



Agenda item 6.1
For information

Council

CNL(16)14

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

CNL(16)14

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

The Annual Progress Reports (APRs) summarised here are the third to be made under the 2013 – 2018 Implementation Plans (IPs) using the agreed template (as revised in 2014). 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, details of catches 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.

The APRs submitted in 2016 have been evaluated by a Review Group whose findings are presented in document CNL(16)13. In this paper, the Secretariat has summarised the information provided in section 1 (changes to Implementation Plans and new initiatives/achievements relating to salmon conservation and management), 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 and summarised in the Review Group's report. At the time of preparation of this report, no APRs have been received for European Union - France or European Union - Portugal.

1. Changes to Implementation Plans

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

None reported; several Parties/jurisdictions made minor updates to their Implementation Plans in 2015 (see CNL(16)13).

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

Canada: Canada's Ministerial Advisory Committee on Atlantic Salmon issued its final report in July 2015. The report contains 61 recommendations on issues ranging from conservation and enforcement to working internationally within NASCO (and partners such as Greenland and France / St. Pierre and Miquelon) to address fisheries which target Atlantic salmon of Canadian origin. The APR states that many of the recommendations have been addressed already while others are targeted for implementation in 2016-17. Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) has initiated a process to update its Wild Atlantic Salmon Conservation Policy. This process will update the policy's existing goals, approach to resource management and overall framework for conservation of the resource. DFO expects to hold stakeholder consultations in 2016 which would contribute to the Department's policy drafting and publication.

Quebec recently announced the implementation of its new Atlantic salmon management plan. Reference points have been reviewed and will again be used in a precautionary approach. Most sport fishing rules are set individually for each river before the season opening so as to maintain a maximum number of rivers above their upper reference point and a minimum of rivers below the lower reference points. Release of large salmon is compulsory during the first half of the fishing season. From mid-summer, retention of large salmon can be allowed in rivers that reached the upper reference point during the last five years, but only if mid-summer assessments indicate that these particular populations are about to surpass a management target set above the upper reference point during the ongoing season. Release of large salmon is mandatory on rivers that do not reach the upper reference points. Fishing is closed in rivers below the lower reference points. The daily catch limit is reduced from 1, 2 or 3 salmon to 1 or 2 salmon, depending on the river's status. A daily limit for catch and release has been introduced and set to 3 salmon. All the above regulatory changes will come into force on April 1, 2016. The annual limit will be reduced from 7 salmon, large or small, to 4 salmon, including a single large salmon, as soon as the procedure for this particular regulatory change allows. Some exceptions to those general and river specific measures may apply.

Changes have been made to the Newfoundland and Labrador baitfish fishery to reduce salmon by-catch. As of 2016, all bait nets must be set parallel to shore to help avoid incidentally caught salmon.

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 2015. There is interest in conducting a research fishery for salmon in the Faroes. Any proposal for research fishing will be conducted according to NASCO's guidelines and resolution on this matter.

Greenland - The Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture has implemented a number of measures and initiatives in 2015 in accordance with the Updated Plan for Implementation of Monitoring and Control Measures in the Salmon Fishery at West Greenland, WGC(15)20, and the Multi-Annual Regulatory Measure for Fishing for Salmon at West Greenland, WGC(15)21. The APR indicates that the following measures and initiatives have been implemented:

1. only designated fish factories are authorised to accept landings of salmon;
2. it is a condition in the license that fishermen should allow samplers to take samples of their catches upon request;
3. the NASCO brochure on sampling was issued with all the licenses and distributed to the open air markets and the samplers had copies of the brochure;
4. the Ministry provided additional information on the dependency of communities in Greenland on the salmon fishery for the annual meeting (WGC(15)4);
5. the Government of Greenland decided to delay the opening date of the fishing season to 15 August in 2015.

The intention is to implement the remaining measures in the spring of 2016 and for some measures and initiatives the implementation process has already commenced. In

accordance with the Multi-Annual Regulatory Measure for Fishing for Salmon at West Greenland, WGC(15)21, a quota of 45 tonnes was set for the entire fishery both professional and private fishermen.

