CNL(19)81

NASCO Implementation Plan for the period 2019 – 2024

Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) – Greenland

NASCO Implementation Plan for the period 2019 – 2024

The main purpose of this Implementation Plan is to demonstrate what actions are being taken by the Parties / jurisdictions to implement NASCO's Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines.

In completing this Implementation Plan please refer to the ***Guidelines for the Preparation and Evaluation of NASCO Implementation Plans and for Reporting on Progress****, CNL(18)49.*

Questions in the Implementation Plan are drawn from the following documents:

- *NASCO Guidelines for Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43 (referred to as the 'Fisheries Guidelines');*
- *Report of the Working Group on Stock Classification, CNL(16)11;*
- *Minimum Standard for Catch Statistics, CNL(93)51 (referred to as the 'Minimum Standard');*
- *Revised matrix for the application of the six tenets for effective management of an Atlantic salmon fishery, WGCST(16)16*[1]*;*
- *NASCO Plan of Action for the Application of the Precautionary Approach to the Protection and Restoration of Atlantic Salmon Habitat, CNL(01)51;*
- *NASCO Guidelines for Protection, Restoration and Enhancement of Atlantic Salmon Habitat, CNL(10)51 (referred to as the 'Habitat Guidelines');*
- *Williamsburg Resolution, CNL(06)48;*
- *Guidance on Best Management Practices to address impacts of sea lice and escaped farmed salmon on wild salmon stocks (SLG(09)5) (referred to as the 'BMP Guidance');*
- *Guidelines for Incorporating Social and Economic Factors in Decisions under the Precautionary Approach (CNL(04)57); and*
- *Road Map' to enhance information exchange and co-operation on monitoring, research and measures to prevent the spread of G. salaris and eradicate it if introduced', NEA(18)08.*

Party:	**Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)**
Jurisdiction / Region:	**Greenland**

[1] This document can be obtained from the NASCO Secretariat; email hq@nasco.int

1. Introduction

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

- The Government of Greenland's overall management policy is to facilitate exploitation of the resources on a biological sustainable basis and ensuring sustainable livelihood for the Greenlandic people. According to § 2 in the Fisheries Act, all fish stocks must be exploited sustainably. This goal is achieved by ensuring that the salmon stock is exploited as a subsistence fishery that provides food on the table. Salmon is an important part of the diet in Greenland, especially in small settlements where the food supply is limited and mainly based on the natural resources available.

  The fishery consists of two components: (1) subsistence fishery by professional fishers for sale in open air markets and (2) subsistence fishery for personal consumption. Both components is quota-based and share one collective quota.

- The management objectives for the Greenland salmon fishery is to contribute to the recovery of the wild Atlantic salmon by ensuring increased returns of salmon to the North American and European regions, and at the same time secure the livelihood of the Greenlandic people.
- To provide satisfactory data on the fishery, broken down by individual licenses.
- To provide satisfactory data on annual catches for both components.
- To ensure the long-term survival of the only local stock of Atlantic salmon in Greenland (the Kapisilit River stock).

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

The reference point for the stocks contributing to the West Greenland salmon fishery, are those proposed by ICES and agreed upon by NASCO for the management of the fishery. They are related to North American and Southern European stocks exploited in the fishery. The management objectives are outlined in point 1.1.

The total PFA of salmon from these stocks suggests a continued low abundance. Therefore, ICES, advice is still no mixed-stock fishery catch options at West Greenland in 2018, 2019 and 2020. This advice forms the basis of the NASCO Multi-annual regulatory measures, which was agreed in 2018.

The only confirmed stock of Atlantic salmon in Greenland, is found in the Kapisillit River in the Nuuk / Godthaab Fjord. No reference points have been set for the stock, but monitoring of parr has taken place in 1958-1959 and 2017-18.

