

REPORT OF THE
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
COUNCIL
OF THE
NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON
CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

3 - 7 June 1985
Edinburgh, UK

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION POUR LA CONSERVATION DU SAUMON DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

COUNCIL

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NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
COUNCIL

NASCO (85)37

REPORT OF
THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF
THE NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

EDINBURGH

9 JULY 1985

REPORT OF
THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF
THE NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
AT THE DRAGONARA HOTEL, EDINBURGH, UK.
3-7 JUNE 1985

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

- 1.1 The President, Mr G Eiriksson, opened the meeting and welcomed delegates to the Second Annual Meeting of the Council, (Annex 1).
- 1.2 A list of the participants is given in Annex 2.
- 1.3 The representative for Canada made an opening statement, (Annex 3).
- 1.4 The representative for Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland made an opening statement, (Annex 4).
- 1.5 The representative for the European Economic Community made an opening statement, (Annex 5).
- 1.6 The representative for Iceland made an opening statement, (Annex 6).
- 1.7 The representative for Norway made an opening statement, (Annex 7).
- 1.8 The representative for Sweden made an opening statement, (Annex 8).
- 1.9 The representative for the United States of America made an opening statement, (Annex 9).
- 1.10 The observer from Spain made an opening statement, (Annex 10).
- 1.11 The observer from the USSR made an opening statement, (Annex 11).
- 1.12 The Secretary thanked the representatives for their remarks about the setting up of the new organization, (Annex 12).
- 1.13 The President expressed appreciation to the members for the statements and closed the open session.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

- 2.1 The Council adopted the agenda without amendments, NASCO (85)39, (Annex 13).

3. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

- 3.1 Following a discussion of article 5, paragraph 2, of the Convention and Rules 10 and 11 of the Rules of Procedure the Council confirmed that the terms of office of the President and Vice-President should expire at the end of the Third Annual Meeting.

- 3.2 The Council also adopted an amendment to Rule 14 of its Rules of Procedure on elections to fill a vacancy caused by the President's resignation or permanent inability to act, NASCO (85)43, (Annex 14).

4. PARTICIPATION OF OBSERVERS AT NASCO MEETINGS

- 4.1 The Council, having regard to Rule 27 of its Rules of Procedure, decided on the terms and conditions of participation of observers from states not parties to the Convention, NASCO (85)44, (Annex 15).

- 4.2 The Council, having regard to Rule 27 of its Rules of Procedure, decided on the terms and conditions of participation of observers from non-government organizations, NASCO (85)41, (Annex 16).

5. STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS OF AND ACCESSIONS TO THE CONVENTION

- 5.1 The Secretary reported on the status of ratifications of and accession to the Convention, NASCO (85)5, (Annex 17).

- 5.2 The Secretary referred to a textual vote taken on 24 April 1985, under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure, concerning a decision to approve the accession to the Convention of Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. The result, as declared on 17 May 1985, was that the decision was approved, all members voting and all in favour, NASCO (85)5, (Annex 17).

- 5.3 The Secretary referred to a textual vote, taken on 24 April 1985, under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure, concerning the intention of the Spanish authorities to accede to the Convention. The result, as declared on 17 May 1985, was that the Council decided that the Convention is open for accession by Spain, all members voting and all in favour, NASCO (85)5, (Annex 17).

6. NEW APPLICATIONS FOR ACCESSION TO THE CONVENTION

- 6.1 The Secretary reported that there had been no new applications for accession to the Convention.

7. COORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

- 7.1 The President referred to article 5, paragraph 4, of the Convention, that the President shall convene a regular annual meeting of the Council and Commissions at a time and place determined by the Council. The President reported that he had conferred with the chairmen of the Regional Commissions with reference to the budgetary implications of convening meetings other than the Annual Meeting.

REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

- 7.2 The Chairmen of Commissions reported to the Council on the activities of the Regional Commissions.

8. MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSIONS

- 8.1 The Secretary presented a document on the membership of each Regional Commission noting the changes in the membership of the West Greenland Commission since the last meeting, NASCO (85)7, (Annex 18).

REVIEW OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE WEST GREENLAND COMMISSION

- 8.2 Following presentation of documents by the representative of Sweden, NASCO (85)22, (Annex 19), and by the representative of Iceland, NASCO (85)26, (Annex 20), and further discussion in the Council, the Council decided, having regard to article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that the review of and possibility of modifying the membership of the West Greenland Commission shall be suspended until the next meeting of the Council, NASCO (85)42, (Annex 21).

9. REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

- 9.1 The Finance and Administration Committee presented a report to the Council, FAC (85)12.
- 9.2 In addition to decisions taken relating to other agenda items the Council, upon the recommendation of the Committee, took the following decisions:

- (a) on pensions including an amendment to Staff Rule 8.2, NASCO (85)46, (Annex 22).

(b) on waiving the requirement on bonding in Staff Rule 6.5 and Financial Rule 9.1(e), NASCO (85)47, (Annex 23).

(c) on appointing Coopers and Lybrand of Edinburgh as auditors, NASCO (85)48, (Annex 24).

9.3 The Council thanked the Chairman of the Finance and Administration Committee for the excellent work of the Chairman and members of the Committee.

10. FUTURE STAFF LEVEL OF THE ORGANIZATION

10.1 Upon the recommendation of the Finance and Administration Committee the Council approved the appointment of one member of staff in the General Services category.

11. CONSIDERATION OF 1984 ACCOUNTS, 1986 DRAFT BUDGET AND 1987 FORECAST BUDGET

11.1 Upon the recommendation of the Finance and Administration Committee, the Council:

(a) accepted the audited 1984 annual financial statement, NASCO (85)10

(b) adopted a budget for 1986 and took note of a forecast budget for 1987, FAC (85)15, (Annex 25).

12. AGREEMENT WITH ICES

12.1 The Secretary referred to the agreement with ICES and indicated that the arrangement reached between the President of NASCO and the President of ICES had worked well. The General Secretary of ICES stated that the agreement reached was satisfactory to ICES and that the new relationship was a good one.

13. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

13.1 The representatives of ICES presented the report of the ICES Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management to the Council, NASCO (85)11, (Annex 26). The Council adopted a decision to request scientific advice from ICES, NASCO (85)49, (Annex 27).

13.2 The Council expressed its appreciation to the General Secretary of ICES and the Chairman of the ACFM for their contribution to the work of the Organization.

14. SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

- 14.1 The Secretary reported on steps taken in pursuance of the decision of the Council at the First Annual Meeting that the Secretary should make an analysis of catch statistics for salmon stocks, subject to the Convention, taken in rivers and areas of fisheries jurisdiction of the parties.

15. LAWS, REGULATIONS AND PROGRAMMES

- 15.1 The Secretary reported on steps taken in pursuance of the decision of the Council at the First Annual Meeting that the Secretary should be provided with copies of laws, regulations and programmes in force relating to the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stocks subject to the Convention in the rivers and areas of fisheries jurisdiction of the parties.
- 15.2 A format for the provision of such information had been agreed in consultation with the parties, NASCO (85)13, (Annex 28).

16. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

- 16.1 The Secretary reported that he had requested from the parties a statement on action taken pursuant to article 14, paragraph 1, of the Convention to make effective the provisions of the Convention and to implement regulatory measures under article 13.

17. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION

- 17.1 The Council took note of the Headquarters Agreement signed by the President on behalf of the Organization and by Mr Malcolm Rifkind, representing the United Kingdom, NASCO (85)15, Annex B, (Annex 29).

18. CONSIDERATION OF A DRAFT REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION IN 1984

- 18.1 The Council adopted a report to the parties on the activities of the Organization under article 5, paragraph 6, of the Convention, NASCO (85)40, (Annex 30).

19. PUBLIC RELATIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION

- 19.1 The Council discussed in general terms the public relations role of the Organization and agreed that the Report on the activities of the Organization in 1984 should be separately published.

20. OTHER BUSINESS

- 20.1 The President reported to the Council on information obtained pursuant to the decision of the Council referred to in paragraph 9.3 of the Report on its First Annual Meeting dealing with the possible re-consideration of the level of the post of the Secretary. The Council decided to consider the question at the Third Annual Meeting.
- 20.2 The representative of Canada made a statement on the work of the meeting, (Annex 31).

21. DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

- 21.1 The Council adopted a decision on the holding of annual meetings, setting out a policy of alternating annual meetings between Edinburgh and other locations, NASCO (85)45, (Annex 32).
- 21.2 The Council decided to hold its Third Annual Meeting from 23 to 27 June 1986. The meeting will be held in Edinburgh unless an invitation is received before 7 July 1985 pursuant to the aforementioned decision on the holding of annual meetings. *

22. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE MEETING

- 22.1 The Council considered a draft report of the meeting, NASCO (85)21.

23. CONSIDERATION OF PRESS RELEASE

- 23.1 The Council considered a press release, NASCO (85)38, (Annex 33).

*NOTE It has not proved possible, in the time limit allowed, to arrange a meeting away from Edinburgh for 1986. The Third Annual Meeting will, therefore, take place at the Sheraton Hotel, 1 Festival Square, Edinburgh EH3 9SR, from 23-27 July 1986.

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT AT THE OPENING SESSION
OF THE COUNCIL

I call to order the second annual meeting of the Council of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization.

This opening session is an opportunity for statements to be made by representatives of the members of the Organization and observers, but before they do so, may I make a few introductory remarks.

NASCO is a new Organization and the Atlantic salmon is, as you know, highly prized in the countries represented here as a food and as a sport and recreational resource. The nature of a resource is such that international co-operation is essential and I believe that progress can be noted on a number of fronts.

First, the eight parties have met for the first time last year to review together their interests in the resources.

Second, the Council and the regional Commissions have defined the scientific questions about the resources which they consider are important to enable them to accomplish their tasks. These questions have been put to the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas and have stimulated a detailed scientific response.

Third, all members have agreed to an exchange of information as to the laws, regulations and programmes which apply in their territories. They have also agreed to an analysis of catch statistics for salmon stocks subject to the Convention.

Fourth, the regional Commissions have, in their first year, begun the process of elaborating regulatory measures. I think it is fair to say the process has been characterized by a genuine will to accommodate the disparate interests involved.

Finally we have made real progress in the institutional arrangements necessary for the operation of the Organization in Edinburgh. In this connection I should like to pay tribute to our Secretary, Dr Malcolm Windsor, and his staff.

Ladies and Gentlemen, inter-Governmental negotiation on a subject which raises such strong interest as salmon inevitably takes time. But we take some satisfaction in the events of the first year of NASCO and look forward to the second year of its operation.

