Annex K, Appendix 2 Rev 1

Specifications for the *In Depth Assessment* of Western North Pacific Minke Whales

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DRAFT – the details of some of these specifications remain to be finalised

A. Basic concepts and stock structure

The objective of this *In Depth Assessment* for western North Pacific minke whales is to review the current status of the stocks and to examine the effect of future catches, for example as set by the Revised Management Procedure (RMP). This assessment has been developed from the *Implementation Simulation Trials* previously used to test the performance of the RMP in scenarios that relate to the actual problem of managing a likely fishery for minke whales in the North Pacific (IWC, 2014a)[1]. The trials attempt to bound the range of plausible hypotheses regarding the number of minke whale stocks in the North Pacific, how they feed (by sex, age and month) and recruit and how surveys index them. The underlying dynamics model is age- and sex-structured and allows for multiple stocks.

The region to be managed (the western North Pacific) is divided into 22 sub-areas (see Fig. 1). Future surveys are unlikely to cover sub-areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 (see Table 3) so these sub-areas are taken to be *Residual Areas* in the current trials (although allowance is made for future bycatches from some of these sub-areas – see section D). The term 'stock' refers to a group of whales from the same breeding ground.

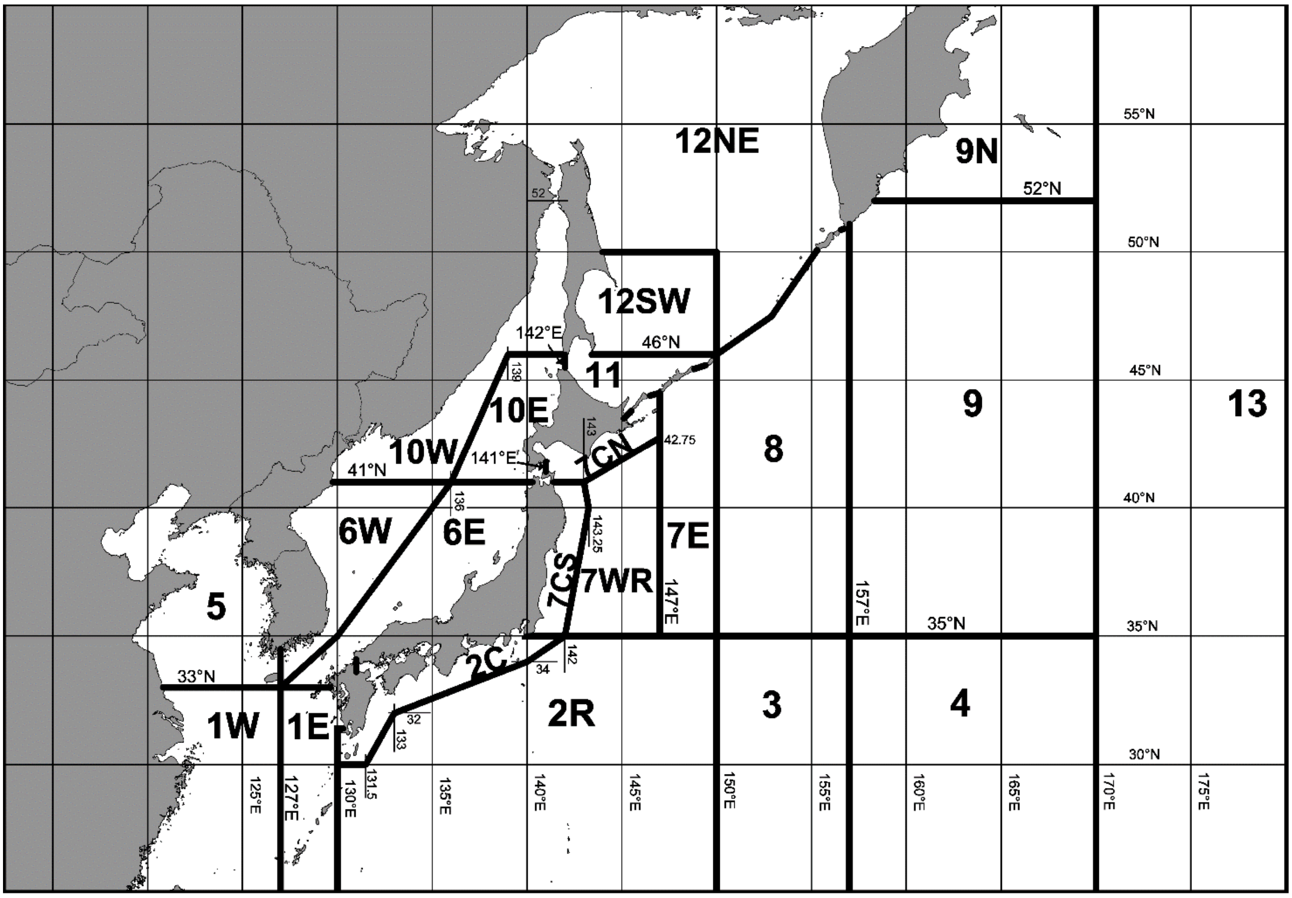

Fig. 1. The 22 sub-areas used in the *In Depth Assessment* for North Pacific minke whales

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[1] Since this *Implementation Assessment* is developed from the *Implementation Simulation Trials* framework, we continue to use the testing nomenclature from the trials (e.g. conditioning rather than fitting).

$C_t^{g,k,q}$ is the catch of animals of gender g in sub-area k during month q of year t (see Appendix 1 for the historical catches).

Each entry in the catch mixing matrix, $V_{t,a}^{g,j,k,q}$, is the fraction of males/females of age a from stock j that are found in sub-area k during month q of year t. The catch mixing matrix is different for each month to reflect the effects of migration between the breeding and the feeding grounds and back. Appendix 2 lists the catch mixing matrices considered. The matrices are based on the presence/absence matrices developed at the First Intersessional Workshop (IWC, 2020) and represent the relative fraction of an age-class in each of the sub-areas during the months March-October. Once the values of the parameters related to mixing rates (the γs – see section F) are specified (these are estimated separately for each trial and each replicate during the conditioning process), the catch mixing matrices can be converted to fractions of each age-class in each sub-area. The values for the γ parameters are selected to mimic available data (see Section F).

Catch mixing matrices are specified for ages 4 and 10 (these being three years below and above the assumed age-at-50%-maturity). Few animals of age 4 are mature while most of age 10 are. The catch mixing matrices for ages 0-3 are assumed to be the same as that for age 4, and those for ages 11+ the same as that for age 10. The catch mixing matrices for ages 5-9 are set by interpolating linearly between those for ages 4 and 10.

The trials model whale movements in the eight-months from March to October. In order to account for historical direct and incidental catches outside these months, all catches in January-March are modelled as being taken in March and the catches after October are assumed to have been taken in October. The historical direct catches by sex, sub-area, month and year are given in Appendix 1.

The trials are conducted assuming that the sub-areas for which future catch limits might be set are:

sub-area	7CS and 7CN	April to October (coastal/pelagic whaling outside a specified distance[3])
	7WR and 7E	April to October (pelagic whaling)
	8 and 9	April to October (pelagic whaling)
	11	April to October (coastal and pelagic whaling)
	12	April to October (coastal and pelagic whaling)

Future (t > 2020) commercial catches are allocated to sex, sub-area, month and year using the equation:

$$C_t^{g,k,q} = C_t^k \, Q^{g,k,q} \tag{D.4}$$

$Q^{g,k,q}$ is the fraction of the commercial catch in sub-area k of gender g that is taken during month q, the values of which are given in Table 1a; and

C_t^k is the commercial catch limit for sub-area k and year t (t > 2020). Note that C_t^k is equal to the total catch limit (eg as set by the RMP) less any reported incidental catch (constrained to be non-negative).

Entries in the Q matrix are determined by the options related to the sub-areas for which catch limits might be set; the non-zero entries (see Table 1a) reflect the historical breakdown of catches over the last 10 years of commercial whaling (1978-87) within each sub-area. In sub-areas for which there was no catch between 1978-87 (7E, 8 and 9), the entries in the *Q* matrix are set using the entire historical commercial and scientific catch in these sub-areas. In some instances where regulations limited the commercial whaling season, the matrix entries have been adjusted using the special permit data.

Future commercial catches are allocated to stock as described above (Equations D.1 and D.2) except in sub-areas 7CS and 7CN where the genetic data show differences between nearshore and offshore catches. It is assumed future catches will be taken offshore and are allocated to stock based on the mixing proportions set using genetic data from special permit samples only (Table 2a). The process of allocating removals to stock within sub-areas 7CS and 7CN involves first denoting the modelled mixing proportion used when conditioning, $R^{k,q}$, as:

$$R^{k,q} = \sum_{t=1996}^{2016} P_{1+,t}^{J/JE,k,q} \Bigg/ \sum_{j} \sum_{t=1996}^{2016} P_{1+,t}^{j,k,q}$$

where $P_{1+,t}^{j,k,q}$ is the average number of 1+ animals from stock j in sub-area k in month q of year t.

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[3] Operations preliminarily being considered would be limited 'to outside a certain distance from the coast to minimise catch of J-stock whales' (IWC, 2020, p.387). The 2013 trials were conducted assuming whaling would be outside 10 n.miles.

The mixing proportions obtained from the offshore samples, $\tilde{R}^{k,q}$, are given in Table 2a. The proportion of J-stock animals in some future year would normally be $P_{1+,t}^{J,k,q} \Big/ (P_{1+,t}^{J,k,q} + P_{1+,t}^{P,k,q} + P_{1+,t}^{O,k,q})$. For sub-areas 7CS and 7CN in future this equation is adjusted to:

$$\left(\tilde{R}^{k,q} \neq R^{k,q}\right) \; : \; \alpha^{k,q} P_{1+,t}^{J,k,q} \Big/ (\alpha^{k,q} P_{1+,t}^{J,k,q} + P_{1+,t}^{P,k,q} + P_{1+,t}^{O,k,q}) \quad \text{where} \quad \alpha^{k,q} = \frac{(1-R^{k,q})\tilde{R}^{k,q}}{(1-\tilde{R}^{k,q})R^{k,q}} \qquad \text{(D.4a)}$$

The $\alpha^{k,q}$ factor is then applied to the recruited population from J-stock in sub-area k and month q when setting the commercial catch by stock using Equations D.1 and D.2.

Table 1a

The Q matrix used to allocate future commercial catches for a sub-area to sex and month. The entries give the percentage of the catch in sub-area k that is taken by sex and month for sub-areas other than *Residual Areas*. Dashes indicate sub-areas/months for which catch limits are defined to be zero. See text for description of how the entries are set. Values are set using catches taken up to and including 2018.

Sub-area	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct
				Males								**Females**				
7CS	-	24.3	21.5	10.1	4.8	0.8	0.3	-	-	21.7	12.6	2.8	0.7	0.3	-	-
7CN	-	-	0.8	8.2	15.5	15.3	23.9	11.9	-	0.1	0.4	4.9	6.9	3.5	5.3	3.1
7WR	-	0.9	45.0	30.3	2.8	0.9	6.4	-	-	-	8.3	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
7E	-	-	32.9	19.3	1.9	7.2	12.6	1.0	-	-	3.9	1.9	5.3	5.3	8.7	-
8	-	-	12.8	33.6	31.9	4.4	3.0	2.0	-	-	2.7	2.0	3.4	2.0	0.7	1.7
9	-	-	5.4	13.6	30.4	36.3	2.9	-	-	-	1.5	1.8	2.7	4.9	0.5	-
11	-	1.3	5.5	9.6	9.6	4.0	3.0	0.6	0.1	10.6	19.3	18.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	0.4

Table 1b

QB matrix: the percentage of the incidental catch in sub-area k that is taken by sex and month. The values are set using all available bycatches known by sub-area, sex and month, up to and including 2016 (Japan) and 2017 (Korea). There are no known incidental catches in other sub-areas.

Sub-area	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Sample size
				Males								**Females**					
1E	17.1	9.21	1.32	9.21	1.32	0	0	3.95	18.4	6.58	10.5	7.89	6.58	2.63	0	5.26	76
2C	15.1	4.3	2.42	0.81	1.08	0.54	0	14.2	24.7	1.88	3.76	2.42	2.69	1.61	0.27	24.2	372
5	5.17	3.45	10.3	19.8	1.72	2.59	1.72	12.1	9.48	4.31	7.76	7.76	3.45	0	1.72	8.62	116
6W	13.3	5.91	6.6	4.75	2.67	3.01	4.17	14.6	13.2	4.98	4.63	6.14	1.16	1.51	1.74	11.6	863
6E	15.5	9.88	6.79	2	2.5	2.5	1.2	9.08	16.7	9.28	6.29	2.69	1.7	2.1	1.1	10.8	1002
7CS	7.89	5.02	10.4	7.17	2.51	1.08	0.36	11.5	10	8.96	9.32	8.6	2.15	1.43	1.08	12.5	279
7CN	4.19	4.79	3.59	8.38	7.19	1.8	1.2	9.58	2.99	8.98	12	9.58	6.59	2.99	1.8	14.4	167
10E	0	0	0	0	0	5.56	0	55.6	0	0	0	5.56	0	0	0	33.3	18
11	0	0	0	4.08	0	0	6.12	24.5	0	0	18.4	18.4	4.08	0	2.04	22.4	49

Table 2a

Time-invariant fixed proportions by stock to be used in removing **future commercial catches** from sub-areas 7CS and 7CN for each for stock hypothesis, based on the number of sampled whales that were assigned to each stock using the genetic data[4] limited to special permit samples only [in the 2013 trials this was limited to >10nm]. The values are set using data from 1996-2016.

			Sample size		Proportion	
Hypothesis	Sub-Area	Months	J-Stock	O-Stock	J-Stock	O-Stock
A & B	7CS	Apr	48	138	0.258	0.742
A & B	7CS	May	89	255	0.259	0.741
A & B	7CS	Jun-Sep	4	75	0.051	0.949
A & B	7CN	Apr-Jun	12	139	0.079	0.921
A & B	7CN	Jul-Dec	169	645	0.208	0.792

			Sample size			Proportion		
Hypothesis	Sub-Area	Months	J-Stock	P-Stock	O-Stock	J-Stock	P-Stock	O-Stock
E	7CS	Apr	0	188	0	0.000	1.000	0.000
E	7CS	May	0	303	24	0.000	0.927	0.073
E	7CS	Jun-Sep	0	5	73	0.000	0.064	0.936
E	7CN	Apr-Jun	2	28	109	0.014	0.201	0.784
E	7CN	Jul-Dec	10	574	225	0.012	0.710	0.278

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[4] From the data file "Data_NPM_190226_v3.csv", based on "stock90" for Hypotheses A&B and "geneland.stock2" for Hypothesis E, using special permit data only. The months are based on the same month-split used in 2013 for commercial catches. There were no special permit catches in sub-areas 7CN & 7CS in Jan-Mar or in sub-area 7CS in Oct-Dec.

Table 2b

Time-invariant fixed proportions by stock to be used in removing **bycatch** from sub-areas 7CS and 7CN for each for stock hypothesis, based on the number of sampled whales that were assigned to each stock using genetic data[5] limited to bycatch only, using data from 2001-2016.

