



**CNL(13)52**

***NASCO Implementation Plan for the period 2013-18***

***Russian Federation***



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### *NASCO Implementation Plan for the period 2013-18*

*The main purpose of this Implementation Plan is to demonstrate what actions are being taken by the jurisdiction to implement NASCO Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines.*

*Questions in the Implementation Plan refer to the following documents:*

- *NASCO Guidelines for Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43 (referred to as the 'Fisheries Guidelines');*
- *Minimum Standard for Catch Statistics, CNL(93)51 (referred to as the 'Minimum Standard');*
- *NASCO Guidelines for Protection, Restoration and Enhancement of Atlantic Salmon Habitat, CNL(10)51 (referred to as the 'Habitat Guidelines');*
- *Williamsburg Resolution, CNL(06)48; and*
- *Guidance on Best Management Practices to address impacts of sea lice and escaped farmed salmon on wild salmon stocks (SLG(09)5) (referred to as the 'BMP Guidance').*

<b>Party:</b>	<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>
<b>Jurisdiction/Region:</b>	<b>Russian Federation</b>

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 What are the objectives for the management of wild salmon? (Max 200 words)**

The Atlantic salmon occurs in the rivers of five regions of the Russian Federation – Murmansk region, Archangelsk region, Republic of Komy, Republic of Karelia and Nenets Autonomous Okrug which is a part of Archangelsk region.

In the light of the overall goals of Resolutions and Agreements adopted by NASCO under the Precautionary Approach aiming to promote the diversity and abundance of salmon stocks and to maintain all stocks above their conservation limits; to maintain and, where possible, to increase the current productive capacity of Atlantic salmon habitat; to minimise the possible adverse impacts of aquaculture, introductions and transfers and transgenics on the wild stocks of Atlantic salmon, the objectives of the management of wild Atlantic salmon in the Russian Federation are as follows:

- to preserve biodiversity and enhance the number of Atlantic salmon;
- to minimize the risk from management actions taken;
- to rationally utilize natural biological resource to ensure continuity of its reproduction;
- to preserve Atlantic salmon habitat;
- to resolve socio-economic issues by improving economic returns to local communities through salmon fishing.

These objectives are defined by the Federal Law “On Fisheries and Conservation of Aquatic Biological Resources” (No. 166-FZ, 2004), which prioritises the conservation of aquatic biological resources and their rational exploitation to their utilization as an object of the right of property or other rights.

### **1.2 What reference points (e.g. conservation limits, management targets or other measures of abundance) are used to assess the status of stocks? (Max 200 words)** *(Reference: Sections 2.4 and 2.5 of the Fisheries Guidelines)*

Conservation limits are set for all salmon rivers in Murmansk region. Estimates of abundance of adult salmon in rivers derived by direct counts at barrier fences (3 stocks), fish ladder (1 river) and by mark-recapture method (6 stocks) are used to assess the status of stocks. Juvenile salmon densities in the monitored rivers (24 rivers) are used as well as catch statistics.

Conservation limits are established for big rivers in Arkhangelsk region exploited by commercial fisheries. Data on smolt counts in the monitored rivers (3 rivers) and catch statistics in research fishery (1 river) are used to assess the status of stocks.

There are Pechora River lower stretch and three small rivers of the Barents Sea basin in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. The reference point for the Pechora river is a conservation limit. No reference points are established for small rivers. The abundance of Pechora salmon is estimated on the basis of data from research fishery.

No conservation limits are established for the tributaries of Pechora, Vichегда and Mezen rivers situated in the Republic of Komi.

Adult counts at a barrier fence of the River Keret and parr surveys (2 rivers) are used to assess the status of stocks in the Republic of Karelia. On other Karelian rivers the assessment of salmon abundance has not been undertaken recently and there is no data on the stock status available. All salmon stocks are considered to be in the very bad shape. No reference points are established.

