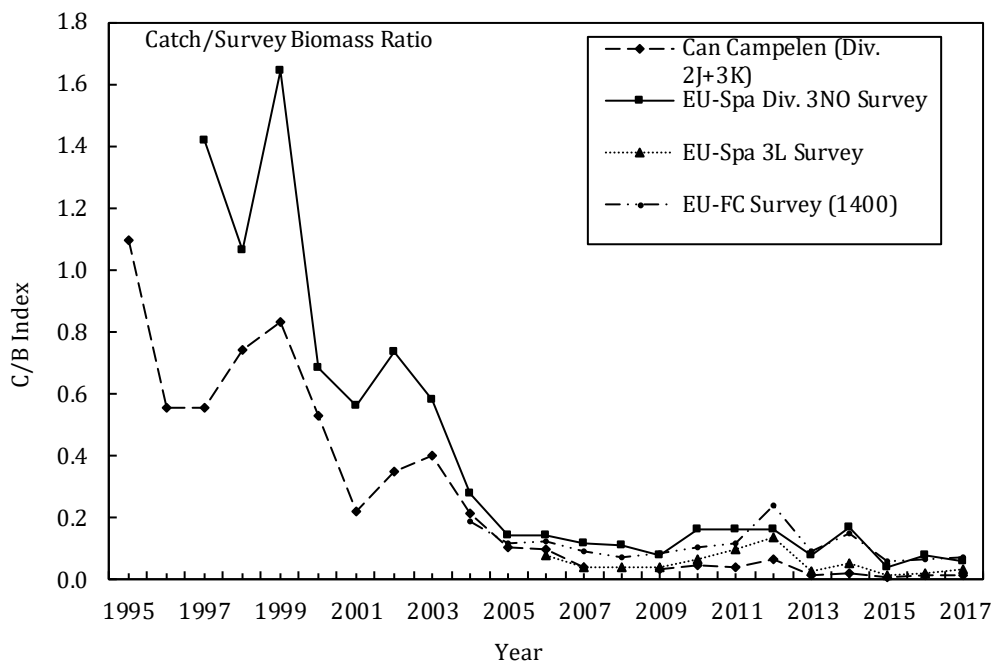


Fig. 18.3. Roughhead grenadier in Subareas 2+3: catch/biomass indices based upon Canadian Autumn (Campelen series), EU-Spanish Div. 3NO, EU-Spanish 3L and EU-Flemish Cap (to 1400 m depth) surveys.

c) Conclusion

The information from different indices in the most recent period is contradictory and noisy. However, in 2017 all indices, except the EU 3L, show an increase with respect to 2016. Fishing mortality indices have remained at low levels since 2005. Based on overall indices for the current year, there is no change in the status of the stock.

The next assessment is planned for 2019.

19. Witch Flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*) in Divs. 2J+3KL

Interim Monitoring Report (SCS Docs. 04/12, 18/05, 18/06, 18/07, 18/08; SCR 16/61, 18/19; 18/30)

a) Introduction

A moratorium on directed fishing on this stock was implemented in 1995 following drastic declines in catch from the mid-70s, and catches since then have been low levels of by-catch in other fisheries. From 1999 to 2004 catches were estimated to be very low, between 300 and 800 tons, and from 2005-2017, catches averaged less than 160 tons. Catches are primarily from the Canadian Greenland Halibut fishery.

Recent catches and TACs ('000 tons) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf
STATLANT 21	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
STACFIS	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	

ndf no directed fishing.

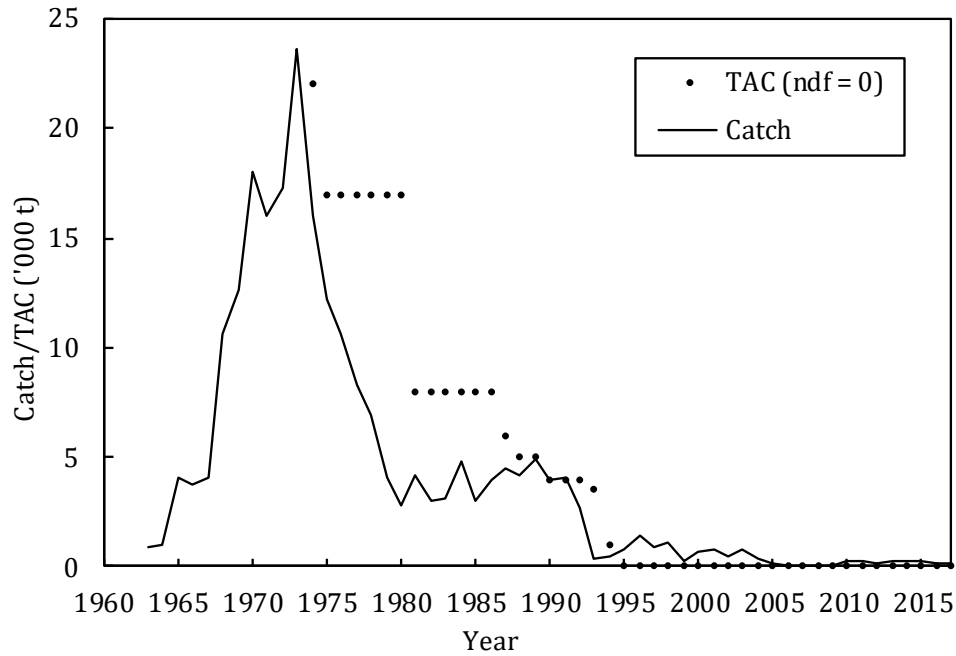


Fig. 19.1. Witch flounder in Div. 2J, 3K and 3L: catches and TAC.

b) Data Overview

i) Surveys

Canadian autumn surveys were conducted in Divs. 2J, 3K and 3L beginning in 1977, 1978 and 1983 respectively and continued to 2017 (Fig 19.2). The survey biomass estimates showed a rapid decline from the mid-80s to 1995, remained at very low levels and then showed a general increasing trend from 2003 to 2017.

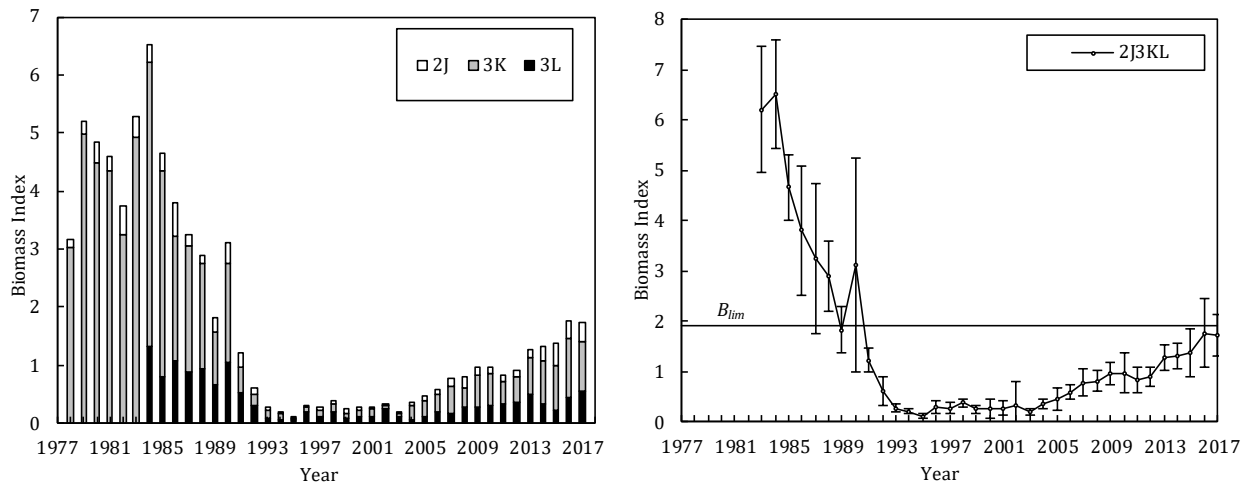


Fig. 19.2. Witch flounder in Div. 2J, 3K and 3L: Index of biomass from Canadian autumn surveys by Division (left panel) and overall with 95% confidence limits (right panel). Values are Campelen units or, prior to 1995, Campelen equivalent units.

c) Limit Reference Point

A new Limit Reference Point (LRP) was set for Witch Flounder in NAFO Divs. 2J+3KL (SCR Doc. 18/30). The previous LRP considered the survey biomass in 1984 (B_{MAX}) to represent B_0 , with B_{LIM} subsequently set at 15% B_{MAX} . However, given the catch history of the stock, biomass in 1984 is not considered to reflect an unexploited state, and based on recommendation from the NAFO Study Group on Limit Reference Points (SCS Doc. 04/12), 15% B_{MAX} is not an appropriate reference point for this stock.

Survey indices indicate that stock biomass was stable within each of Divs. 2J, 3K, and 3L from the start of each survey time series (1977, 1979, 1983, respectively), through to the early to mid-1980s. The time series for the combined area of 2J+3KL begins in 1983, and was stable in 1983-1984 at the highest level within the time series (1983-2017). Scientific Council agreed that this period from 1983-1984 is more likely to reflect B_{MSY} than B_0 . A proxy for B_{MSY} was therefore accepted as the mean of the survey biomass indices from the 1983-84 autumn RV surveys. Following recommendations from in SCS Doc. 04/12, B_{LIM} is calculated as 30% of the B_{MSY} proxy ($B_{LIM} = 19\ 000$ t; SCR Doc. 18/30). In 2017, the stock is estimated to be at 90% B_{LIM} .

d) Conclusion

There was an increase in the survey biomass index from 2003 to 2017, nevertheless, the stock remains below B_{lim} , with a probability of 0.82 of being below B_{lim} in 2017. Based on survey indices for the current year, there is nothing to indicate a change in the status of the stock.

The next assessment is planned for 2019.

20. Greenland Halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in SA 2 + Divs. 3KLMNO

(Interim monitoring report, SCR Doc. 18/8, 11, 17, 19, 47; SCS Doc. 18/05, 06, 07, 8, 13, 14, 15; FC Doc. 03/13, 10/12, 13/23, 16/20; Com Doc 17/11)

a) Introduction

Fishery and Catches: TACs prior to 1995 were set autonomously by Canada; subsequent TACs have been established by NAFO Fisheries Commission (FC). Catches increased sharply in 1990 due to a developing fishery in the NAFO Regulatory Area in Div. 3LMNO and continued at high levels during 1991-94. The catch was only 15 000 to 20 000 t per year in 1995 to 1998. The catch increased after 1998 and by 2001 was estimated to be 38 000 t, the highest since 1994. The estimated catch for 2002 was 34 000 t. The 2003 catch could not be precisely estimated, but was believed to be within the range of 32 000 t to 38 500 t. In 2003, a fifteen year rebuilding plan was implemented by Fisheries Commission for this stock (FC Doc. 03/13). Though much lower than values of the early 2000s, estimated catch over 2004-2010 exceeded the TAC by considerable margins. TAC over-runs have ranged from 22%-64%, despite considerable reductions in effort. The STACFIS estimate of catch for 2010 was 26 170 t (64% over-run). In 2010, Fisheries Commission implemented a survey-based harvest control rule (FC Doc. 10/12) to generate annual TACs over at least 2011-2014. In 2013 Fisheries Commission extended this management approach to set the TACs for 2015 – 2017 (FC Doc. 13/23), but did not apply the HCR in 2017, rather setting the TAC equal to the 2016 TAC (FC Doc. 16/20). The TAC in 2018 is based on the HCR adopted in 2017 (Com Doc 17/17). Catch exceeded the TAC in every year from 2004 to 2014 but was similar to the TAC in 2015 through 2017.

Recent catches and TACs ('000 t) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC	16	16	17.2 ¹	16.3 ¹	15.5 ¹	15.4 ¹	15.6 ¹	14.8 ¹	14.8 ²	16.5 ³
STATLANT 21	14.7	15.7	15.7	15.2	15.6	15.6	14.9	14.8	14.7	
STACFIS	23.2	26.2	24.2	23.0	20.0	21.4	15.3	14.9	14.8	

¹ – TAC generated from HCR

² – TAC equal to 2016

³ – TAC generated from HCR adopted September 2017

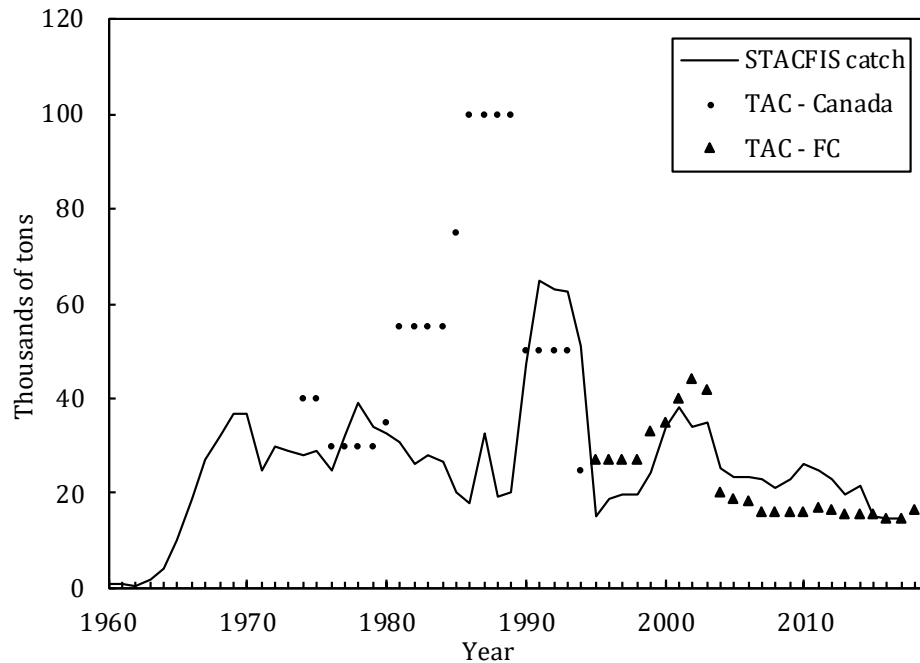


Fig. 20.1. Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 + Div. 3KLMNO: TACs and STACFIS catches.

b) Input Data

Standardized estimates of CPUE were available from fisheries conducted by EU- Spain, EU-Portugal and Canada. Abundance and biomass indices were available from research vessel surveys by Canada in Div. 2+3KLMNO (1978-2017), EU in Div. 3M (1988-2017), EU-Spain in Div. 3NO (1995-2017) and EU-Spain in Div. 3L (2003-2017). Different years are examined to represent population trends from the different surveys. For the Canadian fall survey in Divs. 2J3K the years are 1978-2017 (excluding 2008); from the Canadian spring survey in Divs. 3LNO 1996-2016 (excluding 2006 and 2015, 2017 not included due to survey coverage issues); for the Canadian fall survey to 730 m from 1996-2017 (excluding 2014 when the survey was incomplete); for the survey in Div. 3M to 700 m 1988-2017, and to 1400 m 2004-2017; for the survey by EU-Spain in Div. 3L 2006-2017; and for the survey by EU-Spain in Divs. 3NO 1997-2017. Commercial catch-at-age data were available from 1975-2016.

i) Commercial fishery data

Catch and effort.

Analyses of otter trawl catch rates from Canadian vessels operating inside of the Canadian 200 mile limit indicated a general decline from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. The 2010 – 2012 estimates of standardized CPUE for Canadian otter-trawlers decreased substantially. Since then the CPUE has increased to a peak in 2016 before declining in 2017.

Analyses of catch-rates of Portuguese otter trawlers fishing in the NRA of Div. 3LMNO over 1988-2017 show that the CPUE has been variable but at a high level since 2006, reaching a time series high in 2016 before declining in 2017.

Analyses of data from the Spanish fishery show that the CPUE has been variable at a high level since 2006, reaching a time series high in 2016 and 2017.

In general, for the Russian fishery, the catch rate ranged from 5.2 t to 33.9 t and averaged 18.2 t per fishing vessel day. These catch rates are higher than those in 2016 and 2015.

A comparison of the available standardized CPUE estimates from the Canadian, Spanish and Portuguese fleets indicates consistency in the timing and relative magnitude of change over the 2004-2007 period (Fig 20.2). CPUE for all three countries is mainly higher from 2007-2017 than in the period of the 1990s to the mid 2000s.

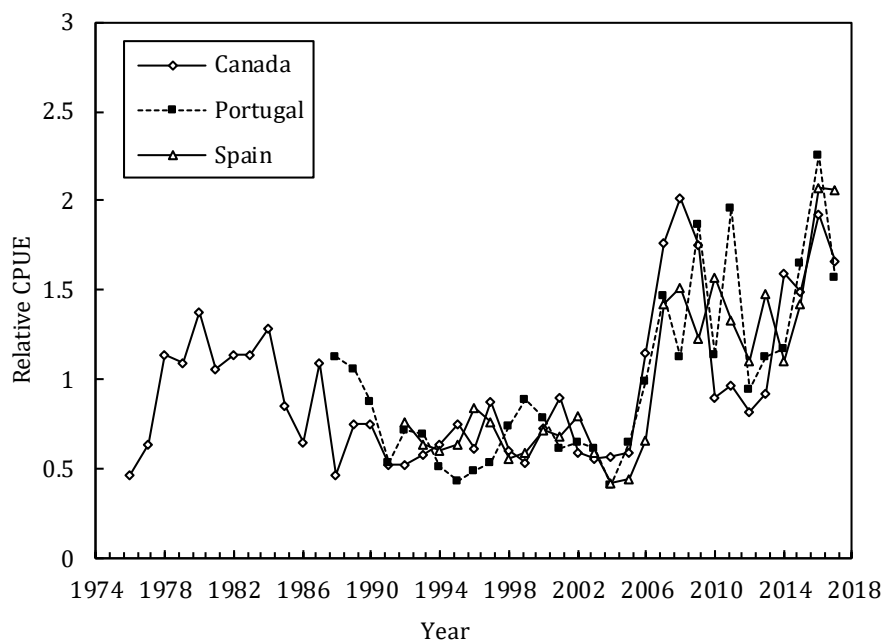


Fig. 20.2. Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 + Div. 3KLMNO: standardized CPUE from Canadian, Portuguese and Spanish trawlers. (Each standardized CPUE series is scaled to its 1992-2017 average)

Commercial catch per unit effort for Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 and Div. 3KLMNO is a measure of fishery performance. STACFIS previously recognized that trends in CPUE should not be used as indices of the trends in the stock. It is possible that by concentration of effort and/or concentration of Greenland halibut, commercial catch rates may remain stable or even increase as the stock declines.

Catch-at-age and mean weights-at-age. Length samples of the 2017 fishery were provided by EU-Spain, EU-Portugal, EU-Estonia, Russia and Japan. Ageing information was available for the Spanish, and Russian fisheries. Weights were available from EU-Spain, EU-Portugal, and EU-Estonia.

ii) Research survey data

STACFIS reiterated that most research vessel survey series providing information on the abundance of Greenland halibut are deficient in various ways and to varying degrees. Variation in divisional and depth coverage creates problems in comparing results of different years (SCR Doc. 12/19). A single survey series which covers the entire stock area is not available. A subset of standardized (depth and area) stratified random survey indices have been used to monitor trends in resource status, and are described below.

Canadian stratified-random autumn surveys in Div. 2J and 3K. The Canadian autumn Div. 2J3K survey index provides the longest time-series of abundance and biomass indices (Fig. 20.3) for this resource. Biomass declined from relatively high estimates of the early 1980s to reach an all-time low in 1992. The index increased substantially due to the abundant 1993-1995 year-classes, but this increase was not sustained, with declines over 1999-2002. The index increased substantially from 2010-2014 to levels near those of the early part of the time series. However, the index declined substantially from 2015 to 2017. The abundance index was stable through the 1980s, but increased substantially in the mid-1990s, again due to the presence of the 1993-1995 year-classes. After this, abundance declined to the late 1990s and had been relatively stable except for the decline in 2005. Following improved estimates of abundance in 2010 and 2011, the 2012 to 2017 indices are considerably lower.

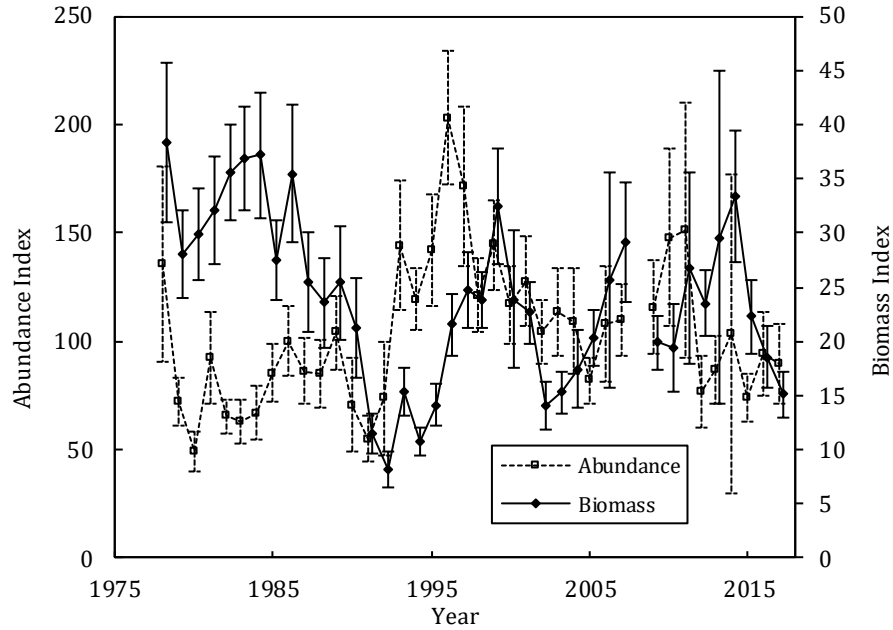


Fig. 20.3. Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 + Div. 3KLMNO: biomass and abundance indices (with 95% CI) from Canadian autumn surveys in Div. 2J and 3K. The 2008 survey was not completed.

Canadian stratified-random spring surveys in Div. 3LNO. Abundance and biomass indices from the Canadian spring surveys in Div. 3LNO (Fig. 20.4) declined from relatively high values in the late 1990s and has been relatively low in most years thereafter. In 2013, 2014, and 2016, both abundance and biomass were below the time-series average. The 2015 and 2017 surveys were incomplete and are not considered representative of the population.

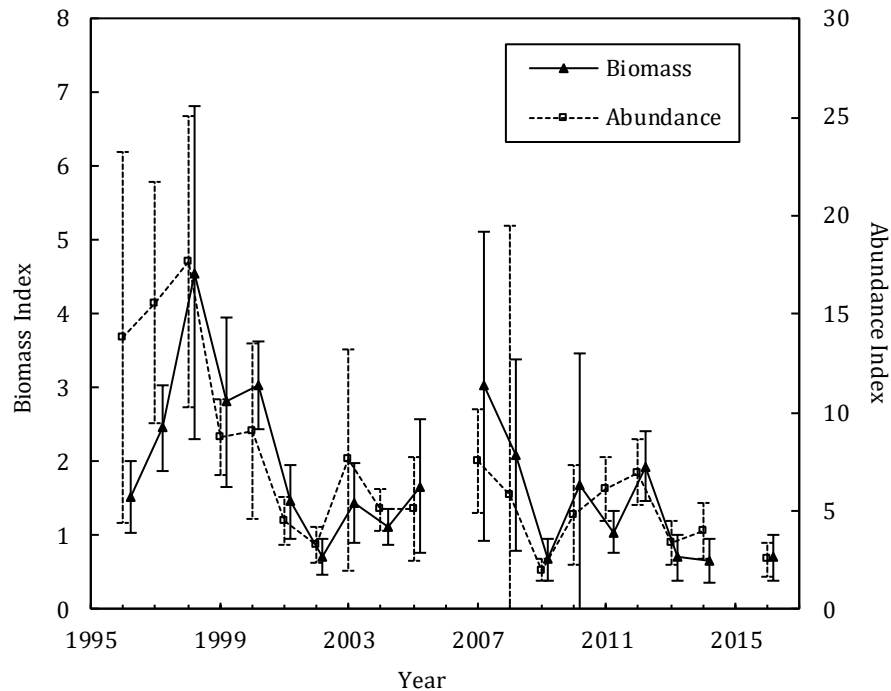


Fig. 20.4. Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 + Div. 3KLMNO: biomass and abundance indices (with 95% CI) from Canadian spring surveys in Div. 3LNO.

Canadian stratified-random autumn surveys in Div. 3LNO. Time series of abundance and biomass were developed from the Canadian autumn surveys from 1995-2017 to a depth of 730 m. The abundance index from the Canadian autumn surveys in Div. 3LNO (Fig. 20.5) declined from relatively high values in the late 1990s and has been relatively low in most years thereafter. The biomass index declined from 1998 to 2002 and then increased to 2005, to a level near that of the beginning of the time series. From 2015-2017, biomass was lower than all other years in the time series. The 2014 survey was incomplete and is not considered compatible with the rest of the series.

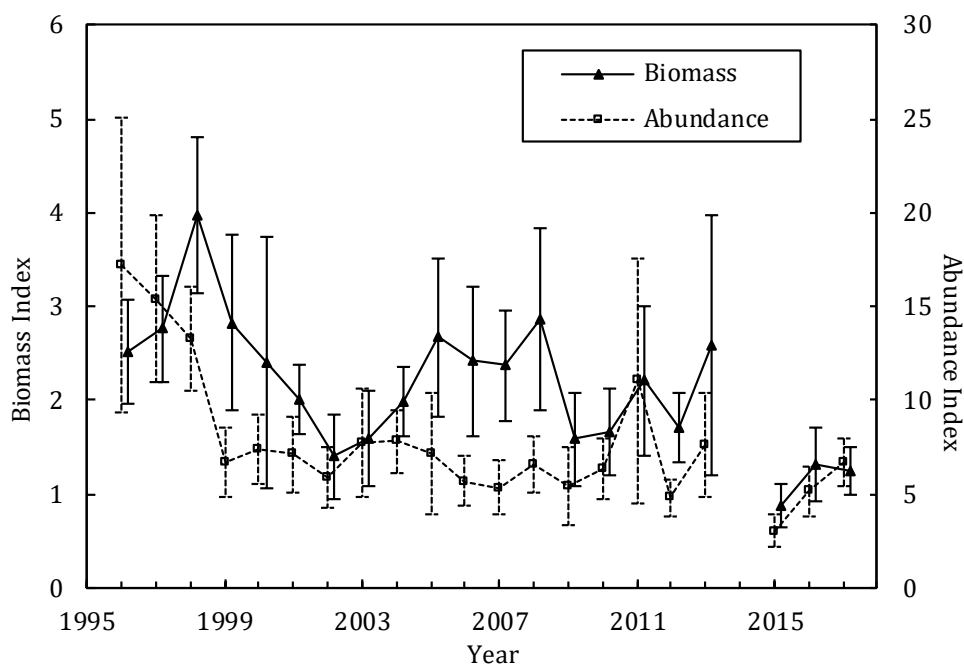


Fig. 20.5. Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 + Div. 3KLMNO: biomass and abundance indices (with 95% CIs) from Canadian autumn surveys in Div. 3LNO.

EU stratified-random surveys in Div. 3M (Flemish Cap). Surveys conducted by the EU in Div. 3M during summer indicate that the Greenland halibut biomass index in depths to 730 m, increased in the 1988 to 1998 period (Fig. 20.5) to a maximum value in 1998. This biomass index declined continually over 1998-2002. The 2002 - 2008 results were relatively stable, with the exception of an anomalously low value in 2003. From 2009 to 2013 the index decreased to its lowest observed value. From 2014 to 2017 the index remained well below the series average. The Flemish Cap survey was extended to cover depths down to 1460 m beginning in 2004. Biomass estimates over the full depth range doubled over 2005-2008 but then declined to below the time-series average in 2012 and 2013. From 2015-2017 the index has been variable but above the average of the time series, with 2015 and 2017 being the highest in the series.

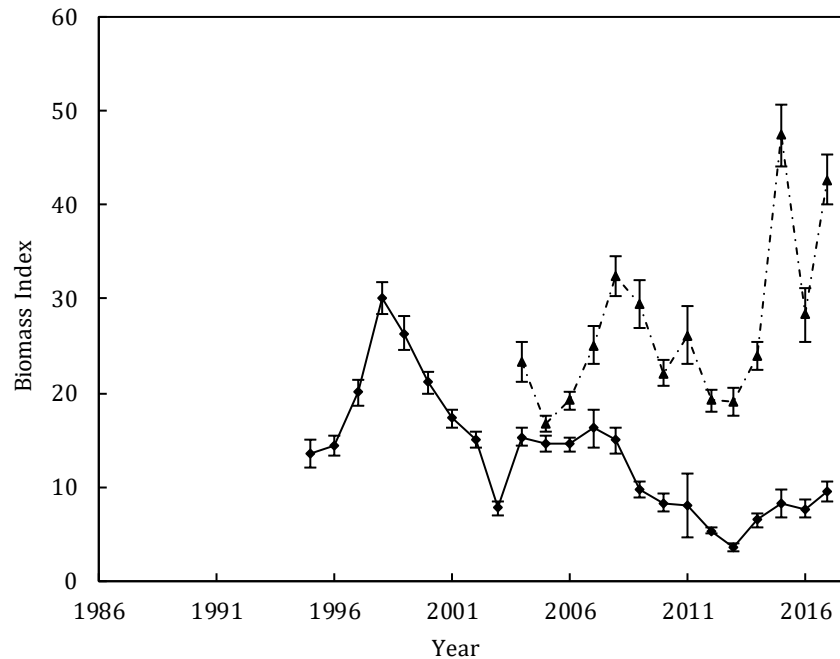


Fig. 20.6. Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 + Div. 3KLMNO: Biomass index (± 1 S.E.) from EU Flemish Cap surveys in Div. 3M. Solid line: biomass index for depths <730 m. Dashed line: biomass index for all depths <1460 m.

EU-Spain stratified-random surveys in NAFO Regulatory Area of Div. 3LNO. The biomass index for the survey of the NRA in Div. 3NO generally declined over 1999 to 2006 (Fig. 20.6) but increased four-fold over 2006-2009. The survey index has increased since 2013 to a time series high in 2017. The biomass index for the survey of the NRA in Div. 3L increased from 2006 to 2008. After declining to lower levels in 2011 and 2012 it has increased to a time series high in 2017.

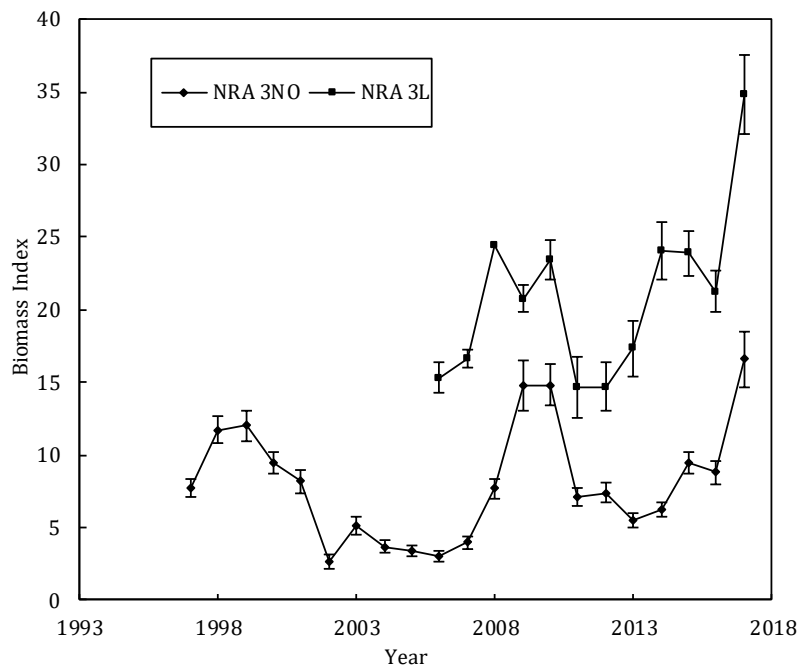


Fig. 20.7. Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 + Div. 3KLMNO: biomass index (± 1 SE) from EU-Spain spring surveys in the NRA of Div. 3NO and Div. 3L.

Summary of research survey data trends.

These surveys provide coverage of the majority of the spatial distribution of the stock and the area from which the majority of catches are taken. Over 1995-2007, indices from the majority of the surveys generally provided a consistent signal in stock biomass (Fig. 20.7). Results since 2007 show greater divergence which complicates interpretation of overall status. Since 2014 there is a clear divergence with the surveys in the NRA (including 3M) increased to well above their time series averages while the Canadian surveys have been lower than their respective time series average. The overall trend since 2007 is unclear, but the 3 of 4 surveys that start in the mid 1990s, are only about 70% of their average in 2016.

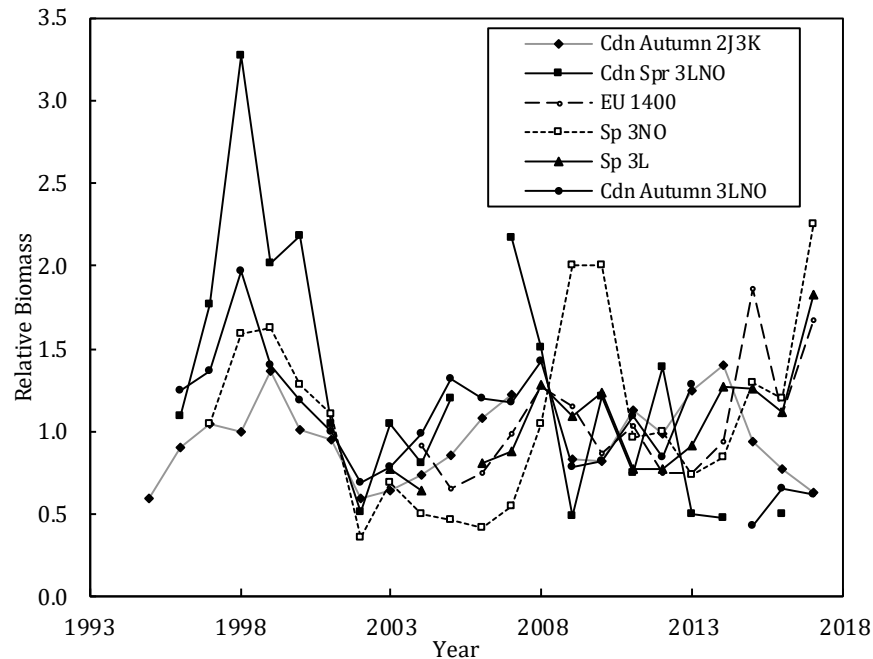


Fig. 20.8. Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 + Div. 3KLMNO: Relative biomass indices from Canadian autumn surveys in Div. 2J3K, Canadian spring surveys in Div. 3LNO, Canadian autumn surveys in Div. 3LNO, EU survey of Flemish Cap, and EU-Spain surveys of the NRA of Div. 3NO. Each series is scaled to its 2004-2016 average.

Recruitment from surveys.

Abundance indices at age 4 from surveys were examined as a measure of recruitment. All the survey indices have low abundance at age 4 since the 2009 year class. Abundance at age 4 has been below average since the 2009 year class in the Canadian spring Divs. 3LNO survey and since the 2008 year class in the Canadian fall Divs. 2J3K survey. After 3 very large year classes of 2000-2002 in the EU survey of Div. 3M, abundance at age 4 has been below average. The abundance at age 4 in the EU Spain survey of Div. 3NO has been below average since the 2006 year class and in the Canadian Div. 3LNO fall survey since the 2008 year class.

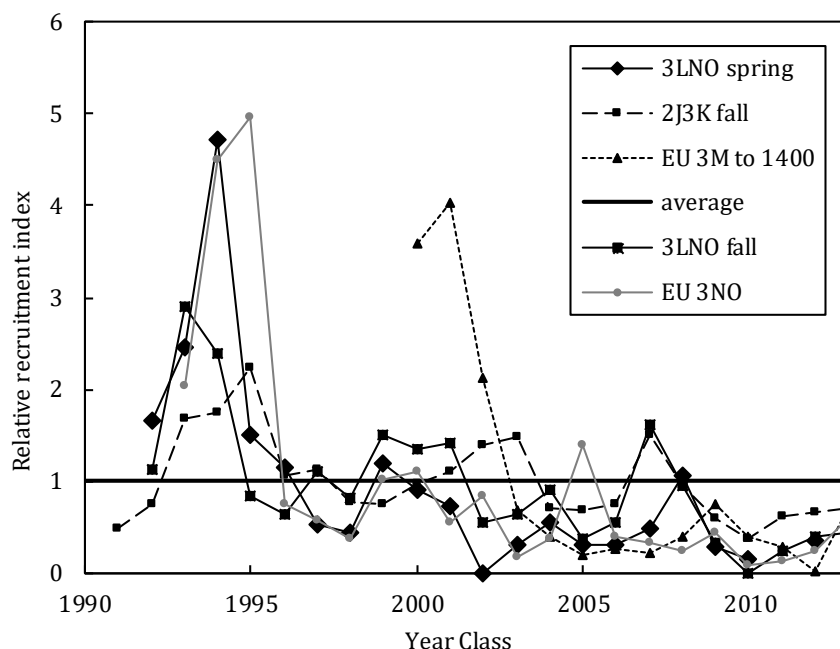


Fig. 20.9. Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 + Div. 3KLMNO: Relative recruitment indices from Canadian autumn surveys in Div. 2J3K, Canadian spring surveys in Div. 3LNO, and EU survey of Flemish Cap. Each series is scaled to its average and the average line is shown.

c) Assessment results

Biomass: Survey data from 2011-2017 are variable which complicates the interpretation of overall status. The five surveys that are used in the HCR show differing trends over this period. Three of the surveys have declined and are low in 2017, while two have increased and are at a time series high in 2017.

Recruitment: Results of all surveys indicate that recruitment (age 4) has been below average since 2009.

Fishing Mortality: Unknown. Catch was equal to the TAC in 2017.

State of the stock: Survey results in recent years show greater divergence which complicates interpretation of overall status. The slope for three of the five indices used in the HCR was negative while two were positive. Similarly 3 are below their 2011-2015 average and two are above.

d) Reference points

Precautionary approach reference points have not been determined for this stock at this time.

21. Northern Shortfin Squid (*Illex illecebrosus*) in SAs 3+4

Interim Monitoring Report (SCR Doc. 98/59; 98/75; 02/56; 16/34)

a) Introduction

The species has a lifespan of less than one year and is considered a single stock. However, the Subareas 3+4 and Subareas 5+6 stock components are assessed and managed separately by NAFO and the U.S.A. Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, respectively. The stock assessment is data-poor and annual biomass projections are not currently possible. Indices of relative biomass and mean body weight were computed using data from the Div. 4VWX surveys conducted during July by the Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans. These indices were used to assess whether the Subareas 3+4 stock component was at a low or high productivity level during the previous year. The Subareas 3+4 nominal catch divided by the Div. 4VWX biomass index was used to assess annual relative exploitation rates.

b) Data Overview

Since 1999, there has been no directed fishery for *Illex* in Subarea 4 and most of the catches from Subareas 3+4, for most years during 1999-2011, were from the Subarea 3 inshore jig fishery. There were no catches from Subarea 3 during 2013-2015. During 1999-2011, catches from Subareas 3+4 were low during most years (average = 1 077 t), compared to catches during 1976-1981 (average = 80 645 t), and ranged between about 57 t in 2001 to about 7 000 t in 2006 (Fig. 21.1). Catches in Subareas 3+4 were less than 50 t during 2012-2015 and reached the lowest level in the time series (since 1953) during 2015 (14 t). Thereafter, catches increased to 379 t in 2017, but remained well below the 1982-2016 average catch (2 510 t) for the 1982-2016 low productivity period.

Recent catches and TACs ('000 t) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC SA 3+4	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
STATLANT 21 SA 3+4	0.7	0.1 ¹	0.1 ¹	<0.1 ¹	<0.1 ¹	<0.1 ¹	<0.1 ¹	0.2 ¹	0.4 ¹	
STATLANT 21 SA 5+6²										
STACFIS SA 3+4	0.2	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.4	
STACFIS SA 5+6²	18.4	15.8	18.8	11.7	3.8	8.8	2.4	6.7	22.5	
STACFIS Total SA 3-6	19.1	15.9	18.9	11.7	3.8	8.8	2.4	6.8	22.9	

¹ Includes amounts (< 0.1 t to 18 t during 2010-2011 and 0.2 t to 31 t during 2012-2017) reported as 'Unspecified Squid' from Subarea 4 because they were likely *I. illecebrosus*.

² Catches from Subareas 5+6 are included because there is no basis for considering separate stocks in Subareas 3+4 and Subareas 5+6.

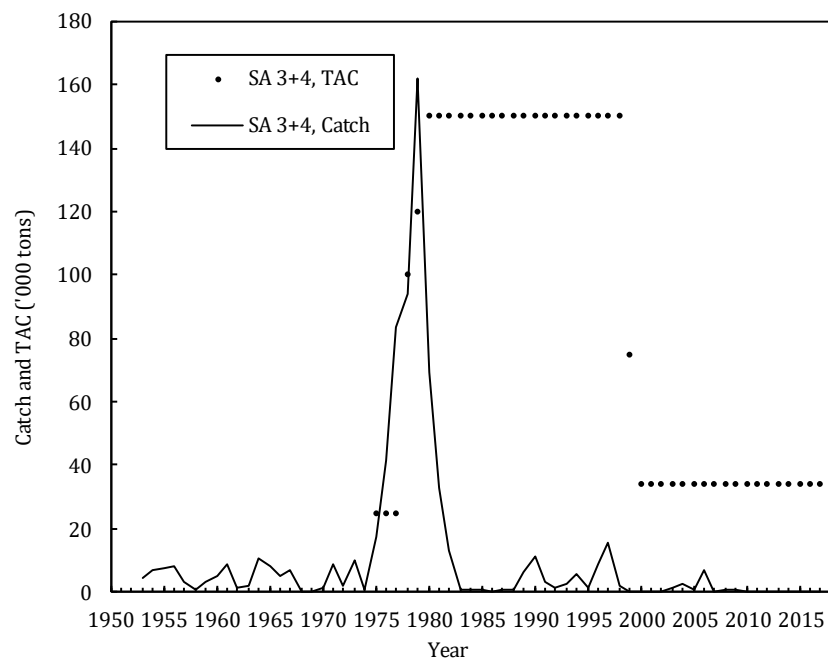


Fig. 21.1. Northern shortfin squid in Subareas 3+4: nominal catches and TACs.

Relative biomass indices, derived using data from the Canadian surveys conducted during July in Div. 4VWX, fluctuated widely after 2003 (Fig. 21.2). Biomass indices generally declined between 2004 and 2013, from a level near the high productivity period mean to the lowest level on record, respectively. During 2010-2016, biomass indices were below the low productivity period average of 2.6, but then increased in 2017 to 16.1; the second highest level of the time series and above the high productivity period average of 13.2. However, previous years of high biomass (i.e., 1992, 2004 and 2006) during the low productivity period were followed

by much lower indices. If the post-1981 episodic trend holds, persistence of the high biomass index is unlikely in 2018.

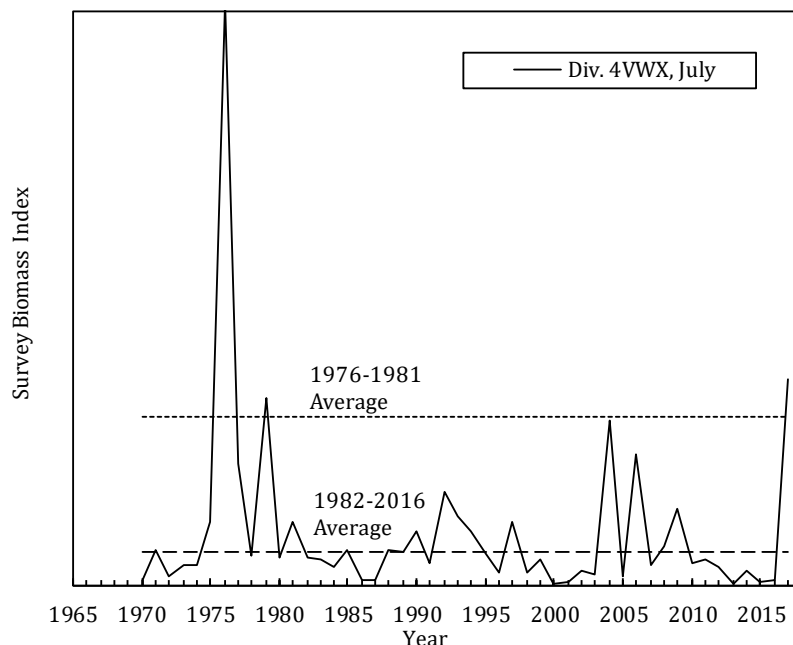


Fig. 21.2. Northern shortfin squid in Subareas 3+4: survey biomass indices from the July survey in Div. 4VWX.

Since 1982, mean body weight of squid caught during the July Div. 4VWX surveys fluctuated widely around the mean for the 1982-2016 low productivity period (80 g, Fig. 21.3). Mean body weight increased from the lowest level of the time series in 1983 (27 g) to the third highest level of the low productivity period (121 g) in 1999 (Fig. 21.3). Between 2000 and 2006, mean body weight increased to a low productivity period peak of 137 g, but then gradually declined to 42 g in 2013. Following an above-average increase during 2014-2015, mean body weight declined to the fourth lowest level of the time series in 2016 (37 g). During 2017, mean body weight increased to 134 g, which was slightly below the 2006 low productivity period peak (137 g).

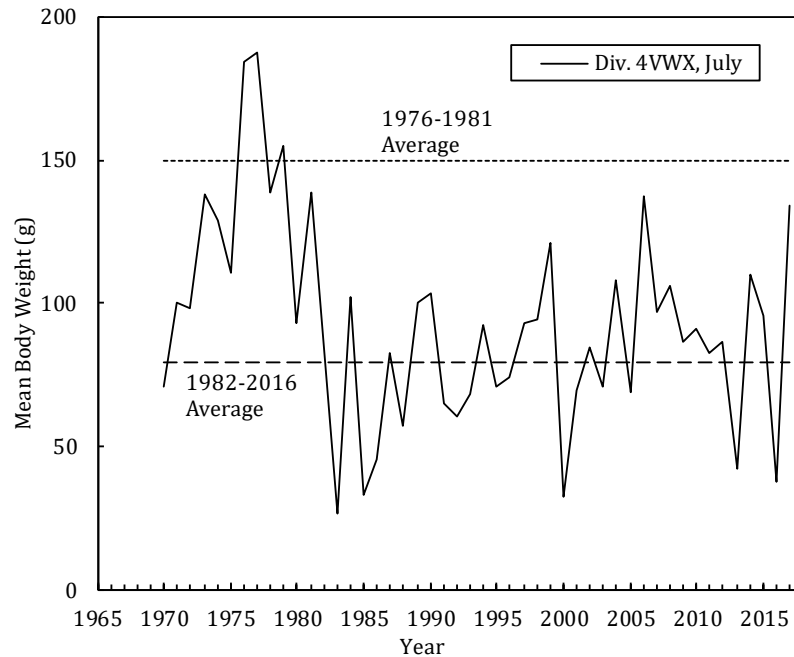


Fig. 21.3. Northern shortfin squid in Subareas 3+4: mean body weights of squid from the July survey in Div. 4VWX.

Catch/biomass ratios (SA 3+4 nominal catch/Division 4VWX July survey biomass index) / 10 000) have been well below the 1982-2016 mean (0.12) during most years since 2001 and the ratio was < 0.01 in 2017 (Fig. 21.4).

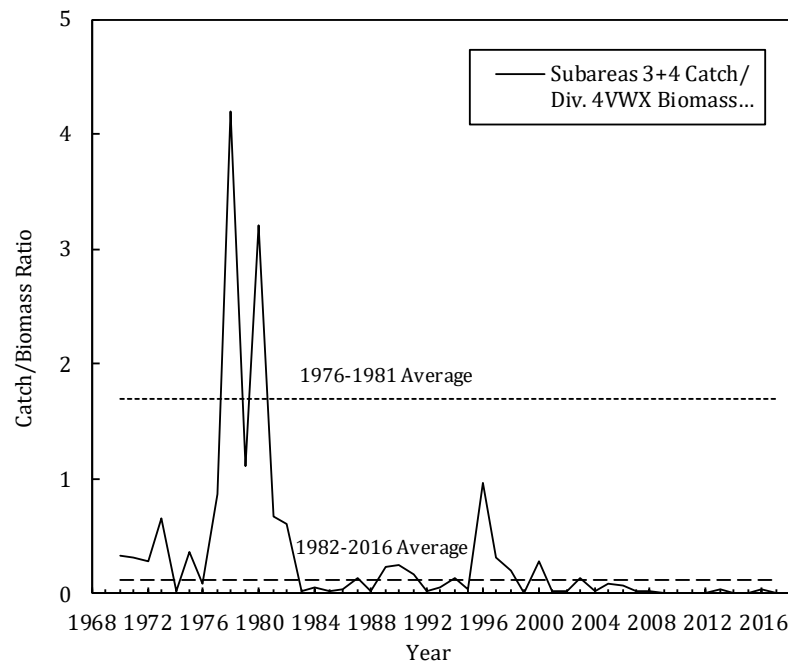


Fig. 21.4. Northern shortfin squid in Subareas 3+4: catch/biomass ratios (SA 3+4 nominal catch/Division 4VWX July survey biomass index) / 10 000).

c) Conclusion

Since 1999, there has been no directed fishery in Subarea 4 and there were no catches in Subarea 3 during 2013-2015. The highest catch since 1999 occurred during 2006, when 20.5% (6 982 t) of the current quota of 34 000 t was harvested, but since 2007 only 0.04% to 2.1% of the quota has been harvested each year. Biomass indices from the July Div. 4VWX surveys have been below the 1982-2016 mean since 2010, but increased in 2017 (16.1 kg per tow) to the second highest level of the time series and was 22% higher than the high productivity period average (13.2 kg per tow during 1976-1981). Mean body weight also increased in 2017 (134 g), but remained below the high productivity period average of 150 g. The high increase in the biomass index during 2017 did not translate into similarly high catches in the Subarea 3 fishery and catch/biomass ratios have been well below the 1982-2016 low productivity period average since 2004. If the post-1981 episodic trend holds, persistence of the high biomass and mean body weight indices are unlikely in 2018. Regardless, the Subarea 3 fishery only harvested a minor percentage (1.1%) of the 2017 quota despite the very high biomass index.

The next assessment is planned for 2019.

d) Research Recommendation

In 2013, STACFIS **recommended** that *gear/vessel conversion factors be computed to standardize the 1970-2003 relative abundance and biomass indices from the July Div. 4VWX surveys.*

STATUS: No progress has been made.

22. Splendid alfonsino (*Beryx splendens*) in Subarea 6

(SCS Doc. 18/07 SCR 18/22, 15/06 and 15/18)

a) Introduction

Alfonsino is distributed over a wide area which may be composed of several populations. Stock structure is unknown. Until more complete data on stock structure is obtained it is considered that separate populations live on each seamount. Alfonsino is an oceanic demersal species which form distinct aggregations, at 300–950 m depth, on top of seamounts in the North Atlantic.

Most published growth studies suggest maximum life span between 10 and 20 years. The observed variability in the maximum age / length depends on the geographic region. Sexual maturation was found to begin at age 2 and at a mean length of 18 cm. By age 5–6 years, all individuals were mature at 25–30 cm fork length. On the Corner Rise Seamounts, alfonsino were observed to spawn from May-June to August-September.

