



**REPORT OF THE
THIRTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION**

5 – 7 JUNE 2019

Tromsø, Norway

Chair: Viktor Rozhnov (Russian Federation)
Vice-Chair: Svein Magnason (Denmark in respect of the
Faroe Islands and Greenland)
Rapporteur: Benjamin Sæverås (Norway)
Secretary: Emma Hatfield

NEA(19)10

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Report of the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the North-East Atlantic Commission of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization

Scandic Ishavshotel, Tromsø, Norway

5 – 7 June 2019

1. Opening of the Meeting

- 1.1 The Chair, Victor Rozhnov (Russian Federation), opened the meeting and welcomed participants to the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Commission.
- 1.2 A list of participants at the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meetings of the Council and Commissions of NASCO is included as Annex 1.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

- 2.1 The Commission adopted its Agenda, NEA(19)07 (Annex 2).

3. Nomination of a Rapporteur

- 3.1 Benjamin Sæverås (Norway) was appointed as Rapporteur for the meeting.

4. Election of a Vice-Chair

- 4.1 In 2018, the Commission elected Tommy Petersen (Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)) as its Vice-Chair. However, Mr Petersen no longer represents Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) at NASCO. The Commission therefore elected Svein Magnason (Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)) as its Vice-Chair, to serve for the remainder of his predecessor's term of office (proposed by the European Union and seconded by Norway).

5. Review of the 2018 Fishery and ACOM Report from ICES on Salmon Stocks in the Commission Area

- 5.1 A representative of ICES, Martha Robertson, presented the report from ICES on the status of salmon stocks in the Commission area. The presentation is available as document NEA(19)08 (Annex 3). The ICES Advisory Committee (ACOM) report that contains the scientific advice relevant to all Commissions is available as document CNL(19)08.
- 5.2 In response to the presentation, the representative of the NGOs remarked that although the northern NEAC area as a whole attains conservation limits or Spawner Escapement Reserve (SER), there might still be localities within the Commission area that do not. The representative of the NGOs asked ICES to elaborate on how this aspect was taken into account in the advice. Furthermore, he remarked that he was surprised that so many rivers are attaining their conservation limits in EU – UK (England and Wales). Finally, he referred to the reported proportion of migrating smolts that returned as adults and asked whether it was correct to see the numbers as indicators of issues related to marine survival only, or if they should also be seen as indicators of issues relating to smolt living conditions in fresh water, prior to migration.

5.3 In response to the first remark, Dr Robertson pointed out that ICES provides advice for the Faroese and Greenland fisheries, and was not in a position to either confirm or rule out that there were localities within the Commission area in which conservation limits or SERs are not attained. In response to the second remark, Dr Robertson stated that ICES only reports the numbers provided to it by EU – UK (England and Wales). In response to the third remark, she reiterated that what is reported is the proportion of migrating smolts returning as adults, and that it is therefore correct to see the numbers as indicators of marine survival. She added that it cannot be ruled out that factors in fresh water affect the quality of smolts and thus indirectly may affect marine survival.

6. Mixed-Stock Fisheries Conducted by Members of the Commission

6.1 Under the Council’s ‘Action Plan for taking forward the recommendations of the External Performance Review and the review of the ‘Next Steps’ for NASCO’, CNL(13)38, it was agreed that there should be agenda items in each of the Commissions to allow for a focus on mixed-stock fisheries (MSFs).

6.2 The European Union, NEA(19)06, Norway, NEA(19)04 and the Russian Federation, NEA(19)05, tabled papers providing an update on the information on MSFs contained in the 2013 – 2018 Implementation Plans, including a description of any MSFs still operating, the most recent catch data, and any changes or developments in the management of MSFs to implement NASCO’s agreements.

6.3 A representative of the European Union identified the EU jurisdictions with MSFs and invited delegates to refer to the report, NEA(19)06, for further details. It was stated that several of the remaining EU MSFs are exploiting identified stocks for which conservation limits are being met. A brief overview was then given of the report highlighting to participants of the Commission the changes that have been undertaken and planned, *inter alia*, that the UK (England and Wales) had, *de facto*, phased out various net fisheries in 2019.

6.4 The European Union also tabled a joint statement, NEA(19)11 (Annex 4), on behalf of the European Union and Norway concerning the status of work with implementing the bilateral agreement between Norway and Finland on the fisheries in the Tana / Teno river, which include MSFs. The agreement entered into force in 2017.

6.5 In response to the paper tabled by the European Union, the representative of the NGOs congratulated UK (England and Wales) for phasing out major MSFs in North-East England. Furthermore, the representative of the NGOs pointed out that there exist MSFs in southern France, with no regulations in place to govern those fisheries. This was particularly problematic since the fisheries are potentially impacting fish destined for Spain, as the situation for salmon in Spain was especially serious. The representative of the NGOs asked whether the European Union was aware of the situation, and if not, if the European Union could approach the French authorities with an aim of ensuring that the situation is addressed.

6.6 The representative of the European Union expressed concern with regard to the situation described by the NGOs, while stating that further information was required in order to completely assess the situation. The representative of the European Union confirmed that the matter would be investigated and brought before the French authorities. He stressed that if there really were MSFs going on as pointed out by the representative of the NGOs, the situation would have to be addressed and managed accordingly.

- 6.7 The representative of Norway gave a brief presentation of the report tabled by Norway (NEA(19)04). He explained that MSFs are still in operation in most fjords in Norway and along the Norwegian coast. Generally, only the use of bag nets is permitted, except in Finnmark where the use of both bag nets and bend nets is allowed. A brief overview was then given of the report, according to which the number of persons participating in the MSFs was 875 in 2018 and represented a 4% increase compared to the figures for 2017. 125 fishermen had used the new online system for reporting on fishing activities in 2018, whereas the others reported through the old paper-based system.
- 6.8 A representative of the NGOs stated that there were ongoing MSFs in Norway on stocks that are not attaining their conservation limits and urged the Norwegian Government to refer to the weakest stocks as the benchmark for future fisheries regulation.
- 6.9 The representative of Norway responded that Norway was not yet in a position to undertake full assessments of all salmon stocks but confirmed that it could not be ruled out that ongoing MSFs targeted stocks below conservation limits. The representative pointed out that the Norwegian authorities were committed to implementing measures to improve the situation. The representative of Norway stated that Norway operates with a five-year cycle model for major revisions in its regulatory regime and that the process with the next cycle would start in the autumn of 2019. He hoped that this would bring an opportunity for making improvements to protect stocks as needed.
- 6.10 With reference to the paper tabled by the Russian Federation (NEA(19)05), the representative of the Russian Federation explained that MSFs in Russia are only conducted in the White Sea. The commercial and indigenous fisheries are restricted to designated sites and catch limits are established on a regional basis by the anadromous commissions. Mixed-stock fishing has been phased out in the Barents Sea.
- 6.11 In addition to presenting the paper tabled by the Russian Federation, the Russian delegation presented a joint statement (Annex 5), on behalf of the Russian Federation and Norway on the work conducted under the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Climate and Environment (Norway) and the Federal Agency for Fisheries (the Russian Federation) on co-operation on management and monitoring of, and research on, wild Atlantic salmon in Finnmark County (Norway) and the Murmansk Region (the Russian Federation), which was signed on September 30, 2015.

7. Development of a Risk Framework for the Faroese Fishery

- 7.1 The Chair noted that since 2010, the Commission has discussed the possible development and adoption of a Risk Framework for the Faroese fishery that would be needed before ICES could provide quantitative catch advice. The elements that would need to be developed and adopted to allow establishing a formal mechanism for the provision of the scientific advice as in other NASCO Commissions could, *inter alia*, include:
- agreement on appropriate management units (MU);
 - the management objectives for these units;
 - a sharing agreement;
 - the season to which any TAC should apply (January to December or October to May).
- 7.2 Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) noted that the item has been on the agenda for the Commission since 2010, but that progress has been limited

regarding the development of a Risk Framework for the Faroese fishery. Noting at last year's Annual Meeting that it does not prejudice a future framework of the sharing of quotas, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) recognised the use of the ICES Risk Assessment Framework for the next cycle of ICES advice. The first major step towards a Risk Framework for the Faroese Fishery would be a discussion document to be considered by the Parties, which examines the scientific (data being used and appropriate management units) and management components to be included in such a framework. Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) referred to previous Commission meetings in which it has stated that producing such a document – and subsequently a framework – is proving to be a lengthy and resource-heavy process that is pending internal deliberations in the Faroe Islands. However, since the Faroes recognise, and as such in principle accept, the use of the ICES Risk Assessment Framework, as long as it does not prejudice a future framework for the sharing of quotas, the representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) suggested to the Commission that the question of the development of a Risk Framework for the Faroese Fishery is provisionally postponed and revisited by the Commission when Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) has prepared a discussion document on the matter to be considered by the Parties. The Parties agreed to this.

8. Regulatory Measures

- 8.1 At its Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting (2018), the Commission adopted a ‘Decision Regarding the Salmon Fishery in Faroese Waters in 2018 / 2019, 2019 / 2020 and 2020 / 2021’, NEA(18)12rev_final. Under this Decision, the Commission agreed not to set a quota for the salmon fishery in the Faroese Fisheries Zone for 2018 / 2019, acknowledging that Faroese management decisions will be made with due consideration to the ICES advice concerning the biological situation and the status of the stocks contributing to the fishery. The Decision would also apply in 2019 / 2020 and 2020 / 2021 unless application of the Framework of Indicators (FWI) showed that a reassessment was warranted. The Commission had agreed that the procedure used for applying the FWI previously should continue under the new Decision.
- 8.2 The report of the FWI Working Group, NEA(19)03, was presented by its Co-ordinator, Ian Russell (European Union). The Working Group had advised that the results of the NEAC FWI assessment in 2019 (based on indicator values for 2018) did not suggest that the PFA forecast for 2018 had been underestimated. Therefore, the FWI Working Group concluded that no reassessment of the existing management advice for the Faroese fishery is required from ICES in 2019. The Decision adopted in 2018 will, therefore, continue to apply to the fishery in 2019 / 2020. It will also apply in 2020 / 2021 unless the application of the FWI shows that a reassessment is warranted. The Commission agreed that a NASCO FWI Working Group will be established later this year to carry out this assessment; the Working Group will report to NASCO by the end of January 2020 and NASCO will communicate the outcome to ICES.