			Sample size		Proportion	
Hypothesis	Sub-Area	Months	J-Stock	O-Stock	J-Stock	O-Stock
A & B	7CS	Jan-Apr	43	34	0.558	0.442
A & B	7CS	May	16	31	0.340	0.660
A & B	7CS	Jun-Dec	86	34	0.717	0.283
A & B	7CN	Jan-Jun	38	44	0.463	0.537
A & B	7CN	Jul-Dec	51	15	0.773	0.227

			Sample size			Proportion		
Hypothesis	Sub-Area	Months	J-Stock	P-Stock	O-Stock	J-Stock	P-Stock	O-Stock
E	7CS	Jan-Apr	0	73	1	0.000	0.986	0.014
E	7CS	May	0	49	2	0.000	0.961	0.039
E	7CS	Jun-Dec	0	118	1	0.000	0.992	0.008
E	7CN	Jan-Jun	12	69	0	0.148	0.852	0.000
E	7CN	Jul-Dec	13	59	0	0.181	0.819	0.000

D.2 Incidental catches (also known as bycatches)

Incidental catches of minke whales are known to occur off Japan (in sub-areas 1E, 2C, 6E, 7CS, 7CN, 10E and 11 and small numbers in 6W) and the Republic of Korea (sub-areas 5 and 6W and small numbers in 1W).

Japan: It has been obligatory to report bycatches in Japan since 2001 since when the bycatch numbers are considered to be reliable. Earlier bycatches are believed to be under-reported based on the sudden increase in reported bycatches in 2001. In view of this, the relationship between bycatch and set-net effort is integrated into the conditioning process, with the advantage that the method is independent of the reporting rate prior to 2001. The reporting rate since 2001 is assumed to be constant at 100% (except in Trial 4 – see below).

Almost all of the reported bycatch off Japan occurred in set-net fisheries. Three types of set nets are used off Japan: large-scale (excluding salmon nets), salmon nets and small-scale. For fishing gears other than set-nets, incidental catch, retention and marketing of whales are prohibited by the 2001 regulation and a diagnostic DNA registry is used to deter illegal distribution of whales caught. Ideally, the catch by each gear type should be modelled separately to allow the historical (pre-2001) bycatch to be predicted. However, information on numbers of catches by net type is not available. Therefore, in the 2013 Implementation, the historical bycatches for each sub-area were set using the total number of incidental catches and the combined number of large-scale and salmon nets in each sub-area. The numbers of salmon nets since 2006 are not available and as the numbers caught in salmon nets are small in comparison to those from large-scale nets (see Appendix 1). In the current trials, the historical bycatches are extrapolated using the total number of incidental catches and the number of large-scale nets only in each sub-area over the period 2002-2018. For the best effort series, the number of nets from Japan is extrapolated from 1946 to 1969 assuming a linear relationship from 0 in 1935 to the known number in 1970 (Hakamada, 2010; Tobayama *et al.*, 1992). Incidental catches before 1946 are ignored because although some set-nets were in operation before 1946 (Brownell, pers. comm.) the numbers are highly uncertain and are sufficiently small that they are unlikely to affect the conditioning process.

The year 2001 is excluded from the fitting because the catch data are incomplete, as the new regulations date from June 2001. A sensitivity trial that uses a different series of nets provided by Hakamada (Trial 17) may be included. A high effort series is also generated, for use in Trial 4, in which the number of nets is double the best-case values from 1946-1969, up to a maximum equal to the number of nets in 1969. In Trial 4 all bycatches are assumed to be under-reported and are adjusted upward by a factor of 2.

Korea. The same method is used as for Japan above except the incidental catch numbers from 1996-2009 (sub-area 6W) and 2000-2009 (sub-area 5) are used to extrapolate backwards and the incidental catch numbers are adjusted to allow for underreporting. The bycatches in sub-area 6W (the East Sea) are adjusted upward by a factor of 2. The factor 2 is based on DNA profiling and a capture-recapture analysis of market products that estimated a total of 887 whales going through Korean markets from 1999-2003, in comparison to the reported catch of 458 whales (Baker *et al.*, 2007). The baseline trials assume that the bycatches in the Yellow Sea (sub-area 5) are fully reported as there is no evidence of under-reporting. The 'high' effort series for sub-area 5 used in Trial 4 will apply the same estimate of under-reporting as for sub-area 6W (i.e. a factor of 2) and the number of nets is set to twice the best-case values from 1946-1969, up to a maximum equal to the number of nets in 1969.

To account for bycatch prior to 1996, the average for the *adjusted* takes are used to extrapolate backwards to 1946 based on fisheries effort using the same approach as for Japan. Incidental catches before 1946 are ignored as for Japan.

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[5] From the data file "Data_NPM_190226_v3.csv", based on "stock90" for Hypotheses A&B and "geneland.stock2" for stock hypothesis E, using bycatch data only. The months are based on the same month-split used in 2013 for bycatches.

China. There are no data on incidental catches off China, although they are known to occur. The trials therefore consider two (essentially arbitrary) scenarios: (i) the incidental catch by China is twice that reported by Korea in sub-area 5); and (ii) incidental catches off China are ignored. The first of the options forms part of the baseline specifications and the second is included in a sensitivity test (Trial 7) to determine the effects of the baseline assumptions.

Allocation to sex and month. Bycatches by sex, sub-area~~,~~ month and year, $C_{B,t}^{g,k,q}$, are set using the equation:

$$C_{B,t}^{g,k,q} = C_{B,t}^{k}\, Q_{B}^{g,k,q} \tag{D.5}$$

$Q_B^{g,k,q}$ is the fraction of the bycatch of gender g in sub-area k which is taken during month q and, the values of which are given in Table 1b; and

$C_{B,t}^{\,k}$ is the bycatch in sub-area k and year t (as estimated by the model).

To avoid a proliferation of sub-areas and to avoid the need for finer time-steps than month, incidental catches in sub-areas other than 7CS and 7CN are apportioned to stock and age class in the same way as for the commercial catches in Equations D.1 and D.2, but assuming that the bycatch is taken uniformly from all age classes (i.e. selectivity=1). Thus

$$C_{B,t}^{g,j} = \sum_k \sum_q F_{B,t}^{g,k,q}\; V_{t,a}^{g,j,k,q}\, \ddot{N}_{t,q,a}^{g,j}$$

$F_{B,t}^{g,k,q}$ is the bycatch removal rate for gender g in sub-area k (all sub-areas except 7CS and 7CN) during month q of year t

$$F_{B,t}^{g,k,q} = \frac{C_{B,t}^{g,k,q}}{\sum_{j'} \sum_{a'} V_{t,a'}^{g,j',k,q}\, \ddot{N}_{t,q,a}^{g,j'}}$$

In sub-areas 7CS and 7CN, (where the genetic data show differences between nearshore and offshore catches) bycatches are taken nearshore and so are allocated to stock using mixing proportions calculated from the number of sampled whales that were assigned to each stock using genetic data from bycatches only (Table 2b).

$$\tilde{N}_{t,q,a}^{g,j} = \ddot{N}_{t,q,a}^{g,j}\left(1 - V_{t,a}^{g,j,k,q} F_{B,t}^{g,k,q}\right) \qquad \text{for all sub-areas except 7CS and 7CN and}$$

$$\tilde{N}_{t,q,a}^{g,j} = \ddot{N}_{t,q,a}^{g,j}\left(1 - F_{B,t}^{g,k,q,j}\right) \qquad \text{for sub-areas 7CS and 7CN,}$$

$F_{B,t}^{g,k,q,j}$ is the removal rate due to bycatch of gender g and stock j in sub-area k (sub-areas 7CS and 7CN) during month q of year t.

$$F_{B,t}^{g,k,q,j} = \frac{p_B^{k,q,j}\, C_{B,t}^{g,k,q}}{\sum_{a'} \ddot{N}_{t,q,a}^{g,j}} \qquad \text{where } p_B^{k,q,j} \text{ is given by Table 2b; and}$$

$C_{B,t}^{g,k,q}$ is the bycatch of animals of gender g in sub-area k during month q of year t (given by Equation D.5).

The historical bycatch model: The historical bycatch $C_{B,t}^{k}$ in sub-area k in year t is given by:

$$C_{B,t}^{k} = A^k P_t^k E_t^k \tag{D.6}$$

where A^k is the bycatch constant, E_t^k is the number of nets in sub-area k during year t and P_t^k is the total population size (including calves) in sub-area k in year t averaged over all 8 time periods. In Trial 8, the abundance P_t^k in Equation D.6 is replaced by $\sqrt{\left(P_t^k\right)}$ to test an alternative assumption for the relationship between bycatch and abundance and the impact of possible saturation effects. The values of the bycatch constants are set by fitting during the conditioning process (see section F). In years where actual numbers of bycatches are known, these are the values removed from the population rather than the model estimated values.

The recent bycatches and the numbers of set-nets by type, year and area are listed in Appendix 1. Further details are given in Annex H of IWC (2012a).

Future bycatches: Future bycatches by sub-area (except in sub-areas 7CS and 7CN) are generated assuming that the exploitation rate due to bycatch in the future equals that estimated for the trial in question for the most recent five-years of data used in the conditioning process, i.e.:

$$C^k_{B,t} = \bar{F}^k P^k_t \tag{D.7}$$

where $C^k_{B,t}$ is the bycatch in sub-area k in year t, P^k_t is the total population (including calves) in sub-area k during year t averaged over all 8 time periods (March-October), and $\bar{F}^k$ is the average exploitation rate (sum over years of the known bycatch divided by the sum over years of P^k_t) over the last five years of the period used for conditioning (2016-20 for sub-areas off Japan and 2015-19 for those off Korea), i.e. F is reset for each of the 100 simulations within a trial. Thus, the future bycatch by sex, month and sub-area is given by:

$$C^{g,k,q}_{B,t} = Q^{g,k,q}_B \bar{F}^k P^k_t \tag{D.7a}$$

For Trial 8, the abundance $P_t{}^k$ in Equation D.7a is replaced by $\sqrt{\left(P^k_t\right)}$.

To avoid possible dis-proportionate bycatches of J- to O-stock whales, Equation (D.7a) is replaced with (D.7b) in sub-areas 7CS and 7CN.

$$C^{g,k,q}_{B,t} = \tilde{P}^k_t \bar{F}^k Q^{g,k,q}_B \tag{D.7b}$$

where $\tilde{P}^{k,q}_t$ is the availability-weighted population size in sub-area k during month q:

$$\tilde{P}^{k,q}_t = (P^{k,q,J}_t + \lambda^{k,q} P^{k,q,O}_t) \frac{\bar{P}^{k,q,J} + \bar{P}^{k,q,O}}{\bar{P}^{k,q,J} + \lambda^{k,q} \bar{P}^{k,q,O}} \tag{D.8}$$

where $\bar{P}^{k,q,j}$ is the average number (including calves) of stock j animals in sub-area k during month q over the last five years of the period used for conditioning;

$P^{k,q,j}_t$ is the total population size (including calves) of stock j in sub-area k during month q of year t;

$\lambda^{k,q}$ is a relative availability factor for J whales relative to O whales:

$$\lambda^{k,q} = \frac{(1-\dddot{P}^{k,q})}{\dddot{P}^{k,q}} \frac{\bar{P}^{k,q,J}}{\bar{P}^{k,q,O}} \tag{D.9}$$

$\dddot{P}^{k,q}$ is the weighted mean proportion of J-stock in sub-area k during month q (as given in Table 2b).

This bycatch is allocated to stock as follows:

$$C^{g,k,q,J}_{B,t} = \frac{P^{g,k,q,J}_t}{\lambda^{k,q} P^{g,k,q,O}_t + P^{g,k,q,J}_t} C^{g,k,q}_{B,t} \tag{D.10a}$$

$$C^{g,k,q,O}_{B,t} = \frac{\lambda^{k,q} P^{g,k,q,O}_t}{\lambda^{k,q} P^{g,k,q,O}_t + P^{g,k,q,J}_t} C^{g,k,q}_{B,t} \tag{D.10b}$$

where $P^{g,k,q,j}_t$ is the total population size (including calves) of animals of gender g from stock j in sub-area k during month q of year t.

Reported bycatches

A single series of historical bycatches will be used for all of the trials when applying the RMP (i.e. for calculating catch limits), irrespective of the true values of the bycatches, which differ both among trials and simulations within trials. The estimate of the historical bycatches used by the CLA will be set to the averages of the predicted bycatches based on the fit to the actual data[6] of the operating model for the six baseline trials (i.e. using the 'best fit' simulation (0)). The series will be generated after conditioning is complete (see Appendix 1).

The future bycatches used when applying the RMP are the true bycatches in all sub-areas[7], except for Trial 4 (in which the estimated bycatches are in error to reflect the under-estimation of bycatch inherent in these trials) and Trial 7 (in which the bycatch by China is taken to be zero).

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[6] In the case of sub-area 6W the actual data is the *adjusted* bycatch data.

[7] Including sub-area 6W since the best estimate of bycatches in this area is the adjusted figure.

E. Generation of data

In 2013, the *Implementation Simulation Trials* (IWC, 2014b) used to test the performance of the RMP required estimates of future abundance to be generated. This is retained in the control program although it is unnecessary for the current assessment. Tables 3 and 4 are omitted here, but the remaining tables are not renamed in order to maintain continuity with other documentation.

F. Parameter values and Conditioning

The biological parameters (natural mortality, age-at-maturity) and the technological parameters (selectivity) will be the same as for the previous *Implementations* (IWC, 1992a, p.160) (based on those for N Atlantic minke whales, IWC, 1992b, p.249)[8] i.e.:

Table 5

The values for the biological and technological parameters that are fixed.

Parameter	Value
Plus group age, *x*	20 yrs
Age-at-first-parturition, a_m	$m_{50} = 7$; $\sigma_m = 1.2$; first age at which a female can be mature is three,
Selectivity: Males and Females	$r_{50} = 4$; $\sigma_r = 1.2$
Maximum Sustainable Yield Level, *MSYL*	0.6 in terms of mature female component of the population

Natural mortality is age-dependent, and identical to that for the North Atlantic minke trials:

$$M_a = \begin{cases} 0.085 & \text{if } a \le 4 \\ 0.0775 + 0.001875a & \text{if } 4 < a < 20 \\ 0.115 & \text{if } a \ge 20 \end{cases}$$

The MSYR scenarios are specified in Section G.

The ‘free’ parameters of the above model are the initial (pre-exploitation) sizes of each of the stocks, the values that determine the mixing matrices (i.e. the γ parameters), the bycatch constants (A_k). The process used to select the ‘free’ parameters is known as conditioning. The conditioning process involves first generating 100 sets of ‘target’ data as detailed in steps (a) and (b) below, and then fitting the population model to each (in the spirit of a bootstrap). The number of animals in sub-area k at the start of year t is calculated starting with guessed values of the initial population sizes and projecting the operating model forward to 2020 to obtain values of abundance etc. for comparison with the generated data[9]. When performing the projections, the direct catches and known bycatches from each sub-area are set to their historical values – Appendix 1 and the bycatches are set as detailed below).

The information used in the conditioning process is as follows.