EU - Germany: In the Rhine, testing of two previously installed fish protection devices (for salmon smolts and eels) on two hydropower plants on the Sieg and Wupper rivers were undertaken successfully. The progeny of salmon that have strayed into the river Nette, an unstocked river, have been genetically analysed. Most of the analysed individuals were genetically matched with British and Irish origin salmon but two individuals were considered to be of central Norwegian origin. A permanent counting station (Vaki-Counter) was installed in the river Alb, a tributary of the Rhine, to investigate salmon migration in this river. In the Elbe, tests of a video counting system for adult salmon and sea trout are ongoing and initial results for the River Stepenitz indicate that 30-50% more salmon were monitored compared to previous methods. Initial trials with calcein marking of juvenile salmon failed due to technical difficulties but further tests are planned for 2016. A salmon redd mapping exercise conducted by trained anglers is planned for the near future in Bandenberg/Saxony-Anhalt. The aim is to involve the local angling clubs in the salmon and sea trout projects and to create river sponsorships. Furthermore the redd mapping will deliver scientific information about spawning grounds and for habitat rehabilitation.

EU - Spain (Galicia): Stocking of the rivers Sor and Anllóns (A Coruña province) continued during 2015. Though a few grilse may have returned during 2015, first springers (the main component of the populations) are expected during 2016. The lower part of the Anllóns has been declared 'Free Access Catch and Release water'.

EU - Spain (Navarra): A multi-sea-winter (MSW) salmon protection measure has been included in the regional angling regulation. The total authorized catch (TAC) limit for MSW salmon was established at 28 MSW salmon for the entire angling season. When 80% of that TAC (22 MSW salmon) is reached, the angling season is closed for a week. The TAC was based on data for the previous five year period.

EU - Sweden: Since 2014, a ban has been imposed on gill-net fishing for salmon along the coast at water depths >3m. Implementing actions such as disseminating information and control measures were undertaken in 2015. As a result, mixed-stock fishing on the coast has not occurred.

EU - UK (England & Wales): Following a Salmon Summit held in 2015, the Environment Agency, Defra, its agencies and partner organisations are now developing a five-point approach to deliver a better future for salmon, which aims to address the pressures that they face through their life-cycle. This includes proposals for action on:

1. Improving marine survival;
2. Further reducing exploitation by nets and rods;
3. Removing barriers to migration and enhancing habitat;
4. Safeguarding sufficient flows; and
5. Maximising spawning success by improving water quality.

Commencing in April 2016, the Environment Agency is putting in place an 18 month programme to 'kick-start' the new approach and help coordinate the actions to be undertaken by a range of organisations over the period 2016 - 2021.

EU - UK (Northern Ireland): Legislation is now in place in the DCAL area to manage salmon exploitation and prevent the taking of salmon from rivers not meeting their MTs.

EU - UK (Scotland): In January 2015, statutory conservation measures came into force which ensure that no salmon are retained in Scottish fisheries before 1 April each year. The start of the net fishing season is delayed until 1 April while fishing by rod and line can take place from the season start date within the district until 31 March on a catch and release basis. The measures will be reviewed annually. In 2015, the Scottish Government conducted a series of linked consultations on proposals to deliver conservation measures to control the killing of wild salmon. The outcome of these exercises is that the Scottish Government has brought forward proposals to regulate salmon fisheries for the 2016 season onwards that have, as a fundamental principle, that any killing of wild salmon, a protected species, is sustainable and does not present a threat to vulnerable stocks. Key aspects of the proposals are:

- killing beyond estuary limits will be prohibited for three years due to the mixed-stock nature of the fishery and limited data on the composition of the catch;
- the killing of Atlantic salmon in inland waters will be managed on an annual basis by categorising fishery districts by their conservation status (probability of a stock achieving a pre-determined conservation limit);
- a requirement to have a Conservation Plan for salmon stocks irrespective of the conservation status; and
- the introduction of carcass tagging for net-caught fish for areas in category 1 and 2 (including a separate Order for the Tweed) which are to be sold commercially.

Russian Federation: In autumn 2015, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of Climate and Environment (Norway) and the Federal Agency for Fishery (the Russian Federation) on cooperation in management of, and monitoring and research on, wild Atlantic salmon in Finnmark County (Norway) and the Murmansk region (the Russian Federation). A joint working group established under this MoU comprises managers and scientists from each country and it will meet and report annually. The first meeting was held in November 2015 in Oslo, Norway.