9. Risk of Transmission of *Gyrodactylus salaris* in the Commission Area

- 9.1 At its 2018 Annual Meeting, the North-East Atlantic Commission adopted a ‘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. Under this ‘Road Map’, the Commission will retain an item on *G. salaris* on the agenda for its Annual Meetings to facilitate reports by Parties / jurisdictions and the Working Group on *G. salaris* on measures to prevent the further spread of the parasite and to

eradicate it in areas where it has been introduced, and on other aspects of the ‘Road Map’.

- 9.2 The Norwegian delegation gave a statement (Annex 6) regarding the status of *G. salaris* in Norwegian rivers. According to the statement, no spread of the parasite to new regions had occurred since 1997 thanks to strict rules and effective preventative measures. By June 2019, *G. salaris* has been detected on Atlantic salmon in 50 rivers. 32 of these rivers have been treated and the parasite successfully eradicated from them. In another 11 rivers, eradication programmes have been completed, but the results have not been confirmed. If all eradication measures currently being implemented are successful, the number of infected rivers will be reduced to 7. Furthermore, the statement contained information on the status of *G. salaris* in specific regions of Norway, as well as information regarding the status on development of new combating methods.
- 9.3 The representative of Norway also informed the Commission about an issue regarding the synonymisation of the *Gyrodactylus* species *G. thymalli* and *G. salaris*. Haakon Hansen (Chair of the Working Group on *G. salaris*) will contact the Working Group to discuss the issue as appropriate.

10. Announcement of the Tag Return Incentive Scheme Prize

- 10.1 The Chair announced that the winner of the Commission’s £1,000 prize in the NASCO Tag Return Incentive Scheme was Alan Digby Flower, United Kingdom. The winning tag was applied to an overwintered fall-run salmon on 1 June 2018, during catch-and-release fly fishing on the Gold Beach beat of the Ponoï River in the Russian Federation, about 73 km upstream from the river outlet. It was recaptured by fly about 3 weeks later on 22 June 2018 on the same beat. The Commission offered its congratulations to the winner.

11. Recommendations to the Council on the Request to ICES for Scientific Advice

- 11.1 The request for scientific advice from ICES prepared by the Standing Scientific Committee (SSC) in relation to the North-East Atlantic Commission area was agreed by the Council, CNL(19)11 (Annex 7).
- 11.2 The Chair noted that the Commission needed to appoint a representative to the SSC. The Commission appointed Sergey Prusov (Russian Federation) to the SSC. The Commission’s representatives on the SSC are Peder Fiske (Norway) and Sergey Prusov (Russian Federation).

12. Other Business

- 12.1 There was no other business.

13. Date and Place of the Next Meeting

- 13.1 The Commission agreed to hold its Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting at the same time and place as the Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Council.

14. Report of the Meeting

- 14.1 The Commission agreed a report of the meeting.

15. Close of the Meeting

15.1 The Chair thanked the Parties and observers for their contributions and closed the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the North-East Atlantic Commission.

Note. The annexes mentioned above follow the French translation of the report of the Meeting. A list of North-East Atlantic Commission papers is included in Annex 8.

NEA(19)10

Compte rendu de la trente-sixième session annuelle de la Commission de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est de l'Organisation pour la conservation du saumon de l'Atlantique Nord

Scandic Ishavshotel, Tromsø, Norvège

5 – 7 juin 2019

1. Ouverture de la session

- 1.1 Le Président, Victor Rozhnov (Fédération de Russie), a ouvert la session et accueilli les participants à la trente-sixième session annuelle de la Commission.
- 1.2 Une liste des participants aux trente-sixièmes sessions annuelles du Conseil et des Commissions de l'OCSAN est incluse en Annexe 1.

2. Adoption de l'ordre du jour

- 2.1 La Commission a adopté l'ordre du jour, NEA(19)07 (Annexe 2).

3. Nomination d'un rapporteur

- 3.1 Benjamin Sæverås (Norvège) a été nommé rapporteur.

4. Election d'un Vice-Président

- 4.1 En 2018, la Commission a élu Tommy Petersen (Danemark (pour les Iles Féroé et le Groenland)) en tant que Vice-Président. Cependant, M. Petersen ne représente plus le Danemark (pour les Iles Féroé et le Groenland) auprès de l'OCSAN. La Commission a par conséquent élu Svein Magnason (Danemark (pour les Iles Féroé et le Groenland)) en tant que Vice-Président, pour la durée restante du mandat de son prédécesseur (proposé par l'Union européenne et secondé par Norvège).

5. Examen de la pêche de 2018 et du rapport du Comité Consultatif (ACOM) du CIEM sur les stocks de saumons dans la zone de la Commission

- 5.1 Une représentante du CIEM, Martha Robertson, a présenté le rapport du CIEM sur le statut des stocks de saumon dans la zone de la Commission. La présentation est disponible dans le document NEA(19)08 (Annexe 3). Le rapport du Comité consultatif (ACOM) du CIEM qui contient les conseils scientifiques pertinents pour toutes les Commissions est inclus dans le document CNL(19)08.
- 5.2 En réponse à la présentation, le représentant des ONGs a fait remarquer que, même si le nord de la zone de la Commission de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est dans son ensemble atteint des limites de conservation ou une Réserve d'échappée de géniteurs (SER), il se pourrait que cela ne soit pas le cas pour certaines localités dans la zone de la Commission. Le représentant des ONGs a demandé au CIEM d'expliquer comment cet aspect avait été pris en compte dans les conseils. En outre, il a déclaré qu'il était surpris que tant de rivières atteignent leurs limites de conservation dans l'UE – Royaume-Uni (Angleterre et Pays de Galles). Enfin, il a évoqué la proportion signalée de saumoneaux

migrateurs rentrés à l'âge adulte et a demandé s'il était exact de considérer les chiffres comme des indicateurs des problèmes liés à la survie en mer uniquement, ou s'ils devraient également être considérés indicateurs des problèmes liés à la condition de vie des saumoneaux en eau douce, avant la migration.

- 5.3 En réponse à la première remarque, le Dr Robertson a souligné que le CIEM fournit des conseils aux pêcheries des îles Féroé et du Groenland et qu'il n'était pas en mesure de confirmer ou d'exclure l'existence de localités dans la zone de la Commission où les limites de conservation ou les SER ne sont pas atteints. En réponse à la deuxième remarque, le Dr Robertson a déclaré que le CIEM ne communiquait que les chiffres qui lui avaient été fournis par l'UE – le Royaume-Uni (Angleterre et Pays de Galles). En réponse à la troisième remarque, elle a réitéré que ce qui est rapporté est la proportion de saumoneaux migrateurs revenant à l'âge adulte et qu'il est donc correct de considérer les chiffres comme des indicateurs de la survie en mer. Elle a ajouté qu'on ne peut exclure que les facteurs présents dans l'eau douce affectent la qualité des saumoneaux et puissent donc indirectement affecter la survie en mer.

6. Pêcheries de stocks mixtes menées par des Membres de la Commission

- 6.1 Selon le 'Plan d'action pour mettre en œuvre les conseils de l'étude externe des performances et la révision des 'Prochaines étapes' pour l'OCSAN', CNL(13)38, il était convenu qu'il devrait y avoir des points d'ordre du jour dans chacune des Commissions pour permettre de se concentrer sur les pêcheries de stocks mixtes (MSFs).
- 6.2 L'Union européenne, NEA(19)06, la Norvège, NEA(19)04 et la Fédération de Russie, NEA(19)05, ont enregistré des articles apportant des mises à jour sur les informations relatives aux pêcheries de stock mixtes contenues dans les Plans d'application de 2013 – 2018, y compris une description de toutes pêcheries de stocks mixtes encore en opération, les données les plus récentes relatives aux prises, et tous changements ou développements dans la gestion des pêcheries de stocks mixtes pour mettre en œuvre les accords de l'OCSAN.
- 6.3 Un représentant de l'Union européenne a identifié les juridictions de l'UE exploitant des pêcheries de stocks mixtes et a invité les délégués à se reporter au rapport, NEA(19)06, pour plus d'informations. Il a été déclaré que différentes pêcheries de stocks mixtes européennes restantes exploitent des stocks identifiés pour lesquels les limites de conservation sont respectées. Le rapport a ensuite été brièvement présenté aux participants de la Commission. Il a souligné les changements entrepris et prévus, *inter alia*, que le Royaume-Uni (Angleterre et Pays de Galles) avait progressivement supprimé *de facto* diverses pêcheries au filet en 2019.
- 6.4 L'Union européenne a également présenté une déclaration conjointe, NEA(19)11 (Annexe 4), au nom de l'Union européenne et de la Norvège concernant l'état d'avancement des travaux relatifs à la mise en œuvre de l'accord bilatéral entre la Norvège et la Finlande sur les pêcheries dans le fleuve Tana / Teno et qui incluent les pêcheries de stocks mixtes. L'accord est entré en vigueur en 2017.
- 6.5 En réponse à l'article présenté par l'Union européenne, le représentant des ONGs a félicité le Royaume-Uni (Angleterre et Pays de Galles) d'avoir progressivement supprimé les principales pêcheries de stocks mixtes situées dans le Nord-Est de l'Angleterre. En outre, le représentant des ONGs a souligné que des pêcheries de stock mixtes sont présentes dans le Sud de la France, et qu'aucune réglementation n'est en vigueur pour régir ces pêcheries. Cela était particulièrement problématique car les

pêcheries peuvent avoir un impact sur les poissons à destination de l'Espagne, la situation du saumon en Espagne étant particulièrement grave. Le représentant des ONGs a demandé si l'Union européenne était au courant de la situation et si, dans le cas contraire, l'Union européenne pouvait contacter les autorités françaises afin de veiller à ce que la situation soit résolue.