<b>1.3 To provide a baseline for future comparison, what is the current status of stocks relative to the reference points described in 1.2, and how are threatened and endangered stocks identified?</b>		
Category	Description of category and link to reference points	No. rivers
1	<b>LOST</b> Rivers in which there is no natural or maintained stock of salmon but which are known to have contained salmon in the past.	9
2	<b>MAINTAINED</b> Rivers in which there is no natural stock of salmon, which are known to have contained salmon in the past, but in which a salmon stock is now only maintained through human intervention.	1
3	<b>RESTORED</b> Rivers in which the natural stock of salmon is known to have been lost in the past but in which there is now a self-sustaining stock of salmon as a result of restoration efforts or natural recolonization.	-
4	<b>THREATENED WITH LOSS</b> Rivers in which there is a threat to the natural stock of salmon which would lead to loss of the stock unless the factor(s) causing the threat is (are) removed. Salmon stocks are below their conservation limits.	32
5	<b>NOT THREATENED WITH LOSS</b> Rivers in which the natural salmon stocks are not considered to be threatened with loss. Salmon stocks are within their conservation limits.	77
6	<b>UNKNOWN</b> Rivers in which there is no information available as to whether or not it contains a salmon stock.	-
7	<b>NOT PRESENT BUT POTENTIAL</b> Rivers in which it is believed there has never been a salmon stock but which it is believed could support salmon if, for example, natural barriers to migration were removed.	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>119</b>
<b>Additional comments:</b>		
There are complexes of salmon stocks in big river systems of Murmansk and Archangelsk regions, Republic of Komi: Tuloma (9 spawning tributaries of the Lower reservoir), Severnaya Dvina (144 spawning tributaries), Mezen (40 spawning tributaries), Kuloy (13 spawning tributaries), Pechora (82 spawning tributaries). All these river systems are presented in the table as single salmon stock rivers. Lost salmon populations in the rivers of the Upper Tuloma reservoir are counted as one.		
<b>1.4 How is stock diversity (e.g. genetics, age composition, run-timing, etc.) taken into account in the management of salmon stocks? (Max 200 words)</b>		
No approach applied.		

**1.5 To provide a baseline for future comparison, what is the current and potential quantity of salmon habitat? (Max 200 words)**  
*(Reference: Section 3.1 of the Habitat Guidelines)*

There is natural and unchanged salmon habitat in the majority of salmon rivers of Murmansk region. A number of rivers have lost their salmon populations and salmon stocks reduced in others due to hydropower development (Paz, Niva, Teriberka, Voronja and Tuloma). In the Teriberka river and in the Voronja river natural salmon reproduction occurs only in the lowest tributaries below the dams. In the Tuloma river system salmon inhabit the tributaries of the lower reservoir and there is still good salmon habitat in the tributaries above the Upper dam with no salmon. The total area of spawning and nursery habitat in the Barents Sea rivers of Murmansk region is 20.1 sq km, in the White Sea rivers is around 52.2 sq km.

In the Republic of Karelia salmon habitat of most rivers were destroyed due to logging and related dam constructions. Two rivers (Kem and Vyg) have lost salmon spawning and nursery grounds due to hydropower development. No data on the current quantity of salmon habitat is available for Karelia.

The main threats for salmon habitat in Archangelsk region are pollution caused by industrial and domestic waste water discharges, deforestation, mining operations and consequences of logging conducted in most rivers of the region. Roads development, bridges building, oil and gas pipelining also lead to adverse changes in salmon habitat. It's been noted recently that areas of salmon spawning and nursery grounds are decreasing in all big rivers within Archangelsk Region due to an intensive deforestation.

Spawning and nursery grounds of the Onega river system account for 7.7 sq km. In the Severnaya Dvina river system salmon is known to spawn in 60 tributaries of 1-4 orders. The spawning and nursery grounds in the Severnaya Dvina river system account for 17.9 sq km. The total area of spawning and nursery ground in the Mezen river system is 9.0 sq km.

The majority of the Pechora river tributaries in the Republic of Komi are in the protected areas and in the natural reserves. No data on the current quantity of salmon habitat is available for Komi.

**1.6 What is the current extent of freshwater and marine salmonid aquaculture?**

Number of marine farms	Two privately owned companies are developing rapidly in Murmansk region. The companies use Norwegian technologies to produce farmed Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout. Equipment, feeds, and smolts are purchased abroad. Sites for salmon farming are allotted in the coastal area between Kola bay and Norway. Two salmon farms are located in Ambarnaya and Pechenga bays near the Russian-Norwegian border. One salmon farm is recently established in Ura bay west of Kola bay.
Marine production (tonnes)	The total production of Atlantic salmon in Murmansk region was 4 000 tonnes in 2011 and 8 000 tonnes in 2012.

Number of freshwater facilities	There is one freshwater facility for rainbow trout in the Lower Tuloma reservoir of Murmansk region. There are 53 freshwater farms in the Republic of Karelia where the production of rainbow trout was doubled over the last 5 years.
Freshwater production (tonnes)	Less than 100 tonnes in Murmansk region. The production of rainbow trout in Karelia was 16 600 tonnes in 2012.
Append one or more maps showing the location of aquaculture facilities and aquaculture free zones in rivers and the sea.	
<b>1.7 To aid in the interpretation of this Implementation Plan, have complete data on rivers within the jurisdiction been provided for the NASCO rivers database?</b> <i>Yes/no/comments</i>	
Yes	

<b>2. Fisheries Management:</b>	
<b>2.1</b>	<b>What are the objectives for the management of the fisheries for wild salmon? (Max. 200 words)</b>
<p>The approach to the management of the salmon fisheries in Russia is based on applying the Precautionary Approach, NASCO's agreements and enforcing the adopted regulations. The objectives for the management of the fisheries for wild salmon in the Russian Federation are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to preserve biodiversity and enhance the number of Atlantic salmon;</li> <li>- to minimize the risk from management actions taken;</li> <li>- to rationally utilize natural biological resource to ensure continuity of its reproduction;</li> <li>- to preserve Atlantic salmon habitat;</li> <li>- to resolve socio-economic issues by improving economic returns to local communities through salmon fishing.</li> </ul>	
<b>2.2</b>	<b>What is the decision-making process for fisheries management, including predetermined decisions taken under different stock conditions (e.g. the stock level at which fisheries are closed)? (Max. 200 words)</b> <i>(This can be answered by providing a flow diagram if this is available.)</i> <i>(Reference: Sections 2.1 and 2.7 of the Fisheries Guidelines)</i>
<p>In accordance with the Federal Law "On fisheries and conservation of aquatic biological resources" (No. 166-FZ, 2004) Atlantic salmon fishery can only be conducted under the TAC. TAC's are developed annually on the region-by-region basis by scientific institutions under the Federal Agency for Fisheries. Regional TAC's are allocated to the subjects of the Russian Federation by the Federal Agency for Fisheries.</p> <p>The regional TAC is distributed to the fisheries and allocated to users by the Federal Agency for Fisheries, its Territorial Directorates and by the Regional Commissions on Regulation of Harvesting the Anadromous Fish. There are 6 types of fisheries that can be conducted on a legal basis. They are listed below in the order of priority in terms of quota allocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fishery to support traditional way of living of indigenous small nations of the North;</li> <li>- scientific fishery;</li> <li>- fishery for enhancement purposes;</li> </ul>	

- fishery for education purposes;
- recreational fishery;
- commercial fishery.

The TAC for fishery to support traditional way of living of indigenous small nations of the North is set by the Territorial Directorate of the Federal Agency for Fisheries upon request from the indigenous small nations of the North. The current legislation allows the indigenous small nations of the North apply for the whole regional TAC.

The TAC's for scientific fishery, education fishery and fishery for enhancement purposes are determined on the basis of applications from research institutions, universities, and the regional directorates for enhancement of fish stocks and then allocated to users by the Federal Agency for Fisheries.