United States of America: In 2016, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) formally announced a new program to focus and redouble its efforts to protect some of the species that are currently among the most at risk of extinction in the near future. The effort is called the 'Species in the Spotlight: Survive to Thrive'. The initiative is a concerted agency-wide effort to spotlight and save these highly at-risk species. Based on specific criteria, the Gulf of Maine Distinct Population Segment of Atlantic Salmon was selected as one of eight 'Species in the Spotlight' nationally. At the regional level, a 5-year action plan (that builds upon the draft recovery plan) has been developed that details the focused efforts needed to reduce threats and stabilize population declines of the Gulf of Maine Distinct Population Segment of Atlantic Salmon. The plan highlights four key areas:

- reconnecting the Gulf of Maine with headwater habitats;
- increasing the number of fish successfully entering the marine environment;
- reducing international fishery mortality; and
- increasing our understanding and ability to improve survival in the marine environment.

Efforts are now being made to engage partners in the public and private sectors in actions they can take to support this important effort.

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. ICES has reported that the provisional nominal catch in 2015 was slightly higher than the catch in 2014 which represented the lowest in the time-series. 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, although some provided information on returns. The following information was provided:

EU - Germany:

Rhine

ICPR: The increasing trend observed in 2014 continued in 2015 (see annex 1 of the German APR). The registered numbers of returning adult salmon increased by two-thirds compared to the previous year and was higher than ever before at the upper Rhine in Iffezheim (228 salmon). Stocking measures in the catchment were only about half as high in 2015 as in the previous year due to problems at different breeding facilities.

North Rhine-Westphalia: Despite unfavourable discharge conditions the number of salmon recorded in 2015 was the highest in the last five years. As in the previous years, natural reproduction was observed in the Sieg River system.

Baden-Wuerttemberg: Unfortunately, there are still efforts to increase the use of hydropower generation in salmon spawning and nursery habitats which is in direct conflict with the successful reintroduction of salmon. Therefore, further efforts to increase river connectivity and habitat improvement measures and the preservation of existing habitats are considered necessary. Smolt predation by birds is still a significant problem. Competing protection concepts often prevent effective protection measures for salmon.

Elbe

Lower Saxony: There are no significant changes in the status of Lower Saxon salmon stocks (applies to the Elbe, Weser and Ems catchments). Natural reproduction of salmon could not be recorded for Lower Saxony in 2015.

Brandenburg / Saxony-Anhalt / Saxony: Even more than in previous years, the salmon run and spawning season was negatively affected by extreme weather conditions. From spring 2015 there was a permanently low water situation in the Elbe and its tributaries that lasted to the middle of November. The timing of the main salmon run was also impacted by extreme high temperatures. Therefore, in most Elbe tributaries the figures of monitored adult salmon were lower than expected.

Saxony-Anhalt: Through the dismantling and modification of three barrages by the State Agency for Flood Defence and Water Management of Saxony-Anhalt, the connectivity of the river Nuthe has been restored over a length of 23 kilometres.

Brandenburg/Saxony-Anhalt: The planned deepening of the river in the Lower Elbe is seen as very problematic especially for migratory fish species. The fear is *inter alia* that the recurrent oxygen deficits during the summer may get worse in the Lower Elbe.

EU - Ireland: The stock status and catch advice forecasted for the 2016 fishery is that 48 rivers have an advised harvestable surplus as they are exceeding their conservation limits (CL). A further 32 rivers could open for catch and release only based on exceeding a minimum fry threshold (>17 salmon fry/5 min electrofishing average) in catchment-wide electrofishing surveys or based on IFI management criteria that they meet over 65% of their CL. 63 rivers should be closed for fishing as they do not exceed the management target of meeting 65% of CL, electrofishing thresholds have not been met or there is insufficient information for full stock assessment. This represents a moderate decline in the number of systems open for harvest fishery, an increase in fisheries open solely for catch and release and a reduction in closed fisheries in comparison to the baseline stock status reference points as set out in the Implementation Plan. There are 16 rivers for which a separate assessment is made for MSW (spring) salmon where there are significant fisheries. Of these, 12 have an advised harvestable surplus as they are exceeding their CL. The remaining 4 rivers could open for catch and release only based on exceeding a minimum fry threshold in catchment-wide electrofishing surveys or based on IFI management criteria that they meet over 65% of their CL. In addition, there are four assessments on rivers used for hydro power which have been assessed as being below their CL 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 lowered recruitment of salmon (parr abundance) from 1985 - 2008 was in spite of substantially reduced marine fishing, and in spite of extensive and successful liming programmes, river bed restoration and establishment of new and improved fish ways. Without these management and restoration efforts the salmon stocks would have been much smaller. The stocks have improved since 2011. The spawning run in 2011 was strong and the number of fry and parr in the rivers has increased considerably. The figure below shows the average abundance of salmon fry