(C) *Abundance estimates*

The target values for the historical abundance by sub-area (except for the maximum and zero estimates – see below) are generated using the formula:

$$P_t^k = O_t^k \exp[\mu_t^k - (\sigma_t^k)^2 / 2] \qquad \mu_t^k \sim N[0;(\sigma_t^k)^2] \tag{F.1}$$

P_t^k is the abundance for sub-area k in year t

O_t^k is the actual survey estimate for sub-area k in year t (see Table 6); and

σ_t^k is the CV of O_t^k .

The trials are based on the use of two alternative values for *g*(0) in the conditioning process: *g*(0)=0.798 (the baseline value) and *g*(0)=1 (Trial 2) (IWC, 2012a, p.417; Okamura *et al.*, 2010). When *g*(0)=0.798 the values of the operating model abundances (P_t^k) are multiplied by this factor for comparison with the conditioning targets.

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[8] The values are consistent with the results from JARPN. Japanese scientists advised that the above approach is appropriate given the well-known practical difficulties in using earplugs for age determination of North Pacific common minke whales. However, they also noted that technical advances mean that it may be possible to obtain age estimates in the future (IWC, 2014a, p.492).

[9] In order to check that the conditioning exercise has been successfully achieved, plots such as those shown in IWC (2003, pp.473-80) will be examined, together with time-trajectories of the fraction of each stock in each sub-area.

Minimum abundance estimates:
Table 6 includes several survey estimates that are assumed to be minima[10]. Target values for these are similarly generated using Equation (F.1).

Maximum abundance estimates.
Bounds need to be placed on the maximum size of populations in sub-areas 5 and 6W as there is insufficient information to estimate the abundance in sub-areas 5 and 6W, given that the only estimates available for these sub-areas have very low survey coverage. Target values were generated as $P_t^k = Z_t^k / \vartheta_t^k$, where Z_t^k is the minimum estimate for the survey in the same year and period and ϑ_t^k is the proportion of the sub-area that was covered by the survey.

Zero abundance estimates:
Table 6 includes several survey estimates of zero abundance. The target values for the historical abundance are generated using an over-dispersed Poisson distribution: the generated value is $\sqrt{\hat{\alpha}_n^k}$ multiplied by a Poisson random variable with a mean given by $n_n^k / \sqrt{\hat{\alpha}_n^k}$, where n_n^k is the number of animals seen during the *n*th survey in sub-area k and $\hat{\alpha}^k$ is defined below equation (F.4d).

(b) Proportion estimates
Estimates of the number of genetic samples assigned by stock in sub-areas 2C, 6W, 7CS, 7CN, 7WR, 10E and 11 are generated from a multinomial distribution that correspond to the observed data (see Table 7a). Some of the mixing proportions are based on data from several years so the model estimates to which these proportions are fitted during conditioning are sample size-weighted year-specific proportions.

Estimates of the proportion of recruited J-stock whales in sub-areas 6W (see Appendix 3 for how these proportions are estimated) are generated from appropriately truncated normal distributions that correspond to the observed data and are based on mtDNA and other genetic information (see Table 7b). Some of the mixing proportions are based on data from several years so year-specific proportions weighted by sample size are fitted during conditioning. A minimum standard error for the mixing proportions of 0.05 was imposed so as to prevent a few of the mixing proportions from dominating the conditioning processes – see IWC (2012b, p.106).

I Fixed stock proportion in sub-area 12SW
The data for sub-area 12SW are limited and so the proportion of J-stock in sub-area 12SW in June is fixed at 20% in the baseline trials. This value reflects a rough average of the J-stock mixing proportions for sub-area 11 (J-stock animals in sub-area 12SW need to pass through sub-area 11). Since the proportions for sub-area 11 are calculated from the 1984-1999 data, the 20% is taken as an average over these same years. Sensitivity trials test different levels of the sub-area 12SW proportion. In Trial 13 the proportion is 10 % (with 0% J-stock in sub-area 12NE as for the baseline trial) and in Trial 14 the proportion is 30% (with 10% J-stock in sub-area 12NE in the same months/years; the mixing matrix is adjusted accordingly).

(d) ***Limiting abundance in sub-areas 2C, 2R, 3 and 4Bycatch estimates***
Following a review of initial conditioning results, the population sizes in sub-areas 2C, 2R, 3 and 4 were seen to be unrealistically large. To allay this, two penalties have been added to the likelihood function: (i) to constrain the abundance in all months in 2009 in sub-area 2C to be less than 300 individuals; and (ii) to constrain the abundance in August and September in 2009 in sub-area 2R to be less than 500 individuals.

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[10] Survey estimates based on less than 70% coverage are treated as ‘minima’ (except in sub-areas where there are no other estimates). Trial 3 investigates the sensitivity to this assumption by treating survey estimates based on less than 60% coverage as ‘minima’ (except in sub-areas where there are no other estimates).

Table 6

Abundance data used to condition the trials**. All estimates were calculated assuming *g*(0)=1 whereas the conditioning process assumes *g*(0)=0.798 (excepting Trial 2). See IWC (2014c, pp.126-9) for details of estimates used in the 2013 implementation.

Sub-area	Year	Season[a]	STD estimate[b]	CV[c]	Mode[d]	% Areal coverage	Use for Conditioning?[e]	Source
5	2001	Apr-May	1,534	0.523	NC	13	Min & Max[f]	An *et al.* (2010)
5	2004	Apr-May	799	0.321	NC	13	Min & Max[f]	An *et al.* (2010)
5	2008	Apr-May	680	0.372	NC	13	Min & Max[f]	An *et al.* (2010)
5	2011	Apr-May	587	0.405	NC	13	Min & Max[f]	Park *et al.* (2012)
6W	2000	May	549	0.419	NC	14.3	Min & Max[f]	An *et al.* (2010)
6W	2002	May-Jun	391	0.614	NC	14.3	Min & Max[f]	An *et al.* (2010)
6W	2003	Apr-May	485	0.343	NC	14.3	Min & Max[f]	An *et al.* (2010)
6W	2005	Apr-May	336	0.317	NC	14.3	Min & Max[f]	An *et al.* (2010)
6W	2006	Apr-May	459	0.516	NC	14.3	Min & Max[f]	An *et al.* (2010)
6W	2007	Apr-May	574	0.437	NC	14.3	Min & Max[f]	An *et al.* (2010)
6W	2009	Apr-May	884	0.286	NC	14.3	Min & Max[f]	An *et al.* (2010)
6W	2010	Apr-May	1,014	0.387	NC	23.6	Min & Max[f]	An *et al.* (2011)
6E	1992	Aug-Sep	893	0.67		56.8	Yes	Miyashita and Shimada (1994)
6E	2002	May-Jun	891	0.608	NC	79.1	Yes	Miyashita *et al.* (2009)
6E	2003	May-Jun	935	0.357	NC	79.1	Yes	Miyashita *et al.* (2009)
6E	2004	May-Jun	727	0.372	NC	79.1	Yes	Miyashita *et al.* (2009)
10W	2006	May-Jun	2,476	0.312	IO-PS	59.9	Yes	Miyashita and Okamura (2011)
10E	1992	Aug-Sep	707	0.57		30.0	Yes	Miyashita and Shimada (1994)
10E	2002	May-Jun	1,192	0.658	NC	100	Yes	Miyashita *et al.* (2009)
10E	2003	May-Jun	591	0.566	NC	100	Yes	Miyashita *et al.* (2009)
10E	2005	May-Jun	875	0.441	NC	64	Min	IWC (2014c, pp.126-9)
10E	2007	Jun	672	0.327	IO-PS	80.1	Yes	Miyashita *et al.* (2009)
10E	2014	Sep	872	0.585		100	Yes	Miyashita (2019)
10E	2018	May-Jun	620	0.478		100	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
7CS	2004	May	504	0.291	NC	36.7	Min	IWC (2014c, pp.126-9, 181)
7CS	2006	Jul	3,690	1.199	NC	100	Yes	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
7CS	2012	May-Jun	537	0.346		100	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2016)
7CS	2016	Aug	0	-		100	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
7CS	2017	May	284	0.497		100	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
7CS	2018	May-Jun	245	0.828		100	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
7CN	2012	May	542	0.601		66.7	Min	Hakamada *et al.* (2016)
7CN	2012	Sep	599	0.525		66.7	Min	Hakamada *et al.* (2016)
7CN	2014	Sep	244	0.454		75	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2016)
7CN	2016	Aug	185	0.423		66.7	Min	Miyashita (2019)
7CN	2017	May	179	0.377		75	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
7CN	2018	May	212	0.784		75	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
7WR	2003	May-Jun	267	0.7	NC	26.7	Min	IWC (2014c, pp.126-9)
7WR	2004	May-Jun	863	0.648	NC	88.8	Yes	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
7WR	2007	Jun-Jul	546	0.953		88.8	Yes	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
7WR	2012	Jun	378	0.79		88.8	Yes	Hakamada and Matsuoka (2016)
7WR	2013	May-Jun	65	1.007		89	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
7WR	2016	Aug	75	1.062		89	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
7W: 7CS+ 7CN+7WR	1991	Aug-Sep	1,164	0.183			Yes	Butterworth and Miyashita (2014)
7E	2004	Jun	440	0.779	NC	57.1	Yes	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
7E	2006	May-Jun	247	0.892	NC	57.1	Yes	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
7E	2007	Jun-Jul	0	-		57.1	Yes	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
7E	2012	Jun	0	-		57.1	Yes	Hakamada and Matsuoka (2016)
7E	2013	Jun	0	-		57.1	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
7E	2016	Aug	0	-		57.1	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
8	1990	Aug	1,057	0.706	NC	62.2	Yes	Buckland *et al.* (1992); Miyashita pers. com. 2021
8	2002	Jun-Jul	0	-	NC	65	Yes	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
8	2004	Jun	1,093	0.576	NC	40.5	Min	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
8	2005	May-Jul	132	1.047	NC	65	Yes	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
8	2006	May-Jul	309	0.677	NC	65	Yes	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
8	2007	Jun-Jul	391	1.013		65	Yes	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
8	2008	Jul-Aug	0	-		65	Yes	Hakamada and Matsuoka (2016)
8	2009	May-Jun	602	0.725		65	Yes	Hakamada and Matsuoka (2016)
8	2011	May	121	0.966		65	Yes	Hakamada and Matsuoka (2016)
8	2013	May-Jun	413	0.586		65	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
9	1990	Aug	3,287	0.819	NC	61.4	Min	Buckland *et al.* (1992); Miyashita pers. com. 2021
9	2003	Jul-Sep	2,546	0.276	NC	33.2	Min	Hakamada and Kitakado (2011)
9	2008	Jul-Aug	2,458	0.664		87	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2016)
9	2009	May-Jun	2,079	0.688		63	Min	Hakamada *et al.* (2016)
9	2011	May	115	1.025		87	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2016)
9	2015	May	140	0.963		87	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
9N	2005	Aug-Sep	420	0.969	IO-PS	67.8	Yes	Miyashita and Okamura (2011)
9N	2011	May-Jun			115	1.05	Yes	Hakamada *et al.* (2016)

Table 6 continued

Sub-area	Year	Season[a]	STD estimate[b]	CV[c]	Mode[d]	% Areal coverage	Use for Conditioning?[e]	Source
11	1990	Aug-Sep	2,120	0.449	NC	100	Yes	Buckland *et al.* (1992); IWC (2004, p.124)
11	1999	Aug-Sep	1,456	0.565	IO	100	Yes	IWC (2004, p.124)
11	2003	Aug-Sep	882	0.826	IO-AC	33.9	Min	Miyashita and Okamura (2011)
11	2007	Aug-Sep	377	0.389	IO-PS	20.2	Min	Miyashita and Okamura (2011)
11	2014	Aug	306	0.679		35	Min	Miyashita (2019)
11	2018	May	235	0.481		21.7	Min	Hakamada *et al.* (2019)
12SW	1990	Aug-Sep	4,774	0.508	NC	100	Yes	Buckland *et al.* (1992). Cv recalculated (Miyashita pers. comm 2021).
12SW	2003	Aug-Sep	3,401	0.409	IO-AC	100	Yes	Miyashita and Okamura (2011)
12NE	1990	Aug-Sep	11,805	0.377	NC	100	Yes	Buckland *et al.* (1992). Recalculated Miyashita pers. comm Nov 2021
12NE	1992	Aug-Sep	11,051	0.705	NC	[100]	Yes	Miyashita and Shimada (1994); Recalculated Miyashita pers. comm Nov 2021
12NE	1999	Aug-Sep	5,088	0.377	NC	63.8	Min	IWC (2014c, pp.126-9)
12NE	2003	Aug-Sep	13,067	0.287	IO-AC	41	Min	Miyashita and Okamura (2011)

** The above table lists estimates used in conditioning, including corrections received from Japan. The Secretariat maintains a full list of estimates including details of other estimates and the reason they were not included in the above table.

[a] Season: if a survey took place in less than 20% of a month, that month was not used as part of the survey-time-period in the likelihood calculation.

[b] Standard (STD) estimate based on 'Top and Upper bridge' assuming $g(0)=1$, but subsequently corrected by estimate of $g(0)$ for the combined platform 'Top and Upper bridge'.

[c] CV does not consider any process errors.

[d] Mode: NC=Normal-closing, IO-PS=Passing with IO mode, IO-AC=Abeam-closing with IO mode. (STD estimates by different modes, NC, IO-AC, IO-NC, are considered comparable.)

[e] Survey estimates based on less than 70% coverage are treated as 'minima' (except in sub-areas where there are no other estimates).

[f] Maximum values are calculated as the best estimate / coverage.

Table 7a

The number of sampled whales that were assigned to each stock using the genetic assignment data based on STRUCTURE (Hypothesis A & B) and Geneland (Hypothesis E) using a 90% probability of assignment, except for Trial 10 where a 70% probability of assignment is used. In sub-areas 7CS and 7CN the baseline and Trial 10 proportion of whales assigned to each stock is weighted by 5/60 of the bycatch proportion and 55/60 of the special permit proportion. The number assigned by stock is then taken as this proportion multiplied by the total number of assigned animals. In Trial 11 the proportion of whales assigned to each stock is weighted by 2/60 of the bycatch proportion and 58/60 of the special permit proportion, while in Trial 12 10/60 of the bycatch proportion and 50/60 of the special permit proportion are used. These data are used to condition the trials. To come – data for Sensitivity Trials 10, 11 and 12.