1.3 What is the current status of stocks under the new classification system outlined in CNL(16)11?

Stock Classification Score	Salmon Classification Category	No. rivers
0	Not at Risk	
1	Low Risk	
2	Moderate Risk	1
3	High Risk	
N/A	Artificially Sustained	
N/A	Lost	
N/A	Unknown	

Additional comments:

A CAS score of 1 and IAS score of 1 was selected for the Kapisillit river. The river is pristine and human impact is limited to fishery in the river and estuary near the Kapisillit settlement. However, the river and stock is clearly small compared to other salmon stocks in the NA. A parr-monitoring program in 2017 and 2018, indicate lower juvenile densities than estimated in a similar study

conducted in 1958/59. The study also revealed continuous yearly recruitment with high densities of parr and smolt (0.28-1.03 parr*m^{-2}) compared to rivers in Iceland and Norway. Although no Conservation limits has been set for the river, the high parr density indicates a stock above its lower conservation limits in spite of the higher (uncertain) 1958/59 stock estimates and the reduced genetic variability during the past 50 years. Future monitoring will reveal whether the decrease is continuing or not.

1.4 How is stock diversity (e.g. genetics, age composition, run-timing, etc.) taken into account in the management of salmon stocks? *(Max 200 words)*

Several genetic investigations have revealed that the Kapisillit river stock is very isolated from other salmon stocks and with low genetic diversity. There are no other stocks or farmed salmon nearby. Smoltification occurs in May mainly at age 4-5 and adult salmon return to the river from June to September. The late smoltification means that several yearclasses are maintained in the river in years with potential poor returns, providing the stock with some resilience towards variability in fishing pressure. The timing of the season from august 15 means that only part of the run is covered by the fishing season although, some bycatch of salmon in the Char fishery (June 15 – September 25) from may occur.

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

The only known salmon river in Greenland is the Kapisillit River. Total system length is 29 km, but 2/3 are lakes. Total river length is 8.5 km and of these salmon apparently use the lowermost parts of the river system. Total salmon habitat is estimated to 1.5 km river 20-45 m wide.

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

Number of marine farms	0
Marine production (tonnes)	0
Number of freshwater facilities	0
Freshwater production (tonnes)	0

Append one or more maps showing the location of aquaculture facilities and aquaculture free zones in rivers and the sea.

At present there is no aquaculture of salmon or any other species in Greenland

1.7 Please describe the process used to consult NGOs and other stakeholders and industries in the development of this Implementation Plan. *(Max 200 words)*

The Government of Greenland has a procedure for consultation of stakeholders. This entails that the Government hold written public hearings/consultations of stakeholders. The material is sent to the relevant stakeholders and published on the Government consultation website. Replies from stakeholders is also published on the website.

The Implementation Plan has been developed through a collaboration between the Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture, the Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority (GFLK), the Ministry of Nature and Environment and the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources.

2. Management of Salmon Fisheries:

In this section please review the management approach to each of the fisheries in your jurisdiction (i.e. commercial, recreational and other fisheries) in line with the relevant NASCO Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines. For Parties / jurisdictions that prosecute mixed-stock fisheries, there should at least one action related to their management.

2.1 What are the objectives for the management of the fisheries for wild salmon? *(Max. 200 words)*

- The management objectives for the Greenland salmon fishery are to meet the 2SW conservation limits for the four northern areas of NAC (Labrador, Newfoundland, Quebec, Gulf), to achieve a 25 % increase in returns of 2 SW salmon from the average returns in 1992-1996 for the Scotia Fundy and USA regions, and to meet the MSW southern European conservation limit.
- To ensure the sustainable livelihood of the Greenlandic people by securing food supply.
- To ensure correct reporting and to monitor the fishery and its extent. Management is in accordance with the Precautionary Approach, and all salmon catches by both professional and private fishermen must be reported to the Greenland Fisheries License Authority (GFLK). The information to be reported to GFLK includes catch site, catch date, number of nets, net dimensions and hours nets were fishing.
- To ensure the long-term survival of the only local stock of Atlantic salmon in Greenland in the Kapisillit River.

