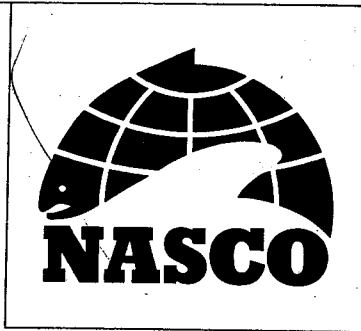


NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

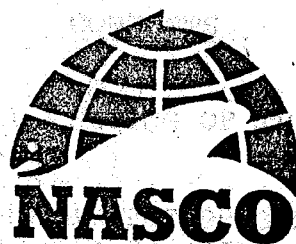
ORGANISATION POUR LA CONSERVATION DU SAUMON DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD



REPORT OF THE  
THIRD ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE COUNCIL

23-27 June 1986  
Edinburgh, UK

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



COUNCIL

PRESIDENT: MR GUDMUNDUR EIRIKSSON (ICELAND)  
VICE-PRESIDENT: MR ALLEN PETERSON JR. (USA)  
SECRETARY: DR MALCOLM WINDSOR

## CONTENTS

### REPORT OF THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF NASCO, 23-27 JUNE, 1986, EDINBURGH, UK

- ANNEX 1                    SPEECH MADE BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE OPENING  
SESSION OF THE COUNCIL
- ANNEX 2                    LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
- ANNEX 3                    OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
CANADA
- ANNEX 4                    OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
DENMARK (IN RESPECT OF THE FAROE ISLANDS AND  
GREENLAND)
- ANNEX 5                    OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
- ANNEX 6                    OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
FINLAND
- ANNEX 7                    OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
ICELAND
- ANNEX 8                    OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
NORWAY
- ANNEX 9                    OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
SWEDEN
- ANNEX 10                   OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- ANNEX 11                   OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN AN  
OBSERVER CAPACITY
- ANNEX 12                   AGENDA, CNL (86)37
- ANNEX 13                   STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS OF AND ACCESSIONS TO THE  
CONVENTION, CNL (86)5
- ANNEX 14                   DECISION OF THE COUNCIL ON THE ACCESSION OF THE  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, CNL (86)22
- ANNEX 15                   APPLICATIONS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT OBSERVER STATUS  
AT THE 1986 MEETINGS, CNL (86)16
- ANNEX 16                   MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSIONS OF NASCO, CNL (86)6
- ANNEX 17                   DECISION OF THE COUNCIL ON THE REVIEW OF THE  
MEMBERSHIP OF THE WEST GREENLAND COMMISSION, CNL  
(86)43

- ANNEX 18 TEXTUAL VOTE OF THE COUNCIL ON THE PURCHASE OF THE HEADQUARTERS PROPERTY, ANNEX 1 OF PAPER CNL (86)7
- ANNEX 19 DECISION OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING NASCO I/8 ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE, CNL (86)29
- ANNEX 20 DECISION OF THE COUNCIL ON AMENDMENTS TO THE FINANCIAL RULES, CNL (86)39
- ANNEX 21 DECISION OF THE COUNCIL ON THE APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS, CNL (86)40
- ANNEX 22 DECISION OF THE COUNCIL ON THE ADOPTION OF A LOGO, CNL (86)42
- ANNEX 23 1987 BUDGET AND 1988 FORECAST BUDGET, CNL (86)41
- ANNEX 24 SCIENTIFIC ADVICE FROM ICES, CNL (86)3
- ANNEX 25 DECISION OF THE COUNCIL TO REQUEST SCIENTIFIC ADVICE FROM ICES, CNL (86)36
- ANNEX 26 PRESS RELEASE, CNL (86)35
- ANNEX 27 LIST OF COUNCIL PAPERS
-

27 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

CNL (86)38

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

REPORT OF  
THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF  
THE NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION  
AT THE SHERATON HOTEL, EDINBURGH, UK.  
23-27 JUNE 1986

1. OPENING SESSION
  - 1.1 The President, Mr G Eiriksson, opened the meeting and welcomed delegates to the Third 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 Finland made an opening statement, (Annex 6).
  - 1.7 The representative for Iceland made an opening statement, (Annex 7).
  - 1.8 The representative for Norway made an opening statement, (Annex 8).
  - 1.9 The representative for Sweden made an opening statement, (Annex 9).
  - 1.10 The representative for the United States of America made an opening statement, (Annex 10).
  - 1.11 The observer from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made an opening statement, (Annex 11).
  - 1.12 The President expressed appreciation to the members for the statements and closed the opening session.
2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA
  - 2.1 The Council adopted the agenda without amendments, CNL (86)37, (Annex 12).

3. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

3.1 The President called for nominations to elect a President. The representative of the EEC proposed that Mr G Eiriksson (Iceland) be re-elected for a second term. The representative of Canada seconded this proposal. There were no further nominations and the Council unanimously elected Mr G Eiriksson as its President. The President expressed his thanks and assured the Council that he would do his best to serve the Organization in the future.

3.2 The President called for nominations to elect a Vice-President. The representative of Norway proposed that Mr A E Peterson Jr (USA) be re-elected for a second term. The representative of Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland seconded the proposal. There were no further nominations and the Council unanimously elected Mr A E Peterson Jr as its Vice-President. The Vice-President said that it had been an honour and a privilege to work with the President and the Secretary in service to the Organization. The President thanked the Vice-President for his invaluable service.

4. STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS OF AND ACCESSIONS TO THE CONVENTION

4.1 The Secretary reported on the status of ratifications of and accessions to the Convention, CNL (86) 5, (Annex 13).

5. NEW APPLICATIONS FOR ACCESSION TO THE CONVENTION

5.1 The Secretary referred to a textual vote, taken on 11 June 1986, under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure, concerning the intention of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to accede to the Convention. The result, as declared on 19 June 1986, was that the Council decided that the Convention is open for accession by the USSR, all members voting and all in favour, CNL (86) 22, (Annex 14).

6. APPLICATIONS FOR OBSERVER STATUS AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

6.1 The Secretary reported, CNL (86) 16, (Annex 15) that he had received three applications for observer status from non-government organisations. In accordance with the conditions laid down by the Council, which applied to such attendance, he had decided, in consultation with the President, that all three non-government organisations should be invited to the Third Annual Meeting of the Council. The organisations were:

The Atlantic Salmon Trust

The Salmon and Trout Association

L'Association Internationale de Defense du Saumon Atlantique.

7. COORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF  
THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

- 7.1 The President reported that he had conferred with the Chairman of the Commissions regarding the coordination of their activities.

REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

- 7.2 The Chairman of the Commissions reported to the Council on the activities of the Commissions.
- 7.3 The Council expressed its appreciation to the officers of the Commissions whose terms of office had expired for their contributions to the success of the Organization.

8. MEMBERSHIP OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

- 8.1 The Secretary presented a document on the membership of each Commission, CNL (86)6, (Annex 16).

REVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE WEST GREENLAND COMMISSION

- 8.2 Following further consideration of the presentations previously made by the representatives of Iceland, Norway and of Sweden, 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, CNL (86)43, (Annex 17).

- 8.3 It was agreed that there would be no further suspension of the review under article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

9. REPORT ON THE PURCHASE OF THE HEADQUARTERS PROPERTY

- 9.1 The Secretary reported on the purchase of the Headquarters property, CNL (86)7. The decision to purchase had been taken by a textual vote of the Council, Annex 1 of CNL (86)7, (Annex 18).

10. REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

- 10.1 The Finance and Administration Committee presented a report to the Council, FAC (86)8.



