



Agenda item 6.3
For information

Council

CNL(17)15

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

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

The Annual Progress Reports (APRs) summarised here are the fourth to be made under the 2013 - 2018 Implementation Plans (IPs) using the agreed template (as revised in 2016). 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 prior to the Review Group's meeting on 6 and 7 April have been evaluated. The Review Group's findings are presented in document CNL(17)14. 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 all the APRs, including those submitted but not evaluated by the Review Group. 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 APR has been received for European Union - Portugal or European Union - Spain (Bizkaia).

1. Changes to Implementation Plans

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

European Union

UK (Northern Ireland): In response to comments received through the NASCO review process of Implementation Plan annual reports, it is intended to revise the UK (Northern Ireland) IP before the 1st of December 2017. The revision will provide a fuller reflection of salmon management work undertaken within the region, more concisely capture the main objectives for the management of wild salmon, review the threats to wild salmon and the challenges to their management and provide further clarity on the actions taken under the sections.

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

Canada

In June 2016, Canada released the *Forward Plan for Atlantic Salmon*. This document was designed to advance the recommendations of the Ministerial Advisory Committee on Atlantic Salmon (MACAS), which completed its work in June, 2015. Specifically, the Forward Plan responds to MACAS's 61 recommendations which address conservation, enforcement, science, and international issues. Key highlights of the plan include reviewing the Wild Atlantic Salmon Conservation Policy and improving the coordination of science and research related to wild Atlantic salmon through an Atlantic Salmon Research Joint Venture. The Joint Venture brings together experts from the Government of Canada, the United States, Indigenous groups, provincial agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and other stakeholders to prioritize scientific research and data and information-sharing. The venture's goals are to improve the coordination of science and research related to wild Atlantic salmon, such as at-sea-survival. The Joint Venture will help fill the gap that exists between science happening at the watershed level and efforts taking place through international forums like NASCO. Canada is investing in additional science staff to contribute to the overall success of the venture and the species. By bringing together top scientific and conservation experts under one umbrella, the venture is intended to promote the sharing of scientific research with the goal of conserving and rebuilding the species.

Canada has engaged with key stakeholders to review and revise its existing Wild Atlantic Salmon Conservation Policy, which was originally published in 2009. Federal, provincial and territorial officials have teamed up with stakeholders from the angling community, First Nations and indigenous groups and other conservation based organizations to work collaboratively in updating the document. Following domestic consultations with stakeholders, the updated policy will be presented for Ministerial review in 2017. Publication would soon follow. The next steps for Canada include the formulation of regionally focussed policy implementation plans.

Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)

Faroe Islands: Consistent with the scientific advice, no salmon fishery was conducted in the waters around the Faroe Islands in 2016.

Greenland: In 2016, a parr and smolt monitoring program on the Kapisillit River was initiated. Electrofishing and mark recapture experiments in the river indicated that the number of parr is smaller than similar investigations performed in 1959. 2016 parr concentration in river sections 1-4 ranged between 0.25-1.01 parr/m² resulting in a total fry and parr estimate of 56,314 (34,435 fry, 8,608 age1⁺ and 13,261 age 2⁺-5⁺ parr). The experiments indicate that the Kapisillit River stock is thriving.

European Union

Denmark: The population size in the River Storå has been evaluated as large enough to stop stocking, so from 2017 no stocking will be carried out in this system.

Finland: A new agreement between Finland and Norway was signed in September 2016 and it will come into effect in May 2017. Fishing rules reduce fishing time with all gear types used. The aim is to reduce fishing mortality by 30%, in order to enable recovery of weak salmon stocks, especially in the upper reaches of the Teno-river system. The new agreement is in line with the NASCO recommendations concerning management of salmon fisheries.

France: Most of the regional management actions are referenced in the PLAGEPOMI. It considers management methods that must be applied locally in order to preserve the species. Two new PLAGEPOMI were adopted in 2016.