2.2 What is the decision-making process for the management of salmon fisheries, including predetermined decisions taken under different stock conditions (e.g. the stock levels at which regulations are triggered)? *(Max. 200 words)*
(This can be answered by providing a flow diagram if this is available.)
(Reference: Sections 2.1 and 2.7 of the Fisheries Guidelines)

- The salmon fishery in West Greenland is managed through international agreements. Furthermore, the subsistence fishery is regulated through the Government of Greenland Executive Order no. 5 of 21 September 2018 on Salmon Fishery.
- The subsistence fishery is permitted from 15. August – 31. October or when the quota has been fished. No salmon fishery is permitted for the rest of the year.
- All fishermen, professional and private alike must hold a license and **all** catches must be reported to GFLK, including 0-catches.
- The catch must not be exported out of Greenland. All professional fishermen can sell Atlantic salmon at the local open air markets, if there is no local open air market, sale to institutions is permitted.
- Wildlife officers from GFLK make random checks at locale markets in towns and settlements and well as at sea during the fishing season in order to compare purchase of salmon with reported catches and to control whether people carry licenses and mark nets according to legal requirements. They also carry reporting schedule, reminding the fishermen to report.
- With the new Executive Order 0-catch reporting is required and if no reporting is received this affects the issuance of new licenses.

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

(a) Since the salmon fishery in West Greenland is a mixed-stock fishery, an equivalent proportion of the catch will come from stocks below their reference points. According to advice it is an internal-use/subsistence fishery with the objective to rebuild the stocks contributing to the fishery and sustain the livelihood of the Greenlandic people.

(b) The fishery in West Greenland is a costal fishery and is defined as one fishery with one

management area.

(c) In order to ensure better management, monitoring and control of the subsistence fishery, all fishermen – professional and private alike – must hold a license in order to fish and the Government of Greenland has set a collective quota for the whole fishery of 30 metric tonnes.

The fishing season is limited to 15. August – 31. October or when the quota is fully utilized. Reporting is required for both components and control is carried out during the fishing season. Exports is not permitted and only direct sale from professional fishermen to privates or in some cases institutions is allowed.
Measures has been taken to improve control and monitoring as well as validation of the reporting.

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The costal fishery in Greenland is a mixed-stock fishery made up by both North American and southern European stocks.

(c) The 5-year mean catch was 43 tonnes a year - plus an estimated 10 tonnes a year unreported as estimated by the ICES Working Group.

(d) First of all, the fishery is managed through the Government of Greenland Executive Order no. 5 of 21 September 2018 on Salmon Fishery. According to this, only subsistence fishery for salmon is allowed in Greenland, and no export can take place.

Furthermore, the fishery is managed through the Multi-annual regulatory measures (2018-2020) adopted at the 2018 Annual Meeting of NASCO.

To monitor the stocks, which contribute to the fishery, Greenland is part of an international sampling program and has thus, for a number of years accepted or entered into an annual sampling agreement.

The Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority monitors the total catch. Catch is limited to subsistence fishery only and by a collective quota for all fishermen, and may not be exported. For further details, see also points 2.2 and 2.3.

2.5 How are socio-economic factors taken into account in making decisions on management of salmon fisheries? *(Max. 200 words)*
(Reference: Section 2.9 of the Fisheries Guidelines)

Public access to salmon as a native food resource. Article 9 of the NASCO Convention states that in exercising its functions, a Commission shall take into account, *inter alia*, the interests of communities, which are particularly dependent on salmon fisheries. Given the lack of agriculture and farming, Greenland is very dependent of fisheries, including the salmon fishery, as a necessary food supply. Especially, for people living in small settlements along the coast, where access to imported foods are limited and the majority of the diet consist of what can be fished, hunted or collected.

The economic impact of salmon fishery is reduced to subsistence fishery only. The salmon fishery is important for upholding a varied food supply during all seasons and is considered an essential supplement for the low-income groups in Greenland. Self-sufficiency from natural resources is an integrated part of Greenlandic culture and has through generations been necessary for sustaining life.

2.6 What is the current level of unreported catch and what measures are being taken to reduce this? *(Max. 200 words)*
(Reference: Section 2.2 of the Fisheries Guidelines and the Minimum Standard)

The level of unreported catch is unknown, but normally estimated to 10 tonnes a year by the ICES Working Group.

By law **all** catches must be reported to the Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority.

Recent efforts include making it mandatory by law to hold a license for salmon fishery also for the private fishermen, improvement of the monitoring and reporting as well as continuing the TV- and radio spots campaign during the fishing season. These measures have been acknowledged by NASCO parties.

