



**West Greenland Commission
Inter-Sessional Meeting**

WGCIS(17)4

*Compilation of Self-assessments on the Application of the Six Tenets for
Effective Management of an Atlantic Salmon Fishery*

(EU - Germany and EU - Spain)

European Union – Germany

Category of fishery: Please complete for each category of fishery (Commercial, Recreational or Other (e.g. sustenance, scientific fisheries and by-catch) as appropriate)				
Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place? 2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants? 3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season? 	Not applicable	<p>There is no commercial salmon fishery in the German NASCO convention area, neither in the marine area nor in freshwater. In most of the German federal states, salmon is protected completely, whereas in some states, recreational fisheries for salmon may be permitted with certain restrictions (only Elbe catchment area). For example in Lower Saxony fishing is permitted only in systems where salmon is stocked. This applies to 2 or 3 little low land rivers with unsuitable habitats where anglers conduct enhancement stocking.</p> <p>Hence, there is no significant pool of participants in salmon fisheries, but there is a significant pool of participants involved in resettlement activities.</p>
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceilings on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both? 2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43? 	Not applicable	<p>In Germany, a salmon fishery, which is regulated by a quota, is carried out in the Baltic Sea, only. The Baltic Sea does not belong to the NASCO convention area and is not subject of this inquiry.</p> <p>As no significant salmon fisheries exist in the German EEC of the North Sea or in the North Sea catchment area, there are no catch or harvest restrictions for salmon in place. There are some seasonal or all year round closures in place in some German states – but a seriously targeted salmon fishery doesn't exist in Germany.</p>

3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery? 2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns? 3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2? 	Not applicable	<p>No fishery – no reporting system (see above).</p> <p>If salmon stocks increase again in the future, possibly enabling the establishment of a commercial fishery, sampling in the frame of the new EU MAP framework will be conducted.</p>
4	Effective communication of management rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are measures active to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion? 2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information? 	Not applicable	<p>Management rules exist in the context of seasonal fishing bans at possible “hot spots” (e.g. below weirs or at the mouths of some tributaries) to avoid accidental bycatch of salmon or other endangered fish species. These are rather protecting measures to support salmon resettlement measures than management rules.</p> <p>All fishery regulations and laws are publically available. Recreational fisheries are usually organized in angling clubs and associations. These organisations usually cooperate well with the fishing authorities and communication of legal aspects, e. g. about protective measures etc., are communicated in the organisations.</p>
5	Control and enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective? 2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations? 	Not applicable	<p>There are control and enforcement measures to implement the fishery legislations of the states. The implementation of salmon protection is one part of these legislations. Therefore, the control and enforcement measures usually are not conducted especially for salmon but rather embedded in the general fisheries control and enforcement measures. There might still be some IUU fishery for salmon, but the degree is unknown. However, as the stocks are very low, the degree of illegal</p>

				<p>fishing for salmon likely is also very low.</p> <p>If somebody illegally catches salmon he has to reckon with stiff fines and penalties.</p>
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<p>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</p> <p>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</p>	Not applicable	<p>Some salmon sampling and monitoring programmes are implemented in Germany – but the priority of these programmes usually is not to support the management of the fishery, but rather to accompany the salmon resettlement activities.</p> <p>In the future, sampling in the frame of the new EU MAP framework will likely be established.</p>

European Union – Spain (Asturias)

Category of fishery: Please complete for each category of fishery (Commercial, Recreational or Other (e.g. sustenance, scientific fisheries and by-catch) as appropriate)

RECREATIONAL

Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place? 2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants? 3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?	G	There is effective system for controlling licences. The system defines and allows knowing the totality of fishermen.
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both? 2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?	G	Measures have been adopted with fishing quotas and fishing gear limitation. Yes
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?	G	Yes, capture data are to be reported.

		<p>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</p> <p>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</p>		Yes
4	Effective communication of management rules	<p>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</p> <p>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?</p>	G	<p>Yes. There is a Fisheries Council that convenes meetings with fishermen's associations.</p> <p>Yes</p>
5	Control and enforcement	<p>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</p> <p>2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?</p>	G	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<p>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</p>	G	Yes. Census and salmon counts in fish passes/counters.

		2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?		Yes
--	--	--	--	-----

European Union – Spain (Bizkaia)

Category of fishery: Please complete for each category of fishery (Commercial, Recreational or Other (e.g. sustenance, scientific fisheries and by-catch) as appropriate)

Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place? 2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants? 3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?		No Fishing
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both? 2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?		No Fishing
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery? 2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch		No Fishing

		<p>returns?</p> <p>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</p>		
4	Effective communication of management rules	<p>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</p> <p>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?</p>		No Fishing
5	Control and enforcement	<p>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</p> <p>2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?</p>		No Fishing
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<p>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</p> <p>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</p>		No Fishing

European Union – Spain (Cantabria)

Category of fishery: Please complete for each category of fishery (Commercial, Recreational or Other (e.g. sustenance, scientific fisheries and by-catch) as appropriate)

RECREATIONAL

Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place? 2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants? 3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?	<div style="background-color: #76b82a; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">G</div> <div style="background-color: #ffc000; color: black; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">A</div>	For the practice of fishing, the continental fishing license is a prerequisite. Number of fishermen is known in the fishing reserve, but this number is not known in the fishing free areas.
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both? 2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?	<div style="background-color: #76b82a; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">G</div>	Since 2010, an annual TAC has been established per season and river, which once reached triggers the end/closure of the fishing season. In addition there is also a limited number of fishing permits for the fishing reserves.

3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery? 2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns? 3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2? 	G	<p>All salmon fished must be registered.</p> <p>When practicing the no kill fishing, fishermen must communicate the catches.</p> <p>The catch quota of each river is revised according to the catches of the previous seasons.</p>
4	Effective communication of management rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion? 2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information? 	G	<p>During the fishing season there is an information released to the media twice a week about the catches and once the quota of a river has been reached a notification is addressed directly to the fishermen who have valid permits to enjoy.</p>
5	Control and enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective? 2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations? 	G	<p>There are agents of the authority, both from the autonomous community as well as the state (SEPRONA), for monitoring and control of the activity and, if appropriate, making pertinent actions to establish infractions and apply penalties which are considered adequate to deter offenders, in line with the Autonomous Fisheries Law.</p>

6	Scientific fishery sampling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process? 2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery? 	<p style="text-align: center;">G</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A</p>	<p>For all catches, at the time of registration and expedition of the transport guide, Biometric data (Weight, LF, maximum circumference) are taken, samples are collected from scales and if the specimen is tagged (restocked salmon) the tag is recovered.</p>
---	-----------------------------	---	---	---

European Union – Spain (Navarra)

Category of fishery: Please complete for each category of fishery (Commercial, Recreational or Other (e.g. sustenance, scientific fisheries and by-catch) as appropriate)

RECREATIONAL

Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place? 2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants? 3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season? 	G	<p>To fish in Navarre it is necessary to have a fishing license in force for the current season.</p> <p>The system does not define the number of licenses or number of participants.</p>
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both? 2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43? 	G	<p>Each year the Vedas Provincial Order regulates salmon fishing: it defines the Authorized Total Catches (TAC) for the season, the closing date (if TAC has not been reached before), the multi-winter salmon protection measures, days, minimum size, baits, hooks, etc.</p>
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery? 	G	<p>The fishermen are obliged to inform the rangers. Registration and transport guide of catches is mandatory.</p>

		<p>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</p> <p>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</p>		<p>No return of catches.</p> <p>For the application of the 2nd principle, all available information is used.</p>
4	Effective communication of management rules	<p>2. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</p> <p>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?</p>	G	<p>All necessary information is available on the website of the Government of Navarre. A downloadable brochure is published annually from the web. Fishermen's societies meet annually with the Department of the Environment in the Fisheries Advisory Commission. In addition, several participation processes have been carried out with fishermen under the LIFE project (IREKIBAI).</p> <p>All aspects related to the management and fishing of the species are explained adequately in the process named above</p>
5	Control and enforcement	<p>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</p> <p>2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?</p>	G	<p>The control is carried out by the Department of the Environment rangers. In addition, fishermen are invited to complete surveys after each day of fishing.</p> <p>The measures are considered appropriate, since no infractions are detected.</p>

6	Scientific fishery sampling	<p>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</p> <p>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</p>	G	<p>In addition to the information collected during the fishing season, estimates and characteristics of the breeding stock are carried out annually at the Bera control station, control of spawning is carried out in the river and in summer electrical fishing samplings are carried out for the monitoring of the juvenile population.</p> <p>All the information obtained during the year is disclosed in an annual report downloadable from the web.</p>
---	-----------------------------	--	----------	--

