

Council

CNL(10)15

Summary of Annual Reports on Implementation Plans

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Background

1. The Council's Guidelines for the Preparation of Implementation Plans and for Reporting on Progress, NSTF(06)10, indicate that reports to the Council should be provided in two formats: written annual reports and focus area reports (FARs) presented at Special Sessions and subject to review. The primary purpose of the annual reports is to provide a summary of all the actions that have been taken under Implementation Plans in the previous year including details of any actions in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 of the Convention. The information sought is as follows:
 - details of any significant changes to the management outlined in the introduction to the Implementation Plan;
 - a description of any significant changes in the status of stocks and information on catches;
 - a description of any new factors which may significantly affect the abundance of salmon stocks;
 - an account of all actions taken under the Implementation Plan;
 - details of any proposed revisions to the Implementation Plan.
2. In order to avoid duplication of reporting the Council has agreed that no information needs to be provided in the annual return on the focus area topic under consideration unless a jurisdiction wished to supplement its FAR or had not submitted a FAR. The FAR topic for 2010 is aquaculture, introductions and transfers and transgenics.
3. To date, annual returns, using the agreed format, have been received from the following Parties and jurisdictions: Canada, (CNL(10)26); Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland), (CNL(10)31 - Faroe Islands and CNL(10)32 - Greenland); EU – Denmark, (CNL(10)30); EU – Finland, (CNL(10)25); EU – Germany, (CNL(10)28); EU – Ireland, (CNL(10)27); EU – Sweden, (CNL(10)22); EU – UK (England and Wales), (CNL(10)20); EU – UK (Northern Ireland), (CNL(10)23); EU – UK (Scotland), (CNL(10)35); Norway, (CNL(10)21); Russian Federation, (CNL(10)29); and USA, (CNL(10)24).

Changes to management outlined in the Introduction to Implementation Plans

4. The following changes have been notified:

Canada: There were a few changes to the management of the recreational fisheries. For the province of Nova Scotia, the number of carcass tags for the season retention of small salmon (grilse) was reduced from eight to four. In Prince Edward Island, no retention of salmon of any size was allowed, all recreational fishing was catch and release only.

EU - Germany: The most important factor directly or indirectly influencing salmon reintroduction in Germany is the obligation of article 13 of the EU-Water Framework Directive (EU-WFD) to develop management plans by the end of 2009 in order to achieve a good ecological status of surface water bodies by 2015. Apart from the improvement of water quality one of the main objectives of most management plans is to ensure upstream and downstream migration of fish. Information relating to the development of management plans for each river has been presented.

EU - Ireland: There have been no major changes. The incidence of *Anasakis simplex* in catches in 2009 appeared to be less than in previous years. The situation continues to be monitored.

EU - UK (England and Wales): No significant changes. However, the introduction of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 will have implications for the way that certain aspects of the Implementation Plan are implemented. A ban on sale of rod caught salmon together with a carcass tagging scheme for net caught fish was also introduced in 2009.

EU - UK (Northern Ireland): The functions, staff and assets of the Fisheries Conservancy Board (NI) transferred to the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure (NI) on 1 June 2009. The Loughs Agency introduced a regulation to prohibit angling adjacent to fish counters and their associated dams for sections of the River Strule, Clanrye River and the Mourne at Sion Mills in 2009.

EU - UK (Scotland): Marine Scotland, was established on 1 April 2009, and brings together the functions and resources of the previous Scottish Government Marine Directorate, Fisheries Research Services and Scottish Fisheries Protection Agency including those directed at ensuring sustainably managed freshwater fish and fisheries resources. 2009 saw the start of implementing the Rivers and Fisheries Trust's management plans covering 95% of the fisheries in Scotland. This will be an ongoing process with any increase in stocks likely to be gradual rather than short-term. It is anticipated that the UK Flood and Water Management Act 2010 will come into effect in 2010 at which point the Fisheries (Electricity) Committee referred to in paragraph 3.7 of Scotland's Implementation Plan will be wound up.