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
3-7 JUNE 1985, DRAGONARA HOTEL, EDINBURGH, UK

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

* Denotes Head of Delegation

CANADA

* MR L S PARSONS	<u>Representative</u> Atlantic Fisheries Service, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
DR G A NADEAU	<u>Representative</u> Faculte des Sciences de l'Education, Universite Laval, Quebec
MR E McCURDY	<u>Representative</u> Newfoundland Fishermen, Food and Allied Workers' Union, St John's, Newfoundland
DR W M CARTER	Atlantic Salmon Federation, St Andrews, New Brunswick
DR W G DOUBLEDAY	Fisheries Research Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
MR D MEERBURG	Resource Research Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
MR K E ROESKE	International Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
MS D PETHICK	International Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
MR I G BRUCE	Fish Products Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Ontario
MR B HARVEY	Ministere de la Faune, Loisirs, Chasses et Peches, Quebec
MR D A MacLEAN	Department of Fisheries, Halifax, Nova Scotia
MR H W GOUDIE	Government of Newfoundland, St John's, Newfoundland
MR P VAGNEUX	Ministere de l'Agriculture, Pecherie et Alimentation, Quebec

EEC

*MR J PEARSON	<u>Representative</u> Fisheries Directorate-General, EEC Commission, Brussels
MR J SPENCER	<u>Representative</u> Fisheries Directorate-General, EEC Commission, Brussels
MS M DORAN	<u>Representative</u> Directorate-General for External Relations, EEC Commission, Brussels
MS E TWOMEY	Department of Fisheries and Forestry, Dublin
DR R G SHELTON	Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Pitlochry
MS M VAES	Directorate of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Hague
MR A BORDES	Ministere de la Mer, Paris
MR P LYNQ	Department of Fisheries & Forestry, Dublin
MR S McDONALD	Permanent Representative to EEC, Brussels
MR P J ELIASSEN	Ministry of Fisheries, Copenhagen
MR R JOERDENS	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Bonn
MR J MCGHEE	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Edinburgh
MR R B WILLIAMSON	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Edinburgh
MR R GREGG	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London
MS A HENRI	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London
DR D J SOLOMON	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and and Food, Lowestoft
MS M SIMS	General Secretariat, Council of the European Communities, Brussels
MR G ZBYSZEWSKI	General Secretariat, Council of the European Communities, Brussels

DENMARK (IN RESPECT OF THE FAROE ISLANDS AND GREENLAND)

* MR A OLAFSSON	<u>Representative</u> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen
MR E LEMCHE	<u>Representative</u> Home Government of Greenland, Copenhagen
MR O SAMSING	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen
MR S POULSEN	Faroese Commercial Attache, Aberdeen
MS J KLETT	Faroese Home Government, Torshavn
MR H KASS	Faroese Home Government, Torshavn
MR J MOELLER-JENSEN	Institute of Greenland Marine Research, Copenhagen
MR H I JAKUPSSTOVU	Faroese Institute of Fisheries Research, Torshavn
MR O JUSTINUSSEN	Faroese Fishing Vessels Owners Federation, Torshavn

FINLAND

* MR P NISKANEN	<u>Representative</u> Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, Helsinki
MR E NIEMELA	<u>Representative</u> Subarctic Station, Kevo

ICELAND

* MR G EIRIKSSON	<u>Representative</u> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Reykjavik
MR T GUDJONSSON	<u>Representative</u> Institute of Freshwater Fisheries, Reykjavik

NORWAY

* MR B SMOERGRAV	<u>Representative</u> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo
MR J SENNESETH	<u>Representative</u> Ministry of Environment, Oslo
DR A LANGE LAND	<u>Representative</u> Directorate for Wildlife and Freshwater Fish, Trondheim
MR L P HANSEN	Directorate for Wildlife and Freshwater Fish, Trondheim

SWEDEN

* MR I OLSSON

Representative
National Board of Fisheries, Goteborg

USA

* MR A E PETERSON JR

Representative
National Marine Fisheries Service, Woods
Hole, Mass

MR R A BUCK

Representative
Restoration of Atlantic Salmon in America
Incorporated, Dublin, New Hampshire

DR F E CARLTON

Representative
National Coalition for Marine Resource
Conservation, Savannah, Georgia

DR V C ANTHONY

National Marine Fisheries Service, Woods
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MR C P GOODYEAR

National Fisheries Center, Hearneysville
West Virginia

MR T LILLESTOLEN

Office of International Fisheries,
Washington, D C

MR D A REIFSNYDER

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MR A W NEILL

National Marine Fisheries Service, Woods
Hole, Mass

MR S APOLLONIO

Department of Marine Resources, Augusta,
Maine

MR D EGAN

Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon
Commission, Guilford, Connecticut

MR J E WEAVER

U S Fish and Wildlife Service, Newton
Corner, Mass

MR J DENTLER

U S House of Representatives Commission
on Merchant Marine Fisheries, Washington
D C

MR A STOUT

Atlantic Salmon Federation, Hanover, New
Hampshire

MR F DOROUGH

U S Mission to European Communities,
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MR H LYMAN

Salt Water Sportsman Incorporated,
Boston, Mass

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DON I GARCIA, Spanish Embassy, London

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MR Y ZNAMENSKI, Ministry of Fisheries,
Moscow

DR A N VILEGZHANIN, Ministry of
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ICES

MR B B PARRISH, International Council for
the Exploration of the Sea, Copenhagen,
Denmark

MR O ULLTANG, Institute of Marine
Research, Bergen, Norway

SECRETARIAT

SECRETARY

DR M L WINDSOR

PA TO SECRETARY

MS Z CLARKE

OTHER TEMPORARY STAFF

MS J HUTCHISON, MR K MURRAY, MS K GRAY,
MS J CHAPMAN, MR R MELROSE

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT
MADE BY THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION FOR CANADA

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a pleasure once again to come to Edinburgh to pursue with you our common interest in the Atlantic salmon and the goals which we share for its long term well-being.

Since the first Annual Meeting of NASCO last year, a great deal has been accomplished, particularly from an institutional and administrative point of view, in implementing the Convention and setting in place a framework for on-going international co-operation. The Organization is now a living, breathing entity, well-established in a permanent home in this beautiful and historic city.

Some initial steps were taken by the Organization last year to begin the process of restoration of Atlantic salmon stocks. While much remains to be done, I think we all have reason to be confident that the Organization will become increasingly effective in carrying out its mandate. I would like to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Canadian delegation, our appreciation and congratulations to you, Mr President, and to Dr Windsor and his staff for a job well done.

A very significant, recent event in the life of NASCO was the unanimous decision of the Council to enable Denmark to act in respect of Greenland in the Organization. We consider Greenland's continued representation in the work of NASCO to be vital, and I would like to welcome its representatives and encourage them to take an active role in our deliberations, both in the Council and in the appropriate Regional Commissions.

At our first Annual Meeting, I reviewed with you Canada's concerns regarding the worrisome state of Canadian salmon stocks and the drastic measures which the Canadian Government felt compelled to take in order to arrest the alarming decline in these stocks. The new Canadian Government has intensified these restorative measures this year, with further cutbacks being imposed on certain segments of the Canadian commercial fishery. The 1985 Canadian Salmon Management Plan, which I will be elaborating upon in the appropriate Regional Commissions, builds on the measures adopted in 1984 and is a demonstration of the new Government's commitment to maintaining and re-building this precious resource.

The ICES scientific advice, recently submitted to this Organization, confirms once again the continuing decline in total catches and the reduced abundance of salmon stocks in many parts of the Convention area. Against this background, the need for NASCO and the international co-operation which it is intended to foster has perhaps never been greater. We must all do our part to ensure that appropriate conservation measures are put in place.

We on the Canadian delegation look forward to the opportunity throughout this week to share our views and ideas on what further measures are required to ensure the long term health of the Atlantic salmon, wherever it may be found, for the mutual benefit of all user groups.

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT

MADE BY THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION FOR DENMARK
(IN RESPECT OF THE FAROE ISLANDS AND GREENLAND)

Mr President,

This is the first time that Denmark appears (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland combined) in an international fisheries organization (NASCO).

We want to express our satisfaction that it was possible to change the Greenland membership from E.C. to this new membership in conjunction with the Faroe Islands without too much formal trouble.

All parties with legitimate interests in the salmon resources of the North Atlantic seem to be present here as members or as observers. We hope that this broad participation should enable the Council to exercise its functions according to the Convention, especially the function of providing a forum for the study analysis and exchange of information concerning the salmon stocks subject to this Convention.

We also hope that the work in the Commissions will be fruitful. We hope that the Commissions will be able to make decisions based upon scientific evidence, that they will be able to make sound judgements as to the necessity of limiting the total mortality of salmon, including fishing mortality in rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and in the ocean.

It is our sincere hope that we, in accordance with the principles of the Convention, shall be able to find a fair distribution of the burden of conservation and also a fair distribution of the yield of the salmon stocks.

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT
MADE BY THE HEAD OF DELEGATION FOR THE EEC

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Community believes that it is important that at its present meeting, NASCO demonstrates and confirms that it is indeed capable of achieving its basic objective, which is of course the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of the North Atlantic salmon.

The Community is preoccupied by the current state of these stocks as indicated by the latest catch figures and by evidence of low returns to rivers of origin. The Community's catch in 1984 is 34% down on the corresponding figure for the previous year, and overall home waters catches in 1984 were the lowest on record. The Member States of the Community maintain and constantly revise a wealth of conservation measures in their home water fisheries and we look to NASCO to adopt meaningful corresponding measures elsewhere in order to permit an increase in the level of returns to the rivers of origin.

In the context of the non-home water fisheries, I would just say a word about the Community's record so far in promoting salmon conservation. As regards West Greenland, where until earlier this year the Community was responsible for the fishery, we limited catches in bilateral agreement with Canada over a period of years and then last year, when NASCO was born, we participated in the agreement within NASCO on a notable reduction in the West Greenland TAC.

In the case of the Faroese the Community maintained in the past a series of bilateral agreements placing limits on the Faroese catch, but this has not been done for the 1985/6 season, as NASCO is now the proper forum for such measures.

The Community looks to the organization to show this week that it is capable of adopting an appropriate measure.

In addition to considering conservation measures, this meeting also needs to settle a number of outstanding procedural and administrative matters. But let us settle those expeditiously, Mr President, to give ourselves the time for our real work - the adoption of meaningful measures for the conservation of North Atlantic salmon.