Germany: In the Rhine, a genetic monitoring programme has been launched by the ICPR. Major improvements regarding salmon re-introduction are expected in the river Murg, a historically important salmon river in the upper Rhine region in *Baden-Wuerttemberg*. Some hydropower plants, which are barriers for salmon, will be equipped with innovative new fish passes in the coming years. In addition, minimum channel run-offs will be significantly increased in channel reaches below dams of bypass hydropower plants. It is anticipated that salmon spawning habitats in the river Murg be enhanced in quantity and quality in the coming years, due to the planned measures. In the Elbe, cross-border co-operation regarding salmon reintroduction in the Upper Elbe river between the Czech Republic and Saxony were strengthened in 2016. Due to the improved river connectivity, the stocking measures were extended significantly in the river Nuthe in Saxony-Anhalt in 2016. Furthermore, video-monitoring of adult salmon has been started in the river Nuthe.

Spain (Asturias): Fishermen have made some wild specimens available for artificial spawning.

Spain (Navarra): Under the framework of the LIFE IREKIBAI project (LIFE14 NAT/ES/000186), two dams have been demolished in the lower reaches of the Bidasoa river.

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 mean that no mixed-stock fishing on the coast occurs.

UK (England and Wales): The Environment Agency's Salmon Five Point Approach, which has been developed jointly by the Environment Agency, Defra, Cefas, NGOs and fisheries interests, was formally launched in May 2016 and sets out high level commitments to restore England's salmon populations. Its mission is to restore the abundance, diversity and resilience of salmon stocks throughout England through maximising the production of healthy wild salmon smolts in freshwater and seeking to reduce salmon mortality at sea. The work is focused on five areas:

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.

On-going work includes: identifying issues in estuaries and near shore waters that impact on salmon numbers, developing options to further reduce exploitation of salmon stocks and improve survival of caught and released salmon and ensuring actions needed for salmon are recognised within river catchment planning. The Approach will continue to be a focus of work during 2017, with many of the resulting actions being embedded in Environment Agency and partner organisations work thereafter. As part of the 5-Point Approach, discussions are underway to review the possible need for further controls on exploitation by both nets and rods in England. Options are being developed and will be consulted on in 2017, with a view to potential deployment in 2018.

Over the last year or so, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) has been liaising with fisheries interests to examine options to reduce the numbers of fish killed by the fisheries (nets and rods) as one approach to conserving threatened salmon and sea trout stocks. For salmon, NRW's preferred option is for mandatory catch-and-release fishing (alongside additional controls on angling methods) on rivers where stocks are in the worst risk categories (the vast majority of rivers in Wales). Following consultations, the aim is to introduce any new regulations at the start of the 2018 fishing season. In the interim, the status of salmon stocks, in particular, remains a matter for great concern, and fisheries and fishermen have been asked to introduce their own voluntary measures now to ensure no salmon are killed in 2017.

UK (Scotland): On 1 April 2016 the Scottish Government introduced a range of legislative measures designed to improve the conservation status of salmon by managing the pressure of exploitation through fishing within Scotland's domestic waters. They are designed to complement, not replace, other management activities being undertaken at local, national and international level in the interests of conservation. The objective of the measures is to ensure harvesting in Scottish domestic waters is sustainable and that fishing does not damage vulnerable stocks or cause damage to the network of Special Areas of Conservation in place across Scotland. The killing of Atlantic salmon in inland waters is now managed on an annual basis. Mandatory catch and release has been introduced for those districts (or rivers) where stocks are below their conservation limits. The 2015 Annual Progress Report detailed the proposed statutory measures introduced on 1 April 2016.

Throughout 2016 significant progress has been made in refining the annual assessment model to allow the 2017 assessments to be made at river level, where the data is available. This has been achieved by working with local biologists to steer the development of the methodology behind the conservation status system.

Norway

104 salmon populations were classified according to the National Quality Norm for Wild Salmon. The classification includes nearly all of the most important Norwegian salmon rivers representing 76% of the total combined Norwegian spawning target (reported in CNL(16)19).