2.7 Has an assessment under the Six Tenets for Effective Management of an Atlantic Salmon Fishery been conducted? If so, (a) has the assessment been made available to the Secretariat and (b) what actions are planned to improve the monitoring and control of the fishery? (c) If the six tenets have not been applied, what is the timescale for doing so? *(Max. 200 words)*
(Reference: Six Tenets for Effective Management of an Atlantic Salmon Fishery, WGCST(16)16)

(a) Yes, an assessment under the Six Tenets for Effective Management has been undertaken for the Greenlandic fishery for salmon. It was on the basis of the assessment of the Greenland fishery that the assessment under the Six Tenets for Effective Management has been developed. The assessment was conducted by a working group that meet in Greenland in October 2014. It has been provide to the NASCO Secretariat and a report was made by the working group: WGCMC(14)14.

(b) A Plan for Implementation of Monitoring and Control Measures in the Salmon Fishery at West Greenland (WGC(15)17) was presented by Greenland and adopted by the West Greenland Commission. The Plan included a range of measures that have been and is being implemented by Greenland. Greenland reports annually to the West Greenland Commission on the progress for the implementation of the plan.

(c) N/A

2.8 Identify the threats to wild salmon and challenges for management associated with their exploitation in fisheries, including bycatch of salmon in fisheries targeting other species.

Threat / challenge F1	Unreported catch and ensuring correct reporting
Threat / challenge F2	Full implementation of the new license system, which now includes private fishermen
Threat / challenge F3	Monitoring and control of the salmon fishery

2.9	**What SMART actions are planned during the period covered by this Implementation Plan (2019 – 2024) to address each of the threats and challenges identified in section 2.8 to implement NASCO's Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines and demonstrate progress towards achievement of its goals and objectives for the management of salmon fisheries?**	
Action F1:	Description of action:	Evaluation of the reporting system implemented in 2018 through the new Government of Greenland Executive Act, including 0-catch reporting requirement and validation process taking place after the end of the fishing season.
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	Overall evaluation of the reporting system and campaign in 2020 with relevant stakeholders with the intension of improving the campaign for the following years. A what worked/what did not work evaluation before the 2019 and 2020 fishing season.
	Expected outcome:	Improved reporting and more valid data, which can be used to improve management measures
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	The Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority (GFLK) will continue its increased focus on monitoring and controlling the fishery and sale at open air markets throughout the period. Before the fishing seasons in 2019 and 2020, the Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture and GFLK will evaluate the reporting of the previous season and what worked and did not work of the initiatives for improved reporting and validation of the reporting. If needed, new measures will be implemented before the following fishing season.
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes
Action F2:	Description of action:	Enhance awareness and implementation of the new license system, requiring all fishermen, including private to hold a license and the requirement that the issuance of a license is based on the previous year's reporting
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	Each year before, during and after the fishing season, raise awareness of the new legal requirements through the Fishermens' Association (KNAPK), Government citizens website, Wildlife officers, newspapers, TV-and Radio spots etc.
	Expected outcome:	Increased awareness and full implementation of the new legal requirement, which should lead to improved reporting and better data.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Cooperate with the Fishermens' Association, the Municipalities and relevant stakeholders for maximum awareness as well as awareness raising on the internet and national media. Furthermore, continuing the increased focus of the wildlife officers during the fishing season, including the locale information meetings that the wildlife officers/GFLK have each year with the municipality officials, local fishermens'

		organisations and individual fishermen.
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes
Action F3:	Description of action:	Continue the heightened level of monitoring and control of the salmon fishery and the increased focus on salmon fishing in the Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority.
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	Each year before, during and after the salmon fishing season, increase the focus on monitoring, control and reporting of the salmon fishery.
	Expected outcome:	Improved monitoring and control, which should also lead to improved reporting and stronger compliance for both professional and private fishermen
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Increased patrolling and random checks both at markets and at sea, recovery of unmarked fishing gear, dialogue with fishermen and hand-outs of the reporting schedule, information meetings with stakeholders, regular publication of the catch data, reporting by wildlife officers, validation of catch data
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes

3. Protection and Restoration of Salmon Habitat:

In this section please review the management approach to the protection and restoration of habitat in your jurisdiction in line with the relevant NASCO Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines.