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT
MADE BY THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION FOR ICELAND

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen

In Iceland the matters concerning Atlantic salmon are unusual in many ways. Salmon fishing in the sea is forbidden by law. Thus there is no coastal fishery carried out in Icelandic waters. There are 80 salmon rivers in the country and in most of them salmon is caught exclusively by angling. Netting of salmon is carried out mainly in three large glacial rivers. The angling catch amounts to about two thirds of the total annual catch which has been about 150 to 290 metric tonnes for the last 15 years.

During the last three decades costly enhancement measures for improving salmon fishing have been carried out by stocking rivers with parr and smolts and building fish passes for the purpose of extending the area of rivers for spawning, feeding of young salmon and for angling. Coinciding with this, the management of individual rivers has improved and so have the catch statistics due to a major effort. The Icelandic salmon fishing is very valuable compared to the size of the catch. It produces needed revenue for the riparian owners, who are primarily farmers scattered over a large area of the country. The recreation value to Icelanders is considerable and is also of importance to the tourist trade by attracting foreign anglers. Iceland spends a considerable amount of money annually on salmon research and consulting with interested groups on enhancement matters as well as on experiments with ocean ranching. As a member country of ICES, Iceland has also contributed to co-operative research on salmon in the sea in the East Atlantic, which was started in 1982.

Ocean ranching of salmon in Iceland is being developed. For the last 22 years experiments have been carried out, often with good results. This year 11 released sites for ocean ranching of salmon are in use. This method looks very promising for increasing salmon production in the future. The success of ocean ranching in Iceland is mainly due to the absence of coastal netting for salmon. Salmon fishing in the open sea can have detrimental effects on the economy of this venture.

The Icelandic salmon migrates far and wide in the Atlantic as does the salmon from other countries. Thus salmon which have been tagged in Iceland as smolts have turned up in the West Greenland fishery as well as in the Faroese one. Even one tagged Icelandic salmon has been caught off the West coast of Norway.

It may be argued that there are only few tags of Icelandic salmon which have been returned so that the catches of Icelandic salmon off Greenland and in the Faroe area are insignificant. It may be so for a comparatively large fishery, but on the other hand it may be of consequence for a small fishery as is the Icelandic one. In this connection, it should be kept in mind that all tagged salmon caught in the fisheries are not reported to the authorities.

Iceland is greatly concerned about the salmon fisheries which take place outside the 12 mile limits of the countries of origin of the salmon, because of the possible deleterious effect on the Icelandic fishery. This is reflected in the resolution that the Icelandic Parliament, the Althing, passed on 14 March 1983 and reads as follows:

"The Althing resolves to charge the Government with taking measures to stop Faroese fishing for Atlantic salmon in the ocean in accordance with Article 66 of the Law of the Sea Convention and co-operate in this connection with other countries of origin of the salmon stock, with the end in mind of prohibiting all sea fishing for salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean."

In furtherance of the policy set out in this resolution the Icelandic delegation presented to the North-East Atlantic Commission at its annual meeting last year a proposal that salmon fishing beyond 12 miles be prohibited, and further that drift-netting of salmon should be abandoned. The Icelandic delegation will seek support for a similar proposal this year.

Thank you, Mr President.

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT
MADE BY THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION FOR NORWAY

Mr President

It is with some expectation that we look forward to this week's meeting of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization. Having behind us an inaugural meeting and the First Annual Meeting I believe it is fair to say that the establishment phase of the Organization is drawing to an end and we are now, hopefully, prepared to concentrate all our efforts on the tasks for which the Organization was established.

According to its constitution the Organization shall "contribute ... to the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stocks". This is a vast undertaking. It will not be easy to obtain the goal. But the challenge is tempting.

However, I omitted one key-word from the quotation: co-operation. And I read this word to mean co-operation at several levels and in several directions: co-operation between the members of the Organization and between the Organization itself and other bodies, private as well as public.

In fact, the Organization will have to evaluate its forces in relation to the priorities it decides and consider on what specific tasks it should concentrate its efforts. Many aspects of the Organization's work have not yet been studied or not sufficiently so. For example, do we know the real value of the salmon and salmon fishing?

The Norwegian Government will now be reviewing its regulatory system in order to reduce exploitation in homewater salmon fisheries, thus making a major contribution to the achievement of the Organization's objective. We are conscious of the vulnerability of the salmon stocks. We are also conscious of the special coastal state responsibility for its salmon stocks, but at the same time of the need to arrive at a reasonable sharing of this valuable resource.

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT
MADE BY THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION FOR SWEDEN

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen

The rivers emptying into the Skagerak and Kattegatt area have earlier suffered very much from pollution. To-day the quality of the water allows salmon to return and reproduce. Considerable quantities of smolts are released at the same time as the spawning grounds are improved. The target is to eventually have a catch of salmon at least as big as at the beginning of this century or about 100 tons per year.

A government proposal concerning i.a. salmon was adopted by the Swedish parliament in 1985. Especially the salmon living in the Baltic Sea and its Swedish tributaries are meant to be protected by this proposal. Some general views, however, are applicable also to the salmon living in the Skagerak and the Kattegatt area and its Swedish tributaries. It is stated that from both a genetic and scientific point of view, as well as when regarding the salmon as a national asset, it is necessary to take such measures that the stocks of naturally reproducing salmon can be restored. Only by such measures is it possible to have a good fishery future. The measures concerned are further restrictions of the salmon fishery and measures meant to improve the reproduction conditions.

Sweden is of the opinion that the work within NASCO is of fundamental importance to get a salmon stock of a size and quality which in earlier days was found in the Swedish West-Coast rivers and which is of importance for both the commercial and the recreational fishery.

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT

MADE BY THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION FOR THE USA

Mr President, Fellow Delegates and Observers.

I am pleased to be here in Edinburgh on behalf of the U.S. Delegation. You may recall that last year, during the closing session of the council, I made a rather passionate plea concerning the need for greater substantive action on the part of the Organization to conserve salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean. Up to that point, I believe, the Organization had made considerable progress in dealing with procedural issues. But we must all realise that this Organization will be judged not on its procedures, but on the substantive steps it takes toward fulfilling the goals of the Convention, namely, the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stocks in the North Atlantic Ocean.

In this connection, let me say that the United States was pleased by the subsequent action taken by the West Greenland Commission in 1984 with respect to conservation measures in the West Greenland Commission Area. This Commission's action demonstrates that the Organization can do the job entrusted to it and is able to meet the requirements of the Convention.

The United States has long called attention to its efforts to restore salmon, at tremendous cost, to its rivers. I wish to reaffirm that we remain committed to this restoration effort this year and for as far as we can see into the future. On the other hand, we are extremely concerned that scientific evidence contained in the Report of the Working Group of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas shows that foreign catches of U.S.-origin salmon are higher than the returns of salmon to our rivers. This situation is simply unacceptable.

For this reason, we must look to the Organization to determine that the efforts of nations that produce salmon can continue to be justified. At the same time, we recognize that host nations must receive a fair share for their contributions to the conservation effort. We believe that the Organization made significant progress in this direction last year, but much remains to be done.

Mr President, let me conclude by extending the congratulations of my delegation to you and Dr Windsor for your outstanding efforts over the past two years on behalf of the Organization. In addition, I wish on behalf of the United States to welcome Denmark in respect of Greenland as a full and equal partner. We look forward to working with each of the delegations over the coming week toward a successful and substantive annual meeting.

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT
MADE BY SPAIN IN THE CAPACITY OF OBSERVER

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen

Firstly, I would like to thank Dr Malcolm Windsor for his kind invitation, which has given me the opportunity to visit this beautiful city and to take part in the Organization's meetings in the capacity of a representative observer for Spain.

I have pleasure in announcing that, thanks to the decision taken by the Council, my Government will very shortly embark upon the legislative procedure which will result in Spain joining the Treaty of the 2nd March 1982 for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean. I hope that Spain will be able to take part as a fully fledged member in the next meeting.

With regard to the work of the present meeting and without any prejudice to subsequent information provided by the pertinent official channels, I would be grateful if you would allow me to pass on some particulars provided by the Spanish Secretary General of Fisheries concerning Salmon fishing in my country:

- 1) I would like to point out that in Spain, fishing of the aforementioned species only takes place in Freshwater, although, of course, it is not possible to discard the occasional salmon which accidentally gets into fishing nets along with other fish. Naturally, these catches, by their involuntary and sporadic nature do not give reason for any comment.
- 2) As far as Freshwater fishing is concerned, it is recorded that 3192 salmon were caught in 1983 and 4063 in 1984, averaging 40 centimetres in length and weighing between four and five kilos, which amounts to more than twenty tons.

Thank you very much Mr President.

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT

MADE BY THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION FOR THE USSR
IN THE CAPACITY OF OBSERVER

Mr President, Members of the Council, Ladies and Gentlemen

Let me express my greetings to all of you on the occasion of the second annual meeting of the Council of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO).

On behalf of the USSR delegation I would like to wish you successful and fruitful work. Let me thank the parties to the NASCO Convention for the invitation extended to my country to participate in this meeting as an observer.

The Soviet Union is one of the States of Origin of *Salmo Salar*, that is, Atlantic salmon. The USSR makes substantial efforts and has some practical and scientific experience in conservation and rational utilisation of Atlantic salmon stocks. The USSR exercises fisheries jurisdiction in the conventional area and carries out profound scientific research on anadromous stocks, including the North Atlantic stocks.

These facts show that the Soviet Union has a practical interest in the activities of NASCO - a proper form of international co-operation in conservation and rational fishing of Atlantic salmon. Our interest is also stemming from the fact that the key provisions of the NASCO Convention are based on relevant conceptions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, contained in particular in Article 66.

The Atlantic salmon is a traditional species of Soviet fishing. It is of great economic significance for the Soviet people, especially in the areas coastal to the Barents and the White Seas.

Substantial efforts are made in the Soviet Union for the protection and preservation of environment, especially around salmon spawning sites and for conservation and artificial breeding of salmon stocks.

I would not make my short statement overfilled with figures, but just some of them might be known. The following numbers of 2-3 year old fish were bred in the USSR water basins and released into the sea waters: in 1980 - 1.2 million, in 1981 - 1 million, in 1982 - 1.5 million.

In spite of these efforts to conserve and enhance Atlantic salmon stocks, originating in USSR rivers, we are sorry to note that these stocks are declining. The reason for this, in the opinion of the Soviet scientists, is unregulated sea fishing for Atlantic salmon on sea routes of migration.

Sea fishing of salmon, both Atlantic and Pacific, is legally prohibited in the Soviet Union. My delegation supports the NASCO Convention's provisions on the restriction of sea fishing of salmon. These provisions, in particular, Article 2 of the Convention, reflect the natural necessity - let live the new generations of this valuable species.