- 6.6 Le représentant de l'Union européenne s'est déclaré préoccupé par la situation décrite par les ONGs, tout en précisant que des informations supplémentaires étaient nécessaires pour évaluer intégralement la situation. Le représentant de l'Union européenne a confirmé que la question ferait l'objet d'une enquête et qu'elle serait portée devant les autorités françaises. Il a souligné que si des pêcheries de stocks mixtes avaient effectivement cours, comme l'a souligné le représentant des ONGs, la situation devrait être traitée et gérée en conséquence.
- 6.7 Le représentant de la Norvège introduit brièvement le rapport présenté par la Norvège (NEA(19)04). Il a expliqué que des pêcheries de stocks mixtes sont toujours en activité dans la plupart des fjords de Norvège et le long de la côte norvégienne. En règle générale, seule l'utilisation de filets trappes est autorisée, sauf dans le Finnmark, où l'utilisation de filets trappes et de filets '*bend*' est autorisée. Un bref aperçu du rapport a ensuite été présenté, selon lequel le nombre de personnes participant aux pêcheries de stocks mixtes était de 875 en 2018 et représentait une augmentation de 4% par rapport aux chiffres de 2017. 125 pêcheurs avaient utilisé le nouveau système en ligne pour déclarer les activités de pêche en 2018, alors que les autres avaient déclaré via l'ancien système papier.
- 6.8 Un représentant des ONGs a déclaré qu'il existait des pêcheries de stocks mixtes en Norvège sur des stocks qui n'atteignaient pas leurs limites de conservation et a exhorté le gouvernement norvégien à se référer pour référence aux stocks les plus faibles pour la future réglementation concernant la pêche.
- 6.9 Le représentant de la Norvège a répondu que la Norvège n'était pas encore en mesure de procéder à une évaluation complète de tous les stocks de saumon mais a confirmé qu'il n'était pas exclu que les pêcheries de stocks mixtes en cours ciblent des stocks inférieurs aux limites de conservation. Le représentant a indiqué que les autorités norvégiennes étaient déterminées à mettre en œuvre des mesures pour améliorer la situation. Le représentant de la Norvège a déclaré que la Norvège appliquait un modèle de cycle quinquennal pour d'importantes révisions de son régime réglementaire et que le processus pour le cycle suivant commencerait à l'automne 2019. Il espérait que cela constituerait une occasion d'effectuer des améliorations pour protéger les stocks en fonction des besoins.
- 6.10 Concernant l'article présenté par la Fédération de Russie (NEA(19)05), le représentant de la Fédération de Russie a expliqué que les pêcheries de stocks mixtes en Russie ne sont menées que dans la mer Blanche. Les pêcheries commerciales et autochtones sont limitées aux sites désignés et les limites de capture sont établies sur une base régionale par les commissions anadromes. La pêche de stocks mixtes a été progressivement supprimée dans la mer de Barents.
- 6.11 La délégation russe a de plus présenté une déclaration conjointe (Annexe 5) au nom de la Fédération de Russie et de la Norvège sur le travail mené en vertu du Protocole d'entente entre le Ministère du Climat et de l'Environnement (Norvège) et l'Agence fédérale de la pêche (Fédération de Russie) sur la coopération pour la gestion et le suivi de et la recherche sur, le Saumon atlantique sauvage dans le Comté de Finnmark

(Norvège) et la région de Mourmansk (Fédération de Russie), qui a été signé le 30 septembre 2015.

7. Elaboration d'un cadre des risques pour la pêche féroïenne

7.1 Le Président a noté que depuis 2010, la Commission a discuté de l'éventuel développement et adoption d'un cadre des risques pour la pêche féroïenne qui serait nécessaire avant que le CIEM puisse fournir des conseils quantitatifs en matière de prises. Les éléments qui devraient être développés et adoptés pour permettre d'établir un mécanisme formel de fourniture des conseils scientifiques comme dans d'autres Commissions de l'OCSAN pourraient, *inter alia*, inclure:

- un accord sur des unités de gestion appropriées (MU);
- les objectifs de gestion pour ces unités;
- un accord de partage;
- la saison à laquelle tout TAC s'appliquerait (janvier à décembre ou octobre à mai).

7.2 Le Danemark (pour les îles Féroé et le Groenland) a noté que la question était à l'ordre du jour de la Commission depuis 2010, mais que le progrès a été limité concernant la mise en place d'un cadre des risques pour la pêche féroïenne. Notant lors de la session annuelle de l'année dernière qu'il ne préjugait pas d'un futur cadre de partage des quotas, le Danemark (pour les îles Féroé et le Groenland) a reconnu l'utilisation du cadre d'évaluation des risques du CIEM pour le prochain cycle de conseils du CIEM. La première étape importante vers un cadre des risques pour la pêche féroïenne serait que les Parties considèrent un document de discussion. Ce document examinera les données scientifiques (données utilisées et unités de gestion appropriées) et les données relatives à la gestion devant être utilisées dans ledit cadre. Le Danemark (pour les îles Féroé et le Groenland) a évoqué des sessions antérieures de la Commission au cours desquelles il avait déclaré que la production d'un tel document – puis d'un cadre – se révélait être un processus long et fastidieux en attendant des délibérations internes aux îles Féroé. Toutefois, puisque les îles Féroé reconnaissent et, en principe, acceptent l'utilisation du cadre d'évaluation des risques du CIEM, à condition qu'il ne porte pas atteinte à un futur cadre de partage des quotas, le représentant du Danemark (pour les îles Féroé et le Groenland) a suggéré à la Commission que la question de l'élaboration d'un cadre des risques pour la pêche féroïenne soit provisoirement reportée et réexaminée par la Commission une fois que le Danemark (pour les îles Féroé et le Groenland) aura préparé un document de discussion sur la question pouvant être consulté par les Parties, ce que les Parties ont convenu.

8. Mesures de réglementation

8.1 Lors de la trente-cinquième session annuelle (2018), la Commission a adopté une nouvelle 'Décision pour la pêche au saumon dans les eaux féroïennes' en 2018 / 2019, 2019 / 2020 et 2020 / 2021', NEA(18)12rev_final. En vertu de cette Décision, la Commission a convenu de ne pas fixer de quota pour la pêche de saumon dans la Zone des pêcheries féroïennes pour 2018 / 2019, reconnaissant que les décisions de gestion féroïennes seront effectuées en tenant compte des recommandations du CIEM concernant la situation biologique et le statut des stocks contribuant à la pêche. La Décision s'appliquerait aussi pour 2019 / 2020 et 2020 / 2021 à moins que l'application du Cadre d'Indicateurs (FWI) montre qu'une réévaluation est justifiée. La Commission avait convenu que la procédure employée auparavant pour appliquer le FWI devrait se poursuivre en vertu de la nouvelle Décision.

8.2 Le rapport du Groupe de travail sur le Cadre d'Indicateurs, NEA(19)03, a été présenté par son coordinateur, Ian Russell (Union européenne). Le Groupe de travail avait indiqué que les résultats de l'évaluation du FWI la Commission de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est en 2019 (basée sur des valeurs d'indicateur pour 2018) ne donnaient pas à penser que la prévision pour l'abondance avant pêcheries pour 2018 avait été sous-estimée. Par conséquent, le Groupe de travail FWI a conclu qu'aucune réévaluation des conseils de gestion existant pour la pêcherie féringienne n'était requise de la part du CIEM en 2019. La décision adoptée en 2018 continuera donc à s'appliquer à la pêcherie en 2019 / 2020. Elle s'appliquera également en 2020 / 2021, sauf si l'application du FWI montre qu'une réévaluation est justifiée. La Commission a décidé qu'un Groupe de travail FWI de l'OCSAN serait créé ultérieurement cette année pour effectuer cette évaluation, le Groupe de travail effectuerait un rapport auprès de l'OCSAN d'ici la fin janvier 2020 qui communiquera les résultats au CIEM.

9. Risque de transmission du *Gyrodactylus salaris* dans la zone de la Commission

9.1 Lors de sa session annuelle de 2018, la Commission de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est a adopté une 'Feuille de route' pour renforcer l'échange d'informations et la coopération en matière de surveillance, de recherche et de mesures visant à prévenir la propagation du *G. salaris* et à l'éradiquer dès son apparition, NEA(18)08. Dans le cadre de cette 'Feuille de route', la Commission conservera un point à l'ordre du jour de ses sessions annuelles sur le *G. salaris* afin de faciliter les rapports entre les Parties / juridictions et le Groupe de travail sur le *G. salaris* sur les mesures à prendre pour empêcher la propagation du parasite et de l'éradiquer dans les zones où il a été introduit et sur d'autres aspects de la 'Feuille de route'.

9.2 La délégation norvégienne a effectué une déclaration (Annexe 6) concernant le statut du *G. salaris* dans les rivières norvégiennes. Selon la déclaration, le parasite ne s'est propagé dans aucune nouvelles régions depuis 1997, grâce à des règles strictes et à des mesures préventives efficaces. En juin 2019, le *G. salaris* a été détecté chez des saumons Atlantique dans 50 rivières. 32 de ces rivières ont été traitées et le parasite a été éliminé avec succès. Des programmes d'éradication ont été achevés dans 11 autres rivières, mais les résultats n'ont pas été confirmés. Si toutes les mesures d'éradication actuellement mises en œuvre réussissent, le nombre de rivières infectées sera réduit à 7. En outre, la déclaration contenait des informations sur la situation du *G. salaris* dans certaines régions de la Norvège, ainsi que des informations sur l'état de développement de nouvelles méthodes de lutte.

9.3 Le représentant de la Norvège a également informé la Commission d'un problème concernant la synonymisation des espèces de *Gyrodactylus*: *G. thymalli* et *G. salaris*. Haakon Hansen (Président du Groupe de travail sur le *G. salaris*) contactera le Groupe de travail pour parler de la question, le cas échéant.

10. Annonce du gagnant du prix du Programme incitatif au renvoi des étiquettes

10.1 Le Président a annoncé que le gagnant du prix de £1,000 de la Commission du Programme incitatif de l'OCSAN au renvoi des étiquettes était Alan Digby Flower, Royaume-Uni. L'étiquette gagnante avait été appliquée à un saumon d'automne qui avait hiverné dans la rivière le 1er juin 2018, pendant une pêche à la mouche avec remise à l'eau dans la chute Gold Beach sur la Rivière Ponoï en Fédération de Russie, à près de 73 km en amont de l'embouchure de la rivière. Il a été recapturé à la mouche

environ 3 semaines plus tard le 22 juin 2018 dans la même chute. La Commission a adressé ses félicitations au gagnant.