- 10.2 The Council adopted a decision, CNL (86)29, (Annex 19), amending NASCO I/8 on the Establishment of a Finance and Administration Committee, changing the composition of the Committee from four appointed members to one member from each member of the Council.
- 10.3 In addition to decisions taken relating to other agenda items the Council, upon the recommendation of the Committee, took the following decisions:
- (a) on the amendments to Financial Rules 6.2 and 6.3, CNL (86)39, (Annex 20),
  - (b) on appointing Coopers and Lybrand of Edinburgh as auditors, CNL (86)40, (Annex 21),
  - (c) on the adoption of a logo for the Organization, CNL (86)42, (Annex 22).
- 10.4 The Council expressed its thanks to the Finance and Administration Committee for its work during the Annual Meeting. The Council also expressed its thanks to Mr J Spencer (EEC) who would be retiring from Chairmanship of the Committee for his contribution to the success of the Organization during his term of office.
11. CONSIDERATION OF THE 1985 AUDITED ACCOUNTS, 1987 DRAFT BUDGET AND 1988 FORECAST BUDGET
- 11.1 Upon the recommendation of the Finance and Administration Committee, the Council
- (a) accepted the audited 1985 annual financial statement, CNL (86)9
  - (b) adopted a budget for 1987 and took note of a forecast budget for 1988, CNL (86)41, (Annex 23).
12. AGREEMENT WITH ICES
- 12.1 The Secretary and the General Secretary of ICES referred to the agreement between NASCO and ICES and indicated that the arrangements continued to work well.
13. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
- 13.1 The representative of ICES presented the report of the ICES Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management to the Council, CNL (86)3, (Annex 24).
- 13.2 The Council adopted a decision to request scientific advice from ICES, CNL (86)36, (Annex 25).
- 13.3 The Council decided to request the Secretary, working in consultation with ICES, to review the status of the

existing Atlantic salmon tagging programs, and investigate the desirability of establishing a central repository for all tagging information, improved recapture reporting procedures and developing a uniform incentive reward system. The Secretary was requested to report back his findings with recommendations at the Fourth Annual Meeting.

- 13.4 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 presented the Council with a draft questionnaire on salmon catch statistics which had been prepared in accordance with the decision of the Council at the First Annual Meeting that "the Secretary undertake an analysis of catch statistics for salmon stocks subject to the Convention".

- 14.2 The Council discussed a report presented by a Working Group established by the Council and agreed that the Parties would be asked to suggest to the Secretary detailed amendments on the questionnaire and that a further draft based on this amended version would be sent to the ICES Working Group. A final version of the questionnaire would then be submitted to the Council.

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.

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.
- 16.2 The Council agreed that the Secretary should develop a format for the annual request to simplify the reporting procedure under articles 14 and 15.

17. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION

17.1 The Secretary reported to the Council that the Headquarters Agreement between NASCO and the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland had entered into force on 19 November 1985.

17.2 The Secretary reported on other external relations including an invitation from the Sub-Committee on Fisheries of the European Parliament to make a presentation to them about the Organization, which took place on 25 February 1986.

18. CONSIDERATION OF A DRAFT REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION IN 1985

18.1 The Secretary presented a draft report to the Council in accordance with article 5, paragraph 6, of the Convention. The report for 1984 had served both as a report to the Parties and as a published report. The Council decided that the report for 1985 should serve solely as a report to the Parties, and should include a summary of the work of the Council, the three Commissions, the Finance and Administration Committee and the Secretariat and a brief financial statement. The Secretary was requested to produce a revised draft after the meeting and submit it to the members of the Council for approval. The Council agreed to re-consider the question of publication of the annual reports at its next meeting.

19. OTHER BUSINESS

19.1 Statements were made on the work of the Organization by the representatives of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), the United States, the EEC, Norway and the President.

20. DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

20.1 The Council agreed that its Fourth Annual Meeting should take place in Edinburgh from 8-12 June 1987.

21. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT REPORT OF THE MEETING

21.1 The Council considered a draft report of the meeting, CNL (86)20.

22. CONSIDERATION OF PRESS RELEASE

22.1 The Council considered a press release, CNL (86)35, (Annex 26).

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 1

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

SPEECH MADE BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE OPENING SESSION  
OF THE COUNCIL

Representatives and Commissioners, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, I now call to order the Third Annual Meeting of the Council of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization.

In 1984 NASCO met for the first time in a salmon management role and from these meetings regulatory measures were agreed in the West Greenland and North-East Atlantic Commissions and a management plan was endorsed in the North American Commission.

1985 proved to be a much more difficult year. None of the Commissions reached agreement on management measures in spite of very long and complex negotiations although unilaterally declared quotas declared later were, without doubt, considerably influenced by the NASCO negotiations.