The TAC's for recreational and commercial fisheries are set and the quotas are allocated to users by the Regional Commissions on Regulation of Harvesting the Anadromous Fish on the basis of recommendations from scientific institutions of the Federal Agency for Fisheries. The fisheries are allowed at the fishing sites only allotted to the users. The Commissions regulate the type of fishing gear that may be used, method of fishing, fishing season and fishing areas. The Commission's decision should be approved by the Territorial Directorate of the Federal Agency for Fisheries.

Every fishery is licenced by the Territorial Directorate of the Federal Agency for Fisheries (control and enforcement authority). Once the allocated quota is fished out the fishery is closed. All fisheries are conducted in accordance with the fishing regulations in force.

**2.3 Are fisheries permitted to operate on salmon stocks that are below their reference point and, if so, how many such fisheries are there and what approach is taken to managing them that still promotes stock rebuilding? (Max 200 words.)**  
(Reference: Section 2.7 of the Fisheries Guidelines)

Fisheries might be permitted to operate on salmon stocks that are below their reference points. The socio-economic factors are taken into account. The decision is taken by the Regional Commissions on Regulation of Harvesting the Anadromous Fish.

In Murmansk region the spawning stock of the Umba river has been below its conservation limit over the last two decades. There are only small scale recreational fishery and fishery for enhancement purposes that are operated on the river. However there are coastal fisheries conducted by indigenous small nations of the North nearby the river outlet. There is a stock-rebuilding programme in force in the Umba river.

In the Republic of Karelia the salmon population of the Keret river suffered from *Gyrodactylus salaris*. Parr densities and adult returns have been extremely low in the river since the introduction of parasite in the beginning of 1990<sup>th</sup>. There is only fishery for enhancement purposes operated in the Keret river. A stock-rebuilding programme is in force in the Keret river.

**2.4 Are there any mixed-stock salmon fisheries and, if so, (a) how are these defined, (b) what was the mean catch in these fisheries in the last five years and (c) how are they managed to ensure that all the contributing stocks are meeting their conservation objectives? (Max. 300 words in total)**  
(Reference: Section 2.8 of the Fisheries Guidelines)

(a) There is coastal mixed-stock fisheries operated in the White sea in Murmansk and Archangelsk regions. The fisheries were defined as mixed-stock fisheries on the basis of tagging experiments conducted in the past.



<p>(b) Total 5-year mean declared catch for Murmansk region was 25 tonnes. Total 5-year mean declared catch for Archangelsk region was 10 tonnes.</p>	
<p>(c) No such approach applied yet. The quotas for the coastal mixed-stock fisheries in the White sea have been gradually reduced.</p>	
<p><b>2.5 How are socio-economic factors taken into account in making decisions on fisheries management?</b> (Max. 200 words) (Reference: Section 2.9 of the Fisheries Guidelines)</p>	
<p>In overall quotas for commercial fisheries have been gradually reduced with the aim to enhance recreational fisheries. However, socio-economic factors are taken into account in making decisions on the management of remaining coastal mixed-stock fisheries in the White sea. The quotas for these fisheries are set annually by the Regional Commissions on Regulation of Harvesting the Anadromous Fish to ensure economic returns to local communities of Murmansk and Archangelsk regions through salmon fishing.</p> <p>After a long period the quotas have been set recently for salmon fisheries to support traditional way of living of indigenous small nations of the North.</p>	
<p><b>2.6 What is the current level of unreported catch and what measures are being taken to reduce this?</b> (Max. 200 words) (Reference: Section 2.2 of the Fisheries Guidelines and the Minimum Standard)</p>	
<p>The current level of unreported catches varies between fisheries and regions of the Russian Federation. The estimates for some in-river fisheries and available information on coastal fisheries show high level of unreported catches in some areas. No overall estimate is available. The Federal Agency for Fisheries is the control and enforcement authority in the inland waters whereas the Border Guard Service of the Federal Security Service is the control and enforcement authority in the coastal waters. The authorities have recently increased their inspection activity in the salmon migration and fishing areas both in fresh and salt water. Police takes part in the inspections as well. Users of the fishing sites are responsible to preserve the resources and therefore take measures to guard the sites.</p>	
<p><b>2.7 What are the main threats to wild salmon and challenges for management in relation to fisheries, taking into account the Fisheries Guidelines and the specific issues on which action was recommended for this jurisdiction in the Final Report of the Fisheries Management FAR Review Group, (CNL(09)11)?</b></p>	
Threat/ challenge F1	Unreported catches/ High level of unreported catches in some areas and the lack of data to estimate the level of unreported catches in other areas; there is therefore a need for improved enforcement to reduce unreported catches and for the data in the problem areas.
Threat/ challenge F2	Mixed-stock fisheries/ The lack of information to characterise the exploited stocks; there is therefore a need for a clearer policy and management approach for these fisheries.
Threat/ challenge F3	Stocks below conservation limits/ The lack of data to set CL's for all salmon stocks; there is therefore a need for a development of conservation limits for all regions.
Threat/ challenge F4	Unclear legislation/ Inadequate rules to manage the fisheries conducted by indigenous small nations of the North; there is therefore a need for a clearer legislation for these fisheries.

<b>2.8 What actions are planned to address each of the above threats and challenges in the five year period to 2018?</b>		
<b>Action F1:</b>	Description of action:	Determine problem areas. Estimate the level of unreported catches. Take further measures to reduce unreported catches.
	Planned timescale:	2013-2018
	Expected outcome:	Reduced level of unreported catches in problem areas.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Estimate unreported catches.
<b>Action F2:</b>	Description of action:	Develop genetic baseline for Atlantic salmon populations. Characterise the exploited stocks in mixed-stock fisheries. Develop recommendations for management measures for coastal salmon fisheries.
	Planned timescale:	2013-2018
	Expected outcome:	Comprehensive genetic database of Atlantic salmon baseline for management purposes. Stock specific migration model of various salmon stocks migrating along Norwegian and Russian northern coastal areas. Recommendations for management measures for the coastal salmon fishery to minimize mixed-stock fishing.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Assess status of salmon stocks contributing to mixed-stock fisheries. Genetic monitoring of salmon catches.
<b>Action F3:</b>	Description of action:	Develop conservation limits for salmon stocks.
	Planned timescale:	2013-2018
	Expected outcome:	Data on the current status of salmon stocks. Conservation limits for all salmon stocks.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Monitor the current status of stocks relative to the reference points.
<b>Action F4:</b>	Description of action:	Develop stricter rules to manage the fisheries conducted by indigenous small nations of the North.
	Planned timescale:	2013-2018
	Expected outcome:	Clearer legislation to manage the fisheries conducted by indigenous small nations of the North.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Evaluate the current legislation. Monitor the salmon catches in the fisheries.

### **3. Protection and Restoration of Salmon Habitat:**

#### **3.1 How are risks to productive capacity identified and options for restoring degraded or lost salmon habitat prioritised, taking into account the principle of ‘no net loss’ and the need for inventories to provide baseline data? (Max. 200 words)** *(Reference: Section 3 of the Habitat Guidelines)*

All water bodies including those with anadromous fish are in the federal ownership. Salmon habitat protection is regulated by federal laws and local by-laws. Among them are the Federal Laws and regulations: “On fisheries and conservation of aquatic biological resources”, “On the Protection of Environment”; “On Animal World”; “Water Code”; “Fisheries regulations for the Northern Basin”, different environmental by-laws developed by subjects the Federation.

The “Water Code” is the main piece of legislation that regulates relations in the use of waters. It defines procedures of allocating the water bodies for use and specifies main requirements to prevent their deterioration when conducting economic activities. The Water Code covers all water bodies and adjacent land within the water protection zone.

Legislation requirements are based on the need to preserve natural conditions in the habitat of aquatic biological resources establishing the allowed impact levels. In case when impact exceeds the established norms, the burden of responsibility is with the water user, who is to propose conservation measures to reduce the adverse impact and eliminate its effects. In case of impact exceeding the allowable level, specific measures of compensation are applied - such as charge for environment pollution. In case of non-compliance with existing regulations, the water user is penalized and must compensate the damage to environment, voluntarily or forcibly. These requirements are defined by the Federal Law “On Protection of Environment”.