and parr for 20 salmon rivers at investigated sites using electrofishing during 1985 - 2015 and the actual recruitment status in 22 rivers on the Swedish west coast.

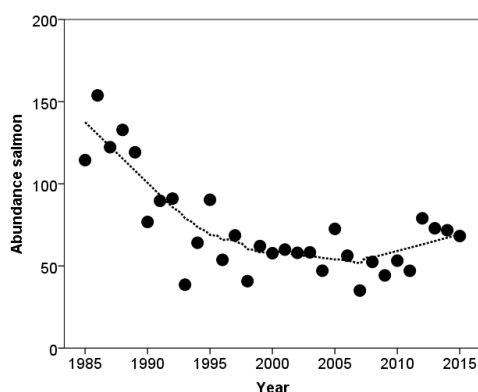


Figure. Mean salmon fry and parr abundance (no. per 100 m²) of 20 selected salmon rivers (99 sites, 2,133 fishing occasions) on the Swedish west coast in the period 1985-2015. Trend line is Loess regression. Data from the Swedish Electrofishing RegiSter (SERS).

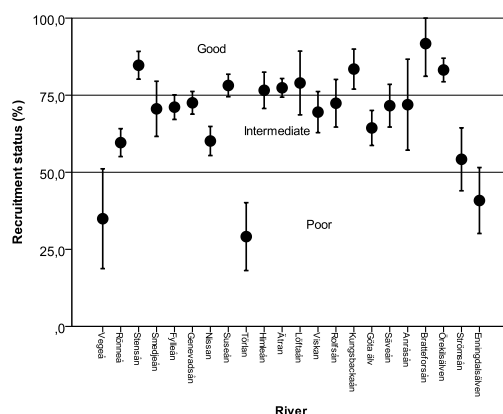


Figure. Recruitment status (parr densities in percentage of expected maximum densities for the habitat) in 22 salmon rivers on the Swedish west coast.

EU - UK (England and Wales): The provisional annual review of stock status for 2015 showed the following river classifications:

- 0 rivers (0 %) ‘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;
- 33 rivers (52 %) ‘probably at risk’ – i.e. $p > 5$ % but < 50 % of meeting MO;
- 22 rivers (34 %) ‘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.]

Factors affecting stock abundance: Returning stock estimates and counts from nine rivers showed a highly variable picture and suggest north-south differences in salmon returns in 2015. For example, five out of six rivers in the south reported returns above the recent 5-year average and, for two rivers, these were the highest recorded for over 25 years. In contrast, two out of three counted rivers in the north had returns that were at or close to the minimum recorded in the 24- to 27-year time-series. River flow is a

key factor affecting angler effort. In 2015, flows were typically below the long-term average for much of the fishing season and were particularly low in October. The early autumn represents an important period for most rod fisheries and the very low flows at this time are likely to have affected runs of fish and provided conditions that were unfavourable for angling, particularly for 1SW salmon since these only start to return to rivers in the summer months. Runs of 1SW salmon were reported as being poor in many areas, and the number of days fished by anglers in 2015 was 21% below the average of the previous five years. These factors are likely to have contributed to the relatively low in-river catch in 2015.

EU - UK (Scotland): To support the salmon conservation regulations for 2016 the status of salmon stocks was assessed at fishery district level and for individual SACs. This is the first such assessment that has been undertaken for Scottish salmon stocks. In addition, and to accompany the annual publication of statistics Marine Scotland produces a detailed report on ‘Trends in abundance indicators for Scottish salmon and sea trout stocks 2015’.

Russian Federation: In 2015 a massive death of adult salmon occurred in the Kola River, Murmansk region. The first dead fish were found in late June in the cage used for holding broodstock near to the counting fence 30km upstream from the river’s outlet. The counting fence has been in operation since the late 1950s and over the past 15 years was used only for counting purposes and for collecting broodstock for hatcheries. From the beginning of July, sick and dead adult salmon appeared drifting downstream above the counting fence. Later in the season, sick and dead adult salmon were regularly found by anglers throughout the whole catchment. The bulk of angler reports came from the downstream section of the main stem whereas very few reports were received from the top of the river and from its tributaries. In August, the Murmansk Regional Commissions on Regulation of Harvesting the Anadromous Fish decided to close recreational salmon fisheries in the Kola River for the 2015 season. Dead salmon were taken for veterinary analyses which were conducted in Murmansk, Moscow and in the Norwegian Veterinary Institute, Oslo. Results of the analysis and symptoms of sick fish allowed the Murmansk Regional Veterinary Authority to conclude that the outbreak was caused by UDN disease. In total, 200 salmon died in the cage and another 500 dead salmon were found on the counting fence netting, representing about 10% of the total run of Atlantic salmon to the Kola River in 2015. The total number of dead salmon in the river is unknown. Parr surveys conducted by electrofishing in September showed no adverse impact on salmon juveniles to date. Fry and parr densities were at average levels. The impact of this massive death of adult salmon on the spawning stock will be assessed in autumn 2016 by electrofishing.

United States of America: The status of stocks in the United States remains dire. Provisionally, returns to US waters in 2015 were 921.

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 and summarised by the Review Group (see CNL(16)13).

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: The Aquaculture Activities Regulations under the Fisheries Act came into force in June 2015.

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

Greenland - A new Executive Order on the fishery for salmon was approved and implemented in the summer of 2015 before the start of the fishing season.

EU - Denmark: The Danish Waterplans are delayed.

EU - Finland: The Parliament of Finland has adopted a new Fishing Act that entered into force on 1 January 2016. The guiding principle of the new Fishing Act is knowledge-based sustainable exploitation of fish stocks, with special focus on migratory fish. <http://finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2015/en20150379.pdf>. The new Fishing Act is not applicable to salmon fisheries management in the Rivers Tenojoki and Näätämöjoki, because the bilateral fishing agreements with Norway overrule the general, national act. If national statutes were needed, the new Fishing Act allows the issue of special decrees for migratory fish to protect their stocks and to manage their fishery in a sustainable manner. The new Fishing Act specifies the use of local traditional fishing rights in northernmost Finland more accurately than the previous act and gives better tools to manage the aspects of fishery in the River Näätämöjoki and in the tributaries of the River Tenojoki that are not included in the bilateral agreements.

EU - Germany: The Migratory Fish Program of North Rhine-Westphalia (2011 – 2015) will be continued. The objectives of the new program 2016 - 2020 result from the findings of former activities, and of the recent developments in the implementation of European Water Framework Directive.

EU - Ireland: Fisheries Regulations and By-laws regulating recreational and commercial fishing have been updated for the 2015 and 2016 seasons. A *Draft National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development* which, in part, reviews the current status of farmed salmon production in Ireland and its potential for sectoral growth, was published for public consultation in June 2015 by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

EU - Spain (Navarra): This year a multi-sea-winter (MSW) salmon protection measure has been included in the regional angling regulation (Orden Foral 42/2015).

EU - UK (England and Wales): New Net Limitation Orders approved for estuary fisheries in the rivers Teign, Dart and Dee and the Anglian coastal fishery.

EU - UK (Northern Ireland): New Salmon Conservation legislation supports the precautionary management of salmon stocks in the DCAL area. The legislation prohibits the harvest of salmon by commercial fishing unless all rivers affected

consistently attain their MTs and ensures default catch and release for recreational fishing except where a river consistently attains its MT.

Norway: Fishing regulations for the sea and river fisheries are adjusted according to population specific advice from SACAS. The new regulation regime is in force for 2016 onwards, and is mainly a continuation of the previous regime with adjustments in several rivers and some coastal areas.

Russian Federation: New amendments to the Fishing Regulations for the Northern Fisheries basin came into force in 2015 by the orders of the Ministry of Agriculture No. 288, 09.07.2015 and No. 610, 08.12.2015. A number of by-laws to the Federal Law ‘On aquaculture’ came into force in 2015. The order of the Ministry of Agriculture No. 223, 03.06.2015 established methods for calculating aquaculture production.