These difficulties were not unexpected, many fisheries commissions experience obstacles in reaching agreement even where the species is not as valuable and prestigious as the salmon. Moreover, the negotiations produced a much keener understanding by all the Parties of the real problems of salmon management facing their colleagues in other countries. I would also emphasise the very good start we have made in obtaining and considering in some detail the scientific advice from ICES. The Commissions have listed very detailed and difficult questions and the dialogue between NASCO and ICES has been most valuable and stimulating. I think it has constituted the best public review of areas of knowledge and ignorance in relation to the species that we have seen. I believe that it has given a stimulus to this important research work.

We have also begun the task of international cooperation called for in the Convention. For the first time all the North Atlantic nations are meeting regularly in this forum to consider the atlantic salmon resource. This is, in itself, a major step forward. In this respect, we are particularly delighted that the USSR, with us today as an observer, has shown sustained interest in joining NASCO and we shall look forward to their presentation at the Council meeting later today.

The Organization itself has now been established, it has found and purchased its headquarters, is developing its competence and services to meet the needs of the Parties to the Convention. So we have certainly not stood still.

NASCO can succeed simply by providing an international forum, by informing on various aspects of this valuable resource and by acting as the interface to consider the detailed scientific advice from ICES. I think we all hope that it can do more than this. We hope that it can create the right atmosphere in which international collaboration can flourish. We hope that we can thereby produce effective management regimes which will safeguard the future of the salmon. As we get to know each other and with the support of our Organization, I am confident that this will happen. I urge all the Parties to keep this spirit of international cooperation through NASCO very much to the forefront during their negotiations at this meeting.

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 2

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION  
THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL  
23-27 JUNE 1986, SHERATON HOTEL, EDINBURGH, UK

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

\* Denotes Head of Delegation

CANADA

*MR W ROWAT	<u>Representative</u> Atlantic Fisheries Service, Government of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
Dr G 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 D MEERBURG	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
MISS E MUNDELL	International Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
MR H GOUDIE	Department of Fisheries, Mount Pearl, Newfoundland
MR D A McLEAN	Department of Fisheries, Halifax, Nova Scotia
MR B VEZINA	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
MR B JONES	Department of Fisheries, Fredericton, New Brunswick

DENMARK (IN RESPECT OF THE FAROE ISLANDS AND GREENLAND)

*MR E LEMCHE	<u>Representative</u> Erhvervsdirektoratet, Nuuk, Greenland
MR K HOYDAL	<u>Representative</u> Foroya Landsstyri, Torshavn, Faroe Islands
MR A OLAFSSON	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen
MR O SAMSING	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen
MR H KASS	Foroya Logting, Torshavn, Faroe Islands
MR S POULSEN	Faroese Commercial Office, Danish Embassy, Aberdeen
MR H JAKUPSSTOVU	Foroya Landsstyri, Torshavn, Faroe Islands
MR H MOELLER-JENSEN	Greenland Fisheries & Environment Research Institute, Copenhagen
MR J PAULSEN	Ministry of Fisheries & Industries, Greenland Home Rule, Nuuk, Greenland
<u>EEC</u>	
*MR J PEARSON	<u>Representative</u> Fisheries Directorate-General, EEC Commission, Brussels
MR J SPENCER	<u>Representative</u> Fisheries Directorate-General, EEC Commission, Brussels
MR A BORDES	Direction des Peches Maritimes, Secretariat d'Etat de la Mer, Paris
MISS E TWOMEY	Department of Tourism, Fisheries and Forestry, Dublin
MR P LYNG	Department of Tourism, Fisheries and Forestry, Dublin
MS M VAES	Directorate of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Hague
MR M CHRISTIANSEN	Ministry of Fisheries, Copenhagen
DR R G SHELTON	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Pitlochry
MR R B WILLIAMSON	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Edinburgh
MR B NAYLOR	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Edinburgh



DR R M HAY

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries  
for Scotland, Edinburgh