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

The Kapisillit River in Greenland is natural and relatively undisturbed. An insignificant water supply for a local settlement holding about 50 people is an anthropogenic disturbance to the river and some bycatches of salmon in other fisheries in the river. These are some of the reasons, why a Protection Plan/Act is being drafted by the Ministry of Nature and Environment.

The drafting and adoption of a protection act for the Kapisillit River stock and surrounding watershed is still ongoing. The objective is to have the protection plan adopted during 2020.

3.2	**How are socio-economic factors taken into account in making decisions on salmon habitat management?** *(Max. 200 words)* *(Reference: Section 3.9 of the Habitat Guidelines)*
Socio-economic factors play a significant role in the decision-making process regarding habitat management in the Kapisillit area. The local residents and municipality are significant stakeholders during the development of management goals and action for protection of the habitat. Part of the goal in creating a protected area around the Kapisillit settlement is to provide the local residents alternative income and benefit from the local salmon stock by attracting tourists and demonstrate sustainable management of the salmon stock – and the surroundings in general.	
3.3	**What management measures are planned to protect wild Atlantic salmon and its habitats from (a) climate change and (b) invasive aquatic species?** *(Max. 200 words each)* *(Reference: Section 3.2 of the Habitat Guidelines)*
(a) There is no known threat to the Kapisillit River Stock from climate change.	
(b) There is no known threat to the Kapisillit River Stock from invasive aquatic species.	
3.4	**Identify the main threats to wild salmon and challenges for management in relation to estuarine and freshwater habitat.**
Threat / challenge H1	The main threats to the Kapisillit River stock are gillnets near the local river and poaching

3.5	**What SMART actions are planned during the period covered by this Implementation Plan (2019 – 2024) to address each of the threats and challenges identified in section 3.4 to implement NASCO's Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines and demonstrate progress towards achievement of its goals and objectives for the Protection, Restoration and Enhancement of Atlantic Salmon Habitat?**	
Action H1:	Description of action:	The completion and adoption of a protection plan for the Kapisillit River stock and the entire river area.
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	The draft protection act is currently being evaluated by the local municipality. The goal is to coordinate the protection act with the municipality's tourism development strategy of the area. A public hearing of the draft protection act is expected in the fall of 2019.
	Expected outcome:	Protection of the entire river areas including adjacent estuarine area from anthropogenic effects (pollution, development of agriculture and gillnetting) and specifying rules of public access, including fishery.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	The implementation of the protection act will be evaluated by the stakeholders in order to ensure that the management goals are met. Regular patrolling and random checks by the locale wildlife officers and recovery of unmarked fishing gears.
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes

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

Council has requested that for Parties / jurisdictions with salmon farms, there should be a greater focus on actions to minimise impacts of salmon farming on wild salmonid stocks. Each Party / jurisdiction with salmon farming should therefore include at least one action relating to sea lice management and at least one action relating to containment, providing quantitative data in Annual Progress Reports to demonstrate progress towards the international goals agreed by NASCO and the International Salmon Farmers Association (ISFA):

- *100% of farms to have effective sea lice management such that there is no increase in sea lice loads or lice-induced mortality of wild salmonids attributable to the farms;*
- *100% farmed fish to be retained in all production facilities.*

In this section please provide information on all types of aquaculture, introductions and transfers, and transgenics (including freshwater hatcheries, smolt-rearing etc.

4.1 (a) Is the current policy concerning the protection of wild salmonids consistent with the international goals on sea lice and containment agreed by NASCO and ISFA? (b) If the current policy is not consistent with these international goals, when will current policy be adapted to ensure consistency with the international goals and what management measures are planned to ensure achievement of these goals and in what timescale? *(Max. 200 words for each)*
(Reference: BMP Guidance)

(a) At present there is no aquaculture of salmon or any other species in Greenland

(b) N/A

4.2 (a) What quantifiable progress can be demonstrated towards the achievement of the international goals for 100% of farms to have effective sea lice management such that there is no increase in sea lice loads, or lice-induced mortality of wild salmonids attributable to sea lice? (b) How is this progress monitored, including monitoring of wild fish? (c) If progress cannot be demonstrated, what additional measures are proposed and in what timescale? *(Max. 200 words each)*
(Reference: BMP Guidance)
The measures by which these goals may be achieved, and against which the Review Group will be measuring the effectiveness of the Implementation Plan, are set out in the BMP Guidance SLG(09)5 (Best management practice; reporting and tracking; factors facilitating implementation) as agreed by NASCO and ISFA.