This simple truth is supported now by the international legal instrument of multilateral nature. This fact is a good starting point for international co-operation in conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stocks in the North Atlantic. The role of the Organization established under the NASCO Convention to achieve its tremendous purposes, is of great significance.

Let me wish you, Mr President and all participants of the meeting, successful work and fruitful co-operation.

Thank you, Council, for your attention.

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

STATEMENT MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF NASCO

Mr President, Representatives and Commissioners, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I would like to thank the Parties for their Opening Statements and for their kind remarks about the new Organization.

There is, I think, in the North Atlantic countries a great deal of identification from public and private bodies with the aims of the new organization in managing what must be one of the most prized species on earth, when one considers all of the aspects of its value.

The baby NASCO had a difficult birth and it seems it will have an interesting childhood.

We look forward to serving all of the Parties in our second year.

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

NASCO (85)39

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNCIL
3-7 JUNE 1985
AT THE DRAGONARA HOTEL, EDINBURGH, UK.

AGENDA

1. Opening session
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Election of officers
4. Participation of observers at NASCO meetings NASCO (85)4
5. Status of ratifications of and accessions to the Convention NASCO (85)5
6. New applications for accession to the Convention
7. Coordination of the activities of the Regional Commissions NASCO (85)6
 - Reports of the Regional Commissions
8. Membership of Commissions NASCO (85)7
 - Review of the membership of the West Greenland Commission
9. Report of the Finance and Administration Committee NASCO (85)8
10. Future staff level of the Organization NASCO (85)9
11. Consideration of 1984 accounts, 1986 draft budget and 1987 forecast budget NASCO (85)2
NASCO (85)10
12. Agreement with ICES
13. Scientific research NASCO (85)11
14. Scientific and statistical information NASCO (85)12
15. Laws, regulations and programmes NASCO (85)13
16. Implementation of the Convention NASCO (85)14
17. External relations of the Organization NASCO (85)15
18. Consideration of a draft report of the activities of the Organization in 1984 NASCO (85)16

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| 19. Public relations of the Organization | NASCO (85)17 |
| 20. Other business | NASCO (85)19 |
| 21. Date and place of next meeting | NASCO (85)18 |
| 22. Consideration of the draft report of the meeting | |
| 23. Consideration of press release | |

NASCO (85) 43

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL
ON
AN AMENDMENT TO RULE 14 OF THE
RULES OF PROCEDURE

The Council,

Having regard to Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Convention adopts
the following amendment to Rule 14 of its Rules of Procedure:

Rule 14 shall read as follows:-

In the event of the office of President falling vacant due to
resignation or permanent inability to act, the Vice-President
shall act as President until the next meeting of the Council, on
which occasion a new President shall be elected to serve for the
remainder of his predecessor's term of office.

EDINBURGH
June 1985

NASCO (85) 44

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL
ON
THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION
OF OBSERVERS FROM STATES
NOT PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

The Council,

Having regard to Rule 27 of its Rules of Procedure:

Decides:

The rights of participation of observers from States not party to the Convention which are invited by the Council to participate in its meetings shall be as follows, unless otherwise decided by the Council:

1. To attend meetings of the Council.
2. To make opening and closing statements approved by the President.

EDINBURGH
June 1985

NASCO (85) 41

DECISION OF COUNCIL
ON
NON-GOVERNMENT OBSERVERS

Having regard to Rule 27 of its Rules of Procedure the Council decides, on a trial basis, that observers representing non-government organisations may attend its meetings provided that the organisation has objectives that are compatible with the objectives of NASCO as described in the Convention. The Council decides that the following conditions shall apply to such attendance,

1. that the Secretary, in consultation with the President, shall decide whether the objectives of the organisation applying are compatible with those of NASCO,
2. that the non-government organisation shall apply not less than 15 days before the meeting of the Council,
3. that no more than two representatives of the non-government organisation shall be allowed to attend the meeting,
4. that the representatives of the non-government organisation shall not be permitted to make any statements of any kind at the meetings,
5. that the non-government organisation shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that it has, as an organisation, a legitimate interest in the proceedings,
6. that the non-government organisation shall comply with any other conditions imposed by the Council or by the Secretary.

EDINBURGH
June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
COUNCIL

NASCO (85)5

STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS OF AND
ACCESSIONS TO THE CONVENTION

EDINBURGH
June 1985

NASCO (85) 5

STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS OF AND
ACCESSIONS TO THE CONVENTION

1. Parties to the Convention as at 3 June 1985 are as follows:

PARTY	DATE OF ACCESSION (A) OR RATIFICATION OR APPROVAL (R)
CANADA	30 September 1983 (R)
DENMARK in respect of Faroe Islands	31 January 1983 (R)
in respect of Greenland	17 April 1985 (A)
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	14 December 1982 (R)
FINLAND	18 May 1984 (A)
ICELAND	21 June 1982 (R)
NORWAY	20 May 1983 (R)
SWEDEN	17 May 1984 (R)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	16 November 1982 (R)

2. The Convention entered into force on 1 October 1983 following the deposit of instruments of ratification or approval by the Parties satisfying Article 17, paragraph 5 of the Convention.
3. Representatives/Commissioners are advised that a textual vote was taken on 24 April 1985 under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council regarding Denmark being bound by the Convention in respect of Greenland. The wording of the Draft Decision concerned was as follows:

'The Council of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization,

Having regard to Article 17, paragraph 3, and Article 18 of the Convention for the conservation of salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean,

Having regard to the deposit by the Danish government with the depositary on 17 April 1985 of an appropriate instrument,

Approves the accession of Denmark to the Convention in respect of Greenland with effect from 17 April 1985, in order that Denmark may be a Party to the Convention in respect of the Faroe islands and Greenland.'

The result of the vote as declared by the Secretary on 17 May 1985 was that the decision was approved, all members voting and all in favour of the decision

4. The Spanish authorities indicated an intention to accede to the Convention. Representatives/Commissioners are advised that a textual vote was taken on 24 April 1985 under rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council. The wording of the Draft Decision concerned was as follows

'The Council of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization,

Having regard to Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention for the conservation of salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean,

Decided that the Convention is hereby open for accession by Spain'.

The result of this vote as declared by the Secretary on 17 May 1985 was that the decision was approved, all members voting and all in favour of the decision.

Secretary
June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
COUNCIL

NASCO (85) 7
MEMBERSHIP OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

EDINBURGH
June 1985

MEMBERSHIP OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

1. NORTH AMERICAN COMMISSION

- 1.1 As of 3 June 1985 the membership of the North American Commission is as follows:

Canada
United States of America

European Economic Community, under Article 11 of the Convention, has the right to submit and vote on proposals for regulatory measures concerning salmon stocks originating in the territories referred to in Article 18.

2. NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION

- 2.1 As of 3 June 1985 the membership of the North-East Atlantic Commission is as follows:

Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands
and Greenland
European Economic Community
Finland
Iceland
Norway
Sweden

Canada and the United States, under Article 11 of the Convention, each have the right to submit and vote on proposals for regulatory measures concerning salmon stocks originating in the rivers of Canada or the United States of America, respectively, and occurring off East Greenland.

3. WEST GREENLAND COMMISSION

- 3.1 As of 3 June 1985 the membership of the West Greenland Commission is as follows:

Canada
Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands
and Greenland
European Economic Community
United States of America

3.2 Representatives/Commissioners are advised that a textual vote was taken on 24 April 1985 under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council. The wording of the Draft Decision concerned was as follows:

'The Council of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization,

Having regard to Article 10, paragraph 3, of the Convention for the conservation of salmon in the North Atlantic ocean,

Decides that Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland shall be a member of the West Greenland Commission.'

The result of the vote as declared by the Secretary on 17 May 1985 was that the decision was approved by the Council, all members voting and all in favour.

3.3 At its Inaugural Meeting in January 1984 the Council postponed a review of the membership of the West Greenland Commission. At the First Annual Meeting in May 1984 the Council suspended the review until the Second Annual Meeting.

Secretary
June 1985

NASCO (85) 22

DRAFT DECISION OF COUNCIL
ON
THE MEMBERSHIP OF SWEDEN IN THE WEST GREENLAND COMMISSION

To the Council of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation
Organization:

Referring to Article 10, section 3 of the NASCO Convention and to
the facts presented in the enclosed Memorandum Sweden requests to
become a member of the West Greenland Commission

Ingmar Olsson
Swedish Delegation

EDINBURGH
3 June 1985

May 31, 1985

Recaptures of Swedish salmon at Greenland

Values from the more recent years show a proportion from 38 to 60% for salmon of European origin in research vessel catches and from commercial samples at West Greenland.

During the period 1975-1983, 60.465 Swedish smolts were tagged and released into rivers emptying into the Kattegatt-Skagerrak area. Out of this total, 4.197 individuals or 7% have been recaptured.

In the waters of Greenland 14 recaptures of Swedish salmon have been reported. This is a low figure compared to the total number of recaptures but in the Greenland fishery the catch of multi sea-winter salmon is an essential element. As the spawning migration at the Swedish coast is mainly a migration of one sea-winter salmon, the Greenland fishery, in which more than 50% of the multi sea-winter salmon are caught, implies a serious obstacle for the Swedish breeding of salmon at the same time as the genetic pool of the naturally reproducing salmon is impoverished.

According to the recent statistics from the Greenland area, the numbers of multi sea-winter salmon landed were similar to previous years in spite of the almost fourfold decrease in the total catch.

NASCO (85) 26

DRAFT DECISION OF COUNCIL
ON
THE MEMBERSHIP OF ICELAND IN THE WGC

To the Council of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation
Organization

Referring to Article 10, section 3 of NASCO the Convention,
Iceland requests to become a member of the West Greenland
Commission

MEMORANDUM

Scientific research has shown that 38 to 60% of the salmon caught at West Greenland are of European origin. It has on the other hand not been possible so far to find out about the magnitude of salmon which each of the European countries contributes to the fishery.

In Iceland 50-60% of the salmon caught are multi-sea-winter fish. Three out of each four salmon enter the salmon rivers in South and West Iceland. Salmon smolts leaving the rivers in this area enter the Irminger Current, a branch of the Gulf Stream, the greater part of which sways off North West Iceland toward East Greenland and on to the south, most likely along the same path as the Greenland cod larvae find their way back to West Greenland from the spawning grounds off West Iceland. The one-sea-winter fish return to the south and western rivers where the multi-sea-winter fish migrate on to West Greenland and some of them are caught in the fishery there. Returns of seven Carlin tagged Icelandic salmon and one salmon tagged at West Greenland in 1972, caught in a river in West Iceland, show this. The fact that Icelandic salmon has been and undoubtedly still is caught off West Greenland provides the basis for Iceland's membership of the West Greenland Commission.

EDINBURGH
June 1985

PAPER NASCO (85) 42

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL
ON
THE REVIEW OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE WEST GREENLAND COMMISSION

Having regard to Article 10, Paragraph 2, of the Convention the Council decides that the review and possibility of modifying the membership of the West Greenland Commission shall be suspended until the next meeting of the Council.

EDINBURGH
June 1985

NASCO (85) 46

DECISION OF COUNCIL ON PENSIONS

Having regard to the recommendations of the Finance and Administration Committee the Council decides:

1. that the Secretary be authorised to take steps to set up personal pension packages through a commercial company with contributions in accordance with the Staff Rules, for the appropriate members of the Secretariat.

2. to amend Staff Rule 8.2 as follows

Rule 8.2 delete the last sentence and insert in its place

'The maximum employer contribution is limited to 14% of the before-tax salary. The tax imposed on the salary of Secretariat members for the benefit of the Organization shall be calculated on the sum remaining after deduction of the members pension contribution'.

The operation of this rule to run from the first pension contribution made by the Secretariat member.

3. that in the event that commercial personal pension packages are satisfactorily set up the Council shall make on the last day of service prior to the retirement of the Secretariat member a lump sum payment to the Secretariat member of not more than one-twelfth of the final years before-tax remuneration for each year of service with the Organization, fractions of a year to count pro-rata.

EDINBURGH
June 1985

NASCO (85) 47

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL
ON
STAFF RULE 6.5 AND FINANCIAL RULE 9.1(E)

Having regard to the recommendation of the Finance and Administration Committee the Council decides:

that, at this time, and given the size of the Organization Staff Rule 6.5 and Financial Rule 9.1 (e) should be waived for the time being.

EDINBURGH
June 1985

NASCO (85) 48

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL
ON
APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

Having regard to the recommendations of the Finance and Administration Committee the Council decides:

that Coopers and Lybrand of George Street, Edinburgh be re-appointed as auditors

EDINBURGH
June 1985

[illegible]

FAC(85)15

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
BUDGET FOR 1986 AND FORECAST BUDGET FOR 1987

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDITURE	
		BUDGET 1986	FORECAST BUDGET 1987
1.	STAFF RELATED COSTS	77,600	81,270
2.	TRAVEL & SUBSISTENCE	12,920	7,220
3.	CONTRIBUTION TO ICES	13,510	14,100
4.	CONTRIBUTION TO WORKING CAPITAL FUND	-	-
5.	MEETINGS	500	4,570
6.	OFFICE SUPPLIES, PRINTING AND TRANSLATIONS	10,800	11,340
7.	COMMUNICATIONS	8,270	8,690
8.	BUILDING, RENTAL & SERVICES	18,400	18,820
9.	OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	8,990	5,500
10.	AUDIT & OTHER EXPENSES	2,850	2,990
TOTAL		153,840	154,500

		REVENUE	
11.	CONTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTING PARTIES	147,006	151,500
12.	MISCELLANEOUS INCOME - SURPLUS	3,234	-
	- INTEREST	3,600	3,000
TOTAL		153,840	154,500

TABLE 1

NASCO BUDGET CONTRIBUTIONS 1986

PARTY	FIXED	CATCH RELATED	TOTAL
Canada	5513	18179	23691
Denmark (Faroe Islands & Greenland)	5513	16507	22020
EEC	5513	37834	43347
Finland	5513	1185	6698
Iceland	5513	2467	7980
Norway	5513	26294	31807
Sweden	5513	406	5918
USA	5513	32	5545
TOTAL			147006

TABLE 2

1984 CATCHES (TONNES)

PARTY	CATCH
Canada	1120
Denmark (Faroe Islands & Greenland)	1017
EEC	2331
Finland	73
Iceland	152
Norway	1620
Sweden	25
USA	2
TOTAL	6340

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
COUNCIL

NASCO (85) 11

REPORT OF
ICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

EDINBURGH
June 1985

**ACFM REPORT
NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON**

1. THE SALMON FISHERIES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

Request from NASCO

This advice and the appended report* of the meeting of the Working Group on North Atlantic Salmon respond to questions posed by the Council of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) in relation to the Northeast Atlantic Commission and the West Greenland Commission of NASCO. The questions posed are found in Appendix I of the Working Group report. The report should be consulted for detailed responses to NASCO's request. In this text, all tables (and numbered figures) referred to are found in the Working Group report.

2. NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC

2.1 Exploitation and Fishing Mortality in the North East Atlantic

Commission Area:

Exploitation rates were defined as the number of fish caught in a fishery divided by the number of fish of the appropriate stocks and smolt classes extant when half the catch has been taken plus the remaining half of the catch (p.3).

High sea fisheries

Only one vessel from Finland reported catches (29 tonnes) in the northern Norwegian Sea in 1984 (Table 2). Nominal catches in the Faroes area longline fishery totaled 720 tonnes in 1984 (Table 3).

Norway

Analysis of recaptures of tagged fish from Southwestern Norway indicated that, in general, exploitation of one sea-winter salmon at the Faroes is very low while exploitation of two sea-winter fish is probably moderate. Exploitation of all sea-age groups of these tagged fish in Norwegian home waters exceeds 74% and is often over 90%.

***NOTE:** The Report of the Working Group was distributed separately at the Second Annual Meeting

Scotland

The estimated 1984 exploitation rate for the fixed engine fishery of the Moray Firth, outside the river was 0.13 and the corresponding rate for the net and coble fishery in the river was 0.11. Estimated exploitation rates in the North Esk net and coble fishery increased to 0.62 for one sea-winter fish and 0.44 for multi sea-winter fish in 1984 (Table 6). These ratios are over-estimated since they were based only on returns to the river during the time of the commercial fishery.

Republic of Ireland

Exploitation rates for the Burrishoole River were estimated to be 73.4% and 79.9% in 1983 and 1984 respectively.

Conclusion

Exploitation rates in home water fisheries in the Northeast Atlantic appear to vary from a few percent to over 90%.

Options for total catches within safe biological limits

New information on growth and stock composition were not adequate to vary the advice of the Working Group in 1982. It is not possible at the present time to estimate and advise on a single TAC which would maintain the home water stocks and safeguard stocks within safe biological limits. A TAC applied to fisheries of mixed stocks does not ensure that the proper catch restrictions occur on any given stock. Even with a TAC of zero in sea fisheries, spawning escapement is not guaranteed as exploitation rates in some mixed stock fisheries in home waters may exceed 90%.

There is no evidence that mixed stock fisheries on the high seas poses a particularly serious threat to individual stocks of salmon, relative to other fisheries.

2.2 Distribution of Salmon Stocks

The pattern of distribution of salmon in the Northeast Atlantic reported by ICES to NASCO in 1984 was confirmed. Recaptures in the Faroes fishery of salmon tagged as smolts from Sweden, Scotland and Norway were plotted by statistical rectangle of recapture (Figure 2). It appears that salmon originating from these countries are mixed within the Faroes fishery. The proportion of tagged fish in the catch appears to be higher towards the north and west and the proportion of salmon originating in Norway, Finland, and the USSR appears to increase with latitude. The proportion of salmon of North America origin in the 1981/82

Faroes fishery was estimated to be 0% with confidence limits of 0% and 3%.

2.3 Salmon Biomass in the Faroes Fishing Zone

The Working Group was not able to assess the salmon biomass in the fisheries zone of the Faroe Islands nor estimate the average weight gained and the food consumed by salmon in the zone. Progress towards answering these questions is reviewed in the Working Group report (p. 12-13).

2.4 Effects of Harvesting Salmon at Different Stages of their Migration Routes;

Revised calculations of relative weight gain lead to qualitatively similar results to those advised by ICES in 1984 (Table 7). Highest relative losses occur for young fish which would mature one year later and lowest losses for harvesting older fish which would have matured in the same year. The calculations do not distinguish between spawners and fish caught in the home water fishery.

2.5 Non-Catch Fishing Mortality

The non-catch fishing mortality in the Faroes fishery was estimated to be about 5% in 1983/84, however, preliminary estimates suggest a higher rate in 1984/85. No new information was available elsewhere in the Northeast Atlantic.

2.6 Tagging Programs

On the subject of tagging as a means of assessing the interception fisheries, the Working Group discussed the advantages and disadvantages of both internal and external tagging of salmon at sea as well as tagging smolts in home waters. Tagging at sea could provide answers which tagging smolts could not and vice versa. Smolt tagging in home waters is usually limited to a few locations and many are restricted to hatchery-reared fish which may not be representative of larger populations of salmon either in pattern of migration or in rates of exploitation. Tagging at sea poses large logistical problems but the main problems are the necessary adjustments for uneven returns and variable reporting rates in home waters. Costs for tagging at sea and in home waters are provided in the report.

With regard to tagging programs designed to determine the composition of exploited stocks and of catches, the Working Group and ACFM wish to repeat its recommendation of 1982 that smolt tagging be expanded and that special emphasis should be given to the use of internal tags.

2.7 Specify Deficiencies in Data and Sampling Programs Necessary

ACFM endorsed sampling programs recommended by the Working Group to remedy identified data deficiencies.

These deficiencies were related to:

- 1) estimation of exploitation rates
- 2) distribution of salmon stocks
- 3) effects of harvesting salmon at various stages of migration
- 4) post-smolt mortality

2.8 Biological Characteristics of Catches at the Faroes

Catches and catch rates in the Faroes fishery in 1983/84 by statistical rectangle are shown in Figures 6 and 7. Both catches and catch rates were greatest between the latitudes of 64° - 66° trending northeasterly from 8° to 3° longitude. The age composition of catches is given in Table 8 and the monthly mean weights at age are given in Table 9. Two-sea-winter salmon made up 87% the catch while 3 sea-winter (10%) and 1 sea-winter salmon (3%) provided lesser amounts. For the period of January - April, the mean weights of salmon caught were 1.54, 3.79, and 8.53 kg for 1 SW, 2 SW, and 3 SW, respectively. The sex composition of the 1983/84 catches (Table 10) over all ages was 77% (females) and 23% (males) which generally existed for all 3 age groups.

3. West Greenland and Related Home Water Fisheries

3.1 The West Greenland fishery in 1983 and 1984

Statistics and composition of the fishery and regulation in force

The fishery started on 10 August 1984 and ended on 8 December. The total catch was 297 tonnes, about the same as the 310 tonnes in 1983 and about one third of the quota of 870 tonnes.

Origin of salmon at West Greenland

The proportion of salmon of North American origin in samples from 1984 commercial catches was 51% (Table 14). No temporal trends or differences between NAFO divisions were detected.

Biological characteristics

North American origin one sea-winter salmon were significantly shorter and lighter than their European counterparts, as previously observed. The sea age composition of catch samples in 1984 was 87.6% one sea-winter, 11.6% multi sea-winter and 0.7% previous spawners. In 1983 and 1984 the numbers of multi sea-winter salmon landed were similar to previous years in spite of the almost fourfold decrease in total catch.

3.2 Possible causal factors leading to the very low 1983 and 1984 catches at West Greenland:

At least four factors have contributed to the low catches of salmon at West Greenland in 1983 and 1984. These are listed below in no particular order of priority.

1. Adverse environmental factors
2. Lower than normal sea survival rate of relevant smolt classes
3. Reduced stock abundance in Canada and of the spring-run salmon component in Scotland.
4. Reduced fishing effort at Greenland for both years, at least during the important early part of the fishing season.

3.3 Future research

ACFM endorsed the recommendations of the Working group for future research.

4. The Salmon Fisheries of the Northwestern Atlantic

4.1 Request from NASCO

This advice and the appended report of the meeting of the Working Group on North Atlantic Salmon respond to an urgent request by the North American Commission of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) to provide further advice on the areal and seasonal distribution of Canadian catches of salmon and catches of U.S.A. origin salmon in Canadian fisheries (see Appendix 1 of the Working Group report). In the text, all tables and figures referred to are found in the Working Group report which should be consulted for a detailed response to the question.

4.2 Areal and seasonal distribution of Canadian Salmon

Catches and catches of U.S.A. origin salmon in Canadian Fisheries;

Only Canadian catches from 1974-83 and tag returns from 1970-83 for U.S.A. origin salmon in Newfoundland and Labrador were considered since these fisheries account for 80 percent of Canadian returns of U.S.A. salmon tags.

Tag data were summarized from the basic data cards stored at the Atlantic Sea-Run Salmon Commission in Bangor, Maine for 1970-1983. A major concern regarding the summarization of the data was knowledge about the exact date of capture. The Working Group examined original coding sheets and tag return envelopes for smolts released in 2 randomly selected years (1974 and 1981) and concluded that the non-recording of the tag recovery date was not an important error, especially, for fish captured in the fall season.

Tables 3 and 4, respectively, show the distribution of tag recoveries and catches by month and Statistical Area for all years considered. Most (82 percent) of the recaptures and catches (73 percent) in Newfoundland and Labrador were in Statistical Areas A-D and O.

Area and month distribution of catches and tag recaptures are presented for each year in Tables 5 and 6 of the Working Group report. Inter-annual changes in geographical patterns are presented in Tables 7 and 8. There was considerable inter-annual variation, particularly in the geographical distribution of the recoveries. An accurate description, however, of the inter-annual variation was difficult to make due to the small number of tags involved. Statistical Areas A, B and O usually had higher percentages of recoveries than did other areas. Fifty-nine percent of the tag recoveries were of the 1973, 1974 and 1979 releases. Total returns per 1000 marks varied widely from year to

year (Table 9).

A preliminary examination of tag recoveries by Statistical Section in Northeast Newfoundland gave no evidence that the catch of U.S.A. origin salmon was mainly at headlands. Statistical sections, however, do not provide sufficient detail to draw conclusions regarding the relative importance of recoveries at headlands and bays.

An average of 0.84 percent of the total Newfoundland-Labrador salmon catch occurred from September 1 - December 31 in 1974-83, with fluctuations over an sixfold range (Figure 6). For the last four years, the total catch has declined while the autumn fishery has remained constant so that the proportion taken in the fall has increased. The percent of tag recoveries during this period has varied from 7 percent to 48 percent with an average of about 28 percent.

4.3 Research needs

ACFM endorses research needs as identified in the Working Group Report.

5. Abundance Projection for Salmon Stocks in 1985

Salmon abundance in several areas in 1985 (and future years) is expected to be below average for several reasons. Poor grilse returns in 1984 suggest low returns of 2 sea-winter fish in 1985. Low egg deposition in Canadian rivers in 1978 and 1979 suggests that the return of one sea-winter fish in 1985 and 2 sea-winter fish in 1985 and 1986 will also be poor. Egg deposition has, in fact, been poor in most MSW salmon producing rivers in the Gulf of St Lawrence and in the St John river during the past 7 years. ACFM noted the reduced abundance of spring run salmon at Scotland and the high exploitation rate in the River Ims in Norway. If these rivers are indicative of neighbouring rivers (and this is not known) and if river escapement has bearing on the subsequent abundance of the next generation at sea then catches everywhere are likely to be reduced in the next few years. The variability of smolt survival at sea might influence this.

NASCO (85) 49

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL
TO
REQUEST SCIENTIFIC ADVICE FROM ICES

The Council decides to request the following scientific advice from ICES:

- I. With respect to Atlantic salmon in the North American Commission area, ICES is requested to:
 - a) provide estimates of the number, weight, age composition, and river of origin of historical catches from 1967-1984 of salmon originating in rivers or artificial production facilities of another country. These estimates should be broken down by season, locality, and gear type. The estimates should also take into consideration available information on the release and recovery of tagged salmon and catches and exploitation rates for salmon in areas where such catches occur;
 - b) provide a description of fisheries catching salmon originating in another country's river or artificial production facility. The description should include catch, effort, exploitation rate, gear type, season, and age composition of historical catches of salmon by year;
 - c) assess the extent of by-catches of Atlantic salmon in fisheries for other species and poaching of Atlantic salmon;
 - d) evaluate the tag recovery procedure, including an assessment of the accuracy and completeness of information accompanying tag returns;
 - e) assess the proportion of salmon tags captured but not reported;
 - f) specify data deficiencies and necessary research programs to address those deficiencies;
 - g) estimate the expected impact of management measures taken by Canada in 1984 and 1985 in reducing the harvest in Canadian fisheries of salmon originating in the USA.

- II. Regarding the North-East Atlantic Commission area:
- a) to describe the fisheries for salmon in the NEAC area, to assess the total exploitation exerted upon the stocks and to estimate the fishing mortality so generated:
 - 1. for homewater fisheries divided into freshwater and marine components.
 - 2. for sea fisheries beyond 12 miles.
 - b) to estimate the quantity, age composition and homewater origin of the landings and discards of salmon taken in the Faroes in the 1984/5 and 1985/6 fishing seasons.
 - c) to present the catch statistics of the NEAC salmon fisheries on an annual basis, and on a seasonal basis where the season overlaps the end of the year, distinguishing between freshwater and marine components.
 - d) to estimate the contribution of hatchery-reared fish and fish farm escapees to the Faroese fishery.
 - e) to assess natural mortality of salmon in the marine phase.
 - f) to plan and co-ordinate a programme of research to examine data for salmon originating in selected rivers as a basis for advising whether rates and patterns of exploitation are within safe biological limits.
 - g) to assess the feasibility of regulating the Faroese salmon fishery by limitation of fishing effort so as to achieve the same rate of fishing mortality as would result on average from a given catch level in tonnes. To assess the relative effectiveness of this approach as opposed to annually adjusting a total allowable catch in achieving the same fishing mortality rate.
 - h) to assess the biological effects of alternative minimum size regulations for salmon (including no minimum size) for the Faroese fishery.

EDINBURGH
June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
COUNCIL

NASCO (85) 13

LAWS, REGULATIONS AND PROGRAMMES

EDINBURGH
May 1985

PAPER NASCO (85)13

LAWS, REGULATIONS AND PROGRAMMES

1. At its First Annual Meeting the Council, taking account of Article 15, paragraph 4 of the Convention, agreed that copies of laws, regulations and programmes in force or, where appropriate, summaries thereof, relating to the conservation, restoration and enhancement of salmon stocks subject to the Convention in its rivers and areas of fisheries jurisdiction be provided to the Secretary.

2. I consulted the parties regarding the format for such a request on 24 October 1984 and, following responses, I formally requested on 4 March 1985 the information from the parties in the agreed format.

This format is attached as Appendix A.

3. Parties are now responding with the information requested. The volume of information will be substantial and to review it, analyse it, summarise it and make a report back to the Council will involve a project which might well take considerable effort. On present staff resources it would prove difficult to do this and this is one of the tasks for which additional staff members would be used as outlined in paper NASCO (85) 9 'Staff level of the Organization'.

Malcolm Windsor
Secretary
May 1985

PROPOSED FORMAT
FOR PROVISION OF COPIES OF LAWS, REGULATIONS AND PROGRAMMES
RELATING TO THE
CONSERVATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT AND RATIONAL MANAGEMENT
OF SALMON STOCKS

It is proposed that the following general definitions be used to distinguish laws, regulations and programmes.

1. LAWS

Statutes enacted by a national government or by a province, state or local government with fisheries jurisdiction.

2. REGULATIONS

Enactments in the form of orders, by-laws or rules made or varied pursuant to the appropriate provisions of a statute.

3. PROGRAMMES

Any other activity funded by public authorities which is concerned with the conservation, restoration, enhancement or rational management of salmon stocks.

1. LAWS

It is further proposed that the laws relating to salmon be classified in the following format:

- 1.1 Laws relating to permitted or prohibited methods of fishing (including those specifying types and dimensions of gear or implements or baits).
- 1.2 Laws related to permitted times and places of fishing.
- 1.3 Laws restricting effort by the licensing of fishermen, vessels or companies.

- 1.4 Laws restricting catch by quota either in total or by allocation to vessels.
- 1.5 Laws ensuring the free passage of fish either upstream to spawn or downstream to migrate.
- 1.6 Laws prohibiting the taking of immature fish.
- 1.7 Laws protecting the environment of salmon in either the freshwater or marine phases.
- 1.8 Laws restricting or placing conditions on the trade in salmon.
- 1.9 Laws to prevent the importation of species which might adversely affect salmon or their habitat.
- 1.10 Laws to minimise the spread of disease among salmon stocks.
- 1.11 Any other laws relating to the salmon or to its environment.

2. REGULATIONS

It is proposed that where there are regulations, these be classified in the same format as the Laws in 1 above.

3. PROGRAMMES

It is proposed that the programmes be classified as follows:

- 3.1 Stock monitoring.
- 3.2 Artificial stocking of freshwater rivers.
- 3.3 Sea ranching.
- 3.4 Environmental engineering (e.g. building of fish passes, rehabilitation of spawning grounds).
- 3.5 Water quality programmes.
- 3.6 Research (excluding that covered elsewhere in this section).
- 3.7 Collaborative projects between government and private producers.