Hypothesis	Trial	Area	Years	Months	Sex	Total Sample	Bycatch Samples		Special Permit Samples		Weighted Total	
							J-Stock	O-Stock	J-Stock	O-Stock	J-Stock	O-Stock
A & B	Baseline	2C	2002-16	Jan-Apr	M+F	155	127	28			127	28
A & B	Baseline	2C	2001-16	May-Sep	M+F	56	46	10			46	10
A & B	Baseline	2C	2001-16	Oct-Dec	M+F	134	122	12			122	12
A & B	Baseline	7CS	2002-16	Jan-Mar	M+F	42	32	10			32	10
A & B	Baseline	7CS	2002-16	Apr	M+F	221	11	24	48	138	58	163
A & B	Baseline	7CS	2001-16	May	M+F	391	16	31	89	255	104	287
A & B	Baseline	7CS	1999-2016	Jun-Dec	M+F	199	86	34	4	75	21	178
A & B	Baseline	7CN	2002-14	Jan-Mar	M+F	11	11	0			11	0
A & B	Baseline	7CN	2002-16	Apr-May	M+F	89	16	29	6	38	14	75
A & B	Baseline	7CN	1999-2016	Jun	M+F	133	11	15	6	101	12	121
A & B	Baseline	7CN	1996-2016	Jul-Sep	M+F	610	16	13	103	478	127	483
A & B	Baseline	7CN	2001-16	Oct-Dec	M+F	270	35	2	66	167	91	179
A & B	Baseline	10E	2001-16	Jun-Dec	M+F	15	14	1			14	1
A & B	Baseline	11	2001-10	Jun-Sep*	M	5	4	1				
A & B	Baseline	11	1996-99	Jul-Aug	M	40			12	28		
A & B	Baseline	11	2002-15	May-Sep	F	18	8	10				
A & B	Baseline	11	1996-99	Jul-Aug	F	31			11	20		

Table 7a continued

Hypothesis	Trial	Area	Years	Months	Sex	Total Sample	J-Stk	P-Stk	O-Stk	J-Stk	P-Stk	O-Stk	J-Stk	P-Stk	O-Stk
E	Baseline	2C	2002-16	Jan-Apr	M+F	138	107	31	0				107	31	0
E	Baseline	2C	2001-16	May-Sep	M+F	49	32	17	0				32	17	0
E	Baseline	2C	2001-16	Oct-Dec	M+F	122	105	17	0				105	17	0
E	Baseline	7CS	2002-16	Jan-Mar	M+F	42	0	42	0				0	42	0
E	Baseline	7CS	2002-16	Apr	M+F	220	0	31	1	0	188	0	0	219	1
E	Baseline	7CS	2001-16	May	M+F	378	0	49	2	0	303	24	0	351	27
E	Baseline	7CS	1999-2016	Jun-Dec	M+F	197	0	118	1	0	5	73	0	28	169
E	Baseline	7CN	2002-14	Jan-Mar	M+F	11	5	6	0				5	6	-0
E	Baseline	7CN	2002-16	Apr-May	M+F	80	7	34	0	0	21	18	1	45	34
E	Baseline	7CN	1999-2016	Jun	M+F	129	0	29	0	2	7	91	2	19	108
E	Baseline	7CN	1996-2016	Jul-Sep	M+F	620	7	29	0	8	396	180	18	427	175
E	Baseline	7CN	2001-16	Oct-Dec	M+F	261	6	30	0	2	178	45	6	207	48
E	Baseline	11	2001-12	Jun-Nov	M	15	9	6	0						
E	Baseline	11	1996-99	Jul-Aug	M	44				4	39	1			
E	Baseline	11	2002-15	May-Nov	F	30	13	17	0						
E	Baseline	11	1996-99	Jul-Aug	F	33				5	24	4			

* Samples in October and November were assigned to the J-stock only. Hypotheses A and B assume only J-stock individuals in sub-area 11 in October-December.

Table 7b

Estimates of the proportion of recruited 'J'-whales used to condition the trials based on mtDNA and Allele samples.

Hypothesis	Area	Years	Months	Sex	Ratio	CV[11]	Data Type	Stock	
B and E	6W	1999-2007	Jan-Mar	M+F	0.584	0.131	mtDNA	J:Total	Bycatch samples
B and E	6W	1999-2007	Jan-Mar	M+F	0.672	0.05	Allelle	J:Total	Bycatch samples
B and E	6W	1999-2007	Apr-Jun	M+F	0.496	0.126	mtDNA	J:Total	Bycatch samples
B and E	6W	1999-2007	Apr-Jun	M+F	0.812	0.05	Allelle	J:Total	Bycatch samples
B and E	6W	1999-2007	Jul-Aug	M+F	1.000	0.05	mtDNA	J:Total	Bycatch samples
B and E	6W	1999-2007	Jul-Aug	M+F	0.749	0.077	Allelle	J:Total	Bycatch samples
B and E	6W	1999-2007	Sep-Dec	M+F	0.593	0.123	mtDNA	J:Total	Bycatch samples
B and E	6W	1999-2007	Sep-Dec	M+F	0.761	0.05	Allelle	J:Total	Bycatch samples

(f) Calculation of likelihood

The objective function consists of three components: Objective Function = -(L_1+L_2+L_3) Equations F.4-6 list the negative of the logarithm of the objective function for each of the three components:

Abundance estimates

$$L_{1a} = 0.5\sum_n \frac{1}{(\sigma_t^k)^2}\left(\ln\left(P_n^k / \hat{P}_n^k\right)\right)^2 \qquad \text{(F.4a)}$$

where $\hat{P}_n^k$ is the model estimate of the abundance in the same year, period and sub-area as the *n*th estimate of abundance P_n^k .

Minimum abundance estimates

$$L_{1b} = \sum_n \left\{ln\sigma_t^k + \frac{1}{2\left(\sigma_t^k\right)^2} ln\left(P_n^k/\hat{P}_n^k\right)^2\right\}\left\{\frac{exp\left(\Delta\left(P_n^k-\hat{P}_n^k\right)\right)}{1+exp\left(\Delta\left(P_n^k-\hat{P}_n^k\right)\right)}\right\} + ln\sigma_t^k\left\{\frac{1}{1+exp\left(\Delta\left(P_n^k-\hat{P}_n^k\right)\right)}\right\} \qquad \text{(F.4b)}$$

where Δ is a "large" number (here 30).

Maximum abundance estimates

$$L_{1c} = \sum_n \left\{ln\sigma_t^k + \frac{1}{2\left(\sigma_t^k\right)^2} ln\left(P_n^k/\hat{P}_n^k\right)^2\right\}\left\{\frac{1}{1+exp\left(\Delta\left(P_n^k-\hat{P}_n^k\right)\right)}\right\} + ln\sigma_t^k\left\{\frac{exp\left(\Delta\left(P_n^k-\hat{P}_n^k\right)\right)}{1+exp\left(\Delta\left(P_n^k-\hat{P}_n^k\right)\right)}\right\} \qquad \text{(F.4c)}$$

Zero abundance estimates

$$L_{1d} = -\sum_n \left[n_n^k ln\left(\beta_n^k \hat{P}_n^k\right) - \beta_n^k \hat{P}_n^k\right]/\hat{\alpha}_n^k \qquad \text{(F.4d)}$$

where n_n^k is the number of animals[12] seen during the *n*th survey in sub-area k , β_n^k is the realised track length for the *n*th survey in sub-area k multiplied by the average effective search half width, and divided by the sub-area size (Table 8), $\hat{P}_n^k$ is the model-estimate corresponding to the *n*th survey in sub-area k and $\hat{\alpha}^k$ is the adjusted coefficient of variation

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[11] In cases when the sample size used to generate the proportion estimates is small and the se's are small (which will overweight such results), the standard error is set to 0.05.

[12] Alternatively, one could define n_n^k as the number of schools seen during the *n*th survey in sub-area k, with $\hat{P}_n^k$ being the model-estimate corresponding to the nth survey in sub-area k divided by the mean school size. In the calculation of $\hat{\alpha}^k$, m would then denote the number of (non-minima) survey estimates within sub-area k for which the number of schools seen and the CV of the survey estimate are available.

of the survey estimate P_n^k, $\hat{\alpha}^k = \frac{\sum_m (n_m^k)^2 CV^2(P_m^k)}{\sum_m n_m^k}$, constrained to $\hat{\alpha}^k \geq 1$, where m denotes the number of (non-minima) survey estimates within sub-area k for which the number of animals seen and the CV of the survey estimate are available. See Appendix 4 for the derivation of this equation.

Table 8

The realised track length, average effective search half width and sub-area size corresponding to the zero abundance estimates. The effective search half width is taken to be the average from other surveys (excluding those considered minimum estimates) in the same sub-area used in conditioning, for which effective search half width is available.

Year	Sub-Area	Realised track length (nm)	Average effective search half width (nm) [No. of surveys used]	Sub-area size (nm^2)	$\hat{\alpha}^k$
2016	7CS	754	0.3955 [4]	26,826	22.83
2007	7E	360	0.4225 [2]	84,427	1.73
2012	7E	302	0.4225 [2]	84,427	1.73
2013	7E	599	0.4225 [2]	84,427	1.73
2016	7E	472	0.4225 [2]	84,427	1.73
2008	7	887	0.374 [1]	217,678	1.00[13]
2002	8	1,184	0.5283 [7]	250,291	1.50
2008	8	1,194	0.5283 [7]	250,445	1.50

Stock proportions

For sub-areas 2C, 7CN, 7CS, 10E and 11:

$$L_2 = -\sum_j \sum_n N_{j,n}^k ln\left(\hat{p}_{j,n}^k / p_{j,n}^{obs,k}\right) \qquad \text{(F.5a)}$$

where $\hat{p}_{j,n}^k$ is the model estimate of the proportion of *j*-stock whales in the same year, period, sub-area and gender as the *n*th set of data and $p_{j,n}^{obs,k}$ is the corresponding observed value, with $N_{j,n}^k$ denoting the observed number of samples of *j*-stock whales in the *n*th set of data. The model estimated proportion is calculated from the 1+ population when the data were generated from samples obtained from bycatches, and from the recruited population when the data were generated from samples obtained from special permit data. In sub-areas 7CN and 7CS the model estimated proportion is calculated from the recruited population due to the higher number of samples from special permit compared to bycatch data.

For sub-area 6W in Hypotheses B and E only:

$$L_2 = 0.5\sum_n \frac{1}{(\sigma_n^k)^2}\left(p_n^k - \hat{p}_n^k\right)^2 \qquad \text{(F.5b)}$$

where $\hat{p}_n^k$ is the model estimate of the proportion of whales in the same year, period and sub-area as the *n*th proportion estimate p_n^k .

Bycatch estimates

$$L_3 = 0.5\sum_n \left(B_n^k - \hat{B}_n^k\right)^2 / 10 \qquad \text{(F.6)}$$

where $\hat{B}_n^k$ is the model estimate of the total bycatch in sub-area k over the years being fitted and B_n^k is the observed bycatch in the same area and period.

G. Trials

The factors to be considered based on the previous trials are listed in Table 9 and the set of trials in Table 10. The sensitivity trials are variants of the base-case trials A01-1 etc. (see section A).

H. Management options

Future direct catch options will be specified later.

I. Output statistics

Population-size and continuing catch statistics are produced for each stock, and catch-related statistics for each sub-area. Catch-related statistics are produced both for the total catches (commercial and incidental) and for the commercial catches alone.

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[13] Due to constraint of $\hat{\alpha}^k \geq 1$.

(1) Total catch (TC) distribution: (a) median; (b) 5th value; (c) 95th value.

(2) Initial mature female population size (P_{1930}) distribution: (a) median; (b) 5th value; (c) 95th value.

(3) Final mature female population size (P_{2120}) distribution: (a) median; (b) 5th value; (c) 95th value.

(4) Lowest mature female population size over 100 years (P_{low}) distribution: (a) median; (b) 5th value; (c) 95th value.

(5) Average catch over the last 10 years of the 100-year management period: (a) median; (b) 5th value; (c) 95th value.

(6) Catch by sub-area, stock and catch-type (incidental or commercial): (a) median; (b) 5th value; (c) 95th value.

(7) The median percentage of mature J-stock females being in sub-area 12 in June-August 1973-75.

(8) The median annual rate of decline in the number of whales assumed recruited to the Korean fishery over the period 1973-1986.

(9) The median 1+ population size for animals in sub-areas 6 and 10 in August-September in 1992 and in 2000 (corresponding to Sea of Japan/East Sea surveys).

(10) Proportion Mature: compare the numbers of mature animals by sub-area and time period with the (approximate) proportion mature in the available observation data.

(11) The mean proportion of J whales in the total (scientific, commercial and incidental) catch taken by Japan from 1993-98 is output in trials, for comparison with results obtained from market samples.

Table 9
Proposed factors to be considered in the Trials.

Factor
Stock structure hypothesis
Stock structure hypotheses A, B and E
MSYR
$1\%_{1+}$; $4\%_{\text{mat}}$
***g*(0)**
0.798; 1.00 (Trial 2)
Abundance estimates
<60% coverage for minima estimates (Trial 3)
Other stock structure issues
Alternative basis for mixing rates (Trial 10), which requires J-stock presence in sub-areas 7E,7WR,8,9 for Hyp A&B
10% J-stock in sub-area 12SW in June (Trial 13)
30% J-stock in sub-area 12SW in June and 10% J-stock in sub-area 12NE in June (Trial 14)
Catches and bycatches
High direct catch series (Baseline total = 39,299; high total = 40,879) + alternative Korea & Japan bycatch levels (Trial 4)
Different allocation of the catches off Korea between sub-areas 5 and 6W. (Trials 5 and 6) Rationale: the baseline uses the best split; these trials test alternatives in both directions
Chinese incidental catch = 0 (Trial 7) (Baseline value = 2* incidental catch off Korea in sub-area 5)
Number of bycaught animals is proportional to square root of abundance rather than proportional to abundance in order to examine the impact of possible saturation effects (Trial 8)
Use Korean net licence numbers from 1996-2017 as effort data instead of net numbers from 1996-2009 (Trial 9) (Equation D.6)
Alternative time series of large scale nets off Japan from Hakamada instead of Japanese Coast Guard (Trial 17)
Mixing and dispersion
Mixing proportion in sub-areas 7CS and 7CN calculated using alternative weighting for bycatch: 2/60 weight (Trial 11) and 10/60 weight (Trial 12)
A substantially larger fraction of whales aged 1-4 from O-stock are found in sub-areas 2R, 3 and 4 year round (so the proportion of 1-4 whales in sub-area 9 is closer to expectations given the length-frequencies of catches from sub-area 9) (Trial 15)
Set the proportion of O-stock animals of ages 1-4 in sub-areas 9 and 9N to zero (Trial 16)

Table 10

The list of trials (MSYR 1% is defined in terms of the total (1+) component and 4% on the mature female component of the population).