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*

Canada: The Aquaculture Activities Regulations under the Fisheries Act came into force in June 2015.

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

Greenland - A new commitment to implement the management and control measures laid out in the Plan for implementation of monitoring and control was made – and several measures and initiatives have already been implemented.

EU - Denmark: The Danish Waterplans are delayed.

EU – Germany:

North Rhine-Westphalia: As part of the Migratory Fish Program of North Rhine-Westphalia, the activities for protection and restoration of the salmon stocks will be continued.

Rhineland-Palatinate: The existing year-round catch ban continues to apply for salmon and sea trout. The year-round total fishing ban continues to apply for the fish protection areas at the mouths of some Rhine tributaries (Mosel/Rhein, Nette/Rhein, Ahr/Rhein, Saynbach/Rhein) as well as the temporary fishing ban (1 September to 31 December) between km 600.5 and 602.15 (Middle Rhine near Engers / Urmitzer Werth) aiming at protecting salmon returning into the Saynbach system from illegal fishery.

EU - Spain (Navarra): A LIFE project called IREKIBAI (LIFE14 NAT/ES/000186), has just begun and will run until 2020 with the aim of improving river connectivity and habitats conservation status.

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

EU - UK (England and Wales): Statutory instruments prohibiting fishing for salmon in the sea have been consolidated, without change, to make them clearer. (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/441/contents/made>).

Russian Federation: Fishing Regulations for the Northern Fisheries basin (the order of the Ministry of Agriculture No. 414, 30.10.2014) prohibits 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: Canada met with France (in respect of Saint Pierre and Miquelon) in 2015 and discussed potential membership in NASCO. France will continue as an observer and participate at NASCO Annual Meetings as it has in the past despite expressing interest in acceding to NASCO at the 2015 NASCO Annual Meeting.

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, no salmon fishery was conducted by the Faroe Islands in 2015.

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
31 May 2016

Table 1: Official Catch Statistics

	Provisional 2015 Catch					Confirmed 2014 Catch				
	In-River	Estuarine	Coastal	Unspecified	Total	In-River	Estuarine	Coastal	Unspecified	Total
Canada	90.9	34.6	8.2	-	133.6	82.5	28.4	7.1	-	118.0
Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland)										
Faroe Islands	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
Greenland	-	-	-	58.4	58.4	-	-	-	58	58
European Union	162.8	35.0	85.5	16	299.3	155.6	46.9	98.1	12	312.6
Norway	350	0	233	-	583	277	0	213	-	490
Russian Federation	46.3	0	33.9	-	80.2	48.3	0	32.9	-	81.1
USA	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
TOTAL	650.0	69.6	360.6	74.4	1,154.5	563.4	75.3	351.1	70	1,059.7

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
1988	1311	1136	2833	34	1076	419	40	1

	Canada	Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	European Union	Finland	Norway	Russian Federation	Sweden	USA
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	137	47	382	-	476	78	-	0
2014	118	58	313	-	490	81	-	0
2015	134	58	299	-	583	80	-	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	2014	2015
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	39,534	64,159
Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	0	0	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	53,985	68,986
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,512	6,696	15,041	14,303	18,611	15,912	20,229	25,433
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	8,479	7,028
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: Not all EU Member States provide complete information on catch and release. Since 2009, there has been no obligation to report fish caught and released in the Russian Federation but it is believed to have remained at similar high levels (average 33,575 salmon or 84% of total rod catch in the 5 years from 2004 to 2008). There are no obligations to report released salmon. In the US, no sea-run salmon are subject to recreational fishing but small recreational fisheries occur on domestic broodstock in the Merrimack River in New Hampshire and the Naugatuck and Shetucket Rivers in Connecticut; these rivers are outside the geographic range of endangered salmon.

Table 4: Unreported catches

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Canada	133	124	81	84	118	101	101	56	-	21	-	18	29	31	24	21	25
Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	10-15	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	12	10	5	12.3	10	10	10	10	10
European Union	215	240	169	165	125	116	114	95	72	54	47	70	71	59	57	38	41
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	210	250
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	0	0

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. No estimate has been provided by the Russian Federation since 2008. The 2015 unreported catch for Canada is a provisional figure.