Norway: A new act relating to the management of biological, geological and landscape diversity (Nature Diversity Act) was decided on in 2009. The Act is intended to replace the current Nature Conservation Act and parts of the Wildlife Act and the Salmonids and Freshwater Fish Act, but it has a considerably wider scope. The provisions of the Act also set out management objectives for habitat types and

species, principles for the sustainable use of biological, geological and landscape diversity, and rules on alien organisms, selected habitat types, access to genetic material and enforcement and sanctions.

Russian Federation: A new amendment to the Federal Law “On fisheries and conservation of aquatic biological resources” came into force in December 2009: “Aquatic biological resources caught in licensed scientific fisheries must be used only for scientific purposes. After the research is completed such resources must be released back to its environment. When the physical conditions of biological resources do not allow releasing them alive they must be destroyed. The output of products from biological resources caught in licensed scientific fisheries is prohibited”. This amendment led to the situations when in 2009 quotas set for the Atlantic salmon research fishery were reallocated to commercial fisheries.

USA: Last year it was reported that a proposed rule to extend Endangered Species Act (ESA) protection to Atlantic salmon inhabiting the three largest river systems in the State of Maine had been issued. In addition, it was reported that designation of critical habitat for Atlantic salmon had been proposed. In 2009, the ESA listing and critical habitat rules were finalized. The effect of these actions is to protect greater numbers of Atlantic salmon and to protect the features of their habitat that are essential to the conservation of the species. The “take” of species listed under the ESA is considered a violation of the Act unless an incidental take permit or incidental take statement is provided. Take is defined to include harm, harass, trap, collect, kill or injure. Federal agencies conducting, authorizing or permitting work that may affect the Gulf of Maine Distinct Population Segment of Atlantic salmon must consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure that they do not jeopardize the continued existence of Atlantic salmon and/or adversely modify or destroy critical habitat.

Changes in Stock Status and Catch Statistics

5. The catch statistics and information on unreported catches and on catch and release are presented in Annex 1 using the format previously agreed by the Council.

EU – Germany:

The number of salmon moving upstream in the Rhine and its larger tributaries is positively correlated to water discharge. The number of salmon migrating upstream was 805 in 2007 and 663 in 2008 in the whole Rhine system of which 27 and 70 respectively were monitored on the Upper Rhine (Gambenheim). In 2009 the numbers dropped to 568 (of which 46 were monitored at Gambenheim), mainly due to high temperatures and low water in autumn. For the rivers Ems, Weser and Elbe the total catch of salmon in 2008 was estimated to be 200 kg for freshwater and coastal fisheries. 80% (160 kg) were caught by anglers, 20% (40 kg) are assumed to be caught as by-catch by professional fishermen. Angling associations active in parts of the Weser (“Mittelweser”) and the Elbe (“Tideelbe”) estimate a catch of 110 kg (of which 50% is estimated to be illegal or unreported). In the Ems, by-catch is estimated at not more than one salmon per professional fisherman each year.

EU – UK (England and Wales): The annual review of stock status for 2009 shows:

- 7 rivers (11%) were classified as ‘not at risk’ – i.e. had a high probability (> 95%) of meeting the management objective;
- 18 rivers (28%) were classified as ‘probably not at risk’ – i.e. had a probability of 50% to 95% of meeting the management objective;
- 17 rivers (27%) were classified as ‘probably at risk’ – i.e. had a probability of 5% to 50% of meeting the management objective;
- 22 rivers (34%) were classified as ‘at risk’ – i.e. had a very low probability (<5%) of meeting the management objective.

Note: The ‘at risk’ category means that stocks are falling well short of the management objective.

EU – UK (Northern Ireland): The most comprehensively developed conservation limit (CL) for N. Ireland at present is that for the R. Bush, derived from a whole river stock/recruitment relationship, based on estimates of ova deposition and subsequent smolt counts. In 2009 the R. Bush attained around 62% of CL. This represented a reduction from 2007 and 2008 when the conservation limit was achieved, with 170% & 103% of respective target egg deposition realised from wild spawning. Conservation limits have been determined for a number of important salmon rivers in the DCAL area of UK (N. Ireland), through the transport of optimal productivity metrics determined from the River Bush stock recruitment study to measured habitat parameters for each donor river. In 2009 the River Main achieved around 68% compliance against CL which represented a significant decrease on the previous year 2008 (170%) and a reduction on the previous 5 year average (82%). The Glendun River exhibited 33% compliance against CL which represented a decrease on the previous year (96%) and was the lowest value recorded in the time series (2002-2009). Persistent technical problems have prevented a viable count for the Blackwater in 2009.