Stock hypothesis	Trial no.	MSYR	Mix matrix:	Description
A	A01-1 & A01-4	1%/ 4%	Baseline	Baseline A: 2 stocks (J- and O-); *g*(0) = 0.798; including Chinese bycatch
B	B01-1 & B01-4	1%/ 4%	Baseline	Baseline B: 3 stocks (J-, O,- and Y-); *g*(0) = 0.798; including Chinese bycatch
E	E01-1 & E01-4	1%/ 4%	Baseline	Baseline E: 4 stocks (J-, P-, O-, and Y-); *g*(0) = 0.798; including Chinese bycatch
BE	B02-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Baseline	Assume *g*(0) = 1
BE	B03-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Baseline	Use <60% coverage for minima estimates. (Baseline <70%)
ABE	A04-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Baseline	High direct catch series + alternative bycatch levels off Japan and Korea
ABE	A05-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Baseline	More catches off Korea in sub-area 5 (and fewer in sub-area 6W). (Baseline uses best split)
ABE	A06-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Baseline	More catches off Korea in sub-area 6W (and fewer in sub-area 5). (Baseline uses best split)
ABE	A07-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Baseline	Chinese incidental catch = 0 (Baseline value = twice that of Korea in sub-area 5)
ABE	A08-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Baseline	The number of bycaught animals is proportional to the square-root of abundance. (Baseline: number proportional to abundance)
ABE	A09-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Baseline	Bycatch effort is Korean net licence numbers from 1996-2017. (Baseline bycatch effort is net numbers from 1996-2009) (Equation D.6)
BE	B10-1 etc[16]	1%/ 4%	Trial 10	Alternative (70% probability) thresholds for assignment of stock proportions
BE	B11-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Baseline	No. of genetic samples assigned to stock in sub-areas 7CS and 7CN calculated using 2/60 weight for bycatch. (Baseline weight 5/60)
BE	B12-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Baseline	No. of genetic samples assigned to stock in sub-areas 7CS and 7CN calculated using 10/60 weight for bycatch. (Baseline weight 5/60)
BE	B13-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Baseline	10% J -stock in sub-area 12SW in June (Baseline value = 20%). See section FI.
BE	B14-1 etc	1%/ 4%	Trial 14	30% J -stock in sub-area 12SW in June (Baseline value = 20%) with 10% J-stock in 12NE in June. See section FI.
BE	B15-1 etc[14]	1%/ 4%	Trial 15	A substantially larger fraction of whales ages 1-4 from O-stock are found in sub-areas 2R, 3 and 4 year-round (so the proportion of 1-4 whales in sub-area 9 is closer to expectations given the length-frequencies of catches from sub-area 9). The mixing matrices are adjusted such that the numbers of age 1-4 of O-stock animals in sub-areas 9 and 9N are no more than half the baseline numbers; juveniles are allowed into sub-areas 2R, 3 and 4 in the corresponding months.
BE	B16-1 etc[16]	1%/ 4%	Trial 16	Set the proportion of O animals of ages 1-4 in sub-areas 9 and 9N to zero and allow the abundance in sub-areas 7CS and 7CN to exceed the abundance estimates for these sub-areas. Projections for these sub-areas will need to account for the implied survey bias
ABE	A17-1 etc[16]	1%/ 4%	Baseline	Use alternative time series of large scale set nets off Japan from Hakamada. (Baseline timeseries from Japanese Coast Guard (JCG))

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[14] The inclusion of this sensitivity trial is to be confirmed by the Steering Group.

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Appendix 1

The Historical Catch Series

C. Allison

Direct catches

The baseline trials use the 'best' estimates of the historical direct catch, which are summarised in Tables 1 and 2. Details of the sources and construction of the catch series are given in Allison (2011). The data are taken from the IWC individual catch database (Allison, 2020) where available; where these data are not available the catch series has been compiled to match all known sources of information.

An alternative 'high' catch series is used in Trial 4. Table 3 lists the 'high' catch numbers for the years and sub-areas where they differ from the 'best' catch series. The catches are identical to the 'best' series for all other areas and years.

The coastal catch off Japan from 1930-1 and 1936-45 (in sub-areas 7CS, 7CN and 11) is estimated (Ohsumi, 1982) and the values are doubled in the 'high' catch series. The catch series off Korea assumes a linear increase from 60 whales in 1946 to 249 in 1957 in the 'best' series whereas the 'high' series assumes an annual catch of 249 minke whales over this period.

The split between sub-areas 5 and 6W is unknown for most of the catches taken off Korea. The 'best' catch series includes 19,349 minke whales taken off Korea, of which 3,902 are recorded in the Yellow Sea and 4,199 in the Sea of Japan/East Sea and Southern waters. The remaining 11,248 of unknown area are allocated between sub-areas 5 and 6W in the ratio of the catches known by area from 1940-79[15] (2,028:2,517). Where catches are known by month from 1958-86, (Park, 1995) but not area, they are allocated to sub-area using the average known ratio in the given month. Trials 5 and 6 test the sensitivity to this assumption. In Trial 5 the number of whales allocated to sub-area 6W is reduced by 20% and reallocated to sub-area 5. In Trial 6, 20% fewer animals are allocated to sub-area 5 and are reallocated to sub-area 6W. The resulting catch series is given in Table 4.

Table 1

Summary of the final western North Pacific Minke Whale Direct Catch Series (1930-2020) by sub-area, sex and month. Catches that cannot be taken because no whales are modelled the area/month are highlighted.

	Males								Females										
Area	J-M	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	O-D	J-M	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	O-D	Total	M	F
1E	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	18	11
2C	`3	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	18	13	5
2R	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	2
5	981	1,280	906	671	568	322	102	174	1,128	1,457	1,244	757	570	300	121	185	10,766	5,004	5,762
6W	181	383	1,325	1,167	392	202	557	1,063	178	364	1,300	1,136	376	189	545	1,009	10,367	5,270	5,097
6E	181	223	135	13	21	0	8	2	95	144	95	16	3	0	6	1	943	583	360
7CS	210	1,011	1,826	768	129	8	1	0	164	1,134	1,371	464	27	1	0	0	7,114	3,953	3,161
7CN	0	0	77	241	387	426	940	199	0	20	89	101	163	122	312	113	3,190	2,270	920
7W	0	1	49	33	3	1	10	0	0	0	9	3	3	0	0	0	112	97	15
7E	0	0	37	21	3	0	13	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	9	0	93	75	18
8	0	0	39	101	99	21	11	6	0	0	8	10	17	4	5	6	327	277	50
9	0	0	32	82	183	218	17	0	0	0	9	11	16	29	3	0	600	532	68
9N	0	0	1	2	5	8	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	11	0	0	34	17	17
10W	0	0	6	12	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	32	21	11
10E	2	25	42	119	83	26	5	3	0	1	28	60	26	9	7	0	436	305	131
11	0	62	248	503	560	230	143	29	2	465	872	909	607	273	113	25	5,041	1,775	3,266
12SW	0	0	0	1	11	9	1	0	0	0	1	5	16	27	5	0	76	22	54
12NE	0	0	0	0	36	9	10	0	0	0	0	3	33	14	6	0	111	55	56
13	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	2	4
Total	1,576	2,988	4,725	3,737	2,484	1,482	1,821	1,478	1,581	3,589	5,033	3,492	1,859	982	1,133	1,339	39,299	20,291	19,008

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[15] The period 1940-79 is used in view of a comment by Gong (1982) that, in 1980, Government policy led to a shift to the western sector in order to direct the minke whale fishery away from areas where the (protected) fin whale might also be caught.

Table 2

Summary of the ‘Best’ Direct Catch Series for western North Pacific Minke Whales by Year, sub-area and sex.

Males:

	1E	2C	2R	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE	13	Total
1930	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
1931	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
1932	0	0	0	0	9	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
1933	0	0	0	0	8	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
1934	0	0	0	1	21	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
1935	0	0	0	9	9	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	40
1936	0	0	0	12	14	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
1937	0	0	0	13	17	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	68
1938	0	0	0	15	20	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	80
1939	0	0	0	18	24	0	44	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
1940	0	0	0	15	33	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	101
1941	0	0	0	40	40	0	37	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
1942	0	0	0	53	67	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	166
1943	0	0	0	42	51	0	67	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
1944	0	0	0	38	47	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	138
1945	0	0	0	3	2	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
1946	0	0	0	11	21	14	51	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	106
1947	0	0	0	19	21	27	57	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	139
1948	0	3	0	22	26	56	57	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	192
1949	0	0	0	25	31	20	61	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	6	0	2	0	153
1950	0	3	0	29	37	15	63	41	0	0	2	0	1	0	13	18	0	0	0	222
1951	1	1	0	31	40	62	87	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	14	0	0	0	253
1952	0	1	0	36	45	142	92	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	20	0	0	0	347
1953	0	0	0	42	50	90	75	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	38	35	1	0	0	335
1954	0	0	1	43	54	35	24	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	59	1	0	0	275
1955	0	0	0	49	60	20	108	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	20	43	1	1	0	315
1956	0	0	0	54	62	16	140	25	0	1	3	0	0	0	47	69	0	0	0	417
1957	17	1	0	59	70	2	111	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	31	33	1	0	0	342
1958	0	0	0	67	65	0	126	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	358
1959	0	0	0	78	71	0	69	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	272
1960	0	0	0	72	59	0	64	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	244
1961	0	0	0	39	28	0	81	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	213
1962	0	0	0	55	52	0	46	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	208
1963	0	0	0	122	52	0	49	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	269
1964	0	0	0	139	95	6	85	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	370
1965	0	1	0	83	101	11	51	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	312
1966	0	2	0	76	87	0	81	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	326
1967	0	0	0	109	73	2	50	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	55	0	0	0	297
1968	0	0	0	98	75	8	58	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	0	0	0	268
1969	0	0	0	118	95	10	27	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	43	0	0	0	305
1970	0	0	0	186	188	5	101	5	1	0	0	2	4	0	8	38	0	0	2	540
1971	0	0	0	200	189	3	84	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	54	1	0	0	545
1972	0	0	0	252	286	0	35	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	668
1973	0	0	0	215	244	0	83	26	0	2	14	0	0	0	15	95	2	28	0	724
1974	0	0	0	213	271	0	63	34	0	9	0	0	0	1	5	44	4	22	0	666
1975	0	0	0	196	293	9	35	63	0	3	0	0	0	18	2	62	11	1	0	693
1976	0	0	0	353	174	0	35	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	89	0	0	0	688
1977	0	0	0	234	304	0	32	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	699
1978	0	0	0	181	354	0	93	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	780
1979	0	0	0	164	379	0	95	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	17	0	0	0	813
1980	0	0	0	447	147	0	88	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	40	0	0	0	804
1981	0	1	0	188	192	0	148	39	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	28	0	0	0	610
1982	0	0	0	229	210	2	105	56	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	0	617
1983	0	0	0	100	142	3	66	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	389
1984	0	0	0	87	105	0	64	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	390
1985	0	0	1	23	29	5	39	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30	0	0	0	252
1986	0	0	0	1	31	20	69	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	229
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	182
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	63
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	30	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	26	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	39	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	71

Table 2. Males contd.

	1E	2C	2R	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE	13	Total
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	19	7	20	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	1	0	8	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	4	7	35	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	138
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	67	2	0	7	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	33	11	1	36	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	67	3	0	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	33	0	0	5	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	41	8	3	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	40	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	61	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	41	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	6	10	4	17	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	71
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	22	4	1	15	14	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	100
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	66
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	63
Total	18	13	2	5,004	5,270	583	3,953	2,270	97	75	277	532	17	21	305	1,775	22	55	2	20,291

Females

	1E	2C	2R	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE	13	Total
1930	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
1931	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
1932	0	0	0	5	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17
1933	0	0	0	5	4	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	19
1934	0	0	0	9	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	31
1935	0	0	0	8	14	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	33
1936	0	0	0	12	13	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	34
1937	0	0	0	14	18	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	52
1938	0	0	0	18	20	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	61
1939	0	0	0	19	23	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	68
1940	0	0	0	13	34	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	73
1941	0	0	0	64	38	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	122
1942	0	0	0	54	66	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	145
1943	0	0	0	39	51	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	124
1944	0	0	0	38	45	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	109
1945	0	0	0	2	3	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	30
1946	0	0	0	10	18	10	24	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	77
1947	0	0	0	18	19	21	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	111
1948	0	0	0	21	25	38	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	168
1949	0	0	0	25	31	30	32	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	27	0	1	0	152
1950	0	1	1	29	34	9	25	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	1	0	151
1951	0	0	0	33	42	39	42	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	70	0	1	0	236
1952	0	0	1	37	45	43	78	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	97	1	0	0	305
1953	0	0	0	39	49	47	56	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	57	1	0	0	259
1954	0	1	0	45	55	27	22	15	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	124	0	0	0	297
1955	0	0	0	58	59	15	80	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	119	0	2	0	347
1956	0	0	0	62	66	23	97	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	13	108	0	4	0	382
1957	11	1	0	79	68	0	81	12	2	0	3	0	0	0	13	96	1	0	0	367
1958	0	0	0	101	63	0	128	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	454
1959	0	0	0	126	73	0	70	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	1	0	357
1960	0	0	0	141	57	0	65	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	342
1961	0	0	0	82	30	0	83	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	299
1962	0	0	0	117	52	0	47	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	1	0	307
1963	0	0	0	168	52	0	50	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	345
1964	0	0	0	186	97	6	86	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	448
1965	0	1	0	110	102	9	99	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	418
1966	0	1	0	105	88	2	100	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	395
1967	0	0	0	139	73	8	65	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	87	0	0	0	382
1968	0	0	0	124	73	3	81	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	56	0	0	0	352
1969	0	0	0	156	96	10	32	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	97	0	0	0	405
1970	0	0	0	216	188	2	87	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	70	0	0	2	575
1971	0	0	0	250	190	2	67	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	52	0	0	0	574
1972	0	0	0	292	286	0	75	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	113	0	0	0	789
1973	0	0	0	239	244	2	90	15	0	2	7	0	0	0	6	116	11	27	0	759
1974	0	0	0	267	272	0	51	19	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	79	17	18	0	729
1975	0	0	0	229	288	2	46	22	0	4	0	0	0	2	4	58	23	0	0	678
1976	0	0	0	445	174	0	46	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	113	0	0	1	819

Table 2. Females contd.

	1E	2C	2R	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE	13	Total
1977	0	0	0	269	303	0	28	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	43	0	0	0	659
1978	0	0	0	207	356	0	85	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	718
1979	0	0	0	130	264	0	38	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	64	0	0	0	531
1980	0	0	0	272	109	0	70	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	82	0	0	0	550
1981	0	0	0	188	192	0	68	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	63	0	0	0	524
1982	0	0	0	236	219	2	58	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	56	0	0	0	605
1983	0	0	0	98	138	4	69	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	42	0	0	0	386
1984	0	0	0	87	114	0	38	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	370
1985	0	0	0	26	35	4	20	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	66	0	0	0	197
1986	0	0	0	0	15	2	35	43	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	151
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	122
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	14
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	29
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	19	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	12	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	18	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	24	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	37	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	58
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	8	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	71
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	57
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	32
Total	11	5	2	5,762	5,097	360	3,161	920	15	18	50	68	17	11	131	3,266	54	56	4	19,008

Table 3

The High Catch Series.

Catches for the years and sub-areas where they differ from the 'best' catch series (1930-1, 1936-45 in sub-areas 7CS, 7CN and 11; 1947-56 in sub-areas 5 and 6W). Numbers from the 'best' catch series are shown for comparison. The 'high' catch series is identical to the 'best' series for all other areas and years.