With the aim of protecting the spawning habitat and providing access of adult salmon to spawning grounds, the Federal Law “On Animal World” introduces restrictions to avoid blocking of spawning migrations.

Any economic activity planned on salmon rivers or close to them, must be approved by relevant authorities and conducted in such way as not to damage salmon habitat. Assessment of project proposals should be done for determining the conditions under which the economic activity can be conducted, taking into account fisheries value of the water body and the need to protect salmon habitat. Then on the basis of the project assessment the Territorial Directorate of the Federal Agency for Fisheries approves the economic activity and specifies requirements to be fulfilled to minimize any adverse impact on aquatic biological resources and their habitat. The Territorial Directorate shall further control the activity and apply disciplinary actions in case of violations.

If the proposed activity will anyway cause the habitat degradation (development works on salmon migration routes, reduction in food availability due to construction of bridges across salmon rivers, accidental discharges of pollutants), the damage shall be assessed and compensation payments are directed for enhancement activities and restoration of habitat. Compensation is paid by the organization, whose activities led to unavoidable damage to the Atlantic salmon habitat.

<b>3.2 How are socio-economic factors taken into account in making decisions on salmon habitat management?</b> (Max. 200 words) (Reference: Section 3.9 of the Habitats Guidelines)		
Salmon habitat management is conducted on the basis of assessment of proposals for economic activities that could have impacts on habitat. Approval of economic activities takes place only provided that all requirements of environmental legislation are met, potential damages to aquatic biota compensated.		
<b>3.3 What are the main threats to wild salmon and challenges for management in relation to estuarine and freshwater habitat taking into account the Habitat Guidelines, and the specific issues on which action was recommended for this jurisdiction in the Final Report of the Habitat Protection, Restoration and Enhancement FAR Review Group, (CNL(10)11)?</b>		
Threat/ challenge H1	Economic activity planned on salmon rivers / The lack of data to provide baseline data on salmon habitat and productive capacity for management in relation to estuarine and freshwater habitat; there is therefore a need for such data to develop inventories of salmon rivers in all regions.	
Threat/ challenge H2	Economic activity conducted on salmon rivers / Lost and degraded salmon habitat due to economic activity in the past; there is therefore a need for development of the detailed habitat protection and restoration plans for specific rivers.	
<b>3.4 What actions are planned to address each of the above threats and challenges in the five year period to 2018?</b>		
<b>Action H1:</b>	Description of action:	Develop inventories of salmon rivers. Estimate salmon habitat and productive capacity.
	Planned timescale:	2013-2018
	Expected outcome:	Inventories of salmon rivers to provide baseline data on salmon habitat and productive capacity for management in relation to estuarine and freshwater habitat.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Number of salmon rivers with baseline data on salmon habitat and productive capacity.
<b>Action H2:</b>	Description of action:	Develop and implement detailed habitat protection and restoration plans for specific rivers
	Planned timescale:	2013-2018
	Expected outcome:	Detailed habitat protection and restoration plans for specific rivers.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Evaluate detailed habitat protection and restoration plans for specific rivers. Evaluate effectiveness of their implementation.

#### **4. Management of Aquaculture, Introductions and Transfers, and Transgenics:**

##### **4.1 What is the approach for determining the location of aquaculture facilities in (a) freshwater and (b) marine environments to minimise the risks to wild salmon stocks? (Max. 200 words for each)**

(a) In 2008-2009, the Federal Agency for Fisheries prepared a number of by-laws regulating aquaculture, enhancement and acclimatization of aquatic biological resources on the basis of the Federal Law of 20.12.2004 No. 166-FZ “On fisheries and conservation of aquatic biological resources”.

“The Rules of organization and conducting of a tender for obtaining the right to conclude an agreement on the allotment of a fishing site for aquaculture” was approved by the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 14.02.2009 No.136 “On the conducting of a tender for obtaining the right to conclude an agreement on the allotment of a fishing site for fish farming and on the conclusion of such an agreement”.