(a) At present there is no aquaculture of salmon or any other species in Greenland

(b) N/A

(c) N/A

4.3	**(a) What quantifiable progress can be demonstrated towards the achievement of the international goals for achieving 100% containment in all (i) freshwater and (ii) marine aquaculture production facilities? (b) How is this progress monitored, including monitoring of wild fish (genetic introgression) and proportion of escaped farmed salmon in the spawning populations? (c) If progress cannot be demonstrated, what additional measures (e.g. use of sterile salmon in fish farming) are proposed and in what timescale?** *(Max. 200 words each)* *(Reference: BMP Guidance)* *The measures by which these goals may be achieved, and against which the Review Group will be measuring the effectiveness of the Implementation Plan, are set out in the BMP Guidance SLG(09)5 (Best management practice; reporting and tracking; factors facilitating implementation) as agreed by NASCO and ISFA.*
(a)(i) At present there is no aquaculture of salmon or any other species in Greenland	
(a)(ii) N/A	
(c) N/A	
(d) N/A	
4.4	**What adaptive management and / or scientific research is underway that could facilitate better achievement of NASCO's international goals for sea lice and containment such that the environmental impact on wild salmonids can be minimised?** *(Max 200 words)* *(Reference: BMP Guidance and Article 11 of the Williamsburg Resolution)*
At present there is no aquaculture of salmon or any other species in Greenland	
4.5	**What is the approach for determining the location of aquaculture facilities in (a) freshwater and (b) marine environments to minimise the risks to wild salmonid stocks?** *(Max. 200 words for each)*
(a) At present there is no aquaculture of salmon or any other species in Greenland	
(b) N/A	
4.6	**What progress has been made to implement NASCO's guidance on introductions, transfers and stocking?** *(Max. 200 words)* *(Reference: Articles 5 and 6 and Annex 4 of the Williamsburg Resolution)*
No stocking occurs in Greenland	
4.7	**Is there (a) a requirement to evaluate thoroughly risks and benefits before undertaking any stocking programme and (b) a presumption against stocking for purely socio-political / economic reasons?** *(Max. 200 words each)* *(Reference: Guidelines for incorporating social and economic factors in decisions under the Precautionary Approach and Annex 4 of the Williamsburg Resolution)*
(a) No stocking occurs in Greenland	
(b) N/A	

4.8	**What is the policy / strategy on use of transgenic salmon?** *(Max. 200 words)* *(Reference: Article 7 and Annex 5 of the Williamsburg Resolution)*
No aquaculture in Greenland	
4.9	***For Members of the North-East Atlantic Commission only:*** **What measures are in place, or are planned, to implement the eleven recommendations contained in the 'Road Map' to enhance information exchange and co-operation on monitoring, research and measures to prevent the spread of *Gyrodactylus salaris* and eradicate it if introduced, including the development and testing of contingency plans?** *(Max. 200 words)* *(Reference 'Road Map' to enhance information exchange and co-operation on monitoring, research and measures to prevent the spread of G. salaris and eradicate it if introduced, NEA(18)08)*
N/A	
4.10	**Identify the main threats to wild salmon and challenges for management in relation to aquaculture, introductions and transfers, and transgenics.**
Threat / Challenge A1	

4.11	**What SMART actions are planned during the period covered by this Implementation Plan (2019 – 2024) to address each of the threats and challenges identified in section 4.10 to implement NASCO's Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines and demonstrate progress towards achievement of its goals and objectives for aquaculture, introductions and transfers, and transgenics?**	
Action A1:	Description of action:	
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	
	Expected outcome:	
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Choose an item.