Series:	Best	Best	High	High	Best	Best	High	High	Best	Best	High	High
Sub-area:	7CS	7CS	7CS	7CS	7CN	7CN	7CN	7CN	11	11	11	11
	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem
1930	7	4	**14**	**8**	0	0	0	0	1	1	**2**	**2**
1931	7	4	**14**	**8**	1	0	**2**	0	0	2	0	**4**
1932	13	7	13	7	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
1933	13	7	13	7	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
1934	20	10	20	10	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
1935	20	10	20	10	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
1936	15	7	**30**	**14**	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**4**
1937	37	18	**74**	**36**	0	1	0	**2**	1	1	**2**	**2**
1938	44	22	**88**	**44**	0	0	0	0	1	1	**2**	**2**
1939	44	22	**88**	**44**	1	0	**2**	0	0	2	0	**4**
1940	52	25	**104**	**50**	0	0	0	0	1	1	**2**	**2**
1941	37	18	**74**	**36**	1	0	**2**	0	0	2	0	**4**
1942	44	22	**88**	**44**	0	0	0	0	1	1	**2**	**2**
1943	67	32	**134**	**64**	1	0	**2**	0	0	2	0	**4**
1944	52	25	**104**	**50**	0	0	0	0	1	1	**2**	**2**
1945	44	22	**88**	**44**	0	1	0	**2**	0	2	0	**4**

Table 3 continued

Series:	Best	Best	High	High	Best	Best	High	High
Sub-area:	5	5	5	5	6W	6W	6W	6W
	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem
1946	11	10	11	10	21	18	21	18
1947	19	18	**55**	**56**	21	19	**70**	**68**
1948	22	21	**55**	**56**	26	25	**70**	**68**
1949	25	25	**55**	**56**	31	31	**70**	**68**
1950	29	29	**55**	**56**	37	34	**70**	**68**
1951	31	33	**55**	**56**	40	42	**70**	**68**
1952	36	37	**55**	**56**	45	45	**70**	**68**
1953	42	39	**55**	**56**	50	49	**70**	**68**
1954	43	45	**55**	**56**	54	55	**70**	**68**
1955	49	58	**56**	**66**	60	59	**70**	**68**
1956	54	62	**57**	**66**	62	66	**70**	**68**
1957	59	79	59	79	70	68	70	68

Table 4

Catch series for Trials 5 and 6 used to test the sensitivity to the allocation of catches off Korea between sub-areas 5 and 6W. Catches in the other sub-areas are the same as for the ‘Best’ catch series.

	Trial 5				Trial 6			
Sub-area:	5	5	6W	6W	5	5	6W	6W
	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem
1932	0	5	9	4	0	5	9	4
1933	0	5	8	4	0	5	8	4
1934	1	9	21	10	1	9	21	10
1935	9	12	9	10	7	7	12	14
1936	14	15	13	9	9	10	15	17
1937	17	16	14	15	12	9	21	20
1938	19	22	16	16	14	13	24	22
1939	23	23	20	18	15	15	27	27
1940	21	21	27	26	12	11	37	35
1941	48	72	31	31	38	62	41	41
1942	66	66	53	55	43	43	77	77
1943	51	51	40	41	31	33	59	60
1944	48	48	37	35	31	31	53	53
1945	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3
1946	14	15	15	16	10	8	22	20
1947	24	21	16	16	15	15	23	24
1948	27	26	20	21	18	18	28	30
1949	30	32	25	25	18	22	36	36
1950	34	38	28	29	23	24	42	40
1951	40	40	33	33	26	26	47	47
1952	46	46	37	34	29	30	51	53
1953	50	51	40	39	31	33	58	58
1954	55	54	43	45	35	35	64	63
1955	62	69	46	49	39	48	70	69
1956	67	74	52	51	42	53	75	74
1957	73	92	56	55	49	66	79	82
1958	80	114	51	51	53	89	77	77
1959	93	141	57	57	63	110	86	89
1960	84	152	46	47	63	131	68	67
1961	44	87	24	24	35	77	33	34
1962	65	128	43	40	49	110	58	59
1963	131	179	43	41	104	149	71	70
1964	159	205	77	76	118	162	119	118
1965	102	131	82	81	68	97	116	115
1966	95	121	70	70	64	91	100	101
1967	125	153	59	57	91	120	93	90
1968	112	139	60	59	82	107	91	90
1969	137	176	75	77	98	138	114	115
1970	223	253	151	151	152	183	221	222
1971	239	286	152	152	165	214	225	225
1972	308	348	229	231	230	267	311	308
1973	251	275	208	208	197	220	262	263
1974	251	302	235	235	188	241	297	297
1975	253	287	235	231	159	196	327	324
1976	389	479	139	139	292	384	235	235
1977	294	331	242	243	192	226	346	346
1978	253	276	283	286	152	175	384	387
1979	164	130	379	264	164	130	379	264
1980	447	272	147	109	447	272	147	109
1981	188	188	192	192	188	188	192	192
1982	236	247	202	209	222	229	217	226
1983	100	98	142	138	100	98	142	138
1984	87	87	105	114	87	87	105	114
1985	23	26	29	35	23	26	29	35
1986	1	0	31	15	1	0	31	15

Bycatches

Tables 5 and 6 summarise recent bycatches (also referred to as incidental catches) off Japan and Korea by sub-area. Individual records, including position, date, length and sex, have been provided to the IWC by Japan for 1,964 by caught minke whales from 2001-16 received 28 May 2019) and by Korea for 1,883 by caught and stranded minke whales from 2001-17 (received 29 Mar 2019).

Table 5

Recent bycatches by Japan and Korea (some are updates to those listed in progress reports). It is known that the numbers off Japan in 2001 are incomplete. Bycatches from sub-area 6W by Japan are included with those in 6E (see text). No data for 2020 off Korea are available. Bycatches that are shown in grey are not used in the fitting process.

	Japan								Korea				
Year	1E	2C	6E	7CN	7CS	10E	11	Total	5	6W	1W	Posn.Unk	Total
1996										128	0	0	128
1997										78	0	0	78
1998										47	0	0	47
1999										54	0	0	54
2000									12	80	0	0	92
2001	1	10	25	3	8	4	3	54	9	141	0	0	150
2002	7	19	45	13	17	3	5	109	8	75	0	0	83
2003	5	17	61	15	18	0	8	124	10	75	2	0	87
2004	4	19	66	9	14	0	3	115	9	52	0	0	61
2005	4	33	55	10	17	3	6	128	7	98	0	0	105
2006	3	28	76	16	21	0	3	147	11	67	0	2	80
2007	7	42	69	11	20	0	6	155	12	59	0	1	72
2008	9	23	68	11	17	2	3	133	12	61	0	2	75
2009	3	17	69	3	25	0	1	118	10	70	0	2	82
2010	3	18	74	8	17	0	4	124	8	63	0	0	71
2011	6	28	65	9	8	0	1	117	15	70	0	1	86
2012	5	25	56	9	15	0	4	114	8	66	0	0	74
2013	5	20	54	9	15	2	0	105	8	43	0	0	51
2014	3	21	74	16	23	1	2	140	7	43	0	0	50
2015	5	28	84	12	26	0	1	156	7	78	1	1	87
2016	7	34	86	17	22	3	0	169	10	84	0	0	94
2017	5	32	80	10	34	1	2	164	12	57	0	0	69
2018	2	18	40	9	18	0	0	87	7	73	0	0	80
2019	3	15	54	9	23	0	0	104	3	55	0	0	58
2020	2	10	34	9	16	0	0	71					
Total	89	457	1235	374	208	19	52	2434					

In Japan it has been obligatory to report bycatches from 2001, since when the numbers are considered to be reliable. Almost all of the reported bycatch off Japan occurs in set-net fisheries. Three types of set nets are used: large-scale (excluding salmon nets), salmon nets and small-scale. For fishing gears other than set-nets, bycatch, retention and marketing of whales are prohibited by the 2001 regulation and a diagnostic DNA registry is used to deter illegal distribution of any whales caught.

Ideally, the catch by each gear type should be modelled separately to allow the historical (pre-2001) bycatch to be predicted. However, information on numbers of catches by net type is not available. Therefore, in the 2013 Implementation, the historical bycatches for each sub-area were set using the total number of bycatches and the combined number of large-scale and salmon nets in each sub-area (Allison, 2014). Japan has provided new information on the numbers of large-scale nets from 1979-2018, but numbers of salmon nets since 2016 are not available. The numbers of whales caught in salmon nets are small in comparison to those from large-scale nets (see Table 6 which lists the bycatches from 2001-9 by gear type), so in the current implementation, the historical bycatches are set using the total numbers of bycatches (Table 5) and the numbers of large-scale nets (Table 7) in each sub-area.

Table 6

Bycatches by Japan 2001-9 by gear type (Hakamada, pers. comm. 28/04/2011).

	Salmon	Large-scale	Small-scale	Other gear types
2001	3	68	9	0
2002	5	92	12	0
2003	8	99	18	0
2004	2	101	12	2
2005	7	105	17	0
2006	5	125	17	0
2007	8	131	16	0
2008	3	116	14	0
2009	4	101	13	0

Table 7

Numbers of nets. Sources: Japan 1935-70 – Set using linear interpolation, assuming 0 in 1935; Japan 1970-79 – Set using linear interpolation between the numbers for 1970 and 1975 from Tobayama *et al.* (1992); Japan 1979-2018 – Pastene, pers. comm. Apr 2021; Korea 1946-1996 – Set using linear interpolation, assuming 0 in 1946; Korea 1990-2009 – An, pers. comm. Missing data: where the numbers of nets are unknown (off Japan from 2019-20 and off Korea from 2010-20), the last known numbers are used.

	Japan large-scale trap nets								Korea nets		
	1E	2C	6E	7CS	7CN	10E	11	Total	5	6W	Total
1946	24	67	103	41	8	7	3	252	0	0	0
1947	26	73	112	44	9	7	3	275	2	5	7
1948	29	79	122	48	9	8	4	298	4	11	15
1949	31	85	131	52	10	8	4	321	6	16	22
1950	33	91	141	55	11	9	4	344	8	21	29
1951	35	97	150	59	11	10	5	367	10	27	37
1952	37	103	159	63	12	10	5	390	12	32	44
1953	40	109	169	66	13	11	5	412	14	38	52
1954	42	115	178	70	14	11	5	435	15	43	58
1955	44	121	187	74	14	12	6	458	17	48	65
1956	46	127	197	77	15	13	6	481	19	54	73
1957	48	133	206	81	16	13	6	504	21	59	80
1958	51	139	216	85	16	14	7	527	23	64	87
1959	53	145	225	88	17	14	7	550	25	70	95
1960	55	151	234	92	18	15	7	573	27	75	102
1961	57	157	244	96	19	16	7	596	29	80	109
1962	59	164	253	100	19	16	8	619	31	86	117
1963	62	170	262	103	20	17	8	642	33	91	124
1964	64	176	272	107	21	17	8	665	35	97	132
1965	66	182	281	111	21	18	9	687	37	102	139
1966	68	188	291	114	22	19	9	710	39	107	146
1967	70	194	300	118	23	19	9	733	41	113	154
1968	73	200	309	122	24	20	9	756	43	118	161
1969	75	206	319	125	24	20	10	779	44	123	167
1970	77	212	328	129	25	21	10	802	46	129	175
1971	80	209	324	127	25	21	10	795	48	134	182
1972	83	206	321	124	25	21	10	789	50	139	189
1973	86	203	317	122	24	20	9	782	52	145	197
1974	89	200	314	119	24	20	9	776	54	150	204
1975	92	197	310	117	24	20	9	769	56	156	212
1976	80	198	321	118	25	21	10	773	58	161	219
1977	69	199	332	119	27	22	10	777	60	166	226
1978	57	200	344	119	28	23	11	781	62	172	234
1979	46	205	361	122	30	25	11	800	64	177	241
1980	49	208	372	130	28	24	11	822	66	182	248
1981	51	205	375	134	26	21	10	823	68	188	256
1982	50	204	393	133	27	22	10	838	70	193	263
1983	54	199	392	132	37	31	14	859	71	198	269
1984	51	191	393	141	48	41	19	885	73	204	277
1985	47	192	419	141	42	36	16	894	75	209	284
1986	50	198	413	136	50	43	20	909	77	215	292
1987	47	196	409	138	48	41	19	900	79	220	299
1988	47	190	407	132	40	33	15	865	81	225	306
1989	56	185	398	142	35	29	13	857	83	231	314
1990	56	182	413	137	35	30	14	867	85	236	321
1991	61	178	410	135	29	24	11	847	85	286	371
1992	56	169	400	135	27	22	10	820	96	305	401
1993	62	183	406	135	28	22	10	845	96	291	387
1994	55	179	387	131	29	23	11	814	94	286	380
1995	57	179	380	119	26	20	9	790	97	292	389
1996	57	175	379	132	26	20	9	799	103	352	455
1997	54	172	376	132	25	19	9	787	123	340	463
1998	56	167	377	133	26	19	9	787	105	338	443
1999	55	170	370	131	28	22	10	786	120	321	441
2000	55	169	367	130	28	22	10	781	105	318	423
2001	58	154	367	132	29	23	11	775	82	311	393
2002	52	163	367	130	32	26	12	781	88	292	380
2003	49	164	363	137	31	25	12	781	81	286	367
2004	51	160	351	137	27	21	10	757	94	267	361
2005	52	159	329	132	26	21	9	729	81	263	344
2006	45	156	313	132	27	21	10	703	78	255	333
2007	43	146	329	123	8	4	2	654	77	247	324
2008	40	129	315	121	22	16	7	651	71	230	301
2009	42	130	311	121	22	16	7	648	68	219	287
2010	40	130	314	116	21	15	7	644	68	219	287
2011	40	130	311	94	21	15	7	617	68	219	287
2012	39	128	313	96	20	14	7	617	68	219	287
2013	38	120	307	92	20	14	7	598	68	219	287
2014	36	120	300	97	20	15	7	594	68	219	287
2015	35	115	300	101	20	15	7	592	68	219	287
2016	37	120	280	101	21	15	7	582	68	219	287
2017	36	122	275	93	21	15	7	569	68	219	287

Table 7. Numbers of nets contd.

	Japan large-scale trap nets								Korea nets		
	1E	2C	6E	7CS	7CN	10E	11	Total	5	6W	Total
2018	34	114	288	87	21	15	7	567	68	219	287
2019	34	114	288	87	21	15	7	567	68	219	287
2020	34	114	288	87	21	15	7	567	68	219	287

The bycatch in sub-area 6W by Japan is small (9 whales) (and there are no corresponding set net numbers) so the numbers are added to the bycatches for sub-area 6E. The bycatch by Korea in sub-area 1W is very small (3 whales in total) and there are no corresponding set net numbers so the numbers are added to the bycatches for sub-area 5.

Japan updated the numbers of large-scale nets up to and including 2018 and incorporated information from the Japanese Coast Guard for 2014 on the dates that the nets were in operation see (see IWC, 2020). The set nets are assigned to sub-area based on the position of the centre of the net, although some nets extend beyond a single sub-area. Korea provided revised data on the number of set nets in operation based on the number of licenses issued between 1994-2017 (Table 7, extrapolated from IWC, 2020), but the Committee (IWC, 2022, p.24, Item 8.1.3), decided that the number of nets provide a more reliable source of information than the number of licenses.

For the best effort series, the numbers of nets off Japan are extrapolated from 1946 to 1969 assuming a linear relationship from 0 in 1935 to the known numbers in 1970 (Hakamada, 2010; Tobayama *et al.*, 1992). Bycatches before 1946 are ignored because, although some set-nets were in operation before 1946 (Brownell, pers. comm.), the numbers are highly uncertain and are sufficiently small that they are unlikely to affect the implementation.

A sensitivity trial that uses a different series of nets provided by Hakamada (Trial 17) may be included.

The numbers of nets are listed in Table 7. The numbers of bycatches are only used in the likelihood in the trials where the number of nets is also known. Thus, for example for Japan, the catches from 2019-20 are not used and are shown greyed out in Table 5. The bycatches removed from the population in the trials are the model predicted numbers, except in years for which observed bycatches are available (Table 7, excluding 2001 for Japan).

