



OUTCOMES OF THE 101ST SESSION OF THE IPHC ANNUAL MEETING (AM101)

PREPARED BY: IPHC SECRETARIAT (D. WILSON; 9 MAY 2025)

PURPOSE

To provide the SRB with the outcomes of the 101st Session of the IPHC Annual Meeting (AM101), relevant to the mandate of the SRB.

BACKGROUND

Nil

DISCUSSION

During the course of the 101st Session of the IPHC Annual Meeting (AM101) the Commission made a number of specific recommendations and requests for action regarding the stock assessment, MSE process, and 5-year research program. Relevant sections from the report of the meeting are provided in [Appendix A](#) for the SRB's consideration.

RECOMMENDATION

That the SRB:

- 1) **NOTE** paper IPHC-2025-SRB026-04 which details the outcomes of the 101st Session of the IPHC Annual Meeting (AM101), relevant to the mandate of the SRB.

APPENDICES

[Appendix A](#): Excerpts from the 101st Session of the IPHC Annual Meeting (AM101) Report ([IPHC-2025-AM101-R](#)).

APPENDIX A

Excerpts from the 101st Session of the IPHC Annual Meeting (AM101) Report ([IPHC-2025-AM101-R](#))

RECOMMENDATIONS

Nil

REQUESTS

Management Strategy Evaluation

AM101–Req.04 ([para. 53](#)) The Commission **REQUESTED** that the Secretariat facilitate informal intersessional workshops, consisting of Commissioners and key advisors, to review and consider the draft Harvest Strategy Policy, for adoption in mid-to-late 2025.

OTHER

Para. 23. The Commission **NOTED** that at the request of the SRB (see below), the IPHC Secretariat will be updating the 5YPIRM throughout the course of 2025 with the intention of presenting a draft of the next 5YPIRM (2026-31) to the Commission at IM101 in November 2025.

SRB025–Rec.01 (para. 14) The SRB RECOMMENDED that the IPHC 5-year Program of Integrated Research and Monitoring be revised by SRB026 to reflect changing priorities in light of major progress on biological research and ongoing monitoring challenges.

SRB025–Rec.02 (para. 15) The SRB RECOMMENDED incorporating evaluation of new technologies into the 5-year Program of Integrated Research and Monitoring. Initial examples include:

- a) testing samples of AI-generated age compositions in the assessment model as soon as is practicable to determine their potential value for that purpose;*
- b) using AI to support ageing requirements for gene-tagging and/or CKMR [Close Kin Mark Recapture] methods to estimate abundance. These ages would be required beyond ageing workloads for normal assessment purposes;*
- c) epigenetic ageing (a new project beginning 2025), which could provide more reliable and unbiased ages than AI and perhaps comparable in precision to human-read ages.*

Para. 24. The Commission **NOTED** paper [IPHC-2025-AM101-INF03](#) that summarizes the information available on the use of artificial intelligence (AI) for determining the age of fish from images of collected otoliths and provides an update on the exploratory work of implementing an AI-based age determination model for Pacific halibut.