The Rules establish the procedure of organization and conducting of a tender for obtaining the right to conclude an agreement on the allotment of a fishing site for aquaculture to legal entities and individual manufacturers registered in the Russian Federation in accordance with the Federal Law “On state registration of legal entities and individual manufacturers” in order to conduct aquaculture.

The tender is conducted with respect to fishing sites located in the inland waters of the Russian Federation, including inland seas of the Russian Federation, and in the territorial sea of the Russian Federation and specified in the list approved by the executive authority of the appropriate subject of the Russian Federation by agreement with the Federal Agency for Fisheries.

Pursuant to Article 18 of the Federal Law of 20.12.2004 No. 166-FZ “On fisheries and conservation of aquatic biological resources”, a fishing site can be an entire fisheries water body or its part.

A fishing site is delimited by certain boundaries and can be used to carry out commercial fishery in the inland waters of the Russian Federation; coastal fishery; aquaculture; fishery to support the traditional way of living and traditional economic activities of indigenous small nations of the North; recreational fishery. Boundaries of a fishing site are determined according to the procedure established by the Federal Agency for Fisheries. A fishing site can be used for one or several of the mentioned purposes.

“The Procedure to establish the boundaries of fishing sites” was developed and approved by the Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of 22.04.2009 No.338. The Procedure introduces the order to establish boundaries of fishing sites in the inland waters of the Russian Federation, including inland seas of the Russian Federation, and in the territorial sea of the Russian Federation.

(b) See (a).

<p><b>4.2 What progress can be demonstrated towards the achievement of the international goals for effective sea lice management such that there is no increase in sea lice loads or lice-induced mortality of wild stocks attributable to sea lice? (Max. 200 words)</b> (Reference: BMP Guidance)</p>
<p>The absence of a basic federal law and by-laws regulating aquaculture-related activities, the control of fish farming facilities is restricted to the monitoring of wild populations environment, i.e. of the impact of fish culture on fisheries waters (environmental law), and to health protection of wild populations through the control of epizootic state at the existing farms (veterinary law). No trends have been detected in lice numbers on wild salmon. Monitoring the lice numbers on farmed fish held in marine cages is carried out by the operators of the farms. No such information is publicly available.</p>
<p><b>4.3 What progress can be demonstrated towards the achievement of the international goals for ensuring 100% containment in (a) freshwater and (b) marine aquaculture facilities? (Max. 200 words each)</b> (Reference: BMP Guidance)</p>
<p>(a) The Interim Veterinary and Sanitary Rules were developed. They set up standards and requirements for design and construction of fish farms, their water supply, control of production activity, treatment and disinfection of production equipment, utilization of biological waste, fish feeding and quality of delivered feeds, veterinary services, and transportation of smolts. Monitoring the number of escapes is carried out by the operators of the farms. No such information is publicly available.</p>
<p>(b) See (a).</p>
<p><b>4.4 What progress has been made to implement NASCO guidance on introductions, transfers and stocking? (Max. 200 words)</b> (Reference: Articles 5 and 6 and Annex 4 of the Williamsburg Resolution)</p>
<p>Use of aquatic biological resources for introductions, transfers and stocking is specified by “The Procedure of fishery for the purpose of fish rearing, enhancement and acclimatization of aquatic biological resources”, approved by the Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of 01.04.2009 No. 257.</p> <p>The Procedure establishes the procedure of fishery with the purpose of fish rearing, enhancement and acclimatization of aquatic biological resources in the inland waters of the Russian Federation, including inland seas of the Russian Federation, in the territorial sea of the Russian Federation, on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, in the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation, in the Azov and Caspian Seas.</p> <p>Economic activities pertinent to artificial reproduction of aquatic biological resources are also regulated by “The Rules for the organization of artificial reproduction of aquatic biological resources in fishery valuable waters” approved by the regulation of the Government of the Russian Federation of 25.08.2008 No.645. The Rules establish the procedure for the organization of artificial reproduction of aquatic biological resources in fishery valuable waters. Artificial reproduction of aquatic biological resources in fishery valuable waters is carried out under agreements between legal entities and the Federal Agency for Fisheries.</p> <p>Acclimatization regulations are set out in “The Procedure for implementation of measures to acclimatize aquatic biological resources” approved by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation of 17.01.2007 No.4. The Procedure establishes the rules applied to acclimatization and introduction of aquatic biological resources into fishery valuable waters by legal entities. Prior to acclimatization, a biological substantiation should be developed and approved.</p>