Genetic integrity		Conservation limit attainment and harvest potential					Sum
		Very poor	Poor	Moderate	Good	Very good	
	Very poor	11	2	1	5	6	25
	Poor	1	1	2	1	3	8
	Moderate	4	5	5	7	14	35
	Very good /good	10	0	3	3	20	36
	Sum	26	8	11	16	43	104

The Norwegian Quality norm classification system used to classify 104 rivers. Note that the worst classification in any of the dimensions determines the final classification of the stock.

Management targets, based on spawning target attainment alone, were achieved for 82 of the 104 classified stocks in the period 2010 - 2014. However, only 23 of the 104 stocks reached the goal *good* or *very good* quality according to the norm, 29 stocks had moderate quality, and 52 stocks (50 % of those assessed) were classified as poor or very poor. 45 stocks did not reach the goal for the *Conservation limit attainment and harvest potential dimension*. 68 stocks did not reach the goal according to the *Genetic integrity dimension*; the overall quality status for 36 stocks was determined by influences from farmed salmon. For 32 stocks, the status was worse than good for both dimensions.

With the goal of improving the status of the stocks, the Parliament has asked for an action plan where impacts on the stocks are assessed, and relevant measures identified.

United States of America

In March 2016, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries released a draft recovery plan for endangered Atlantic salmon within the Gulf of Maine region. The draft recovery plan, the primary tool for guiding the process for species recovery, outlines specific approaches to reduce threats to the species, identifies specific timetables for action, and estimates costs to achieve recovery goals. The recovery plan provides a vision for Atlantic salmon recovery that includes long-term objectives and criteria, research and management actions, as well as time and cost estimates to recover and conserve the species in its native habitats. The draft plan incorporates new scientific information and lays out a set of actions to:

- restore habitat connectivity between ocean and freshwater habitats;
- maintain genetic diversity of Atlantic salmon over time;
- continue to explore a range of strategies for restoring a wild salmon population in each of three recovery areas;
- maintain and restore a wide distribution of naturally spawned fish across the Gulf of Maine region;
- increase adult spawning fish through augmentation of natural spawning via the conservation hatchery programs;
- restore and conserve freshwater habitats;
- increase survival in both marine and estuary habitats; and
- engage and collaborate with partners on communication and education about salmon conservation.

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. The provisional catch in 2016 (1,086t) is slightly lower than the catch in 2015 (1,153t). 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*

The following information was provided:

European Union

Denmark: The steady increase in all 4 rivers seems to have stopped, and despite expectations of continued increase, stagnation or decrease was the trend in recent years. Research in 2016 showed very low recruitment in Skjern Å, with only 20,000 smolts migrating from the river. This is much less than expected, given a run size of 3,000-5,000 adults. Density of fry was very low in the spawning areas, so a drastic decrease in the runs is expected in the coming years. The only factor that can explain this trend is the increased presence of cormorants in the river. Studies in 2016 documented that less than 50 % of the few smolts from Skjern Å passed the estuary, and that cormorant predation was responsible for most of the loss.

Germany: In the Rhine, the increasing trend in returns of adult salmon observed in 2015 did not continue in 2016. In all sections, the registered number of returning adult salmon was lower than in the previous year, which was a record year for the upper Rhine. After a decrease in 2015 due to problems at different breeding facilities, many stocking measures were carried out as in the previous year. Baden-Wuerttemberg considered further efforts to improve river connectivity and habitat and to protect existing habitats as necessary. Smolt predation by birds, especially cormorants is still a significant problem in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

In the Elbe, despite good hydrophysical conditions (water supply and temperatures) during the salmon run and spawning season, the numbers of recorded adult salmon fell short of expectations in the river and its tributaries in 2016. Salmon habitats in the Stepenitz river system in Brandenburg are increasingly affected by the spread of beavers. Numerous beaver lodges cause damage due to changes in water discharge (increased sedimentation, loss of spawning habitats, change in chemical and physical conditions e.g. temperature and oxygen level).