Natural mortality (M) value is uncertain. M estimates for alfonsino in Chile using five empirical methods give a range between 0.1 and 0.28 (Gili *et al.*, 2002).

As a consequence of the species' association with seamounts, their life-history, and their aggregation behavior, this species is easily overexploited and can only sustain low rates of exploitation.

Alfonsino fishery is not regulated in NAFO.

b) Description of the Fishery

Historically, catches of alfonsino in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA) have been reported from Div. 6E-H, although the bulk of those catches were made in the Corner Rise area. The development of the Corner Rise fishery was initiated in 1976, when, according to the unofficial data, Russian vessels caught over 10,000 t, mainly splendid alfonsino. Commercial aggregations of alfonsino on the Corner Rise (34-37°N, 47-53°W) (Fig. 22.1) have been found on three seamounts. Two of them named "Perspektivnaya" (known also as "Kükenthal") and "Vybornaya" ("C-3") are located in NRA. One more bank named "Rezervnaya" ("Milne Edwards") is located in the Central Western Atlantic.

Russian vessels fished in this area in different periods between 1976 and 1999 using pelagic trawls. There are no statistics on Russian fishery on separate seamounts, but, in accordance with the approximate estimation, the Kükenthal was considered to be the most important ground where 50-70% of the total catch was taken. Also, the fishery was carried out on the C-3 and Milne Edwards banks, where the catches were 15-25% of the total yield each.

Based on the information collected in the 2004 Spanish experimental survey in Corner Rise, a directed commercial fishery had been conducted since 2005 by Spanish vessels. Since 2006 virtually all the effort has been made in the Kükenthal seamount with pelagic trawl gear.

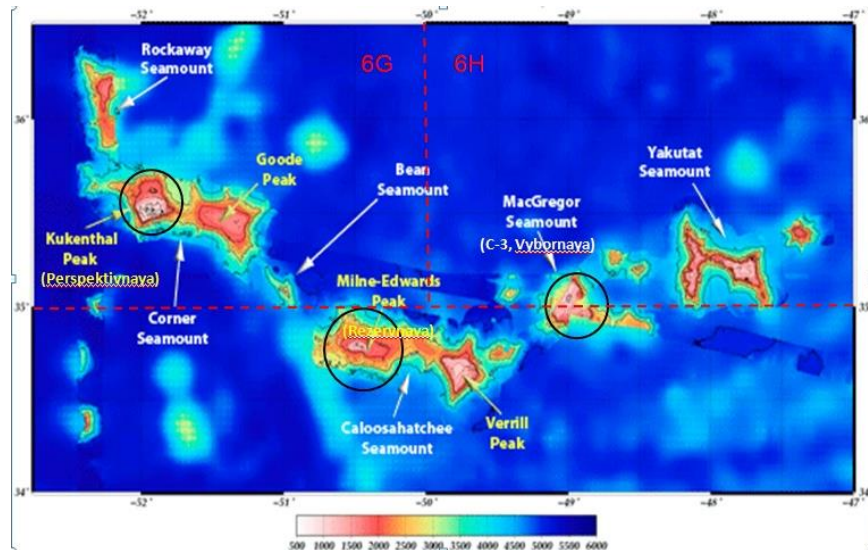


Fig. 22.1. Location of the Corner Rise seamount complex in relation to NAFO Div. 6G-H. The dotted line (35 degrees) is the southern limit of the NRA.

c) Commercial fishery data

The Russian fishery started in 1976 with a catch of 10 200 t (Fig. 22.2). Thereafter the catches ranged between 10 and 3 500 t. There was no fishing effort from 1988-1993, 1998 and 2000-2003. From 2004 until now, a fishery in Kükenthal seamount was conducted by Spanish vessels using a pelagic trawl gear, where catches have ranged between 52 and 1 187 t, with no fishery in 2008 (Table 22.1; Fig. 22.2).

Table 1. Recent catches (tons), effort and CPUE (Kg/hr fished) for the alfonsino fishery on Kükenthal Peak (Div. 6G).

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Catch (t)	0	479	52	152	302	114	118	122	127	55
Effort (days on ground)	0	28	4	9	22	17	15	13	16	12
Effort (hours fished)	0	167	66	68	165	87	117	92	116	68
CPUE (Kg/hour)		2868	788	2235	1830	1310	1009	1326	1095	809
Effort (vessels)	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1

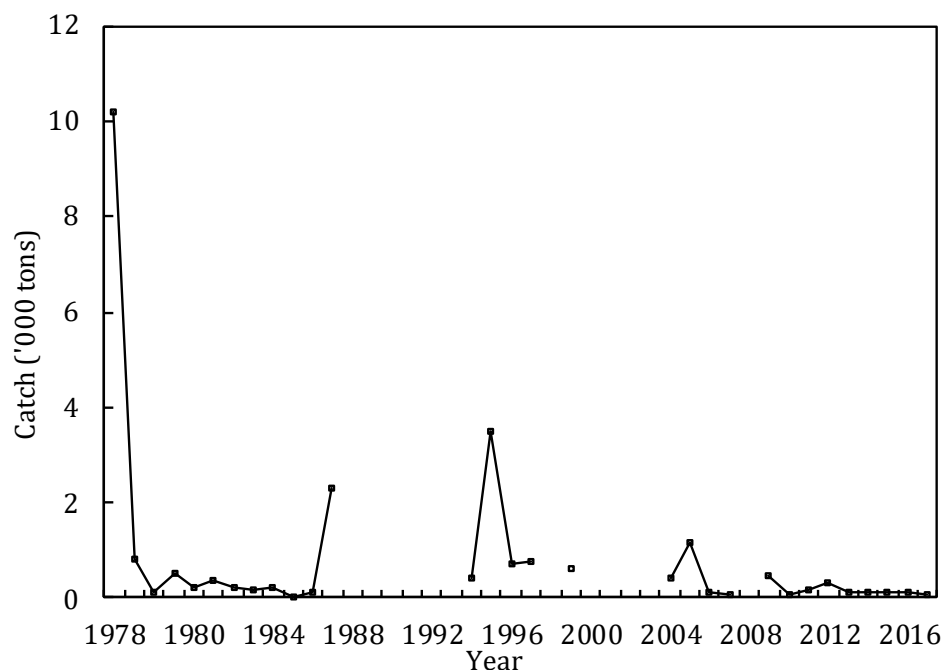


Fig. 22.2. Alfonsino catches from Div. 6G.

Fig. 22.3 shows the length distribution in percentage by year since 2004. All length distribution samples were measured to the total length, except the 2007 samples that were measured to the fork. The 2007 size distributions have been transformed to the total length using fork length/total length relationship presented by Gonzalez-Costas (2018). It can be observed that these length distributions are stable and quite similar. Catches in all years are in the 30-50 cm range with a mode around 40 cm.

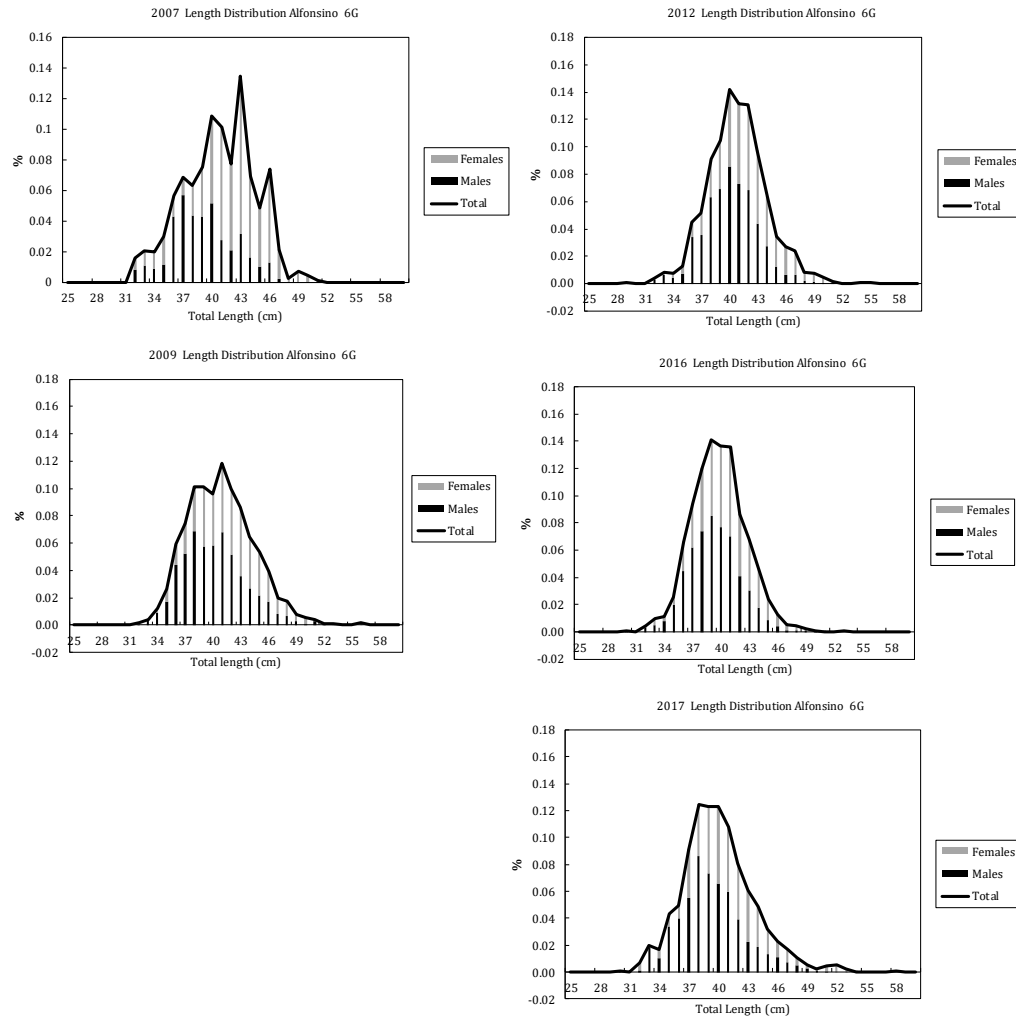


Fig. 22.3. Length distributions of alfoncino Kükenenthal Peak (Div. 6G) catches.

d) Commercial CPUEs

As a consequence of the alfoncino fishery characteristics, the species' association with seamounts and their aggregation behaviour, the utility of the commercial CPUE series as an indicator of the stock status is considered to be questionable.

Depending on the data, there are different series of commercial CPUEs that show slight different trends. Fig. 22.4 shows the LN(CPUE) obtained with the information of the NAFO observers and Scientific Observers. The indices based on the NAFO observers data shows a clear decreasing trend since the restart of the fishery in 2005 while the Scientific Observers CPUE information shows a more stable situation in last years.

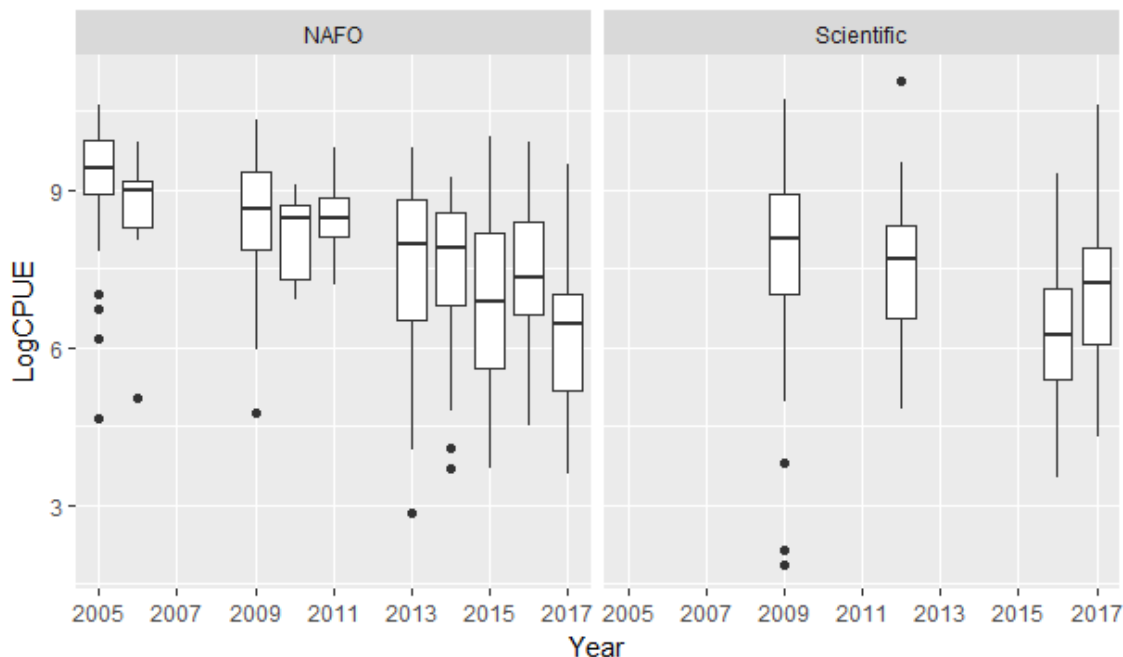


Fig. 22.4. LN CPUE (kg/hour fished) for the Kükenthal Peak (Div. 6G) midwater trawl fishery based on the NAFO Observers (left) and Scientific Observers data (right).

e) Surveys

The only available information on biomass covers a period ending in 1995. The alfonsino biomass estimated on Corner Rise with this data was around 11,000-12,000 t. It should be taken into consideration that the data with a time limitation of mainly 20-30 years were used for the calculations mentioned above. Based on this information; the greatest biomass of mature alfonsino (distribution depths of 400-950 m) was registered on the Kükenthal seamount (40%). On the C-3 (30%) and Milne Edwards seamounts (30%), the biomass was lower.

f) Assessment

With the available data an attempt has been made to estimate a sustainable level of catches in Kükenthal seamount with different methods (Depletion-Adjusted Average Catch, Only Reliable Catch Stocks and Replacement Yield). The results show different levels of MSY depending on the methods. The methods based on catch information are more optimistic than those based on the commercial CPUEs. STACFIS considers these results as unreliable and therefore MSY catch is unknown.

Not analytical or survey based assessment were possible at the moment due to the lack of updated data. The most reliable present data available are the catch time series.

g) Conclusion

No reliable assessment can be presented for this stock. The only estimate of biomass is based on surveys ending in 1995. Due to lack of abundance or exploitation information, an analytical or survey based assessment was not possible. The relationship between CPUE and stock size is uncertain.

The next full assessment of the stock is scheduled for 2021.

h) Research Recommendations

SC **recommends** that *fisheries independent information should be collected on this stock.*

IV. Stocks Under a Management Strategy Evaluation

1. Greenland halibut in SA 2 and Divs. 3KLMNO

This stock is taken under D. Widely Distributed Stocks: SA 2, SA 3 and SA 4.

2. Redfish (*Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes fasciatus*) in Divs. 3L and 3N

This stock is taken under B. Stocks on the Flemish Cap: SA 3 and Div. 3M

V. OTHER MATTERS

1. FIRMS Classification for NAFO Stocks

Due to lack of time, STACFIS did not review the assessments of stocks managed by NAFO in June 2018. This task has been deferred to the September SC meeting.

2. GADCAP Project Update

Multispecies model GadCap: Update and potential use for scientific advice as part of the EU SC05 project “Multispecies Fisheries Assessment for NAFO”.

Multispecies modelling is an essential part of the NAFO roadmap for an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management, connecting the “Ecosystem” tier with the “Single species” tier. Aware of the importance of contributing in the development of this EAF roadmap, the EU DG-MARE launched in 2017 the project SC05 “Multispecies Fisheries Assessment for NAFO”, to identify and develop potential alternatives to implement a multispecies approach in NAFO, with the Flemish Cap as a case study. As part of this project the multispecies model GadCap, considering the Flemish Cap cod, redfish and shrimp interdependent dynamics over the period 1988-2012, has been updated and improved. All the databases supporting the likelihood components in the model have been extended to 2016 to ensure that the data used in GadCap is comparable to the data used in the cod, redfish and shrimp single species assessment methods. Different components of the model have been improved; for example the groupings of years with the same model fit for growth and maturity, the inclusion of a new longline fleet for cod, re-estimation of the suitability parameters, or inclusion of new data bases with the survey index at age or the mean weight at age. Pérez-Rodríguez and González-Troncoso (2018) describe the improvements in relation to the version delivered in 2016. Model diagnostics, estimates of population abundance, biomass as well as predation and fishing mortality are presented.

Estimates of natural mortality at age by year from the updated version of GadCap have been used in the development of the management strategy evaluation (MSE) for cod Div 3M. The estimated natural mortalities for cod from GadCap were used to inform decisions about M in the proposed operating models for the MSE project. Different approaches to estimate the residual natural mortality were explored: survey catch curves, longevity method and likelihood score selection. Final estimates of M were ultimately used to reoptimize the GadCap model parameters and a final matrix of M was used in the 3M cod benchmark.

The next step is to examine the potential use of multispecies models in the implementation of a multispecies approach to fisheries management in NAFO, specifically the assemblage of a multispecies MSE where the GadCap multispecies model will be used as an operating model (msMSE). The resulting multispecies MSE framework will be used for a preliminary assessment of the ecological and economic consequences of different management strategies. Potential alternative multispecies reference points and HCRs as well as single species based HCRs can be tested within this msMSE framework, evaluating the impacts and yields both for the target species and the key interacting species. Different alternatives are available, from a whole MSE framework incorporating uncertainty in different elements of the management procedure, to a more simple approach where GadCap is the only model used to test different management strategies. The project will evaluate the potential to develop and use these different configurations, and produce an initial configuration of the multispecies MSE framework for the Flemish Cap.

References:

Pérez-Rodríguez, A. and González-Costas, F., 2018. Estimates of natural predation and residual mortality for the Flemish Cap cod. NAFO SCR Doc. 18/26.

Pérez-Rodríguez, A. and González-Troncoso, D., 2018. Update of the Flemish Cap multispecies model GadCap as part of the EU SC05 project: “Multispecies Fisheries Assessment for NAFO”. NAFO SCR Doc 18/24.

3. Other Business

No additional items were discussed.

VI. Adjournment

STACFIS Chair thanked the Designated Experts for their competence and very hard work and the Secretariat for its great support. The Chair also noted the contributions of Designated Reviewers in providing detailed reviews of interim monitoring reports. The STACFIS Chair also thanked the Chair of Scientific Council, and the Scientific Council Coordinator for their support and help. The meeting was adjourned at 1400 on 14 June 2018.

PART D: REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING

17 - 21 September 2018

Tallinn, Estonia

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Recommended Citation:

NAFO. 2018. Report of the Scientific Council Meeting, 17 – 21 September 2018, Tallinn, Estonia. NAFO SCS Doc. 18/20.

Scientific Council Annual Meeting Participants
17- 21 September 2018



Back row: Cristina Ribeiro, Herlé Goraguer, Konstatin Fomin, Antonio Ávila de Melo, Kalvi Hubel, Fernando González Costas, Ricardo Alpoim, Tom Blasdale, Pierre Pepin, Martha Krohn, Dayna Bell MacCallum

Front row: Carmen Fernandez, Mar Sacau-Cuadrado, Diana González Troncoso, Brian Healey, Karen Dwyer, Lisa Hendrickson, Katherine Sosebee

Missing from photo: Carsten Hvingel, Tom Nishida

REPORT OF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING

17-21 September 2018

Chair: Brian Healey

Rapporteur: Tom Blasdale

I. PLENARY SESSIONS

The Scientific Council met at the Radisson Blu Hotel Olumpia, Tallinn, Estonia during 17-20 September 2018, to consider the various matters in its agenda. Representatives attended from Canada, the European Union (Estonia, European Commission, Portugal, and Spain), France (with respect to St. Pierre et Miquelon), Japan, Norway, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Scientific Council Coordinator was in attendance.

The Executive Committee met prior to the opening session of the Council to discuss the provisional agenda and plan of work.

The opening session of the Council was called to order at 09:45 on 17 September 2018.

The Chair welcomed participants to the 40th Annual Meeting and thanked Estonia for hosting this event. The provisional agenda was adopted without amendment and the Council appointed Tom Blasdale, the Scientific Council Coordinator, as rapporteur.

The Council and its Standing Committees met through 17-20 September 2018 to address various items in its agenda. The Council considered and adopted the reports of the STACFIS and STACREC Standing Committees on 20 September 2018. The final session was called to order at 09:00 on 20 September 2018 and the Scientific Council agreed that the report of this meeting would be finalized by correspondence. The meeting was adjourned at 13:00 hours on 20 September 2018.

The Reports of the Standing Committees as adopted by the Council are appended as follows: Appendix I - Report of Standing Committee on Research Coordination (STACREC), and Appendix II - Report of Standing Committee on Fisheries Science (STACFIS).

The Agenda, List of Research (SCR) and Summary (SCS) Documents, and the List of Representatives, Advisers and Experts, are given in Appendices III, IV, and VI, respectively.

II. REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS

There were no Scientific Council recommendation requiring immediate attention at this meeting. A detailed review of recommendations was deferred to the June 2019 meeting.

III. JOINT SESSION OF COMMISSION AND SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

The Commission and Scientific council met in joint sessions on 18 September and 20 September to discuss the 2018 NAFO performance review, the Scientific Councils response to requests for advice from the Commission, the reports of the joint SC/Commission Working Groups and other matters of common interest.

1. 2018 Performance Review

The Report of the 2018 NAFO Performance Review (PR2) was presented by the panel chair, Jane Willing.

Contracting Parties thanked the panel for their report and looked forward to implementing the recommendations.

The EU noted that the cumulative impact of various human activities on the marine environment had been raised during the first performance review, which recommended that NAFO consider where other activities may affect stocks. The EU was encouraged to note that this was referred to throughout the current Performance Review report but it expressed disappointment that there was no recommendation on this issue.

The Commission and Scientific Council **accepted** the report and all its recommendations. It was further agreed that the issue of cumulative effects from human activities should be addressed during the implementation process.

The Executive Secretary presented a working paper which gives general suggestions on which NAFO body or bodies could address each of the 36 recommendations.

The EU suggested the addition of a second table of recommendations that were considered un-implemented or partially implemented from the 2011 Performance Review (PR1). The SC Chair made the following suggested revisions to working paper arising from discussion within SC, referencing the numbering of the PR2 recommendations as in the working paper:

- item 13: This could also be a Scientific Council responsibility.
- item 18: What list of endangered species is referred to here?
- item 26: SC working papers likely to remain as internal documents.
- item 28: This should also involve the Commission, possibly through WG-RBMS
- item 33: SC could possibly also be involved in this.

The working paper was revised to accommodate the comments and suggestion and they are reflected in COM-SC WP18-04 Rev.2.

A proposal to establish a working group to develop an action plan to address the PR2 recommendations was **adopted** by the Commission (COM WP-46 Rev. 3).

2. Presentation of scientific advice by the Chair of the Scientific Council

The Scientific Council Chair presented the Scientific Council response to requests for advice from the Commission (SCS Doc 18/19). CPs thanked the Scientific Council for its efforts throughout the year noting the very heavy workload they have been under. USA stated that they will be adding a request for the SC to develop a 3-5 year work plan (Com. WP 18-36) and they look forward to returning to this next year and Canada commented that they would like to continue the discussion regarding prioritization of the requests for advice.

The Scientific Council received feedback questions from Canada, Norway and the Russian Federation. The SC chair reported that written responses to these requests would be provided later during the current meeting.

Norway made a further request for clarification. 1) noting SC advice on ALF is not to allow exploitation to expand above current levels, what are the current levels? 2) noting the two sets of landings data: STATLANT 21 and STACFIS, how are these discrepancies explained? The SC Chair noted that the definition of “recent catches” would depend on the period used. SC provided a written response to explain the discrepancies between the two data sources during the current meeting.

SC responses to all Commission requests for clarification are presented in section VI of this report and in Commission (COM WP 18-50).

3. Meeting Reports of the Joint Commission–Scientific Council Working Groups

a) Working Group on Improving Efficiency of NAFO Working Group Process

The Executive Secretary presented the report of the joint Commission/SC Efficiency Working Group (COM-SC WP 18-02). The WG recommends three (3) two-week periods where intersessional meetings by STACTIC and other WGs can be held (COM-SC WP 18-08). This was accepted in principle. In this regard, the Tentative Schedule for 2018/2019 NAFO Meetings was developed (COM-SC WP 18-10 Rev.2). This will serve as a guide for the WGs in determining exact dates of the meetings.

b) Joint Commission–Scientific Council Working Group on Risk-based Management Strategies (WG-RBMS), August 2018

The co-Chair of WG-RBMS Jacqueline Perry and Brian Healey (interim co-chair) presented the report of WG-RBMS 2018 (COM-SC Doc. 18-02).

There was discussion of the proposed Greenland halibut Exceptional Circumstances protocol, the work plan for the development of a management strategy evaluation (MSE) for cod in 3M and the review of NAFO’s review of the Precautionary Approach framework.

Norway requested clarification on whether the exceptional circumstances protocol would take account of biological parameters such as recruitment failure? The SC chair noted that low recruitment scenarios had been

tested in the Greenland halibut Management Strategy Evaluation, however monitoring of recruitment will continue to be included in annual monitoring for Exceptional Circumstances.

Regarding the Management Strategy Evaluation for 3M cod, DFG enquired whether consideration had been given to what would happen if the work is not complete by next year? The SC Chair noted that during the 2018 Greenland halibut MSE process, SC developed one-year advice during the June meeting to guard against the possibility that the MSE could not be completed in time. Possibly something like this needs to be built into the 3M cod timeline.

Regarding the PA review: USA acknowledged the problems associated with the development of the PA approach but urged SC to continue to make efforts. USA will be considering appropriate responses to alleviate the situation.

All the recommendations of WG-RBMS were **adopted** (COM-SC WP 18-06).

c) Joint Commission-Scientific Council Working Group on Ecosystems Approach Framework to Fisheries Management (WG-EAFFM), August 2018

WG-EAFFM co-Chair Elizabethann Mencher presented the 2018 report (COM-SC Doc 18-03).

There were discussions on the major recommendations.

DFG noted that stopping trawl surveys in VME closed areas would result in lost survey data: is there a way to get comparable data without trawling? The SC chair responded that SC has done work on this issue for the stocks which are managed by the Commission, and the difference from eliminating the survey stations within the existing protected areas was found to be minimal.

The EU enquired as to what work will be required to re assess all 6 FAO criteria (particularly the missing ones relating to ecosystem function). The co-Chair of SC WG-ESA, Pierre Pepin responded that functionality of VMEs is being assessed through literature review. This aspect of the FAO criteria is challenging and WG-ESA has come up with a protocol (decision tree) to deal with this.

Several CPs expressed differing views on the question of whether area 14 should remain closed following the expiry of the existing closure.

The co-Chair of SC WG-ESA Pierre Pepin elaborated WG-EAFFM recommendations on the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management

Several Contracting Parties commented that they were impressed with the work that has been done but that work will be required to integrate this into the management. For Coastal States, there will be additional challenges in considering how this is going to be implemented domestically as well as in the NAFO context.

Several CPs commented that it will be important to use appropriate terminology to avoid using words that may have set legal meanings. Pierre Pepin reported that a WebEx meeting is planned for October to discuss terminology used in the EAFM recommendation and this discussion is expected to continue to develop over the course of a year or so.

All the recommendations of WG-EAFFM were **adopted** (COM-SC WP 18-07)

d) Joint Commission-Scientific Council Catch Estimation Strategy Advisory Group (CESAG), 2018

WG-CESAG co-Chair, Katherine Sosebee presented the report of this group in 2018 (Com-SC Doc. 18-01).

The recommendations from WG-CESAG were **adopted** (COM-SC WP 18-05).

4. Formulation of Request to the Scientific Council for Scientific Advice on Management in 2020 and Beyond of Certain Stocks in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 and Other Matters

In accordance with the procedure outlined in FC Doc 12-26, a steering committee was formed to assist in the drafting of the Commission request. The committee was comprised of the SC Coordinator, Sandra Courchesne (Canada), Cristina Ribeiro (EU) and Élise Lavigne (Canada).

The Commission, as requested by SC, prioritized the request items, placing the 3M Cod Management Strategy Evaluation and PA Framework as top priorities.

The Commission request is presented in COM WP 18-51 Rev 2.

IV. RESEARCH COORDINATION

The Council adopted the Report of the Standing Committee on Research Coordination (STACREC) as presented by the Chair, Carmen Fernandez. The full report of STACREC is at Appendix I.

V. FISHERIES SCIENCE

The Council adopted the Report of the Standing Committee on Fisheries Science (STACFIS) as presented by the Chair, Karen Dwyer. The full report of STACFIS is at Appendix II.

VI. REQUESTS FROM THE COMMISSION

1. Requests deferred from the June Meeting

No requests were deferred from the June meeting

2. Requests received from the Commission during the Annual Meeting

Requests for clarification of scientific were received in advance of the meeting from Canada, Norway and the Russian Federation. Further requests which arose as questions within the SC/Commission joint session or within the Commission's discussions were submitted in writing to SC during the meeting. All of these requests are addressed below.

i) In relation to the Scientific Council's advice on 3NO Witch flounder (From Canada COM WP 18-34)

Taking into account that the relative biomass is higher in 2018 than 2017 and is projected to increase further under all five removal scenarios considered by the recent assessment of the Scientific Council (including F_{msy}), and observing that the TAC has not been taken since the fishery re-opened in 2015, Canada requests the Scientific Council to comment on the difference in the following TAC/removal scenarios, in terms of biomass growth and probability of being below B_{lim} :

Question 1. No Directed Fishing in 2019 and 2020, with bycatch in the range of 300-400t that was observed during 2008-14 before the fishery was re-opened

SC responded:

Catches in the range of 300 to 400 t are bracketed within the first two rows of the risk table provided in the summary sheet. The risk of $B < B_{lim}$ is between 20% and 22% in 2020 and between 15% and 19% in 2021. In terms of biomass growth, the probability that $B_{2021} > B_{2018}$ under this scenario would be between 67-72%.

Question 2. TAC of 1175t, which is the Commission's decision for 2019 that was made last year based on 2/3 $F_{msy}=0.04$

SC responded:

Catches of 1175 t in 2019 and 2020 are bracketed within 3rd and 4th rows of the risk table provided in the summary sheet. The risk of $B < B_{lim}$ is between 23% and 24% in 2020 and between 21-23% in 2021. In terms of biomass growth, the probability that $B_{2021} > B_{2018}$ under this scenario would be between 63-65%.

Question 3. TAC of 979t in 2019 and 1035t in 2020, using the re-calculated 2/3 $F_{msy}=0.04$ that was the basis of the Commission's decision made last year

SC responded:

Catches of 979 t in 2019 and 1035 t in 2020 correspond to row 3 of the risk table provided in the summary sheet. The risk of $B < B_{lim}$ is 23% 2020 and 21% in 2021. In terms of biomass growth, the probability that $B_{2021} > B_{2018}$ under this scenario would be 65%.

in conclusion, **SC responded:** There is little difference in risk among these catch scenarios; however in all cases, there is a 15% or greater risk of being below Blim.

ii) In relation to the Scientific Council's advice on 3NO Witch flounder

From the Russian Federation (Commission WP 18-27)

Question 1. The 2017 witch flounder assessment has shown that almost all projected scenarios had the probability of fishing mortality getting above the Flim rather high (15-42% for 2018, 16-43% for 2019), with the probability of biomass declining below the Blim being within 18-19% and 16-19% for the same years respectively, even in case of no fishery. SC has decided to recommend the TAC in accord with the F2016 scenario, which did not have the lowest possible mortality value. The 2018 assessment has shown the improvement of the stock and comparable projected scenarios; however, SC has chosen to recommend the moratorium for directed witch flounder fishery despite having several scenarios, including a more sparing one in compare with previous years, available. Have there been any additional factors not included in the assessment that might have affected the SC decision?

SC responded:

When Witch flounder Div 3NO was assessed in 2017, SC accepted the model but because of uncertainty related to the model fit and proximity to reference points, SC scheduled another assessment for 2018. In 2018, the model formulation was improved by adjusting to accommodate rapid declines in survey biomass indices from 2014-16 and the issue was resolved. The stock status was worse in 2018 than had been seen in 2017 (according to the 2017 assessment the stock was 52% Bmsy versus 34% Bmsy in the 2018 assessment). Because of this, the probability of being below

Blim was higher in 2018 (0.29 versus 0.15 in the 2017 assessment) and in all projections. The basis for the advice is that according to NAFO's PA framework (FC Doc 04-18) there should be a very low probability (eg. 5-10%) of biomass being below Blim and all projections carried out in 2018 indicated that all probabilities were greater than or equal to 15%.

In 2018, further evidence of ecosystem wide decline in productivity (NAFO SCS 18-19 page 170; SCS 17-16 page 22) made SC more certain both about this change in productivity and the ability of the model to accommodate it.

Question 2. The witch flounder assessment uses commercial fishery data as part of its input. Should there be no directed fishery for that stock, will the witch flounder bycatch data from other fisheries be enough to use in the assessment? In addition, if there will be no sufficient survey coverage for witch flounder, do there exist any methods of assessing the stock with such lack of data?

SC responded:

if there is no directed fishery on this stock, the stock will still be assessed using all available information including bycatch data. This could be either by an analytical assessment or a survey-based assessment as before the re-opening of the fishery in 2015.

Witch flounder uses two annual scientific surveys (Canadian fall and spring surveys) to assess the stock and these surveys cover most of the distribution of witch flounder. These are expected to continue in future years so sufficient survey coverage would persist.

Question 3. Current Conservation and Enforcement Measures limit the 3NO witch flounder bycatch as 5% of haul or 1250 kg, whichever is greater. The rest of bycatch in case of no directed fishery would be inevitably discarded. Notwithstanding the 'move-on rule' when exceeding the mentioned limit (which only increases the time of fishery, without actually reducing the fishing effort), the systematic high bycatches of witch flounder do contribute to the increase in fishing mortality, regardless of whether the fish is retained or discarded. Has there been any research for the approximate amount of discard-related mortality increase. In general, are the bycatches and discards accounted for when assessing any stock and have they been accounted for when assessing the 3NO witch flounder.

SC responded: there has been no research on discard-related mortality for the witch flounder Div. 3NO stock. However in NE US waters discard mortality was found to be 52% after 1.5-3 hours. Tow duration was not

recorded and the study was based on a small sample size of juvenile witch flounder (27 animals; Ross and Hokenson 1997) caught at a depth of 110 m. This is likely an under-estimate as the mortality was only recorded for a up to 3 hours or less. Additionally, it has been found that witch flounder die after 15 min of exposure to air (Davis 2002).

Data on discards are included in the catch estimates that have been produced using the CESAG/CDAG method. Bycatches and discards are accounted for in all assessments including witch flounder.

References

Davis, M. W. 2002. Key principles for understanding fish bycatch discard mortality. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 59: 1834-1843

Ross, M.R. and S.R. Hokenson 1997. Short-term mortality of discarded finfish bycatch in the Gulf of Maine fishery for northern shrimp *Pandalus Borealis*. *N. Am. J. Fish. Man.* 17: 902-907.

iii) In relation to the Scientific Council's advice on Cod in 3M,

From Norway (from COM Working Paper 18- 26REV)

The projection table indicates that a substantial change in quota advice from 2019 to 2020 is to be expected as the fish from the good recruitment years is gradually being fished out. If the 75%Fmsy-approach used for the 2019 advice is applied also for 2020 to this year's assessment results, the projections table indicate a decrease in TAC of about 40% (from 20,796 t to 12,359t). If the Commission, for the purpose of promoting stability in the fishery, was to consider evening out the large variations in TACs going from 2018 to 2020, i.e. choose to accept a lower TAC for 2019 to allow for a larger TAC in 2020, what would be the cost in loss of biomass to natural mortality?

Given the options in the provided table for yield in 2019, compute the projected yield in 2020 that would result in the same level of SSB2021 as the F=0.75 F.MSY scenario (i.e. 32,204 t)

Option #	Yield (tonnes)			loss
	2019	2020	total	%
1	20 796	12 359	33 155	0 %
2	18 000			
3	16 000			
4	14 000			

SC responded:

SC noted that the advice of June 2018 for 3M cod was made only for one year, as the development of a MSE is in progress for this stock and it is scheduled to be in force for the next Annual Meeting to generate the TAC for 3M cod for 2020.

Projections assuming catches in 2019 equal to 18000, 16000 and 14000 tons were produced, and yield for 2020 that maintains the SSB in 2021 at the same value as in the projections made in June ($F = \frac{3}{4} F_{lim}$, median SSB=32 204 with 90% of confidence interval of (23 660 – 42 420)) was computed. The results of these projections, including the risks, are below:

F ₂₀₂₀	Yield					P(B < B _{lim})				P(F > F _{lim})		
	2018	2019	2020	Total (2019+2020)	Loss (%)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020
0.115	11145	20796	12359	33155	0.00%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	1%	5%
0.131	11145	18000	14450	32450	2.25%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	18%
0.142	11145	16000	15956	31956	3.82%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	32%
0.152	11145	14000	17458	31458	5.26%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	49%

Decreasing the catch in 2019 increases the catch in 2020 without jeopardizing the SSB in 2021, but at the expense of increasing rapidly the risk of being above F_{lim} in 2020. The loss in yield for the sum of 2019 and 2020 is between 2.25% and 5.26%.

iv) Regarding Alfonsino catches

from Norway (in plenary)

1. What are the “current levels” (SC advice grey box):

- The average of STATLANT 21 catch figures for the period 2009-2017
- The average of STATLANT 21 catch figures for a selected number of years during the period 2009-2017?, if, yes, which years?
- The average of STACFIS catch figures for the period 2009-2017?
- The average of STACFIS catch figures for a selected number of years during the period 2009-2017? if, yes, which years?

SC responded: “Current levels” of catches, using the same number of years as in the 2015, advice is 139 t. The table below has catch data from:

- STATLANT 21A data available during June SC 2018
- STATLANT 21A data available during September 2018
- STACFIS estimates

	Alfonsino Catches (t) Div. 6G									Mean
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012-2017
STATLANT June 2018 ¹		53		298	112	118	77		51	109
STATLANT Sep 2018		53		298	112	118	77	129	51	131
STACFIS	479	52	152	302	114	118	122	127	51 ²	139

SC reiterates its advice that it is unable to advise on an appropriate TAC for this stock.

2. How are the STACFIS catch estimates as tabled in the advice sheet derived?

SC responded:

Due to the problems with the availability and quality of the STATLANT, the catches used in the STACFIS are based on the data collected by NAFO and scientific observers until the year 2016. The 2017 catches are those estimated by CESAG.

3. What is the explanation for using STACFIS figures – if that is the case – rather than the officially reported STATLANT 21 figures?

¹ Note that in the table in June 2018 SC report, the STATLANT values for the period 2012 to 2015 were accidentally reversed

² mistakenly reported as 55 t in the June 2018 SC report.

SC responded:

STACFIS estimates were used because they were considered more reliable. This is consistent with other stocks (eg. Brodie 2013, History of catch estimates, SCR Doc. 13/051)

v) Regarding the Div. 3M Cod MSE

From Norway (in plenary)

Can SC confirm that HCRs with starting points (TAC for 2020) which are independent of the 2019 TAC – e.g. not constrained by “max/min variation constraint” – will also be explored during the MSE process for 3M cod?

SC responded:

WG-RBMS is the main body tasked to develop the HCRs to be tested and any adopted HCR would have to be compliant with the prescribed management objectives. Expecting a similar procedure as for GHL, a variety of HCRs will indeed be tested. In this case with the expected low recruitment to the fishable stock in the coming years, it is likely that a range of starting points (2020 TAC) will need to be tested in order to meet management objectives, independent of the 2019 TAC.

VII. MEETING REPORTS**1. Joint Commission – Scientific Council Working Group on the Ecosystem Approach Framework to Fisheries Management (WG-EAFFM)**

This joint working group met at the NEAFC Secretariat, London, UK during 17th and 17th August 2018 and was co-Chaired by Elizabethann Mencher (USA) and Brian Healey (Canada, in lieu of co-chair Andrew Kenny, EU). The Scientific Council was advised of progress of this group by the co-Chairs in their presentation of the report to the joint session of Commission and Scientific Council (see section III of this report).

2. Joint Commission-Scientific Council Working Group on Risk-based Management Strategies (WG-RBMS)

This joint working group met at the NEAFC Secretariat, London, UK during 13th to 15th August 2018, co-Chaired by Jaqueline Perry (Canada) and Brian Healey (Canada, as acting co-Chair). The Scientific Council was advised of progress of this group by the co-Chairs in their presentation of the report to the joint session of Commission and Scientific Council (see section III of this report).

3. Joint Commission-Scientific Council Catch Estimation Strategy Advisory Group (CESAG).

WG-CR met via WebEx on 12 March 2018 and 26 April 2018, The meetings was chaired by co-Chairs co-Chairs Katherine Sosebee (USA) and Temur Tairov (Russian Federation). The Scientific Council was advised of progress in this group by the Chair in her presentation of the report to the joint session of Commission and Scientific Council (see section III of this report).

VIII. SPECIAL SESSIONS

Scientific Council noted the intent to hold meetings on the management strategy evaluation of 3M cod in 2019. This was highlighted in the presentation of the SC budget and an additional \$35 000 has been added to the budget in 2019 to ensure resources are available to support participation.

IX. REVIEW OF FUTURE MEETING ARRANGEMENTS**1. Scientific Council (in conjunction with NIPAG), 17- 23 October 2018**

The next Scientific Council shrimp meeting is scheduled to meet NAFO secretariat, Dartmouth, Canada from 17 to 23 October 2018.

2. Scientific Council 3M Cod MSE meeting, 28 – 31 Jan 2019

Secretariat will explore options for location.

3. Scientific Council, 31 May – 13 June 2019

Scientific Council agreed that its June meeting will be held on 31 May to 13 June 2018, at St Mary's University, Halifax.

4. Scientific Council, 23-27 September 2019

The 2018 NAFO annual meeting is scheduled to take place in Paris, France during 23-27 September 2019.

5. NAFO/ICES Joint Groups

a) Joint NAFO/ICES *Pandalus* Assessment Group (NIPAG) 17- 23 October 2018

The next meeting of NIPAG is scheduled to take place in NAFO secretariat, Dartmouth, Canada from 17 to 23 October 2018.

b) WG-DEC, 2019

This meeting has not yet been scheduled.

c) Joint NAFO/ICES *Pandalus* Assessment Group (NIPAG) 2019

The timing of this meeting will be decided during NIPAG 2018, taking into consideration the Commission's request that 2019 shrimp advice should be delivered before that year's annual meeting.

6. NAFO SC Working Groups

a) WG-ESA, 13- 22 Nov, 2018

The Working Group on Ecosystem Science and Assessment will meet at the NAFO Secretariat, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, 13-22 November, 2018.

X. FUTURE SPECIAL SESSIONS

1. Discussion of proposed topics

The 11th International Flatfish Symposium will take place in 2020 in New Hampshire or Boston, USA. The symposium organizers have approached NAFO to ask whether NAFO would be interested in co-sponsoring this event. This will be considered further at the June SC meeting.

NAFO will co-sponsor the NAFO/ICES/PICES symposium, *Shellfish - Resources and Invaders of the North* which will be held in Tromsø, Norway, 5-7 November 2019. Bernard Sainte-Marie (DFO, Quebec Region, Canada) will be the NAFO convener. Funds have been allocated in the SC budget to cover travel expenses.

The possibility of an invited speaker on the topic of sampling rates and precision of survey estimates or possibilities for combining surveys from different areas and/or time periods has previously been proposed as a topic for an invited speaker. This will also be considered as a possible for a future special session. It is unlikely that a special session could be held in 2019 due to the additional meeting of WG-RBMS which is expected to occur immediately prior to the Annual Meeting. The possibility of holding a special session on this topic will be discussed in June.

XI. OTHER MATTERS

1. Timelines for completion of Reports

Following on from previous discussions during the SC meetings in April and June of this year, the Chair expressed concern about the ability to complete meeting reports due to the busy agenda of recent meetings. It was noted that in an attempt to complete the agenda of meetings, work was continuing to the close of these sessions, and little time was spent in plenary agreeing to report text. As a consequence, some reports – notably the intersessional meetings on GHL in 2017 and Cod 3M in 2018 – were published several months post-meeting. SC members agreed that it would be valuable to return to past practice and ensure that the majority of reports were completed during meeting time, even if at the expense of completing the full agenda.

2. Attendance of observers in meetings

Scientific Council discussed the process for allowing Observers to sit in during SC meetings. This item was also discussed in the June 2018 meeting, and it was noted that:

- a) within the NAFO rules of procedure, Observers who have followed the application process are permitted to observe 'non-restricted' NAFO sessions, and,
- b) under the rules of procedure, SC is free to amend its own rules of procedure as necessary.

Given these points, it was agreed that the SC rules of procedure with respect to Observers would be clarified to indicate that all SC meetings would be open to representatives of organizations that are granted NAFO Observer status. In the event of discussions on any topic that could present a conflict due to the presence of Observers, the SC Chair could temporarily restrict the meeting to SC Representatives and Experts/Advisors until such matters were resolved. It was further clarified that these restrictions would be very atypical of the normal work of the Council, i.e. virtually all discussions would be open to observers.

3. Meetings attended by the Secretariat (Deferred from the June meeting)

a) FIRMS/BlueBridge Global Record of stocks and Fisheries (GRSF)

The GRSF aims at providing an innovative environment supporting the collaborative production and maintenance of a comprehensive and transparent inventory of stocks and fisheries records that will boost regional and global stocks and fisheries status. It was developed by a consortium which included the FAO FIRMS partnership, within the framework of the EU funded BlueBridge project which came to an end in 2017. The primary function of this meeting was consider options for continuation of the GRSF beyond the end of BlueBridge. It was proposed that management of the GRSF should be adsorbed into to the FIRMS partnership with FIRMS partners becoming the steering committee of GRFS.

b) Thirteenth round of Informal Consultations of State Parties to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) "Science-policy interface", 22- 23 May 2018, New York, New York, USA

The Executive Secretary attended these Informal Consultations as an observer. Included in these Informal Consultations was a session entitled "Experiences, challenges and opportunities at the regional level" at which representatives of NPFC, NEAFC, ICCAT and SPRFMO made presentations. During this session the Executive Secretary made an intervention based on NAFO's written submission to these Informal Consultations sent to the UN earlier this year (NAFO/18-098 of 29 March 2018). He mentioned, in particular, the recent establishment by NAFO to create joint working groups of scientists and managers that allows discussion with the purpose to make recommendations on complex issues related to catch reporting, risk-based management strategies and an ecosystem approach framework to fisheries management much earlier than what had been under NAFO's previous decision-making process. The Informal Consultations also included a session on "Experiences, challenges and opportunities at the national level", in which presentations were made by the EU (Sebastian Rodriguez Alfaro) and Canada (Pierre Pepin). The points raised at these Informal Consultations will be considered at the next Review Conference of the UNFSA scheduled for not earlier than 2020.

c) Second meeting of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fisheries Bodies on Accelerating the Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, 10-13 April, 2018 in Seoul, Korea

The Executive Secretary attended this meeting, organized by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to bring together representations of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), Regional Seas Organizations (RSOs) and other regional initiatives "aimed at identifying concrete ways and means to further enhance cross-sectoral cooperation at the regional scale" ... "with a view to accelerate national and regional efforts towards achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals related to marine biodiversity". At this meeting, the Executive Secretary gave a presentation focused on NAFO's ecosystem approach framework to fisheries management, including the NAFO's ecosystem approach Roadmap and NAFO's VME closures, and was a rapporteur for a number of the breakout group discussions. A full report of this meeting will be available on the CBD website.

4. Work plan for 3M cod Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)

SC noted the work plan for the 3M cod Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) agreed by WG-RBMS (Com-SC Doc. 18-02). SC considers this plan to be very ambitious: there is a high likelihood that the work may not be completed by September 2019. The Greenland halibut MSE completed in 2017 should not be considered as an example of an appropriate pace for completion of such work.

The next major task to be addressed by SC in this work plan will be to meet in January to:

- Review OMs and approve initial set of OMs, including the acceptability of their conditioning, and/or suggest further refinements
- Approve Projection Specifications
- Comments on initial set of HCR (if required)

It was agreed that this meeting will take place during the week of 28 January at a location in Europe (with preference for London or Iberia). The duration of the meeting will be four days. SC participants proposed that the same external reviewers who reviewed the cod benchmark meeting in 2018 (with the exception of Carmen Fernandez, who is now an SC participant) should be approached, and that if either of those reviewers are unavailable, additional experts will be invited.

5. Possible external reviewer for the SC June meeting

It was proposed that a reviewer should be appointed for a multi-year period. The reviewer will be present for the full first week of the meeting (Monday to Friday) and will concentrate on a small number of stocks. Priorities for 2019 will be witch flounder in 3NO and redfish (including golden redfish) in 3M. There will be a section in the report for reviewer's comments.

A number of potential reviewers were suggested and the SC chair will contact these people to determine their availability and if they would be willing.

6. Participation and Capacity during SC meetings.

SC discussed the level of participation and capacity to complete its work at several times during the meeting, including the Joint Session with the Commission. In addition to having sufficient capacity to conduct its work, some concern was raised regarding the number of CPs available to participate in meetings, particularly during WGs and the recent intersessional meetings of SC.

While it is recognized that the primary consideration for SC is having sufficient capacity regardless of their CP, and that SC members participate as experts and are not representative of CP positions, having a limited number of CPs present also presents challenges. It can mean that items produced by the SC may not be fully understood by CPs, potentially leading to inefficiencies within the SC. Noting positive discussions on workload and capacity had occurred earlier in the week during the Joint Session with the Commission, it was agreed that the SC chair would informally discuss the issue of CP participation with the Commission chair.

7. Overview of ICES transition from PA to MSY management frameworks

In line with what was agreed at the WG-RBMS meeting in August in London (COM-SC Doc 18-02), the SC vice-Chair, Carmen Fernández, prepared a summary presentation on the ICES PA and MSY frameworks, and how ICES implemented the transition between them. This was with the aim to help inform future work on the review of the NAFO PA framework.

The presentation explained that ICES used the PA framework as the basis to provide advice during the 1990s and 2000s, whereas a transition to the MSY framework occurred around 2010. The PA framework was focused on avoiding impaired recruitment, and used biomass and fishing mortality limit points, B_{lim} and F_{lim} , with B_{lim} being the equilibrium long-term stock biomass corresponding to F_{lim} fishing mortality. Operationally, the PA framework used precautionary reference points, B_{pa} and F_{pa} , that took into account uncertainty in the estimates of stock biomass and fishing mortality. The MSY framework is focused on maximising long-term yield on average while safeguarding against low stock biomass; it uses two reference points, F_{MSY} and $MSY B_{trigger}$, the latter corresponding to the lower end of fluctuation in equilibrium long-term stock biomass with F_{MSY} fishing mortality. Some restrictions are applied to F_{MSY} and $MSY B_{trigger}$ to ensure consistency with the PA framework, a main one being that the ICES MSY advice rule should correspond to no more than 5% probability of the stock

being below B_{lim} in the long-term. Stochastic simulation, including accounting for uncertainties in stock assessments and forecasts, is central in the development and implementation of the ICES MSY framework. A PA advisory framework has also been developed by ICES for stocks without analytical assessments. ICES also addresses situations where a management plan is desired by managers for a certain stock or set of stocks and how that fits with the rest of its advisory framework.