<p><b>4.5 What is the policy/strategy on use of transgenic salmon? (Max. 200 words)</b> (Reference: Article 7 and Annex 5 of the Williamsburg Resolution)</p>	
<p>At present, there is no a Federal Law outlining the policy for the development of aquaculture sector in the Russian economy, defining the priorities and development objectives, means and methods of state support, goals that should be set by control authorities, powers of regional authorities and their responsibility for the implementation of state policy regarding aquaculture. Therefore there's no policy/strategy on use of transgenic salmon.</p>	
<p><b>4.6 What measures are in place to prevent the introduction or further spread of <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i>? (Max. 200 words)</b></p>	
<p>In Northern Russia, <i>G. salaris</i> was for the first time found in the Keret river (Karelia, the White Sea basin) in 1992, where it caused considerable damage to Atlantic salmon stocks. The discovery of parasite in the Keret river resulted in the annual monitoring surveys on a number of salmon rivers in the Karelia Republic and the Murmansk region started in 1993.</p> <p>The current measures to prevent the introduction or further spread of <i>G. salaris</i> are restricted to the monitoring of wild salmon populations and to the health protection through the control of epizootic state at the existing farms (veterinary law).</p> <p>The Regional Veterinary State Service carries out year-round monitoring of epizootic state at all fish hatcheries (rearing for enhancement purposes) and aquaculture facilities (commercial production) on regular basis.</p> <p>There is no plan to eradicate the parasite <i>G.salaris</i> in the infected river in Karelia yet. A stock-rebuilding programme is in force in the Keret river.</p>	
<p><b>4.7 What are the main threats to wild salmon and challenges for management in relation to aquaculture, introductions and transfers, and transgenics, taking into account the Williamsburg Resolution, the BMP Guidance and specific issues on which action was recommended for this jurisdiction in the Final Report of the Aquaculture FAR Review Group, (CNL(11)11)?</b></p>	
Threat/ Challenge A1	Fast development of salmon aquaculture / The absence of the Federal Law "On aquaculture" and related by-laws; there is therefore a need for the legislation basis outlining the policy for the development of salmon to minimise adverse impacts of such development on wild salmon stocks.
Threat/ challenge A2	Introduction and further spread of <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> / The lack of adequate measures to minimise the risk of disease and parasite transmission; there is therefore a need for measures to minimise the risk of further spread of parasite.
Threat/ challenge A3	Activities related to introductions and transfers of non-indigenous anadromous salmonids / The lack of adequate system to prevent future introductions; there is therefore a need for clearer policy to control movements into a Commission area of reproductively viable non-indigenous anadromous salmonids or their gametes.

<b>4.8 What actions are planned to address each of the above threats and challenges in the five year period to 2018?</b>		
<b>Action A1:</b>	Description of action:	Develop and bring in to force the Federal Law “On aquaculture” and related by-laws.
	Planned timescale:	2013-2018
	Expected outcome:	The Federal Law “On aquaculture” and related by-laws.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness:	Evaluate the currents legislation.
<b>Action A2:</b>	Description of action:	Minimise the risk of further spread of <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> .
	Planned timescale:	2013-2018
	Expected outcome:	Measures to prevent the introduction or further spread of parasite.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Monitoring of wild salmon populations.
<b>Action A3:</b>	Description of action:	Control introductions and transfers.
	Planned timescale:	2013-2018
	Expected outcome:	Control movements into a Commission area of reproductively viable non-indigenous anadromous salmonids or their gametes.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Monitoring of wild salmon populations.