



Agenda Item 6.1
For Information

Council

CNL(14)12

*Summary of Annual Progress Reports
under the 2013 - 2018 Implementation Plans*

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Background

1. The Annual Progress Reports (APRs) summarised here are the first to be made under the 2013 – 2018 Implementation Plans (IPs) using the agreed template, CNL(12)43. The following information is requested:
 - any proposed revisions to the Implementation Plan;
 - any major new initiatives or achievements for salmon conservation and management;
 - any significant changes in the status of stocks relative to the reference points described in the Implementation Plan and any new factors which may significantly affect the abundance of salmon stocks;
 - an update on progress against all actions included in the Implementation Plan;
 - any actions taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

2. The APRs for 2014 have been evaluated by a Review Group whose findings are presented in document CNL(14)11. In this paper the Secretariat has summarised the information provided in section 1 (changes to Implementation Plans), section 2 (stock status and catches) and section 4 (additional information required under the Convention) of the APRs. Section 3 of the APRs covers the progress made over the last year on each of the actions detailed in the IPs and these have been evaluated in the Review Group's report. At the time of preparation of this report, no APRs have been received for EU – France or EU – Portugal.

1. Changes to Implementation Plans

1.1 *Describe any proposed revisions to the Implementation Plan and, where appropriate, provide a revised plan*

The following Parties/jurisdictions reported that revisions have been made to their Implementation Plans: Canada, EU – Germany, EU – UK (England & Wales), EU-UK (Northern Ireland) and EU – UK (Scotland). In the case of EU – UK (Scotland), a new Implementation Plan, CNL(14)60, has been provided to the Secretariat. EU – Spain (Navarra) has reported that preparation of an Atlantic Salmon Management Plan has commenced. The US has indicated that it is consulting stakeholders on possible changes to its Implementation Plan as a result of changes to salmon restoration programs in southern New England.

1.2 *Describe any major new initiatives or achievements for salmon conservation and management that you wish to highlight*

Canada: As part of Canada’s on-going review of management approaches, retention limits in the recreational fisheries in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are being reduced by 50%. The differing region by region analysis and recommendations reflect the diversity of returns in many of Canada’s river systems. The following measures are expected to greatly reduce the overall mortality of Atlantic salmon:

- reduction in tags for retention from eight to four in New Brunswick;
- reduction in tags for retention from four to two in Nova Scotia;
- reduction in the daily retention quota in Salmon Fishing Area 15 from two to one;
- expanded catch and release measures on the Northwest Miramichi River system.

Through Canada’s newly established Recreational Fisheries Conservation Protection Program, a total of \$1,094,782 was provided in 2013 to recreational fishing/angling and conservation organizations for projects aiming to restore, rebuild and rehabilitate wild Atlantic salmon habitat. Projects were funded in Newfoundland (1 project), Nova Scotia (5 projects), Prince Edward Island (5 projects), New Brunswick (8 projects) and Quebec (2 projects).

Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands & Greenland):

Faroe Islands - Consistent with the scientific advice no salmon fishery was conducted in the waters around the Faroe Islands in 2013.

Greenland - The new Government of Greenland Executive Order on Salmon Fisheries has improved reporting. The Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority (GFLK) now receives more and improved information on the Greenlandic salmon fishery.

EU - Denmark: During the smolt migrating period in spring, all pound nets in the Nissum Fjord (Storå river) have (since 2013) reduced the upper line of the yard about 30 - 50 cm below sea surface to ensure that salmon and sea trout smolts are not caught.

EU - Germany: A variety of new initiatives for the restoration programme are described, including those relating to improvements in fish passage, the stocking programme and genetic analyses.

EU - Spain (Galicia): A new management plan for sport fisheries in the river Ulla is under development. This plan intends to reorganize fishing pressure in the river and to promote catch and release fishing for salmon. Restoration of populations in rivers from A Coruña has already begun, with the stocking of the rivers Anllóns and Sor, which lost their populations in the 1950's and in the 1980's respectively.

EU - Sweden: A ban on gill net fishing was implemented in 2013 in the Idefjorden, the sea area between Norway and Sweden. The open season for gill net fishing on the coast was reduced by one month in 2013. Gill net fishing at depths <3 m is already regulated with respect to effort, period and mesh size. A ban on gill net fishing for salmon in remaining coastal waters with a depth >3m will take effect from 7 March 2014 to reduce exploitation on mixed stocks. The lowermost hydropower plant on the River Ätran was removed in 2013. A fishway was built in 2013 at Hedefors, on the River Sävån, which is the longest by-pass system in Scandinavia.