11. Recommandations au Conseil concernant la demande de conseils scientifiques auprès du CIEM

- 11.1 La demande de conseils scientifiques auprès du CIEM préparée par le Comité scientifique permanent (CSP) concernant la zone de la Commission de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est a été convenue par le Conseil, CNL(19)11 (Annexe 7).
- 11.2 Le Président a souligné que la Commission devait nommer un représentant à la CSP. La Commission a nommé Sergey Prusov (Fédération de Russie) à la CSP. Peder Fiske (Norvège) et Sergey Prusov (Fédération de Russie) sont les représentants de la Commission.

12. Divers

- 12.1 Aucune autre question n'a été soulevée.

13. Date et lieu de la prochaine session

- 13.1 La Commission a convenu de tenir sa trente-septième session annuelle à la même période et lieu que la trente-septième session annuelle du Conseil.

14. Compte rendu de la session

- 14.1 La Commission a accepté un compte rendu de la session.

15. Clôture de la session

- 15.1 Le Président a remercié les Parties et observateurs pour leurs contributions et a clôturé la trente-sixième session annuelle de la Commission de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est.

Note. Les annexes mentionnées ci-dessus commencent à la page suivante. Une liste des articles de la Commission de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est est incluse en Annexe 8.

List of Annexes

- Annex 1 List of Participants
- Annex 2 Agenda, NEA(19)07
- Annex 3 Presentation of the ICES Advice on Atlantic Salmon from the North-East Atlantic to the North-East Atlantic Commission, NEA(19)08
- Annex 4 Joint statement on behalf of the European Union and Norway regarding the management of the fisheries in the Teno Watercourse
- Annex 5 Norway – Russian Federation update on coastal fisheries issues
- Annex 6 *Gyrodactylus salaris* in Norwegian rivers
- Annex 7 Request for Scientific Advice from ICES, CNL(19)11
- Annex 8 List of North-East Atlantic Commission Papers

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NEA(19)07

Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the North-East Atlantic Commission

Scandic Ishavshotel, Tromsø, Norway

5 – 7 June 2019

Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Nomination of a Rapporteur
4. Election of a Vice-Chair
5. Review of the 2018 Fishery and ACOM Report from ICES on Salmon Stocks in the Commission Area
6. Mixed-Stock Fisheries Conducted by Members of the Commission
7. Development of a Risk Framework for the Faroese Fishery
8. Regulatory Measures
9. Risk of Transmission of *Gyrodactylus salaris* in the Commission Area
10. Announcement of the Tag Return Incentive Scheme Prize
11. Recommendations to the Council on the Request to ICES for Scientific Advice
12. Other Business
13. Date and Place of the Next Meeting
14. Report of the Meeting
15. Close of the Meeting



North-East Atlantic Commission

NEA(19)08

*Presentation of the ICES Advice on Atlantic Salmon from the
North-East Atlantic to the North-East Atlantic Commission*

sal.neac.all

Atlantic salmon from Northeast Atlantic



Photo by Jaakko Erkinaro



ICES
CIEM

Terms of Reference



2. With respect to Atlantic salmon in the North-East Atlantic Commission area:

- 2.1 describe the key events of the 2018 fisheries;
- 2.2 review and report on the development of age-specific stock conservation limits, including updating the time-series of the number of river stocks with established CLs by jurisdiction;
- 2.3 describe the status of the stocks, including updating the time-series of trends in the number of river stocks meeting CLs by jurisdiction



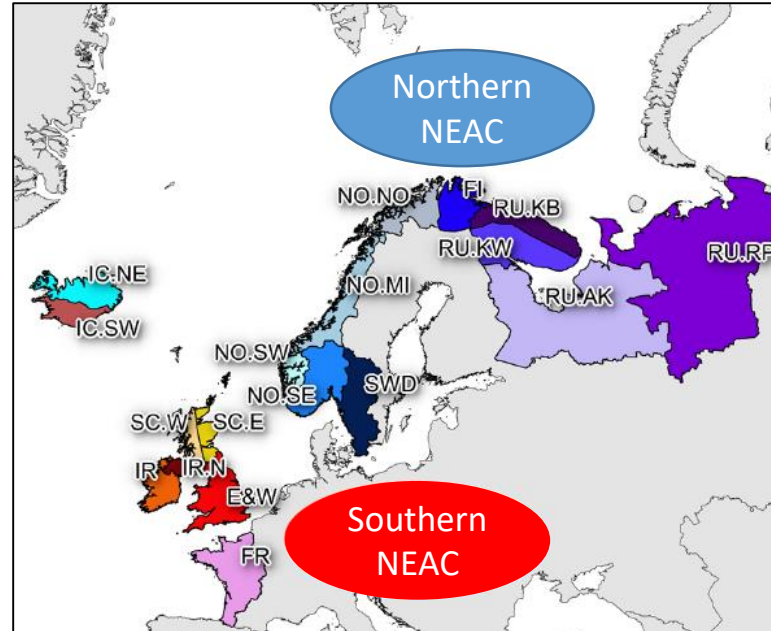
The Framework of Indicators was applied in 2019 and there was no indication of underestimated abundance forecasts. A full reassessment was not required in 2019 and the 2018 ICES advice remains valid. Consequently, there are no mixed stock fisheries options on the NEAC complexes at the Faroes for the fishing seasons 2018/2019 to 2020/2021

Background

- Northeast Atlantic Commission (NEAC) stocks are combined into two groups for the provision of management advice for fisheries at West Greenland and Faroes

Southern group (Southern NEAC) :

- UK (Scotland)
- UK (England and Wales)
- UK (N. Ireland)
- Ireland
- France
- Iceland (south/west region)
- Total of 7 stock units



Northern group (Northern NEAC) :

- Russia
- Finland
- Norway
- Sweden
- Iceland (north/east region)
- Total of 11 stock units

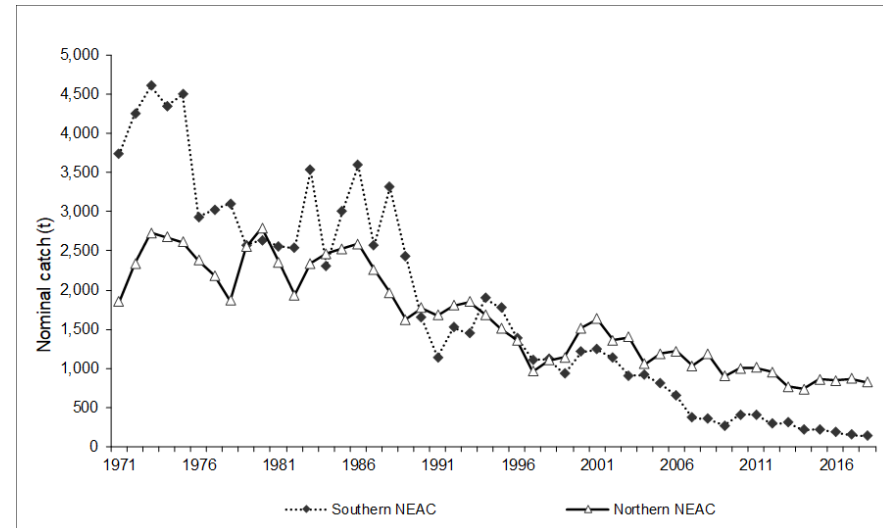
2.1 Key Events 2018 Fisheries: Catch

- No significant changes in the gear types used. No fishery Faroes since 2000
- NEAC Reported Nominal Catch: 960 t
 - 136 t Southern NEAC (lowest in time series)
 - 824 t Northern NEAC
- Unreported catch: 279 t

Table 1: sal.neac.all

	Southern NEAC	Northern NEAC	Faroes	Total NEAC
2018 nominal catch	136 t	824 t	-	960 t
Catch as % of NEAC total	14%	86%	-	
Unreported catch	13 t	266 t	-	279 t
Location of catches			-	
% in-river	48%	56%	-	55%
% in estuaries	26%	0%	-	4%
% coastal	26%	44%	-	41%

Figure 1: sal.neac.all



2.1 Key Events 2018 Fisheries: Catch

- 1SW salmon constituted 50% of the total catch in S-NEAC and 60% in N-NEAC in 2018

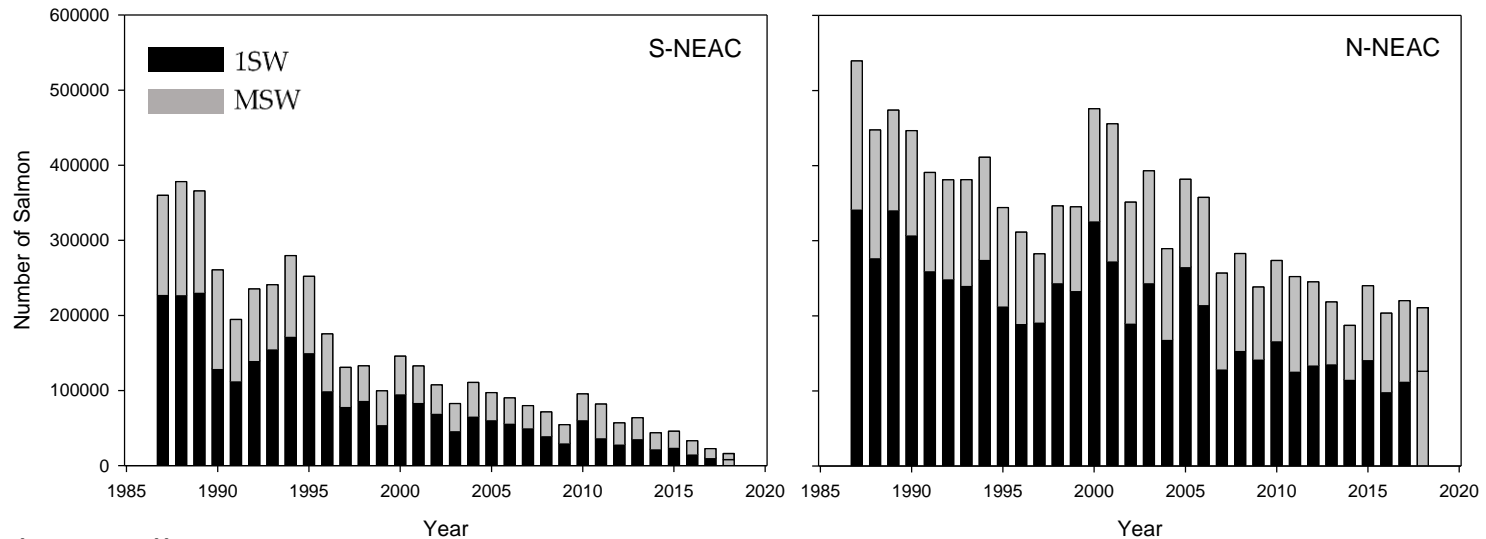


Figure 2: sal.neac.all

2.1 Key Events 2018 Fisheries: Exploitation Rate

- Exploitation rates have decreased since the early 1980s
- Rates on 1SW and MSW salmon have become similar