The developments noted above, and their implementation in the ICES advisory system, have required substantial effort over several years, with multiple workshops convened to address different conceptual and implementation aspects; these are mainly addressed in the series of so-called WKMSYREF workshops (5 so far) and WKLIFE workshops (8 so far), for which reports are available on the ICES website. NAFO's remit includes fewer stocks than ICES' and, hopefully, experiences gained in ICES and in other areas of the world can be used to help in the review of the NAFO framework. Nevertheless, it will not be a minor task and adequate planning is necessary.

The SC noted that input from the NAFO Commission would be necessary on certain aspects concerning objectives and risks.

8. Appointment of chairs

Carmen Fernandez was appointed as interim co-Chair (for one year only) for WG-RBMS

The EU has nominated Miguel Caetano as chair of STACFEN. SC welcomed the nomination and it was decided that the Executive Committee of SC will consider this proposal by correspondence immediately after this meeting (not all members were present at the current meeting) and the Secretariat will inform the EU of the SC decision, expected to be available within a week or two.

9. A tribute to Enrique de Cardenas

Scientific Council was informed of the passing of Spanish colleague Enrique de Cardenas (Quique), who was a valued member of the SC for 25 years. During that time, Quique was deeply involved in research studies and the assessment of several stocks, namely cod, American plaice in Div. 3M and Greenland halibut, being leader or co-leader of several scientific projects. Even after he left the Spanish Oceanographic Institute for the Spanish Fishery Administration, Quique never stopped pursuing the best science for NAFO, and in that context he was the head of the NEREIDA project, one of the first multidisciplinary research projects with an ecosystem-wide focus within NAFO. Quique passed away peacefully on Thursday September 20th, 2018. SC recalled many of Quique's exceptional qualities – the dedication he had to his work and colleagues, his friendliness, his openness and the positivity he displayed. Quique's friends at an SC dinner raised a glass to his memory.



XII. ADOPTION OF REPORTS

1. Committee Reports of STACREC and STACFIS

The Council reviewed and adopted the Reports of the Standing Committees (STACREC and STACFIS).

2. Report of Scientific Council

The Council at its concluding session on 20 September 2018 agreed that the report would be adopted by correspondence following the meeting.

XIII. ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 13:00 hours on 20 September 2018. The Chair thanked the Scientific Council Coordinator for his support. The Chair thanked the EU for their hospitality in hosting the Annual Meeting. Finally, the chair thanked the members of Scientific Council for their hard work and wished everyone a safe journey home.

APPENDIX I. REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH COORDINATION (STACREC)

Chair: Carmen Fernandez

Rapporteur: Tom Blasdale

1. Opening, appointment of rapporteur

The Committee met in Tallinn, Estonia, during 19-20 September 2018, to consider the various matters in its agenda. Representatives attended from Canada, European Union (Estonia, European Commission, Portugal, Spain), France (with respect to St. Pierre et Miquelon), Japan, Norway, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Scientific Council Coordinator was in attendance. The STACREC Chair (Carmen Fernández) opened the meeting and welcomed everyone. Tom Blasdale was appointed the Rapporteur.

2. Fishery Statistics

a) Progress report on Secretariat activities

A presentation, for STACREC's information, was given by the NAFO Secretariat on an Android application that is being developed for transferring the information collected by NAFO observers on fishing vessels to the NAFO Secretariat via the internet.

STACREC considered this development very useful, although it was noted that STACREC was not able to say if all data that may be required from observers was appropriately represented in the application (e.g. some gear characteristics or the possibility to record weights in units less than 1 kg appeared not to be included in the application at present; it was also noted that the hardware device should be tested on salt water, not just on fresh water). The developer of the application noted that testing would be happening over the next year and that a presentation to STACREC would again be given during the SC meeting in June 2019, to show updates and to allow SC members not present at this meeting to see it, and to gather additional ideas. STACREC members from the USA and Spain indicated that national scientific observers from their countries could also help with testing the application, if that was considered useful.

The possible use of this application to help communicate relevant scientific studies to fishing fleets was discussed and is presented below in this report (see section "Outstanding matters from previous recommendations").

b) Review of STATLANT 21

The following table updates the situation with the submission of STATLANT. There are still a few outstanding submissions and the Secretariat will follow up with the data providers.

Table 1. Dates of receipt of STATLANT 21A and 21B reports for 2014-2017 up to 15 September 2018

Country/component	STATLANT 21A (deadline, 1 May)			STATLANT 21B (deadline, 31 August)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
CAN-CA	4 May 16	30 May 17	31 May 18	4 May 16	30 May 17	31 May 18
CAN-SF	31 May 16	28 Apr 17	05 May 18	30 Aug 16	7 Sep 17	11 Sep 18
CAN-G	18 May 16	26 May 17	30 Apr 18	30 Aug 16	16 Aug 17	24 Aug 18
CAN-NL	21 Apr 16	26 Apr 17	17 May 18	29 Aug 16	29 Aug 17	
CAN-Q						
CUB						
E/BUL						

E/EST	20 Apr 16	22 May 17	04 May 18	23 Aug 16	30 Aug	13 Sep 18
E/DNK		23 May 17	23 Apr 18	15 Jun 16	31 Aug	03 Sep 18
E/FRA						
E/DEU	28 Apr 16	25 Apr 17	25 Apr 18	29 Aug 16	31 Aug	30 Aug 18
E/LVA	10 Mar 16	20 Apr 17				
E/LTU		9 May 17	24 Apr 18		31 May 17	24 Apr 18
EU/POL						
E/PRT	26 Apr 16	19 Apr 17	20 Apr 18	23 Aug 16	29 Aug 17	03 Sep 18
E/ESP	5 May 16	31 May 17	30 May 18	5 Aug 16	7 Aug 17	02 Aug 18
E/GBR		25 Apr 17	31 May 18			24 Jul 18
FRO	26 May 16	2 May 17	18 May 18	1 Jun 16	09 Jun	
GRL	30 Apr 16	1 May 17	30 Apr 18	30 Aug 16	22 Aug 17	
ISL						
JPN		19 Apr 17	01 May 18		30 Aug 17	31 Aug
KOR						
NOR	26 Apr 16	4 May 17	23 Apr 18	29 Aug 16	25 Aug 18	16 Aug 18
RUS	20 May 16	11 May 17	04 May 18	1 Sep 16	21 Jul 17	
USA	19 Jul 16					
FRA-SP	25 Apr 16	25 May 17	18 May 18	8 Jun 16		5 Jul 18
UKR						

3. Research Activities

a) Biological sampling

i) Report on activities in 2017/2018

In June 2018, STACREC reviewed the list of Biological Sampling Data for 2017 prepared by the Secretariat and noted that any updates would be inserted during the summer. SCS document 18/12 was now finalized.

ii) Report by National Representatives on commercial sampling conducted.

There were no outstanding matters from the June meeting.

iii) Report on data availability for stock assessments (by Designated Experts)

During the June meeting, Designated Experts were reminded to provide the stock assessment data to the NAFO Secretariat and it was agreed to store the files on the meeting SharePoint under a folder entitled "DATA". The importance of having these data available was stressed again at this meeting and the Secretariat indicated they would check and ensure any expert that had not provided them so far was made aware that they were missing. For the future, not only the data but any "non-standard" software or code used in the stock assessments should also be stored.

The Secretariat will follow up with DEs who have not made their data and/or code available.

b) Biological surveys

i) Review of survey activities in 2017

There were no outstanding matters from the June meeting.

ii) Surveys planned for 2018 and early 2019

Two SCS documents were updated for this meeting and will be finalized by the time of the NIPAG meeting in October.

c) Tagging activities

As agreed during the June meeting, an SCS document 18/11 was now finalized.

d) Other research activities

There were no outstanding matters from June

4. Review of SCR and SCS Documents

No new documents were presented to STACREC for review at this meeting

5. Other Matters

a) Outstanding matters from previous recommendations

- Including a notification in the STATLANT Extraction Tool webpage to inform researchers of discrepancies between STATLANT and STACFIS data. As agreed earlier, the SC Chair discussed the issue interessionally with other relevant NAFO bodies and it has now been agreed to include this note.
- Communication of tagging and/or other scientific activities to vessels from Contracting Parties and Coastal States fishing in the Convention Area. An initial idea was considered in the June meeting, consisting of having an up-to-date NAFO webpage providing all relevant information and making use of the Android application developed for the NAFO observers to notify the fishing fleets, particularly when new items were uploaded to the webpage. This issue was again discussed when the Android application was presented at this meeting. It was noted that, in the not too distant future, it is possible that NAFO observer coverage is lower than the current 100%, and this could be a problem. Other possible ways of communicating this information were discussed (e.g. via VMS information when vessels enter the NAFO area, or during the NAFO Annual Meeting, given the wide attendance of the fishing industry). No ideal way to solve this communication issues was found. However, the original idea of June (webpage and Android application for NAFO observers) was still considered useful, and the Scientific Council chair and the NAFO Secretariat agreed to discuss over the next few months possible ways to implement this and to present an update to the STACREC meeting in June 2019.
- Analysis of sampling rates and combining multiple surveys, as a possible future Special Session. In June it was noted that this could be a possibility for a future special session and that SC would discuss this in September, as part of a more general discussion on possibilities for future special sessions. The SC agreed at the September meeting that this constitutes a relevant topic for a future special session, but that this could not, in any case, occur in 2019 because of already scheduled MSE work for 3M cod. For information of SC members, it was noted that ICES is holding a workshop on "Unavoidable survey effort reduction" (WKUSER) in Seattle in January 2019.

b) Other business

NAFO Catch Estimates Methodology Study: The STACREC chair informed members that an MRAG document describing the simulation methodology developed by MRAG for this study, and an associated software tool, had been made available earlier in September and that the MRAG had invited comments from SC members, with deadline of September 30. However, because of unresolved issues concerning this and CESAG's work, the document was not distributed to the entire SC at this stage. Nonetheless, STACREC noted that this is an interesting and relevant project and wishes to give it due consideration, although this will likely only happen in June next year.

APPENDIX II. REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES SCIENCE (STACFIS)

Chair: Karen Dwyer

Rapporteur: Tom Blasdale

1. Opening

The Committee met at the Radisson Blu Olumpia, Tallinn, Estonia, during 17-21 September 2018, to consider the various matters in its agenda. Representatives attended from Canada, European Union (Estonia, European Commission, France, Portugal, and Spain), France (with respect to St. Pierre et Miquelon), Norway, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Scientific Council Coordinator was in attendance.

2. Nomination of Designated Experts

There were no changes to the current Designated Experts for stocks.

3. Other matters**a) Review of SCR and SCS Documents**

There were no SCR documents submitted.

b) Assessments deferred from the June 2018 meeting.

There were no assessments deferred from the June 2018 meeting.

c) FIRMS Classification for NAFO Stocks

STACFIS reiterates that the Stock Classification system is not intended as a means to convey the scientific advice to the Commission, and should not be used as such. Its purpose is to respond to a request by FIRMS to provide such a classification for their purposes. The category choices do not fully describe the status of some stocks. Scientific advice to the Commission is to be found in the Scientific Council report in the summary sheet for each stock.

Stock Size (incl. structure)	Fishing Mortality			
	None-Low	Moderate	High	Unknown
Virgin-Large	3LNO Yellowtail Flounder 3LN Redfish			
Intermediate	3M Redfish ³ 3M Cod	SA0+1 Northern shrimp ¹ DS Northern shrimp ¹ 0&1A Offshore. & 1B-1F Greenland halibut		Greenland halibut in Disko Bay ² SA1 Spotted Wolffish SA2+3KLMNO Greenland halibut
Small	SA3+4 Northern shortfin squid 3NOPs White hake 3NO Witch flounder 3LNOPs Thorny skate			Greenland halibut in Uummannaq ² Greenland halibut in Upernavik ²
Depleted	3M American plaice 3LNO American plaice 2J3KL Witch flounder 3NO Cod 3M Northern shrimp ^{1,3} 3LNO Northern shrimp ¹			SA1 Redfish SA1 Atlantic Wolffish
Unknown	SA2+3 Roughhead grenadier 3NO Capelin 3O Redfish			6G Alfonsino

¹Shrimp will be re-assessed at the SC shrimp meeting in September 2018

² Assessed as Greenland halibut in Div. 1A inshore

³ Fishing mortality may not be the main driver of biomass for Div. 3M Shrimp and Redfish

4. 2019 Invited Speaker

Funds are available to support the attendance of an invited speaker at the June 2019 STACFIS meeting. The STACFIS chair will identify an appropriate speaker at the earliest opportunity to ensure their availability.

5. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned on 20 September 2018.

PART E: NAFO/ICES *Pandalus* Assessment Group Meeting (NIPAG)

17-22 October 2018, Dartmouth, Canada

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Recommended Citation:

NAFO. Report of the NAFO/ICES *Pandalus* Assessment Group, 17 – 22 October 2018, Dartmouth, Canada. NAFO SCS Doc. 18/21. ICES CM 2018/ACOM:08.

NIPAG Participants 2018

Back Row: Tom Blasdale, Antoine Balazuc, Kalvi Hubel, Carsten Hvingel, Frank Rigét

Front Row: Guldberg Søvik, AnnDorte Burmeister, Susan Thompson, Brian Healey, Dayna Bell MacCallum

Report of the NIPAG Meeting

17-22 October 2018

Co-Chairs: Brian Healey, Guldberg Søvik.

Rapporteur: Tom Blasdale

I. OPENING

The NAFO/ICES *Pandalus* Assessment Group (NIPAG) met at the NAFO Secretariat, Dartmouth, Canada from 17 to 22 October 2018 to review stock assessments referred to it by the Scientific Council of NAFO and by the ICES Advisory Committee. Representatives attended from Canada, Denmark (in respect of Greenland), European Union (Estonia), and Norway. The NAFO Scientific Council Coordinator and Scientific Information Administrator were also in attendance.

II. GENERAL REVIEW

1. Review of Research Recommendations in 2017

Recommendations applicable to individual stocks are given under each stock in the “stock assessments” section of this report.

2. Review of Catches

Catches and catch histories were reviewed on a stock-by-stock basis in connection with each stock.

III. STOCK ASSESSMENTS

1. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) on the Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M)

(SCR Docs. 18-062, 18-064)

Environmental Overview

Recent Conditions in Ocean Climate and Lower Trophic Levels

Ocean climate composite index in SA3 – Flemish Cap continue to remain below normal since 2014. The large negative anomalies observed in 2014-2016 are comparable with the previous cold period during the early-mid 1990's. Conditions moderated significantly in 2017.

Total production of the spring bloom (magnitude) on the Flemish Cap has remained below normal in 2017 for a third consecutive year. The timing of the spring bloom was delayed in 2017 transitioning from predominately early onset since 2012 compared to the reference period.

The zooplankton abundance index has remained above normal since 2010 but biomass was below normal for a third consecutive year since a record-low observed in 2015.

a) Introduction

The shrimp fishery in Div. 3M is now under moratorium. This fishery began in 1993. Initial catch rates were favorable and, shortly thereafter, vessels from several nations joined. Catches peaked at over 60 000 t in 2003 and declined thereafter (Fig 1.1).

Fishery and catches: A moratorium was imposed in 2011. Catches are expected to be close to zero in 2018. Recent catches (tonnes) were as follows (ndf=no directed fishery):

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
NIPAG	5000	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹
STATLANT 21	5374	1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SC Recommended Catches	18000–27000	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf
Effort ² (Agreed Days)	10555	5227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ⁷

1 To September 2018

2 Effort regulated

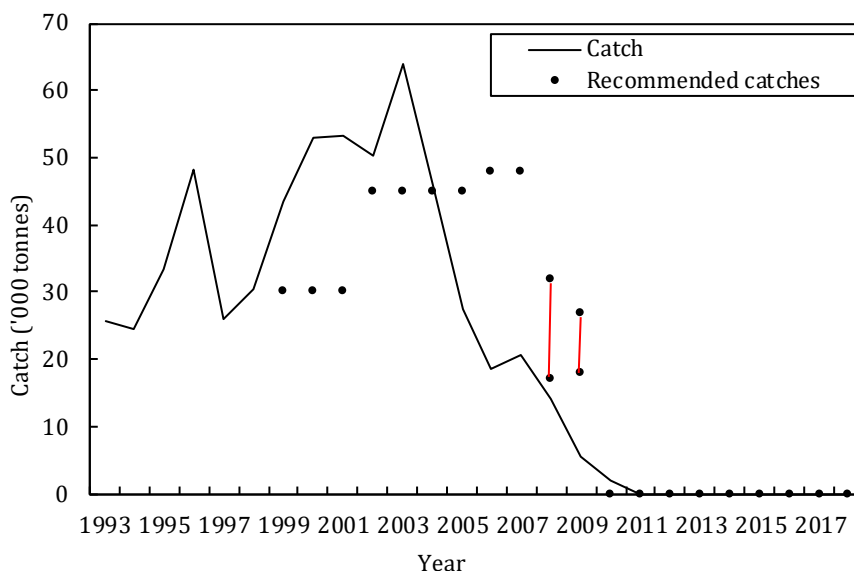


Fig. 1.1. Shrimp in Div. 3M: Catches (t) of shrimp on Flemish Cap and catches recommended in the period 1993-2018. In 2008 and 2009, a range of catches was advised rather than a single TAC value.

b) Input Data

i) Commercial fishery data

Time series of size and sex composition data were available mainly from Iceland and Faroes between 1993 and 2005. Because of the moratorium, catch and effort data have not been available since 2010, and therefore the standardized CPUE series has not been extended.

ii) Research Survey Data

Stratified-random trawl surveys have been conducted on Flemish Cap by the EU in July from 1988 to 2018. A new vessel was introduced in 2003 which continued to use the same trawl employed since 1988. In addition, there were differences in cod-end mesh sizes utilized in the 1994 and 1998 surveys that have likely resulted in biased estimates of total survey biomass. Nevertheless, for this assessment, the series prior to 2003 were converted into comparable units with the new vessel using the methods accepted by STACFIS in 2004 (NAFO 2004 SC Rep., SCR Doc. 04/77).

c) Assessment

No analytical assessment is available. Evaluation of stock status is based upon interpretation of commercial fishery data up to 2010, and research survey data.

d) Reference Points

Scientific Council considers that a female survey biomass index of 15% of its maximum observed level provides a proxy for B_{lim} . A limit reference point for fishing mortality has not been defined.

e) State of the stock

Recruitment: All year-classes after the 2002 cohort (i.e. age 2 in 2004) have been weak (Fig 1.2).

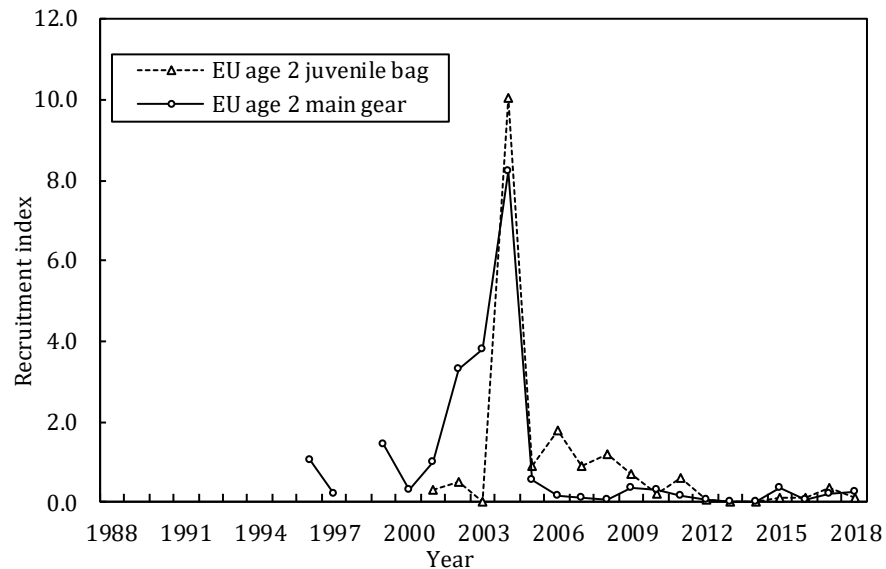


Fig. 1.2. Shrimp in Div. 3M: Abundance indices at age 2 from the EU survey. Each series was standardized to its mean.

Biomass: The survey female biomass index was stable at a high level from 1998 to 2007, it declined since then until 2014 (Fig 1.3). Since 2015 the biomass index has been increasing successively. In 2018 the female biomass increased compared to 2017 and the estimated biomass is now above B_{lim} . The probability that B_{2018} is below B_{lim} is low.

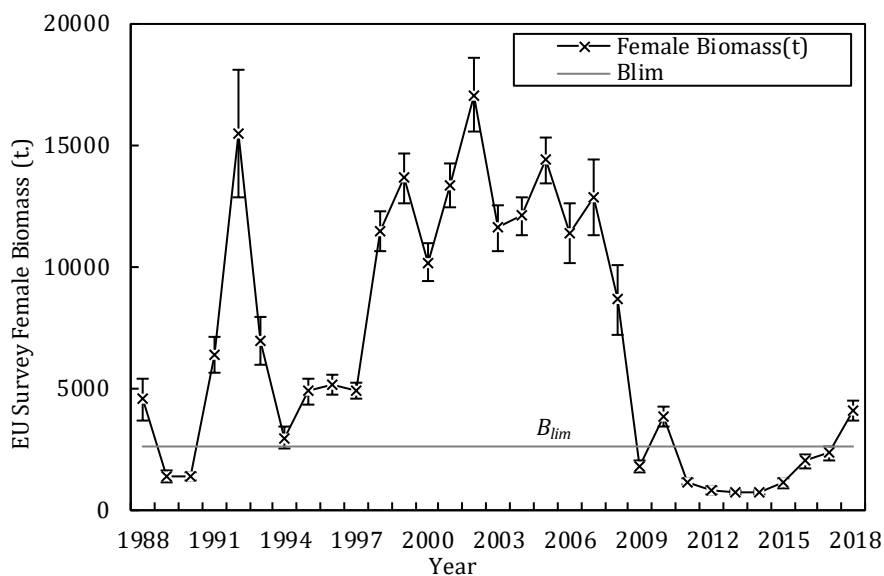


Fig. 1.3. Shrimp in Div. 3M: Female biomass index from EU trawl surveys, 1988-2018. Error bars are 1 std. err.

Exploitation rate: Because of low catches following the moratorium, the exploitation rate index (nominal catch divided by the EU survey biomass index of the same year, Fig. 1.4) declined to zero and has remained at that level since 2011.

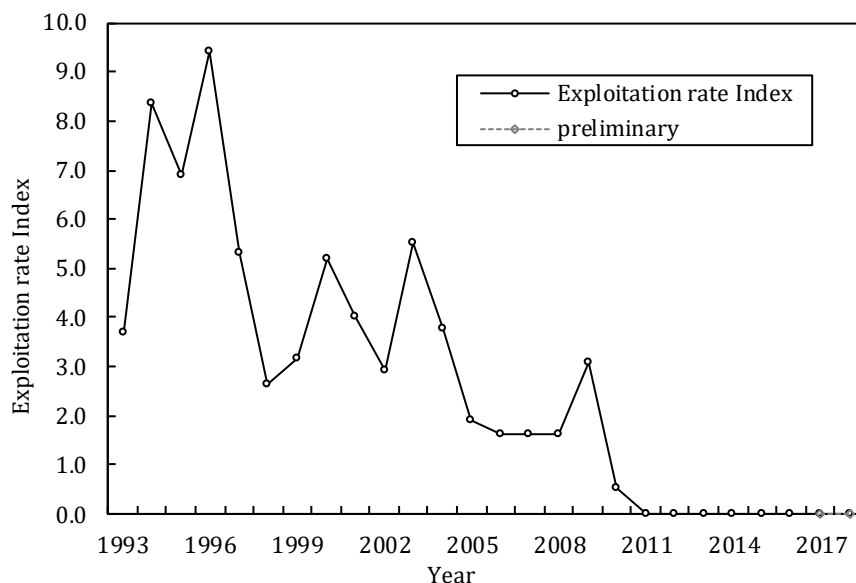


Fig. 1.4. Shrimp in Div. 3M: Exploitation rate index as derived by catch divided by the EU survey biomass index of the same year.

State of the Stock: Although the stock has shown signs of improvement since 2014 and the 2018 index indicates that the stock has a low probability of being below B_{lim} , the stock remains in a state of impaired recruitment and there are concerns that the stock will remain at low levels.

f) Ecosystem considerations

The drastic decline of shrimp biomass correlates with an increase of both cod and redfish in Div. 3M (Fig 1.6). It is uncertain whether this represents a causal relationship and/or covariance as the result of an environmental factor.

Multispecies models (Pérez-Rodríguez et al. 2016, Pérez-Rodríguez and D. González-Troncoso 2018) suggest that predation by cod and redfish, together with fishing have been the main factors driving the shrimp stock to the collapse.

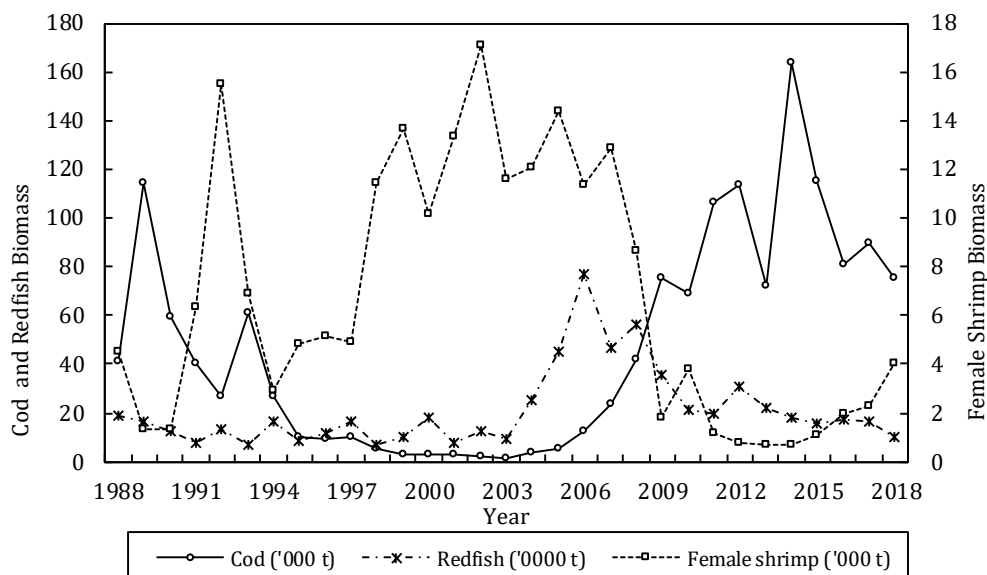


Fig. 1.5. Shrimp in Div. 3M: Cod, Redfish and Female shrimp biomass indices from EU trawl surveys, 1988-2018.

g) Research Recommendations

For Northern Shrimp in Div. 3M, NIPAG **recommended in 2016** that *further exploration of the relationship between shrimp, cod and the environment be continued in WGESA and NIPAG encourages the shrimp experts to be involved in this work.*

STATUS: Recent progresses have been made from the article presented by (Pérez-Rodríguez and D. González-Troncoso 2018).

References

Pérez-Rodríguez, A, D. Howell, M. Casas, F. Saborido-Rey, A. Ávila-de Melo, F. González-Costas, D. González-Troncoso. 2016. GadCap: A GADGET multispecies model for the Flemish Cap cod, redfish and shrimp. NAFO SCR Doc. 16/035, Serial No. N6578.

Pérez-Rodríguez, A. and D. González-Troncoso. 2018. Update of the Flemish Cap multispecies model GadCap as part of the EU SC05 project: "Multispecies Fisheries Assessment for NAFO". NAFO SCR Doc.18/024, Serial No.N6808.

2. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) on the Grand Bank (NAFO Div. 3LNO)

(SCR Doc. 18-63)

Environmental Overview

Recent Conditions in Ocean Climate and Lower Trophic Levels

After a decade of above average ocean climate conditions in SA3 - Grand Bank, the trend in recent years shows signs of returning to colder conditions similar to the mid-1990's with below normal conditions in 2017, similar to 2015.

The total production (magnitude) of the spring bloom remained well below normal in 2017 for a third consecutive year. The past three years have yielded the lowest anomalies of the time series including a record-low in 2016.

Spring bloom peak timing was later than normal for the reference period for the fifth consecutive year.

The composite zooplankton abundance index has remained above normal since 2009, with a record-high in 2016. During the same period, the zooplankton biomass index has remained near or below normal.

a) Introduction

This shrimp stock is distributed around the edge of the Grand Bank, mainly in Div. 3L. The fishery began in 1993 and came under TAC control in 2000 with a 6 000 t TAC. Annual TACs were raised several times between 2000 and 2009 reaching a level of 30 000 t for 2009 and 2010. The TAC was then reduced annually until no directed fishing (ndf) was implemented in 2015 to 2018 (Fig. 2.1). The TAC entries in the table below include autonomous TACs from Denmark. Catches are taken from STATLANT 21 data.

Recent catches and TACs (t) for shrimp in Div. 3LNO (total) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TAC ¹	32767	32767	20971	13108	9393	4697	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf
STATLANT 21	27236	19745	13013	10099	7919	2282	0	0	0	
NIPAG ²	25900	20536	12900	10108	8647	2289	0	0	0	

¹ Includes autonomous TACs as set by Denmark.

² NIPAG catch estimates have been updated using various data sources (see p. 13, SCR. 14/048).

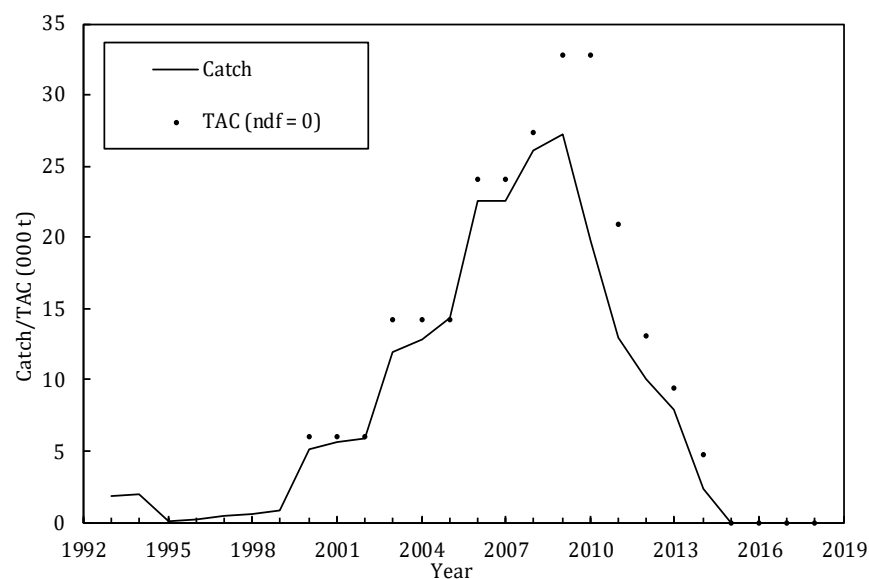


Fig. 2.1. Shrimp in Div. 3LNO: Catches and TAC. The TAC illustrated includes the autonomous quotas, set by Denmark, with respect to Faroes and Greenland. No directed fishing is plotted as zero TAC.

b) Input data

i) Commercial fishery data

Effort and CPUE. Catch and effort data have been available from Canadian vessel logbooks and observer records since 2000; however, there was no fishery from 2015 to present.

ii) Research survey data

Canadian multi-species trawl survey. Canada has conducted stratified-random surveys in Div. 3LNO, using a Campelen 1800 shrimp trawl, from which shrimp data are available for spring (1999–2018) and autumn (1996–2017). The autumn survey in 2004, and the spring surveys in 2015, 2017 and 2018 were incomplete and therefore could not be used to produce biomass estimates for Div. 3LNO. The autumn 2014 survey only surveyed Div. 3L, however since about 95% of the biomass in Div. 3LNO comes from Div. 3L annually, it was considered useful as a proxy for Div. 3LNO for 2014.

Spanish multi-species trawl survey. EU-Spain has been conducting a stratified-random survey in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA) part of Div. 3L since 2003 and in the NRA part of Div. 3NO since 1995. Data are collected with a Campelen 1800 trawl. There was no EU-Spain Div. 3L survey in 2005.

c) Assessment

No analytical assessment is available. Evaluation of stock status is currently based upon interpretation of research survey data.

Biomass indices. In Canadian surveys, about 95% of the biomass was found in Div. 3L, distributed mainly along the northeast slope in depths from 185 to 550 m. Total, fishable (shrimp with carapace length > 17mm) and female (SSB) biomass and abundance indices follow the same trend throughout the survey time series. There was an overall increase in both the spring and autumn indices to 2007 after which they decreased by over 95% to the lowest levels in the time-series in 2016 and 2017, respectively (Fig. 2.2).

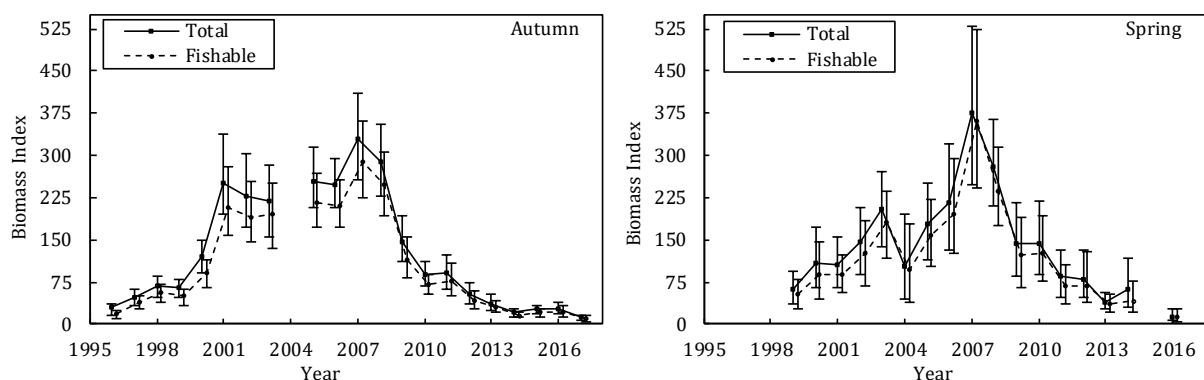


Fig. 2.2. Shrimp in Div. 3LNO: Total and fishable biomass index estimates from Canadian autumn and spring multi-species surveys (with 95% confidence intervals). The 2014 autumn index is for Div. 3L only. There are no available biomass index estimates for spring 2015, 2017 or 2018.

EU-Spain survey biomass indices for Div. 3LNO, within the NRA only, increased from 2003 to 2008 followed by a 93% decrease by 2012 remaining near that level through 2018 (Fig. 2.3).

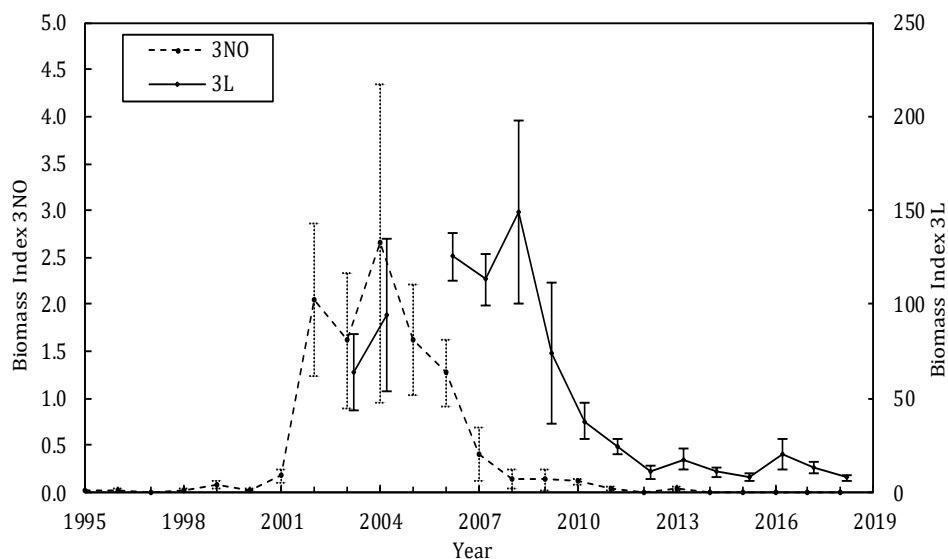


Fig. 2.3. Shrimp in Div. 3LNO: Total biomass index estimates from EU - Spain multi-species surveys (± 1 SE) in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA) of Div. 3LNO.

Stock Composition. Both males and females showed a broad distribution of lengths in recent surveys indicating the presence of more than one year class (Fig. 2.4).

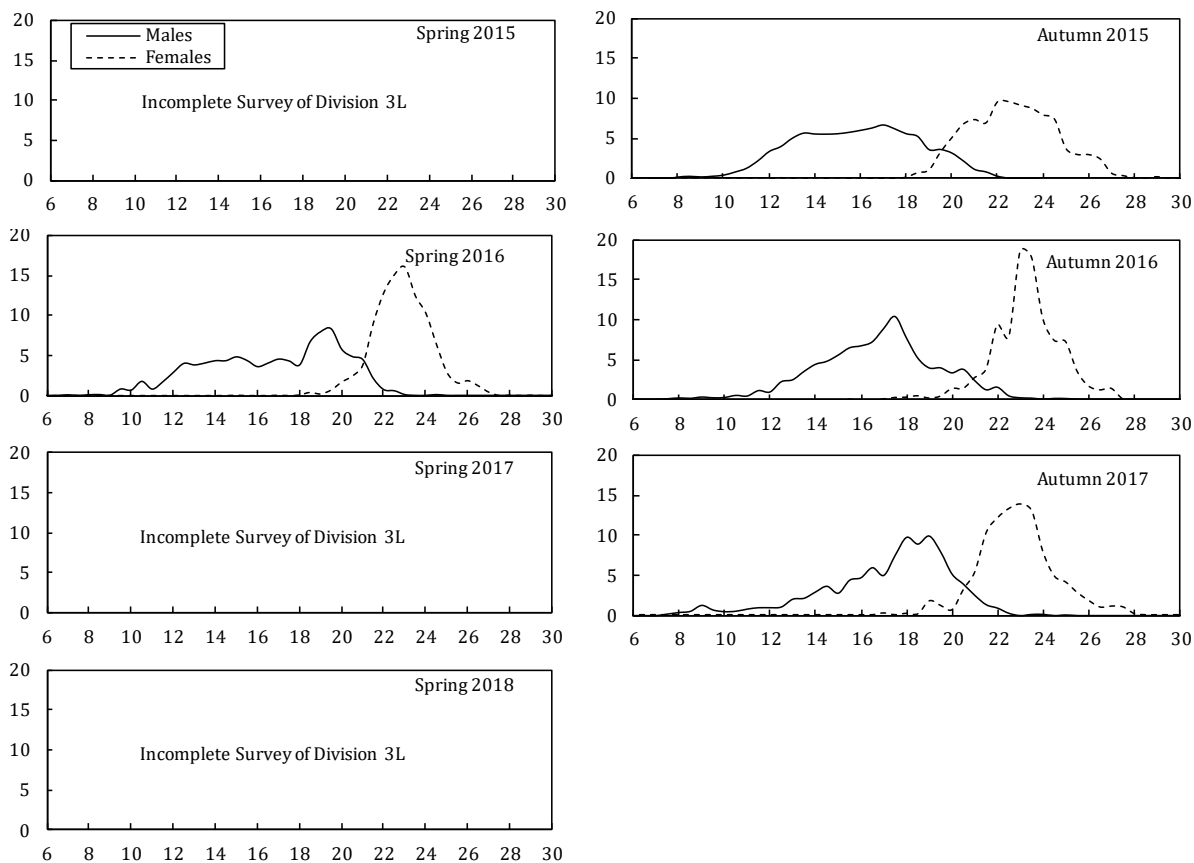


Fig. 2.4. Shrimp in Div. 3LNO: Composition of survey catches (percentage at length) from Canadian spring and autumn multi-species survey data. No data for spring 2015, 2017 or 2018.

Recruitment indices. Recruitment indices were based upon abundance indices of shrimp with carapace lengths of 11.5 – 17 mm from Canadian multi-species survey data. The 2006 – 2008 indices were among the highest in both spring and autumn time-series but have since declined to the lowest levels in the survey time series (Fig. 2.5).

Research on transport of larval shrimp (Le Corre et al., *in press*) indicates that most larvae that originate in Div. 3L are transported out of that division. Additionally, it was found that most recruitment in Div. 3L originates further north of the area. The results of this research have not yet been quantified in order to develop a more comprehensive recruitment index for Div. 3LNO.

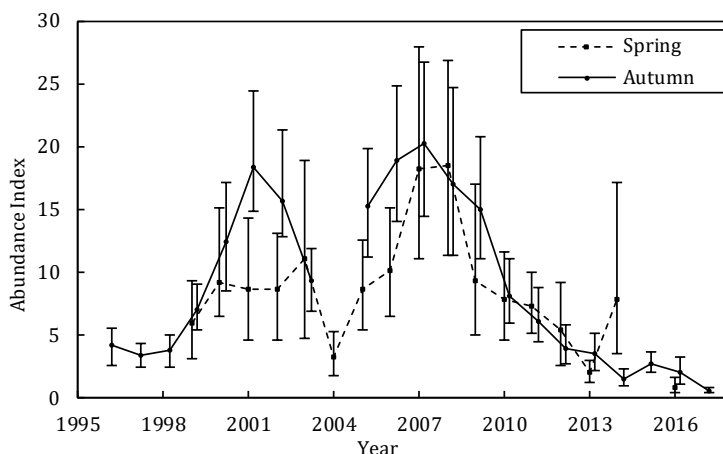


Fig. 2.5. Shrimp in Div. 3LNO: Indices of recruitment-sized shrimp based on abundance of shrimp with 11.5 – 17 mm carapace lengths from Canadian spring and autumn multi-species surveys. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. The autumn index for 2014 is for Div. 3L only.

Exploitation index. An index of exploitation was derived by dividing the catch in a given year by the fishable biomass index from the previous autumn survey. The exploitation index generally increased throughout the course of the fishery until dropping sharply in 2014 (Fig. 2.6). Since there was no directed fishing in 2015–2018, the exploitation index is zero.

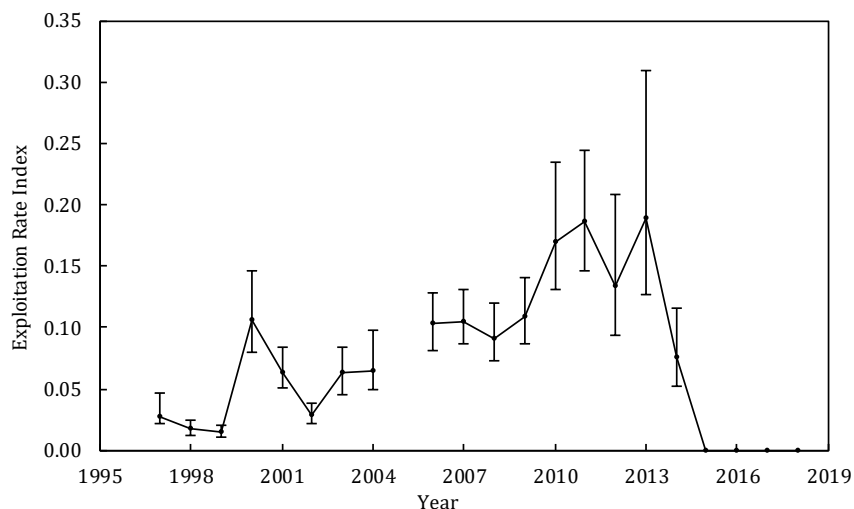


Fig. 2.6. Shrimp in Div. 3LNO: Exploitation indices calculated as a year's catch divided by the previous year's autumn fishable biomass index. Error bars (calculated based on estimates of fishable biomass index) indicate 95% confidence intervals.

d) Reference points

The point at which a valid index of female spawning stock size has declined to 15% of its highest observed value is considered to be B_{lim} (SCS Doc. 04/12). In 2017 the risk of being below B_{lim} was greater than 95% (Fig. 2.7). A limit reference point for fishing mortality has not been defined.

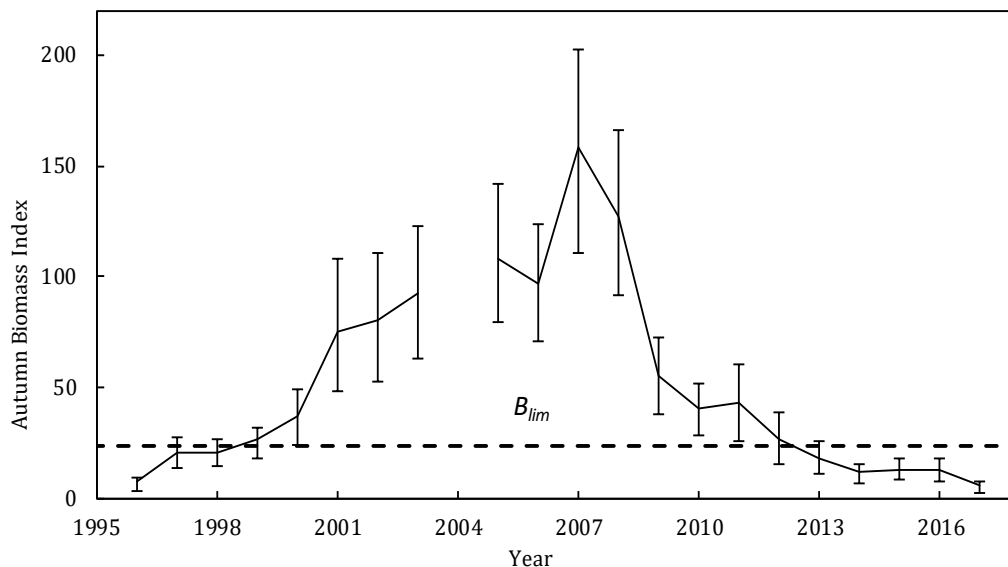


Fig. 2.7. Shrimp in Div. 3LNO: Autumn female spawning stock biomass index (SSB) and B_{lim} . B_{lim} is defined as 15% of the maximum autumn female biomass over the time-series. Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. The autumn index for 2014 is for Div. 3L only.

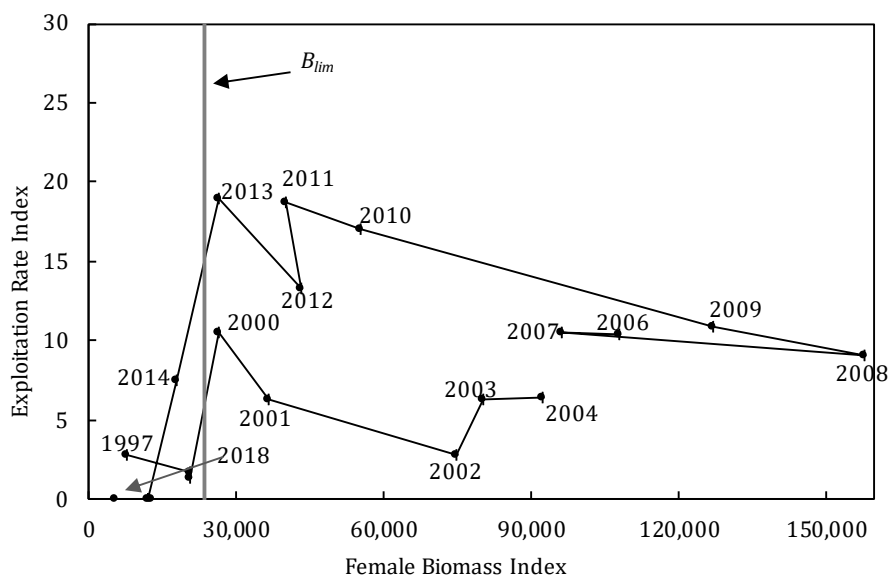


Fig. 2.8. Shrimp in Div. 3LNO: Exploitation rate vs female SSB index from Canadian autumn survey. Vertical line denotes B_{lim} .

e) State of the stock

Biomass. Spring and autumn biomass indices have decreased considerably since 2007 and are at the lowest levels in the time series.

Recruitment. Recruitment indices have decreased since 2008 to the lowest levels in the time series.

Exploitation. The index of exploitation has been zero since 2015.

State of the Stock. In 2017 the risk of the stock being below B_{lim} was greater than 95%. There is no indication of improved recruitment.

f) Ecosystem considerations

The Grand Bank (3LNO) Ecosystem Production Unit (EPU) is currently experiencing low productivity conditions and biomass has declined across multiple trophic levels and stocks since 2014.

g) Research recommendations

NIPAG **recommended** in 2015 that *ecosystem information related to the role of shrimp as prey in the Grand Bank (i.e. 3LNO) Ecosystem be presented to the 2016 NIPAG meeting.*

Status: No new information was available to the current meeting and this recommendation is reiterated.

NIPAG **recommends** in 2018 that *further work on the development of a recruitment index for Div. 3LNO be completed.*

References

Le Corre N, Pepin P, Han G, Ma Z, Snelgrove PVR. Assessing connectivity patterns among management units of the Newfoundland and Labrador shrimp population. *Fish Oceanogr.* 2018;00:1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1111/fog.12401> (in press).

3. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) off West Greenland (NAFO SA 0 and SA 1)

(SCR Docs. 04/075, 04/076, 08/006, 11/053, 11/058, 12/044, 13/054, 18/055, 18/056, 18/057, 18/058, 18/060)

Environmental overview

Recent Conditions in Ocean Climate and Lower Trophic Levels

The composite climate index in Subarea 0-1 has remained mostly above normal since the early 2000s, it reached a peak in 2010 but has been in decline since then, reaching a below normal state in 2015 before returning to near normal climatological conditions in 2016 and 2017.

Total production of the spring bloom (magnitude) remained above normal in 2017 but declined from the record-high observed in 2015.

Spring bloom peak timing was delayed in 2016 and 2017 compared to the reference period.

a) Introduction

The shrimp stock off West Greenland is distributed mainly in NAFO Subarea 1 (Greenland EEZ), but a small part of the habitat, and of the stock, intrudes into the eastern edge of Div. 0A (Canadian EEZ). Canada has defined 'Shrimp Fishing Area 1' (Canadian SFA1), to be the part of Div. 0A lying east of 60°30'W, i.e. east of the deepest water in this part of Davis Strait.

The stock is assessed as a single population. The Greenland fishery exploits the stock in Subarea 1 (Div. 1A– 1F). The Canadian fishery has been limited to Div. 0A.

Four fleets, one from Canada and three from Greenland (Kongelige Grønlandske Handel (KGH) fleet fishing from 1976 to 1990, the offshore fleet and coastal fleet) have participated in the fishery since the late 1970s. The Canadian fleet and the Greenland offshore fleets have been restricted by areas and quotas since 1977. The Greenland coastal fleet has privileged access to inshore areas (primarily Disko Bay and Vaigat in the north, and Julianehåb Bay in the south). Coastal licenses were originally given only to vessels under 80 tons, but in recent years larger vessels have entered the coastal fishery. Greenland allocates a quota to EU vessels in Subarea 1; this quota is usually fished by a single vessel which, for analyses, is treated as part of the Greenland offshore fleet. Mesh size is at least 40 mm in both Greenland, and Canada. Sorting grids to reduce bycatch of fish are required in both of the Greenland fleets and in the Canadian fleet. Discarding of shrimps is prohibited.

The enacted TAC for Greenland Waters in 2018 was set at 101 250 t and for Canadian Waters, 14 875 t.

Greenland requires that logbooks should record catch live weight. For shrimps sold to on-shore processing plants, a former allowance for crushed and broken shrimps in reckoning quota draw-downs was abolished in 2011 to bring the total catch live weight into closer agreement with the enacted TAC. Since 2012, *Pandalus montagui* has been included among the species protected by a 'moving rule' to limit bycatch and there are no licenses issued for directed fishing on it (SCR Doc. 18/058). Instructions for reporting *P. montagui* in logbooks were changed in 2011, to improve the reporting of these catches.

The table of recent catches was updated (SCR Doc. 18/057). Total catch increased from about 10 000 t in the early 1970s to more than 105 000 t in 1992 (Fig. 3.1). Moves by the Greenlandic authorities to reduce effort, as well as fishing opportunities elsewhere for the Canadian fleet, caused catches to decrease to about 80 000 t by 1998. Total catches increased to an average over 150 000 t in 2005 to 2008, but have since decreased to 72 256 t in 2015. The catch in 2016 was 85 527 t and 92 584 t in 2017. The projected catch for 2018 is 101 250 t, i.e. the TAC enacted by Greenland.

Recent catches, projected catch for 2018 and recommended and enacted TACs (t) for northern shrimp in Sub-area 1 and Div. 0A (east of 60°30'W) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<u>TAC</u>										
Advised	110 000	110 000	120 000	90 000	80 000	80 000	60 000	90 000	90 000	105 000
Enacted ¹	130 153	130 153	139 583	114 425	100 596	97 649	82 561	96 426	101 706	114 873 ¹
<u>Catches</u> <u>(NIPAG)</u>										
SA 1	135 029	128 109	122 659	115 965	95 379	88 765	72 254	84 356	89 369	99 998 ²
Div. 0A	429	5 882	1 330	12	2	0	2	1 171	3 215	1,252 ²
TOTAL	135 458	133 991	123 989	115 977	95 381	88 765	72 256	85 527	92 584	101,250 ²
<u>STATLANT 21</u>										
SA 1	133 561	123 973	122 061	114 958	91 800	88 834	71 777	82 922	89 069	
Div. 0A	429	5206	1134	12	2	0	2	1 381	2 656	

¹ Canada and Greenland set independent and autonomous TACs

² Provisional total catches for the year as expected by industry observers.

Until 1988 the fishing grounds in Div. 1B were the most important. The offshore fishery subsequently expanded southward, and after 1990 catches in Div. 1C–D, taken together, began to exceed those in Div. 1B. However, since 1998 catch and effort in southern West Greenland have continually decreased, and since 2008 effort in Div. 1F has been virtually nil (SCR Doc. 18/057). The fishery has moved north and, since 2009, at least 35% of the total catch was taken in Div. 1A.

In 2002–2005 the Canadian catch was stable at 6000 to 7000 t - about 4–5% of the total - but since 2007 fishing effort has been sporadic and catches variable, averaging about 1750 t in 2007–11 and from 2012 to 2015 no fishing was conducted in Div. 0A (SCR Doc. 18/057). In 2016 Canadian catch was 1171 t and 3215 t in 2017.

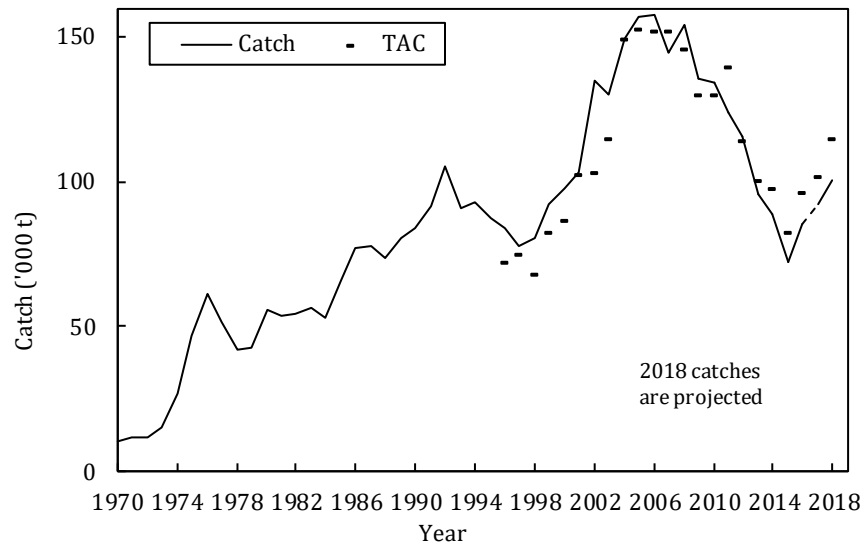


Fig. 3.1. Northern shrimp in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A: Enacted TACs and total catches (2018 expected for the year).

b) Input data

i) Fishery data

Fishing effort and CPUE. Catch and effort data from the fishery were available from Greenland logbooks for Subarea 1 (SCR Doc. 18/057). In recent years both the distribution of the Greenland fishery and fishing power have changed significantly: for example, larger vessels have been allowed in coastal areas; the coastal fleet has fished outside Disko Bay; the offshore fleet now commonly uses double trawls. Furthermore, quota transfers between the two fleets are now allowed. Catch data before 2004 were under-reported, which was corrected in 2008.

CPUEs were standardized by linearized multiplicative models including terms for vessel, month, year, and statistical area. Standardized CPUE series were done separately for three different fleets (Fig. 3.2); the early offshore fleet fishing in Div. 1A and part of 1B (KGH-index, 1976-1990), the present offshore fleet fishing in Subarea 1 (1987-2018) and the coastal fleet fishing in coastal and inshore areas (1989-2018). CPUE for the Canadian fleet fishing in Div. 0A has not been updated because it is not possible to receive new logbook information from Canada. In the recent two years the CPUE of the coastal fleet has slightly decreased while the CPUE of the offshore fleet increased from 2016 to 2017.

The three CPUE series are combined by assuming they all reflect the overall biomass series scaled by a constant fleet factor, and that the errors had mean zero and variances inversely proportional to the fishing ground of the fleet. The estimation was done in a Bayesian framework.

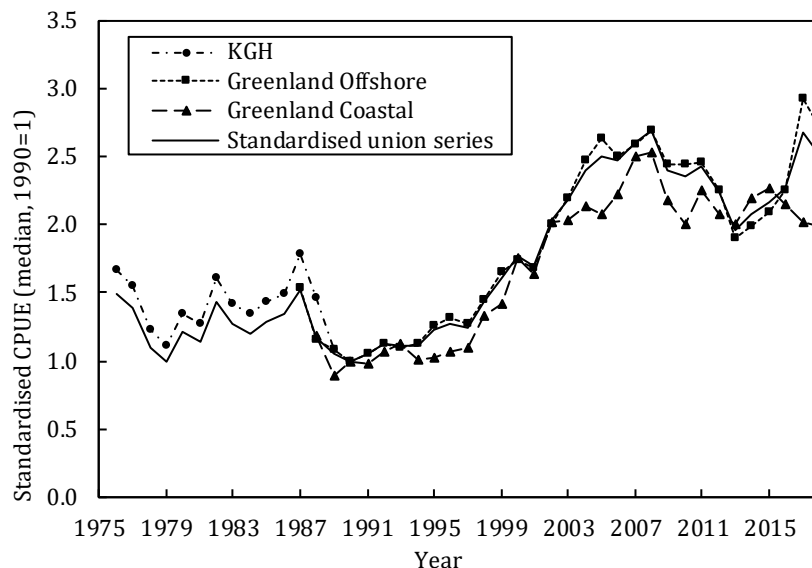


Fig. 3.2. Northern shrimp in Subarea 1 and Div 0A: Standardized CPUE index series 1976–2018.

The distribution of catch and effort among statistical areas was summarized using Simpson's diversity index to calculate an 'effective' number of statistical areas being fished as an index of how widely the fishery is distributed (Fig. 3.3). The 'effective' number of statistical areas being fished in Subarea 1 reached a plateau in 1992–2003. The range of the fishery has since contracted northwards and the 'effective' number of statistical areas being fished has decreased.

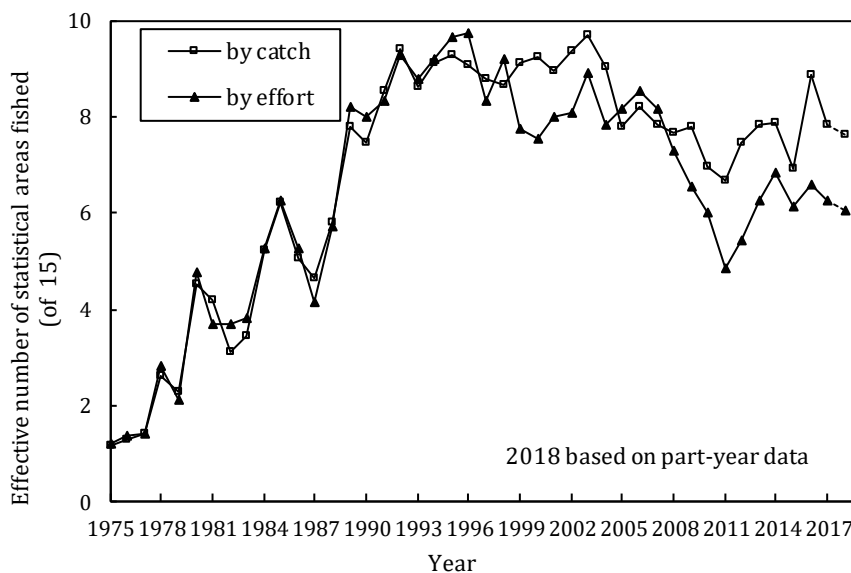


Fig. 3.3. Northern shrimp in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A: Indices for the distribution of the Greenland fishery between statistical areas in 1975–2018.

Catch composition. There is no biological sampling program from the fishery that is adequate to provide catch composition data to the assessment.

ii) Research survey data

Greenland trawl survey. Stratified semi-systematic trawl surveys designed primarily to estimate shrimp stock biomass have been conducted since 1988 in offshore areas and since 1991 also inshore in Subarea 1 (SCR Doc. 18/055). From 1993, the survey was extended southwards into Div. 1E and 1F. A cod-end liner of 22 mm

stretched mesh has been used since 1993. From its inception until 1998 the survey used 60-min. tows, but since 2005 all tows have lasted 15 min. In 1988 to 2005 the *Skjervøy 3000* survey trawl used was replaced by a *Cosmos 2000* with rock-hopper ground gear, calibration trials were conducted, and the earlier data were adjusted.

In 2018, the annual trawl survey was conducted with a chartered vessel, the Faroese trawler *Sjurdarberg* during the same time period as the usual survey. All the standard gear from the research vessel *Paamiut* (such as cosmos trawl, doors, all equipment such as bridles etc., Marport sensors on doors and headlines) were used and all the standard research protocols were followed in an attempt to make the 2018 survey as identical as possible with the previous years survey. All officers and two crew members from *Paamiut* participated in the survey. It was therefore assumed that the 2018 results were directly comparable with the previous surveys. A more detailed description is available in SCR Docs. 18/055.

The survey average bottom temperature increased from about 1.7°C in 1990–93 to about 3.1°C in 1997–2014, but have since declined to 2.1°C in 2018 (SCR Doc. 18/055). About 80% of the survey biomass estimate is in water 200–400 m deep throughout the time series. Since 2001 most of the biomass has been in water 200–300 m deep (SCR Doc. 18/055). The proportion of survey biomass in Div. 1E–F has been low in recent years and the distribution of survey biomass, like that of the fishery, has become more northerly.

Biomass. The survey index of total biomass remained fairly stable from 1988 to 1997 (cv. 18%, downward trend 4%/yr). It then increased by, on average, 19%/yr until 2003, when it reached 316% of the 1997 value. Subsequent values were consecutively lower, with the second lowest level in the last 20 years occurring in 2014 (Fig. 3.4) (SCR Doc. 18/055). Over the past 4 years biomass has increased and was in 2018 163% of the low 2014 level. Offshore regions comprise 75% of the total survey biomass, and 25% is inshore in Disko Bay and Vaigat. The inshore regions have far higher densities than other areas, almost three times as high as offshore (Fig. 3.4) (SCR Doc. 18/055).

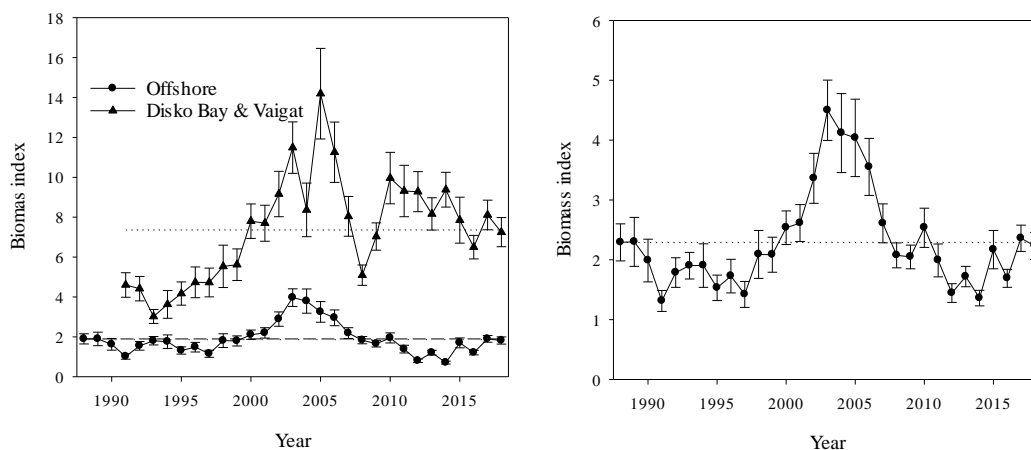


Fig. 3.4. Northern shrimp in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A: Biomass index (survey mean catch rates) inshore and offshore (upper panel) and overall (lower panel) 1988–2018 (error bars 1 SE).

Length and sex composition (SCR 18/055). In 2018, in Disko Bay regions fishable biomass of males remained at a level comparable to the 2017 value, but increased offshore to a value well above its 13-year median. Nevertheless, the proportion of males in Disko Bay regions is below its 13-year lower quartile and in offshore regions at their 13-year upper quartile of the total survey and fishable biomass indices. Like in most recent years, females compose a high proportion of survey and fishable biomass index in both regions, however below their 13-year median offshore, but well above their 13-year upper quartile in Disko Bay (SCR Doc. 18/056).

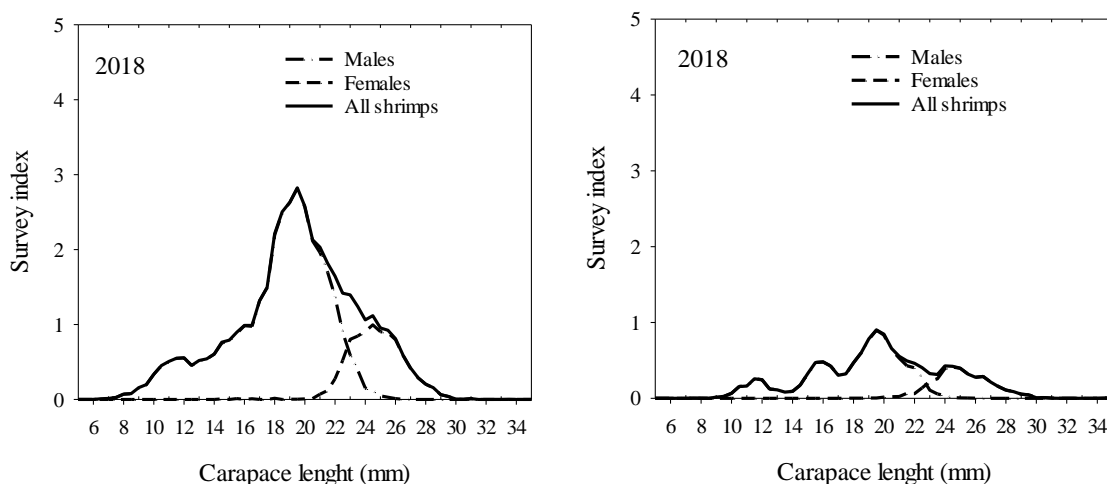


Fig. 3.5. Northern Shrimp in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A: Survey mean catch rates at length in offshore regions (above) and Disko Bay & Vaigat (below) at the West Greenland trawl survey in 2018.

Recruitment. The number at age-2 (10.5 to 13.5 mm) reached a peak in 2000 and 2001 and has since declined to a much lower level, with a high value only in 2015. The pre-recruit index (14–16.5 mm, expected to recruit to next year's fishable biomass) had a high value in 2005 and has since fluctuated at a lower level, with relatively high values in 2015 and 2017 (SCR Doc. 18/055, 18/056) (Fig. 3.6). Numbers of age-2 and pre-recruits in 2018 are close to the 2005 to 2018 average.

Linear regression has shown a significant relationship between the number of age-2 shrimp and the fishable biomass with a lag of 2, 3 or 4 years later. The correlation was strongest ($R^2 = 0.68$) between number of age-2 shrimp and the fishable biomass 4 years later (SCR doc 18/055).

The stock composition in Disko Bay has historically been characterized by a higher proportion of young shrimps than that offshore, exception was in 2017, where younger shrimps offshore were much higher in numbers and relative to survey biomass. In 2018, numbers of age 2-shrimps and pre-recruits relative to survey biomass are comparable among Disko Bay regions and those offshore (SCR Doc. 18/055, 18/056).



Fig. 3.6. Northern shrimp in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A: Survey index of numbers at age 2 (10.5 - 13.5 mm) and index of number of pre-recruits (14-16.5 mm), 1995-2018.

Predation index. Four distinct stocks of Atlantic cod, spawning variously in inshore and offshore West Greenland, East Greenland, and Iceland, mix at different life stages on the West Greenland banks. They are subject to different influences, oceanographic and others, including drift of pelagic larval stages from east to west. The resulting dynamics are unpredictable both for the individual stocks and for their combination.

Series of estimates of cod biomass in West Greenland waters are available for different periods from VPA, from the German groundfish survey at West Greenland and from the Greenland trawl survey for shrimps. The results from the German survey for the current year are not available in time for the assessment. The overall cod-stock biomass index was based on four indices (VPA, Greenland trawl survey (Skjærvøj and Cosmos trawl) and the German survey) within the assessment model.

Indices of cod biomass are adjusted by a measure of the overlap between the stocks of cod and shrimps in order to obtain an index of 'effective' cod biomass, which is entered in the assessment model (SCR-Doc. 14-062). In 2018 the cod biomass density estimated by research trawl survey in West Greenland decreased over 2017 but the index of its overlap with the shrimp stock more than doubled to a record high value. This resulted in an 'effective cod biomass' index of 33.9 kt, compared with 21.9 kt in 2017 (Fig. 3.7) (SCR Doc. 16/042, 16/047, SCR Doc. 18/056).

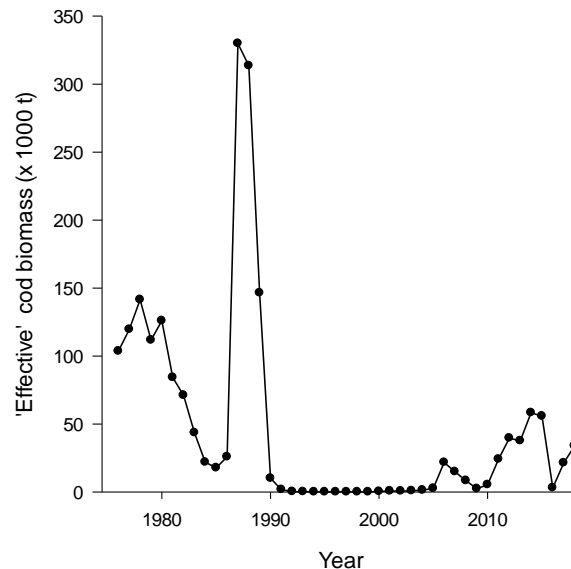


Fig. 3.7. Indices of the 'effective' cod biomass in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A 1976 - 2018 (measure of the potential predation pressure by cod on shrimps).

c) Assessment

A Schaefer surplus-production model of population dynamics was fitted to series of CPUE, catch, and survey biomass indices (SCR Doc. 18/056). The model includes a term for predation by Atlantic cod. Total shrimp catches for 2018 are expected to be 101 250 t.

From 2011 to 2017, the model has been run with data series shortened to 30 years to speed up the running; the effect of shortening the data series was checked in 2011 and found not significant (SCR Doc. 11/58).

In 2017 NIPAG noted concern about the degree of instability in MSY estimates in successive assessments. There were also problems with changes in perception of stock trajectory in recent years based on a 5-year retrospective analysis. In an attempt to solve this problem, the following changes were made:

- Change of the time window from 30- year to the entire time series from 1976 to 2018 (i.e. current assessment year).
- This ensured that all available data are included in the assessment especially data important for the estimation of the cod predation on shrimp.
- Change from a time invariant catchability for the commercial fleet to a time variant catchability. Based on the relationship between the survey and the CPUE indices, three periods were recognised. In the period from 1976 to 2002 the two indices were positively correlated. It was followed by a period (2003 to 2006) where the relationship broke down and was even negative. That period was considered as a “transition” period. A new positive relationship was established in the period 2007 to 2018. The “transition” period was characterised by several changes such as: a significant replacement of trawlers occurred, the shrimp biomass and the fishery moved into more shallow waters and to the north, and the water temperature increased considerably indicating a significant change in the environment. The CPUE in the “transition” period was removed from the assessment input. The remaining two periods (1976-2002 and 2007 - 2018) were modeled with independent catchability parameters.

A more comprehensive description of the evaluation and changes of the model are available in SCR Doc. 18/060. These changes were included in the current assessment and this resulted in increased stability of the model parameters and a much improved retrospective pattern (Fig. 3.9).

Estimates of stock-dynamic parameters from fitting a Schaefer stock-production model to 43 years' data are given in Table 3.1. Median values from the new model applied to the 2017 data are provided for comparison. The modelled biomass (Fig. 3.8a) was low and stable until the late 1990s, when it started a rapid increase and doubled by about 2004. Modelled biomass steadily declined from 2004 to 2013 but has since slightly increased. The median biomass has been above B_{msy} since the late 1990s except from 2012 to 2015. Mortality has generally been close to or below Z_{msy} during the modelled period (Fig. 3.8b). Estimates of total mortality have decreased in the most recent years. Assuming catches of 101 250 t, total mortality in 2018 is estimated to be below Z_{msy} with probability of $Z_{2018} > Z_{msy} = 36\%$. Biomass at the end of 2018 is projected to be close to the 2017 value and above B_{msy} . The probability of the biomass at the end of 2018 being below B_{msy} is 30% and the probability of being below B_{lim} is very low ($<1\%$).

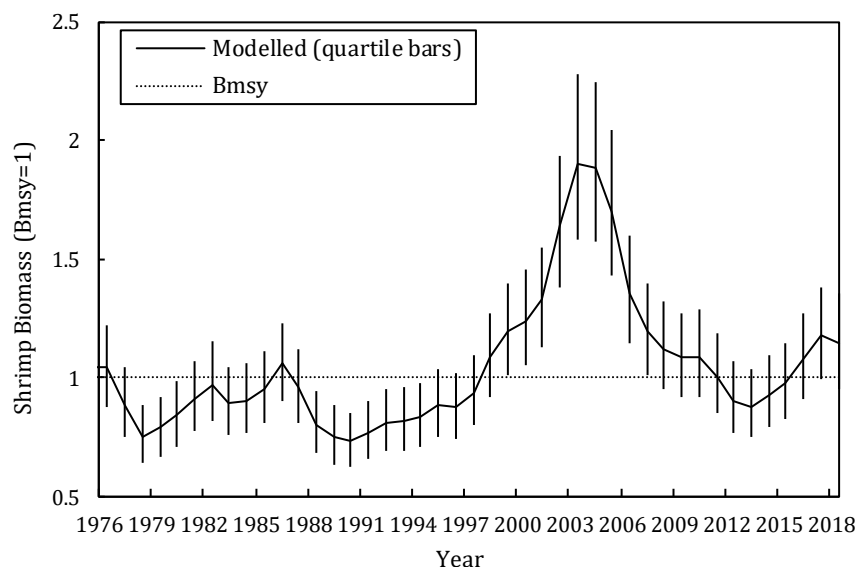


Fig. 3.8a. Northern shrimp in SA 1 and Div. 0A: Relative stock biomass with quartile error bars 1976–2018. Dotted line corresponds to $B = B_{msy}$.

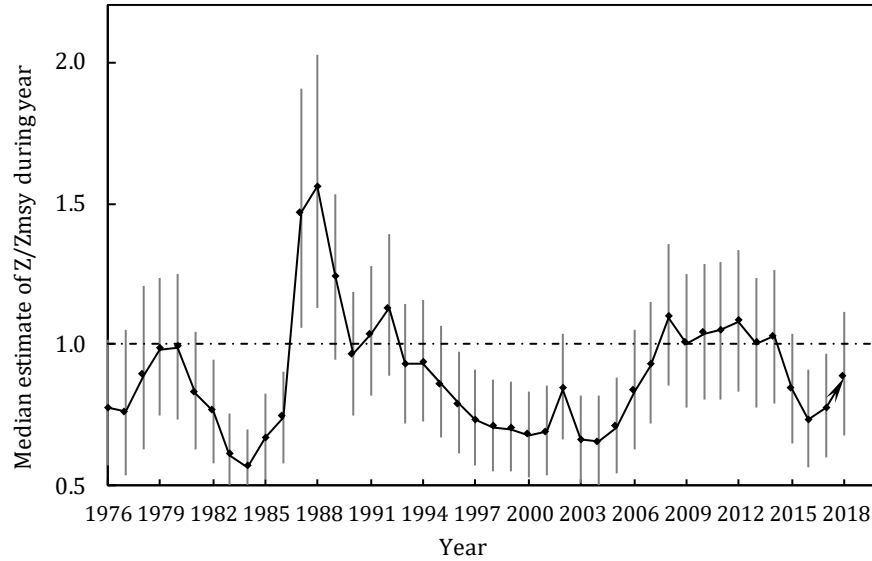
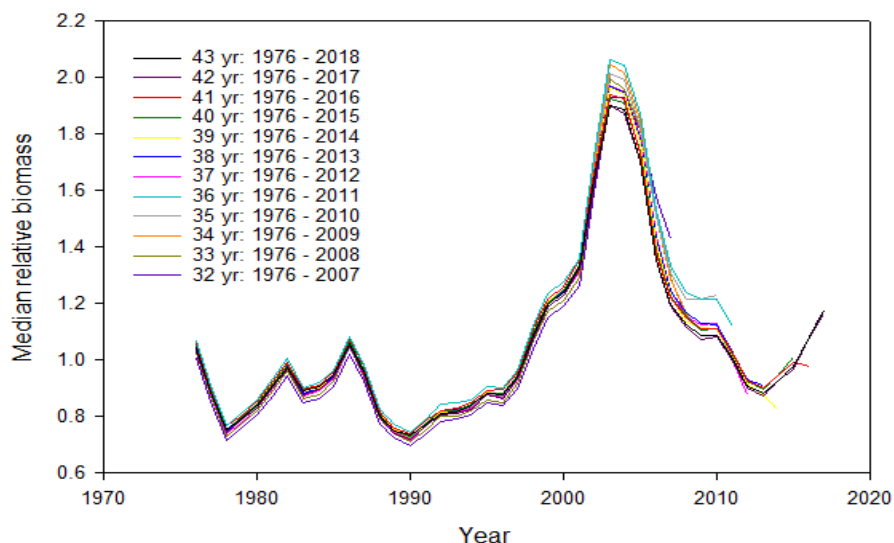


Fig 3.8b. Northern shrimp in SA 1 and Div. 0A: Trajectory of the median modelled estimate of mortality relative to Z_{msy} during the year, 1976–2018.

The perception of the stock in relation to its reference points has changed significantly as a result of applying the new revised assessment model setup, compared to the setup applied in last year assessment, especially for the period after 2006 where the catchability for the second period is estimated. The relative biomass (B/B_{msy}) after 2006 is considerably lower with the new model setup and the relative mortality (Z/Z_{msy}) is considerably higher in the current assessment compared to the 2017 assessment.

Table 3.1. Estimates of stock-dynamic and parameters from fitting a Schaefer stock-production model to 43 years' data on the West Greenland stock of the northern shrimp in 2018.

	Mean	S.D.	25%	Median	75%	Est. mode	Median (2017)
<i>Max.sustainable yield</i>	134.2	46.3	109.6	126.1	147.3	109.9	124.5
<i>B/B_{msy}, end of current year (proj.)(%)</i>	117.5	30.5	95.7	114.2	136.0	107.6	113.7
<i>Prob. B<B_{msy}, end of current year(%)</i>	30.4	46.0	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Z/Z_{msy}, current year (proj.)(%)</i>	–	–	67.4	88.4	111.7	–	82.4
<i>Prob. Z>Z_{msy} end of current year(%)</i>	36.2	48.1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Carrying capacity</i>	2734	1630	1607	2237	3311	1243	2186
<i>Max. sustainable yield ratio (%)</i>	12.2	5.4	8.1	11.7	15.8	10.9	11.7
<i>Survey catchability (%)</i>	23.9	13.0	13.8	21.7	32.0	17.3	22.3
<i>CPUE(1) catchability</i>	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.3
<i>CPUE(2) catchability</i>	2.2	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.9	1.6	2.1
<i>Effective cod biomass 2018 (Kt)</i>	41.6	43.7	24.5	33.9	47.2	18.5	21.6
<i>P50% (prey biomass index with consumption 50% of max.)</i>	4.4	6.3	0.4	1.9	5.7	-2.9	1.8
<i>V_{max} (maximum consumption per cod)</i>	2.3	2.4	0.5	1.3	3.3	-0.7	1.2
<i>CV of process (%)</i>	13.4	3.0	11.3	13.2	15.2	12.7	13.3
<i>CV of survey fit (%)</i>	16.3	3.1	14.1	15.9	18.0	15.1	16.5
<i>CV of CPUE (1) fit (%)</i>	6.8	1.4	5.7	6.5	7.5	5.9	6.6
<i>CV of CPUE (2) fit (%)</i>	7.5	2.4	5.8	6.9	8.5	5.6	0.1

**Fig. 3.9.** Retrospective plots of the relative biomass B/B_{msy} 2007 to 2018.

A twelve year retrospective analysis was performed (Fig. 3.9) and results were found to be quite stable.

d) Reference points

B_{lim} has been established as 30% B_{msy} , and Z_{msy} (fishery and cod predation) has been set as the mortality reference point. B_{msy} and Z_{msy} are estimated directly from the assessment model.

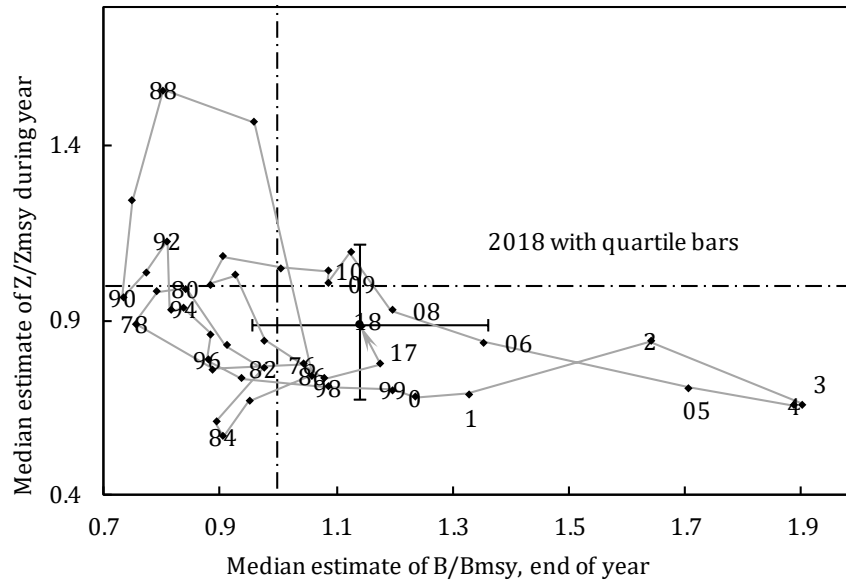


Fig. 3.10. Northern shrimp in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A: Trajectory of relative biomass and relative mortality, 1976–2018.

e) State of the stock

Biomass. Biomass at the end of 2018 is close to B_{msy} and the probability of being below B_{lim} is very low (<1%).

Mortality. Assuming catches of 101 250 t, total mortality in 2018 is estimated to be below Z_{msy} and the probability of being above Z_{msy} is 36%.

Recruitment. Numbers of age-2 and pre-recruits in 2018 are close to the 2005 to 2018 average.

State of the Stock. Biomass at the end of 2018 is close to B_{msy} and the probability of being below B_{lim} is very low (<1%). The probability of mortality in 2018 being above Z_{msy} is 36%. Recruitment is close to average.

f) Projections

Three years projections for years 2019–2021 under eight catch options and subject to predation by the cod stock with an 'effective' biomass of 34 kt (the estimated value for 2018) were evaluated. Additional projections assuming 'effective' cod biomasses of 29 kt, and 39 kt were conducted but results indicated small differences in risk probabilities (SCR Doc 18/056).

34 000 t cod Risk of:	Catch option ('000 tons)							
	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
falling below B_{msy} end 2019 (%)	30	30	31	32	33	33	33	34
falling below B_{msy} end 2020 (%)	30	30	30	33	34	35	35	37
falling below B_{msy} end 2021 (%)	29	29	31	34	34	36	37	38
falling below B_{lim} end 2019 (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
falling below B_{lim} end 2020 (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
falling below B_{lim} end 2021 (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
exceeding Z_{msy} in 2019 (%)	13	17	21	26	30	35	40	44
exceeding Z_{msy} in 2020 (%)	13	17	22	26	31	36	41	46
exceeding Z_{msy} in 2021 (%)	14	17	23	27	32	38	42	47

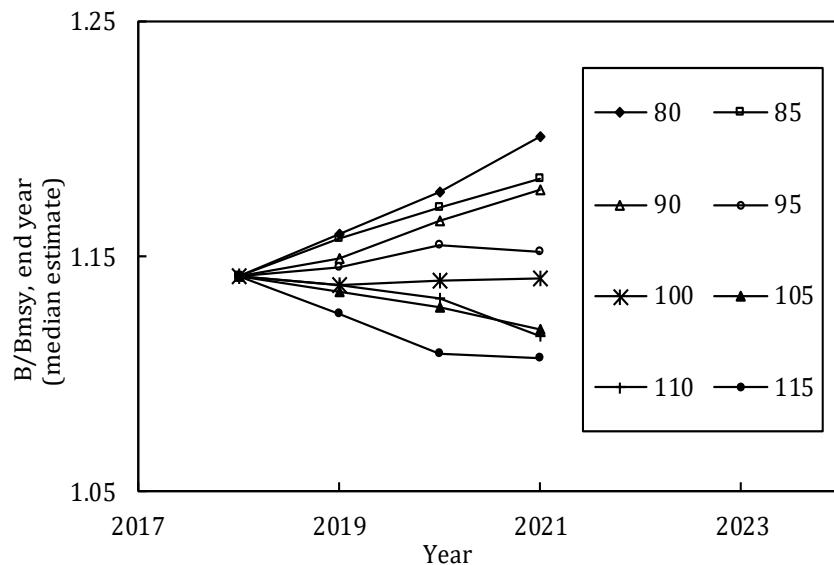


Fig. 3.11. Northern shrimp in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A: Median estimates of year-end biomass trajectory for 2019–2021 with annual catches at 80–115 kt and an ‘effective’ cod stock assumed at 34 kt.

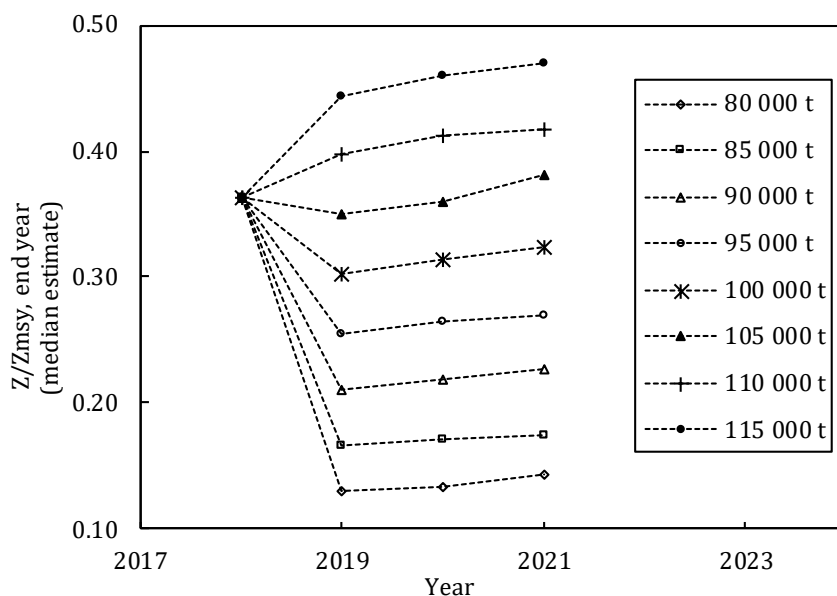


Fig. 3.12. Northern shrimp in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A: Risks of transgressing mortality and biomass precautionary limits with annual catches at 80–115 kt projected for 2019–21 with an ‘effective’ cod stock assumed at 34 kt.

g) Research recommendations

Survey trends inshore and offshore are divergent and NIPAG **recommended** in 2015 that *the nature and implications of this divergence is explored*.

Status: this has been and will continue to be monitored in the assessment of the stock.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2016 that *genetic stock structure in West and East Greenland should be further explored*.

Status: In progress; this recommendation is reiterated.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2017: *as information from the fishery indicates that catch sensors have been used for some time, the use of new technology which may influence the CPUE should be investigated and documented.*

Status: Completed (SCR Doc. 18/060). A review of the CPUE data was undertaken not focusing on changes in fishing technology but taking a broader perspective. The relationship between survey biomass index and the combined CPUE index of the commercial fleets indicates a shift in the beginning of the 2000s. At the same period significant replacement in the trawler fleet, the bottom temperature increased and the shrimp biomass and the fishery moved northward. After a “transition” period a new relationship between survey and CPUE index was established, where the CPUE catchability was improved compared to before the “transition” period.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2017 that *the relationship between the pre-recruit index and the subsequent years’ fishable biomass should be investigated further.*

Status: In progress; this recommendation is reiterated.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2017 that *the instability of the model should be explored.*

Status: Completed: see section c) and additional detail in SCR Doc. 18-060.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2017 that *the P. montagui fishery should be explored further.*

Status: Completed (SCR Doc. 18/056). The standardized CPUE series based on logbooks was updated. In addition, a standardized LPUE series based on sale notes was initiated. Both series are relative short; 2001-2018 and 2008-2018, and because of likely fluctuating and changing reporting rates during the period, the CPUE series may not be reliable indicators of the *montagui* stock biomass. The survey time series is not considered to be a reliable indicator of stock abundance as the survey is not designed for this species. Data collection and analysis are expected to continue.

NIPAG **recommends** in 2018 that *random sampling of the catches be conducted. to provide catch composition data to the assessment.*

4. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Denmark Strait and off East Greenland (ICES Div. XIVb and Va)

(SCR Docs. 04/012, 16/045, 18/059)

a) Introduction

Northern shrimp off East Greenland in ICES Div. XIVb and Va is assessed as a single population.

A multinational fleet exploits the stock. During the recent ten years, vessels from Greenland, EU, the Faroe Islands and Norway have fished in the Greenland EEZ. Only Icelandic vessels are allowed to fish in the Icelandic EEZ. At any time access to these fishing grounds depends strongly on ice conditions.

In the Greenland EEZ, the minimum permitted mesh size in the cod-end is 44 mm, and the fishery is managed by catch quotas allocated to national fleets. In the Icelandic EEZ, the mesh size is 40 mm and there are no catch limits, however there have been no catches by Iceland after 2005. In both EEZs, sorting grids with 22-mm bar spacing to reduce by-catch of fish are mandatory. Discarding of shrimp is prohibited in both areas.

The fishery started in 1978 and during the period 1985 to 2003 the total catches fluctuated between 9 000 t and 15 000 t. Since 2004 the total catch has decreased and in 2017 only 561 t were caught (Fig. 4.1). Since 2012, no or very little fishery has taken place in the southern area.

Catches in the first half year of 2018 were 545 t. Since 2015, this has mainly been an opportunistic fishery with vessels stopping off on route between other fishing grounds.

Recent catches and TACs (t) for shrimp in in the Denmark Strait and off East Greenland (ICES Div. XIVb and Va) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ¹
Recommended TAC, total area	12400	12400	12400	12400	12400	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Actual TAC, Greenland	12835	11835	12400	12400	12400	8300	6100	5300	5300	4300
North of 65°N, Greenland EEZ	3945	3323	1145	1893	1714	622	576	49	561	545
North of 65°N, Iceland EEZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North of 65°N, total	3945	3323	1145	1893	1714	622	576	49	561	545
South of 65°N, Greenland EEZ	610	280	53	215	3	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NIPAG	4555	3602	1199	2109	1717	622	576	49	561	545

¹ Catches until July 2018

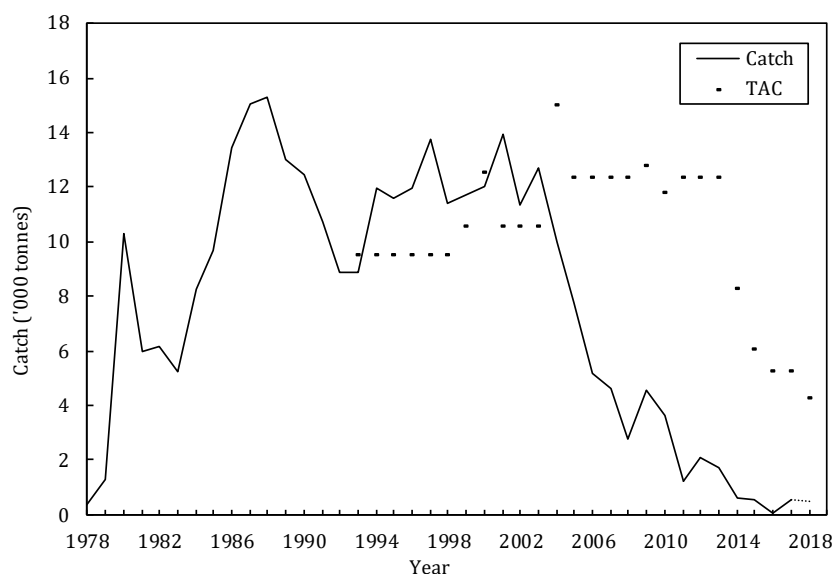


Fig. 4.1. Shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland: Catch and TAC (2018 catches until July).

b) Input data

i) Commercial fishery data

Fishing effort and CPUE. Data on catch and effort (hours fished) on a haul by haul basis from logbooks from Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands and EU since 1980 and from Norway since 2000 are used. Since 2004, more than 60% of all hauls were performed with double trawl, and both single and double trawl are included in the standardized catch rate calculations.

Catches and corresponding effort are compiled by year for the two areas, north and south of 65°N. Standardised Catch-Per-Unit-Effort (CPUE) was calculated and applied to the total catch of the year to estimate the total annual standardised effort.

The overall CPUE index increased from 1993 to 2009, followed by a continuous decline to a low value in 2014 and has been increasing since 2014 (Fig. 4.2). From 2016 the overall CPUE index increased, but the estimates for these years are based on a low number of hauls (50, 271 and 229, respectively) and are therefore subject to large uncertainty. Due to changing fishing patterns, the recent values may not reflect the state of the stock. As most of the fishing has been conducted in the northern area the overall CPUE index is dominated by the CPUE index for this area (Fig. 4.2 and Fig. 4.3). In the southern area a standardized catch rate series increased until 1998, and has since then fluctuated without a trend (Fig. 4.4). No index for the southern area has been calculated since 2012 due to a low number of hauls.

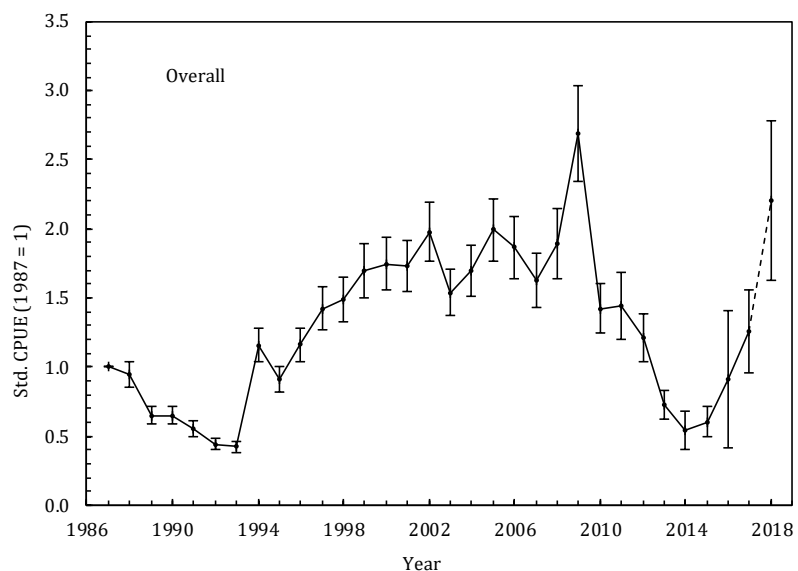


Fig. 4.2. Shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland: Annual standardized CPUE index (1987 = 1) with ± 1 SE combined for the total area. 2018 data until July (grey dotted line).

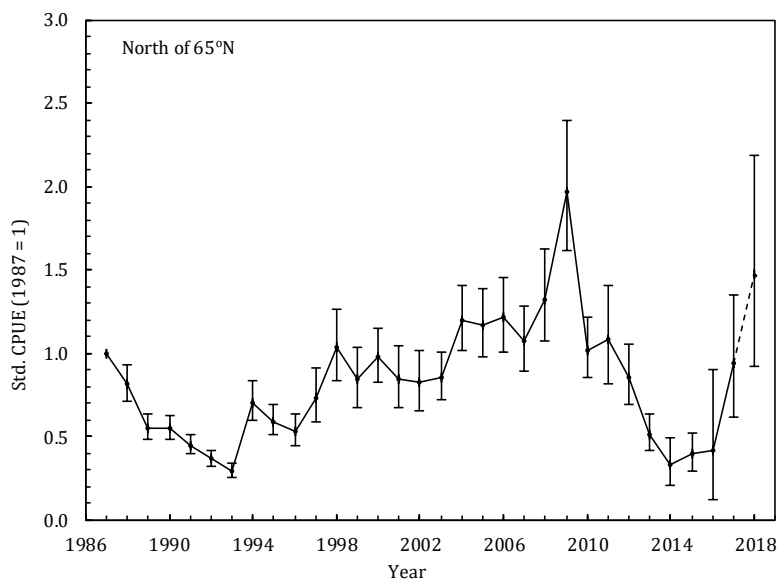


Fig. 4.3. Shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland: Annual standardized CPUE (1987 = 1) with ± 1 SE fishing north of 65°N. 2018 data until July (grey dotted line).

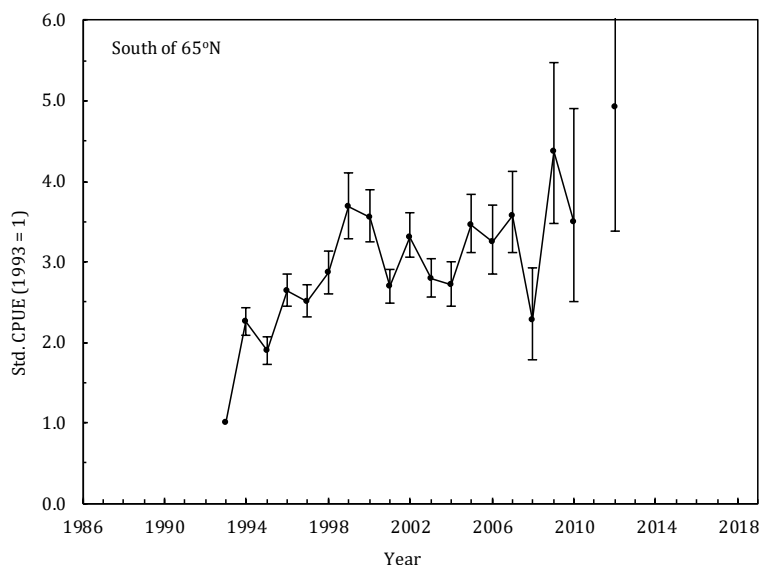


Fig. 4.4. Shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland: Annual standardized CPUE (1993 = 1) with ± 1 SE fishing south of 65°N (no data for the area since 2010).

Standardized effort indices (catch divided by standardized CPUE) as a proxy for exploitation rate for the total area shows a decreasing trend since 1993. Recent levels are the lowest of the time series (Fig. 4.5). The 2016 to 2018 levels of exploitation rate may be biased given the issues on CPUE described above.

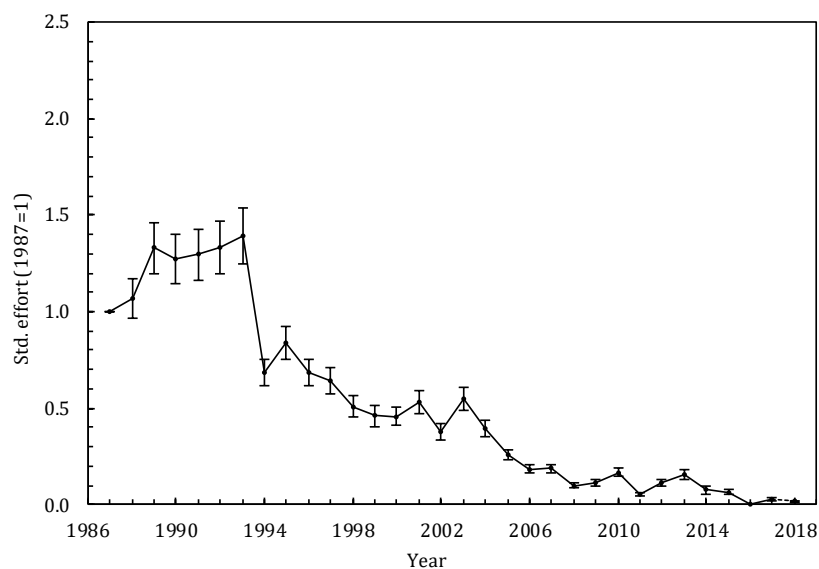


Fig. 4.5. Shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland: Annual standardized effort indices, as a proxy for exploitation rate (± 1 SE; 1987 = 1), combined for the total area (2018 effort until July).

ii) Research survey data

Trawl surveys have been conducted to assess the stock status of northern shrimp in the East Greenland area since 2008. Due to technical problems, no survey was conducted in 2017 and 2018. The main objectives of the survey are to obtain indices for stock biomass, abundance, recruitment and demographic composition. Smaller geographical areas were also surveyed in 1985-1988 (Norwegian survey) and in 1989-1996 (Greenlandic survey). The historical surveys are not directly comparable with the recent survey due to different areas covered, survey technique and trawling gear.