EU - UK (England & Wales): The setting of catch conditions (catch limits) to protect fisheries were first used in 2011 on the Severn Estuary, and this was repeated in 2012 and 2013. The use of catch limits on net and fixed engine fisheries elsewhere is being explored

EU - UK (Northern Ireland): A ban on sale of rod caught salmon by anglers was in place for the 2013 season in the DCAL area. Ongoing public consultation over methods allowed for catch and release for salmon in the DCAL area. Final conservation arrangements agreed with the Minister to be put in place for 2014 season.

EU - UK (Scotland): An independent review of wild fisheries management in Scotland is being conducted in 2014. See: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/Salmon-Trout-Coarse/fishreview>. Progress and milestones (adjusted where appropriate) have been reflected in the revised IP.

Norway: 2013 was the first year of a pilot-project to test floating board weirs as a means for monitoring and separating out farmed salmon in river Etne. The experience from this first year has given a valuable insight into the use of fish traps in management and research.

US: The removal of the Veazie Dam, the lowermost dam on the Penobscot River (Maine), is a major achievement for salmon conservation. The removal is the result of a long-term collaboration of state and federal agencies, the Penobscot Indian Nation, and non-governmental organizations; most notably the Penobscot River Restoration Trust. Together with the 2012 removal of the Great Works Dam, this will substantially improve access to freshwater habitat for all 11 species of sea-run fish (including salmon), including free access to 100% of all historic habitat for lower river species such as sturgeon. This is particularly significant, since the Penobscot typically receives roughly 75% of all adult salmon returns to the United States.

A Water Temperature Working Group has been established in Maine to begin development of a coordinated stream temperature monitoring array that can be integrated with regional and national efforts. The goals include developing databases and a distribution network for Maine water temperature data and identifying catchments that may be more resilient to temperature increases in the future.

Federal funding plays an important role in the conservation and restoration of Atlantic salmon. Fiscal challenges in the last several years, particularly in 2013-14, have required the US government to review how it spends scarce resources, including with respect to Atlantic salmon conservation and recovery. A particular area of focus has been on the operation of the conservation hatchery program at Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery and Green Lake National Fish Hatchery. These facilities are run solely for the purpose of supporting endangered populations of salmon. An analysis of hatchery operations has begun that includes state, tribal, and federal partners to align priorities and ensure available resources are used in a manner that maximizes potential returns. Relevant changes to hatchery operations will be reported as additional information becomes available.

2. Changes in Stock Status and Catch Statistics

The catch statistics and information on unreported catches and on catch and release are presented in Annex 1 using the format in the APR template. As reported by ICES, the provisional nominal catches in 2013 were the lowest in the time-series (1980 – 2013) and were at or below the ten-year averages in most countries. Incomplete information is available on the extent of catch and release fishing and unreported catches.

2.1 Provide a description of any significant changes in the status of stocks relative to the reference points described in the Implementation Plan and of any new factors which may significantly affect the abundance of salmon stocks

Most Parties/jurisdictions did not report any significant changes to stock status relative to reference points. The following information was provided relating stock status to reference points:

Canada: Returns of small salmon and large salmon in 2012 and 2013 were slightly lower than the high returns experienced throughout eastern Canada in 2011. Following an assessment of the status of Atlantic salmon in Eastern Canada by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) in 2010, science advisory reports on the Recovery Potential Assessment of five of sixteen Designatable Units (DUs), which were assessed as threatened or endangered, were completed in 2012 and 2013. Recovery Potential Assessments were completed for the following DUs, which were assessed as ‘endangered’: Anticosti Island (Quebec), Eastern Cape Breton (Nova Scotia), Southern Uplands (Nova Scotia) and Outer Bay of Fundy (New Brunswick; publication pending). A Recovery Potential Assessment was also completed for the South Newfoundland DU, which was assessed as ‘threatened’. The advisory reports assessed the status of the populations, the threats,

the viability of the populations, considered mitigation options and proposed recovery objectives.

Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands & Greenland):

Greenland - The status of the Kapisillit River is unknown. Recent investigations (2011 and 2012) have revealed the existence of several year-classes of smolts in the Kapisillit river, and the stock persists (unpublished). Current quantity is 1 river (Kapisillit). The genetic investigations of the local Greenlandic stock is awaiting publication.

EU - Germany:

Rhine - ICPR: During the annual exchange meeting of migratory fish experts within the ICPR in January 2014, it was shown that the number of registered returning salmon in 2013 (217 individuals without recordings from the Delta Rhine) was again lower than in 2012 (344 individuals). Also records of natural reproduction of salmon returned to the Rhine system falls behind the expectations in most programme waters, although stocking measures with salmon in the Rhine system in 2013 were carried out in the same order of magnitude as in other years (1,851,052 individuals of different stocking stages). Though this is only a first impression, the negative trend which began in 2009 does not seem to have turned again. The ICPR plans to search for causes to elaborate a new strategy against declining numbers of returning salmon, based on new findings on salmon behaviour in the Rhine system, e.g. from telemetric studies. Also research from the marine environment will be considered. An exchange with the salmon working groups at ICES (WGNAS, WGERAAS) is strived for.

Rhine - North Rhine-Westphalia: In contrast to the general downward trend of the registered numbers of adult salmon in the Rhine catchment area the numbers of returning salmon in North Rhine-Westphalia increased slightly in 2013 (169) compared to 2012 (134).

Rhine - Rhineland-Palatinate: The data obtained from control and catch stations of returned adult salmon do not meet expectations despite optimized stocking strategies. Reasons for that cannot be specifically named yet. The natural reproduction is also still unsatisfactory in some project waters.

Elbe - Lower Saxony: No significant changes in the status of Lower Saxon salmon stocks that are based primarily on stocking measures (the same applies to the Weser and Ems catchments). Natural reproduction of salmon could not be recorded for Lower Saxony in 2013.

Elbe – Brandenburg: The proportion of returned adult salmon from captive bred fish to wild-born fish is estimated due to fin marking 50:50 for the Stepenitz river system in 2013.

Elbe - Saxony-Anhalt: After the first record of an adult salmon in the Nuthe river in 2011, the number of detected salmon is rising steadily (7 in 2012 and 16 in 2013). A successful natural reproduction of salmon in the Nuthe river was evident for the first time in 2013. Therefore the ecological and water-chemical parameters of the Nuthe water system is considered to be suitable for salmon reintroduction.

EU - Ireland: There has been little change in the overall status of salmon stocks relative to attainment of Conservation Limits described in the IP. The scientific advice for the 2014 fishery is that 62 rivers can open for harvest fisheries, 7 rivers open only for catch and release angling with 72 rivers closed for fishing entirely. There are 16 rivers for which a separate assessment is made for MSW salmon where there are significant fisheries on these. Of these, 11 have an advised harvestable surplus, 3 are closed for harvest while 2 have met over 65% of their CL and can be opened for catch and release fishing. In addition, there are four assessments on rivers used for hydro power which have been assessed as being below their conservation limits i.e. Upper Liffey (Dublin), Upper Lee (Cork), Upper Shannon (Limerick) and the River Erne. In applying the scientific advice to management it should be noted that where rivers are only marginally above their CL they may be restricted to catch and release so that the actual number of rivers open under regulation will be less than the number of rivers actually achieving CL.

EU - Sweden: The salmon catches in 2013 were comparably low, but stocks are above national conservation limits as calculated by WGNAS. There are strong indications that the low spawner return is due to low sea survival. According to the Implementation Plan, focus will be on further reducing fishing pressure, e.g. the gill net ban described above, and further rehabilitation of habitat.

EU - UK (England & Wales): The provisional annual review of stock status for 2013 showed the following river classifications:

- 7 rivers (11%) ‘not at risk’ – i.e. $p > 95\%$ of meeting the management objective (MO);
- 9 rivers (14%) ‘probably not at risk’ – i.e. $p > 50\%$ but $< 95\%$ of meeting MO;
- 17 rivers (27%) ‘probably at risk’ – i.e. $p > 5\%$ but $< 50\%$ of meeting MO;
- 31 rivers (48%) ‘at risk’ – i.e. $p < 5\%$ of meeting MO.
-

[NB: *The ‘at risk’ category does not mean that stocks are in danger of becoming extinct, but rather that they are falling well short of the management objective – i.e. of meeting or exceeding the conservation limit in four years out of five, on average.*]

The annual compliance assessment is based upon the trend in egg deposition over the previous 10 years. The significant increase in the numbers of rivers classified as “at risk” or “probably at risk” between the 2012 and 2013 seasons partly reflects the fact that egg deposition values in 2003 were typically very low. These earlier values were removed from the 10-year time series in the current assessment and replaced by the values for 2013, which were also generally low. For many rivers the effect of removing a low value at the start of the time series and adding it to the end was to alter the slope of the trend line, with many more rivers now indicating a declining trend. This, in turn, was reflected in the overall fall in categorisation following the compliance assessment.

Factors affecting stock abundance:

For rod fisheries, river flow is a key factor affecting angler effort and catches. In 2013, flows were generally below the long-term average in March and April and again for much of the summer (June to September inclusive). The summer represents an important period for most rod fisheries and relatively low flows at this time are

likely to have affected runs of fish and provided conditions that were unfavourable for angling. This has likely contributed to the relatively low in-river catch in 2013.

EU - UK (Northern Ireland): There was a slight overall increase in % compliance with CLs for some coastal rivers monitored in the DCAL area. In the Loughs Agency area, there was an overall slight increase in compliance with CLs, however the River Finn still remains below its CL.

EU - UK (Scotland): Under the latest round of Article 17 reporting, separate reports for each of the UK administrations (Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland) were prepared to accompany the UK's overall Article 17 assessment. The UK and Scotland reports are available from the JNCC website via the following web links:

www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6391

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Article17Consult_20131010/S1106_SCOTLAND.pdf

As part of this process, Scottish Natural Heritage were able to give a favourable assessment for the conservation status of Atlantic salmon in Scotland for each of the reference parameters i.e. range, population, habitat and future prospects. For range and population, the short and long term trends are increasing whilst for habitat, the short term trend is stable and the long term trend is increasing.

Until CLs and spawning escapement estimates are successfully derived the current status of stocks presented above is as detailed in the NASCO Rivers Database.

Marine Scotland have recently published a report which summarises the picture of salmon stocks in Scotland based on data held by Marine Scotland, and provides insight into some of the key issues regarding form, application and inferences from data.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/Publications/publicationslatest/Science/MSSR/2014/0214>.

US: In 2013, the United States saw the fewest returns in recent years, provisionally, 612 total adult returns. Low marine survival largely contributed in this situation. Past reductions to hatchery supplementation due to budgetary constraints have also played a role. To help guide ICES with respect to the catch advice for the West Greenland fishery, we have proposed to revise management objectives for the United States. At the 2013 Annual Meeting of NASCO, we presented revised management objectives (NAC(13)4) that are consistent with the objectives for wild salmon (draft recovery criteria). NASCO has asked ICES to comment on the implications of the revised objectives with regard to catch advice for contributing stock complexes. We expect ICES to assess implications of the revised management objectives of 4,549 (wild) 2SW returns in its report in 2014.

3. Implementation Plan Actions

Details of progress against the actions included in individual Implementation Plans is reported in the Annual Progress Reports for each jurisdiction and have been evaluated by the Review Group (see CNL(14)11).

4. Additional information required under the Convention

4.1 *Details of any laws, regulations and programmes that have been adopted or repealed since the last notification*

Canada: 2012 Amendments to Canada's *Fisheries Act*, can be found at this link: <http://www.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?Language=E&Mode=1&DocId=5524772&File=353>. Links to other new Regulations are contained in the APR for Canada, CNL(14)37.

EU - Germany: In the River Elbe, the catch of salmon was possible in the past under certain conditions. New Fisheries regulations implemented in 2013 in Saxony-Anhalt have introduced a general fishing ban for salmon.

EU - Ireland: Fisheries by-laws have been updated for the 2013 and 2014 seasons.

EU - Sweden: A ban on gill net fishing was implemented in 2013 in the Idefjorden, the sea area between Norway and Sweden. The open season for gill net fishing on the coast was reduced by one month in 2013. Gill net fishing at depths <3 m is already regulated with respect to effort, period and mesh size. A ban on gill net fishing for salmon in remaining coastal waters with a depth >3m will take effect from 7 March 2014 to reduce exploitation on mixed stocks. A bag-limit (two salmonids) has been decided for rod-and-line fishing in Skagerrak and Kattegat with start from 7 March 2014.