MR R GREGG

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and  
Food, London

MR A BETTE

Council of the European Communities,  
Brussels

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\*MR P NISKANEN

Representative  
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Helsinki

MR E NIEMELA

Representative  
Subarctic Station, Utsjoki

ICELAND

\*MR G EIRIKSSON

Representative  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Reykjavik

MR A ISAKSSON

Representative  
Institute of Freshwater Fisheries,  
Reykjavik

NORWAY

\*MR B SMOERGRAV

Representative  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo

MR T W KARLSTROEM

Representative  
Ministry of the Environment, Oslo

MR S A MEHLI

Representative  
Directorate for Nature Management,  
Trondheim

MR L P HANSEN

Directorate for Nature Management,  
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Consul General, Edinburgh

SWEDEN

\*MR S DE MARE

Representative  
Ministry of Agriculture, Stockholm

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  
Inc, Dublin, New Hampshire

DR F E CARLTON      Representative  
National Coalition for Marine Resource  
Conservation. Savannah, Georgia

DR V C ANTHONY      National Marine Fisheries Service,  
Department of Commerce, Woods Hole, Mass

MR B J KEFAUVER      Bureau of Oceans and International  
Environmental and Scientific Affairs,  
Department of State, Washington D C

DR P GOODYEAR      US Fish and Wildlife Service, Department  
of the Interior, Kearneysville, West  
Virginia

MR J H KUTKUHN      US Fish and Wildlife Service, Department  
of the Interior, Washington, D C

MR T I LILLESTOLEN      National Marine Fisheries, NOAA,  
Washington, D C

MR D A REIFSNYDER      Office of Fisheries Affairs  
Bureau of Oceans and International  
Environmental and Scientific Affairs,  
Department of State, Washington D C

MR A W NEILL      National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA,  
Woods Hole, Mass

MR R A JONES      Connecticut Bureau of Fisheries,  
Hartford, Connecticut

MR J DENTLER      US House of Representatives Committee on  
Merchant Marine Fisheries, Washington, DC

MR E W SPURR      New England Fishery Management Council,  
Concord, New Hampshire

MR G RADONSKI      Sports Fishing Institute, Washington DC

MR H LYMAN      Salt Water Sportsman Inc, Boston,  
Massachusetts

GOVERNMENT OBSERVERS

USSR

\*DR A ZUBCHENKO, PINRO, Murmansk

MR P DZJUBENKO, Ministry for Foreign  
Affairs, Moscow

MR V MAKEYEV, Ministry of Fisheries,  
Moscow

ICES

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

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

NON-GOVERNMENT OBSERVERS

ATLANTIC SALMON TRUST

REAR ADMIRAL D J MACKENZIE,  
Director

SALMON AND TROUT ASSOCIATION

MR J FERGUSON, Director

THE HON LORD HUNTER, Adviser

L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE  
DE DEFENSE DU SAUMON ATLANTIQUE

DR D H MILLS, Adviser

SECRETARIAT

SECRETARY

DR M L WINDSOR

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DR P HUTCHINSON

PA TO SECRETARY

MS Z CLARKE

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 3

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure for me to be in Edinburgh and here among you for the first time. I know that we share a commitment to the long-term well-being of a most precious maritime resource - Atlantic Salmon - and I look forward to working with you to accomplish the goals of this Organisation.

Canada regards this Third Annual Meeting of NASCO as crucial. During the last three years, the Organisation has established itself on solid foundations. A permanent headquarters has been purchased, procedures have been laid down and the scientific data base is being developed. This administrative groundwork is essential and we member states are entitled to give ourselves considerable credit for our accomplishments so far. Credit is also due, of course, to you, Mr President, and to Dr Windsor and the Secretariat staff, for the tireless commitment you have all demonstrated.

Canada believes, however, that the groundwork having been laid, now is the time to move decisively in the direction we will jointly follow over the next several years. Canada is convinced that the future viability of Atlantic salmon stocks depends upon strenuous restorative measures by all NASCO members now.