Biomass. The survey biomass index decreased from 2009 to 2012 and has since then remained at a low level (Fig. 4.6).

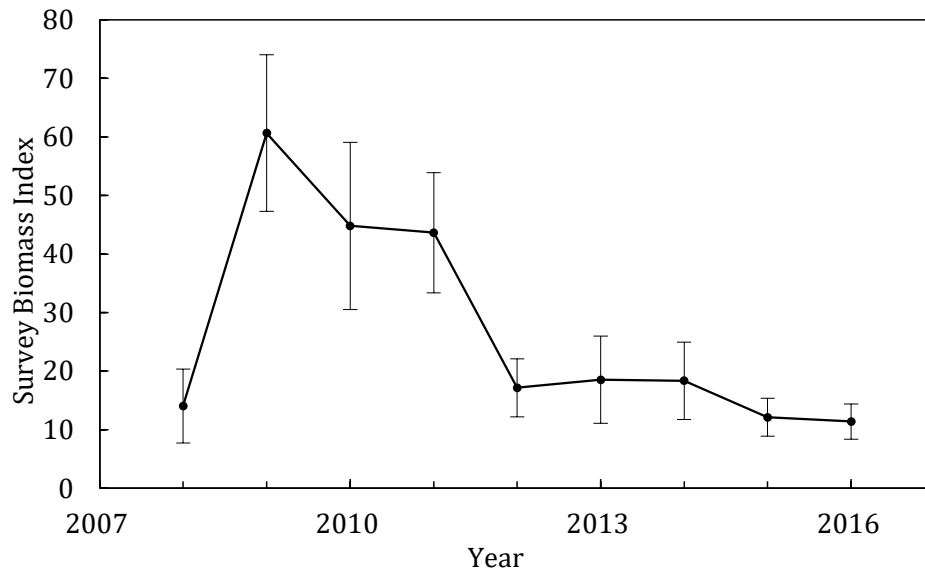


Fig. 4.6. Shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland: Survey biomass index from 2008- 2016 (± 1 SE). No survey was carried out in 2017 and 2018.

The surveys conducted since 2008 indicate that the shrimp stock is concentrated in the area north of 65°N (Fig. 4.7).

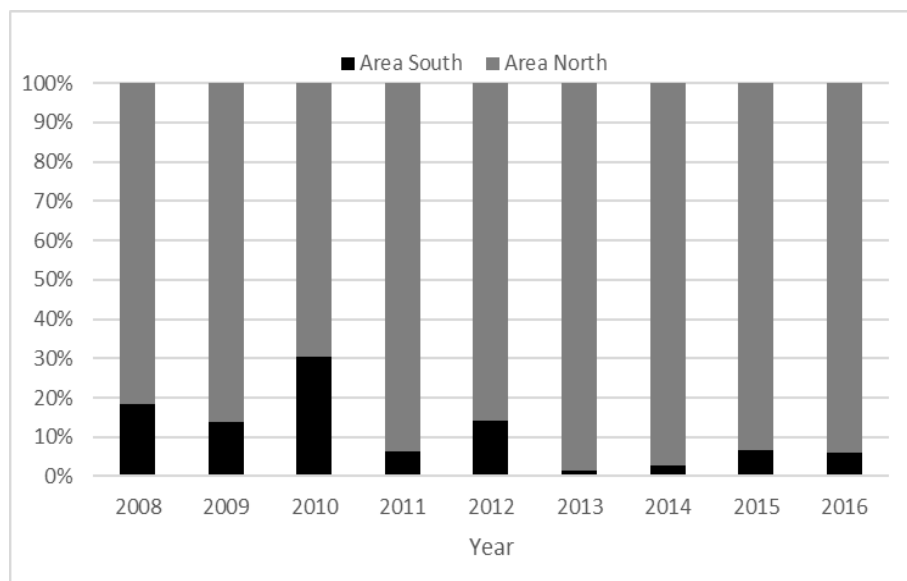


Fig. 4.7. Shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland: Distribution of survey biomass north and south of 65°N (in %) from 2008-2016. No survey was carried out in 2017 and 2018.

Stock composition. The demography in East Greenland is dominated by a large proportion of females and shows a paucity of males smaller than 20 mm CL (Fig. 4.8).

Scarcity of smaller shrimp in the survey area stresses that the total area of distribution and recruitment patterns of the stock are still unknown.

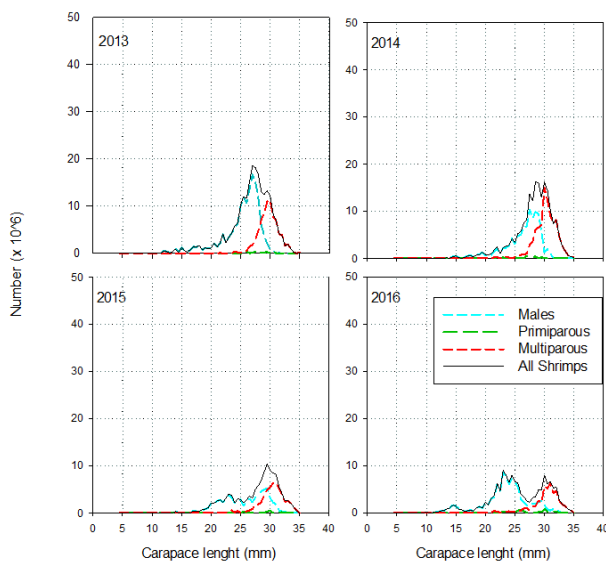


Fig. 4.8. Shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland: Numbers of shrimp by length group (CL) in the total survey area in 2013–2016. No survey was carried out in 2017 or 2018.

c) Assessment results

Evaluation of stock status is based upon interpretation of commercial fishery and research survey data. The trends in the survey and the standardized CPUE have been similar since the start of the survey, however they diverged in 2016. Since 2015, this has been an opportunistic fishery with vessels stopping off on route between other fishing grounds. This may indicate that recent CPUE values may not reflect stock status. No research survey was carried out in 2017 and 2018.

d) Reference points

Scientific Council considers that a female survey biomass index of 15% of its maximum observed level provides a proxy for B_{lim} (SCS Doc. 04/12).

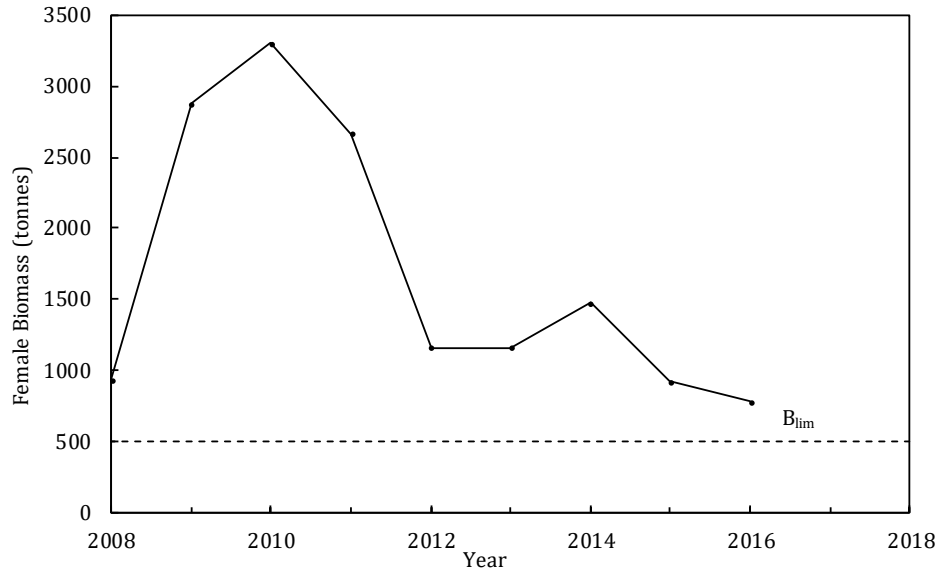


Fig. 4.9. Shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland: Spawning stock biomass index (SSB) from 2008-2016 and precautionary approach B_{lim} . B_{lim} is defined as 15% of the maximum female biomass over the time series. No survey was carried out in 2017 and 2018.

e) State of the stock

CPUE: The CPUE index declined continuously from its highest point in 2009 to a low value in 2014 and has been increasing since then (Fig. 4.2). Estimates for the period 2016 to 2018 are associated with higher uncertainty and, due to changes in the fishing pattern, may not reflect the state of the stock.

Recruitment. No recruitment estimates were available.

Biomass. The survey biomass index decreased by around 80% from 2010 to 2016. No survey was conducted in 2017 and 2018.

Exploitation rate. Since the mid-1990s the exploitation rate index has decreased, currently reaching the lowest levels seen in the time series. The 2016 to 2018 levels of exploitation rate may be biased given the issues on CPUE described above.

State of the stock. The stock size remained at a very low level in 2016 (relatively close to B_{lim}) despite several years of very low exploitation rates. There is no new information to indicate a change in stock status.

f) Research recommendations

NIPAG **recommended** in 2016 that *genetic stock structure of *Pandalus borealis* in West and East Greenland should be further explored*.

Status: in progress. This recommendation is reiterated.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2017 that *error bars should be added to the SSB so that risk can be assessed in relation to B_{lim}* .

Status: in progress. This recommendation is reiterated.

5. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep (ICES Subdivision 27.3a.20 and the eastern part of Division 27.4a)

Background documentation is found in SCR Docs. 08/75; 13/68, 74; 14/66 and in the [ICES Stock Annex](#).

a) Introduction

The shrimp in ICES Division 27.3.a (Skagerrak and Kattegat) and the eastern part of Division 27.4.a (Norwegian Deep) is assessed as one stock and is exploited by Norway, Denmark and Sweden. Shrimp fisheries expanded significantly in the early 1960s. By 1970, the landings had reached 5000 t and in 1981 they exceeded 10 000 t.

Since 1992, the shrimp fishery has been regulated by a TAC (Figure 5.1, Table 5.1). The overall TAC is shared according to historical landings, giving Norway 59%, Denmark 27%, and Sweden 14% between 2011 and 2017. The recommended TACs were until 2002 based on catch predictions. In 2003, the cohort-based assessment was abandoned and no catch predictions were available. The recommended TACs were therefore based on perceived stock development in relation to recent landings until 2013, when an assessment based on a stock production model was introduced for this stock. Thereafter, a new length-based assessment model was agreed on in a benchmark in January 2016. (ICES, 2016a).

The shrimp fishery is also regulated by a minimum mesh size (35 mm stretched), and by restrictions in the amount of landed bycatch. Sorting grids are mandatory in the whole area (see below). In 2009, an EU ban on highgrading was implemented and since 2016, the EU landing obligation applies for *Pandalus* in 27.3.a and 27.4.a. Norway has had a discard ban for many years.

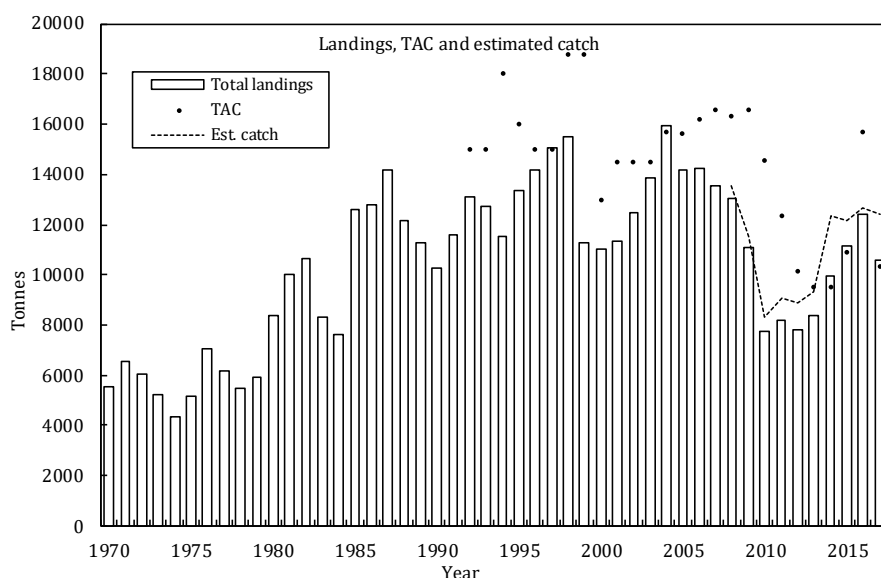


Fig. 5.1. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: TAC, total landings by all fleets, and total estimated catch including estimated Swedish discards for 2008–2017, and Norwegian and Danish discards for 2009–2017.

Table 5.1. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian deep: TACs, landings, and estimated discards and catches (t).

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹	2017
Advised TAC ²	15000	15000	13000	8800	*	5800	6000	10900	13721	10316
Agreed TAC	16300	16600	14558	12380	10115	9500	9500	10900	15696	10316
Denmark landings	2274	2224	1301	1601	1454	2026	2432	2709	1997	2173
Norway landings	8261	6362	4673	4800	4852	5179	6123	6808	8305	6778
Sweden landings	2479	2483	1781	1768	1521	1191	1397	1644	2095	1634
Total landings	13014	11069	7755	8169	7827	8396	9952	11161	12397	10585
Est. Swedish discards	540	337	386	504	671	265	572	325	87	99
Est. Norw. Discards		94	133	247	292	459	1289	476	162	1549
Est. Danish discards		36	53	123	88	185	526	204	35	206
Total catch	13554	11536	8327	9043	8878	9305	12339	12166	12681	12439

¹Advised and agreed TACs from October 2015 were changed in March 2016 following the benchmark assessment.

²From 2014 TAC advice has been given for catches

The Danish and Norwegian fleets have undergone major restructuring during the last 25 years. In Denmark, the number of vessels targeting shrimp has decreased from 138 in 1987 to only seven in 2017. The efficiency of the fleet has increased due to the introduction of twin trawls and increased trawl size.

In Norway, the number of vessels participating in the shrimp fishery has decreased from 423 in 1995 to 214 in 2017. Twin trawls were introduced around 2002, and in 2011–2017 were used by more than half of the Norwegian trawlers longer than 15 meters.

The Swedish specialized shrimp fleet (landings of shrimp larger than 10 t per year) has decreased from more than 60 vessels in 1995–1997 to below 40 in 2011–2017. There has not been any major change in single trawl size or design, but during the last ten years the landings of the twin trawlers have increased from 7 to over 50% (recent seven years) of the total Swedish *Pandalus* landings.

Landings and discards. Total landings have varied between 7500 and 16 000 t during the last 30 years. In the Swedish and Norwegian fisheries, approximately 50% of catches (large shrimp) are boiled at sea, and almost all catches are landed in home ports. Since 2002, an increasing number of the Danish vessels are boiling the shrimp on board and landing the product in Sweden to obtain a better price. The rest is landed fresh in home ports. In the total catch estimates the boiled fraction of the landings has been raised by a factor of 1.13 to correct for weight loss caused by boiling. Total catches, estimated as the sum of landings and discards, decreased from 2008 to 2012, to 8800 t, but has since increased to more than 12 400 t in 2017 (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

Shrimps may be discarded to replace small and medium-sized, lower-value shrimps with larger and more profitable ones ("highgrading"). Since 2016, shrimp <15 mm CL are marketable, but fetch a lower price than medium-sized shrimp. The Swedish fishery has often been constrained by the national quota, which may have resulted in highgrading. Based on on-board sampling by observers, discards in the Swedish fisheries were estimated to be between 12 and 31% of total catch for 2008–2015, and Danish discards were estimated to be between 2 and 18% for 2009–2015. In 2016, due to the landing obligation, discarding decreased to 4 and 2% in Sweden and Denmark respectively. In 2017, the discard percentages were 6 and 9%, respectively. In 2017, approximately 80% of the Swedish landings were caught with mesh sizes of at least 45 mm. From 2009 onwards, Norwegian discards in Skagerrak were estimated applying the Danish discards-to-landings ratio to the Norwegian landings. In 2017, Norwegian discards were estimated by comparing length–frequency distributions of on-board samples of unsorted catches with samples from landings.

Bycatch and ecosystem effects. Shrimp fisheries in the Norwegian Deep and Skagerrak have bycatches of 10–23% (by weight) of commercially valuable species, which are legal to land if quotas allow (Table 5.2). Since 1997, trawls used in Swedish national waters must be equipped with a Nordmøre grid (no fish retention device), with a bar spacing of 19 mm, which excludes fish > approximately 20 cm length from the catch. Landings delivered by vessels using grids comprise 95–99% of shrimp (Table 5.2). Following an agreement between EU and Norway, the Nordmøre grid has been mandatory since 1st February 2013 in all shrimp

fisheries in Skagerrak (except Norwegian national waters within the 4 nm limit). From 1st of January 2015, the grid has also been mandatory in shrimp fisheries in the North Sea south of 62°N. If the fish quotas allow, it is legal to use a fish retention device of 120 mm square mesh tunnel at the grid's fish outlet.

Table 5.2. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: Bycatch landings by the *Pandalus* fishery in 2017. Combined data from Danish and Swedish logbooks and Norwegian sale slips (t).

Species:	SD IIIa, grid		SD IIIa, grid+fish tunnel		SD IVa East, grid+fish tunnel	
	Landings (t)	% of total landings	Landings (t)	% of total landings	Landings (t)	% of total landings
Pandalus	639.5	97.0	7130.1	79.8	1857.9	77.4
Norway lobster	5.0	0.8	27.9	0.3	5.2	0.2
Anglerfish	0.2	0.0	105.0	1.2	63.2	2.6
Whiting	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.1	0.7	0.0
Haddock	0.1	0.0	44.3	0.5	11.5	0.5
Hake	0.1	0.0	25.5	0.3	48.3	2.0
Ling	0.1	0.0	55.8	0.6	38.0	1.6
Saithe	1.0	0.2	650.9	7.3	181.5	7.6
Witch flounder	0.1	0.0	78.1	0.9	2.8	0.1
Norway pout	11.0	1.7	63.6	0.7	33.5	1.4
Cod	1.5	0.2	569.6	6.4	105.2	4.4
Other marketable fish	0.9	0.1	178.1	2.0	51.0	2.1

The use of a fish retention device also prevents the escape of larger individuals of non-commercial species. Deep-sea species such as roundnose grenadier, rabbitfish, and sharks are frequently caught in shrimp trawls in the deeper parts of Skagerrak and the Norwegian Deep. No quantitative data on this mainly discarded catch are available and the impact on stocks is difficult to assess.

Catches of demersal fish species in the Campelen-trawl of the Norwegian annual shrimp survey covering Skagerrak and the Norwegian Deep (see below) give an indication of the level of potential bycatch of non-commercial species in shrimp trawls (Table 5.3 and Figure 5.2).

The catches of demersal fish in the Campelen-trawl are also used to calculate an index of potential shrimp predators. The large interannual variation in this predator biomass index is mainly due to variations in the indices of saithe and roundnose grenadier, which in some years are important components. The catch of these species depends to some extent on which survey stations are trawled, as the largest densities of saithe are found in shallow water and roundnose grenadier is found in deep water. The peak in 2013 was due to a high abundance of blue whiting. An index of potential shrimp predators without these three species varied without a trend from 2007 to 2015, but has been at a higher level since 2017, indicating higher biomass of potential predators in the last two years (Figure 5.2; the 2016 survey data were omitted, see below). This is in agreement with increasing trends in stock size observed in recent stock assessments of demersal fish species in the North Sea and Skagerrak (ICES, 2016b; ICES, 2016c).

Table 5.3. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: Estimated indices of predator biomass (catch in t per square nautical mile) from the Norwegian shrimp survey in 2007–2018. The 2016 survey data have been omitted (see text for details).

Species												
English	Latin	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2017	2018
Blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	0.13	0.12	1.21	0.27	0.62	3.30	29.03	1.88	5.25	31.18	6.38
Saithe	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	39.75	208.32	53.89	18.53	7.52	5.66	112.80	14.13	8.56	9.71	12.87
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	1.28	0.78	2.01	1.79	1.66	1.26	1.69	2.92	2.37	2.00	2.05
Roundnosed grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	6.85	19.02	19.03	10.05	4.99	4.43	1.97	2.90	1.46	1.41	2.17
Rabbit fish	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	2.15	3.41	3.26	3.51	2.73	2.22	3.05	3.90	2.19	5.99	5.03
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	4.21	1.85	3.18	3.46	5.82	5.75	5.18	2.15	2.60	1.86	1.51
Redfish	Scorpaenidae	0.40	0.26	0.43	0.80	1.02	0.37	0.47	0.48	0.20	0.53	0.97
Velvet belly	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	2.58	1.95	2.42	2.52	1.47	1.59	2.67	1.91	2.51	4.19	3.85
Skates, rays	Rajidae	0.95	0.64	0.17	0.60	0.88	0.98	1.00	2.25	1.69	1.64	1.20
Long rough dab	<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>	0.64	0.42	0.28	0.47	0.51	0.56	0.56	1.17	1.45	0.94	0.81
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	0.78	0.64	2.56	1.60	0.56	0.52	1.06	0.69	0.59	1.24	1.66
Angler	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	0.91	0.87	1.25	1.70	0.92	0.17	0.65	0.75	0.58	1.13	0.57
Witch	<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	0.74	0.54	0.16	0.13	0.24	0.29	0.27	0.35	1.38	0.47	0.17
Dogfish	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	0.19	0.28	0.14	0.11	0.21	0.60	1.02	1.00	0.36	0.42	0.45
Black-mouthed dogfish	<i>Galeus melastomus</i>	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.35	0.26	0.24
Whiting	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	1.01	1.35	3.02	2.42	3.07	1.64	2.02	3.38	1.59	2.60	4.56
Blue Ling	<i>Molva dypterygia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03
Ling	<i>Molva molva</i>	0.11	0.34	0.79	0.64	0.24	0.17	0.22	0.32	0.63	0.90	0.99
Four-bearded rockling	<i>Rhinonemus cimbricus</i>	0.14	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.04	0.05
Cusk	<i>Brosme brosme</i>	0	0.02	0.05	0.13	0.29	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.19	0	0.14
Halibut	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	0.07	3.88	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.19	0	0	0.10	0.16	0.09
Pollack	<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>	0.25	0.03	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.07	0.24	0.65	0.23	0.10	0.15
Greater forkbeard	<i>Phycis blennoides</i>	0	0	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.05	0.18	0.22
Total		63.19	244.81	94.26	49.23	33.09	30.04	164.23	41.18	34.48	66.96	46.16
Total (except saithe and roundnosed grenadier)		16.59	17.47	21.34	20.65	20.58	19.95	49.46	24.15	24.46	55.84	31.12

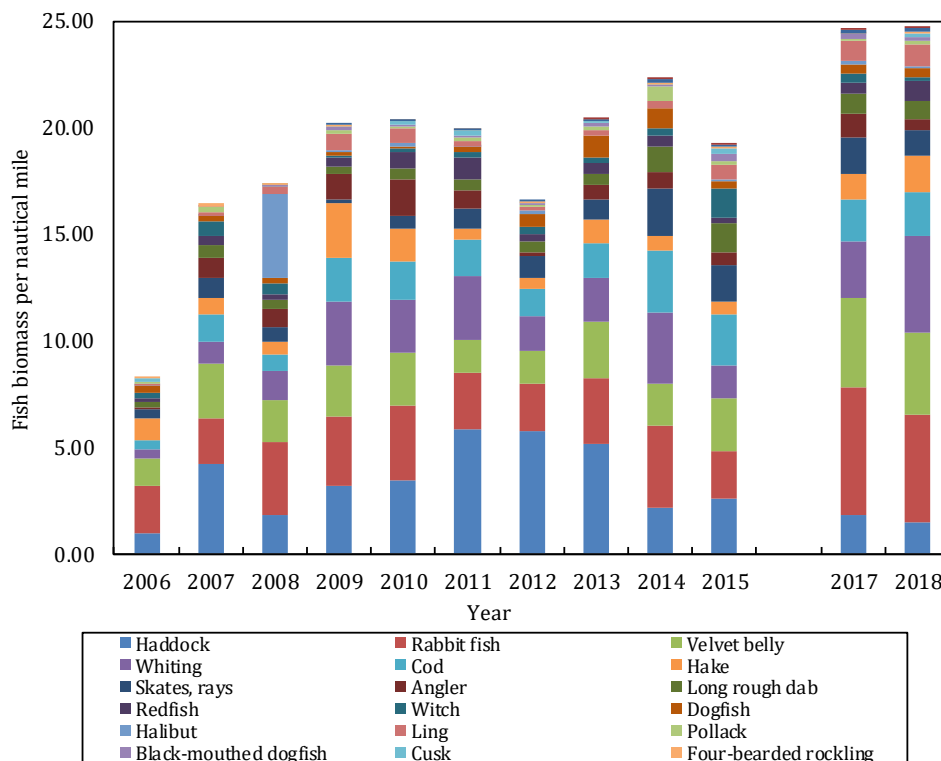


Fig. 5.2. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: Estimated indices of predator biomass (catch in t per square nautical mile) from the Norwegian shrimp survey in 2006–2018 excluding saithe, roundnose grenadier and blue whiting. The 2016 survey data have been omitted (see text for details).

b) Input data

i) Fishery data

Danish, Swedish and Norwegian catch and effort data from logbooks have been analysed and standardized (SCR Doc. 08/75). There was an increasing trend in the standardized lpue for all three series from 2000 to 2007 followed by a decreasing trend until 2012. All three series have generally increased since 2012, but the estimates for 2016 and 2017 are slightly lower than for 2015 (Fig. 5.3).

Time-series of standardized effort indices from Norway and Denmark have been fluctuating without any clear trend since the late 1990s while the Swedish standardized effort has decreased (Fig. 5.4).

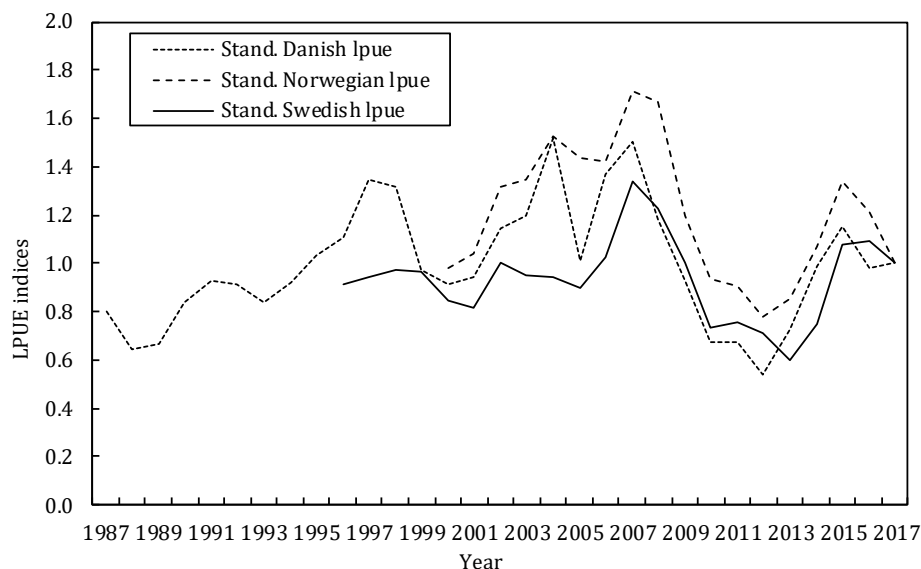


Fig. 5.3. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: Danish, Norwegian and Swedish standardized landings per unit effort (lpue) until 2017. Each series is standardized to its final year.

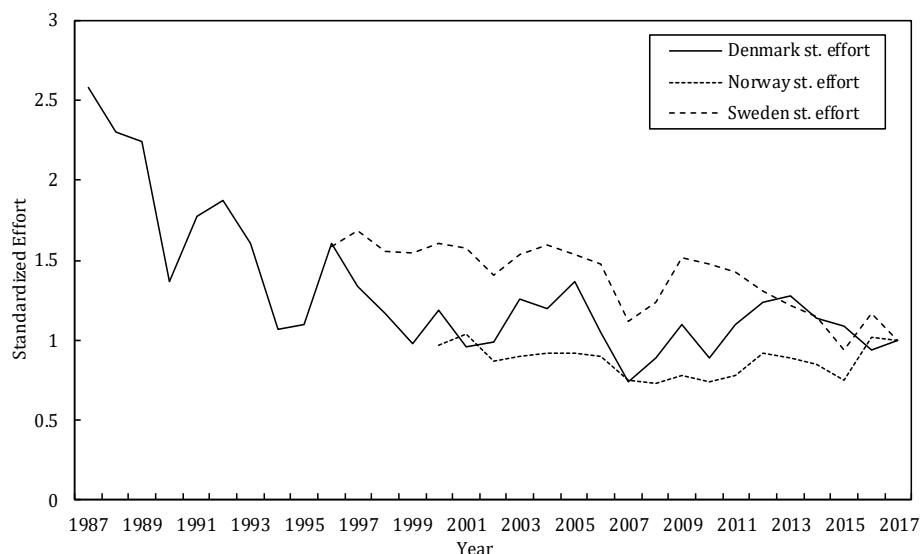


Fig. 5.4. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: Estimated standardized effort. Each series is standardized to its final year.

ii) Sampling of catches

Length frequencies of the commercial catches from 1985 to 2017 have been obtained by sampling. The samples also provide information on sex distribution and maturity. Numbers-at-length are input data to the length-based assessment model for this stock (see below).

iii) Survey data

The Norwegian shrimp survey went through large changes in vessel, gear and timing in 2003–2006, resulting in four indices: Survey 1: October/November 1984–2002 with Campelen trawl; Survey 2: October/November 2003 with shrimp trawl 1420; Survey 3: May/June 2004–2005 with Campelen trawl; and Survey 4: January/February 2006–present with Campelen trawl.

Due to time and weather restrictions not all survey strata were covered in all years. The following years have missing strata: 1984, 1986, 2002, 2006, 2012, 2014, and 2015 (Fig. 5.5). The index of total biomass for these years has been standardized by applying the missing strata's mean portion of the total biomass (averaged over all years with complete coverage) to the total biomass of the year. However, total numbers-at-length have not yet been standardized, which means that the length-based model (see below) uses unstandardized survey data.

In 2016, there were technical problems with the survey trawl (unequal wire lengths of the trawl gear) and this year's data have therefore been omitted from the time-series.

The biomass peaked in 2007, then declined until 2012. The index thereafter increased until 2015 but decreased again in 2017 and 2018 to the 2014 level (Fig. 5.5). The survey time-series has not been standardized for variability of factors such as swept volume, spatial coverage and trawling speed, which might add uncertainty to the stock estimates. A recruitment index has been calculated for the fourth survey time-series as the abundance of age 1 shrimp. The recruitment index declined from 2007 to 2010, and has since fluctuated at a lower level except for a peak in 2014 (Fig. 5.6). The 2017 year class is estimated to be around the average of the last ten years.

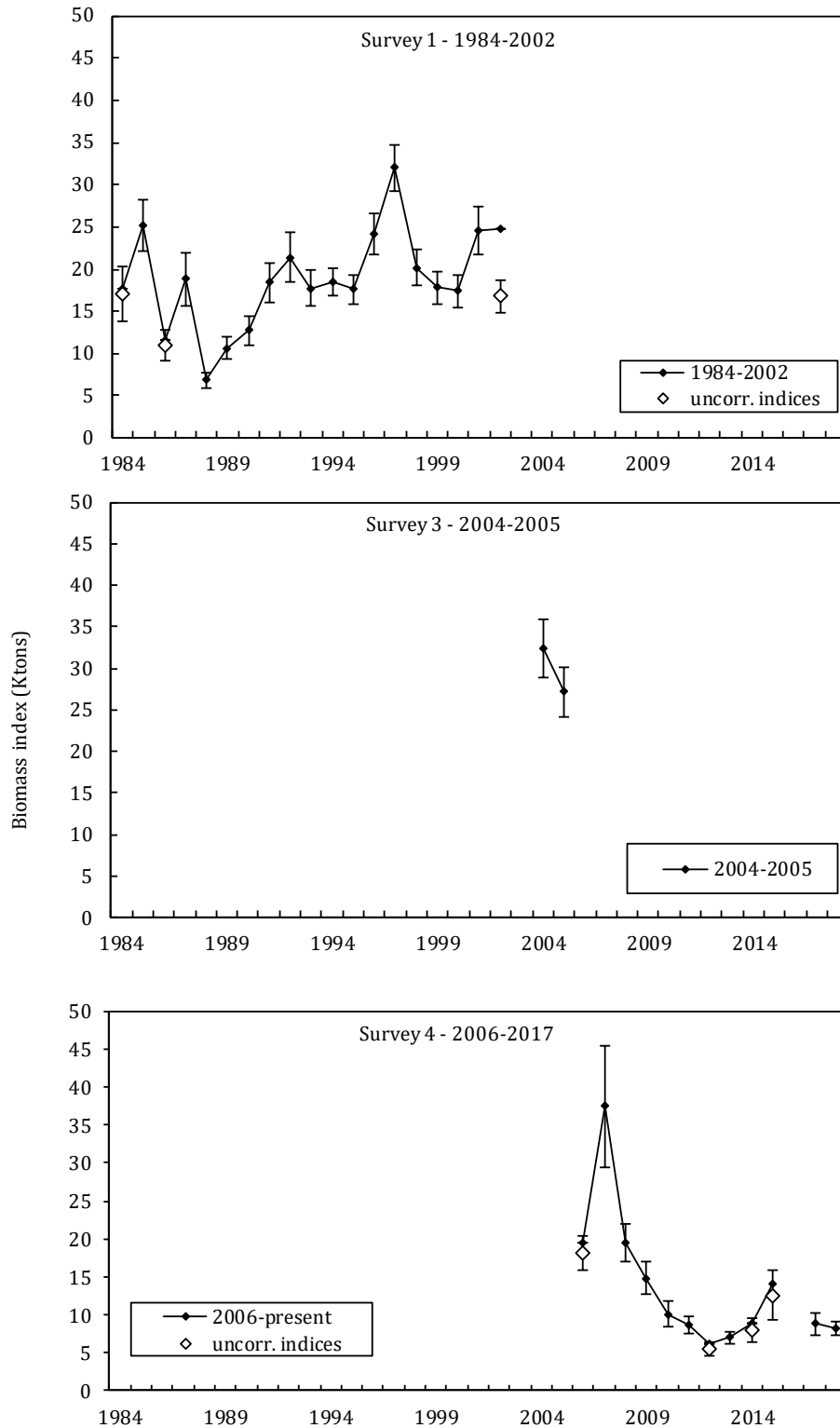


Fig. 5.5. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: Estimated survey biomass index in 1984–2018. The point estimate of 2003 is not shown. The 2016 survey data have been omitted (see text for details).

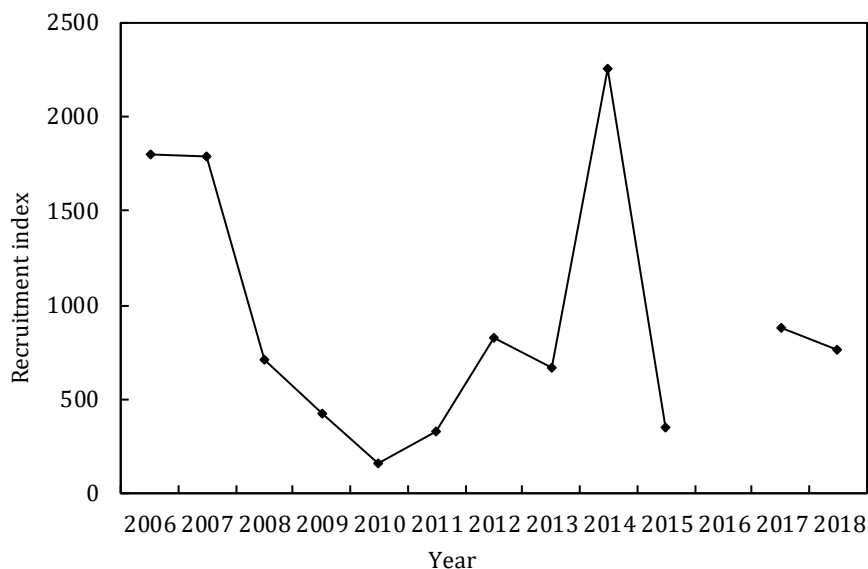


Fig. 5.6. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: Estimated recruitment index, 2006–2018. The 2016 survey data have been omitted (see text for details).

c) Assessment

i) Model

The stock assessment was benchmarked in January 2016 (ICES, 2016a). At the benchmark it was decided that a length-based Stock Synthesis (SS3) statistical framework (ICES, 2016a, and references therein) should replace the surplus production model (SCR Doc. 15/059) used since 2013, to assess status of the stock and form a basis for advice. New reference points were also defined at the 2016 benchmark (ICES, 2016a).

ii) Assessment results

SS3 model diagnostics of this year's run do not indicate any issues with the model fit.

iii) Sensitivity analysis

The benchmark in 2016 (ICES, 2016a) recognized the uncertainty in the current assumption of $M = 0.75$ to the assessment, which is based on estimates from the Barents Sea in the 1990s (Barenboim *et al.*, 1991), and recommended that the sensitivity of model outputs and catch advice to the specifications of M should be explored. Preliminary sensitivity analyses of the assessment model regarding different levels of M carried out at the 2016 NIPAG meeting, showed that $M = 0.90$ did not change the perception of the current level of F and SSB relative to the reference points of F_{MSY} and $MSY_{Btrigger}$ compared with $M = 0.75$ (base model) (Fig. 5.7). However, shrimp in the Norwegian Deep/Skagerrak are considered to have a lifespan of only about half of that of shrimp in the Barents Sea and it is therefore likely that M could be substantially higher and outside the 0.75–0.90 range explored. Previous analyses of different M assumptions for this stock (SCR 14/66) provide support for this hypothesis. NIPAG was not in a position at the meeting to fully explore the sensitivity to the M assumption used and stresses the importance of further investigations to be conducted well in advance of the next proposed benchmark in 2019–2020.

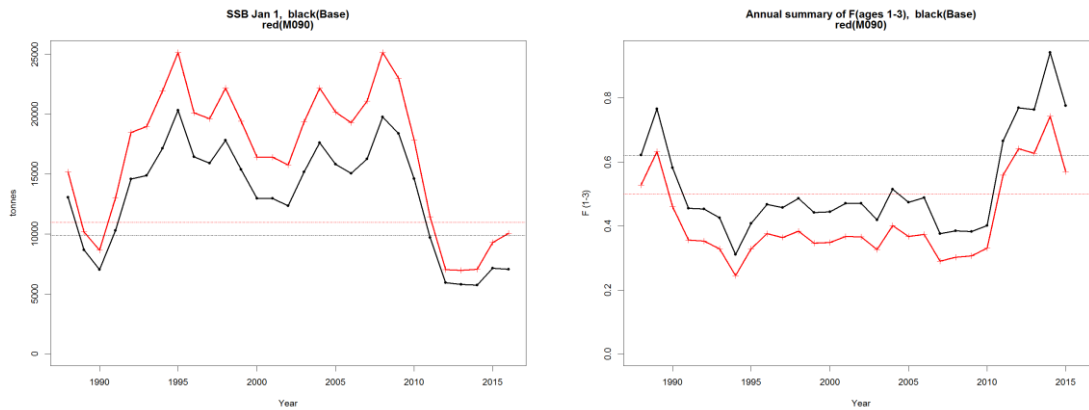


Fig. 5.7. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: F and SSB assessment results for natural mortality $M = 0.75$ (base model, black) and $M = 0.90$ (red). The horizontal lines indicate $MSY B_{trigger}$ (left panel) and F_{MSY} (right panel) values for each of the two M -levels.

iv) Historical stock trends and recruitment

Historical stock trends are shown in Figure 5.8.

Since 2008, when SSB was 22 443 t, which is the highest SSB estimate of the time-series, the SSB decreased to the time-series low of 6193 t in 2012. The SSB then increased up to 2016, but decreased again to 7835 t in 2018.

SS3 models recruitment as the abundance of the 0-group. A series of lower recruitment years between 2008 and 2017, with the exception of year 2013, should be noted. During this period of lower recruitment, the estimates of SSB were also for some years historically low and below B_{lim} . The uncertainty around the estimate of recruitment in 2017 is relatively large. The reason for this is that the model has not yet fully seen the recruits in the fishery data (catch data are until mid-2018) but only in the survey data (collected in January 2018).

Fishing mortality (F) for ages 1 to 3 remained relatively stable from the beginning of the 1990s to about 2010. After 2010, F increased steeply to 0.74 in 2014. F then decreased slightly in 2015, to increase again to 0.74 in 2017, which is the highest value of the time-series. Since 2011, the stock has been exploited at a level greater than the F_{MSY} of 0.62, except in 2015 and 2016.

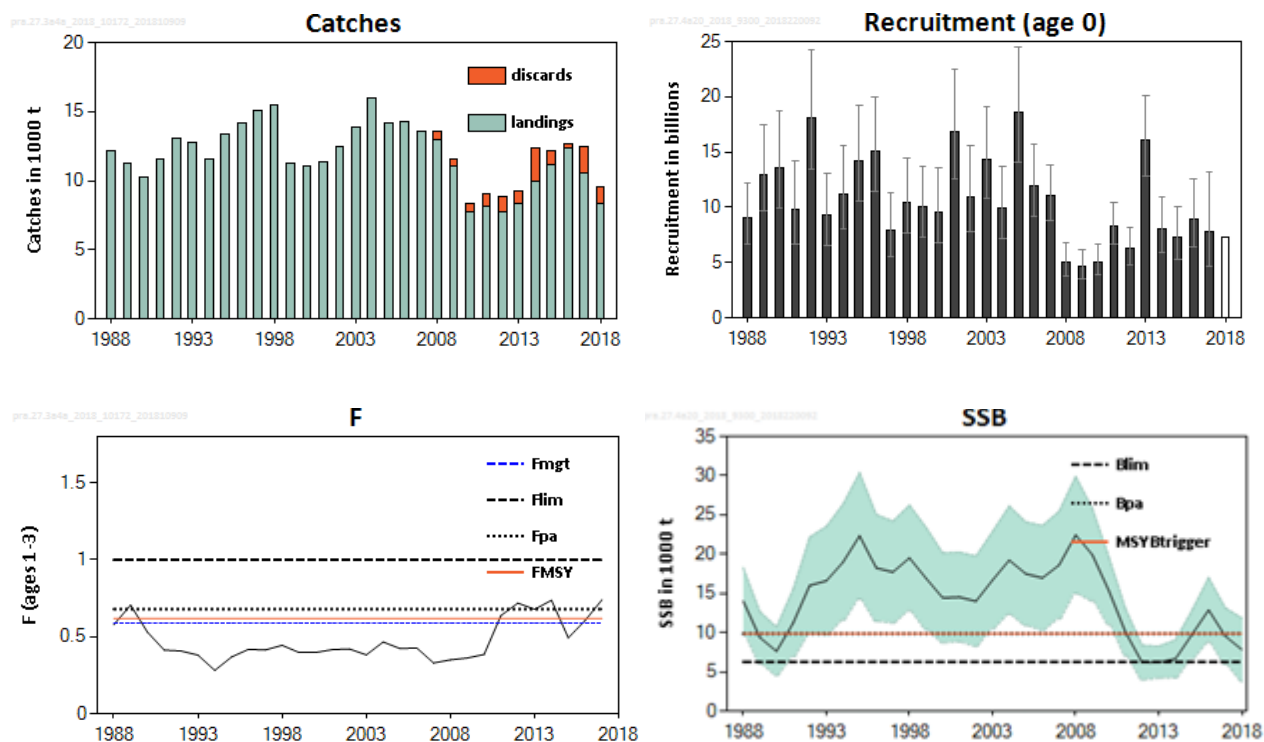
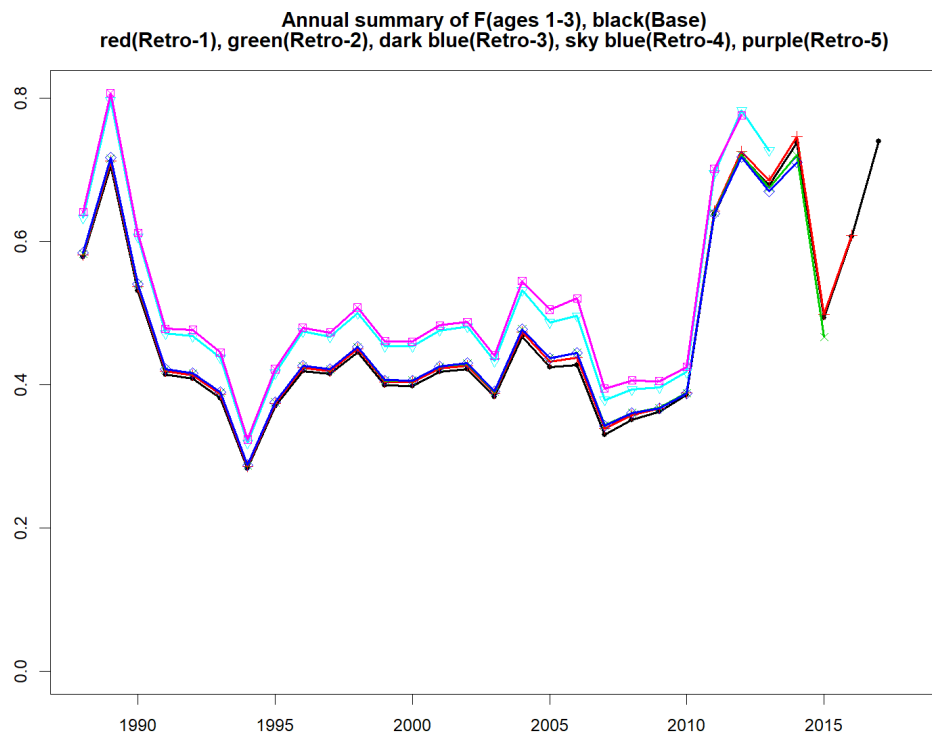
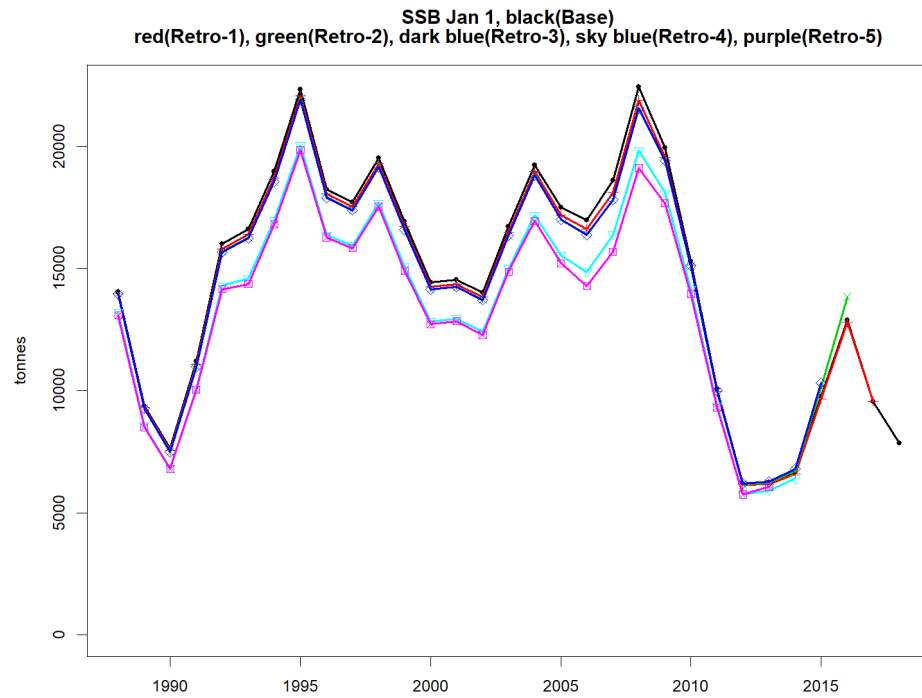


Fig. 5.8. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: Summary assessment output. Total catch, including estimated discards since 2008 (tonnes) and F , SSB and R assessment results. Catch in 2018 is equal to the TAC. SSB and R are depicted with 90% confidence intervals. The assumed recruitment value (geometric mean of the last ten years) for 2018 is unshaded.

v) *Model retrospective*

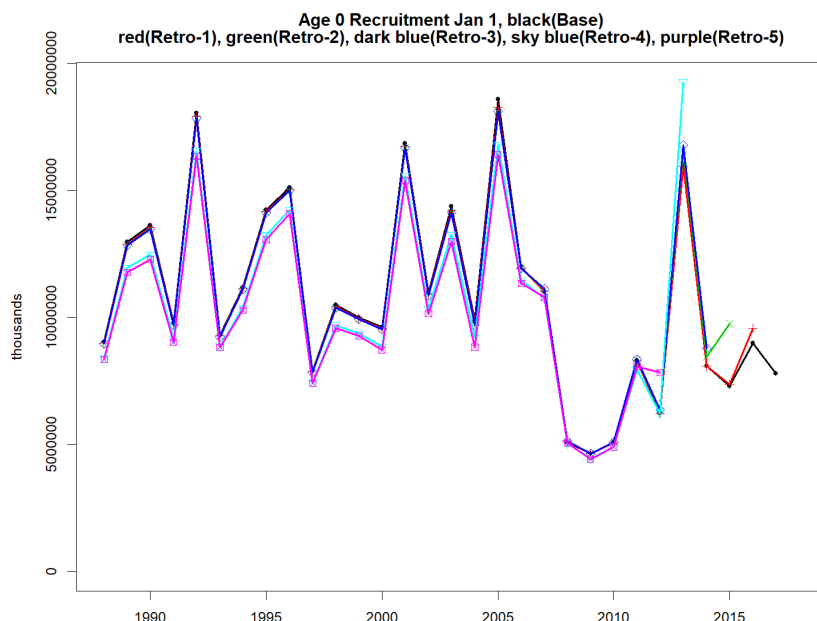


Fig. 5.9. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: Model retrospective of SSB, F (ages 1–3) and R .

Model retrospective for the assessment made in March 2018 is shown in Fig. 5.9 and are expected to be very similar to the assessment in October 2018. There is a moderate retrospective pattern for the historical part of the time-series of SSB and F , but the retrospective pattern is small after 2009 for SSB and after 2013 for F . Recruitment does not show any particular retrospective pattern for any part of the time-series. New retrospective runs will be made during the assessment in March 2019.

vi) New long term management strategy

In April 2018 following an MSE (ICES, 2017a), a long-term management strategy (Anon., 2018) was agreed between EU and Norway: values for B_{MGT} ($B_{TRIGGER}$) and F_{TARGET} are fixed at levels of 9 900 t and 0.59, respectively. The TAC will be established for each calendar year (from January 1st to December 31st).

- By end of the year N-1, a preliminary TAC will be adopted by the Parties based on ICES catch forecast for the six first months of the year N, released in March of year N-1.
- The Parties will establish the final TAC for the entire year N in light of the ICES catch advice released in March of year N.

When establishing the preliminary and the final TACs the following rules shall apply:

- a. When the SSB at the start of the year is estimated at or above B_{MGT} the Parties will fix a TAC consistent with a fishing mortality rate of F_{TARGET} .
- b. When the SSB at the start of the year is estimated below B_{MGT} , the Parties will fix a TAC consistent with a fishing mortality rate of $F_{TARGET} \times (SSB/B_{MGT})$.

The TAC will include all removals made from the stock.

When SSB is estimated to be at or above B_{MGT} , the TAC derived from paragraph (a) can be deviated with up to 10% according to the agreed "banking and borrowing" scheme described in Annex III of the agreed record (Anon., 2018).

The LTMS will be applicable from 1st of January 2019 onwards.

The management strategy shall be revised by the end of 2021 or following the next ICES benchmark of the stock.

The advised TAC for the first two quarters of year N is based on multiplying the full TAC from the short term forecast for year N with the average proportion of quarterly catches $([Q1+Q2]/[Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4])$ from the previous 5 years.

When the EU and Norway LTMS is fully implemented in 2019 it will rely on annual ICES advice issued in March. In the current transition phase the clients have requested ICES to issue an advice for the first two quarters of 2019, based on the LTMS, in October 2018.

d) Reference points

The reference points were computed at the benchmark in January 2016 based on the definition of the *Pandalus* stock as being a medium-lived species (ICES, 2016a; Table 5.4).

In 2009, ICES adopted a “Maximal Sustainable Yield (MSY) framework” (ACOM. ICES Advice, 2016. Book 1. Section 1.2) for deriving advice. It considers two reference points: F_{MSY} and $MSY B_{trigger}$. (Table 5.4). Under the ICES PA two reference points are also required; B_{lim} and B_{pa} (Table 5.4). B_{lim} was set to B_{loss} , which is the lowest observed value of the time-series estimated at the benchmark in 2016.

Two new reference points were computed as part of the MSE, F_{MGT} (F_{target}) and B_{MGT} ($B_{trigger}$) (ICES, 2017a). As part of the MSE, ICES also reviewed the MSY reference points for this stock, applying the stock-specific assessment/advice error settings developed for this *Pandalus* stock as part of the management strategy evaluation work. Applying the ICES guidelines (ICES, 2017b) for the calculation of reference points, the analysis resulted in an update of the F_{MSY} value to $F_{MSY} = 0.60$ (previously 0.62), whereas $MSY B_{trigger} = 9900$ t remained unchanged. The lower F_{target} for the HCR compared to the F_{MSY} is due primarily to the more stringent risk criterion of the HCR.

Table 5.4. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: Reference points, values, and their technical basis.

Framework	Reference point	Value	Technical basis
MSY approach	$MSY B_{trigger}$	9900 t	The 5 th percentile of the equilibrium distribution of SSB when fishing at F_{MSY} , constrained to be no less than B_{pa}
	F_{MSY}	0.60	The F that maximizes median equilibrium yield (defining yield as the total catch)
Precautionary approach	B_{lim}	6300 t	B_{loss} (lowest observed SSB in the benchmark assessment 2016)
	B_{pa}	9900 t	$B_{lim} \times \exp(1.645 \times \sigma)$, where $\sigma = 0.27$
	F_{lim}	1.00	The F that leads to 50% probability of $SSB < B_{lim}$
	F_{pa}	0.68	$F_{lim} \times \exp(-1.645 \times \sigma)$, where $\sigma = 0.23$
Management plan	B_{MGT}	9900 t	The 5 th percentile of the equilibrium distribution of SSB when fishing at F_{MGT} , constrained to be no less than B_{pa}
	F_{MGT}	0.59	The F that maximizes median equilibrium yield (defining yield as the total catch)

Catch scenarios

Table 5.5. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: The basis for the catch options.

Variable	Value	Notes
F_{2018}	0.56	Corresponds to the estimated catches in 2018 = TAC.
SSB_{2019}	8685 t	
R_{2018}	7186405	GM 2008–2017
Catch (2018)	9512 t	Based on a TAC constraint of 9512 (8900 + 612 banked from 2017) tonnes for 2018.

Given an estimated catch of 9512 t in 2018 (TAC of 8900 t + 612 t banked from 2017), catch scenarios were evaluated for 2019 (Table 5.6). The advised TAC for the first two quarters of 2019 is based on multiplying the full TAC from the short term forecast for 2019 with the average proportion of quarterly catches from the previous 5 years, which gives a factor of 0.51 (SD=0.04). When applied to the full 2019 advised TAC of 9036 t this results in an advised TAC for the first two quarters of 2019 of 4608 t.

Table 5.6. Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep: The catch scenarios for the full year 2019.

Basis	Total catch (2019)	Q1 and Q2 catch ^	F_{total} (2019)	SSB (2020)	% SSB change *	% Annual TAC change **	% Annual advice change ***
ICES advice basis							
Long-term management strategy: $F_{MGT} = 0.59 \times (SSB_{2019}/9900)$	9036	4608	0.52	8851	1.9	1.5	5.4
Other scenarios							
$F = 0$	0	0	0	14929	71.9	-100.0	-100.0
F_{pa}	10993	5606	0.68	7627	-12.2	23.5	28.3
F_{MSY}	10048	5124	0.60	8212	-5.4	12.9	17.2
$F = F_{2018}$	9552	4872	0.56	8524	-1.9	7.3	11.4
$SSB(2020) = B_{PA} = B_{trigger}$	7407	3778	0.40	9900	14.0	-16.8	-13.6
$SSB(2020) = B_{lim}$	13205	6735	0.90	6300	-27.5	48.4	54.1
F_{lim}	14123	7203	1.00	5770	-33.6	58.7	64.8
MSY approach: $F = F_{MSY} \times (SSB_{2019}/MSY B_{trigger})$	9165	4674	0.53	8769	1.0	3.0	6.9

* SSB 2020 relative to SSB 2019.

** Catch in 2019 relative to final TACs in 2018 (8900 t).

*** Advice value for 2019 relative to the final advice value for 2018 (8571 t).

^ Total catch 2019 \times average proportion of catch taken in the first two quarters of the last 5 years (0.51).

e) State of the stock

Mortality. Fishing mortality has been above F_{MSY} since 2011 except in 2015 and 2016.

Biomass. Stock biomass has been below $B_{trigger}$ since 2012 except in 2016, and was below B_{lim} in 2012 and 2013.

Recruitment. Recruitment has been below average since 2008, except for the 2013 year class.

State of the Stock. In the beginning of 2018, the stock is estimated to be below $B_{trigger}$ and above . Recruitment has been low in recent years. Fishing mortality was above F_{MGT} , F_{MSY} and F_{PA} in 2017.

Yield. According to the new long term management strategy, catches in the two first quarters of 2019 should be no more than 4608 t.

f) Research recommendations

NIPAG **recommended** in 2010-2014 that *differences in recruitment and stock abundance between Skagerrak and the Norwegian Deep should be explored.*

Status: No progress has been made. NIPAG reiterates this recommendation.

- NIPAG **recommended** in 2016 that *seasonal patterns of spatial distribution resulting from the migration of different age and sex classes should be investigated, as well as seasonal patterns of lpue in the three fisheries, particularly the reason why lpue for a given year increases when we have the full year's data compared to the lpue from only the first 5–6 months.*

Status: Spatial patterns in *Pandalus* distribution of the different age and sex classes has not been addressed and with the current sampling regime it is unlikely this can be addressed in the near future. However, spatial distribution of lpue will be addressed at the proposed benchmark for 2018.

- NIPAG **recommended** in 2016 that *age determination and validation using sections of eye-stalks should continue and results used to refine the life-history knowledge of the stock including age–length relationship and natural mortality assumption.*

Status: This work is ongoing.

- NIPAG **recommended** in 2016 that *a full benchmark for this stock, including a data compilation workshop, be conducted in the near future and no later than 2020.*

Status: This recommendation is reiterated.

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Anon. 2018. Agreed Record of Fisheries Consultations between the European Union and Norway for 2018. 25. April 2018.

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ICES. 2016b. Report of the Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak (WGNSSK) 26 April–5 May 2016, Hamburg, Germany. ICES CM 2016/ACOM: 14. 1023 pp.

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6. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Barents Sea (ICES Subareas 1 and 2)

Background documentation (equivalent to stock annex) is found in SCR Docs. 18/65, 66, 67; 06/64, 08/56, 07/86, 07/75, 06/70.

a) Introduction

Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Barents Sea and in the Svalbard fishery protection zone (ICES Subareas 1 and 2) is considered as one stock (Fig. 6.1). Norwegian and Russian vessels exploit the stock in the entire area, while vessels from other nations are restricted to the Svalbard fishery zone and the “Loop Hole” (Fig. 6.1).

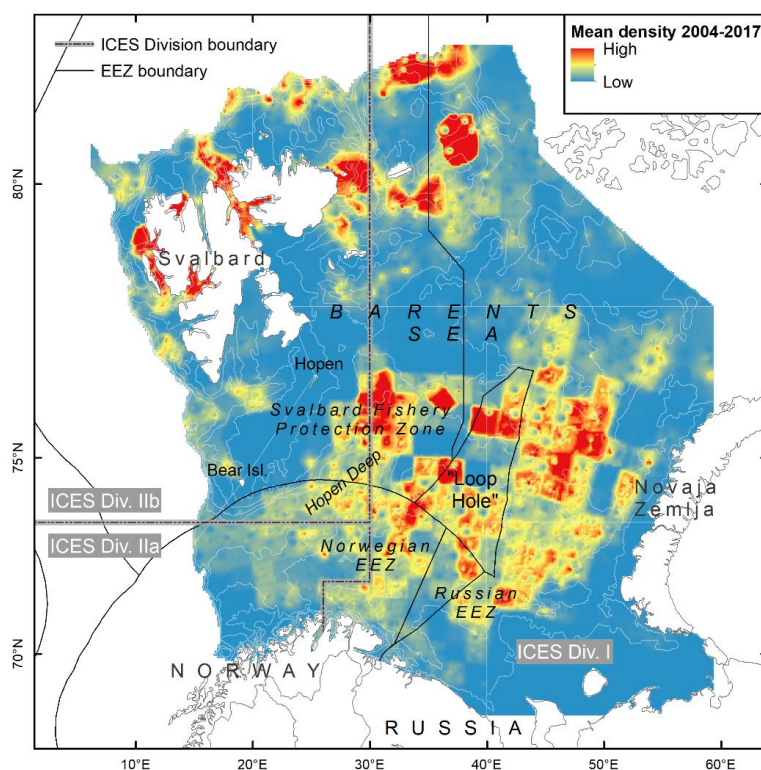


Fig. 6.1. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Stock distribution. Survey density index (kg/km²).

Norwegian vessels initiated the fishery in 1970. As the fishery developed, vessels from several nations joined and the annual catch reached 128 000 t in 1984 (Fig. 6.2). In the recent 10-year period catches have varied between 20 000 and 45 000 t/yr, 25–75% taken by Norwegian vessels and the rest by vessels from Russia, Iceland, Greenland, Faeroes and the EU (Table 6.1).

There is no TAC established for this stock. The fishery is partly regulated by effort control (Norwegian and Svalbard zone), and a TAC in the Russian zone only. Licenses are required for the Russian and Norwegian vessels. In the Norwegian and Svalbard zones, the fishing activity of these license holders is constrained only by bycatch regulations whereas the activity of third country fleets operating in the Svalbard zone is also restricted by the number of effective fishing days and the number of vessels by country. The minimum stretched mesh size is 35 mm. Bycatch is limited by mandatory sorting grids and by the temporary closing of areas where excessive bycatch of juvenile cod, haddock, Greenland halibut, redfish or shrimp <15 mm CL is registered.

Catch. Catches have ranged from 5 000 to 128 000 t/yr (Fig. 6.2) since 1970. The most recent peak was seen in 2000 at approximately 83 000 t. Catches are predicted at 45 000 t in 2018.

Table 6.1. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Recent catches in metric tonnes, as used by NIPAG for the assessment.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ¹
Recommended TAC	50 000	50 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	70 000	70 000	70 000	70 000
Norway	19784	16779	19928	14158	8846	10234	16618	10896	7010	16000
Russia	0	0	0	0	1067	741	1151	2460	3849	10000
Others	7488	8419	10298	10598	9336	9989	16252	16223	18894	19000
Total	27272	25198	30226	24756	19249	20964	34022	29609	29753	45000

¹ Catches projected to the end of the year.

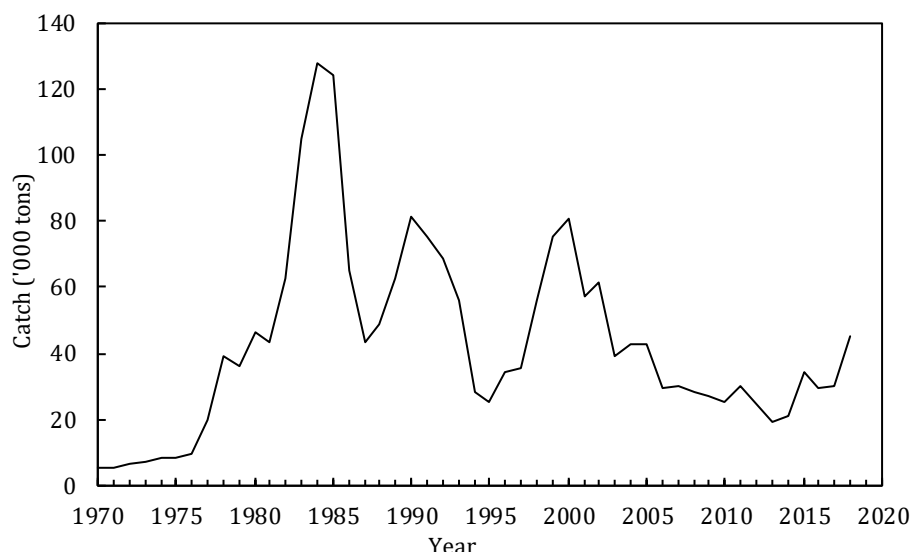


Fig. 6.2. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Total catches since 1970 (2018 projected to the end of the year).

Discards and bycatch. Discard of shrimp cannot be quantified but is believed to be small as the fishery is not limited by quotas. Bycatch rates of other species are estimated from at-sea inspections and research surveys and are corrected for differences in gear selection pattern (ICES 2018a). Area-specific bycatch rates are then multiplied by the corresponding shrimp catches from logbooks to give an overall bycatch estimate. Revised and updated discards estimates (1983–2017) of cod, haddock and redfish juveniles in the Norwegian commercial shrimp fishery in the Barents Sea were available in 2018 (Fig. 6.3). Since the introduction of the Nordmøre sorting grid in 1992, only small individuals of cod, haddock, Greenland halibut, and redfish, in the 5–25 cm size range, are caught as bycatch.

In 2017, specific information on bycatch from EU-Estonia based on onboard scientific observers was presented. They indicated 2.9% by weight of fish discards and 0.6% discards of shrimp. Work will continue to explore these data further. No new data were available in 2018.

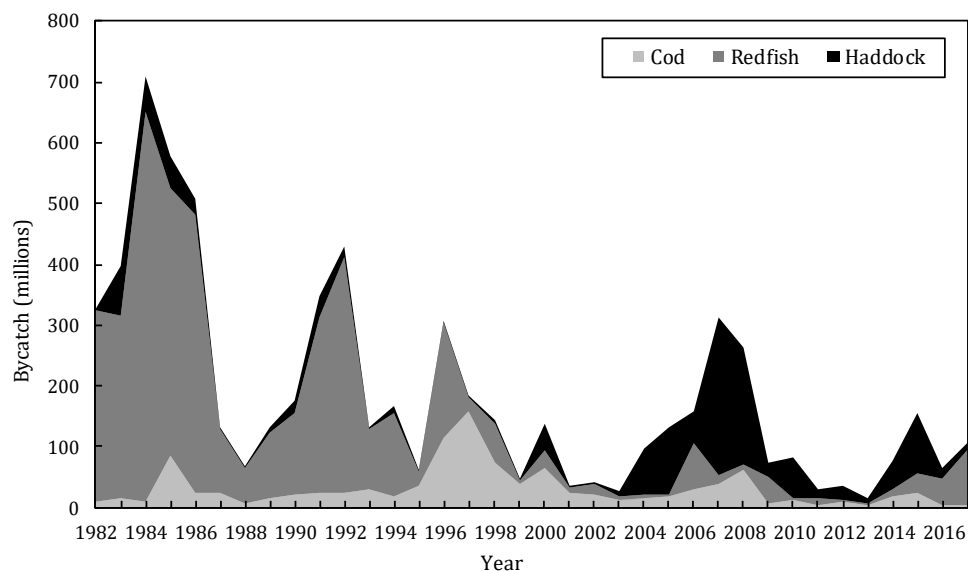


Fig. 6.3. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Estimated bycatch of cod, haddock and redfish in the Norwegian shrimp fishery (million individuals). The sorting grid was introduced in 1992 and has been mandatory since.

b) Input data

i) Commercial fishery data

Logbook data are normally available only from the Norwegian fleet, but 2017 data was also available from the EU-Estonia fleet. A major restructuring of the Norwegian shrimp fishing fleet towards fewer and larger vessels took place during the late-1990s through the early 2000s (Fig. 6.4). Until 1996, the fishery was conducted using single trawls only. Double and triple trawls were then introduced. An individual vessel may alternate between single and multiple trawling depending on what is appropriate on given fishing grounds.

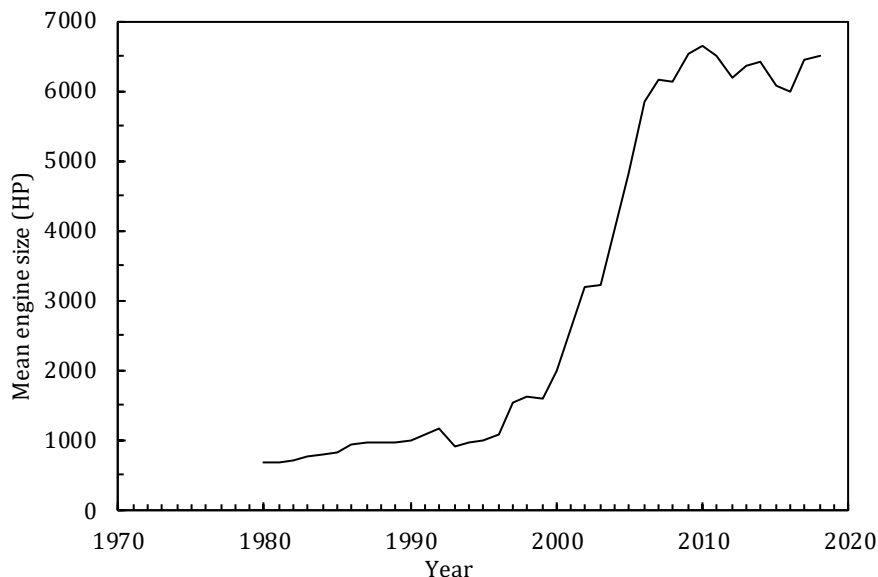


Fig. 6.4. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Mean engine power (HP) weighted by trawl-time (Norwegian vessels).

The fishery takes place throughout the year but may in some years be seasonally restricted by ice conditions. The lowest effort is generally in October through March, the highest in May to August.

The fishery is conducted mainly in the central Barents Sea (Hopen Deep) and on the Svalbard Shelf along with the Goose Bank (southeast Barents Sea). Norwegian logbook data since 2009 show decreased activity in the Hopen Deep and around Svalbard, coupled with increased effort further east in international waters (the “Loop Hole”) (Fig. 6.5). Information from the Norwegian industry points to decreasing catch rates and more frequent area closures due to bycatch of juvenile fish on the traditional shrimp fishing grounds as the main reasons for the observed change in fishing pattern.

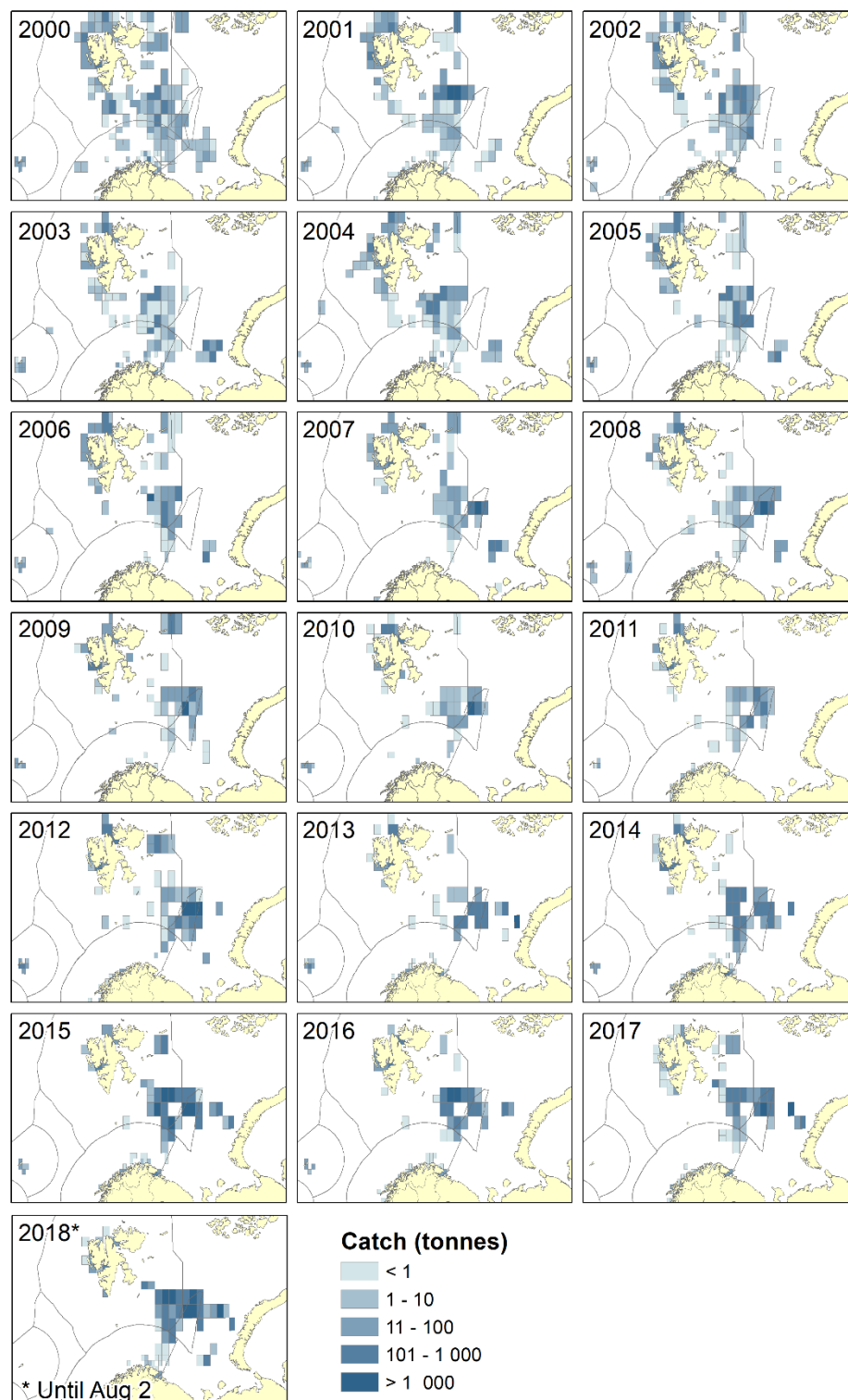


Fig. 6.5. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Distribution of catches by Norwegian vessels since 2000 based on logbook information.

Norwegian logbook data were used in a multiplicative model (GLM) to calculate standardized annual catch rate indices (SCR Doc. 18/65). A new index series based on individual vessels rather than vessel groups was introduced in 2008 (SCR Doc. 08/56) in order to take into account the changes observed in the fleet. The GLM

model used to derive the CPUE indices included the following variables: (1) vessel, (2) season (month), (3) area, and (4) gear type (single, double or triple trawl). The resulting series provides an index of the fishable biomass of shrimp ≥ 17 mm CL, *i.e.* females and older males (Fig. 6.6).

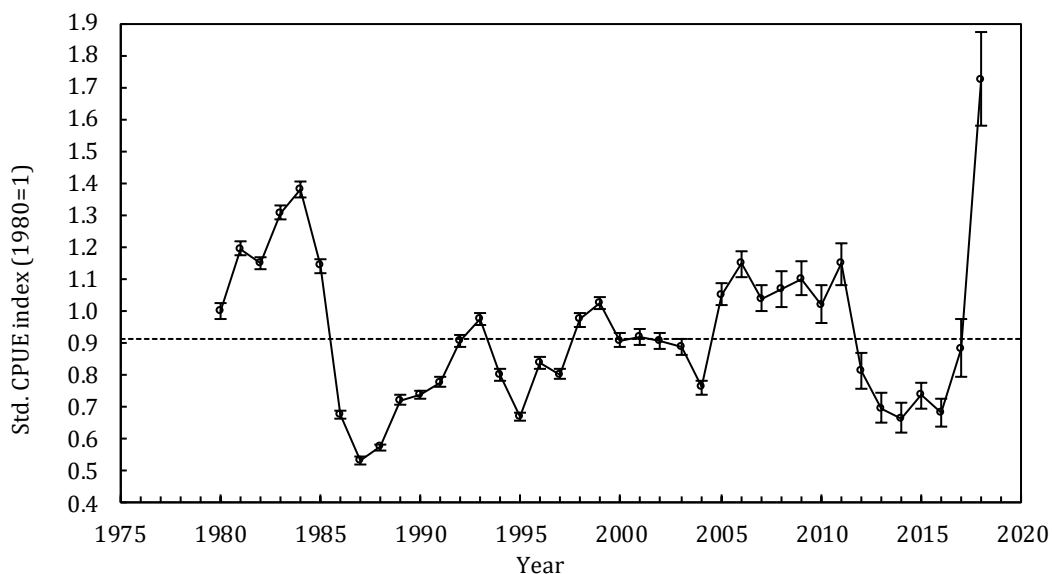


Fig. 6.6. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Standardized CPUE based on Norwegian data. Error bars represent 1 SE; dotted line is the mean of the series.

The Norwegian logbook data on which the CPUE index is based represents fishing activity from most of the stock distribution area. However, in recent years the portion of total catches taken by Norway has been halved and now only represents about one third of the total catches.

The 2018 standardized CPUE value based on only partial data for the year (until July) is record high. Ancillary information from the industry reports of abnormally high catch rates in the beginning of the season in the Russian zone and later in Hopen Deep. However, after July, *i.e.* from the period of 2018 that is not yet included in the GLM analysis, catch rates are down to 1/3 of what they were earlier in the season. A comparison of recent years unstandardized CPUEs to the standardized, which typically are reasonably well correlated, points to the 2018 value being an outlier (SCR Doc. 18/65). Due to the uncertainty of whether the preliminary 2018 standardized CPUE index value is a good reflection of stock biomass a sensitivity analysis was conducted (see section c.).

ii) Research survey data

Russian and Norwegian surveys were conducted in their respective EEZs of the Barents Sea from 1982 to 2005 to assess the status of the northern shrimp stock (SCR Docs. 06/70, 07/75, 14/51, 15/52). The main objectives have been to obtain indices for stock biomass, numbers, recruitment and demographic composition. In 2004, these surveys were replaced by a joint Norwegian-Russian "Ecosystem survey" in August/September, which monitors shrimp along with a multitude of other ecosystem variables in the Barents Sea and around Svalbard (SCR Docs. 14/55, 7/68).

Biomass. The biomass indices of all surveys have fluctuated without trend over their respective time periods covered (Fig. 6.7). In general, the entire survey area of the Ecosystem survey (survey 3 in Fig. 6.7) is covered in all years, however, due to heavy ice conditions in 2014 the northern part of the area (stratum 3, see SCR Doc. 17/68) was not covered. For the 2004-2013 survey period this area accounts for on average 13% of the biomass (range: 8-27%). The 2014 biomass for stratum 3 was estimated by calculating the average ratio of biomass density in stratum 3 to biomass density in the remaining survey area for the 2009-2013 period and applying this average to the density of the 2014 surveyed area. Estimates of variance for stratum 3 was taken as the variance of the 2009-2013 estimates for stratum 3.

The geographical distribution of the stock in 2009-2017 was more easterly compared to that of the previous years (Fig. 6.8).

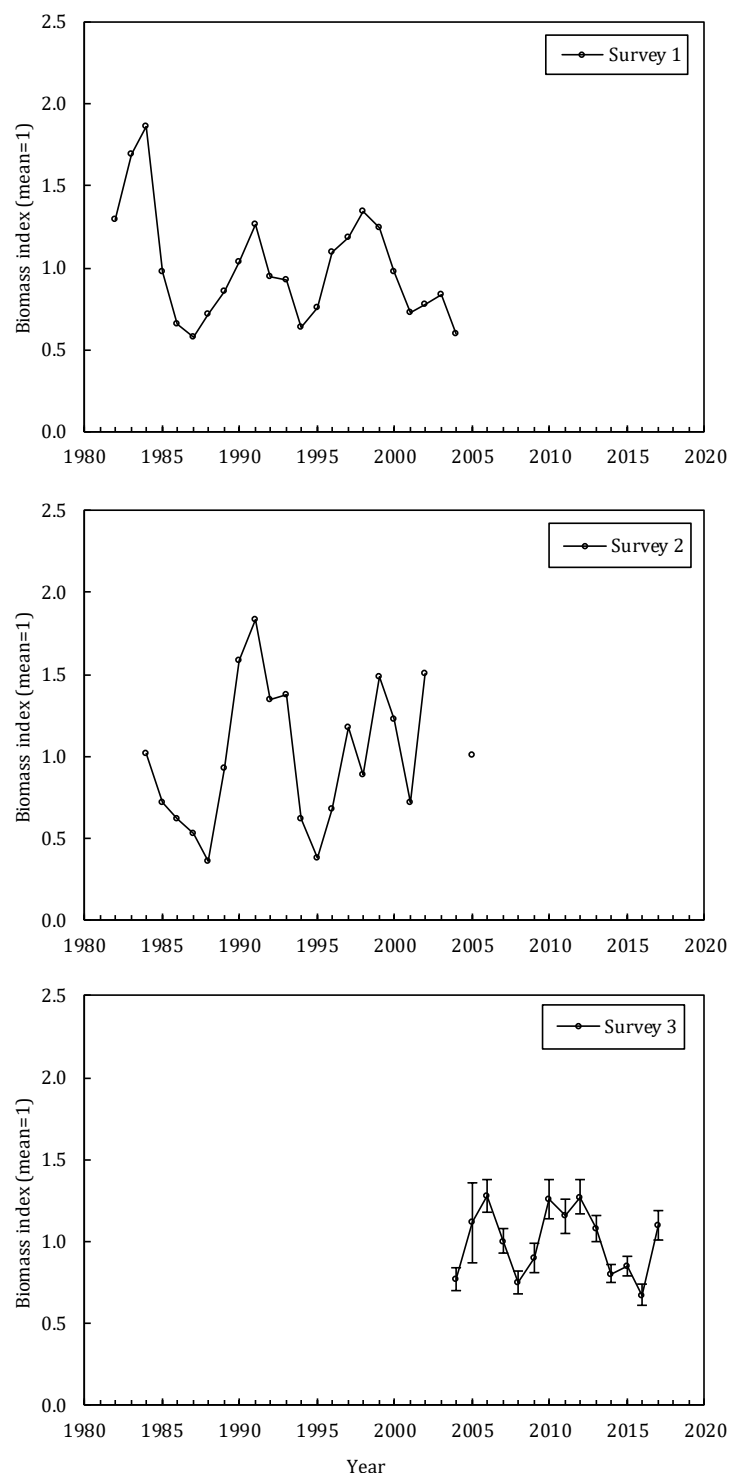


Fig. 6.7. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Indices of total stock biomass from the (1) 1982-2004 Norwegian shrimp survey, (2) the 1984-2005 Russian survey, and (3) the joint Russian-Norwegian ecosystem survey since 2004 (the 2018 survey data were not available at the time of the NIPAG meeting). Error bars represent 1 SE.

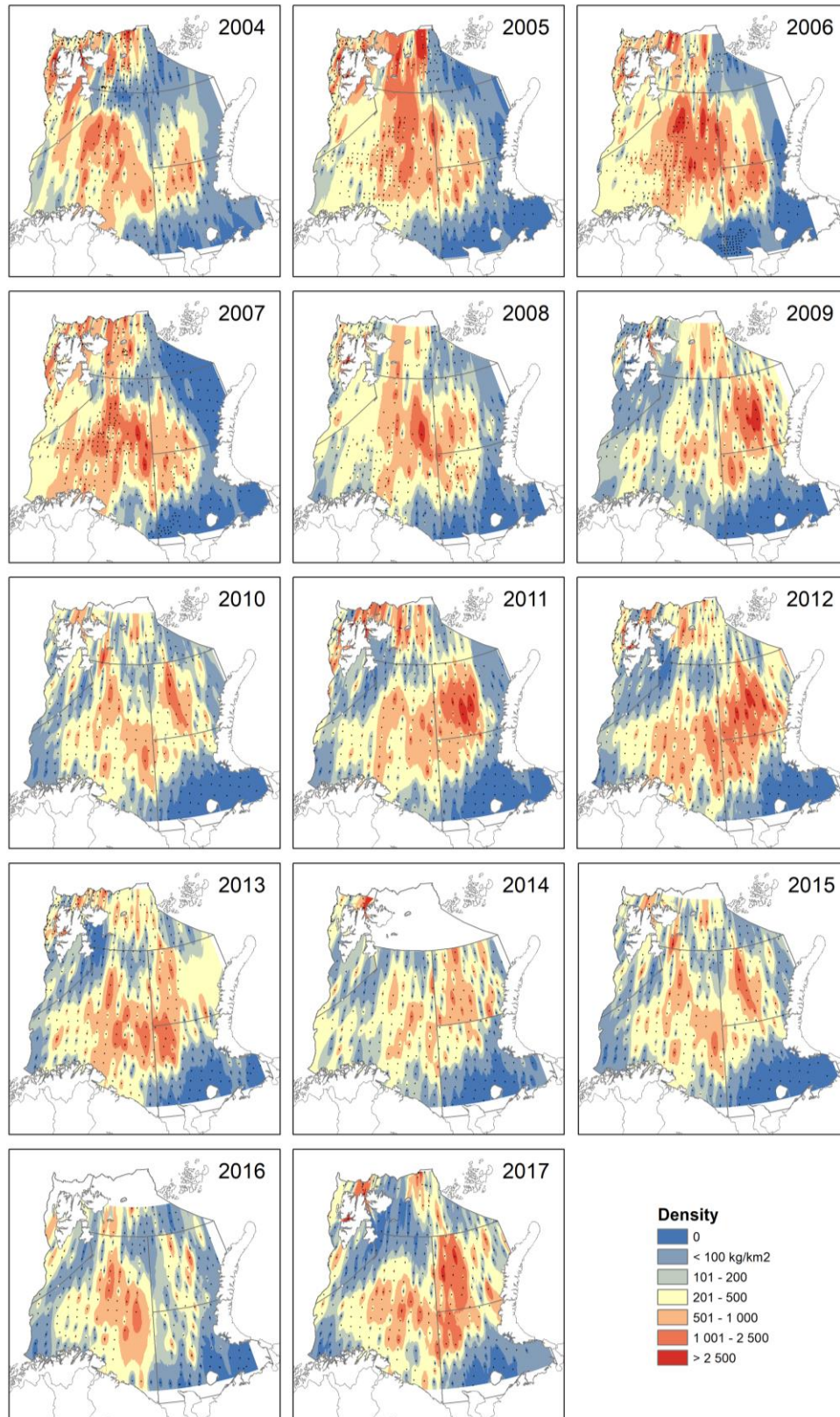


Fig. 6.8. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: shrimp density (kg/km²) as calculated from the Ecosystem survey data since 2004 (no data for stratum 3 in 2014 due to ice conditions).

Recruitment indices. No information is included as data are not available since 2013.

c) Assessment

The modelling framework introduced in 2006 (SCR Doc. 06/64) was used for the assessment. Model settings were the same as those used in previous years.

Within this model, parameters relevant for the assessment and management of the stock are estimated, based on a stochastic version of a surplus-production model. The model is formulated in a state-space framework and Bayesian methods are used to derive "posterior" probability density distributions of the parameters (SCR Doc. 18/67).

The model synthesized information from input priors, four independent series of shrimp biomass indices and one series of shrimp catch. The biomass indices were: a standardized series of annual fishery catch rates for 1980–2017 (Fig. 6.6, SCR Doc. 18/65); and trawl-survey biomass indices for 1982–2004, 1984–2005 and for 2004–2017 (Fig. 6.7, SCR Doc. 18/66). These indices were scaled to true biomass by individual catchability parameters, q_i , and lognormal observation errors were applied. Total reported catch in ICES Div. 1 and 2 since 1970 was used as yield data (Fig. 6.2, SCR Doc. 18/65). The fishery being without major discarding problems or variable misreporting, reported catches were entered into the model as error-free.

Absolute biomass estimates had relatively high variances. For management purposes, it was therefore desirable to work with biomass on a relative scale in order to cancel out the uncertainty of the "catchability" parameters (the parameters that scale absolute stock size). Biomass, B , was thus measured relative to the biomass that would yield Maximum Sustainable Yield, B_{msy} . The estimated fishing mortality, F , refers to the removal of biomass by fishing and is scaled to the fishing mortality at MSY, F_{msy} . The state equation describing stock dynamics took the form:

$$P_{t+1} = \left(P_t - \frac{C_t}{B_{MSY}} + \frac{2 MSY P_t}{B_{MSY}} \left(1 - \frac{P_t}{2} \right) \right) \cdot \exp(v_t)$$

where P_t is the stock biomass relative to biomass at MSY ($P_t = B_t/B_{msy}$) in year t . This frames the range of stock biomass on a relative scale where $B_{msy} = 1$ and the carrying capacity (K) equals 2. The 'process errors', v , are normally, independently and identically distributed with mean 0 and variance σ_p^2 .

The observation equations had lognormal errors, ω , κ , η and ε , for the series of standardised CPUE ($CPUE_t$), Norwegian shrimp survey ($survR_t$), The Russian shrimp survey ($survRu_t$) and joint ecosystem survey ($survE_t$) respectively giving:

$$CPUE_t = q_C B_{MSY} P_t \exp(\omega_t), \quad survR_t = q_R B_{MSY} P_t \exp(\kappa_t), \quad survRu_t = q_{Ru} B_{MSY} P_t \exp(\eta_t), \quad survE_t = q_E B_{MSY} P_t \exp(\varepsilon_t)$$

The observation error terms, ω , κ , η and ε are treated as normally, independently and identically distributed with mean 0 and variances σ_C^2 , σ_R^2 , σ_{Ru}^2 and σ_E^2 respectively.

Summaries of the estimated posterior probability distributions of selected parameters are shown in Table 6.2. Values are similar to the ones estimated in previous assessments. K could not be well estimated from the data alone and its posterior will depend somewhat on the chosen prior. For the estimates of relative stock size relaxing the K -prior did not have much effect (SCR Doc. 07/76) except for a slight increase in uncertainty. However, the posterior for MSY is sensitive as K is correlated with MSY : in particular, the right-hand side of the posterior distribution is widened while the left-hand side seems pretty well determined by the data. The mode of the distribution of MSY is around 100 kt and would likely be a best point estimate of this parameter.

Table 6.2. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Summary of parameter estimates: mean, standard deviation (sd) and quartiles of the posterior distributions of selected parameters (symbols are as in the text; r = intrinsic growth rate, P_0 = the ‘initial’ stock biomass in 1969).

	Mean	sd	25 %	Median	75 %
MSY (ktons), maximum sustainable yield	219	121	120	202	306
K (ktons), carrying capacity	3068	1545	1932	2775	3859
r , intrinsic growth rate	0.31	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.40
q_R , catchability of survey 2	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.15
q_{Ru} , catchability of survey 1	0.31	0.20	0.18	0.26	0.39
q_E , catchability of survey 3	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.24
q_C , catchability of CPUE index	4.5E-04	2.9E-04	2.6E-04	3.7E-04	5.6E-04
P_0 , initial relative biomass (1969)	1.51	0.26	1.33	1.51	1.68
P_{2018} , relative biomass in 2018	1.82	0.52	1.48	1.78	2.10
σ_R , coefficient of variation for survey 2	0.18	0.03	0.16	0.17	0.19
σ_{Ru} , coefficient of variation for survey 1	0.34	0.05	0.30	0.34	0.37
σ_E , coefficient of variation for survey 3	0.17	0.03	0.15	0.17	0.19
σ_C , coefficient of variation for CPUE index	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.13	0.14
σ_P , coefficient of variation for process	0.19	0.03	0.17	0.18	0.20

Reference points. Four reference points are considered (buffer reference points are obsolete as probability of transgressing the PA limit reference points can be calculated directly):

	Type	Value	Technical basis
MSY approach	$B_{trigger}$	$0.5B_{MSY}$	Approximately corresponding to 10 th percentile of the B_{msy} estimate (NIPAG 2010)
	F_{MSY}		Resulting from the assessment model.
Precautionary approach	B_{lim}	$0.3B_{MSY}$	The B where production is reduced to 50% MSY (NIPAG 2006)
	F_{lim}	$1.7F_{MSY}$	The F that drives the stock to B_{lim}

The results of this year’s assessment are consistent with those of previous years (model introduced in 2006). The conclusions on stock status drawn from the model have been found on investigation to largely be insensitive to the setting of the priors for initial stock biomass and carrying capacity (SCR Docs. 06/64 and 07/76).

The 2018 CPUE data point was thought not to reflect the biomass and therefore, as a sensitivity analysis, we made a comparison of results from model runs with and without the 2018 standardized CPUE data point: including the 2018 data point created a large retro in the estimated biomass for 2017. Otherwise, parameter estimates were similar between the two runs. Therefore, considering: i) the anomalous increase in CPUE from 2017 to 2018, ii) the fact that industry has indicated that more recent 2018 CPUE (beyond the partial-year information available for standardization) has declined substantially, and, iii) the aforementioned retrospective problem, the 2018 data point of the CPUE series was not used in the assessment.

Stock size and fishing mortality. A steep decline in stock biomass in the mid-1980s was noted following some years with high catches and the median relative biomass almost dropped to the B_{msy} -level (Fig. 6.9, upper). Since the late 1980s, however, the stock has varied with a slightly increasing trend. The median 2016-18 values are above B_{msy} . The estimated risk of stock biomass being below $B_{trigger}$ in 2018 is less than 1% (Table 6.3). The median estimate of fishing mortality has remained below F_{msy} throughout the history of the fishery (Fig. 6.9 lower). In 2018, there is a less than 5% risk of the F being above F_{msy} (Table 6.3).

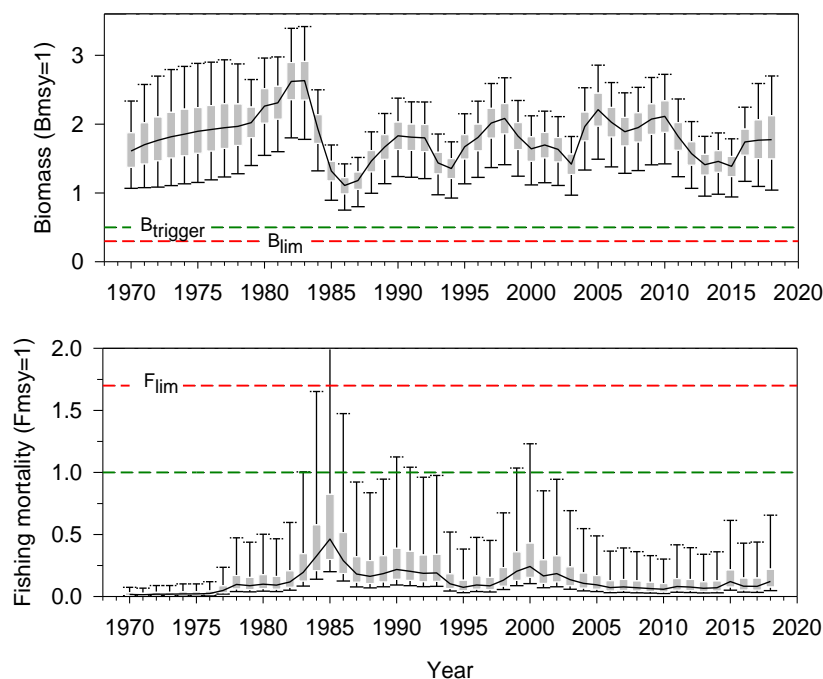


Fig. 6.9. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Estimated relative biomass (B/B_{msy}) and fishing mortality (F/F_{msy}) since 1970. Boxes represent inter-quartile ranges and the solid black line in the middle of each box is the median; the arms of each box cover the central 90% of the distribution. The broken lines indicate MSY and precautionary approach reference points.

Table 6.3. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Stock status for 2017 and predicted to the end of 2018.

Status	2017	2018*
Risk of falling below B_{lim}	0.0 %	0.0 %
Risk of falling below $B_{trigger}$	0.2 %	0.2 %
Risk of exceeding F_{MSY}	1.3 %	2.6 %
Risk of exceeding F_{lim}	0.6 %	1.2 %
Stock size (B/B_{msy}), median	1.77	1.78
Fishing mortality (F/F_{MSY}),	0.08	0.12
Productivity (% of MSY)	41 %	40 %

*Assumed 2018 catch = 45 ktons

Projections. Catch advice at the median of F_{msy} (ICES MSY approach) would imply no more than 338 kt – way outside the catch history of the fishery. Given that the right-hand side of the probability distributions of the yield at the F_{msy} is less well estimated, it is considered more appropriate to apply the mode as a point estimate of yield at F_{msy} . This mode is at 120 kt. Assuming a catch of 45 kt for 2018, catch options up to 120 kt for 2019 have low risks of exceeding F_{msy} (21%), F_{lim} (10%), and of going below $B_{trigger}$ (4%) by the end of 2019 (Table 6.4) and all these options are likely to maintain the stock at its current high level.

Table 6.4. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Predictions of risk and stock status associated with optional catch levels for 2019.

	Catch option 2019 (ktons)						Yield at F _{msy} (mode)	Yield at F _{msy} (median)
	50	60	70	80	90	100	120	338
Risk of falling below B_{lim}	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	2.6 %
Risk of falling below $B_{trigger}$	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	3.6 %	8.7 %
Risk of exceeding F_{MSY}	3.3 %	4.5 %	5.8 %	7.1 %	8.6 %	10.1 %	21.2 %	50.0 %
Risk of exceeding F_{lim}	1.5 %	2.0 %	2.5 %	3.2 %	3.8 %	4.6 %	9.6 %	35.3 %
Stock size (B/B _{msy}), median	1.78	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.71	1.57
Fishing mortality (F/F _{msy}),	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.29	0.37	1.00
Productivity (% of MSY)	40 %	42 %	43 %	44 %	46 %	47 %	50 %	68 %

d) Additional considerations**Environmental conditions.**

Since the 1980s, the Barents Sea has gone from a situation with high fishing pressure, cold conditions and low demersal fish stock levels, to the current situation with high levels of demersal fish stocks, reduced fishing pressure and warm conditions. In 2017 water temperatures remained higher than average and typical of warm years, yet lower than temperature in 2016. Net primary production has increased over the years. An increase in ice-free areas, and length of the growing season, provide improved habitat for phytoplankton growth. Zooplankton biomasses in the Central Bank and Great Bank subareas have shown declining trends since the peak in 1995.

The capelin stock has recovered after a mini-collapse in 2015–2016. Cod biomass have decreased in recent years following a peak around 2013. With the increase in capelin and a reduction in cod abundance, predation pressure on shrimp may be less intense. The levels of environmental and organic pollution in the Barents Sea are generally low and do not exceed threshold limits or global background levels. More detailed information can be found in ICES (2018b).

Temperature. In the ecosystem survey, shrimps were only caught in areas where bottom temperatures were above 0°C. Highest shrimp densities were observed between zero and 4°C, while the limit of their upper temperature preference appears to lie at about 6–8°C. The warming of the western Barents Sea coincides with the shift in shrimp distribution eastwards (Fig. 6.8), thus temperature is probably a factor in explaining the observed change in spatial distribution.

Predation. Both stock development and the rate at which changes might take place can be affected by changes in predation, in particular by cod, which has been documented as capable of consuming large amounts of shrimp. Continuing investigations to include cod predation as an explicit effect in the assessment model have so far not been successful; it has not been possible to establish a relationship between the density of cod and the stock dynamics of shrimp. The cod stock in the Barents Sea has remained at a relatively high level during the recent ten years. If predation on shrimp was to increase rapidly beyond the range previously experienced, the shrimp stock might decrease in size more than the model results have indicated as likely.

Recruitment, and reaction time of the assessment model. The model used is best at projecting trends in stock development but estimates, and uses, long-term averages of stock dynamic parameters. Large and/or sudden changes in recruitment or mortality may therefore be underestimated in model predictions.

Model performance. The model was able to produce good simulations of the observed data (Fig. 6.10). The differences between observed values of biomass indices and the corresponding values predicted by the model were checked numerically (SCR Doc 18/67). They were found not to include excessively large deviation.

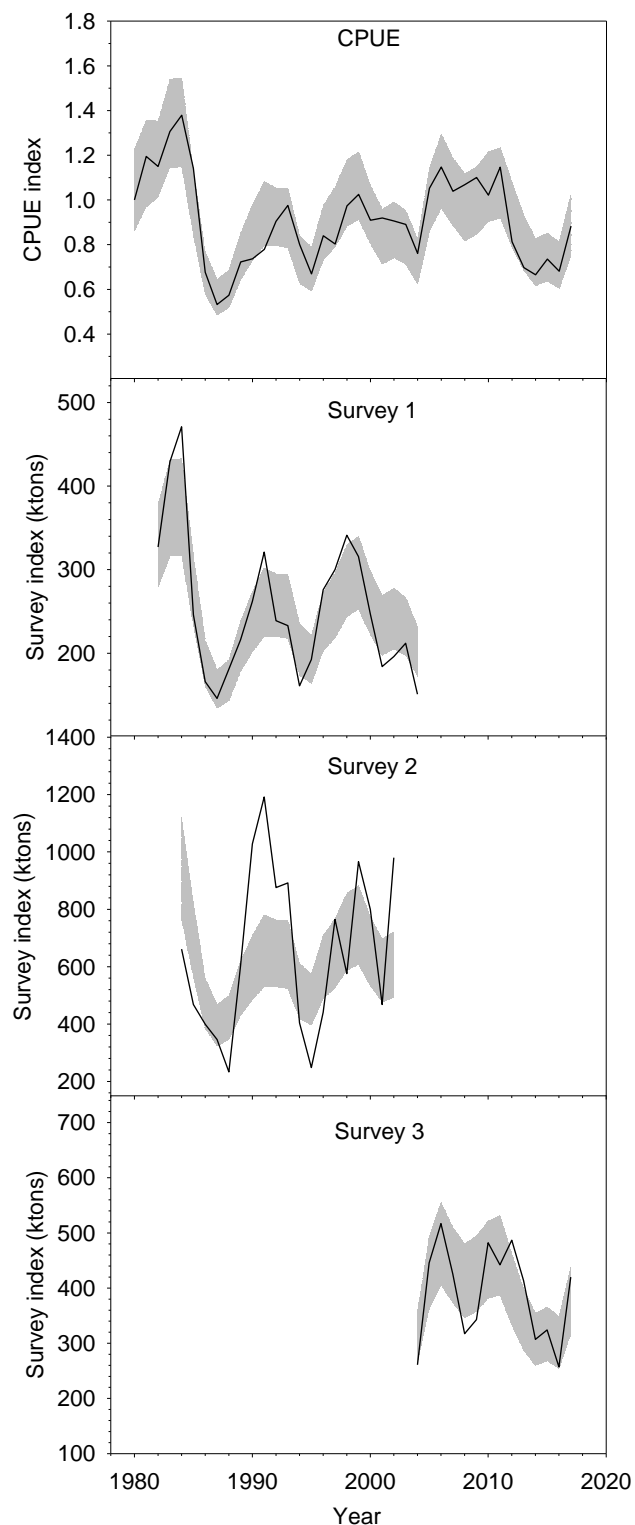


Fig. 6.10. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Observed (solid line) and estimated (shaded) series of the included biomass indices: the standardized catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE), the 1982–2004 Norwegian shrimp survey (survey 1), the 1984 to 2005 Russian survey (Survey 2) and the Joint Norwegian-Russian Ecosystem Survey (survey 3) since 2004. Grey shaded areas cover the 90% probability interval of their posteriors.

When leaving out the estimate of the 2018 standardized CPUE in the input data for the assessment model, the retrospective pattern of the estimated series of median relative biomass did not reveal any major problems with sensitivity of the model to particular years (Fig. 6.11). The model did have a tendency to be too optimistic regarding the final years during the stock decline 2010 to 2014, but all of these were well inside the updated estimated probability distributions the following year. Including the 2018 CPUE index value however, created a retrospective for 2017 that was considered unacceptably large.

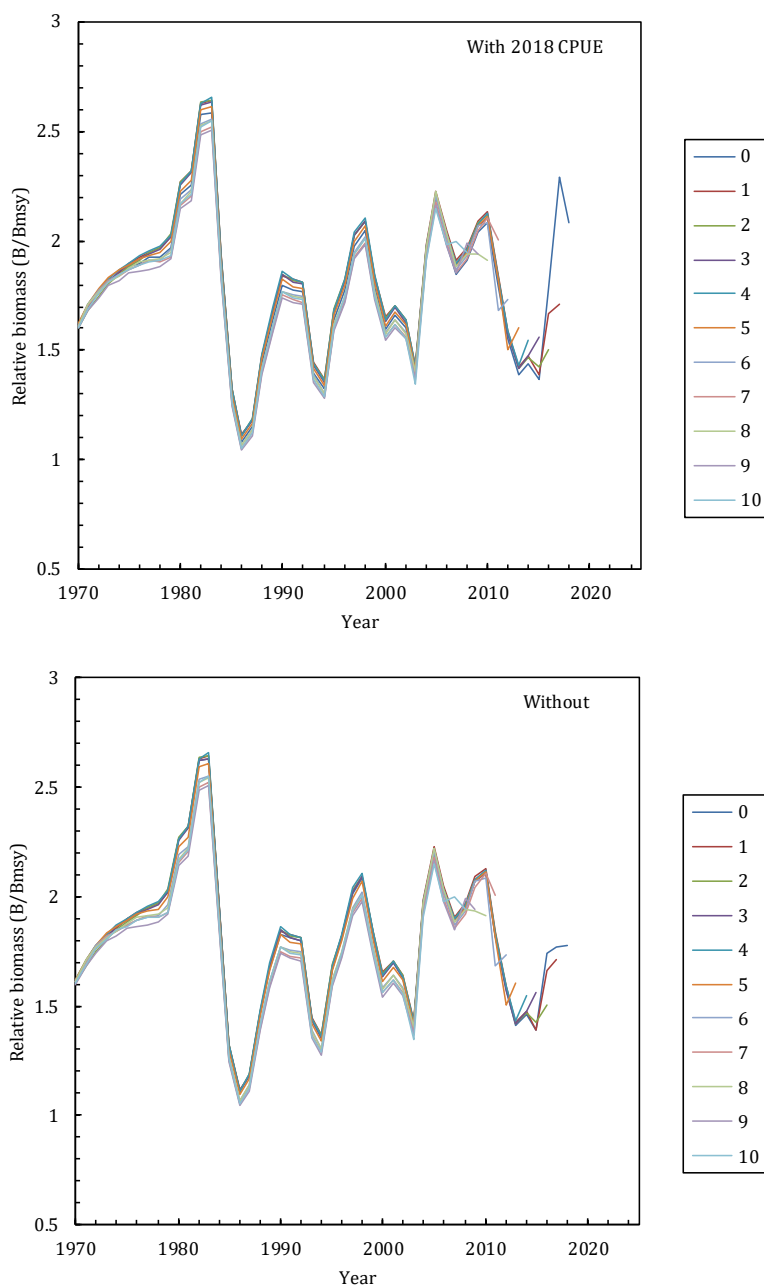


Fig. 6.11. Shrimp in ICES SA 1 and 2: Retrospective plot of median relative biomass (B/B_{msy}) for model runs including the 2018 standardized CPUE data point and without (the option chosen for the assessment). Relative biomass series are estimated by consecutively leaving out from 0 to 10 years of data.

e) State of the stock

Biomass. Stock biomass has been above $B_{trigger}$ throughout the history of the fishery. The probability that the biomass at the end of 2018 is below $B_{trigger}$ is less than 1%.

Mortality. Fishing mortality is likely to have remained below F_{msy} throughout the history of the fishery. In 2018 there is a less than 5% risk of fishing mortality exceeding F_{lim} .

Recruitment. No explicit information has been available since 2013.

State of the Stock. The Stock is estimated to be in a healthy state and exploited sustainably.

f) Research recommendations

- The assessment procedure used has been in place since 2006 and in 2016 NIPAG **recommended** that *it be considered for a benchmark workshop in near future, no later than 2019.*

Status: In progress. Planned to be conducted in conjunction with the benchmark of the Skagerrak stock. This recommendation is reiterated noting that the benchmark is scheduled for 2020.

- The fishery has expanded since 2014 and catches by countries other than Norway have increased to account for about 50% of the total. In 2016, NIPAG therefore **recommended** that *available data (logbook data and catch samples) from the participating nations be made available to NIPAG.*

Status: In progress. Information from EU-Estonia was presented at the 2017 NIPAG. An official data call has been made. This recommendation is reiterated.

- In 2017, NIPAG **recommended** that *a recruitment index should be developed for this stock.*

Status: planned as part of upcoming benchmark. This recommendation is reiterated.

- In 2017, NIPAG **recommended** that *the information regarding catch effort and bycatch from the Estonian commercial fishery should be further analysed e.g. CPUE data explored as a potential index of biomass.*

Status: In progress. This recommendation is reiterated.

Reference list

ICES. 2018a. Report of the Arctic Fisheries Working Group (AFWG), 18–24 April 2018, Ispra, Italy. ICES CM 2018/ACOM:06. 859 pp

ICES. 2018b. Interim Report of the Working Group on the Integrated Assessments of the Barents Sea (WGIBAR). ICES WGIBAR REPORT 9-12 March 2018. Tromsø, Norway. ICES CM 2018/IEASG:04. 210 pp.

7. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Fladen Ground (ICES division IVa)

From the 1960s up to around 2000 a significant shrimp fishery exploited the shrimp stock on the Fladen Ground in the northern North Sea. A short description of the fishery is given, as a shrimp fishery could be resumed in this area in the future. The landings from the Fladen Ground have been recorded since 1970. Total reported landings have fluctuated between zero and 9 000 t (Fig. 7.1, Table 7.1). The Danish fleet has accounted for the majority of these landings, while the Scottish fleet has landed a smaller portion. The fishery took place mainly during the first half of the year, with the highest activity in the second quarter.

Since 1998 landings decreased steadily and since 2004 the Fladen Ground fishery has been virtually non-existent. Interview information from the fishing industry obtained in 2004 gave the explanation that this decline was caused by low shrimp abundance, low prices on the small shrimp which are characteristic of the Fladen Ground, and high fuel prices. The stock has not been surveyed for many years, and the decline in this fishery may reflect a decline in the stock.

There have been minor Danish, Scottish and Norwegian landings of Northern shrimp from the Fladen Ground stock since 2011, mainly taken as bycatch in the Norway pout fishery. Denmark landed 17 tons from shrimp trawls in 2015.

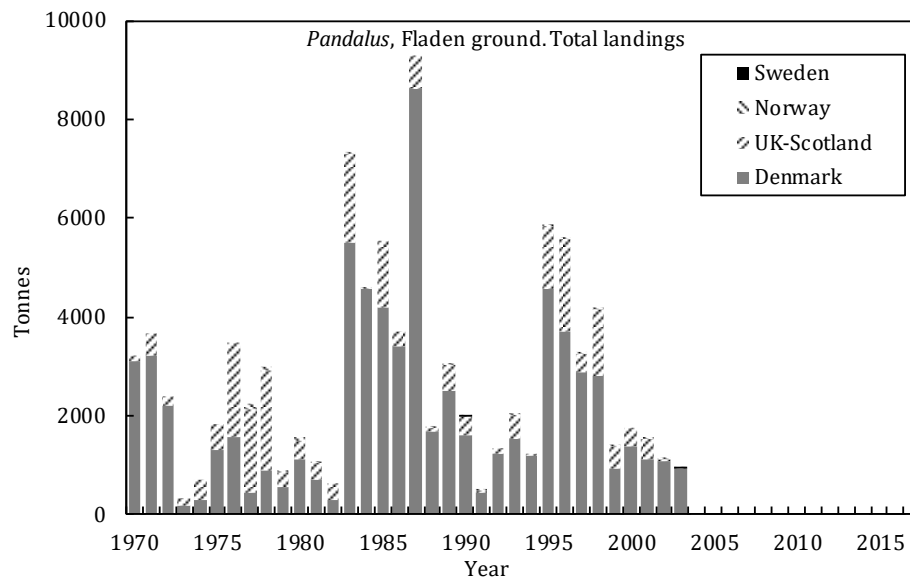


Fig. 7.1. Northern shrimp in Fladen Ground: Landings by country and total.

Table 7.1. Northern shrimp in Fladen Ground: Landings by country and total.

Year	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	UK-Scotland	Total
1970	3115			104	3219
1971	3216			436	3652
1972	2204			187	2391
1973	157			163	320
1974	282			434	716
1975	1308			525	1833
1976	1552			1937	3489
1977	425	112		1692	2229
1978	890	81		2027	2998
1979	565	44		268	877
1980	1122	76		377	1575
1981	685	1		347	1033
1982	283			352	635
1983	5492	8		1827	7327
1984	4553	13		25	4591
1985	4188			1341	5529
1986	3416			301	3717
1987	8620			686	9306
1988	1662	2		84	1748
1989	2495	25		547	3067
1990	1616	3	4	365	1988
1991	421	31		53	505
1992	1212			116	1328
1993	1516	38		509	2063
1994	1202	0		35	1237
1995	4552	15		1298	5865
1996	3689	32		1893	5614
1997	2886	9		365	3260
1998	2801	3		1365	4169
1999	934	9		456	1399
2000	1358			378	1736
2001	1117	18		397	1532
2002	1061	9		70	1140
2003	935	8	1		944
2004	21				21
2005	10				10
2006					0
2007					0
2008					0
2009					0
2010					0
2011					0
2012		1			1
2013					0
2014	1				1
2015	19			1	20
2016		10			10
2017	1	6		4	11

IV. OTHER BUSINESS

a) FIRMS classification for NAFO shrimp stocks

The table as agreed during the September SC meeting was updated with the agreed classifications for the northern shrimp stocks assessed this year.

The Stock Classification system is not intended as a means to convey the scientific advice to the Commission, and should not be used as such. Its purpose is to respond to a request by FIRMS to provide such a classification for their purposes. The category choices do not fully describe the status of some stocks. Scientific advice to the Commission is to be found in the Scientific Council report in the summary sheet for each stock.

Stock Size (incl. structure)	Fishing Mortality			
	None-Low	Moderate	High	Unknown
Virgin-Large	3LNO Yellowtail Flounder 3LN Redfish			
Intermediate	3M Redfish ² 3M Cod	SA0+1 Northern shrimp 0&1A Offshore. & 1B-1F Greenland halibut		Greenland halibut in Disko Bay ¹ SA1 Spotted Wolffish SA2+3KLMNO Greenland halibut
Small	SA3+4 Northern shortfin squid 3NOPs White hake 3NO Witch flounder 3LNOPs Thorny skate East Greenland Northern shrimp			Greenland halibut in Uummannaq ¹ Greenland halibut in Upernavik ¹
Depleted	3M American plaice 3LNO American plaice 2J3KL Witch flounder 3NO Cod 3M Northern shrimp ² 3LNO Northern shrimp			SA1 Redfish SA1 Atlantic Wolffish
Unknown	SA2+3 Roughhead grenadier 3NO Capelin 3O Redfish			6G Alfonsino

¹ Assessed as Greenland halibut in Div. 1A inshore

² Fishing mortality may not be the main driver of biomass for Div. 3M Shrimp and Redfish

b) Future of NIPAG and timing of future meetings

NIPAG discussed the future of the working group and timing of future meetings. Due to differences in the timing of advice requirements and in the availability of survey and/or logbook data, there is no ideal date which is suitable for all stocks. ICES have requested that advice for the Norwegian Deep/Skagerrak stock in March to include the latest survey data, whereas NAFO Commission have requested advice for the 3M stock prior to the September meeting to include data from the July survey. A September meeting would not be suitable for either Greenland or Barents Sea stocks due to survey data availability: for these stocks, the ideal timing would be later in the year.

Consequently it has been decided that:

- the assessment for the Norwegian Deep/Skagerrak stock will take place outside the main NIPAG meeting in a separate meeting in March.
- the next NIPAG meeting will take place in November 2019
- ICES scientists will continue to participate in the NIPAG meeting as much as possible although no advice will be produced for the Norwegian Deep/Skagerrak stock. NIPAG was informed that the incoming ICES Co-chair for NIPAG would be Ole Ritzau (EU-Denmark).
- an additional NIPAG/NAFO SC WebEx meeting will be held in September to produce advice on 3M and 3LNO stocks.

The main assessment of the Norwegian Deep/Skagerrak shrimp stock will take place in March. For this year only, provisional advice will be given in the current NIPAG meeting for the first half of 2019, which will be replaced by a full year advice for 2019 during the March meeting in 2019. For subsequent years, the March meeting will give provisional advice for first half of the following year which will be replaced by full advice for the whole of the advice year during the March meeting.

There was some discussion on whether the Norwegian Deep/Skagerrak assessment meeting would be considered as an ICES or NIPAG meeting. Several options were considered including naming the meeting as a new ICES WG and issuing the report as an ICES report, or holding the meeting as a full NIPAG meeting with NAFO participation by WebEx. It was decided that this will be an ICES meeting with the report issued by ICES but following the NAFO report format. The report will be included as an appendix to the NIPAG report following review by the November NIPAG meeting. The chair of this group will be Ole Ritzau (EU-Denmark).

The main NIPAG meeting will be in November. This meeting will continue to produce advice for the two Greenland stocks and the Barents sea stock and provisional advice for 3M and 3LNO according to the NAFO advice schedule. The 2019 NIPAG meeting will be held in Tromsø 8 to 13 November.

If required, NAFO will hold an additional meeting by WebEx immediately before the NAFO annual meeting in September. The report will be included as an appendix to the NIPAG report following review by the November NIPAG meeting.

This scheduling will be re-evaluated in the NIPAG meeting in 2020.

Table IV.1 Timing of key events relevant to the timing of *Pandalus* assessments currently done under NIPAG.

Management Unit	Management Cycle	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Potential Assessment Window
3LNO	Jan 1 - Dec 31													Jan-Sep
3M	Jan 1 - Dec 31													Aug-Sep
West Greenland (Div 0A + SA1)	Jan 1 - Dec 31													Sep-Oct
East Greenland + Denmark St	Jan 1 - Dec 31													Sep-Oct
Barents Sea	Jan 1 - Dec 31													Aug-Oct
Skaggerak & Norwegian Deep	Jan 1 - Dec 31													Feb-Mar
Fladen Ground	Jan 1 - Dec 31													Aug-Oct

Legend

	Survey Data Available		Advice is required
	Logbook Data Available		TAC Decision
	Assessment Preparation Complete		

Table IV.2. Advice Schedule for NIPAG shrimp stocks

	November 2018	March 2019	September 2019 WebEx	November 2019	March 2020	September 2020 WebEx	November 2020
3M	interim monitoring report		Produce Advice for 2020	provisional advice 2021		Update Advice 2021	provisional advice 2022
3LNO	interim monitoring report		produce advice for 2020 and 2021	interim monitoring report		update if required	provisional advice 2022 and 2023
Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep	provisional advice for 1 st half 2019	full advice for 2019, provisional advice 1 st half 2020		review	full advice for 2020, provisional advice 1 st half 2021		review
Fladen Ground	Full Advice			Full Advice			Full Advice
West Greenland	Full Advice (subject to requests from Greenland and Canada)			Full Advice (subject to requests from Greenland and Canada)			Full Advice (subject to requests from Greenland and Canada)
Denmark strait and East Greenland	Full Advice (subject to requests from Greenland)			Full Advice (subject to requests from Greenland)			Full Advice (subject to requests from Greenland)
Barents Sea	Full Advice			Full Advice			Full Advice

V. ADJOURNMENT

The NIPAG meeting was adjourned at 1500 hours on 21 October 2018, 1 day ahead of the scheduled finish. The Co-Chairs thanked all participants, especially the designated experts and stock coordinators, for their hard work. The Co-Chairs thanked the NAFO and ICES Secretariats for all of their logistical support. The report was adopted at the close of the meeting, subject to a two week period for editorial changes.

PART F: REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING

17 – 22 October 2018

Dartmouth, Canada

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Recommended Citation :

NAFO. 2018. Report of the Scientific Council Meeting, 17 – 22 October 2018, Dartmouth, Canada. NAFO SCS Doc. 18/22.

SC-NIPAG Participants 2018

Back Row: Tom Blasdale, Antoine Balazuc, Kalvi Hubel, Carsten Hvingel, Frank Rigét

Front Row: Guldborg Søvik, AnnDorte Burmeister, Susan Thompson, Brian Healey, Dayna Bell MacCallum

Missing from photo: Katherine Skanes

Report of the Scientific Council Meeting 17 to 22 October 2018

Chair: Brian Healey

Rapporteur: Tom Blasdale

I. PLENARY SESSIONS

The Scientific Council met at NAFO secretariat, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia from 17 to 22 October 2018, to consider the various matters in its Agenda. Representatives attended from Canada, Denmark (in respect of Greenland), European Union (Estonia), and Norway. The Scientific Council Coordinator and Scientific Information Administrator were in attendance.

The opening session of the Council was called to order at 10:00 on 17 October 2018. The Chair welcomed representatives, advisers and experts to the opening session of Scientific Council. The Chair noted that the primary reason for this meeting was to provide advice on shrimp stocks based on the assessments provided by the joint NAFO/ICES *Pandalus* Assessment Group (NIPAG). ICES members of NIPAG were granted observer status at the Scientific Council meeting, and the Chair wished all NIPAG members a productive and successful meeting.

The Scientific Council Coordinator, Tom Blasdale, was appointed Rapporteur.

Several sessions were held throughout the course of the meeting to deal with specific items on the agenda. The concluding session was convened at 0900 hours on 22 October 2018 when the Council then considered and adopted Sections III.1–4 of the “Report of the NAFO/ICES *Pandalus* Assessment Group” (NAFO SCS Doc. 18/21, ICES CM 2018/ACOM:08). The Council, having considered the results of the assessments of the NAFO stocks, provided advice and recommendations and noted the requests of the Fisheries Commission and Coastal States had been addressed.

The meeting was adjourned at 1500 hours on 22 October 2018, 1 day ahead of the scheduled finish.

The revised Agenda, List of Research (SCR) and Summary (SCS) Documents, and the List of Representatives, Advisers and Experts, are given in Appendix I, II and III, respectively.

II. REVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN 2017

These were reviewed in the appropriate sections of the NIPAG report.

III. NAFO/ICES *PANDALUS* ASSESSMENT GROUP

In 2018, NIPAG fully assessed two stocks of relevance to NAFO: northern shrimp in Subareas 0 and 1, and northern shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland. The Scientific Council summary sheets, conclusions and advice for these stocks are presented in Section IV of this report. Additionally, NIPAG conducted interim monitoring for two stocks for which multi-year advice was previously given: Northern shrimp in NAFO Division 3M and Northern shrimp in NAFO Divisions 3LNO. The full NIPAG report is available in NAFO SCS Doc. 18/21 and ICES CM 2018/ACOM:08.

IV. FORMULATION OF ADVICE (SEE ANNEXES 1, 2 AND 3)

1. Request from Fisheries Commission

Monitoring of stocks (3LNO shrimp and 3M shrimp) for which multi-year advice was previously given.

In 2017, SC provided two year management advice for Northern shrimp in Divs. 3LNO and also in Div. 3M. In both cases, it was advised that there should be no directed fishing in 2018 and in 2019 as the stocks were estimated to be below B_{lim} . In Divs. 3LNO, the current years’ survey data indicates that the stock clearly remains in a poor state. In Div. 3M, the 2018 survey point has shown positive trends since 2014 and indicates that in 2018, the stock has a low probability of being below B_{lim} . However, considering that the stock remains in a state of impaired recruitment and well below what may be considered healthy levels, the advice for 2019 for no directed fishing was not changed.

The Commission has requested the SC to provide advice for Northern shrimp in Div. 3M for 2020 in advance of the 2019 NAFO annual meeting. Although the NIPAG 2019 meeting will occur in November, NIPAG in conjunction with SC will meet by WebEx in early September 2019 to provide updates of stock status and also advice for Div. 3M in 2020, and for Divs. 3LNO in 2020 and 2021. In November 2019 NIPAG in conjunction with SC will produce provisional advice for 3M in 2021, which will be updated if required in a WebEx in September 2020.

2. Requests from Coastal States

a) Northern shrimp in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A


Advice October 2018 for 2019

Recommendation

In line with the stated management objective of maintaining a mortality risk of no more than 35% (subject to a risk of biomass being below B_{lim} of less than 5%), Scientific Council advises that catches in 2019 should not exceed 105 000 t.

Management Objectives

A management plan and management objectives have been defined by the Government of Greenland in 2018. The objective is to maintain a mortality risk of no more than 35% (subject to a risk of biomass being below B_{lim} of less than 5%). Advice was also drafted to be consistent with the NAFO precautionary approach (FC Doc. 04-12).

Objective	Status	Comment/consideration
Apply Precautionary Approach		Stock status is both estimated and forecast relative to precautionary reference points

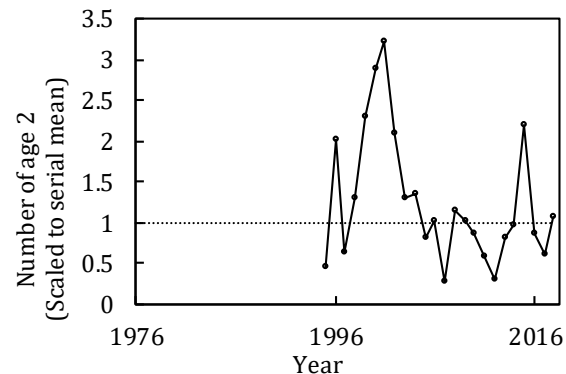
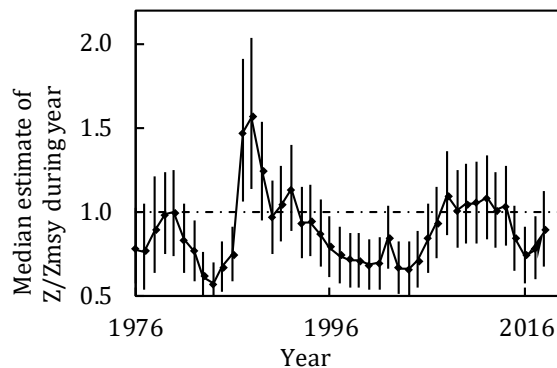
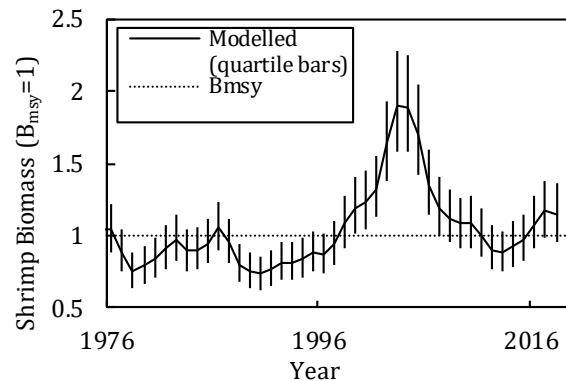
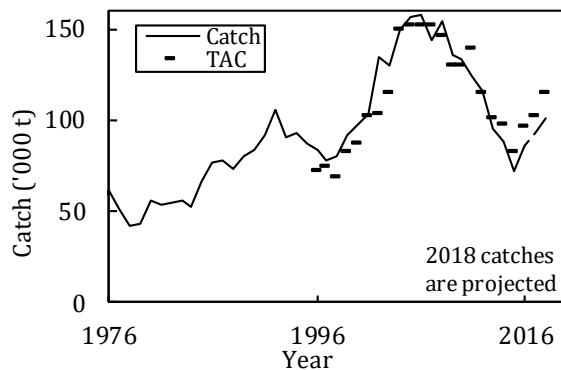
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Management unit

The stock, considered distinct from all others, is distributed throughout Subarea 1, extends into Div. 0A east of 60°30'W, and is assessed as a single stock.

Stock status

Biomass at the end of 2018 is close to B_{msy} and the probability of being below B_{lim} is very low (<1%). The probability of mortality in 2018 being above Z_{msy} is 36%. Recruitment is close to average.



Reference points

B_{lim} has been established as 30% B_{msy} , and Z_{msy} (fishery and cod predation) has been set as the mortality reference point (FC Doc. 04-18). B_{msy} and Z_{msy} are estimated directly from the assessment model.

Projections

Predicted probabilities of transgressing precautionary reference points in 2019 – 2021 under eight catch options and subject to predation by a cod stock with an effective biomass of 34 Kt.

34 000 t cod Risk of:	Catch option ('000 tons)							
	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
falling below B_{msy} end 2019 (%)	30	30	31	32	33	33	33	34
falling below B_{msy} end 2020 (%)	30	30	30	33	34	35	35	37
falling below B_{msy} end 2021 (%)	29	29	31	34	34	36	37	38
falling below B_{lim} end 2019 (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
falling below B_{lim} end 2020 (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
falling below B_{lim} end 2021 (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
exceeding Z_{msy} in 2019 (%)	13	17	21	26	30	35	40	44
exceeding Z_{msy} in 2020 (%)	13	17	22	26	31	36	41	46
exceeding Z_{msy} in 2021 (%)	14	17	23	27	32	38	42	47

Assessment

Advice is based on risk analysis coming from a quantitative model. The analytical assessment was run in 2018 with revised treatment of the input data (SCR Doc.18-56, 18-60) and with updated data series.

The next assessment is scheduled for 2019.

Human impact

Mortality related to the fishery has been documented. Other human sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are considered minor.

Biological and Environmental Interactions

Cod is an important predator on shrimps. This assessment incorporates this interaction. Other predation is likely but not explicitly considered. Shrimps might be important predators on, for example, fish eggs and larvae.

Fishery

Shrimps are caught in a directed trawl fishery. Bycatch of fish in the shrimp fishery is around 1% by weight. The fishery is regulated by TAC.

Recent catches and TACs (t) have been as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Enacted TAC ¹	130 153	130 153	139 583	114 425	100 596 ¹	97 649 ¹	82 561 ¹	96 426 ¹	101 706 ¹	114 876 ¹
STATLANT 21	133 990	129 179	123 195	114 970	91 802	88 834	71 777	82 922	89 069	-
NIPAG	135 458	133 991	123 989	115 977	95 381	88 765	72 256	85 527	89 396	101 250 ²

¹ Sum of TACs autonomously set by Canada and Greenland.

² Expected to year end

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

Measures to reduce effects of the fishery on the ecosystem include area closures, moving rules and gear modifications to reduce damage to benthic communities and reduce bycatch.

Source of Information SCS Doc 13/04, FC Docs 04-18, SCR Docs 18-55, 56, 57, 58, 60.

b) Northern shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland


Advice October 2018 for 2019

Recommendation

In 2016 the stock remained at a low level, comparable to previous years, and there is no new information to indicate a change in stock status. Given the lack of current information, SC is not able to provide advice on the sustainable exploitation of this stock. As an interim measure, it is not considered appropriate that catches should exceed 2 000 t. SC advises that a survey should be carried out in future years.

Management objectives

No explicit management plan or management objectives have been defined by the Government of Greenland.

Objective	Status	Comment/consideration
Apply Precautionary Approach		B_{lim} is defined. No fishing mortality reference point defined

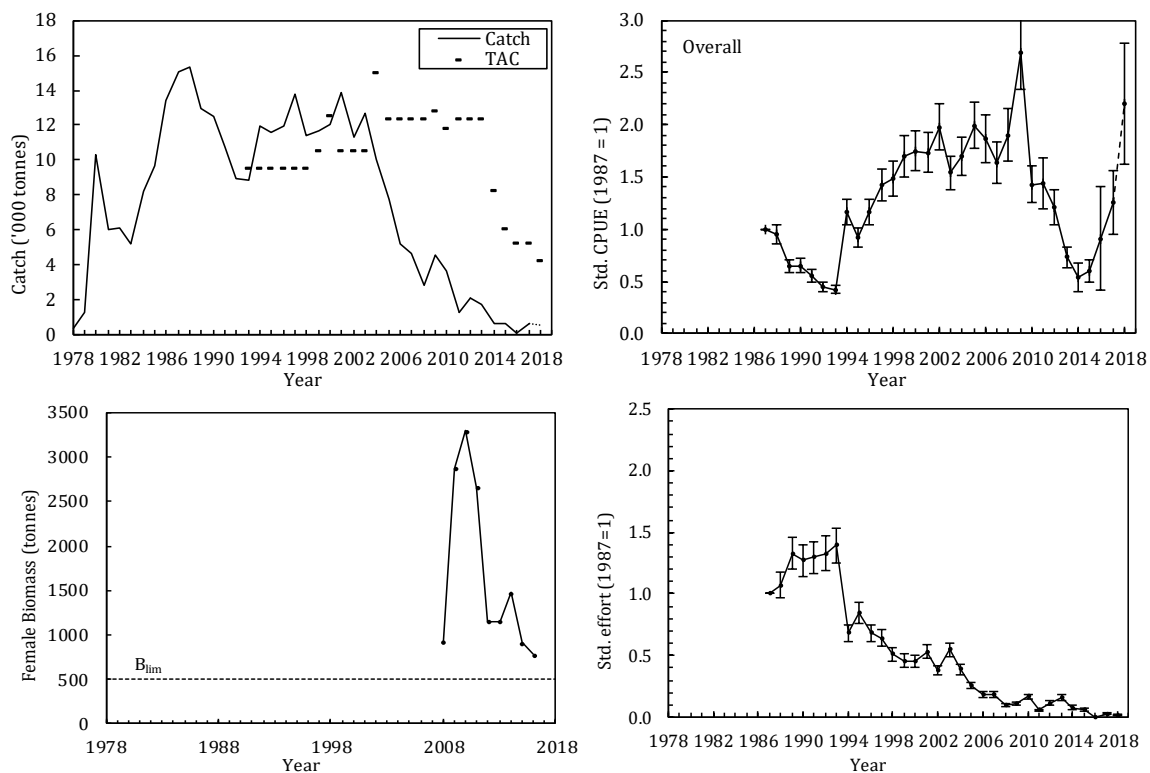
 Intermediate

Management unit

The shrimp stock is distributed off East Greenland in ICES Div. XIVb and Va and is assessed as a single population.

Stock status

The stock size remained at a very low level (relatively close to B_{lim}) in 2016 despite several years of very low exploitation rates. There is no new information to indicate a change in stock status.



Reference points

Scientific Council considers that a female survey biomass index of 15% of its maximum observed level provides a proxy for B_{lim} (SCS Doc. 04-12).

Projections

Quantitative assessment of risk at various catch options is not possible for this stock at this time.

Assessment

Advice is based on qualitative evaluation of biomass indices in relation to historic levels.

Evaluation of stock status is based upon interpretation of commercial fishery and research survey data. The trends in the survey and the standardized CPUE have been similar since the start of the survey, however they diverged in 2016, the last year for which there are survey data available. Since 2015, this has been an opportunistic fishery with vessels stopping off on route between other fishing grounds. Therefore CPUE may no longer be a reliable indicator of the stock status. No survey was carried out in 2017 and 2018.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality has been documented. Other sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are considered minor.

Biological and Environmental Interactions

Cod is an important predator on shrimp. The cod stock has generally been increasing in East Greenland waters since 2008.

Fishery

Shrimp is caught in a directed trawl fishery. The fishery is regulated by TAC and bycatch reduction measures include move-on rules and Nordmøre grates.

Recent catches (tonnes) were as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Enacted TAC	12835	11835	12400	12400	12400	8300	6100	5300	5300	4300
SC Recommended TAC	12400	12400	12400	12400	12400	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
NIPAG	4555	3602	1199	2109	1717	622	576	49	561	545 ¹

¹ To July 2018

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

Measures to reduce effects of the fishery on the ecosystem include move-on rules to protect sponges and corals.

Source of Information

SCR Doc. 18-059

c) Distributions of Northern Shrimp in Subarea 0 and 1

Subject to the concurrence of Canada as regards to Subareas 0 and 1, The Scientific Council is asked to update the information about the distribution of Northern shrimp and provide advice on allocation of TAC. Further, Canada is requested to inform on its fishery patterns for the last 10 years as well as the geographical distribution of its fishery also for the last 10 years.

Scientific Council responded:

From 1993 to 2010 the Greenlandic survey in the Canadian area (SFA1) was conducted annually. In this period average biomass, in that area, was 2% of the total biomass estimated in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A. From 2011, due to ice cover, there has only been sporadic information from the Greenlandic survey in the Canadian area (SFA1). The area was surveyed only in 2013 and 2017. In 2013, the biomass in that area (SFA1) was less than 1% of the total estimated biomass in in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A and about 2% in 2017.

V. OTHER MATTERS

1. Scheduling of Future Meetings

a) Scientific Council Meetings

i) Scientific Council (in conjunction with NIPAG), September 2019

This meeting will be convened prior to the NAFO annual meeting to provide advice on shrimp in 3M and 3LNO for 2020 as requested by the Commission (COM Doc. 18-20). Meeting dates and location are to be decided

ii) Scientific Council (in conjunction with NIPAG), November 2019

The 2019 SC shrimp meeting will be held in Tromsø, Norway 8 to 13 November 2018

b) NAFO/ICES Joint Working Groups

i) NIPAG, 08 - 13 November 2019

This meeting will be held in Tromsø, Norway 8 to 13 November 2018.

2. Topics for Future Special Sessions

NAFO will co-sponsor the NAFO/ICES/PICES symposium, Shellfish - Resources and Invaders of the North which will be held in Tromsø, Norway, 5-7 November 2019. Bernard Sainte-Marie (DFO, Quebec Region, Canada) will be the NAFO convener. Funds have been allocated in the SC budget to cover travel expenses.

3. Other Business

a) Future of NIPAG and timing of future meetings

NIPAG discussed the future of the working group and timing of future meetings. A full account of this discussion is given in the NIPAG report.

Due to differences in the timing of advice requirements and in the availability of survey and/or logbook data, there is no ideal date which is suitable for all stocks. ICES have requested that advice for the Norwegian Deep/Skagerrak stock in March to include the latest survey data, whereas NAFO Commission have requested advice for the 3M stock prior to the September meeting to include data from the July survey. A September meeting would not be suitable for either Greenland or Barents Sea stocks due to survey data availability: for these stocks, the ideal timing would be later in the year.

Consequently it has been decided that:

- the assessment for the Norwegian Deep/Skagerrak stock will take place outside the main NIPAG meeting in a separate meeting in March.
- the next NIPAG meeting will take place in November 2019
- ICES scientists will continue to participate in the NIPAG meeting as much as possible although no advice will be produced for the Norwegian Deep/Skagerrak stock. NIPAG was informed that the incoming ICES Co-chair for NIPAG would be Ole Ritzau (EU-Denmark).
- an additional NIPAG/NAFO SC WebEx meeting will be held in September to produce advice on 3M and 3LNO stocks.

The main NIPAG meeting will be in November. This meeting will continue to produce advice for the two Greenland stocks and the Barents sea stock and provisional advice for 3M and 3LNO according to the NAFO advice schedule. The 2019 NIPAG meeting will be held in Tromsø, 8 to 13 November.

If required, NAFO will hold an additional meeting by WebEx immediately before the NAFO annual meeting in September. The report will be included as an appendix to the NIPAG report following review by the November NIPAG meeting.

This scheduling will be re-evaluated in the NIPAG meeting in 2020.

VI. ADOPTION OF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AND NIPAG REPORTS

The Council at its session on 21 October 2018 considered and adopted Sections III.1-4 of the “Report of the NAFO/ICES *Pandalus* Assessment Group” (NAFO SCS Doc. 18-21 and ICES CM 2018/ACOM:08). The Council then considered and adopted its own report of the October 2018 meeting subject to editorial changes after the meeting.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

NIPAG meeting was adjourned at 1500 hours on 22 October 2018, 1 day ahead of the scheduled finish. The Chairs thanked all participants, especially the designated experts, for their hard work. The Chair thanked the NAFO and ICES Secretariats for all of their logistical support. The report was adopted at the close of the meeting, subject to a two week period for editorial changes.

PART G: MISCELLANEOUS

A – NAFO Scientific council Review of Input Data for 3M Cod Benchmark assessment 13 March 2018 –agenda	2
B – NAFO Scientific Council Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) Cod Stock Benchmark Assessment Meeting, 09 – 13 April 2018– Agenda.....	3
C – NAFO Scientific Council Meeting, 01- 14 June 2018–Agenda.....	4
D – NAFO Scientific Council Meeting, 17 – 21 September 2018– Agenda.....	9
E – NAFO/ICES <i>Pandalus</i> Assessment Group (NIPAG) Meeting,	11
F – NAFO Scientific Council Meeting, 17- 22 October 2018 – Agenda	12
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Denmark (on behalf of Greenland) Requests for Scientific Advice on Management in 2019 of Certain Stocks in Subarea O and 1.	18
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**A –NAFO SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL REVIEW OF INPUT DATA FOR 3M COD BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT
13 MARCH 2018 –AGENDA**

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Input data considerations (SCR (18/xx))
 - a. Catch
 - i. Total Catch
 - ii. Catch at age
 - b. Weight at age
 - i. Catch weight at age
 - ii. Stock weight at age
 - c. Proportion Mature at age
 - d. Survey Data
 - i. Canadian Surveys
 - ii. EU/Spanish Surveys
4. Recommendation on data set to use during April 2018 3M cod benchmark
5. Other Business
6. Adjournment

**B- NAFO SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FLEMISH CAP (NAFO DIV. 3M) COD STOCK BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT
MEETING, 09 – 13 APRIL 2018– AGENDA**

1. Opening - Introductions, Meeting Arrangements

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

3. Adoption of Agenda

4. Introductory Presentations

4.1 Workshop 2017 results

4.2 Assessment 2017

5. Assessment Input Data.

5.1 Consider the variability in the biological parameters (i.e. age at maturity, mean weights, etc.) observed in recent years, agree on an approach to be applied in stock assessment.

5.2 Explore alternative values on natural mortality

- Estimation of M from biological models
- Estimation of M via Gadget
- Other (including Bayesian estimates)

5.3 Aging and Age/Length Keys (ALKs): Results of the Nov. 2017 Workshop. Agree on an approach to be applied in stock assessment

6. Potential assessment models

6.1 Bayesian XSA

6.2 Bayesian SCAA

6.3 SAM

6.4 Others (GADGET)

7. Model parameters

Further exploration of parameters for all potential assessment models, to include (where relevant):

- Bayesian Priors
- the possibility of expanding the current plus group.
- plus group abundance estimation in the stock assessment (VPA or dynamic pool)
- the possibility of first ages catchability depending on abundance.

8. Projections

8.1 Projections inputs.

8.2 Further investigate including variability in the biological parameters (MWS, MWC, MO) used in the projections.

9. Reference points

9.1 Review of F_{lim}

9.2 Review of B_{lim}

10. If time permits, discuss elements of possible operating model variants to be fit, projection specifications, observation models for future generated data and guidance for development of possible HCRs to use in the MSE process.

11. Drafting of Summary conclusions

12. Reviewer reports

C – NAFO SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING, 01- 14 JUNE 2018-AGENDA

- I. Opening (Scientific Council Chair: Brian Healey)
 - 1. Appointment of Rapporteur
 - 2. Presentation and Report of Proxy Votes
 - 3. Adoption of Agenda
 - 4. Attendance of Observers
 - 5. Appointment of Committee Chairs and Designated Experts
 - 6. Plan of Work
 - 7. Housekeeping issues
- II. Review of Scientific Council Recommendations in 2017
- III. Fisheries Environment (STACFEN)
 - 1. Opening
 - 2. Appointment of Chair
 - 3. Appointment of Rapporteur
 - 4. Adoption of Agenda
 - 5. Review of Recommendations in 2017
 - 6. Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Oceans Science Branch, Marine Environmental Data Section (MEDS) (formerly ISDM) Report for 2017
 - 7. Review of the physical, biological and chemical environment in the NAFO Convention Area during 2017
 - 8. Interdisciplinary studies
 - 9. Formulation of recommendations based on environmental conditions during 2017
 - 10. National Representatives
 - 11. Other Matters
 - 12. Adjournment
- IV. Publications (STACPUB Chair: Margaret Treble)
 - 1. Opening
 - 2. Appointment of Rapporteur
 - 3. Adoption of Agenda
 - 4. Review of Recommendations in 2017
 - 5. Review of Publications
 - a) Annual Summary
 - i) Journal of Northwest Atlantic Fishery Science (JNAFS)
 - ii) Scientific Council Studies
 - iii) Scientific Council Reports
 - 6. Other Matters
 - 7. Adjournment
- V. Research Coordination (STACREC)
 - 1. Opening
 - 2. Appointment of Chair
 - 3. Appointment of Rapporteur
 - 4. Review of Recommendations in 2017
 - 5. Fishery Statistics

- a) Progress report on Secretariat activities in 2017/2018
 - i) Presentation of catch estimates from daily catch reports and STATLANT 21A and 21B
- 6 Research Activities
 - a) Biological sampling
 - i) Report on activities in 2017/2018
 - ii) Report by National Representatives on commercial sampling conducted
 - iii) Report on data availability for stock assessments (by Designated Experts)
 - b) Biological surveys
 - i) Review of survey activities in 2017 (by National Representatives and Designated Experts)
 - ii) Surveys planned for 2018 and early 2019
 - c) Tagging activities
 - d) Other research activities
- 7. Review of SCR and SCS Documents
- 8. Other Matters
 - a) Summary of progress on previous recommendations
 - b) NAFO Catch Estimates Methodology Study
- 9. Adjournment

VI. Fisheries Science (STACFIS Chair: Karen Dwyer)

- 1. Opening
- 2. General Review of Catches and Fishing Activity
- 3. Invited speaker
- 4. Stock Assessments
 - 1. Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in SA 0, Div. 1A offshore and Div. 1B-F (fully assessed)
 - 2. Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) Div. 1A inshore (fully assessed)
 - 3.
 - 4. Demersal Redfish (*Sebastes* spp.) in SA 1 (monitor)
 - 5 Other Demersal fish in SA 1
 - 5a. Wolffish in Subarea 1 (monitor)
 - 6. Cod (*Gadus morhua*) in Div. 3M (fully assessed)
 - 7a. Redfish (*Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes fasciatus*) in Div. 3M (monitor)
 - 7b. Golden redfish (*Sebastes norvegicus* aka *S. marinus*) in Div. 3M (monitor)
 - 8. American plaice (*Hippoglossoides platessoides*) in Div. 3M (monitor)
 - 9. Cod (*Gadus morhua*) in NAFO Div. 3NO (fully assessed)
 - 10. Redfish (*Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes fasciatus*) in Divs. 3L and 3N (fully assessed)
 - 11. American plaice (*Hippoglossoides platessoides*) in Div. 3LNO (fully assessed)
 - 12. Yellowtail flounder (*Limanda ferruginea*) in Div. 3LNO (fully assessed)
 - 13. Witch flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*) in Div. 3NO (fully assessed)
 - 14. Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*) in Div. 3NO (fully assessed)
 - 15. Redfish (*Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes fasciatus*) in Div. 3O (monitor)
 - 16. Thorny skate (*Amblyraja radiata*) in Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3PS (fully assessed)
 - 17. White hake (*Urophycis tenuis*) in Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3PS (monitor)
 - 18. Roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*) in Subareas 2 and 3 (monitor)
 - 19. Witch flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*) in Div. 2J+3KL (monitor)
 - 20. Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in SA 2 + Div. 3KLMNO (monitor)
 - 21. Northern shortfin squid (*Illex illecebrosus*) in Subareas 3+4 (monitor)
 - 22. Splendid alfonso (*Beryx splendens*) in SA 6 (fully assessed)

5. Stocks under a Management Strategy Evaluation
 - a) Greenland halibut in SA 2 and Div. 3KLMNO
 - b) 3LN redfish
6. Other Matters
 - a) FIRMS Classification for NAFO Stocks
 - b) Other Business
7. Adjournment

VII. Management Advice and Responses to Special Requests

1. Fisheries Commission (Annex 1)
 - a) Request for Advice on TACs and Other Management Measures (Item 1, Annex 1)
 - For 2019
 - Cod in Div. 3M
 - For 2019 and 2020
 - American Plaice in Divs. 3LNO
 - Thorny Skate in Divs. 3LNO
 - For 2019, 2020 and 2021
 - Yellowtail flounder in Divs. 3LNO
 - Cod in Divs. 3NO
 - Capelin in Divs. 3NO
 - Alfonsino stocks in the NAFO Regulatory Area
 - b) Monitoring of Stocks for which Multi-year Advice was provided in 2016 or 2017 (Item 1)
 - Redfish in Div. 3M
 - American Plaice in Divs. 3M
 - Witch flounder in Divs. 3NO
 - Redfish in Div. 3O
 - White hake Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3PS
 - Roughhead grenadier in Subareas 2 and 3
 - Witch flounder in Div. 2J+3KL
 - Northern shortfin squid in Subareas 3+4
 - c) Special Requests for Management Advice
 - i) Greenland halibut in SA2 + Divs. 3KLMNO: Monitor the status annually to determine whether exceptional circumstances are occurring (Item 2)
 - ii) Conduct a full assessment of 3LN Redfish (Item 3)
 - iii) Develop criteria for the identification of exceptional circumstances under the Greenland halibut 2+3KLMNO management strategy (Item 4)
 - iv) Benchmark assessment of the 3M Cod and workplan for MSE (Item 5)
 - v) Continue the evaluation of trawl surveys on VMEs (Item 6)
 - vi) Implement the Action plan for progression in the management and minimization of Bycatch and discards (Item 7)
 - vii) Conduct a full assessment on 3M golden Redfish in 2019 (Item 8)
 - viii) Provide further guidance on the implementation of an ecosystem approach and application of the Ecosystem Road Map (Item 9)
 - ix) Assessment of NAFO bottom fisheries (item 10)
 - x) Continue progress on the NAFO PA Framework (Item 11)
 - xi) Review and develop advice for Greenland sharks (*Somniosus microcephalus*) (Item 12)

- xii) Continue work on the SWOT analysis (Item 13)
 - 2. Coastal States
 - a) Request by Denmark (Greenland) for Advice on Management in 2019 (Annex 2)
 - i) Golden redfish, demersal deep-sea redfish, Atlantic wolffish and spotted wolffish (Item 1)
 - ii) *Pandalus borealis* east of Greenland and in the Denmark Strait (in conjunction with ICES). (Item 4 & 5)
 - b) Request by Canada and Greenland for Advice on Management in 2019 (Annex 2, Annex 3)
 - i) Greenland halibut in Div. 0A and the offshore area of Div. 1A, plus Div. 1B (Annex 2, Item 3; Annex 3, Item 1)
 - ii) *Pandalus borealis* in SA 0+1 (Annex 2, Item 5; Annex 3, Item 2)

VIII. Review of Future Meetings Arrangements

1. Scientific Council (in conjunction with NIPAG), 2018
2. Scientific Council, 17 – 21 Sep. 2018
3. Scientific Council, June 2019
4. Scientific Council (in conjunction with NIPAG), 2019
5. Scientific Council, Sep. 2019
6. NAFO/ICES Joint Groups
 - a) NIPAG, 2018
 - b) NIPAG, 2019
7. WG-ESA, 13 – 22 Nov. 2018
8. WG-DEC
9. WG-HARP

IX. Arrangements for Special Sessions

1. Topics for future Special Sessions
2. ICES/PICES shellfish symposium

X. Meeting Reports

1. Working Group on Ecosystem Science and Assessment (WG-ESA), Nov. 2017
2. Report from ICES-NAFO Working Group on Deepwater Ecosystems (WG-DEC), Mar. 2018
3. Report from Joint COM-SC Working Group on Catch Estimation Strategy Advisory Group (CESAG), Nov. 2017, March and April 2018
4. Meetings attended by the Secretariat

XI. Review of Scientific Council Working Procedures/Protocol

1. General Plan of Work for September 2018 Annual Meeting
2. Other Matters
 - Timeline for reporting of SC results/advice following meetings
 - Timeframe for completion of meeting reports
 - Attendance of observers in SC meetings (restricted vs open meetings)
 - Meeting participation by WebEx

XII. Other Matters

1. Designated Experts
2. Stock Assessment spreadsheets
3. Scientific Merit Awards
4. Budget items

5. Other Business

Canadian assessment of northern cod

XIII. Adoption of Committee Reports

1. STACFEN
2. STACREC
3. STACPUB
4. STACFIS

XIV. Scientific Council Recommendations to General Council and Fisheries Commission

XV. Adoption of Scientific Council Report

XVI. Adjournment

D – NAFO SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING, 17 – 21 SEPTEMBER 2018– AGENDA**I. Plenary Session**

1. Opening
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Plan of Work

II. Review of Scientific Council Recommendations**III. Joint Session of Commission and Scientific Council**

1. 2018 Performance Review
2. Presentation of scientific advice by the Chair of the Scientific Council
 - a. Response of the Scientific Council to the Commission's request for scientific advice
 - b. Other issues as determined by the Chairs of the Commission and Scientific Council
 - c. Feedback to the SC regarding the advice and its work during this meeting.
 - d. Working Group on Improving Efficiency of NAFO Working Group Process
3. Meeting Reports of the Joint Commission–Scientific Council Working Groups
 - a. Working Group on Improving Efficiency of NAFO Working Group Process
 - b. Joint Commission–Scientific Council Working Group on Risk-based Management Strategies (WG-RBMS), August 2018
 - c. Joint Commission–Scientific Council Working Group on Ecosystems Approach Framework to Fisheries Management (WG-EAFFM), August 2018
 - d. Joint Commission–Scientific Council Catch Estimation Strategy Advisory Group (CESAG), 2018
4. Formulation of Request to the Scientific Council for Scientific Advice on Management in 2020 and Beyond of Certain Stocks in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 and Other Matters

IV. Research Coordination

1. Opening
2. Fisheries Statistics
 - a. Progress Reports on Secretariat Activities
 - b. Review of STATLANT21
3. Research Activities
 - a. Surveys Planned for 2017 and 2018
4. Other Matters
 - a. Review of SCR and SCS Documents
 - b. Review of Survey SCS Document
 - c. Other Business

V. Fisheries Science

1. Opening

2. Nomination of Designated Experts
3. Other Matters
 - a. Review of SCR and SCS Documents
 - b. Assessments deferred from the June meeting
 - c. Other Business

VI. Requests from the Commission

1. Requests/advice deferred from the June Meeting
 - a. Scientific Council budget for 2019
 - b. Requests arising from Working Groups in 2018
2. *Ad hoc* Requests from Current Meeting

VII. Review of Future Meeting Arrangements

VIII. Future Special Sessions

1. Discussion of proposed topics

IX. Other Matters

1. Timeline for completion of reports
2. Attendance of observers in SC meetings
3. Meetings attended by the secretariat
4. Possible external reviewer for the SC June meeting

X. Adoption of Reports

1. Committee Reports of STACFIS and STACREC
2. Report of Scientific Council

XI. Adjournment

**E – NAFO/ICES *PANDALUS* ASSESSMENT GROUP (NIPAG) MEETING,
17 – 22 OCTOBER 2018 –AGENDA**

- I. Opening (Co-chairs Brian Healey and Guldberg Søvik)
 1. Appointment of Rapporteur
 2. Adoption of Agenda
 3. Plan of Work
- II. General Review
 1. Review of Recommendations in 2016 and in 2017
 2. Review of Catches
- III. Stock Assessments
 - Northern shrimp (Division 3M) (full assessment)
 - Northern Shrimp (Divisions 3LNO) (interim monitoring report)
 - Northern shrimp (Subareas 0 and 1) (full assessment)
 - Northern shrimp (in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland) (full assessment)
 - Northern shrimp in Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep (ICES Divisions IIIa and IVa East) (full assessment)
 - Northern Shrimp in Barents Sea and Svalbard area (ICES Sub-areas I & II) (full assessment)
 - Northern shrimp in Fladen Ground (ICES Division IVa) (full assessment)
- IV. Other Business
 1. FIRMS Classification for NAFO Shrimp Stocks
 2. The Future of NIPAG
- V. Adjournment

F – NAFO SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING, 17- 22 OCTOBER 2018 – AGENDA

- I. Opening (Chair: Brian Healey)
 - 1. Appointment of Rapporteur
 - 2. Adoption of Agenda
 - 3. Attendance of Observers
 - 4. Plan of Work
- II. Review of Recommendations in 2017
- III. NAFO/ICES *Pandalus* Assessment Group (Co-chairs Brian Healey and Guldborg Søvik)
- IV. Formulation of Advice (see Annexes 1–3 of Appendix I)
 - 1. Request for Advice on TACs and Other Management Measures (Item 1, Annex I)
 - a) Northern shrimp in Div. 3LNO (interim monitoring report)
 - b) Northern shrimp in Div. 3M (full assessment)
 - 2. Requests from Coastal States (Items 5 and 6 of Annex II, item 2 of Annex III)
 - a) Northern shrimp (Subareas 0 and 1)
 - b) Northern shrimp (in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland)
 - c) Distribution of Northern Shrimp in Subarea 0 and 1 (Denmark request #6)
- V. Other Matters
 - 1. Scheduling of Future Meetings
 - 2. Topics for Future Special Sessions
 - 3. Other Business
- VI. Adoption of Scientific Council and NIPAG Reports
- VII. Adjournment

THE COMMISSION'S REQUEST FOR SCIENTIFIC ADVICE ON MANAGEMENT IN 2019 AND BEYOND OF CERTAIN STOCKS IN SUBAREAS 2, 3 AND 4 AND OTHER MATTERS

Following a request from the Scientific Council, the Commission agreed that items 1, 3, 4, 5, and 12 should be the priority for the June 2018 Scientific Council meeting.

1. The Commission requests that the Scientific Council provide advice for the management of the fish stocks below according to the assessment frequency presented below. The advice should be provided as a range of management options and a risk analysis for each option (rather than a single TAC recommendation).

<u>Yearly basis</u>	<u>Two-year basis</u>	<u>Three-year basis</u>
Cod in Div. 3M	American plaice in Div. 3LNO Redfish in Div. 3M Northern shrimp in Div. 3M Northern shrimp in Div. 3LNO Thorny skate in Div. 3LNO White hake in Div. 3NO Witch flounder in Div. 3NO Redfish 3LN	American plaice in Div. 3M Capelin in Div. 3NO Cod in Div. 3NO Northern shortfin squid in SA 3+4 Redfish in Div. 3O Witch flounder Div. 2J+3KL Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO Greenland halibut 2+3KLMNO Splendid alfonsino in SA 6

To implement this schedule of assessments, the Scientific Council is requested to conduct a full assessment of these stocks as follows:

In 2018, advice should be provided for 2019 for Cod in Div. 3M and shrimp in Div. 3M.

In 2018, advice should be provided for 2019 and 2020 for, American Plaice in 3LNO, and Thorny Skate in 3LNO.

In 2018, advice should be provided for 2019, 2020 and 2021 for Yellowtail Flounder in 3LNO, Cod in 3NO, and Capelin in 3NO and for alfonsino stocks in the NAFO Regulatory Area.

Advice should be provided using the guidance provided in **Annexes A or B as appropriate**, or using the predetermined Harvest Control Rules in the cases where they exist (currently 3LN Redfish and Greenland halibut 2+3KLMNO).

The Commission also requests the Scientific Council to continue to monitor the status of all other stocks annually and, should a significant change be observed in stock status (e.g. from surveys) or in bycatch in other fisheries, provide updated advice as appropriate.

2. The management strategy for Greenland halibut in Subarea 2+Div. 3KLMNO will be implemented initially for 6 years beginning in 2018. Acknowledging that an Exceptional Circumstances Protocol is will be developed for this stock in 2018 (see item 3 below), the Commission requests the Scientific Council to monitor the status annually to determine whether exceptional circumstances are occurring. Scientific Council should also perform an "update assessment" in 2020. If either the annual monitoring or the update assessment indicates that exceptional circumstances are occurring, the exceptional circumstances protocol will provide guidance on what steps should be taken.
3. The Commission requests the Scientific Council conduct a full assessment of 3LN Redfish to evaluate the effect of the removals.
4. The Commission requests the Scientific Council to develop criteria for the identification of exceptional circumstances under the Greenland halibut 2+3KLMNO management strategy, this should take into account the issues noted by the WG-RBMS (COM-SC WP 17-06), to support the development of an

exceptional circumstances protocol and provide its recommendations to the WG-RBMS meeting planned for August 2018.

5. The Commission requests the Scientific Council to implement processes to conduct a full benchmark assessment of the 3M Cod in line with the work plan (FC-SC Doc. 17-02, Annex 3) and the steps of the work plan relevant to the SC for progression of the 3M Cod Management Strategy Evaluation for 2019.
6. The Commission requests that Scientific Council continue its evaluation of the impact of scientific trawl surveys on VME in closed areas, and the effect of excluding surveys from these areas on stock assessments.
7. The Commission requests the Scientific Council to implement the steps of the Action plan relevant to the SC for progression in the management and minimization of Bycatch and discards (COM WP 17-35).
8. The Commission requests the Scientific Council to conduct a full assessment on 3M golden Redfish in 2019 and, acknowledging that there are three species of redfish that exist in 3M and are difficult to separate in the catch, provide advice on the implications for catch reporting and stock management.
9. The Commission requests the Scientific Council provide further guidance on the implementation of an ecosystem approach and application of the Ecosystem Road Map, through examples of how advice compares to single species stock assessment, including additional factors to be considered and integrating trophic level interactions and climate change predictions.
10. In relation to the assessment of NAFO bottom fisheries, the Commission endorsed the next re-assessment in 2021 and that the Scientific Council should:
 - Assess the overlap of NAFO fisheries with VME to evaluate fishery specific impacts in addition to the cumulative impacts;
 - Consider clearer objective ranking processes and options for objective weighting criteria for the overall assessment of significant adverse impacts and the risk of future adverse impacts;
 - Maintain efforts to assess all of the six FAO criteria (Article 18 of the FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep Sea Fisheries in the High Seas) including the three FAO functional SAI criteria which could not be evaluated in the current assessment (recovery potential, ecosystem function alteration, and impact relative to habitat use duration of VME indicator species).
 - Continue to work on non-sponge and coral VMEs (for example bryozoan and sea squirts) to prepare for the next assessment.
11. The Commission requests the Scientific Council to continue progression on the review of the NAFO PA Framework.
12. The Commission requests the Scientific Council, by their 2018 annual meeting engage with relevant experts as needed, review additional information beyond what was provided in 2017, on the life history, population status, and current fishing mortality of Greenland sharks (*Somniosus microcephalus*), on longevity and records of Greenland shark bycatch in NAFO fisheries, and develop advice for management, in line with the precautionary approach, for consideration by the Commission.
13. The Commission requests the Scientific Council continue on a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis. The strategy and the mid and long-term objectives and tasks in view of NAFO's amended convention objectives should be developed jointly with the Commission. The plan should define for each strategic objective goals, tasks and measurable targets.

ANNEX A: Guidance for providing advice on Stocks Assessed with an Analytical Model

The Commission request the Scientific Council to consider the following in assessing and projecting future stock levels for those stocks listed above. These evaluations should provide the information necessary for the Fisheries Commission to consider the balance between risks and yield levels, in determining its management of these stocks:

For stocks assessed with a production model, the advice should include updated time series of:

- Catch and TAC of recent years
- Catch to relative biomass
- Relative Biomass
- Relative Fishing mortality
- Stock trajectory against reference points
- And any information the Scientific Council deems appropriate.

Stochastic short-term projections (3 years) should be performed with the following constant fishing mortality levels as appropriate:

- For stocks opened to direct fishing: $2/3 F_{msy}$, $3/4 F_{msy}$, $85\% F_{msy}$, $75\% F_{2017}$, F_{2017} , $125\% F_{2017}$,
- For stocks under a moratorium to direct fishing: F_{2017} , $F = 0$.

The first year of the projection should assume a catch equal to the agreed TAC for that year.

Results from stochastic short-term projection should include:

- The 10%, 50% and 90% percentiles of the yield, total biomass, spawning stock biomass and exploitable biomass for each year of the projections
- The risks of stock population parameters increasing above or falling below available biomass and fishing mortality reference points. The table indicated below should guide the Scientific Council in presenting the short-term projections.

Limit reference points

				P(F>F _{lim})			P(B<B _{lim})						P(F>F _{msy})			P(B<B _{msy})					P(B2020 > B2016)
F in 2017 and following years*	Yield 2018 (50%)	Yield 2019 (50%)	Yield 2020 (50%)	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020				2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020			
2/3 F _{msy}	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			%
3/4 F _{msy}	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			%
85% F _{msy}	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			%
F _{msy}	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			%
0.75 X F ₂₀₁₇	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			%
F ₂₀₁₇	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			%
1.25 X F ₂₀₁₇	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			%
F=0	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			%

For stock assessed with an age-structured model, information should be provided on stock size, spawning stock sizes, recruitment prospects, historical fishing mortality. Graphs and/or tables should be provided for all of the following for the longest time-period possible:

- historical yield and fishing mortality;
- spawning stock biomass and recruitment levels;
- Stock trajectory against reference points

And any information the Scientific Council deems appropriate

Stochastic short-term projections (3 years) should be performed with the following constant fishing mortality levels as appropriate:

- For stocks opened to direct fishing: $F_{0.1}$, F_{\max} , $2/3 F_{\max}$, $3/4 F_{\max}$, $85\% F_{\max}$, $75\% F_{2017}$, F_{2017} , $125\% F_{2017}$,
- For stocks under a moratorium to direct fishing: F_{2017} , $F = 0$.

The first year of the projection should assume a catch equal to the agreed TAC for that year.

Results from stochastic short-term projection should include:

- The 10%, 50% and 90% percentiles of the yield, total biomass, spawning stock biomass and exploitable biomass for each year of the projections
- The risks of stock population parameters increasing above or falling below available biomass and fishing mortality reference points. The table indicated below should guide the Scientific Council in presenting the short-term projections.

				Limit reference points															P(B2020 > B2016)
				P(F.>F _{lim})			P(B<B _{lim})			P(F>F0.1)			P(F>F _{max})						
F in 2017 and following years*	Yield 2018	Yield 2019	Yield 2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020				
F0.1	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%				%
F _{max}	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%				%
66% F _{max}	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%				%
75% F _{max}	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%				%
85% F _{max}	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%				%
0.75 X F ₂₀₁₇	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%				%
F ₂₀₁₇	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%				%
1.25 X F ₂₀₁₇	t	t	t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%				%

ANNEX B. Guidance for providing advice on Stocks Assessed without a Population Model

For those resources for which only general biological and/or catch data are available, few standard criteria exist on which to base advice. The stock status should be evaluated in the context of management requirements for long-term sustainability and the advice provided should be consistent with the precautionary approach.

The following graphs should be presented, for one or several surveys, for the longest time-period possible:

- a) time trends of survey abundance estimates
- b) an age or size range chosen to represent the spawning population
- c) an age or size-range chosen to represent the exploited population
- d) recruitment proxy or index for an age or size-range chosen to represent the recruiting population.
- e) fishing mortality proxy, such as the ratio of reported commercial catches to a measure of the exploited population.
- f) Stock trajectory against reference points

And any information the Scientific Council deems appropriate.

DENMARK (ON BEHALF OF GREENLAND) REQUESTS FOR SCIENTIFIC ADVICE ON MANAGEMENT IN 2019 OF CERTAIN STOCKS IN SUBAREA 0 AND 1.

1. **Golden Redfish, Demersal deep-sea Redfish, Atlantic Wolffish and Spotted Wolffish:** Advice on Golden Redfish (*Sebastes marinus*), Demersal Deep-Sea Redfish (*Sebastes mentella*), Atlantic Wolffish (*Anarhichas lupus*) and Spotted Wolffish (*Anarhichas minor*) in Subarea 1 was in June 2017 given for 2018-2020. Consequently, the Scientific Council is requested to continue its monitoring of the above stocks and provide updated advice as appropriate in the event of significant changes in stock levels. Furthermore, the Scientific Council is asked to advice on any other management measures it deems appropriate to ensure the sustainability of these resources.
2. **Greenland Halibut, offshore:** For Greenland Halibut in subareas 0 + 1 advice was in 2016 given for 2017 and 2018. Subject to the concurrence of Canada as regards to Subareas 0 and 1, Denmark (on behalf of Greenland) requests the Scientific Council before December 2018 to provide advice on the scientific basis for management of offshore Greenland Halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in the following areas:
 - a. The offshore areas of NAFO Division 0A and Division 1 A + 1 B
 - b. NAFO Division 0B and 1C-F.

The Scientific Council is also asked to advise on any other management measures it deems appropriate to ensure the sustainability of these resources.

3. **Greenland Halibut, inshore, Northwest Greenland:** Advice on Greenland Halibut in Division 1A inshore was in 2016 given for 2017-2018. Denmark (on behalf of Greenland) requests the Scientific Council before December 2018 to provide advice on the scientific basis for management of inshore Greenland Halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in Division 1A.
- Northern Shrimp, West Greenland:** Subject to the concurrence of Canada as regards Subarea 0 and 1, Denmark (on behalf of Greenland) requests the Scientific Council before December 2018 to provide advice on the scientific basis for management of Northern Shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in Subarea 0 and 1 in 2019 and for as many years ahead as data allows for.
- Northern Shrimp, East Greenland:** Furthermore, the Scientific Council is in cooperation with ICES requested to provide advice on the scientific basis for management of Northern Shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in Denmark Strait and adjacent waters east of southern Greenland in 2019 and for as many years ahead as data allows for.
- Northern Shrimp in Subarea 0 and 1:** Subject to the concurrence of Canada as regards to Subareas 0 and 1, The Scientific Council is asked to update the information about the distribution of Northern shrimp and provide advice on allocation of TAC. Further, Canada is requested to inform on its fishery patterns for the last 10 years as well as the geographical distribution of its fishery also for the last 10 years.

CANADA'S REQUEST FOR COASTAL STATE ADVICE - 2019

1. Greenland halibut (Subareas 0 and 1)

The Scientific Council is requested to provide an overall assessment of status and trends in the total stock area throughout its range and to specifically advise on TAC levels for 2019 and 2020, separately, for Greenland halibut in Divisions OA + 1 A (offshore) and 1 B, and Divisions OB+ 1 C-F¹. The Scientific Council is also asked to provide advice on any other management measures it deems appropriate to ensure the sustainability of these resources.

- a) It is noted that at this time only general biological advice and/or catch data are available, few standard criteria exist on which to base advice. The stock status should be evaluated in the context of management requirements for long-term sustainability and the advice provided should be consistent with the precautionary approach and include likely risk considerations and implications as much as possible, including risks of maintaining current TAC levels and any risks and available details of observations that would support an increase or decrease in the TAC.²

The following graphs should be presented, for one or several surveys, for the longest time-period possible:

- Historical catches;
- Abundance and biomass indices;
- Age or size range chosen to represent the spawning population;
- Age or size range chosen to represent the exploited population;
- Recruitment proxy or index for an age or size-range chosen to represent the recruiting population;
- Fishing mortality proxy, such as the ratio of reported commercial catches to a measure of the exploited population; and
- Stock trajectory against reference points.

Any other information the Scientific Council deems relevant should also be provided.

2. Shrimp (Divisions 0A and Subarea 1)

Canada requests the Scientific Council to consider the following options in assessing and projecting future stock levels for Shrimp in Subareas 0 and 1:

The status of the stock should be determined and management options evaluated for catch options ranging from 30,000 t to the catch corresponding to Z_{MSY} , in 5,000-10,000 t increments (subject to the discretion of Scientific Council), with forecasts for the next 5 years if possible. These options should be evaluated in relation to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization Precautionary Approach Framework and presented in the form of risk analyses related to the limit reference points B_{lim} and Z_{MSY} .

Presentation of the results should include graphs and/or tables related to the following:

- historical and current yield, biomass relative to B_{MSY} , total mortality relative to Z_{MSY} , and recruitment (or proxy) levels for the longest time period possible;
- total mortality (Z) and fishable biomass for a range of projected catch options (as noted above) for the years 2018 to 2022 if possible. Projections should include both catch options and a range of effective cod predation biomass levels considered appropriate by the Scientific Council. Results should include risk analyses of falling below: B_{MSY} , 80% B_{MSY} and B_{lim} , and of exceeding Z_{MSY} ; and
- total area fished for the longest time period possible.

Any other information the Scientific Council deems relevant should also be provided.

¹ The Scientific Council has noted previously that there is no biological basis for conducting separate assessments for Greenland halibut throughout Subareas 0-3, but has advised that separate TACs be maintained for different areas of the distribution of Greenland halibut.

² Canada encourages the Scientific Council to continue to explore opportunities to develop risk-based advice in the future, including the implications of increases in the TAC (e.g. by 10, 15 or 25%), noting that data conditions do not allow for such advice at this time.

LIST OF SCR AND SCS DOCUMENTS – 2018

SCR Documents			
Doc No.	Serial No	Author	Title
SCR Doc. 18-001	N6778	F. Gonzalez-Costas, D. Gonzalez-Troncoso, A. Ávila de Melo and R. Alpoim	3M cod assessment input data
SCR Doc. 18-002	N6779	Marga Andrés, Dorleta Garcia, Agurtzane Urtizberea	Model-free HCR: literature review for NAFO Cod 3M
SCR Doc. 18-003	N6780	F. Gonzalez-Costas and D. Gonzalez-Troncoso	Cod 3M Natural Mortality
SCR Doc. 18-004	N6781	Thomas Brunel	Exploratory assessment of the cod 3M stock using SAM
SCR Doc. 18-005	N6782	John Mortensen	Report on hydrographic conditions off Southwest Greenland June/July 2017
SCR Doc. 18-006	N6789	Boris Cisewski	Atmospheric conditions over West Greenland in 2017
SCR Doc. 18-007	N6790	D. Bélanger, G. Maillet, P. Pepin, B. Casault, C. Johnson, S. Plourde, P.S. Galbraith, L. Devine, M. Scarratt, M. Blais, E. Head, C. Caverhill, E. Devred, J. Spry, A. Cogswell, L. St-Amand, S. Fraser, G. Doyle, A. Robar, J. Hingdon, J. Holden, C. Porter, E. Colbourne	Biological Oceanographic Conditions in the Northwest Atlantic During 2017
SCR Doc. 18-008	N6792	Diana González Troncoso, José Miguel Casas Sánchez, Rafael Bañón and Mónica Mandado	Results from Bottom Trawl Survey on Flemish Cap of June-July 2017
SCR Doc. 18-009	N6793	E. Colbourne, J. Holden, S. Snook, S. Lewis, F. Cyr, D. Senciall, W. Bailey and J. Hingdon	Physical Oceanographic Environment on the Newfoundland and Labrador Shelf in NAFO Subareas 2 and 3 during 2017
SCR Doc. 18-010	N6794	E. Colbourne, A. Perez-Rodriguez, A. Cabrero and G. Gonzalez-Nuevo	Ocean Climate Variability on the Flemish Cap in NAFO Subdivision 3M during 2017
SCR Doc. 18-011	N6795	Diana González-Troncoso, Ana Gago, Lupe Ramilo and Esther Román	Results for Greenland halibut, American plaice and Atlantic cod of the Spanish survey in NAFO Div. 3NO for the period 1997-2017
SCR Doc. 18-012	N6796	Diana González-Troncoso, Ana Gago and Lupe Ramilo	Yellowtail flounder, redfish (<i>Sebastes</i> spp.) and witch flounder indices from the Spanish Survey conducted in Divisions 3NO of the NAFO Regulatory Area
SCR Doc. 18-013	N6797	Diana González-Troncoso, Ana Gago and Lupe Ramilo	Biomass and length distribution for roughhead grenadier, thorny skate and white hake from the surveys conducted by Spain in NAFO 3NO
SCR Doc. 18-014	N6798	Paula Fratantoni	Hydrographic Conditions on the Northeast United States Continental Shelf in 2017 – NAFO Subareas 5 and 6

SCR Doc. 18-015	N6799	M. A. Treble	Report on Greenland halibut caught during the 2017 trawl survey in Divisions 0A
SCR Doc. 18-016	N6800	Lisa C. Hendrickson	Greenland shark (<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>) catches off the U.S. East Coast based on data from data from research surveys, fishery observer programs, logbooks and tagging programs conducted by the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service
SCR Doc. 18-017	N6801	Rideout and Ings	Temporal and Spatial Coverage Of Canadian (Newfoundland And Labrador Region) Spring And Autumn Multi-Species RV Bottom Trawl Surveys, With An Emphasis On Surveys Conducted In 2017
SCR Doc. 18-018	N6802	Román, E., D. González-Troncoso and M. Alvarez	Results for the Atlantic cod, roughhead grenadier, redfish, thorny skate and black dogfish of the Spanish Survey in NAFO Div 3L for the period 2003-2017.
SCR Doc. 18-019	N6803	Román, E., C. González-Iglesias and D. González-Troncoso	Results for the Spanish Survey in the NAFO Regulatory Area of Division 3L for the period 2003-2017
SCR Doc. 18-020	N6804	Lisa C. Hendrickson, Jana Aker, Sebastian Glindtvd and Tom Blasdale	Greenland shark (<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>) catches in fisheries conducted in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization Regulatory Area
SCR Doc. 18-021	N6805	Adriana Nogueira and O.A. Jorgensen	Results for Greenland halibut survey in NAFO Divisions 1C-1D for the period 1997-2017
SCR Doc. 18-022	N6806	Fernando González-Costas	Assessment of Splendid alfonso (<i>Beryx splendens</i>) in NAFO Subarea 6
SCR Doc. 18-023	N6807	Frank Rigét and Rasmus Nygaard	An analyses of logbooks of Greenland Halibut Stock Component in NAFO Division 1A Inshore.
SCR Doc. 18-024	N6808	A. Pérez-Rodríguez, D. González-Troncoso	Update of the Flemish Cap multispecies model GadCap as part of the EU SC05 project: "Multispecies Fisheries Assessment for NAFO
SCR Doc. 18-025	N6809	A. Pérez-Rodríguez and F. González-Costas	Estimates of natural predation and residual mortality for the Flemish Cap cod
SCR Doc. 18-026	N6810	M.R. Simpson, C.M. Miri, and R.K. Collins	Distribution and Analysis of Canadian Greenland Shark (<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>) bycatch in the NAFO Regulatory Area
SCR Doc. 18-027	N6811	M.R. Simpson, C.M. Miri, and R.K. Collins	Assessment of Thorny Skate (<i>Amblyraja radiata</i> Donovan, 1808) in NAFO Divisions 3LNO and Sub. 3Ps
SCR Doc. 18-028	N6812	R.M. Rideout, B. Rogers, D.W. Ings	An Assessment of the Cod Stock in NAFO Divisions 3NO
SCR Doc. 18-029	N6815	Diana González-Troncoso, Carmen Fernández and Fernando González-Costas	Bayesian XSA model for the 3M cod
SCR Doc. 18-030	N6816	Diana González-Troncoso, Carmen Fernández and Fernando González-Costas	Bayesian SCAA model for the 3M cod
SCR Doc. 18-031	N6817	Sampedro, P; Garabana, D; Saborido-Rey, F	Validation of Cod maturity ogive in NAFO 3M. Effect of the reproductive cycle moment on ogive estimation
SCR Doc. 18-032	N6820	Rasmus Nygaard and Adriana Nogueira	Biomass and Abundance of Demersal Fish Stocks off West and East Greenland estimated from the Greenland Institute of Natural resources (GINR) Shrimp and Fish Survey (SFW), 1990-2017.
SCR Doc. 18-033	N6822	A. M. Ávila de Melo , R. Alpoim, D. González Troncoso, F. González and M. Pochtar	The status of redfish (<i>S. mentella</i> and <i>S. fasciatus</i>) in Divisions 3LN at present and the likelihood its follow up in the near future (under the ongoing the Management Strategy or a status quo TAC scenario)

SCR Doc. 18-034	N6823	Mathieu Ouellet	NAFO STACFEN Report 2017
SCR Doc. 18-035REV	N6825	Rasmus Nygaard	Trawl, gillnet and longline survey results from surveys conducted by the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources in NAFO Division 1A Inshore
SCR Doc. 18-036	N6826	D. Maddock Parsons, J. Morgan and R. Rideout	Divisions 3LNO Yellowtail Flounder (<i>Limanda ferruginea</i>) in the 2015-2017 Canadian Stratified Bottom Trawl Surveys
SCR Doc. 18-037	N6827	Rasmus Hedeholm, Rasmus Nygaard and Adriana Nogueira	Greenland shark in Greenland waters in NAFO Subarea 1 and ICES XIV.
SCR Doc. 18-038	N6828	Dawn Maddock Parsons, Joanne Morgan and Brian Healey	Assessment of NAFO Div. 3LNO Yellowtail Flounder
SCR Doc. 18-039	N6829	L. Wheeland, K. Dwyer, J. Morgan, R. Rideout, and R. Rogers	Assessment of American Plaice in Div. 3LNO
SCR Doc. 18-040	N6830	M. A. Treble and A. Nogueira	Assessment of the Greenland Halibut Stock Component in NAFO Subarea 0 + Division 1A (Offshore) and Divisions 1B-1F
SCR Doc. 18-041	N6831	J.L. Bryk, K.J. Hedges and M.A. Treble	Summary of Greenland Shark (<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>) catch in Greenland Halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>) fisheries and scientific surveys conducted in NAFO Subarea 0
SCR Doc. 18-042	N6833	Diana González-Troncoso, Carmen Fernández and Fernando González-Costas	Assessment of the Cod Stock in NAFO Division 3M
SCR Doc. 18-043	N6834	Rasmus Nygaard	An assessment of the Greenland Halibut Stock Component in NAFO Division 1A Inshore.
SCR Doc. 18-044	N6835	L. Wheeland and B. Devine	Bycatch of Greenland Shark (<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>) from inshore exploratory fisheries adjacent to NAFO Division 0
SCR Doc. 18-045	N6836	V. Korzhev and M. Pochtar	Proposals for the exploitation strategy of the Flemish Cap redfish stock
SCR Doc. 18-046	N6838	I.S. Tretyakov	Capelin Stock Assessment in NAFO Divisions 3NO Based on Data from Trawl Surveys
SCR Doc. 18-047	N6842	M.J. Morgan	Greenland halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>) in NAFO Subarea 2 and Divisions 3KLMNO: stock trends based on annual Canadian research vessel survey results.
SCR Doc. 18-048	N6843	Dawn Maddock Parsons	Yellowtail exploratory modelling
SCR Doc. 18-049	N6844	D. Hebert and R. G. Pettipas	Physical Oceanographic Conditions on the Scotian Shelf and in the eastern Gulf of Maine (NAFO Divisions 4V,W, X) during 2017
SCR Doc. 18-050	N6845	Laura Wheeland	Limit reference point for Witch Flounder in NAFO Divisions 2J+3KL
SCR Doc. 18-051	N6847	A. Ávila de Melo 1 and R. Alpoim	On 3M cod natural mortality: a proposal for a separable approach over recent years (2005-2017)
SCR Doc. 18-052	N6848	E. Lee, J. Morgan, R. M. Rideout, B. Rogers	An assessment of the witch flounder resource in NAFO Divisions 3NO
SCR Doc. 18-053	N6851	M. Joanne Morgan and Eugene Lee	Surplus production model in a Bayesian framework applied to witch flounder in NAFO Div. 3NO
SCR Doc. 18-054	N6855	J.M. Casas Sánchez	Division 3M Northern shrimp (<i>Pandalus borealis</i>) – Interim Monitoring Update
SCR Doc. 18-055	N6869	Burmeister and Riget	The West Greenland trawl survey for <i>Pandalus borealis</i> , 2018, with reference to earlier results

SCR Doc. 18- 056	N6870	Burmeister and Riget	A provisional Assessment of the shrimp stock off West Greenland in 2018
SCR Doc. 18- 057	N6871	Burmeister and Riget	The Fishery for Northern Shrimp (<i>Pandalus borealis</i>) off West Greenland, 1970–2018
SCR Doc. 18- 058	N6872	Burmeister and Riget	Catch Table Update for the West Greenland Shrimp Fishery
SCR Doc. 18- 059	N6873	Riget and Burmeister	The Fishery for Northern Shrimp (<i>Pandalus borealis</i>) in Denmark Strait / off East Greenland 1978 – 2018.
SCR Doc. 18- 060	N6874	Riget, Burmeister and Hvingel	Improvements of the Greenlandic shrimp model
SCR Doc. 18- 061	N6875	Burmeister	Reply to the Canadian request for advice of shrimps in Subarea 0 and 1
SCR Doc. 18- 062	N6879	J.M. Casas Sánchez	Northern Shrimp (<i>Pandalus borealis</i>) on Flemish Cap Surveys 2018
SCR Doc. 18- 063	N6880	Casas, J.M., E. Román and M. Álvarez	Northern Shrimp (<i>Pandalus borealis</i> , Krøyer) from EU-Spain Bottom Trawl Survey 2018 in NAFO Div. 3LNO
SCR Doc. 18- 064	N6881	J.M. Casas Sánchez	Assessment of the International Fishery for Shrimp (<i>Pandalus borealis</i>) in Division 3M (Flemish Cap), 1993-2018
SCR Doc. 18- 065	N6882	Carsten Hvingel and Trude H. Thangstad	The Norwegian fishery for northern shrimp (<i>Pandalus borealis</i>) in the Barents Sea and round Svalbard 1970-2018
SCR Doc. 18- 066	N6883	Carsten Hvingel and Trude H. Thangstad	Research survey results pertaining to northern shrimp (<i>Pandalus borealis</i>) in the Barents Sea and Svalbard area 2004-2017
SCR Doc. 18- 067	N6884	Carsten Hvingel	Shrimp (<i>Pandalus borealis</i>) in the Barents Sea – Stock assessment 2018
SCR Doc. 18- 068	N6897	G. Søvik and T. H. Thangstad	Results of the Norwegian Bottom Trawl Survey for Northern Shrimp (<i>Pandalus borealis</i>) in Skagerrak and the Norwegian Deep (ICES Divisions 3.a and 4.a east) in 2018

SCS Documents			
Doc No.	Serial No	Author	Title
SCS Doc. 18-01	N6773	NAFO	Commission Requests to Scientific Council
SCS Doc. 18-02	N6776	Denmark	Denmark (on behalf of Greenland) Requests for Scientific Advice on Management in 2019 of Certain Stocks in Subarea 0 and 1.
SCS Doc. 18-03	N6777	Canada	Canada Request for Coastal State Advice - 2019
SCS Doc. 18-04	N6783	NAFO	Report of the Review of Input Data for 3M Cod Benchmark Assessment
SCS Doc. 18-05	N6784	K. Hubel	Estonian Research Report for 2017
SCS Doc. 18-06	N6786	Japan	Japan Research Report for June 2017
SCS Doc. 18-07	N6787	F. González-Costas, G. Ramilo1, E. Román, J. Lorenzo1, A. Gago, D. González-Troncoso and M. Sacau.	Spanish Research Report for 2017
SCS Doc. 18-08	N6788	J. Vargas, R. Alpoim, E. Santos and A. M. Ávila de Melo	Portuguese Research Report for 2017
SCS Doc. 18-09	N6791	Luis Ridao Cruz	Faroese Research Report 2017
SCS Doc. 18-10	N6818	Greenland Institute of Natural Resources	Denmark/Greenland Research Report for 2017
SCS Doc. 18-11	N6819	NAFO	Tagging 2017
SCS Doc. 18-12	N6821	NAFO	List of Biological Sampling Data for 2017
SCS Doc. 18-13	N6824	K. Fomin and M.Pochtar	Russian Research Report for 2017
SCS Doc. 18-14	N6832	M.L. Traver and K.A. Sosebee	United States Research Report for 2017
SCS Doc. 18-15	N6837	Canada	Canadian Research Report
SCS Doc. 18-16	N6839	NAFO	Available Data from the Commercial Fisheries Related to Stock Assessment (2017) and Inventory of Biological Surveys Conducted in the NAFO Area in 2017 and Biological Surveys Planned for 2018 and Early-2019
SCS Doc. 18-17	N6840	NAFO	A Compilation of Research Vessel Surveys on a Stock-by-stock Basis
SCS Doc. 18-18	N6841	NAFO	Cod Benchmark Report, 9-13 April 2018
SCS Doc. 18-19	N6849	NAFO	Report of the Scientific Council June Meeting, 01-14 June 2018
SCS Doc. 18-20	N6894	NAFO	Report of the Scientific Council Meeting, 17-21 September 2018
SCS Doc. 18-21	N6898	NAFO/ICES	Report of the NAFO/ICES <i>Pandalus</i> Assessment Group, 17-23 October 2018
SCS Doc. 18-22	N6899	NAFO	Report of the Scientific Council Shrimp Meeting, 17-23 October 2018
SCS Doc. 18-23	N6900	NAFO	Report of the NAFO Scientific Council Working Group on Ecosystem Science and Assessment, 13-22 November 2018

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, ADVISERS, EXPERTS AND OBSERVERS, 2018

A	Scientific Council Review of Input Data for 3M Cod Benchmark Assessment Meeting, 13 March 2018
B	Scientific Council Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) Cod Stock Benchmark Assessment Meeting, 09 - 13 April 2018
C	Scientific Council Meeting, 01-14 June 2018
D	Scientific Council Meeting, 17 - 21 September 2018
E	NAFO/ICES <i>Pandalus</i> Assessment Group Meeting, 17 – 22 October 2018
F	Scientific Council Shrimp Meeting, 17 – 22 October 2018

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MERIT AWARDS

Year	Recipient	Institute
2009	Ralph Mayo	NMFS Woods Hole, MA, USA
2010	Dr. Manfred Stein	Institut für Seefischerei, Hamburg, Germany
2011	Dr. Vladimir Rikhter	AtlantNIRO, Kaliningrad
2013	Bill Brodie	DFO, St. John's, NL, Canada
2013	Jean-Claude Mahé	IFREMER Lorient, France
2013	Antonio Vázquez	Spain, European Union
2014	Fred Serchuk	Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC), USA
2016	Mariano Koen-Alonso	DFO, St. John's, NL, Canada
2017	Eugene Colbourne	DFO, Dartmouth, NS, Canada
2017	Don Power	DFO, St. John's, NL, Canada
2018	No awards were presented in 2018	

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN 2018

From the Scientific Council Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) Cod Stock Benchmark Assessment Meeting - 09-13 April 2018

SC **recommended** to continue the present comparison study using age based ogives (possibly based on the same otolith reader).

SC **recommended** a Bayesian SCAA with structure similar to run 37 to form the basis of the assessment for this stock in June 2018 pending the sensitivity analyses described below.

From the Scientific Council Meeting, 01- 14 June 2018

The recommendation made by STACFEN for the work of the Scientific Council as endorsed by the Council, are as follows:

STACFEN **recommends** consideration of support for one invited speaker to address emerging issues and concerns for the NAFO Convention Area during the 2019 STACFEN Meeting.

The recommendations made by STACPUB for the work of the Scientific Council as endorsed by the Council, are as follows:

STACPUB **recommends** that the Secretariat remove the WG-ESA report from the SC Reports (Redbook) and instead include a hyperlink to the report. This will address SC transparency and communication objectives. The Joint NAFO Commission-Scientific Council documents can remain in the Meeting Proceedings of the Commission.

STACPUB **recommends** that the Secretariat provide a summary of the 2018 ASFA Board Meeting for the June 2019 STACPUB meeting and that the Secretariat continue to submit SC documents and publications to the ASFA database.

STACPUB **recommends** that the Secretariat explore ways to make SC meeting documents from previous meetings available on the SharePoint.

STACPUB **recommends** that the Secretariat provide a group email on the Designated Experts webpage.

STACPUB **recommends** that the Secretariat and the Chair of STACPUB work intersessionally to develop a set of guidelines for the SCS documents, including consideration of the national research reports, and present these for review by STACPUB in June 2019.

STACPUB **recommends** that the Secretariat include a link to the Guidelines in the January letter to ensure SC members are informed as to the requirements determined by SC for these documents.

STACPUB **recommends** that the Secretariat research bibliographic-citation or reference software that can be used to facilitate the download of citations for all documents and publications within NAFO, not just the Journal.

The recommendations made by STACREC for the work of the Scientific Council as endorsed by the Council, are as follows:

In 2016, STACREC discussed whether STACFIS catch estimates used in stock assessments should be made available on the NAFO website. Meeting participants noted several scientific studies (including work conducted at SC working groups) have been published assuming STATLANT data extracted from the NAFO website are the best estimates of removals for NAFO managed resources. It was noted that *the former NAFO Statistical Bulletins published by NAFO contained text to notify researchers of discrepancies between STATLANT and STACFIS (see NAFO, 1996, p.9).* It was suggested that *similar notification be added to the STATLANT Extraction Tool webpage to avoid future confusion.*

To facilitate progress, STACREC **recommended** that the SC chair should initiate discussion with the chairs of FC and GC during the Sept 2016 Annual Meeting. Due to high workload, no progress has occurred to date.

In September 2017, it was agreed that the SC Chair would discuss the issue with the NAFO Executive Secretary and the Commission chair to request adding this note of clarification to the STATLANT 21A webpage. STACREC reiterates this **recommendation**.

STACREC **recommends** that *all surveys should aim to examine redfish composition at the species level, while recognising that this may not always be achievable due to trade-offs between different activities and aims of surveys.*

The recommendations made by STACFIS for the work of the Scientific Council as **endorsed** by the Council, are as follows:

There were no general recommendations arising from STACFIS. The Council endorsed recommendations specific to each stock and they are highlighted under the relevant stock considerations below.

From STACFIS:

1. Greenland Halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in SA 0+1A offshore and Divs. 1B-F

In 2017 STACFIS **recommended** that *for Greenland halibut in SA0 + Div. 1A (offshore) and 1B-F by-catch in Div. 0B should be estimated based on survey data and compared to the by-catch estimated by observers in order to evaluate of the estimation of by-catch in Div. 1CD based on surveys.*

STATUS: No progress in 2017 and will not be carried forward in 2018.

In 2018 STACFIS **recommended** that *the CPUE data be explored and the General Linear Model examined to better understand the observed trends.*

6. Cod 3M (*Gadus morhua*) in Div. 3M

STACFIS **recommended** that *an age reader comparison exercise be conducted.*

STATUS: An age-readers Workshop was held in November 2017 in order to reconcile the differences among age-readers of this stock. Much progress in understanding where the differences between the commercial and survey ALKs come from were made but still need more research to completely know the problem.

STACFIS **encouraged** to *all Contracting Parties to provide length distribution samples from the commercial vessels fishing 3M cod.*

7. Redfish (*Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes fasciatus*) in Div.3M

STACFIS **recommended** that, *in order to confirm the most likely redfish depletion by cod on Flemish Cap, and be able to have an assessment independent approach to the magnitude of such impact and to the size structure of the redfish most affected by cod predation, the existing feeding data from the past EU surveys be analyzed and made available.*

STATUS: Research work in progress.

STACFIS reiterated its **recommendation** that *the important line of ecosystem research based on the feeding sampling routine of the EU survey catch be done on an annual basis.*

STATUS: This recommendation has not yet been addressed.

8. American Plaice (*Hippoglossoides platessoides*) in Div.3M

STACFIS **recommends** that *several input frameworks be explored in both models (such as: q 's; M (e.g. in relation to $F_{0.1}$); ages dependent of the stock size; the proxies and its distribution in the VPA-type Bayesian model).*

No progress was made this year. STACFIS recommends that the work continue in order to explore the possibility of using the results to estimate stock size and to calculate reference points. Other types of models should also be explored.

Due to the recent recruitment improvement at low SSB, STACFIS **recommends** *exploring the Stock/Recruitment relationship and Blim.*

With the income of recent good year-classes at low SSB it is not possible at the moment to define a SSB/R relationship.

9. Cod (*Gadus morhua*) in NAFO Divs. 3NO

STACFIS **recommends** as a priority investigating the potential use of a plus group in the assessment of Divs. 3NO cod.

STATUS: Work is ongoing to reconstruct catch-at-age with a plus-group for all years.

STACFIS **recommends** continuing to monitor the consistency in trends between the Canadian and EU-Spain surveys.

STATUS: Work is ongoing to examine the consistency among surveys and will continue in future assessments.

STACFIS **recommends** investigating the removal of the pre-1995 Canadian autumn assessment points for an improvement in model fit / residual pattern.

10. Redfish (*Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes fasciatus*) in Divs. 3L and 3N

STACFIS **recommends** exploration of sensitivity runs of input surveys on the ASPIC formulation for this stock.

STACFIS **recommends** that alternate models be explored for this stock.

11. American plaice (*Hippoglossoides platessoides*) in NAFO Divs. 3LNO

STACFIS **recommended** that investigations be undertaken to compare ages obtained by current and former Canadian age readers.

STATUS: Work is ongoing. This recommendation is reiterated.

STACFIS **recommends** that investigations be undertaken to examine the retrospective pattern and take steps to improve the model.

STATUS: Sensitivity analysis was completed examining the impact of changing the model assumptions about the F-ratio on the plus group. These exploratory runs had varying impacts on the retrospective pattern and residuals in the model, and will be explored further. Work is ongoing. The recommendation is reiterated.

STACFIS **recommended** that investigations be undertaken to reexamine which survey indices are included in the model.

12. Yellowtail Flounder (*Limanda ferruginea*) in Divs. 3LNO

In 2017, STACFIS **recommended** further investigation of the stock production model formulation used to assess this stock and/or alternate models that would be more responsive to the indices for the next full assessment of this stock.

STATUS: Sensitivity of the ASPIC formulation to observed declines in survey indices was explored and this formulation was found to be unresponsive to changing indices. Alternate production models were examined, and a Bayesian model, which fit the trends in the indices better, was accepted on which to base advice for this stock.

13. Witch Flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*) in Divs 3N and 3O

STACFIS **recommends** that the prior distributions be further explored for the surplus production model for witch flounder in Div. 3NO.

Length frequency distributions for this stock do not show evidence of recruitment during the period when the stock was increasing. STACFIS **recommends** that recruitment to this stock be further investigated, including the distribution of small fish throughout the 3LNOPs area.

14. Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*) in Divs. 3NO

STACFIS reiterates its **recommendation** that initial investigations to evaluate the status of capelin in Div. 3NO should utilize trawl acoustic surveys to allow comparison with the historical time series.

15. Redfish (*Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes fasciatus*) in Div. 3O

In 2016, STACFIS **recommended** that *for Redfish in Div. 30, work continue on developing a recruitment index with sizes close to those recruiting to the fishery.*

STATUS: No progress has been made.

16. Thorny skate (*Amblyraja radiata*) in Divs 3L, 3N, 3O and Subdiv. 3Ps

STACFIS **recommended** that *further work be conducted on development of a quantitative stock model.*

STATUS: Work ongoing. STACFIS reiterated this recommendation.

STACFIS **recommended** that *survey indices be investigated to compare catch rates in relation to depth in the spring and fall surveys, stock distribution, and comparison between Divs. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps.*

STATUS: completed.

17. White Hake (*Urophycis tenuis*) in Divs 3N, 3O, and Subdiv. 3Ps

STACFIS **recommended** that *age determination should be conducted on otolith samples collected during annual Canadian surveys (1972-2009+); thereby allowing age-based analyses of this population.*

Otoliths are being collected but have yet to be aged. STACFIS reiterates this recommendation.

STACFIS **recommended** that *the collection of information on commercial catches of White Hake be continued and now include sampling for age, sex and maturity to determine if this is a recruitment fishery.*

No progress, STACFIS reiterates this recommendation.

STACFIS **recommended** that *survey conversion factors between the Engel and Campelen gear be investigated for this stock.*

No progress on this recommendation. STACFIS reiterates this recommendation.

STACFIS **recommended** that *work continue on the development of population models and reference point proxies.*

No progress on this recommendation. STACFIS reiterates this recommendation.

21. Northern Shortfin Squid (*Illex illecebrosus*) in SAs 3+4

In 2013, STACFIS **recommended** that *gear/vessel conversion factors be computed to standardize the 1970-2003 relative abundance and biomass indices from the July Div. 4VWX surveys.*

STATUS: No progress has been made.

22. Splendid alfonsino (*Beryx splendens*) in Subarea 6

SC **recommends** that *fisheries independent information should be collected on this stock.*

From the NAFO/ICES *Pandalus* Assessment Group (NIPAG) Meeting, 17 - 22 October 2018

1. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) on the Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M)

For Northern Shrimp in Div. 3M, NIPAG **recommended in 2016** that *further exploration of the relationship between shrimp, cod and the environment be continued in WGESA and NIPAG encourages the shrimp experts to be involved in this work.*

STATUS: Recent progresses have been made from the article presented by (Pérez-Rodríguez and D. González-Troncoso 2018).

2. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) on the Grand Bank (NAFO Div. 3LNO)

NIPAG **recommended** in 2015 that *ecosystem information related to the role of shrimp as prey in the Grand Bank (i.e. 3LNO) Ecosystem be presented to the 2016 NIPAG meeting.*

Status: No new information was available to the current meeting and this recommendation is reiterated.

NIPAG **recommends** in 2018 that *further work on the development of a recruitment index for Div. 3LNO be completed.*

3. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) off West Greenland (NAFO SA 0 And SA 1)

Survey trends inshore and offshore are divergent and NIPAG **recommended** in 2015 that *the nature and implications of this divergence is explored.*

Status: this has been and will continue to be monitored in the assessment of the stock.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2016 that *genetic stock structure in West and East Greenland should be further explored.*

Status: In progress; this recommendation is reiterated.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2017: *as information from the fishery indicates that catch sensors have been used for some time, the use of new technology which may influence the CPUE should be investigated and documented.*

Status: Completed (SCR Doc. 18/060). A review of the CPUE data was undertaken not focusing on changes in fishing technology but taking a broader perspective. The relationship between survey biomass index and the combined CPUE index of the commercial fleets indicates a shift in the beginning of the 2000s. At the same period significant replacement in the trawler fleet, the bottom temperature increased and the shrimp biomass and the fishery moved northward. After a “transition” period a new relationship between survey and CPUE index was established, where the CPUE catchability was improved compared to before the “transition” period.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2017 that *the relationship between the pre-recruit index and the subsequent years' fishable biomass should be investigated further.*

Status: In progress; this recommendation is reiterated.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2017 that *the instability of the model should be explored.*

Status: Completed: see section c) and additional detail in SCR Doc. 18-060.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2017 that *the P. montagui fishery should be explored further.*

Status: Completed (SCR Doc. 18/056). The standardized CPUE series based on logbooks was updated. In addition, a standardized LPUE series based on sale notes was initiated. Both series are relative short; 2001-2018 and 2008-2018, and because of likely fluctuating and changing reporting rates during the period, the CPUE series may not be reliable indicators of the *montagui* stock biomass. The survey time series is not considered to be a reliable indicator of stock abundance as the survey is not designed for this species. Data collection and analysis are expected to continue.

NIPAG **recommends** in 2018 that random sampling of the catches be conducted. to provide catch composition data to the assessment.

NIPAG **recommends** that *the P. montagui fishery should be explored further.*

4. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Denmark Strait and off East Greenland (ICES Div. XIVb and Va)

NIPAG **recommended** in 2016 that *genetic stock structure of Pandalus borealis in West and East Greenland should be further explored.*

Status: in progress. This recommendation is reiterated.

NIPAG **recommended** in 2017 that *error bars should be added to the SSB so that risk can be assessed in relation to B_{lim} .*

Status: in progress. This recommendation is reiterated.

5. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep (ICES Subdivision 27.3a.20 and the eastern part of Division 27.4a)

NIPAG **recommended** in 2010-2014 that *differences in recruitment and stock abundance between Skagerrak and the Norwegian Deep should be explored.*

Status: No progress has been made. NIPAG reiterates this recommendation.

- NIPAG **recommended** in 2016 that *seasonal patterns of spatial distribution resulting from the migration of different age and sex classes should be investigated, as well as seasonal patterns of lpue in the three fisheries, particularly the reason why lpue for a given year increases when we have the full year's data compared to the lpue from only the first 5–6 months.*

Status: Spatial patterns in *Pandalus* distribution of the different age and sex classes has not been addressed and with the current sampling regime it is unlikely this can be addressed in the near future. However, spatial distribution of lpue will be addressed at the proposed benchmark for 2018.

- NIPAG **recommended** in 2016 that *age determination and validation using sections of eye-stalks should continue and results used to refine the life-history knowledge of the stock including age–length relationship and natural mortality assumption.*

Status: This work is ongoing.

- NIPAG **recommended** in 2016 that *a full benchmark for this stock, including a data compilation workshop, be conducted in the near future and no later than 2020.*

Status: This recommendation is reiterated.

6. Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Barents Sea (ICES Subareas 1 and 2)

The assessment procedure used has been in place since 2006 and in 2016 NIPAG **recommended** that *it be considered for a benchmark workshop in near future, no later than 2019.*

Status: In progress. Planned to be conducted in conjunction with the benchmark of the Skagerrak stock. This recommendation is reiterated noting that the benchmark is scheduled for 2020.

The fishery has expanded since 2014 and catches by countries other than Norway have increased to account for about 50% of the total. In 2016, NIPAG therefore **recommended** that *available data (logbook data and catch samples) from the participating nations be made available to NIPAG.*

Status: In progress. Information from EU-Estonia was presented at the 2017 NIPAG. An official data call has been made. This recommendation is reiterated.

In 2017, NIPAG **recommended** that *a recruitment index should be developed for this stock.*

Status: planned as part of upcoming benchmark. This recommendation is reiterated.

In 2017, NIPAG **recommended** that *the information regarding catch effort and bycatch from the Estonian commercial fishery should be further analysed e.g. CPUE data explored as a potential index of biomass.*

Status: In progress. This recommendation is reiterated.