EU - UK (England & Wales): New Net Limitation Orders approved for rivers Camel, Kent and Leven. New bag limit Byelaws have been approved for the rivers Derwent and Crake

EU - UK (Northern Ireland): A ban on the sale of rod caught salmon in the DCAL area was brought in on 1 March 2013.

Norway: In 2013 comprehensive changes were made to the Salmon Act. The most important were:

- Local organization and management plans were made compulsory. This makes the relationship between public and private management clearer and facilitates transfer of more responsibility and management tasks to the owners of fishing rights.
- National Salmon Rivers and Fjords are now implemented in the Salmon Act, authorizing the making of detailed directives.

In a new directive local organization and collective management was made compulsory for all rivers with a spawning target above 100 kg of female salmon. The collective management shall involve: fishery regulations; stock monitoring; stocking;

wardening; fish disease protection and an operational plan. It shall not include private utilization of fishing rights like the sale of fishing licenses and the hiring out of fishing locations.

Changes have also been made to the Nature Diversity Act for the purpose of coordinating this law with the Salmon Act.

A quality norm for wild stocks of Atlantic salmon was adopted by Royal Decree on 20 September 2013, under the authority of the Nature Diversity Act. The quality norm is a measuring tool indicating the condition of each individual salmon stock. The norm also guides the management authorities when making decisions which concern the wild salmon. The norm is based on a system with five categories from very good to very poor. The quality of each stock is assessed based on whether the stocks make use of the river's spawning potential, on whether the stocks have a good genetic quality, and on their potential harvestable surplus. The management target is, with some exceptions, for each individual salmon stock to hold the standard "good" or "very good". The quality norm will provide us with more precise knowledge about the status of and impacts on each individual salmon stock, which will in turn enable us to better prioritize our resources and our activities. The quality norm will provide direction for sectors that make decisions impacting the wild salmon. If a wild salmon stock is classified as poor, a plan should be made in which the causes for this condition are mapped out and measures are considered.

Regulations regarding new licenses for salmon production aim to stimulate development of new, more innovative methods to meet problems related to salmon escapes and sea lice problems.

The Aquaculture Act was amended in June 2013. Amongst the amendments were the introduction of a legal base for compulsory tagging of farmed fish and use of sterile fish. None of these measures have yet been implemented, since development of techniques has not yet reached a stage where such techniques can be made compulsory. The amendment also introduced the principle of polluter-pays, in particular applicable to escapees. New regulations on sea lice in fish farms, central measures put into action on 1 January 2013 :

- Introduction of an absolute, maximum year-round limit of average sea lice levels;
- Mandatory, coordinated spring treatments to ensure low levels of copepodites during salmon smolt migration;
- Requirement on regional plans for coordinated measures against sea lice.

Russian Federation: The Federal Law "On aquaculture" No. 148-FZ, 02.07.2013 came into force on 1 January 2014 and established basic requirements for aquaculture activities. Related by-laws have not been adopted yet. New amendments to the procedure rules of the Regional Commissions on Regulation of Harvesting Anadromous Fish came into force by the order of the Ministry of Agriculture No. 170, 08.04.2013. The amendments allow the Regional Commissions to establish quotas for indigenous people fisheries on the basis of scientific advice only taking into account the status of salmon stocks.

US: Over the last several years, stocking associated with restoration and recovery programs has been scaled back. The most significant changes have occurred in the Merrimack and Connecticut River programs. The United States is considering revising its current Implementation Plan to reflect the changes to salmon restoration programs in southern New England. We are currently undergoing a series of consultations with State and Federal partners to appropriately characterize these changes.

A revised statute in the state of Maine (Marine Resources Law 6140-B. Unlawful fishing, possession or sale of Atlantic salmon) closed a legal gap relating to the legal possession of Atlantic salmon raised by means of aquaculture. The revision makes a distinction between aquaculture salmon raised for commercial purposes and hatchery salmon raised for conservation purposes. The statute prohibits the possession of Atlantic salmon raised in hatcheries for the purpose of restoration.