The Loughs Agency has established conservation limits and compliance monitoring for a number of rivers within the catchment, including the Finn, Mourne, Roe and Faughan. CL was exceeded on the R. Roe (268%) and the Mourne (105%) in 2009. Fish counts were compromised on the Rivers Finn, and Faughan in 2009 preventing assessment of compliance against CL. A comprehensive independent review of the counter programme has been undertaken by the Agency in 2009.

EU – UK (Scotland): Taken over the time series as a whole, the total annual rod catch shows no clear long term trend suggesting stable overall numbers both entering fresh water and escaping to spawn. The increase in the 2005 to 2009 5-year rod catch average compared to previous 5-year averages may be taken as evidence of a recent increase in the numbers of fish entering fresh water and, given the record levels of catch and release reported, escaping to spawn. However, the status of stocks on smaller geographical scales (e.g. among or within catchments) may differ both from each other and also from the overall assessments presented above and the long term decline in the total rod catch of spring salmon suggests that the populations associated with this stock component may be particularly weak.

Russian Federation: Catch and release catches have typically been high in Russia (average of 36,500 salmon in the 5 years 2004 to 2008) and are believed to have remained at this level. However, there were no obligations to report caught-and-released fish in Russia in 2009. Therefore no data were provided by fisheries authorities.

USA: There have been no significant changes to the status of stocks as described in the US Implementation Plan. Vessel and dealer landings as well as the observer database were queried to identify any landings of Atlantic salmon for 2009. According to the dealer and vessel landings data, there were no reported landings of Atlantic salmon in 2009 aside from one individual salmon incidentally captured in March of 2009. Thus, the confirmed catch of Atlantic salmon for 2009 was zero tons. Unreported catch for 2009 was also zero tons. There was no recreational fishery for sea-run Atlantic salmon in the US in 2009. In 2009, recreational fisheries on post spawned domestic broodstock occurred in the Merrimack River, an area south of the GOM DPS. Roughly 1,535 broodstock were released to the river to support the fishery. While data for the 2009 season are not yet available, there have been roughly 1,400 permits sold each of the previous three years (2006-2008). Broodstock are known to be captured and killed in the fishery for consumption. However, the time series of creel data for this fishery suggests that the majority of anglers practice catch and release.

New factors which may significantly affect the abundance of salmon stocks

6. The following new factors have been reported:

Canada: One of the focuses of DFO's Habitat Management Program (HMP) is to foster local and community stewardship of fish habitat in recognition of the substantial benefit this can have in protecting, restoring and developing habitat for fish. Staff from DFO's HMP and from provincial departments of natural resources, fisheries and/or the environment, often work with local community organizations to implement projects designed to conserve, protect and improve fish habitat. Many of these government departments assist community organizations with the design and conduct of fish habitat surveys to determine potential risks to the resource and to identify opportunities for restoration or development. They also provide technical support to carry out fish habitat restoration and development work, conduct compliance and effectiveness monitoring studies and assist in the review of funding proposals to carry out such work. Canada's *Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation* is one source of funding which can be accessed by community groups to carry out habitat-related stewardship work. A number of agencies contribute \$2.5 million annually to habitat improvement in the watersheds of the Bay of Fundy and Eastern Scotian Shelf. Watercourse connectivity is a primary issue being addressed in the Maritime Provinces. Dams are being removed, causeway construction is discouraged, crossings are being inspected and guidelines/Best Management Practices are being reviewed. Many restoration techniques are being used to restore river thalweg, riparian buffer edges, and unrestricted tidal flows at estuaries. The Miramichi River is one example of the effort to protect and restore salmon habitat in the Maritime Provinces. The Miramichi is the most important Atlantic salmon river in North America and is also inhabited by 5 other species of diadromous fish. Access to spawning grounds, food supplies, and thermal refuges is fundamental for fish to

complete their life cycle. During the past few years, more than a 1,000 square kilometres of watershed have been reopened to migration. A total of 3 major dams and more than a dozen perched culverts have been removed or modified in order to facilitate or re-establish fish passage.