Last year, my predecessor outlined for you the substantial, even drastic, steps the Government of Canada has taken since 1984 to halt the alarming decline of Canadian salmon stocks. The 1986 Canadian Salmon Management Plan will continue and extend the measures implemented in 1984 and 1985. While details of the 1986 Plan will be provided to the appropriate Regional Commissions, I specifically want to mention two of its most significant elements: the continued closure of the commercial fishery in the Maritime Provinces and the curtailment of the commercial fishery in Newfoundland and Labrador. These steps, as well as important restrictions on the recreational salmon fisheries in Canada, demonstrate clearly Canada's commitment to the maintenance and restoration of Atlantic salmon stocks. As well, to show our very clear commitment to the principles on which NASCO is founded, we have announced the early closure of the Newfoundland and Labrador fishery on 15th October this year. This kind of commitment by the Canadian Government and these sacrifices by Canadian fishermen can only be sustained if we see a similar level of commitment by other NASCO members.

I, and the other members of the Canadian delegation, look forward to grappling with the problems we face together and to ensuring that this Third Annual Meeting will mark a milestone in the history of NASCO.

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 4

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
DENMARK (IN RESPECT OF THE FAROE ISLANDS AND GREENLAND)

Mr President,

1985 was a successful year for salmon fishermen. Thanks to improved estimates of salmon catches by ICES scientists, we can now be certain that total catches in home waters were at least 9,000 tonnes.

This enables us to see the quantities taken in the Danish fisheries off the Faroe Islands and Greenland in a more realistic perspective.

In consequence, the public interest, as well as the focus of the discussions in this room, should now switch from our relatively small fisheries to what is in particular needed: an effective management of the home water fisheries.

My delegation is prepared to work towards solutions which are equitable. The right balance between burdens and benefits for all parties has to be found. It is clear from what happened last year, that proposals which do not take this into account, have only a limited survivability.

Thank you, Mr President.

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 5

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The Community looks forward to this Third Annual Meeting of NASCO in the expectation that meaningful regulatory measures will be adopted for the 1986 and 1986/87 fishing seasons. The Community considers that following the failure to adopt any regulatory measures at the 1985 Annual Meeting, it could be salutary for our Organization to recall to mind the basic principles underlying the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the NASCO Convention itself and, in particular, the recognition that the States of Origin of the salmon stocks have the primary interest in and responsibility for them.

The Community has noted with concern the increasing catches in the interceptory fisheries in 1985 in view of the effects that these fisheries have in reducing the level of returns to the rivers of origin. The Community is concerned also by the level of discards in these fisheries and by the evidence of over-fishing.

In addressing these problems, the Community wishes to stress that it does not seek the elimination of the interceptory fisheries but rather the fixing of TACs which will ensure an adequate return of the migrating salmon stocks to the rivers of origin, thereby complementing the measures adopted by the home fisheries.

The Community looks to this Annual Meeting therefore to address these issues in a coherent and constructive manner. It recalls that the only regulatory measure adopted to date by the Regional Commissions within NASCO was in relation to the West Greenland fishery in 1984 when the Community was responsible for that fishery. It is time for the Regional Commissions to assume with conviction their central function of proposing regulatory measures for fishing in the area of fisheries jurisdiction of a member of salmon originating in the rivers of other Parties.

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 6

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FINLAND

Mr. President,

This organization has now convened to its Third Annual Meeting. We are very happy in Finland to notice that it has already been established very well. The function of NASCO is now on a firm basis and it has the premises of its own where the secretariat has the best possibilities to carry out its duties.

As regards regulation of salmon fishery I believe that NASCO has a good start on this key issue. In Finland we find it very encouraging that one Party to the Convention has shown interest in this important question by preparing more effective legislation in respect to manage salmon stocks by restricting considerably its coastal fishery.

Although problems of conservation and management of North Atlantic salmon stocks will be taken care of as well as possible by our organization, there is a new problem, which we in Finland are very concerned about. It is the risk of dangerous fish diseases which in some cases have contaminated fish farming establishments in coastal areas of Northern Europe. If these diseases should spread to the spawning rivers of salmon, the consequences could be extremely grave. Therefore this problem should be recognized by NASCO, which should, if possible, take some steps to minimize such risks.

Mr. President, a few words on salmon research in Finland. In addition to our customary research program regarding salmon stocks in the Tana and Neiden rivers, we have expanded this field after our accession to the Convention by improving the collection of catch statistics, analysing densities of young salmon in these rivers, monitoring the number of adult salmon and by tagging kelts.