A single series of historical bycatches is used for all of the trials when testing the effect of future catches (including those set by the RMP), irrespective of the true values of the bycatches, which differ both among trials and simulations within trials. The estimate of the future bycatch is set to the averages of the predicted bycatches based on the fit to the actual data of the operating model for the six baseline trials (i.e. using the ‘best fit’ simulation (0)). This series will be generated once conditioning is complete.

Korea: The same method as used for Japan is applied, except that bycatch numbers since 1945 are extrapolated from reported numbers in sub-areas 5 (Yellow Sea) and 6W (East Sea) since 2000 and 1996 respectively. Catches in sub-area 6W are assumed to be under-reported by 50% (based on DNA profiling and a capture-recapture analysis of market products, (Baker *et al.*, 2007).

A high effort sensitivity trial (Trial 4) will be undertaken that assumes bycatches by Japan since 2001 were under-reported by 50%, bycatches by Korea in sub-area 5 since 2000 were under-reported by 50%, and the numbers of nets were double the best-case values from 1946-1969 (up to a maximum equal to the number of nets in 1969).

China: There are no data on bycatches off China, although they are known to occur. There are not many set-nets in operation off China and the operations are likely to be similar to those off western Korea. In the absence of information the baseline trials assume that the bycatch off China is double that off western Korea. A sensitivity trial (Trial 7) ignores any possible bycatch off China.

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Appendix 2

Using the Genetic Stock Assignment by Sub-Area to Inform the Mixing Matrices of the North Pacific Minke Whale *Implementation Simulation Trials*

C.L. de Moor, C. Allison, A.E. Punt

This appendix details the stock assignment by sub-area and sex used to develop the data used to estimate mixing matrices for the North Pacific minke whale *Implementation Simulation Trials*. The baseline mixing matrices for Hypothesis E were newly developed for these *Implementation Simulation Trials*, largely informed by the genetic assignment tables below. The baseline mixing matrices for Hypotheses A and B were only changed from those used during the 2013 *Implementation Simulation Trials* where the genetic assignment tables below strongly supported such changes.

Baseline Trials, Hypotheses A and B

For the baseline trials, the stock assignment for Hypotheses A and B is based on the "stock90" assignment by STRUCTURE in *Data_NPM_190226_v3.csv*. The number of samples assigned to stock by sub-area is as follows. Table 7a of the Specifications (see main Annex K, Appendix 2 text) details the assigned numbers by stock, sub-area, period and sex used to condition the trials.

Males	**10E**	**11**	**1E**	**2C**	**6E**	**7CN**	**7CS**	**7E**	**7WR**	**8**	**9**
J-stock	8	28	29	107	453	158	135	0	0	0	1
O-stock	1	29	1	26	1	580	281	41	74	207	442
Unassigned	2	7	2	10	41	80	61	3	6	22	44
Females											
J-stock	6	28	42	188	471	112	151	0	1	0	0
O-stock	0	30	0	24	3	263	286	4	8	17	49
Unassigned	1	7	2	17	33	23	49	1	0	6	5

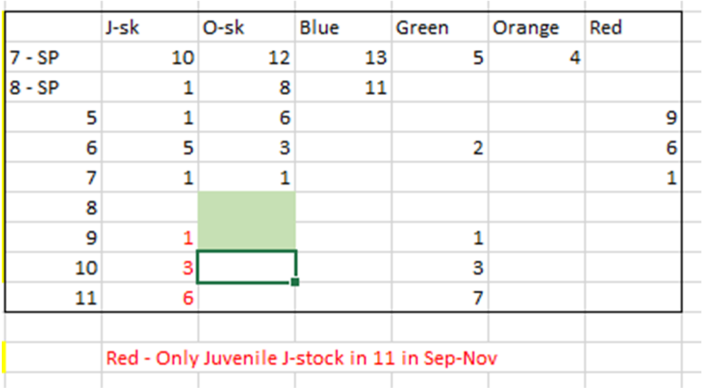
Grey highlight: stock **has** been assigned to a sub-area, but is not modelled in that sub-area in the mixing matrices

- The singleton assignment of a J-stock female to sub-area 7WR is ignored for the baseline trials, but in Trial 10 J-stock animals are assumed to be found in both sub-areas 7E and 7WR.
- The singleton assignment of an O-stock male to sub-area 1E is ignored for modelling purposes
- The singleton assignment of a J-stock male to sub-area 9 is small compared to the total sample size, and is therefore ignored for the baseline, but in Trial 10 J-stock animals are assumed to be found in sub-areas 8 and 9
- The assignment of O-stock animals to sub-area 6E are very small compared to the total sample size, and O-stock animals are therefore not modelled to be found in sub-area 6E.

Pink highlight: females of a stock **have not** been assigned to a sub-area, but are modelled in that sub-area in the mixing matrices

- The sample sizes in sub-area 10E are low and one cannot therefore discount the presence of O-stock females in sub-area 10E.

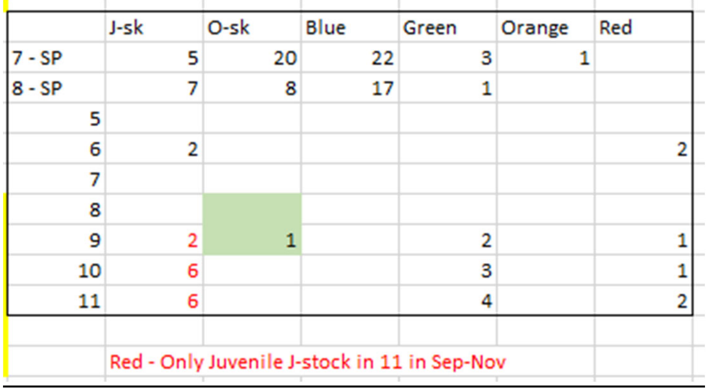
Female samples in sub-area 11:



	J-sk	O-sk	Blue	Green	Orange	Red
7 - SP	10	12	13	5	4	
8 - SP	1	8	11			
5	1	6				9
6	5	3		2		6
7	1	1				1
8						
9	1			1		
10	3			3		
11	6			7		

Red - Only Juvenile J-stock in 11 in Sep-Nov

Male samples in sub-area 11:



	J-sk	O-sk	Blue	Green	Orange	Red
7 - SP	5	20	22	3	1	
8 - SP	7	8	17	1		
5						
6	2					2
7						
8						
9	2	1		2		1
10	6			3		1
11	6			4		2

Red - Only Juvenile J-stock in 11 in Sep-Nov

J-Stock Baseline A (Matrix J-A)

Age/	Mon	Sub - Area																				
Sex		1W	1E	2C	2R	3	4	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE
Juv	J-M	2	2	2				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr	2	2	2				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	
	May	2	2	2				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_2$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	
	Jun	2	2	2				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Jul	2	2	2				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Aug	2	2	2				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Sep	2	2	2				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	O-D	2	2	2				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$		
Ad.M	J-M	2	2	1				γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{25}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr	0	0	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$4\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	γ_8	
	May	0	0	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$4\gamma_2$	$2\gamma_4$						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	$2\gamma_8$	
	Jun	0	0	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_4$						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Jul	0	0	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Aug	0	0	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Sep	2	2	1				γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{25}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D	4	4	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}		$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$										
Ad.F	J-M	2	2	1				γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{25}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	γ_1	γ_4						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr	0	0	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{10}	γ_{10}	
	May	0	0	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_2$	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{11}	$2\gamma_{11}$	
	Jun	0	0	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Jul	0	0	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Aug	0	0	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Sep	2	2	1				γ_{25}	$2\gamma_{25}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D	4	4	1				γ_{25}	γ_{25}		γ_3	γ_5										

J-Stock Baseline B (Matrix J-B)

Age/	Mon	Sub - Area																				
Sex		1W	1E	2C	2R	3	4	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE
Juv	J-M		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	
	May		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_2$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	
	Jun		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Jul		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Aug		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Sep		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	O-D		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$		
Ad.M	J-M		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$4\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	γ_8	
	May		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$4\gamma_2$	$2\gamma_4$						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	$2\gamma_8$	
	Jun		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_4$						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Jul		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Aug		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Sep		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D		4	1					γ_{33}		$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$										
Ad.F	J-M		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	γ_1	γ_4						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{10}	γ_{10}	
	May		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_2$	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{11}	$2\gamma_{11}$	
	Jun		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Jul		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Aug		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Sep		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D		4	1					γ_{33}		γ_3	γ_5										

O-Stock Baseline A (Matrix O-AB)

Age/	Mon	Sub - Area																				
Sex		1W	1E	2C	2R	3	4	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE
Juv	J-M			γ_{13}	4	4	4				$4\gamma_{34}$	0	0	0	0	0	0		γ_{30}	0	0	0
	Apr			γ_{14}	2	2	2				$8\gamma_{31}$	$2\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	γ_{20}	0		$2\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	May			γ_{14}	2	2	2				$8\gamma_{31}$	$2\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	γ_{20}	γ_{21}		$2\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	Jun			γ_{14}	2	2	2				$4\gamma_{31}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	γ_{21}		$4\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	Jul			γ_{15}	2	2	2				$4\gamma_{32}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	γ_{21}		$4\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	Aug			γ_{15}	2	2	2				$4\gamma_{32}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	γ_{21}		$4\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	Sep			γ_{15}	2	2	2				$4\gamma_{32}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	γ_{21}		$4\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	O-D			γ_{15}	4	4	4				$4\gamma_{32}$	$2\gamma_{16}$	0	0	0	0	0		$2\gamma_{30}$	0	0	0
Ad.M	J-M			γ_{13}	4	4	4				γ_{34}	0	0	0	0	0	0		γ_{30}	0	0	0
	Apr			γ_{14}	2	2	2				$2\gamma_{31}$	$2\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$2\gamma_{20}$	0		$2\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	$3\gamma_{24}$
	May			0	0	0	0				$2\gamma_{31}$	$2\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$2\gamma_{20}$	$2\gamma_{21}$		$2\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	$6\gamma_{24}$
	Jun			0	0	0	0				$2\gamma_{31}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$5\gamma_{20}$	$2\gamma_{21}$		$4\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	$6\gamma_{24}$
	Jul			0	0	0	0				$2\gamma_{32}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$5\gamma_{20}$	$2\gamma_{21}$		$4\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	$6\gamma_{24}$
	Aug			0	0	0	0				$2\gamma_{32}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$5\gamma_{20}$	$2\gamma_{21}$		$4\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	$6\gamma_{24}$
	Sep			0	0	0	0				$2\gamma_{32}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$5\gamma_{20}$	γ_{21}		$4\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	$3\gamma_{24}$
	O-D			γ_{15}	4	4	4				γ_{32}	γ_{16}	0	0	0	0	0		γ_{30}	0	0	0
Ad.F	J-M			γ_{13}	4	4	4				γ_{34}	0	0	0	0	0	0		γ_{30}	0	0	0
	Apr			γ_{14}	2	2	2				γ_{31}	γ_{16}	$2\gamma_{17}$	$2\gamma_{18}$	$2\gamma_{19}$	γ_{20}	0		γ_{30}	$2\gamma_{22}$	γ_{23}	$3\gamma_{24}$
	May			0	0	0	0				γ_{31}	γ_{16}	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	γ_{20}	$4\gamma_{21}$		γ_{30}	$2\gamma_{22}$	$2\gamma_{23}$	$9\gamma_{24}$
	Jun			0	0	0	0				γ_{31}	$2\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	$4\gamma_{21}$		$2\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	$2\gamma_{23}$	$9\gamma_{24}$
	Jul			0	0	0	0				γ_{32}	$2\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	$4\gamma_{21}$		$2\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	$2\gamma_{23}$	$9\gamma_{24}$
	Aug			0	0	0	0				γ_{32}	$2\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	$4\gamma_{21}$		$2\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	$2\gamma_{23}$	$9\gamma_{24}$
	Sep			0	0	0	0				γ_{32}	$2\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	$2\gamma_{21}$		$2\gamma_{30}$	$2\gamma_{22}$	$2\gamma_{23}$	$3\gamma_{24}$
	O-D			γ_{15}	4	4	4				γ_{32}	γ_{16}	0	0	0	0	0		γ_{30}	0	0	0

Y-Stock Baseline B (Matrix Y-B)

Age/	Mon	Sub - Area																				
Sex		1W	1E	2C	2R	3	4	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE
Juv	J-M	4						4	γ_{25}													
	Apr	1						4	γ_{26}													
	May	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jun	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jul	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Aug	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Sep	2						4	γ_{28}													
	O-D	4						4	γ_{28}													
AdM	J-M	4						4	γ_{25}													
	Apr	1						4	γ_{26}													
	May	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jun	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jul	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Aug	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Sep	2						4	γ_{28}													
	O-D	4						4	γ_{28}													
AdF	J-M	4						4	γ_{25}													
	Apr	1						4	γ_{26}													
	May	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jun	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jul	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Aug	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Sep	2						4	γ_{28}													
	O-D	4						4	γ_{28}													

Baseline Trials, Hypothesis E

For the baseline trials, stock assignment for Hypothesis E is based on the “geneland.stock2” assignment by GENELAND in *Data_NPM_190226_v3.csv*. The number of samples assigned to stock by sub-area is as follows. Table 7a of the Specifications (see main Annex K, Appendix 2 text) details the assigned numbers by stock, sub-area, period and sex used to condition the trials.

