

Agenda Item 7.1
For Information

Council

CNL(10)21

*Annual Report
on Actions Taken Under Implementation Plans*

Norway

Annual Report on actions taken under Implementation Plans for the Calendar Year 2009

The Guidelines for the preparation of ‘Implementation Plans and for Reporting on Progress’, NSTF(06)10 (copy attached) indicate that the primary purpose of the annual reports is to provide a summary of all the actions that have been taken under the Implementation Plan in the previous year. In addition, details of any significant changes to the status of stocks, new factors affecting stocks, any changes to the management regime in place, and any changes to the Implementation Plan should be included in the report. Details of actions taken in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 of the Convention are also needed by the Council. **Please provide the following information to the Secretariat by 2 April 2010**

Section 1: Details of any significant changes to the management outlined in the introduction to the Implementation Plan.

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. According to the Salmonids and Freshwater Fish Act, the new act implies that § 4 – *The principle of general protection*, parts of § 7 – *Regulation of Watercourse development and other activities*, § 8 – *prohibition of import* and § 9 – *Stocking measures* are transferred from the Salmonids and freshwater Fish Act to the Nature Diversity Act. However, the content of the regulations are mainly the same as before.

Section 2: A description of any significant changes in the status of stocks and information on catches. The Council has asked that the following information on catches be provided:

- (a) the provisional catch of salmon in tonnes for 2009;**
- (b) the confirmed catch of salmon in tonnes for 2008;**
- (c) an estimate of unreported catch in tonnes for 2009;**
- (d) the number of salmon caught and released in recreational fisheries in 2009.**

(a) the provisional catch of salmon in tonnes for 2009

Total catch of Atlantic salmon in 2009 is 595,0 tonnes.

<i>Weight range:</i>	<i>Number of fish:</i>	<i>Weight in tonnes:</i>
<3 kg	73,045	135,1
3-7 kg	53,725	241,0
>7 kg	23,663	218,9

(b) the confirmed catch of salmon in tonnes for 2008

Total confirmed catch of Atlantic salmon in 2008 is 806,5 tonnes.

<i>Sea age:</i>	<i>Number of fish:</i>	<i>Weight in tonnes:</i>
Grilse	89,228	170,2
Salmon	103,151	636,3

(c) an estimate of unreported catch in tonnes for 2009

Total catch: 848 tonnes *)

Reported catch: 596 tonnes

Unreported catch: 252 tonnes *)

*) uncertainty \pm 86 tonnes

Estimated distribution of the unreported catches (total 252 tonnes):

Illegales takes in the sea: 63 tonnes

By-catch by commercial sea fishing:	13 tonnes
Legal takes in sea by bag-net and bend net:	63 tonnes
Legal takes in sea by angling:	50 tonnes
Illegal takes in rivers:	13 tonnes
Legal takes in rivers, mainly by angling:	50 tonnes
(d) the number of salmon caught and released in recreational fisheries in 2009	
The number of Atlantic salmon caught and released in recreational fisheries in 2009 is 6696	
<i>Sea age:</i>	<i>Number of fish caught and released:</i>
Grilse	2,651
Salmon	4,045

Section 3: A description of any new factors which may significantly affect the abundance of salmon stocks.

Pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) has for years been caught in the northernmost 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 stocking stopped for about 10 years ago, but the density of pink salmon has increased significant in Finnmark 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 up 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 from 0% and up to 90% in infected populations depending on other stress related factors.

Section 4: An account of all actions taken under the Implementation Plan with regard to the management of salmon fisheries; habitat protection and restoration; aquaculture and related activities (not required in 2010); and other influences affecting salmon abundance or diversity (including the marine environment).

Management Action	Reporting Update	Achieved Management Action (Yes, No, Ongoing, Completed)
Fisheries Management		
Make adjustments in regulatory regime in the case of unforeseen changes in status of stocks or other crucial new information	2009	No new regulations in 2009
Establish spawning targets for remaining salmon rivers	2009	Completed (for about 380 rivers. Achievement of spawning targets estimated for about 180 rivers)
Introduce a new 5-year regulatory regime for the period 2010-2014 taking into concern ICES advice on fisheries and employing the <i>Decision structure on management of fisheries</i>	2010	Ongoing, decision May 2010
Conduct a comprehensive review of the status of stocks including development of "second generation" spawning targets	2010	Ongoing, stock status report May 2010
The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Finland and The Ministry of Environment, in Norway have established a permanent common monitoring and research group that will seek close cooperation on monitoring and research on the Tana river salmon	2010	Completed

Habitat Protection and Restoration		
Productive capacity/habitat impact data	2010	Ongoing, to be completed in 2010
Plan for restoration of salmon habitat	2010	Ongoing, to be completed in 2010
Aquaculture and related activities <i>(only required if a jurisdiction wishes to supplement its FAR or has not submitted a FAR)</i>		
Other influences affecting salmon abundance or diversity (including marine environment)		

Section 5: Details of any proposed revisions to the Implementation Plan.