- 3.8 Economic incentives (e.g. vessel and gear subsidies, buy-back, tax incentives).
- 3.9 Enforcement programmes and activities.
- 3.10 Other programmes and/or policies.

NOTE: Salmon farming programmes, (in sea cages or land installations), where the fish are not released at any stage, should be excluded.

Secretary
Edinburgh
4 March 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

NASCO(85)15 (ANNEX B)

HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

EDINBURGH
May 1985

**HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION
ORGANIZATION AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

Desiring to define the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization and persons connected with it;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Use of terms

For the purpose of this Agreement:

- (a) "Organization" means the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization;
- (b) "the Government" means the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- (c) "representatives" means representatives of members of the Organization and in each case means heads of delegations, alternates, advisers and experts;
- (d) "premises of the Organization" means the buildings or parts of buildings and the land ancillary thereto used for the official purposes of the Organization;
- (e) "official activities of the Organization" means those undertaken pursuant to the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean and includes its administrative activities;
- (f) "Secretariat member" means the Secretary and all persons appointed or recruited for full-time employment with the Organization and subject to its staff regulations, other than persons in the domestic service of the Organization and persons recruited locally and assigned to hourly rates of pay;
- (g) "United Kingdom national" means a person who is a British citizen, a British Dependent Territories citizen, or a British Overseas citizen.

ARTICLE 2

Interpretation

This Agreement shall be interpreted in the light of the primary objective of enabling the Organization at its Headquarters in the United Kingdom fully and efficiently to discharge its responsibilities and fulfil its purposes and functions.

ARTICLE 3

Legal capacity

The Organization shall have legal personality. It shall in particular have the capacity to contract, to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property and to institute legal proceedings.

ARTICLE 4

Inviolability of archives

(1) The archives of the Organization shall be inviolable. The term "archives" includes all records, correspondence, documents, manuscripts, photographs, films and recordings belonging to or held by the Organization and all information contained therein.

(2) The location of the archives shall be made known to the Government by the Secretary who shall also inform the Government of any change in their location.

ARTICLE 5

Flag and emblem

The Organization shall be entitled to display its flag and emblem on the premises and means of transport of the Organization and of its Secretary.

ARTICLE 6

Exemption from Taxes

(1) Within the scope of its official activities, the Organization and its property and income shall be exempt from income tax, capital gains tax, corporation tax and other direct taxes.

(2) The Organization shall be granted relief from general rates levied by the local authorities on the premises of the Organization with the exception of the proportion which, as in the case of diplomatic missions, represents payments for specific services rendered. General rates shall in the first instance be paid by the Government and the proportion which represents payments for specific services rendered shall be recovered by them from the Organization. For the purposes of this Article this relief does not extend to any dwelling or premises used for residential purposes.

(3) The Organization shall be accorded a refund of car tax and value added tax paid on the purchase of new motor cars of United Kingdom manufacture and, where it is readily identifiable, value added tax paid on the supply of goods or services of substantial value, necessary for the official activities of the Organization. In this connection it is envisaged that claims for refund will be made only in respect of goods or services supplied on a recurring basis or involving considerable quantities of goods

or involving considerable expenditure such as the furnishing of the premises of the Organization. No refund shall be made in respect of any claim for goods or services where the value of the goods or services does not amount in the aggregate to £300 sterling or more.

ARTICLE 7

Exemption from customs and excise duties

(1) Goods whose import or export by or on behalf of the Organization is necessary for the exercise of its official activities shall be exempt from all duties (whether of customs or excise) and other charges imposed upon or by reason of importation or exportation (except mere payments for services) and from all prohibitions and restrictions on import or export.

(2) The Organization shall be accorded a refund of the duty (whether of customs or excise) and value added tax paid on the importation of hydro-carbon oils purchased by it and necessary for the exercise of its official activities.

ARTICLE 8

Exemption from taxes and duties

Exemption in respect of taxes or duties under Article 6 or Article 7 of this Agreement shall not be granted in respect of goods or services purchased or imported for the personal benefit of a Secretariat member of the Organization.

ARTICLE 9

Re-sale

Goods which have been acquired under Article 6 or imported under Article 7 of this Agreement shall not be given away, sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of unless the appropriate authorities have been notified in advance and any necessary duties and taxes paid.

ARTICLE 10

Funds, currency and securities

The Organization may receive, acquire, hold and dispose of freely any kind of funds, currencies or securities.

ARTICLE 11

Circulation of publications

The circulation of publications and other information material sent by or to the Organization shall not be restricted in any way.

ARTICLE 12

Representatives

(1) Representatives shall enjoy, while exercising their functions and in the course of their journeys to and from the place of meeting, the following privileges and immunities:

- (a) immunity from jurisdiction (even after the termination of their mission) in respect of acts, including words written or spoken, done by them in the exercise of their functions; this immunity shall not however apply in the case of a motor traffic offence committed by a representative nor in the case of damage caused by a motor vehicle belonging to or driven by him;
- (b) inviolability for all their official papers and documents; and
- (c) exemption for themselves and their spouses from all measures restricting entry, from charges for visas and from registration formalities for the purpose of immigration control.

(2) The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be applicable irrespective of the relations existing between the Governments which the persons referred to represent and the Government of the United Kingdom and are without prejudice to any special immunities to which such persons may be entitled.

(3) The privileges and immunities described in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not be accorded to any representative of the Government nor to any United Kingdom national.

(4) Privileges and immunities are accorded to representatives in order to ensure complete independence in the exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization. A Government may waive the immunity of its representatives where the immunity would impede the course of justice and where it can be waived without prejudicing the purposes for which it was accorded.

(5) The provisions of this Article shall be without prejudice to any privileges and immunities to which a representative may be entitled under any other international Agreement.

ARTICLE 13

Secretariat members

Secretariat members of the Organization:

- (a) shall have (even after they have left the service of the Organization) immunity from jurisdiction in respect of acts done by them in the exercise of their functions, including words written or spoken; this immunity shall not however apply in the case of a motor traffic offence committed by a Secretariat member nor in the case of damage caused by a motor vehicle belonging to or driven by him;
- (b) shall be exempt from any obligations in respect of military service; and members of their families forming part of their households shall enjoy the same exemption; provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who is a United Kingdom national;

- (c) shall enjoy inviolability for all their official papers and documents;
- (d) shall enjoy exemption from all measures restricting immigration, from charges for visas and from registration formalities for the purpose of immigration control; and members of their families forming part of their households shall enjoy the same facilities; and
- (e) unless they are United Kingdom nationals or permanently resident in the United Kingdom, shall, at the time of first taking up their post in the United Kingdom, be exempt from duties (whether of customs or excise) and other such charges (except mere payments for services) in respect of import of their furniture and personal effects (including one motor car each) in their ownership or possession or already ordered by them and intended for their personal use or for their establishment. Such goods shall normally be imported within three months of their first entry into the United Kingdom, but in exceptional circumstances an extension of this period may be granted. The privilege shall be subject to the conditions governing the disposal of goods imported into the United Kingdom free of duty and to the general restrictions applied in the United Kingdom to all imports.

ARTICLE 14

Income Tax

(1) The Secretariat members of the Organization shall be subject to an income tax imposed by the Organization for its benefit on salaries and emoluments paid by the Organization. From the date on which this tax is applied such salaries and emoluments shall be exempt from United Kingdom income tax, but the Government shall retain the right to take these salaries and emoluments into account for the purpose of assessing the amount of taxation to be applied to income from other sources.

(2) In the event that the Organization operates a system for the payment of pensions and annuities to its former Secretariat members, the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall not apply to such pensions and annuities.

ARTICLE 15

Social Security

When the Organization has established its own social security scheme or has joined that of another international organization, under conditions laid down in the staff rules of the Organization, the Secretariat members of the Organization shall with respect to services rendered by them for the Organization be exempt from the provisions of any social security scheme established by the law of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 16

Object of privileges and immunities. Waiver

(1) The privileges and immunities accorded in this Agreement to Secretariat members are provided solely to ensure in all circumstances the unimpeded functioning of the Organization and the complete independence of the persons to whom they are accorded.

(2) The Secretary has the right and the duty to waive such immunities (other than his own) when he considers that such immunities are preventing the carrying out of justice and when it is possible to dispense with them without prejudicing the interests of the Organization. In respect of the Secretary, the Organization may waive his immunities.

ARTICLE 17

Co-operation

The Organization shall co-operate at all times with the appropriate authorities in order to prevent any abuse of the privileges and immunities and facilities provided for in this Agreement.

ARTICLE 18

Submission of certain disputes to international arbitration

The Organization shall, at the instance of the Government, submit to international arbitration any dispute involving a Secretariat member which cannot be adjudicated in the United Kingdom because of a claim to immunity.

ARTICLE 19

Notification of appointment. Cards

(1) The Organization shall inform the Government when a Secretariat member takes up or relinquishes his post. Furthermore the Organization shall from time to time send to the Government a list of all Secretariat members. In each case the Organization shall indicate whether a Secretariat member is a United Kingdom national or permanently resident in the United Kingdom.

(2) The Government shall issue to all Secretariat members on notification of their appointment, a card bearing the photograph of the holder and identifying him as a Secretariat member. This card shall be accepted by the appropriate authorities as evidence of identity and appointment. The Organization shall return the card to the Government when the holder relinquishes his duties.

ARTICLE 20

Modification

At the request either of the Government or the Organization consultations shall take place respecting the implementation, modification or extension of

this Agreement. Any understanding, modification or extension may be given effect by an Exchange of Letters between a representative of the Government and the Secretary after approval by the Council of the Organization.

ARTICLE 21

Disputes

Any dispute between the Government and the Organization concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement or any question affecting the relations between the Government and the Organization which is not settled by negotiation or by some other method shall, at the instance of either, be referred for final decision to a panel of three arbitrators. One of these arbitrators shall be chosen by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, one shall be chosen by the President of the Council and the third, who shall be the Chairman of the Tribunal, shall be chosen by the first two arbitrators. Should the first two arbitrators fail to agree upon the third within 90 days of their own appointment or should either party fail to appoint an arbitrator within 90 days of being requested to do so by the other, either the Government or the Organization may request the President of the International Court of Justice to make the relevant designation.

ARTICLE 22

Entry into force and termination

(1) This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which the United Kingdom legislation giving effect thereto comes into operation, which date shall be notified to the Organization.

(2) This Agreement may be terminated by agreement between the Government and the Organization. In the event of the Headquarters of the Organization being moved from the territory of the United Kingdom or in the event of the Organization ceasing to exist, this Agreement shall cease to be in force after the period reasonably required for any such transfer or the settlement of the affairs of the Organization and the disposal of its property in the United Kingdom.

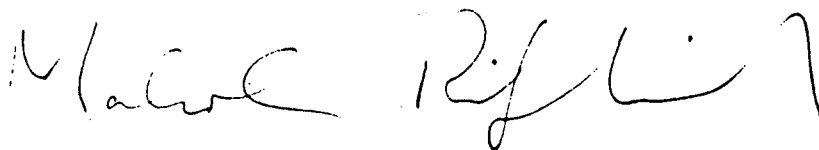
In witness whereof the respective representatives have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Edinburgh this 26th day of April 1985.

For the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization:



For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:



REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Council adopted a Report to the parties on the activities of the Organization in 1984 and agreed that it be separately published. This Report was published in October 1985 and has not been further reproduced here.

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

CLOSING STATEMENT FROM THE HEAD OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION

Mr President:

Last year, we inaugurated the work of this Organization with high hopes and expectations that NASCO would provide a framework for effective international co-operation in the conservation of Atlantic salmon stocks. It proved extremely difficult, in that first annual meeting, to achieve a consensus among the parties to take meaningful actions to achieve necessary conservation goals.

In the case of the West Greenland Commission, in particular, the results of our initial discussions were inconclusive and we were left with serious doubts that the respective interests of the Parties could in fact be reconciled within NASCO. However, after special efforts were made and a further round of discussions held, it was possible to achieve some limited progress in adopting a proposal for regulatory measures in the Commission area, and our hopes for the future of the Organization were revived.

This year we approached the meeting in the hope that the Organization would function in an increasingly effective and unified manner. After the long and difficult discussions of the past few days, however, I must regretfully conclude that we have again been unable to reconcile our respective national interests and priorities. This is a cause of profound disappointment and concern for the members of my delegation.

In my opening statement to this meeting, I referred to the strong action which the Canadian Government has taken, unilaterally, in the interest of Atlantic salmon conservation and restoration. In the meetings of the Regional Commissions I reviewed in detail the range of measures which have been implemented in the Canadian Management Plan for Atlantic salmon, both in 1984 and 1985, at considerable cost to the Government and significant sacrifice to Canadian fishermen. I have also outlined the substantial impact which these measures have had on the Canadian salmon fishery and will continue to have in future.

It is our firm belief that no party to this Convention has done more than Canada in salmon conservation. Our commercial fishing seasons have been further limited and in many cases completely closed; many Canadian anglers are no longer permitted to retain

any large salmon; and we have recently excluded an additional 1140 fishermen from the commercial salmon fishery in Canada. The initiatives taken in 1985 alone will cost the Canadian Government an additional \$5 million. As well, many millions of dollars are expended annually in Canada on programmes dedicated for the enhancement and protection of Atlantic salmon stocks. As I have said many times, there can be no doubt about the extent of Canada's commitment to conservation and restoration of Atlantic salmon.

I believe that the parties to the Convention recognise the seriousness and demonstrated effectiveness of the Canadian actions. We look to our partners in the Convention to do their fair share in the conservation effort.

Within the West Greenland Commission area, we have indicated our view that, based on existing scientific evidence, a substantial reduction in the quota agreed last year is required if the regulatory measures for this area are to have any impact. Further, recognising the significant impact which Canadian management measures have had and will continue to have, we believe that Greenland should be prepared to take commensurate action regarding the fishery in the Commission area. In this regard the Canadian delegation tabled a proposal suggesting a quota of 600 tonnes. While this figure is higher than we consider warranted, it was based on objective criteria and would represent a measure of equivalency with Canadian restrictions.

Regrettably, the Commission has reached an impasse and has been unable to agree on a realistic conservation proposal for the West Greenland area. Similar to the first session of the West Greenland Commission's annual meeting last year, this inability to reach an agreement causes us serious doubts about the effectiveness of the Organization and of the process embodied in the Convention.

The lack of agreement on the very basic issues of conservation, and the lack of effective action because of the requirement for unanimity by all Parties with respect to the implementation of regulatory measures, raises serious doubts as to whether NASCO, in its present form, can provide the solution to long term salmon conservation issues which we face.

We will now have to reflect carefully and seriously on whether and how NASCO can adequately respond to the need for international salmon conservation, and would urge all delegates to consider carefully how these difficulties might be resolved in order to foster progress at the next Annual Meeting.

EDINBURGH
7 June 1985

NASCO (85) 45

DECISION OF COUNCIL
THE HOLDING OF ANNUAL MEETINGS

The Council, having considered the advantages to the Organization of holding annual meetings at its headquarters and at alternate locations in order to provide representatives with an opportunity to acquaint themselves with activities related to salmon conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management throughout the North Atlantic, decides that:

1. The annual meeting of the Council and the Commissions shall be held at the headquarters of the Organization in odd-numbered years.

2. The annual meeting of the Council and the Commissions shall be held elsewhere than at the headquarters in even-numbered years, provided that:

(a) the Organization receives an invitation from a Party to host such a meeting no later than the close of the annual meeting immediately preceding the annual meeting for which the invitation is issued (except that an invitation to host the Third Annual Meeting in 1986 may be accepted up to one month following the close of the Second Annual Meeting); and

(b) a Party issuing an invitation to the Organization agrees to assume the costs of holding the annual meeting within its territory, i.e. costs of meeting facilities and any secretarial assistance required in addition to that provided by the Organization.

The annual meetings of the Council and the Commissions in even-numbered years shall otherwise be held at the headquarters of the Organization.

EDINBURGH
June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

PRESS RELEASE

During this week, 3 - 7 June, the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization, which started last year, held its Second Annual Meeting in Edinburgh. The meeting, held at the Dragonara Hotel, was opened by the President of its Council, Mr Gudmundur Eiriksson of Iceland. The Vice-President of the Council is Mr Allen Peterson Jr of the United States of America.

Following Greenland's withdrawal from the EEC, Denmark became a member of the Organization in respect of Greenland as well as in respect of the Faroe Islands. The members of the Organization are now Canada, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), EEC, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America.

The purpose of NASCO is to promote the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stocks in the North Atlantic Ocean by means of international cooperation. NASCO also provides for the acquisition, analysis and dissemination of scientific information pertaining to these stocks.

During the Second Meeting of the Council and its three regional Commissions - the North American Commission, the North-East Atlantic Commission and the West Greenland Commission - the Organization considered scientific advice which had been received from the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) in Copenhagen. The Organization decided to request further scientific information from ICES.

The USSR and Spain, States which are not Parties to the Convention, took part in the meetings as observers and the Council decided on the terms and conditions of observers from such States. The Council also decided to admit non-government observers to its meetings and it agreed the terms and conditions for such participation.

The UK authorities have recently signed an agreement with the Organization to have the international Headquarters of the Organization in Edinburgh and at a reception on 3 June 1985, Lord Gray of Contin declared open the new Headquarters at 11 Rutland Square.

The regional Commissions held detailed discussions on salmon fishing within their respective areas but were unable to agree on regulatory measures.

The next annual meeting of the Council and the regional Commissions will be held from 23 - 27 June 1986.

EDINBURGH
7 June 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNCIL
3-7 JUNE 1985, DRAGONARA HOTEL, EDINBURGH, UK

LIST OF COUNCIL PAPERS

NASCO (85)1	Provisional agenda
NASCO (85)2	Outline of draft budget for 1986 & forecast budget for 1987
NASCO (85)3	Draft agenda
NASCO (85)4	Non-government observers to NASCO
NASCO (85)5	Status of ratifications of and accessions to the Convention
NASCO (85)6	Coordination of activities of the Regional Commissions
NASCO (85)7	Membership of Regional Commissions
NASCO (85)8	List of papers for the FAC
NASCO (85)9	Staff level of the Organization
NASCO (85)10	Audited accounts of the Organization
NASCO (85)11	Scientific advice from ICES
NASCO (85)12	Note on analysis of catch statistics
NASCO (85)13	Laws, regulations and programmes
NASCO (85)14	Implementation of the Convention
NASCO (85)15	External relations of the Organization
NASCO (85)16	Draft report on the activities of the Organization 1984
NASCO (85)17	Public relations of the Organization
NASCO (85)18	Place of NASCO meetings
NASCO (85)19	Contribution of the parties
NASCO (85)20	Application for observer status to NASCO
NASCO (85)21	Draft Report of the Second Annual Meeting of Council of NASCO

NASCO (85)22	Draft decision of Council on membership of Sweden in the West Greenland Commission
NASCO (85)23	Draft decision of Council on non-government observers
NASCO (85)24	Draft decision of Council on election of officers (not issued)
NASCO (85)25	Statement to Council by EEC (not issued)
NASCO (85)26	Draft decision of Council on membership of Iceland in the West Greenland Commission
NASCO (85)27	Draft decision of Council on review of the membership of the West Greenland Commission
NASCO (85)28	Draft decision of Council on amendment to Rule 14 of the Rules of procedure
NASCO (85)29	Draft decision of Council on terms and conditions of participation of observers from states not parties to the Convention
NASCO (85)30	Draft decision of Council on holding of annual meetings
NASCO (85)31	Draft decision of Council on pensions
NASCO (85)32	Draft decision of Council on appointment of auditors
NASCO (85)33	Draft decision of Council on recruitment of one new staff member and on Staff Rule 6.5 and Financial Rule 9.1(e)
NASCO (85)34	Draft decision of Council on publications (not issued)
NASCO (85)35	Draft decision of Council on purchase of 11 Rutland Square (not issued)
NASCO (85)36	Draft decision of Council to request scientific advice from ICES
NASCO (85)37	Report of the Second Annual Meeting of Council
NASCO (85)38	Press release
NASCO (85)39	Agenda
NASCO (85)40	Report on the activities of the Organization
NASCO (85)41	Decision of Council on non-government observers

- NASCO (85)42 Decision of Council on review of the membership of the West Greenland Commission
- NASCO (85)43 Decision of Council on amendment to Rule 14 of the Rules of Procedure
- NASCO (85)44 Decision of Council on terms and conditions of participation of observers from states not parties to the Convention
- NASCO (85)45 Decision of Council on holding of annual meetings
- NASCO (85)46 Decision of Council on pensions
- NASCO (85)47 Decision of Council on Staff Rule 6.5 and Financial Rule 9.1(e)
- NASCO (85)48 Decision of Council on appointment of auditors
- NASCO (85)49 Decision of Council to request scientific advice from ICES
- FAC (85)15 Budget for 1986 and forecast budget for 1987

NOTE: This list contains all papers submitted to the Council prior to and at the meeting. Some, but not all, of these papers are included in this Report as annexes.