Mr. President, in Finland we are aware that the only way to retain strong salmon stocks in the Convention area is cooperation by member parties through this organization. I also hope that our contribution as well in research sector as in regulating our river fishery will be of benefit to NASCO.

Thank you Mr. President.

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 7

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ICELAND

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen

Being an island in the middle of the Atlantic, Iceland is in a unique position with respect to its salmon resource. Most of its 80 salmon streams are pure and unpolluted, the surrounding ocean is relatively clean and the freshwater fish fauna only encompasses salmon and trout in addition to eel and sticklebacks. Since oceanic fishing for salmon has been forbidden by law for over 50 years, the salmon are only harvested in freshwater, either by rod in the clear-water streams or by set nets in the more turbid glacial streams.

The salmon streams, which are owned by the proprietors of the surrounding land, are of great economic value, and many of the farmers would have had to give up conventional farming were it not for the salmon resource. It is estimated that each rod-caught salmon is worth \$150 dollars to the farmers, approximately six times its market value. The streams, which are visited by Icelandic and foreign anglers alike, are only fished during a short three-month period extending from June into September.

Due to the great value of the salmon resource, extensive effort has been put into salmon enhancement. During the last three decades 40 fish passes have been built, opening up some 400 kilometers for the spawning of salmon. Numerous hatcheries and rearing stations have been constructed, providing fry and smolts for release into the streams.

Research is a vital part of the enhancement effort. Studies performed by the Institute of Freshwater Fisheries have shown that the result of this endeavour is variable depending on biological and physical factors operating in each stream or even district, as well as oceanic conditions. Research has further shown that smolt releases are much more rewarding in the southern parts of Iceland, warmed by the Gulf Stream.

Alongside the enhancement effort, a profitable salmon ranching industry has been built up in Iceland. This business, which is based on the release of smolts and their recapture as adults at a freshwater release site, accounted for one third of the salmon landed in Iceland in 1985. At the present time there are six major ranching stations in Iceland, most of them located in the south-western part of the country. The existing ban on ocean fishing for salmon is one of the corner-stones of this new industry.



Although the Icelandic salmon and many originating in other countries are thus protected by Icelandic law, it is of great concern that Icelandic salmon are being caught both off Greenland and the Faroes. Several tags of Icelandic origin have been reported from West Greenland, one from East Greenland and a few from the Faroese fishery. The data indicate a predominant westerly and northerly migration of the Icelandic salmon stocks. Any developments in the Greenland fishery are thus of major concern for Iceland, especially with respect to two-sea-winter salmon and older.

In 1983 the Icelandic Althing adopted a resolution reflecting the concern with respect to Faroese fishing for Atlantic salmon. The resolution 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 this policy the Icelandic delegation to NASCO has now for two years presented a proposal to prohibit salmon fishing beyond 12 miles and ban drift netting for salmon. The Icelandic delegation will seek support for a similar proposal at this meeting.

Thank you, Mr. President.

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 8

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF NORWAY

Mr President,

In previous statements and proposals within NASCO, the Norwegian delegation has set forth its position and the policies guiding its action in the Organization. The delegation's objective is the same as that of the Organization, viz. a rational management of the salmon stocks for the purpose of their conservation, restoration and enhancement. The delegation is committed to the fundamental principle of the coastal State's primary interest in and responsibility for salmon stocks of its origin. At the same time it is conscious of the need to arrive at a reasonable sharing of this valuable resource.

In the Background to its proposal last year for regulatory measures for the Faroese fisheries (doc. NEAC(85)6 - NEAC Report 1985 Annex 7), the delegation recognised two major elements in the effort to halt the apparent over-exploitation of the stocks originating in Norwegian rivers. These were a reduction in interception fisheries in the Norwegian Sea and further measures to reduce the fishing on mixed stocks in Norwegian home waters. The first element requires international co-operation, whereas the second one is within the sole competence of the Norwegian Government.