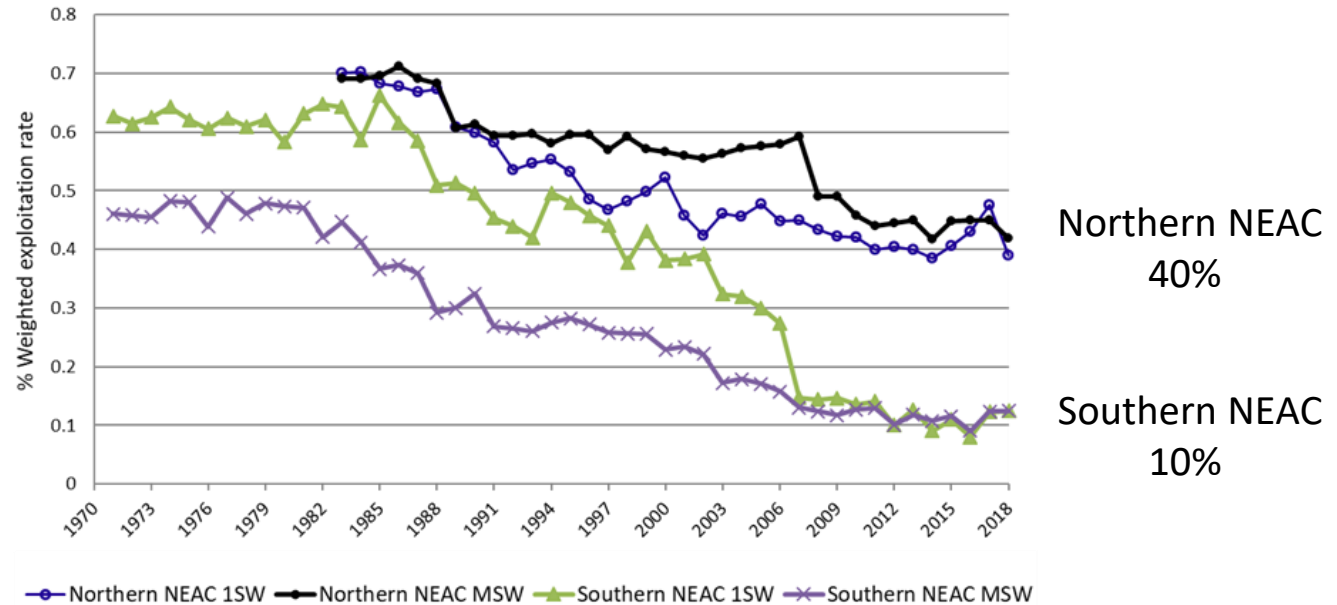


Figure 3: sal.neac.all

2.2 Stock Conservation Limits (CLs) and Spawner Escapement Reserves (SERs)

- National CLs summed to four NEAC stock complexes
- **SER** (Spawner Escapement Reserves)
 - Number of fish prior to fisheries to meet CLs when they return to homewaters
 - CLs increased to account for natural mortality ($M = 0.03$ per month) between 1 January of first winter and return to homewaters

Table 3: sal.neac.all

Complex	Sea age group	CL (number of fish)	SER (number of fish)
Northern NEAC	1SW	131 753	166 564
	MSW	119 717	203 658
Southern NEAC	1SW	600 500	761 074
	MSW	292 241	493 022

2.2 Stock Conservation Limits (CLs) and Spawner Escapement Reserves (SERs)

- Nine jurisdictions with river-specific CLs
- Time-series of CLs
- Iceland – one river since 2000

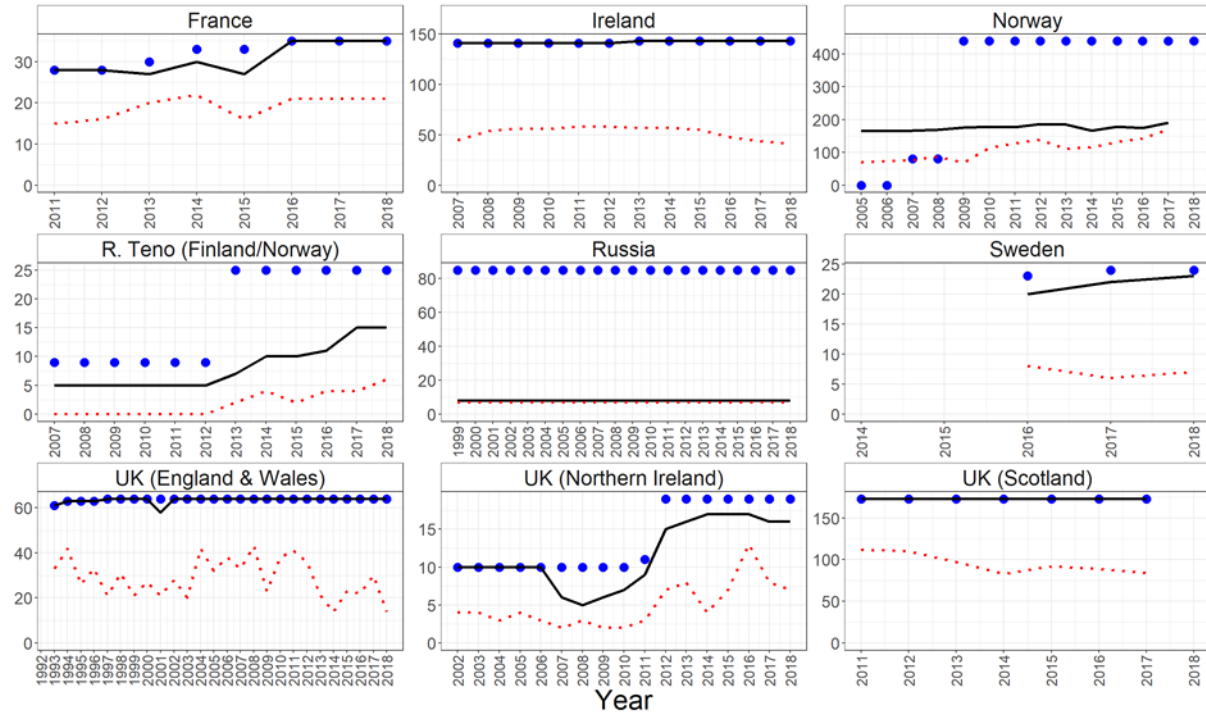
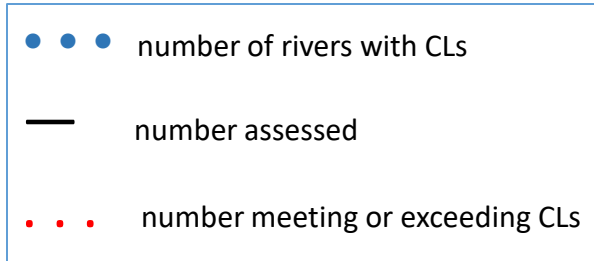


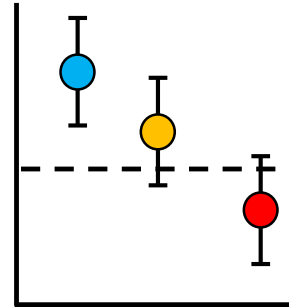
Figure 4: sal.neac.all

2.3 Stock Status

- Pre-Fishery Abundance (PFA) : abundance at 1 January of first winter at sea
 - by sea age group (maturing 1SW and non-maturing 1SW (MSW) salmon)
 - by stock complex (Northern NEAC and Southern NEAC) and individual country
- PFA relative to SER (Spawner Escapement Reserve: CLs adjusted for natural mortality)
- Spawners relative to CLs

Risk Assessment Framework

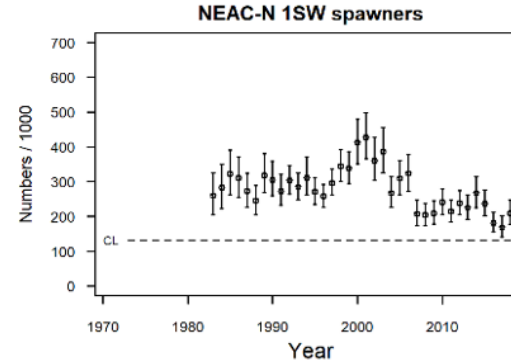
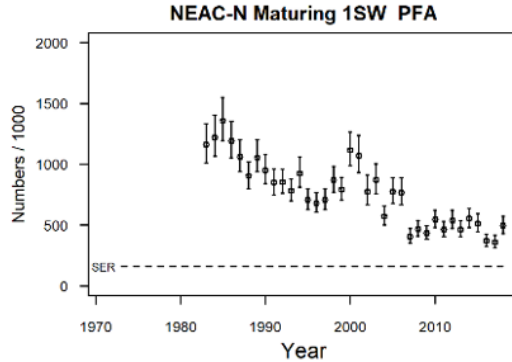
- Full Reproductive Capacity :
 - lower bound of the 90% confidence interval of the estimate above reference point
 - equivalent to a probability of at least 95% of meeting reference point
- At Risk of Suffering Reduced Reproductive Capacity:
 - lower bound of the confidence interval is below reference point, but the midpoint is above
- Suffering Reduced Reproductive Capacity:
 - midpoint is below reference point