EU – Germany: In the Rhine, the most important measures currently are the building of a fishpass at the barrage in Gambenheim (which started its operation in June 2006) and the decisions to rebuild the barrages in Strasbourg (construction will be finished before 2015) and Gerstheim (construction works will start before 2015). In the Weser, emphasis is being given to better interconnection of the tributaries Aller, Leine and Upper Weser with the Lower Weser and the North Sea, thus giving salmon access to its spawning grounds. In the Elbe, a second fishpass is under construction at the barrage in Geesthacht and will be finished by May 2010. The new fishpass, together with the current installation, will enable upstream migration for 90% of the fish that will then have access to a stretch of another 620 km without any barrage. A variety of other initiatives to improve fish passage in the Elbe are also reported.

EU – Sweden: Salmon parr densities in salmon rivers in western Sweden is still at a historically low level (1985 – 2009). There was a fall in the number of salmon smolts released in the comprehensive stocking program (2002 – 2008) probably affecting the number of returning spawners and the catches.

EU – UK (England and Wales): Legislation: A ban on the sale of rod caught salmon and sea trout together with a carcass tagging scheme for fish legally caught by net was introduced in England and Wales in January 2009. This should improve reporting rates and reduce both illegal fishing and excessive individual rod catches. **Extreme flood event:** The River Derwent in Cumbria suffered a 1 in 1000 flood event in November 2009. The salmon rod catch for this river is routinely in the top 5 (out of around 80 rivers) for England and Wales. Damage to the riverine habitat was extensive and may have implications for salmon stock status in the Derwent in the future. **Condition of 1SW and 2SW salmon :** Trapping data from the River Dee, N. Wales (1991-2009) indicate a general decline in the condition of 1SW and 2SW salmon over the last 10 years; for 1SW fish this decline appears to have halted in the latter part of the period but for 2SW fish it shows little sign of slowing. While annual variations in the size of returning salmon are factored-in to procedures for estimating egg deposition and compliance with Conservation Limits on all rivers, decline in condition - which may have implications for survival of fish as well as fecundity - remains a concern. Similar changes in condition have been reported in Scottish salmon stocks (Todd *et al.*) and collaborative investigations to examine the extent and causes of these changes across the North Atlantic (and promoted through the ICES Study Group SGBICEPS) are ongoing.

EU – UK (Northern Ireland): Fishing effort has stabilised since 2007 within a largely unchanged regulatory regime (netting and angling restrictions). The most complete, longest term measures of juvenile abundance are available for the R. Bush. Fry recruitment was low in 2009 despite a good escapement of spawners the previous year when the R. Bush achieved 103% of its CL. Density independent factors may have significantly influenced recruitment on the river in 2009. Exceptional flood

events were recorded in both 2008 and 2009 which are likely to have increased mortality of year classes in the river at the time.

Juvenile abundance surveys have been undertaken on a wide range of other rivers throughout N. Ireland, using the same methodology to that used in the R. Bush. Fry indices measured on these river systems in the DCAL area again exhibited variable patterns in 2009 but these cannot be correlated easily with specific factors or events. On the Foyle, electric fishing surveys show that the juvenile population index has remained relatively stable since 2002 for the monitored catchments. On the R. Bush, egg to smolt survival from the most recent fully-recruited ova deposition (2005) was 1.50% which was similar to 2003 (1.52%) and an increase on 2004 (0.86%) and the previous 10 year average (0.99%). While recent increases in ova to smolt survival may be due, in part, to the contribution made by enhancement stocking conducted since 1997 it may also reflect the emphasis that has also been placed on in-river habitat rehabilitation works and predator control measures during the period. An increase in predator marks on adult salmon was noted in 2009.

EU – UK (Scotland): A Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) managed fund specifically for restoration projects including barrier removal was established during 2009 and continues through 2010. Local Fisheries Trusts and other fisheries managers can apply for grant support from the fund to assist with implementation of restoration projects in pursuit of Water Framework Directive objectives and local fisheries management plans. The Aquatic Animal Health (Scotland) Regulations were adopted in 2009.