Males	**10E**	**11**	**1E**	**2C**	**6E**	**7CN**	**7CS**	**7E**	**7WR**	**8**	**9**
J-stock	8	13	31	88	492	20	0	0	0	0	0
P-stock	0	39	0	10	0	384	217	0	0	0	0
O-stock	0	1	0	0	0	280	83	41	70	207	464
Unassigned	0	6	0	19	0	55	105	0	0	0	0
Females											
J-stock	7	18	44	156	500	17	0	0	0	0	0
P-stock	0	24	0	10	0	216	296	0	0	0	0
O-stock	0	4	0	0	0	54	18	5	7	22	49
Unassigned	0	17	0	26	0	75	118	0	0	0	0

J-Stock Baseline E (Matrix J-E)

Age/	Mon	Sub - Area																				
Sex		1W	1E	2C	2R	3	4	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE
Juv	J-M		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	
	May		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	
	Jun		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Jul		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Aug		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Sep		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	O-D		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$		
Ad.M	J-M		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	γ_8	
	May		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	$2\gamma_8$	
	Jun		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	$4\gamma_4$						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Jul		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Aug		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Sep		2	4					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D		4	1					γ_{33}		0	$2\gamma_5$										
Ad.F	J-M		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_4						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{10}	γ_{10}	
	May		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{11}	$2\gamma_{11}$	
	Jun		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Jul		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Aug		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Sep		2	4					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D		4	1					γ_{33}		0	γ_5										

P-Stock Baseline E (Matrix P-E)

Age/	Mon										Sub -	Area										
Sex		1W	1E	2C	2R	3	4	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE
Juv	J-M			γ_{13}							$2\gamma_1$	γ_{30}										
	Apr			γ_{14}							$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_{34}$								γ_{22}		
	May			γ_{14}							$2\gamma_2$	$2\gamma_{34}$								γ_{22}		
	Jun			γ_{14}							$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_{30}$								γ_{22}		
	Jul			γ_{15}							$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_{30}$								γ_{22}		
	Aug			γ_{15}							$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_{30}$								γ_{22}		
	Sep			γ_{15}							$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_{30}$								γ_{22}		
	O-D			γ_{15}							$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_{30}$										
Ad.M	J-M			γ_{13}							$2\gamma_1$	γ_{30}										
	Apr			γ_{14}							$4\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_{34}$								γ_{22}		
	May			0							$4\gamma_2$	$2\gamma_{34}$								γ_{22}		
	Jun			0							$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_{30}$								γ_{22}		
	Jul			0							$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_{30}$								γ_{22}		
	Aug			0							$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_{30}$								γ_{22}		
	Sep			0							$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_{30}$								γ_{22}		
	O-D			γ_{15}							$2\gamma_3$	γ_{30}								γ_{22}		
Ad.F	J-M			γ_{13}							γ_1	γ_{30}										
	Apr			γ_{14}							$2\gamma_1$	γ_{34}								γ_{22}		
	May			0							$2\gamma_2$	γ_{34}								$2\gamma_{22}$		
	Jun			0							γ_3	$2\gamma_{30}$								$2\gamma_{22}$		
	Jul			0							γ_3	$2\gamma_{30}$								$2\gamma_{22}$		
	Aug			0							γ_3	$2\gamma_{30}$								$2\gamma_{22}$		
	Sep			0							γ_3	$2\gamma_{30}$								$2\gamma_{22}$		
	O-D			γ_{15}							γ_3	γ_{30}								γ_{22}		

O-Stock Baseline E (Matrix O-E)

Age/	Mon										Sub -	Area										
Sex		1W	1E	2C	2R	3	4	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE
Juv	J-M				4	4	4				0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
	Apr				2	2	2				$8\gamma_{31}$	$1\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	γ_{20}	0			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	May				2	2	2				$8\gamma_{31}$	$1\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	γ_{20}	γ_{21}			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	Jun				2	2	2				$4\gamma_{31}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	γ_{21}			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	Jul				2	2	2				$4\gamma_{32}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	γ_{21}			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	Aug				2	2	2				$4\gamma_{32}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	γ_{21}			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	Sep				2	2	2				$4\gamma_{32}$	$4\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	γ_{21}			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	γ_{24}
	O-D				4	4	4				$4\gamma_{32}$	$2\gamma_{16}$	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Ad.M	J-M				4	4	4				0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
	Apr				2	2	2				$2\gamma_{31}$	$1\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$2\gamma_{20}$	0			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	$3\gamma_{24}$
	May				0	0	0				$2\gamma_{31}$	$1\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$2\gamma_{20}$	$2\gamma_{21}$			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	$6\gamma_{24}$
	Jun				0	0	0				$2\gamma_{31}$	$1\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$5\gamma_{20}$	$2\gamma_{21}$			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	$6\gamma_{24}$
	Jul				0	0	0				$2\gamma_{32}$	$1\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$5\gamma_{20}$	$2\gamma_{21}$			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	$6\gamma_{24}$
	Aug				0	0	0				$2\gamma_{32}$	$1\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$5\gamma_{20}$	$2\gamma_{21}$			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	$6\gamma_{24}$
	Sep				0	0	0				$2\gamma_{32}$	$1\gamma_{16}$	$4\gamma_{17}$	$4\gamma_{18}$	$4\gamma_{19}$	$5\gamma_{20}$	γ_{21}			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	$3\gamma_{24}$
	O-D				4	4	4				γ_{32}	γ_{16}	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Ad.F	J-M				4	4	4				0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
	Apr				2	2	2				γ_{31}	γ_{16}	$2\gamma_{17}$	$2\gamma_{18}$	$2\gamma_{19}$	γ_{20}	0			γ_{22}	γ_{23}	$3\gamma_{24}$
	May				0	0	0				γ_{31}	γ_{16}	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	γ_{20}	$4\gamma_{21}$			$2\gamma_{22}$	$2\gamma_{23}$	$9\gamma_{24}$
	Jun				0	0	0				γ_{31}	$2\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	$4\gamma_{21}$			$2\gamma_{22}$	$2\gamma_{23}$	$9\gamma_{24}$
	Jul				0	0	0				γ_{32}	$1\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	$4\gamma_{21}$			$2\gamma_{22}$	$2\gamma_{23}$	$9\gamma_{24}$
	Aug				0	0	0				γ_{32}	$1\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	$4\gamma_{21}$			$2\gamma_{22}$	$2\gamma_{23}$	$9\gamma_{24}$
	Sep				0	0	0				γ_{32}	$1\gamma_{16}$	γ_{17}	γ_{18}	γ_{19}	$3\gamma_{20}$	$2\gamma_{21}$			$2\gamma_{22}$	$2\gamma_{23}$	$3\gamma_{24}$
	O-D				4	4	4				γ_{32}	γ_{16}	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0

Y-Stock Baseline E (Matrix Y-B)

Age/ Sex	Mon	Sub - Area																				
		1W	1E	2C	2R	3	4	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE
Juv	J-M	4						4	γ_{25}													
	Apr	1						4	γ_{26}													
	May	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jun	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jul	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Aug	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Sep	2						4	γ_{28}													
	O-D	4						4	γ_{28}													
AdM	J-M	4						4	γ_{25}													
	Apr	1						4	γ_{26}													
	May	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jun	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jul	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Aug	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Sep	2						4	γ_{28}													
	O-D	4						4	γ_{28}													
AdF	J-M	4						4	γ_{25}													
	Apr	1						4	γ_{26}													
	May	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jun	1						4	γ_{26}													
	Jul	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Aug	1						4	γ_{27}													
	Sep	2						4	γ_{28}													
	O-D	4						4	γ_{28}													

Trial 10 – Alternative (70% probability) thresholds for assignment of stock proportions

J-Stock Trial B10 (Matrix J-B10) Differences from the Baseline trial are highlighted in blue

Age/ Sex	Mon	Sub - Area																				
		1W	1E	2C	2R	3	4	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE
Juv	J-M		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	
	May		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_2$	$2\gamma_4$	?	?	?	?		γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	
	Jun		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_4$	?	?	?	?		γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Jul		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$	?	?	?	?		γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Aug		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	Sep		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	
	O-D		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$		
Ad.M	J-M		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$4\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	γ_8	
	May		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$4\gamma_2$	$2\gamma_4$	?	?	?	?		$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	$2\gamma_8$	
	Jun		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_4$	?	?	?	?		$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Jul		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$	?	?	?	?		γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Aug		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	
	Sep		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D		4	1					γ_{33}		$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$										
Ad.F	J-M		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	γ_1	γ_4						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{10}	γ_{10}	
	May		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_2$	γ_4	?	?	?	?		$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{11}	$2\gamma_{11}$	
	Jun		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_4	?	?	?	?		$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Jul		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5	?	?	?	?		γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Aug		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	
	Sep		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D		4	1					γ_{33}		γ_3	γ_5										

Trial 14 – 30% J-stock in sub-area 12SW in June with 10% J-stock in 12NE in June

J-Stock Trial B14 (Matrix J-B14) Differences from the Baseline trial are highlighted in blue

Age/	Mon	Sub - Area																				
Sex		1W	1E	2C	2R	3	4	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE
Juv	J-M		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	May		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_2$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jun		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jul		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Aug		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Sep		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	O-D		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$		
Ad.M	J-M		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$4\gamma_1$	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	γ_8	γ_{35}
	May		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$4\gamma_2$	$2\gamma_4$						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jun		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_4$						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jul		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Aug		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Sep		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_3$	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D		4	1					γ_{33}		$2\gamma_3$	$2\gamma_5$										
Ad.F	J-M		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	γ_1	γ_4						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_1$	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{10}	γ_{10}	γ_{35}
	May		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	$2\gamma_2$	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{11}	$2\gamma_{11}$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jun		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jul		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Aug		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Sep		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	γ_3	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D		4	1					γ_{33}		γ_3	γ_5										

J-Stock Trial E14 (Matrix J-E14) Differences from the Baseline trial are highlighted in blue

Age/	Mon	Sub - Area																				
Sex		1W	1E	2C	2R	3	4	5	6W	6E	7CS	7CN	7WR	7E	8	9	9N	10W	10E	11	12SW	12NE
Juv	J-M		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	May		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jun		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jul		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Aug		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Sep		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	O-D		2	2					γ_{33}	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	$2\gamma_9$		
Ad.M	J-M		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						γ_6	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	γ_8	γ_{35}
	May		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	$2\gamma_4$						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_8	$2\gamma_8$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jun		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	$4\gamma_4$						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jul		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Aug		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7	γ_9	$2\gamma_9$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Sep		2	4					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	$4\gamma_5$						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D		4	1					γ_{33}		0	$2\gamma_5$										
Ad.F	J-M		2	1					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_4						γ_6	γ_7			
	Apr		0	1					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{10}	γ_{10}	γ_{35}
	May		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{11}	$2\gamma_{11}$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jun		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_4						$2\gamma_6$	$2\gamma_7$	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Jul		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Aug		0	4					γ_{33}	$2\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7	γ_{12}	$2\gamma_{12}$	$2\gamma_{35}$
	Sep		2	4					$2\gamma_{33}$	$4\gamma_{29}$	0	γ_5						γ_6	γ_7			
	O-D		4	1					γ_{33}		0	γ_5										

Appendix 3

Calculation of stock mixing proportions, including correction for “missing alleles”:

Unpooled results for sub-area 6W

C.L. de Moor

This appendix is based on de Moor (2011, 2014) and details the calculation of the stock mixing proportions by month and sex used for conditioning the 2013 *Implementation Simulation Trials* of western North Pacific common minke whales (Allison *et al*, 2014).

In calculating the mixing proportions in sub-area 6W, samples representative of ‘pure’ Y-stock and J-stock animals were taken as follows:

Stock	Location / months to define pure sample	Haplotypes Sample Size	Loci Sample Size
Y-stock	5 (all months)	58	58 58 58 58 58 58 56 58 58 58 54
J-stock	6E (all months)	392	392 392 392 392 392 392 392 392 392 392 392 (392 391 392 392 392)

Mixing proportions in sub-area 6W were calculated from 415 samples from bycatch data only.

Hyp B and E: Proportion of J mixing with Y		Sample Size	Proportion Haplotypes	SE	Sample Size (x11)	Proportion Loci	SE
Jan-Mar	Males	83	0.555	0.142	83 with 81 in 11th	0.745	0.050
Apr		37	0.449	0.253	37 with 36 in 1st	0.963	0.083
May		41	0.749	0.243	41 with 40 in 8th	0.926	0.062
Jun		43	0.534	0.245	43	0.787	0.080
Jul		21	0.830	0.38	21	0.788	0.089
Aug		16	1.000	0.004	16 with 15 in 11th	0.726	0.137
Sep		20	0.533	0.335	20 with 18 in 11th	0.475	0.107
Oct-Dec		97	0.629	0.140	97 with 96 in 7th and 94 in 11th	0.859	0.049
Jan-Mar	Females	13	0.730	0.314	13 with 12 in 6th	0.284	0.128
Apr		3	0.002	0.139	3	0.751	0.301
May		7	0.000	0.006	7	0.529	0.148
Jun		10	0.364	0.309	10	0.583	0.167
Jul		1	1.000	0.009	1	0.999	0.000
Aug		4	1.000	0.024	4	0.457	0.323
Sep		6	0.415	0.636	6 with 5 in 9th	0.773	0.143
Oct-Dec		13	0.409	0.455	13 with 12 in 11th	0.806	0.130
Summary: all data		415	0.625	0.069	415 with 414 in 1st, 6-9th and 406 in 11th	0.776	0.109
Pooled Data							
Jan-Mar	M F	96	0.584	0.131	96 with 95 in 6th, 94 in 11th	0.672	0.047
Apr-Jun	M F	141	0.496	0.126	141 with 140 in 1st , 8th	0.812	0.04
Jul-Aug	M F	42	1.000	0.004	42 with 41 in 11th	0.749	0.077
Sep-Dec	M F	136	0.593	0.123	136 with 135 in 7th, 9th, 130 in 11th	0.761	0.04

Notation:

In most cases samples are obtained from 16 loci. In sub-area 6W samples from the first 11 loci only were available to be used in the calculation of the mixing proportions, denoted by (x11) in the above table. In some cases there was a missing value in a sample at a particular loci. Thus, for example if the total sample size were 50, for one of the loci (the 10th) the sample size is 49. This is noted by saying e.g. “50 with 49 in 10th”.

References

Allison, C., de Moor, C.L. and Punt, A.E. 2014. Report of the Scientific Committee. Annex D1. Report of the Working Group on the *Implementation Review* for Western North Pacific Common Minke Whales. Appendix 2. North Pacific minke whale *Implementation Simulation Trial* specifications. *J. Cetacean Res. Manage. (Suppl.)* 15:133-80.

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Appendix 4

Method to derive the adjusted coefficient of variation for zero survey estimates

A.E. Punt

Simple case - the data are the number of observed whales and the sampling process is Poisson (for the case of one area):

$$LnL = \sum_y (n_y^{obs} \ell n(\beta_y P_y) - \beta_y P_y) \tag{1}$$

where n_y^{obs} is the observed number of animals during the survey in year y, P_y is the true population size in year y, and β_y is the proportion of the area occupied that was sampled. For $\beta_y = 1$ this collapses to the standard Poisson likelihood.

Now consider the situation in which there is over-dispersion (e.g. clumping), one can account for this by defining an over-dispersed distribution for the data, i.e.

$$LnL -> \sum_y (n_y^{obs} \ell n(\beta_y P_y) - \beta_y P_y) / \alpha \tag{2}$$

where α is a measure of overdispersion (and would be greater than 1 for over-dispersed sampling). Cooke provided the following formula for α:

$$\alpha = \sum_{y'} CV(P_{y'}^{obs}) n_{y'}^{obs} / \sum_{y'} 1 \tag{3}$$

where the summation is over years for which there is a CV for the abundance estimate and a value for the number of sightings.

To derive 3, one estimator for α is:

$$\alpha = \sum_y \frac{\mathrm{var}(\mathrm{observed}_y)}{\mathrm{var}(\mathrm{expected}_y)} / \sum_y 1 \tag{4}$$

where $\mathrm{var}(\mathrm{observed}_y) = CV^2(P_y)(n_y^{obs})^2$ and $\mathrm{var}(\mathrm{expected}_y) = n_y^{obs}$ (under the Poisson assumption) so that

$$\frac{\mathrm{var}(\mathrm{observed}_y)}{\mathrm{var}(\mathrm{expected}_y)} \sim \frac{(n_y^{obs})^2 CV^2(n_y^{obs})}{E(n_y^{obs})} \cong \frac{(n_y^{obs})^2 CV^2(P_y)}{n_y^{obs}} = n_y^{obs} CV^2(P_y) \tag{5}$$

which is close to, but not identical to, 3. An alternative estimate for α would be:

$$\alpha = \frac{\sum_y \mathrm{var}(\mathrm{observed}_y)}{\sum_y \mathrm{var}(\mathrm{expected}_y)} \cong \frac{\sum_y (n_y^{obs})^2 CV^2(P_y)}{\sum_y n_y^{obs}} \tag{6}$$

Equation 6 would (I suspect) be more robust to odd outlying estimates of CV.