2.3 Stock Status: 2018 Northern NEAC (N-NEAC)

PFA N-NEAC:

- Declining trend
- PFA > SER
- Both complexes at full reproductive capacity



Spawners N-NEAC:

- Spawners > CLs
- Both complexes at full reproductive capacity
- 1SW spawners improved over time-series low in 2017

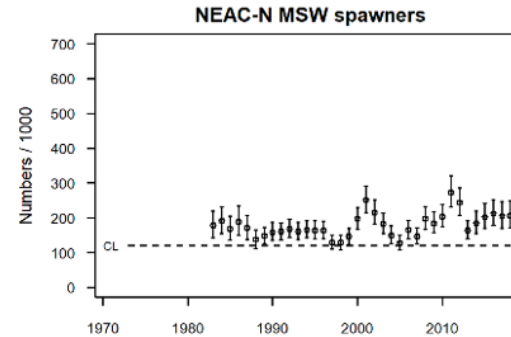
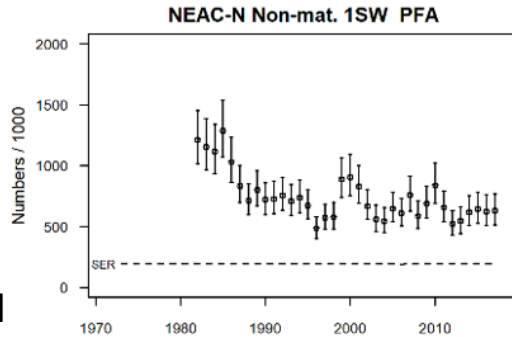
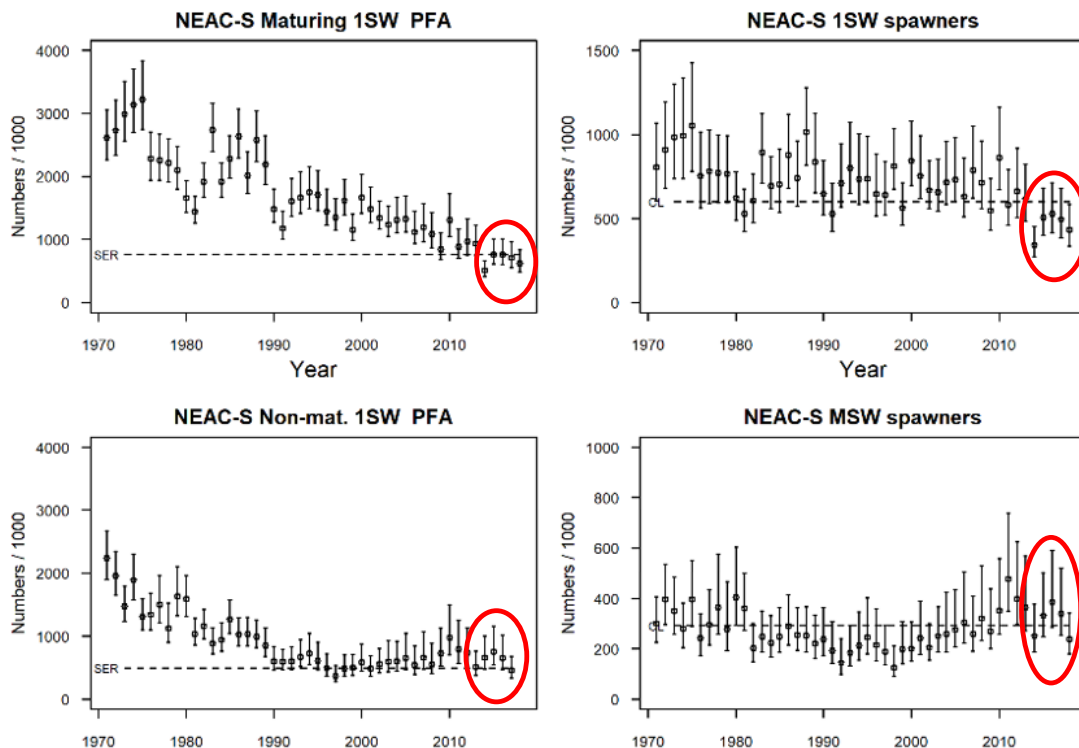


Figure 5: sal.neac.all

2.3 Stock Status: 2018 Southern NEAC (S-NEAC)

PFA S-NEAC:

- Declining trend
- PFA < SER
- Both complexes suffering reduced reproductive capacity



Spawners S-NEAC:

- Declining trend since 2016
- Spawners < CLs
- Both complexes suffering reduced reproductive capacity

Figure 5: sal.neac.all

2.3 Stock Status: 2018 PFA by Jurisdiction

PFA Northern NEAC

- Mat. 1SW: full reproductive capacity
- Non-mat. 1SW: full reproductive capacity, except Tana/Teno at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity

PFA Southern NEAC

- Mat. 1SW: full reproductive capacity in UK (N. Ireland), others suffering reduced reproductive capacity
- Non-mat. 1SW: full reproductive capacity in UK (England and Wales and N. Ireland), others at risk or suffering reduced reproductive capacity

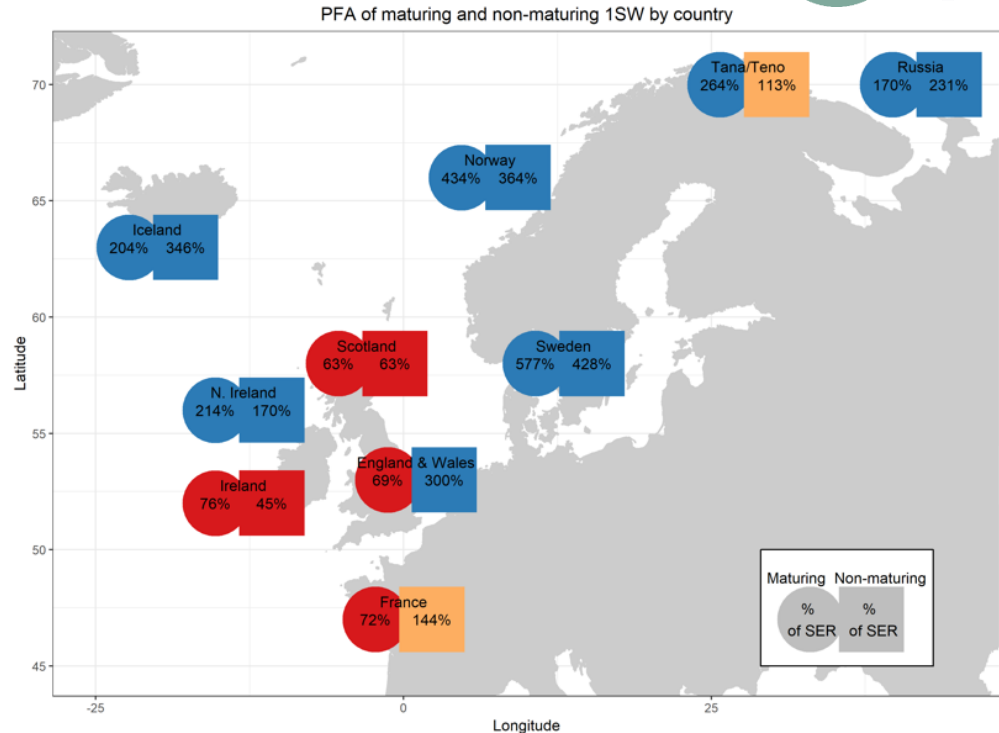
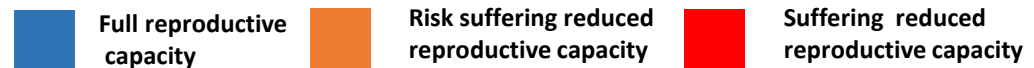


Figure 6: sal.neac.all



2.3 Stock Status: 2018 1SW by Jurisdiction

Northern NEAC 1SW spawners

- full reproductive capacity: Norway and Sweden
- at risk: Iceland and Tana/Teno
- suffering reduced reproductive capacity: Russia

Southern NEAC 1SW spawners

- full reproductive capacity: UK (N. Ireland)
- others suffering reduced reproductive capacity

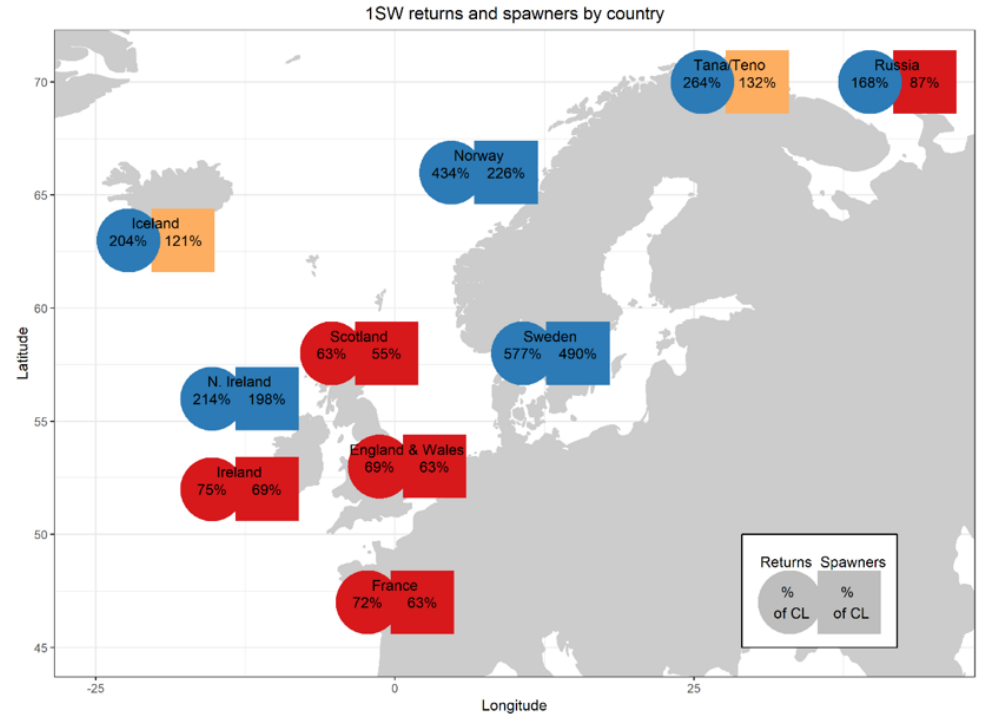
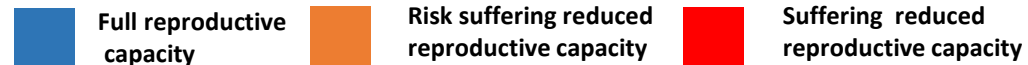