Norway: Pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) have for years been caught in the northern-most part of Norway, in the county of Finnmark. This is caused by the large-scale stocking of pink salmon in the Russian rivers around the White Sea. These stockings stopped about 10 years ago, but the density of pink salmon has increased significantly in Finnmark in recent years. These findings indicate that the species has now established itself in the Barents region. The proportion of pink salmon in the lower part of the rivers closest to the Russian border is very high (80-98%). *Tetracapsuloides bryosalmonae* the myxozoan parasite of salmonid fishes which causes Proliferative kidney disease (PKD) has now been reported from about 100 Norwegian salmon populations. This parasite may cause losses of 0% - 90% in infected populations depending on other stress related factors.

Management Actions taken under the Implementation Plans

7. As there is a considerable amount of information on the management actions taken it is reported in the returns for each jurisdiction and is not summarised here.

Revisions to Implementation Plans

8. **EU – Germany:** For the River Weser, the River Basin Commission Weser wishes to add the new elements concerning salmon stocking, enhancement of main river continuity and enhancement of the hydro-morphology of historical spawning rivers. It is not recommended to use stocking material from breeding farms because the genetic configuration needed to develop a proper homing instinct and other factors important for a successful migration are generally regarded as inadequate if farming

material is used. Especially in case of farmed salmon the risks of fish diseases have to be taken into account. The River Basin Commission Weser has published a brochure on "Prevention of fish epidemics in case of resettlement of migrating fish. For the next step of the resettlement of salmons the use of strains like Åtran and Skjern A can be recommended. For successful reintroduction of long distance migratory fish species in the Weser river basin so called main migration routes have been identified. They run amongst others mainly from the North Sea along the river Weser and its tributaries. Crucial for a successful migration along these routes is the enhancement of the river continuity. A range of measures for both, up and down river migration has been drafted. After successful migration to the spawning grounds it is of particular importance that salmon find suitable hydro-morphological and water quality conditions. It is an essential part of the strategy for the reintroduction of long distance migration fish to take account of the quality of the spawning and growth areas in an integrative way involving all jurisdictions concerned. Measures that enable returnees to find suitable spawning grounds are going to be developed in a co-ordinated process. The obligations under the EU Water Framework Directive are being incorporated. In the Elbe, the main migration routes have been identified and measures that enable returnees to find suitable spawning grounds are going to be developed in a co-ordinated process. The obligations under the EU Water Framework Directive are being incorporated as well.

EU – Ireland: The current management structure for inland fisheries in Ireland is due to change with a new single authority (Inland Fisheries Ireland) due to take over in mid-2010. This will not result in any significant changes overtly to the management plan except in allocation of responsibilities for inland fisheries management.

EU – UK (Northern Ireland): The programme for the development of further conservation and management targets and Catchment Management Plans 2008 – 2013 will be flexible. The Loughs Agency has set up a trust fund with local fishery owners to oversee a habitat enhancement programme as a result of funds obtained through settlement of pollution incidents. It is intended for this work to commence in 2010.

EU – UK (Scotland): In Autumn 2010, the Scottish Government will provide its initial response to a review of mixed stock salmon fisheries undertaken by a stakeholder Working Group. Implementation of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 new licensing regime for the management of seals including the setting of levels of Permitted Biological Removal (PBRs) and area based management groups.

Secretary
Edinburgh
24 May 2010

Table 1: Official Catch Statistics

	Provisional 2009 Catch (Tonnes)	Provisional 2009 Catch according to Sea Age						Confirmed 2008 Catch (Tonnes)
		1 SW		MSW		Total		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
Canada	119	38,656	67	11,316	53	49,972	120	158
Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland)								
Faroe Islands	0							0
Greenland	26							26
European Union	317							444
Norway	595					150,433	595	807
Russian Federation	71							73
USA	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Note: The breakdown of the Canadian catch by sea-age is into ‘small’ and ‘large’ salmon. Catch data for the EU Member States that have not made an annual return are from the ICES ACOM report.

Table 2: Catches of Atlantic Salmon by the Parties to the NASCO Convention

	Canada	Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	European Union	Finland	Norway	Russian Federation	Sweden	USA
1960	1636	60	2641		1576	1100	40	1
1961	1583	127	2276		1456	790	27	1
1962	1719	244	3894		1838	710	45	1
1963	1861	466	3842		1697	480	23	1
1964	2069	1539	4242		2040	590	36	1
1965	2116	861	3693		1900	590	40	1
1966	2369	1338	3549		1823	570	36	1
1967	2863	1600	4492		2058	883	25	1
1968	2111	1167	3623		1752	827	150	1
1969	2202	2350	4407		2083	360	76	1
1970	2323	2354	4069		1861	448	52	1
1971	1992	2511	3745		1847	417	35	1
1972	1759	2146	4261	32	1986	462	38	1
1973	2434	2402	4604	50	2126	772	73	3
1974	2539	1945	4432	76	1973	709	57	1
1975	2485	2086	4500	76	1754	811	56	2
1976	2506	1479	2931	66	1530	542	45	1
1977	2545	1652	3025	59	1488	497	10	2
1978	1545	1159	3102	37	1050	476	10	4
1979	1287	1694	2572	26	1831	455	12	3
1980	2680	2052	2640	34	1830	664	17	6
1981	2437	2602	2557	44	1656	463	26	6
1982	1798	2350	2533	83	1348	364	25	6
1983	1424	1433	3532	79	1550	507	28	1
1984	1112	997	2308	75	1623	593	40	2
1985	1133	1430	3002	49	1561	659	45	2
1986	1559	1490	3524	38	1597	608	53	2
1987	1784	1539	2593	49	1385	559	47	1

	Canada	Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	European Union	Finland	Norway	Russian Federation	Sweden	USA
1988	1311	1136	2833	34	1076	419	40	1
1989	1139	701	2450	52	905	359	29	2
1990	912	542	1645	59	930	316	33	2
1991	711	533	1139	69	877	215	38	1
1992	520	260	1506	77	867	166	49	1
1993	373	35	1483	70	923	140	56	1
1994	355	18	1919	48	996	141	44	0
1995	259	86	1852	-	839	130	-	0
1996	290	92	1474	-	787	131	-	0
1997	229	59	1179	-	630	111	-	0
1998	157	17	1183	-	740	130	-	0
1999	152	19	1016	-	811	102	-	0
2000	153	29	1336	-	1176	124	-	0
2001	148	42	1407	-	1267	114	-	0
2002	148	9	1245	-	1019	118	-	0
2003	141	9	1012	-	1071	107	-	0
2004	161	15	978	-	784	82	-	0
2005	139	14	884	-	888	82	-	0
2006	132	23	703	-	931	91	-	0
2007	112	25	453	-	767	63	-	0
2008	158	26	444	-	807	73	-	0
2009	119	26	317	-	595	71	-	0

1. The European Union catch from 1995 includes the catches by Finland and Sweden.
2. The catch for Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) includes the catch for Greenland when it was a member of the European Union and the catches up to 1983 by Denmark.
3. Figures from 1986 are the official catch returns to NASCO but where no return to NASCO has been made ICES data have been used.

Catch and release

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Canada	62,106	58,961	54,425	51,442	57,005	45,886	49,279	42,820	58,000	47,892
Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Union	27,346	33,504	32,984	34,968	55,064	60,145	62,812	82,977	81,301	71,133
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,512	6,696
Russian Federation	12,624	16,410	25,248	33,862	24,679	23,592	33,380	44,341	41,881	-
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	-	61	-
Total	104,994	112,482	118,233	125,629	144,042	138,773	154,156	176,313	202,155	125,721

Notes: No data presented for the EU Member States that did not make a return.
The catch and release figure for EU - UK(Northern Ireland) is for the FCB area only.

Unreported catches

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Canada	133	124	81	84	118	101	101	56	-	21	-
Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	10-15	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	12	10	5
European Union	215	240	169	165	125	116	114	95	72	54	47
Norway	320-540	440-760	500-860	410-690	320-600	252-420	285- 475	299- 499	247 - 411	260 - 432	166 - 338
Russian Federation	237-255	249-309	200-252	166-206	99-152	110	70-103	70-103	25 - 77	-	-
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	917-1,160	1,065-1,445	962-1,374	838-1,158	674-1,007	593-761	584-807	534-767	360 - 576	362 - 534	218 - 390

Note: No data presented for the EU Member States that did not make a return.