Returning adults were only recorded in tributaries of the estuary of the Weser. In tributaries of the middle Weser river, no returning adults were recorded in 2016. There was no evidence of successful natural reproduction of salmon in Lower Saxony in 2016, either in the river Weser or in the river Elbe.

Ireland: The stock status and catch advice forecasted for the 2017 fishery is that 44 rivers have an advised harvestable surplus as they are exceeding their conservation limits (CL). A further 27 river systems could open for catch and release-only (C&R) fishing 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 but do not exceed their CL. 72 river systems 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. In comparison to the baseline stock status reference points as set out in the Implementation Plan, this represents a decline in the number of systems open as a harvest fishery, an increase in fisheries open solely for C&R and a marginal increase in closed fisheries. There are 16 river systems for which a separate assessment is made for multi-sea winter (MSW) salmon where there are significant fisheries. Of these, 12 have an advised harvestable surplus as they are exceeding their CL. Three of these river systems can open for catch and release-only fishing 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 but do not exceed CL, and one river system was closed. In addition, there are four assessments on river systems used for hydropower which have been assessed as being below their CL (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 C&R so that the actual number of rivers open for harvest under regulation can be less than the number of rivers actually achieving CL.

Spain (Asturias): Catches have increased slightly.

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Catch number	356	247	1045	1301	837	1210	1094	1138

Restocking programmes are carried out using native fish. 2015 hatchery parr production is 195,000 parr.

Sweden: The spawning run in 2011 was strong and the number of fry and parr in the rivers has increased considerably. The electrofishing monitoring has shown an increase of fry (0+) and parr (>0+) during the years 2012-2016.

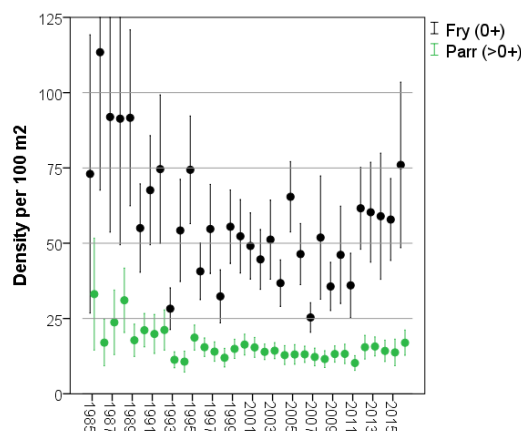


Figure. Mean salmon fry and parr abundance (no. per 100 m²) of 22 selected salmon rivers (105 sites, 2381 fishing occasions) on the Swedish west coast in the period 1985-2016. Trend line is Loess regression. Data from the Swedish Electrofishing RegiSter (SERS).

In 2013 and 2016, there were again weak spawning runs due to impaired sea survival. Fulton's condition factor is used as a proxy for sea growth and survival. This factor alone accounts for 71% of the variation in the spawning run in the index river in 2000 - 2016.

UK (England and Wales): The provisional annual review of stock status for 2016 showed the following river classifications:

- 0 rivers (0 %) 'not at risk' – i.e. $p > 95\%$ of meeting the management objective (MO);
- 5 rivers (8 %) 'probably not at risk' – i.e. $p > 50\%$ but $< 95\%$ of meeting MO;
- 34 rivers (53 %) 'probably at risk' – i.e. $p > 5\%$ but $< 50\%$ of meeting MO;
- 25 rivers (39 %) '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: The poor recruitment of juvenile salmonids, particularly salmon fry, has been a cause of significant concern in 2016 in many English and Welsh rivers. This was the case, for example, on most rivers in Wales, with systems such as the Usk, Tywi and Clwyd reporting the absence or virtual absence of young salmon at several formerly productive electrofishing sites. In England too, salmon fry numbers were significantly reduced in rivers across the country. The widespread nature of these observations suggests common factors operating at a broad scale. Among the most likely causes are: (i) poor numbers of adult salmon returning to spawn in 2015; (ii) unseasonably warm winter temperatures which, through various mechanisms, may have adversely affected spawning success, and (iii) extreme flows over the spawning period linked to winter storms and leading to destruction of redds. Different factors are believed to have had greater influence in different catchments.

Natural Resources Wales with Welsh Government and Cardiff University are seeking to develop a research project to investigate the adverse effects of extreme winter climate on salmonid spawning and examine options for mitigation.

UK (Northern Ireland): Returns of salmon, particularly the 1SW component, exhibited considerable improvement in the DAERA area of N. Ireland in 2016. The returns of salmon through the fish counter on the largest river in the DAERA area (Lower Bann) represented a 20 year high with a total count of 15,936 salmon, exceeding the long-term average (1997-2015) of 4,000-6,000 salmon.

UK (Scotland): The conservation status of Scottish salmon stocks is assessed as the probability of that stock meeting its conservation limit over a five-year period. Stocks are allocated to one of three categories; 1 (greater than 80% chance of meeting CL), 2 (between 60% and 80%), and 3 (less than 60%). The status of stocks in 2016 was assessed using data for the return years 2011 to 2015, and has been used to develop management measures for these stocks for the 2017 season. Assessable stocks comprised those associated with SACs and individual river stocks where reported fishery data supported identification of catch to the river level. Where this was not possible, groups of rivers were assessed together although improvements to the reporting system have been put in place to improve future assessment by river stock.

Of the 168 stocks assessed in 2016, 47 (28%) were categorised as grade 1; 48 (29%) as grade 2 and the remaining 73 (43%) as grade 3. Weighting these data by reported catch in the areas assessed, 76% of the Scottish salmon stock was associated with grade 1 areas, 19% with grade 2 areas and 5% with areas categorised as grade 3.

Russian Federation

During the salmon spawning run in 2015, a mass mortality of spawners was observed in the Kola river (Murmansk region) caused by disease, diagnosed as ulcerative dermal necrosis (UDN) (See APR for 2015). In 2016, continuous spawner mortality caused by this disease was again observed in the Kola river and in the Tuloma River, the outlet of which is located 10km from the Kola River mouth. Both rivers drain into the inner part of the Kola Bay with brackish water.

In total, 219 salmon died in the cage used for holding broodstock near the counting fence in the Kola river. The total number of dead salmon in the river is unknown, however reports from anglers indicated a lower number of sick salmon in the Kola river in comparison to 2015. In 2016, the Murmansk Regional Commissions on Regulation of Harvesting the Anadromous Fish did not make any decision to close or restrict salmon recreational fisheries in the Kola river and in the tributaries of the Tuloma river system for the 2016 season.

The total count of adult salmon in the Lower Tuloma fish ladder in 2016 was 6,678 salmon which was above the Conservation Limit set for this river system (3,380). Of these, 400 salmon showed symptoms of sickness similar to the Kola diseased fish. There were some reports of dead salmon found by anglers in the Tuloma river tributaries later in the season. The total number of dead salmon in the river system is unknown.

United States of America

The status of salmon stocks in the United States remains dire. Provisionally, returns to US waters in 2016 were 626.

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(17)14).

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

Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands & Greenland)

Faroe Islands: A new regulation no. 75/2016 on sea lice has been adopted with the following main changes:

- sea lice must be counted every fortnight throughout the year;

- the counting is to distinguish between different life stages and sizes of lice;
- the number of mature female lice per fish (threshold) must not exceed 1.5. If exceeded more than three times in a row, all the fish at the farm must be slaughtered within 2 months;
- farms with few lice problems may increase the number of smolts put to sea. Farms with significant lice problems are obliged to decrease the number put to sea.

European Union

Denmark: A new cormorant plan has been issued, with more measures to protect salmon.

Ireland: Fisheries Regulations and By-laws regulating recreational and commercial fishing were updated for the 2016 fishing season.

Spain (Navarra): Since the multi-sea-winter (MSW) salmon protection measure was included in the regional angling regulation in 2015, it has been included in 2016 and 2017 and will also be included in forthcoming years, unless otherwise is specified.