Figure 7: sal.neac.all



2.3 Stock Status: 2018 MSW by Jurisdiction

Northern NEAC MSW spawners

- full reproductive capacity: Norway, Sweden and Iceland
- suffering: Tana/Teno and Russia

Southern NEAC MSW spawners

- full reproductive capacity: UK (England and Wales, N. Ireland)
- suffering reduced reproductive capacity: France, Ireland, and UK (Scotland)

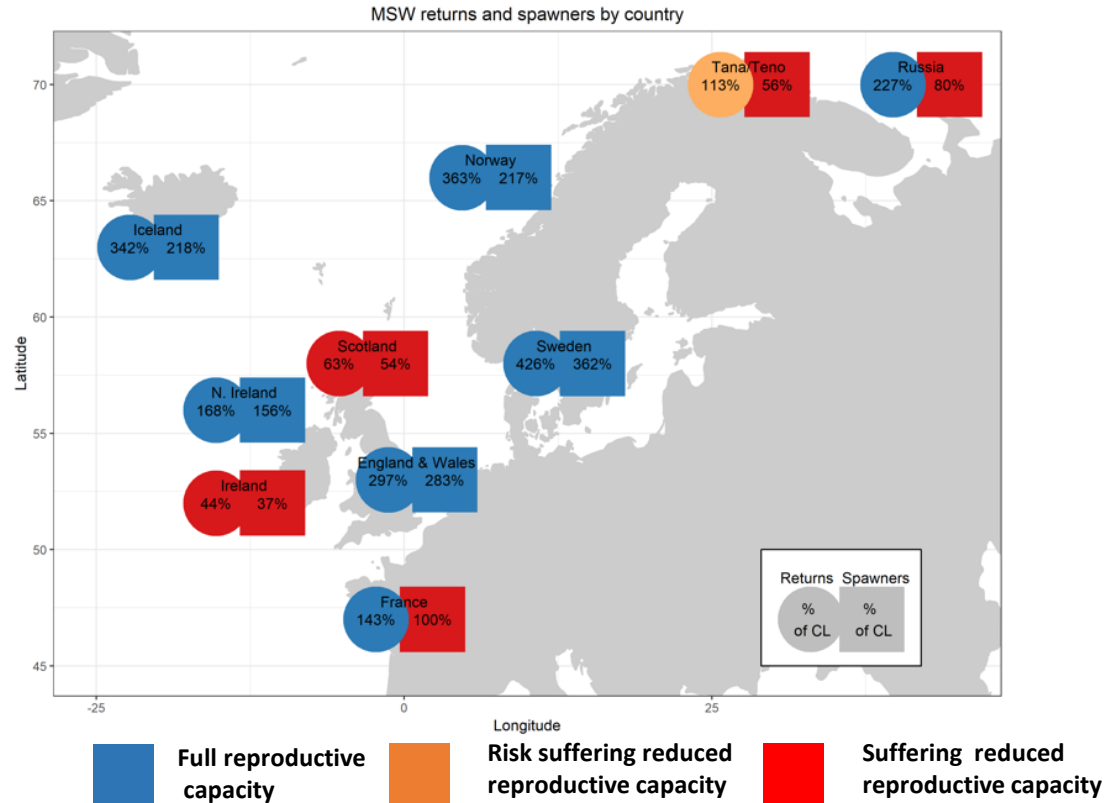


Figure 8: sal.neac.all

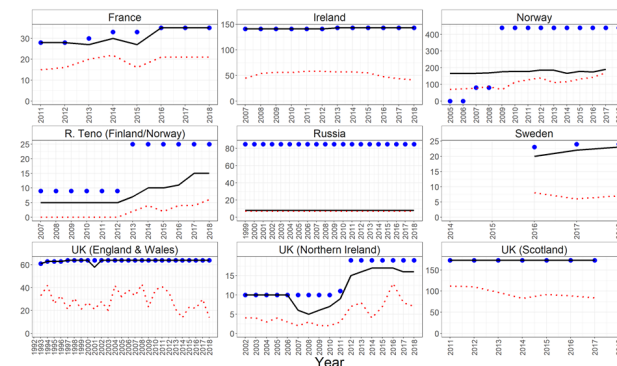
2.3 Stock Status: Trends in Rivers Meeting CLs

- Spawners assessed against CLs

Table 4: sal.neac.all

Country /Jurisdiction	Number of rivers with CLs	Number of rivers assessed for compliance	Number of rivers attaining CL	% of assessed rivers attaining CL	Trend statement
Northern NEAC					
Russia	85	8	7	88	No trend
Finland/Norway (Tana/Teno)	25	15	6	40	Increasing
Norway	439	191	170	89	Increasing
Sweden	24	23	7	30	Stable (2016 to 2018 only)
Southern NEAC					
UK (Scotland)	173	173	84	49	Decreasing
UK (Northern Ireland)	19	16	7	44	Increasing
UK (England and Wales)	64	64	14	22	Decreasing
Ireland	143	143	41	29	Decreasing
France	35	35	21	60	Stable

Figure 4: sal.neac.all



- • • number of rivers with CLs
- number assessed
- ... number meeting or exceeding CLs

2.3 Stock Status: Return Rates (Marine Survival)

- 1SW declining trend since 1980
- 2SW no trend
- Little improvement of stock status over time
- Mainly a consequence of continuing poor survival in the marine environment

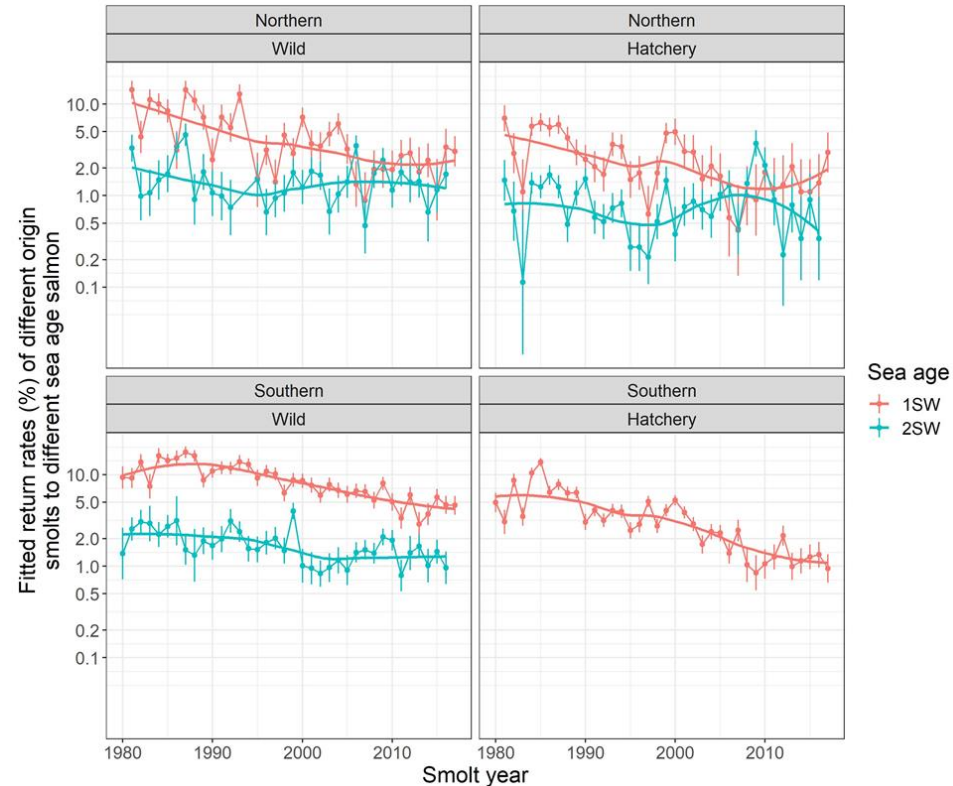


Figure 9: sal.neac.all



Photo by Nick Hawkins

Joint statement on behalf of the European Union and Norway regarding the management of the fisheries in the Teno Watercourse

The Agreement between Norway and Finland on the Fisheries in the Teno Watercourse came into force in 2017. There are multiple genetically unique salmon stocks in the river, and regulations under the agreement aim to reduce the fishing mortality by one third. This is expected to improve the status of weak stocks within a 15-year period. In addition to ensuring the sustainability of the stocks, the regulations are designed to allow traditional Sami fisheries to continue with reduced fishing days per season, and to reduce the tourist rod fishery substantially by setting an annual maximum number of angling licenses. To safeguard fishing rights of the Sami and the local population in the negotiations, the Sami Parliaments of Norway and Finland, as well as local fishing rights holders were represented throughout the negotiation process.

The common Working Group for monitoring and research on the salmon stocks in the river, established by the Finnish and Norwegian Governments, co-ordinates the monitoring and research on the stocks, and provides stock status evaluations and science-based advice to the Teno river salmon management.

In the latest annual report of the group the main result was that the new fishing agreement has reduced the fishing mortality at an expected rate. The observed reduction rate will enable recovery of nearly all the weak salmon stocks, in two salmon generations, as planned. The monitoring group shall also integrate traditional knowledge into its evaluations and it has started regular meetings with local stakeholders to increase the exchange of information. The reports of the group are written in English and translated to Finnish, Norwegian and northern Sami, and are available online.