4.2 *Details of any new commitments concerning the adoption or maintenance in force for specified periods of time of conservation, restoration and other management measures*

EU – Germany: Rhineland-Palatinate has installed a new fishing ban area between km 600.5 and 602.15 (Middle Rhine near Engers / Urmitzer Werth) aimed at protecting salmon returning into the Saynbach system from illegal fishing. The Saynbach is a small Rhine tributary with extensive and good spawning and juvenile habitats for salmon in which natural reproduction has been regularly recorded since 2000.

4.3 *Details of any new actions to prohibit fishing for salmon beyond 12 nautical miles*

EU – Spain (Asturias): Fishing prohibited in the sea, all areas.

Russian Federation: The current Fishing Regulations for the Northern Fisheries Basin of the Russian Federation came into force in 2009 by the Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries No. 13, 16.01.2009). New Fishing Regulations have been developed and are due to come into force soon by the order of the Ministry of Agriculture. The current Fishing Regulations contain no specific rules for salmon fisheries in the Barents Sea which can be interpreted as a ban of those fisheries, but such a ban is not explicitly written out in the Regulations. New Fishing Regulations among other new restrictive rules for Atlantic salmon coastal fisheries explicitly prohibit salmon fisheries in the Barents Sea.

4.4 *Details of any new actions to invite the attention of States not Party to the Convention to matters relating to the activities of its vessels which could adversely affect salmon stocks subject to the Convention*

Canada: Though Canadian scientists work with French scientists in St. Pierre and Miquelon on sampling to determine genetic origin of St. Pierre and Miquelon fisheries, vessels are not used for these harvests.

- 4.5 *Details of any actions taken to implement regulatory measures under Article 13 of the Convention including imposition of adequate penalties for violations*

Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands & Greenland) – Faroe Islands: In accordance with the NASCO multi-annual decision, NEA(12)7, there was no salmon fishery by the Faroe Islands in 2013.

Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands & Greenland):
Greenland - The Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture is currently in the process of updating the regulatory measures. The plan is to revise the reporting from the wildlife officers and to make the restrictions more tight.

North American Commission Members only

- 4.6 *Details of any new measures to minimise by-catches of salmon originating in the rivers of the other member*

No new measures reported

- 4.7 *Details of any alteration to fishing patterns that result in the initiation of fishing or increase in catches of salmon originating in the rivers of another Party except with the consent of the latter*

No details reported

Secretary
Edinburgh
16 May 2014

Table 1: Official Catch Statistics

	Provisional 2013 Catch by Fishery					Confirmed 2012 Catch by fishery				
	Total	In-River	Estuarine	Coastal	Unspecified	In-River	Estuarine	Coastal	Unspecified	Total
Canada	136	83	43	10	-	73	45	8	-	126
Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland)	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
Faroe Islands	47	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	33	33
Greenland										
European Union	404	203	71	119	11	275	44	74	10	403
Norway	475	283	-	192	-	440	-	255	-	695
Russian Federation	78	42	0	36	-	45	0	38	-	82
USA	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
TOTAL	1,140	611	114	357	58	833	89	375	43	1,339

1. Where no return to NASCO has been made ICES data have been used.

Table 2: Catches of Atlantic Salmon by the Parties to the NASCO Convention

	Canada	Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	European Union	Finland	Norway	Russian Federation	Sweden	USA
1960	1636	60	2641		1576	1100	40	1
1961	1583	127	2276		1456	790	27	1
1962	1719	244	3894		1838	710	45	1
1963	1861	466	3842		1697	480	23	1
1964	2069	1539	4242		2040	590	36	1
1965	2116	861	3693		1900	590	40	1
1966	2369	1338	3549		1823	570	36	1
1967	2863	1600	4492		2058	883	25	1
1968	2111	1167	3623		1752	827	150	1
1969	2202	2350	4407		2083	360	76	1
1970	2323	2354	4069		1861	448	52	1
1971	1992	2511	3745		1847	417	35	1
1972	1759	2146	4261	32	1986	462	38	1
1973	2434	2402	4604	50	2126	772	73	3
1974	2539	1945	4432	76	1973	709	57	1
1975	2485	2086	4500	76	1754	811	56	2
1976	2506	1479	2931	66	1530	542	45	1
1977	2545	1652	3025	59	1488	497	10	2
1978	1545	1159	3102	37	1050	476	10	4
1979	1287	1694	2572	26	1831	455	12	3
1980	2680	2052	2640	34	1830	664	17	6
1981	2437	2602	2557	44	1656	463	26	6
1982	1798	2350	2533	83	1348	364	25	6
1983	1424	1433	3532	79	1550	507	28	1
1984	1112	997	2308	75	1623	593	40	2
1985	1133	1430	3002	49	1561	659	45	2
1986	1559	1490	3524	38	1597	608	53	2
1987	1784	1539	2593	49	1385	559	47	1

	Canada	Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	European Union	Finland	Norway	Russian Federation	Sweden	USA
1988	1311	1136	2833	34	1076	419	40	1
1989	1139	701	2450	52	905	359	29	2
1990	912	542	1645	59	930	316	33	2
1991	711	533	1139	69	877	215	38	1
1992	520	260	1506	77	867	166	49	1
1993	373	35	1483	70	923	140	56	1
1994	355	18	1919	48	996	141	44	0
1995	259	86	1852	-	839	130	-	0
1996	290	92	1474	-	787	131	-	0
1997	229	59	1179	-	630	111	-	0
1998	157	17	1183	-	740	130	-	0
1999	152	19	1016	-	811	102	-	0
2000	153	29	1336	-	1176	124	-	0
2001	148	42	1407	-	1267	114	-	0
2002	148	9	1245	-	1019	118	-	0
2003	141	9	1012	-	1071	107	-	0
2004	161	15	978	-	784	82	-	0
2005	139	14	884	-	888	82	-	0
2006	132	23	703	-	931	91	-	0
2007	112	25	453	-	767	63	-	0
2008	158	26	444	-	807	73	-	0
2009	126	26	327	-	595	71	-	0
2010	146	38	496	-	642	88	-	0
2011	179	28	510	-	696	89	-	0
2012	126	33	403	-	695	82	-	0
2013	136	47	404	-	475	78	-	0

1. The European Union catch from 1995 includes the catches by Finland and Sweden.
2. The catch for Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) includes the catch for Greenland when it was a member of the European Union and the catches up to 1983 by Denmark.
3. Figures since 1986 are the official catch returns to NASCO. Where no return to NASCO has been made ICES data have been used.

Table 3: Catch and release

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Canada	62,106	58,961	54,425	51,442	57,005	45,886	49,279	42,820	58,000	47,892	58,300	77,641	50,811	59,207
Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Union	27,346	33,504	32,984	34,968	55,064	60,145	62,812	82,977	81,301	71,133	115,065	99,086	97,499	74,445
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,512	6,696	15,041	14,303	18,611	15,912
Russian Federation	12,624	16,410	25,248	33,862	24,679	23,592	33,380	44,341	41,881	-	14,585	-	4,743	3,732
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	-	61	-	-	-	-	-
Total	104,994	112,482	118,233	125,629	144,042	138,773	154,156	176,313	202,155	125,721	202,991	191,030	171,664	153,296

Notes: Not all EU Member States provide complete information on catch and release. No data was provided the Russian Federation in 2009 or in 2011 and the information provided for 2010, 2012 and 2013 is incomplete. Catch and release is understood to have remained at similar high levels (average 33,500 salmon or 84% of total rod catch) as in the 5 years from 2004 to 2008, but there has been no obligation to report caught-and-released fish in Russia since 2009. In the US, recreational fisheries on post-spawned domestic broodstock occurred in the Merrimack River in 2012, an area south of the GOM DPS. A small fishery on non-anadromous broodstock occurred in the Merrimack in 2013.

Table 4: Unreported catches

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Canada	133	124	81	84	118	101	101	56	-	21	-	18	29	31	24
Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	10-15	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	12	10	5	12.3	10	10	10
European Union	215	240	169	165	125	116	114	95	72	54	47	70	71	59	57
Norway	320- 540	440-760	500-860	410-690	320-600	252- 420	285- 475	299- 499	247 - 411	260 - 432	166 - 338	206 - 344	298	298	204
Russian Federation	237- 255	249-309	200-252	166-206	99-152	110	70-103	70-103	25 - 77	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	917- 1,160	1,065- 1,445	962- 1,374	838- 1,158	674- 1,007	593- 761	584- 807	534- 767	360 - 576	362 - 534	218 - 390	306 - 444	408	398	295

Note: The information for Canada in 2010 is incomplete, as only 3 of 4 administrative regions reported. Not all EU Member States provide an estimate of unreported catch.