UK (England and Wales): A catch condition restricting licensees in the Solway haaf net fishery to a total catch of 10 salmon in the season was introduced to protect stocks on the Rivers Eden and Border Esk. Following a byelaw review, catchment-wide mandatory catch limits were introduced on both the River Leven and River Crake that restrict the number of fish that can be taken.

UK (Scotland): The Conservation of Salmon (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2016 – conservation assessments for 2017 season.

Norway

The national regulation on angling for salmon, sea trout and sea-run arctic char in rivers and the national regulation on fishing for anadromous salmonids with bag- and gill nets in the sea were revised in 2016.

Russian Federation

New amendments to the Federal Law ‘On aquaculture’ No. 148-FZ, 02.07.2013 came into force in 2016 by Article 8 of the Federal Law No. 349-FZ, 03.0.2016. Regarding anadromous fish, the amendment set ownership for ranched fish: fish farms that carry out ranching in relation to anadromous fish species acquire ownership of caught ranched fish in accordance with civil legislation, the contract for the use of an aquaculture site of the state or municipal ownership and the release certificate in accordance with Article 12 of the Federal Law ‘On aquaculture’. New amendments to the Federal Law ‘On fisheries and conservation of aquatic biological resources’ No. 166-FZ, 20.12.2004 came into force in 2016 by Article 1 of the Federal Law No. 349-FZ, 03.0.2016. Among a number of amendments, the amendment regarding anadromous fish clarified the purposes and areas where a fishing site can be designated. The fishing site is allocated for fishing in order to ensure the maintenance of the traditional way of life and the traditional economic activities of the indigenous peoples

of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, as well as for organizing recreational and sport fishing. For commercial fishing, a fishing site is allocated in the inland waters of the Russian Federation, with the exception of inland sea waters of the Russian Federation. For catching anadromous fish species provided for in Article 29.1 of the Federal Law ‘On fisheries and conservation of aquatic biological resources’ No. 166-FZ, 20.12.2004, a fishing site is allocated in the inland waters of the Russian Federation and in the territorial sea of the Russian Federation.

- 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*

European Union

Denmark: Catch quotas for each river are revised annually and the time for start and end of fishing season is also up for revision if a need is identified.

Spain (Navarra): The actions included in the LIFE IREKIBAI project (LIFE14 NAT/ES/000186) have started to be implemented. It will run until 2020.

UK (England and Wales): Launch of Salmon Five Point Approach and fishery regulatory initiatives in Wales.

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

None reported.

- 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 2016 and discussed potential membership in NASCO. France will continue as an observer and participate at NASCO Annual Meetings as it has in the past.

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

None reported.

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
9 May 2017

Table 1: Official Catch Statistics

	Provisional 2016 catch				Confirmed 2015 catch			
	In-River	Estuarine	Coastal	Total	In-River	Estuarine	Coastal	Total
Canada	92.3	35.5	7.0	134.8	96.9	35.2	8.2	140.3
Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland)								
Faroe Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenland	-	-	27.1	27.1	-	-	-	58.4
European Union	150.1	34.9	70.9	255.9	167.0	35.6	86.1	288.7
Norway	343.0	-	269.0	612.0	352.0	-	233.0	585.0
Russian Federation	32.3	0	23.5	55.8	46.3	0	33.9	80.2
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	617.7	70.4	397.5	1085.6	662.2	70.8	361.2	1152.6

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	140	58	289	-	585	80	-	0
2016	135	27	256	-	612	56	-	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	2016
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	69,950
Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	0	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	74,504
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	25,206
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	10,793
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. 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	2016
Canada	133	124	81	84	118	101	101	56	-	21	-	18	29	31	24	21	25	27
Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	10-15	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	12	10	5	12.3	10	10	10	10	10	10
European Union	215	240	169	165	125	116	114	95	72	54	47	70	71	59	57	38	41	22
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	262
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	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 2016 unreported catch for Canada is a provisional figure.