The work with the common management plan by Norwegian and Finnish Governments is still underway. The management targets and stock development trajectories will be used to estimate how the management targets can be achieved. Local stakeholders are involved in the work through the permanent Working Group on the management of the fish stocks in the Teno river, and they have been encouraged to include local and traditional knowledge to the management plan.

Norway – Russian Federation update on coastal fisheries issues

In autumn 2015 the Russian Federation and Norway signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Climate and Environment (Norway) and the Federal Agency for Fishery (the Russian Federation) on co-operation in management of and monitoring and research on wild Atlantic salmon in Finnmark County (Norway) and the Murmansk region (the Russian Federation).

In accordance with the MoU the joint Working Group on Atlantic Salmon in Finnmark County and the Murmansk Region was established in 2015. The group consists of managers and scientists from each country. In 2018 the Group completed the report on status of stocks and management of Atlantic salmon fisheries in Norway and in Russia. The report was delivered to the Ministry of Climate and Environment (Norway) and the Federal Agency for Fishery (the Russian Federation).

In 2019 the Group met in Murmansk, Russia to update on fisheries in the Barents Sea area and on the next major revision of the existing fisheries regulation in Norway, which is conducted every fifth year. The parties agreed that the Federal Agency for Fisheries of the Russian Federation should be informed by the Norwegian Environment Agency on further management measures as it was in force in the previous cycle of the revision of fisheries regulation in Norway (NEA(09)11). The parties have agreed on a further process of co-operation. The main elements of this process are as follows:

- In December 2019, the Federal Agency for Fisheries of the Russian Federation will be given the opportunity to comment on a proposal for general guidelines for the upcoming regulations;
- A proposal for new regulations will be subject to a public hearing in June 2020, and the proposal will also be sent to the Federal Agency for Fisheries of the Russian Federation for information and eventual feedback;
- The final proposal from the Norwegian Environment Agency to the Ministry of Climate and Environment will be sent to the Federal Agency for Fisheries of the Russian Federation before the final regulations are finalised, and feedback from the Russian Federation will be carefully considered in the decision process.

Norway and Russian Federation believe that it is important to maintain open and positive dialogue between the Federal Agency for Fisheries of the Russian Federation and the Norwegian Environment Agency with regard to new cycle of the revision of fisheries regulation in Norway for 2021 and beyond.

Gyrodactylus salaris in Norwegian rivers

No spread of the parasite to new regions has occurred since 1997 thanks to strict rules and effective preventative measures.

By June 2019, *G. salaris* has been detected on Atlantic salmon in 50 rivers. 32 of these rivers are treated and the parasite is successfully eradicated. In another 11 rivers, the eradication programs are completed but the results are still not confirmed. If we are lucky, the Rauma region will be declared free from the parasite later this year. Presently, if all the eradication measures implemented are successful, the number of infected rivers are reduced to 7. These infected rivers are located into two regions, the Driva region (4 rivers) and the Drammen region (3 rivers).

Driva region: A fish barrier is built in the River Driva. Barrier construction reduces the size and complexity of the treatments and the amount of chemical and other resources needed while increasing the chance of success. This fish barrier reduces the salmon migration distance from 100 km to 20 km. The parasite will disappear upstream of the barrier if migrants are excluded for 4 to 6 years and there are no non-migratory hosts. An eradication of the parasite downstream of the fish barrier and in the other three infected rivers in this region is planned in 2022 and 2023.

Drammen region: In 2016 an Expert Group was established to assess whether it is possible to eradicate *G. salaris* from this region. The Expert Group gave its recommendation in the spring of 2018. The Working Group believes it is possible to eradicate *G. salaris* from the Drammen region with known methodology. Given that new knowledge is accumulated prior to chemical treatment, the challenges that have been identified by the Working Group can be handled in a secure way.

Development of a new method of combating: It is known that chlorine added as monochloramine at very low concentrations can remove *Gyrodactylus salaris* from salmon fry within a few days without having visible negative effects on the fish. Further work will be done to develop monochloramine as a new method for combating *G. salaris*.

CNL(19)11

Request for Scientific Advice from ICES

- 1. With respect to Atlantic salmon in the North Atlantic area:**
 - 1.1 provide an overview of salmon catches and landings by country, including unreported catches and catch and release, and production of farmed and ranched Atlantic salmon in 2019¹;
 - 1.2 report on significant new or emerging threats to, or opportunities for, salmon conservation and management²;
 - 1.3 provide a compilation of tag releases by country in 2019;
 - 1.4 identify relevant data deficiencies, monitoring needs and research requirements;
 - 1.5 provide an overview of the methods used by jurisdictions to calculate conservation limits, including assumptions, benefits and short comings of each method, and advise on next steps to improve methodologies and include how conservation limits are used for setting catch advice;
 - 1.6 provide an update on the distribution and abundance of pink salmon across the North Atlantic and advise on potential threats to wild Atlantic salmon.
- 2. With respect to Atlantic salmon in the North-East Atlantic Commission area:**
 - 2.1 describe the key events of the 2019 fisheries³;
 - 2.2 review and report on the development of age-specific stock conservation limits, including updating the time-series of the number of river stocks with established CLs by jurisdiction;
 - 2.3 describe the status of the stocks, including updating the time-series of trends in the number of river stocks meeting CLs by jurisdiction;

In the event that NASCO informs ICES that the Framework of Indicators (FWI) indicates that reassessment is required, the aim should be for NASCO to inform ICES by 31 January of the outcome of utilising the FWI.
 - 2.4 provide catch options or alternative management advice for the 2020 / 2021 – 2022 / 2023 fishing seasons, with an assessment of risks relative to the objective of exceeding stock conservation limits, or pre-defined NASCO Management Objectives, and advise on the implications of these options for stock rebuilding⁴; and
 - 2.5 update the Framework of Indicators used to identify any significant change in the previously provided multi-annual management advice.
- 3. With respect to Atlantic salmon in the North American Commission area:**
 - 3.1 describe the key events of the 2019 fisheries (including the fishery at St Pierre and Miquelon)³;
 - 3.2 update age-specific stock conservation limits based on new information as available, including updating the time-series of the number of river stocks with established CLs by jurisdiction;

- 3.3 describe the status of the stocks, including updating the time-series of trends in the number of river stocks meeting CLs by jurisdiction;
- In the event that NASCO informs ICES that the Framework of Indicators (FWI) indicates that reassessment is required, the aim should be for NASCO to inform ICES by 31 January of the outcome of utilising the FWI.*
- 3.4 provide catch options or alternative management advice for 2020-2023 with an assessment of risks relative to the objective of exceeding stock conservation limits, or pre-defined NASCO Management Objectives, and advise on the implications of these options for stock rebuilding⁴; and
- 3.5 update the Framework of Indicators used to identify any significant change in the previously provided multi-annual management advice.
- 4. With respect to Atlantic salmon in the West Greenland Commission area:**
- 4.1 describe the key events of the 2019 fisheries³;
- 4.2 describe the status of the stocks⁵;
- In the event that NASCO informs ICES that the Framework of Indicators (FWI) indicates that reassessment is required, the aim should be for NASCO to inform ICES by 31 January of the outcome of utilising the FWI.*
- 4.3 provide catch options or alternative management advice for 2020-2022 with an assessment of risk relative to the objective of exceeding stock conservation limits, or pre-defined NASCO Management Objectives, and advise on the implications of these options for stock rebuilding⁴;
- 4.4 update the Framework of Indicators used to identify any significant change in the previously provided multi-annual management advice.

Notes:

1. *With regard to question 1.1, for the estimates of unreported catch the information provided should, where possible, indicate the location of the unreported catch in the following categories: in-river; estuarine; and coastal. Numbers of salmon caught and released in recreational fisheries should be provided.*
2. *With regard to question 1.2, ICES is requested to include reports on any significant advances in understanding of the biology of Atlantic salmon that is pertinent to NASCO, including information on any new research into the migration and distribution of salmon at sea and the potential implications of climate change for salmon management.*
3. *In the responses to questions 2.1, 3.1 and 4.1, ICES is asked to provide details of catch, gear, effort, composition and origin of the catch and rates of exploitation. For homewater fisheries, the information provided should indicate the location of the catch in the following categories: in-river; estuarine; and coastal. Information on any other sources of fishing mortality for salmon is also requested. (For 4.1, if any new phone surveys are conducted, ICES should review the results and advise on the appropriateness for incorporating resulting estimates of unreported catch into the assessment process).*
4. *In response to questions 2.4, 3.4 and 4.3, provide a detailed explanation and critical examination of any changes to the models used to provide catch advice and report on any developments in relation to incorporating environmental variables in these models.*
5. *In response to question 4.2, ICES is requested to provide a brief summary of the status of North American and North-East Atlantic salmon stocks. The detailed information on the status of these stocks should be provided in response to questions 2.3 and 3.3.*

Attendees:

Sergey Prusov (NEAC, manager representative)
Peder Fiske (NEAC, scientist representative)
Tony Blanchard (NAC, manager representative)
Tim Sheehan (NAC, scientist representative)
John Biilmann (WGC, manager representative)
Niall Ó Maoiléidigh (WGC, scientist representative)
Martha Robertson (ICES representative, Observer)
Patrick Gargan (Co-ordinator)

New questions, originator:

- 1.5 Standing Scientific Committee
- 1.6 European Union

NEA(19)00

List of North-East Atlantic Commission Papers

NEA(19)01	Provisional Agenda (English and French)
NEA(19)02	Draft Agenda (English and French)
NEA(19)03	Report of the Use of the Framework of Indicators in 2019
NEA(19)04	Mixed-Stock Fisheries (Tabled by Norway)
NEA(19)05	Mixed-Stock Fisheries (Tabled by Russian Federation)
NEA(19)06	Mixed-Stock Fisheries (Tabled by the European Union)
NEA(19)07	Agenda
NEA(19)08	Presentation of the ICES Advice on Atlantic Salmon from the North-East Atlantic to the North-East Atlantic Commission
NEA(19)09	Draft Report of the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the North-East Atlantic Commission of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
NEA(19)10	Report of the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the North-East Atlantic Commission of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization