



Agenda Item 8.1
For Information

Council

CNL(13)23

*Annual Report
on Actions Taken Under Implementation Plans*

EU - Sweden

CNL(13)23

Annual Report on actions taken under Implementation Plans for the Calendar Year 2012

The Guidelines for the Preparation of Implementation Plans and for Reporting on Progress, NSTF(06)10, indicate that the primary purpose of the annual reports is to provide a summary of all the actions that have been taken under the Implementation Plan in the previous year. In addition, details of any significant changes to the status of stocks, new factors affecting stocks, any changes to the management regime in place, and any changes to the Implementation Plan should be included in the report. Details of actions taken in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 of the Convention are also needed by the Council. **Please provide the following information to the Secretariat by 5 April 2013**

Section 1: Details of any significant changes to the management outlined in the introduction to the Implementation Plan.

There have not been any significant changes to the management outlined in the introduction to the implementation plan in 2012.

Section 2: A description of any significant changes in the status of stocks and information on catches. The Council has asked that the following information on catches be provided:

- (a) the provisional catch of salmon in tonnes for 2012;**
- (b) the confirmed catch of salmon in tonnes for 2011;**
- (c) an estimate of unreported catch in tonnes for 2012;**
- (d) the number of salmon caught and released in recreational fisheries in 2012.**

- a) Total =6726 salmon; 29.818 tonnes. Where of grilse/1 SW=1900 salmon; 4.822 tonnes; MSW=4826; 24.996 tonnes.**
- b) Total=8485 salmon; 39.149 tonnes.**
- c) 3 tonnes, all in legal fishing, especially gill net on the coast by non-commercial fishermen.**
- d) Numbers uncertain; 605 salmon have been reported released back, but the actual figure might be somewhat higher.**

Table 1. Catch (tonnes) of salmon by category of origin in 2002-2012.

| Year | Wild | Farmed | Ranched | Total | Prop. (%) ranched |
|------|------|--------|---------|-------|-------------------------|
| 2002 | 11,0 | 0 | 17,0 | 28 | 60,7 |
| 2003 | 6,0 | 0 | 19,0 | 25 | 76,0 |
| 2004 | 7,0 | 0 | 13,0 | 19 | 68,4 |
| 2005 | 7,0 | 0 | 8,0 | 15 | 53,3 |
| 2006 | 6,0 | 0 | 8,0 | 14 | 57,1 |
| 2007 | 5,0 | 0 | 11,0 | 16 | 68,8 |
| 2008 | 4,0 | 0 | 14,0 | 18 | 77,8 |
| 2009 | 4,0 | 0 | 13,0 | 17 | 76,5 |
| 2010 | 6,7 | 0 | 15,3 | 22,0 | 69,7 |
| 2011 | 10,2 | 0 | 28,9 | 39,2 | 73,9 |
| 2012 | 10,0 | 0 | 19,8 | 29,8 | 66,4 |

Section 3: A description of any new factors which may significantly affect the abundance of salmon stocks.

In 2011 a new gill net fishing by commercial fishermen started in the coastal area. No commercial gill net fishing has been practised on the coast for many years. The catches are 7-8 tonnes annually, comprising 23-25% of the total national catch in weight. The gill net fishing is in a region with rivers with hydro power stations and compensatory releases of ranched salmon smolt. The Implementation plan 2013 – 2018 has an action to implement new fishing rules in the sea and rivers to phasing out mixed stock fisheries in the sea and rivers.

Section 4: An account of all actions taken under the Implementation Plan with regard to the management of salmon fisheries; habitat protection and restoration; aquaculture and related activities; and other influences affecting salmon abundance or diversity (including the marine environment).

| Management Action | Reporting Update | Achieved Management Action (Yes, No, Ongoing, Completed) |
|--|---|---|
| Fisheries Management | | |
| Ban on gill net fishing in Idefjord 2013. This is the fiord between Norway and Sweden. | Bilateral decision with Norway in 2010 | Yes |
| Shortened open season for gill net fishing on the coast with one month from 2013 | National legislation as of 2013 | Yes |
| | | |
| Habitat Protection and Restoration | | |
| Continued liming to counteract acid deposition in 18 out of 23 salmon rivers. | 2013- | Ongoing |
| Elimination of lowermost hydropower plant in River Ätran in 2013. | 2013 | Ongoing |
| Habitat restoration in River Örekilsälven in 2012-2013. Total 5,2 hectares. Improvement of existing fishway at Torp will give 13 hectares of salmon habitat | 2012-2013 | Ongoing |
| Habitat restoration in Enningsdalsälven, 2 hectares. | 2012 | Completed |
| Habitat restoration i River Sävån, 2 hectares. | 2012 | Completed |
| Building a new fishway at Hedefors, R. Sävån, will give 5 hectares of salmon habitats | 2010-2013 | Ongoing |

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| New fishways in river Rolfsån will give 22 hectares of salmon habitats | 2010-2012 | Completed |
| Aquaculture and related activities | | |
| No outbreaks of diseases have been reported during 2012. | | |
| Other influences affecting salmon abundance or diversity (including marine environment) | | |
| Monitoring of Gyrodactylus salaris continues. | 2013- | Ongoing |
| A national conference about NASCO's salmon management and Sweden Implementation Plan 2013-2018 was held in October 2012. | Oct. 2012 | Completed |
| In the index river Ätran work has continued to establish the catch efficiency of the smolt trap that has been operating since the middle of 1950s. Tagging of migrating wild salmon smolt has been carried out and an extensive electrofishing programme. Monitoring of returning spawners continues in the tributary Högvadsån. | 2013- | Ongoing |
| | | |

Section 5: Details of any proposed revisions to the Implementation Plan.

The present implementation plan will not be revised as a new plan for 2013-2018 has been produced. Scheduled for 2013-2018 is:

- Implementing new fishing rules to lessen exploitation of wild salmon in rivers with low status.
- Phasing out mixed-stock fisheries on wild salmon in the two largest rivers with both wild (in tributaries) and compensatory releases (hydro power stations) of reared salmon smolt in the mainstream, and mixed stock fisheries on the coast. Action is planned to 2013-2014.

- Reducing over-exploitation of MSW in rivers through restrictions on landing large fish.
- Establishing criteria for BAT (best available technology) for hydropower generation.
- Setting conservation limits for each river (today only on a national scale).

Section 6: Information on the number of salmon that escaped from salmon farms (both freshwater and marine facilities) in 2012. The Council has asked that information be provided on the number of farmed salmon reported to have escaped from salmon farms together with an estimate, if available, of the number of escaped farmed salmon that was unreported.

There are no salmon farms on the Swedish coast. Hence there are no escaped salmon from Swedish farms. Escaped salmon from other nations is however present in some rivers. The magnitude is not known, and fluctuates considerably.

Reared salmon smolts are released annually (average 175 000 smolt per year).

Table 2. Number of released reared Atlantic salmon smolts in 2012 in Sweden.

| River | 1 year old | 2 year old | Grand total | Strain |
|----------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Lagan | 76,676 | 28,029 | | Lagan |
| Nissan | 25,289 | 5,012 | | Lagan |
| Göta älv | 18,632 | 26,705 | | Göta älv tributary Säveån |
| Total | 120,597 | 59,746 | 180,343 | |