On 11 April the Government announced a set of measures designed to operate extensive regulations in respect of salmon fishing in the sea and in rivers. The most important measure - and the most controversial one as well - is the prohibition against fishing for salmon with drift-nets as from the end of the 1988 season. Since the drift-netting mainly affects mixed stocks of salmon before they enter their rivers of origin, it will be appreciated that this measure constitutes a major contribution toward a biologically sounder salmon fishery. It is not, though, the easiest measure to decide upon and implement, because it also affects the distribution of catches among those involved in the salmon fishery in Norway today. It is our hope, nevertheless, that other governments as well will follow the example now set by Norway.

However, the drift-net prohibition is only one of several measures, of which I may briefly mention the possibility of instituting prohibition against salmon fishing in certain rivers, the banning of monofilaments and similar types of netting yarn, a licensing scheme for anchored gear and further consideration of shortening and adjusting the fishing period in the rivers.

My delegation will distribute to other delegations a brief description of the measures.

The Directorate for Nature Management, which is the institution directly responsible for salmon management in Norway, has recently decided to carry out an extensive sea ranching project. The project comprises several important research programmes, the release of smolt and salmon, experiments aimed at producing cheaper smolts, etc. A summary of the project will be put at your disposal.

The annual meeting which has started here today is potentially a crucial one for the Organization. It is the view of my delegation that the meeting last year in a certain respect represented a setback. I know we are all conscious of what is involved and willing to do our utmost to arrive at a successful conclusion. I can assure you of my delegation's full co-operation, and we look forward to a week of stimulating work.

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 9

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SWEDEN

The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization has been established to manage the highly migratory Atlantic salmon stocks, with particular emphasis in implementation of appropriate harvest regulations. Like many other countries in the area Sweden is both a producer and harvester of Atlantic salmon. Considerable investments have been made for passage facilities, habitat improvements and hatcheries. In 1984 and 1985 more than 100,000 smolts were released. The Swedish catch of Atlantic salmon has increased from about 28 tonnes in 1983 to 42 tonnes in 1985. About half of the catch was taken in the commercial fishery in 1985. The target is, however, to reach a total catch level of about 100 tonnes, which quantity was caught at the Swedish west-coast in the beginning of this century.

The river systems with salmon on the Swedish west coast emptying into the Skagerrak and Kattegat area have earlier suffered very much from pollution. At the same time as the eutrophication effects have gradually decreased, the threat of acidification has increased. Considerable quantities of acidifying substances released in foreign countries reach the Swedish west-coast where the buffering capacity of the water is low. To counteract the negative effects of the declining pH value etc the Swedish Government has granted many million Swedish Crowns for liming measures. Due to these remedies the declining trends of pH and alkalinity have been broken in some river systems.

Another problem for the wild or reared Swedish salmon is the interceptional fishery in the feeding areas. The spawning migration to the Swedish coast is mainly a migration of one sea-winter salmon, while considerable quantities of multi sea-winter salmon are caught in the interceptional fishery. This fishery implies a significant and serious problem for the Swedish breeding of salmon at the same time as the genetic pool of the wild salmon is impoverished.

As was mentioned by Sweden at the meeting of NASCO in 1985 an Ordinance was directed in 1983 according to which the fishing of salmon is prohibited in the sea beyond four nautical miles from the baselines in the Kattegat and the Skagerrak. As from April 1 this year further regulations have been imposed. In the Kattegat area fishing for salmon and sea trout with all types of nets is now totally prohibited except during the period June 20 - July 20. In addition to these, new regulations have been adopted concerning closed seasons, closed areas and methods of fishing both in the Skagerrak area and in the rivers emptying into the sea along the Swedish west-coast.

The facts just presented indicate Sweden's willingness to share the burden of restoring the salmon stocks in the North Atlantic. Sweden is of the opinion that an efficient NASCO is of fundamental importance for reaching relevant strategies of restoration and a good management of salmon stocks to the benefit of salmon producers, professional fishermen and the recreational fishery.

NASCO has now got a firm administration and technical structure and it is thus up to the contracting Parties to ensure that this organization also can be used in accordance with the spirit and aims of the Convention.

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 10

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT

MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr President, Secretary Windsor, Fellow Delegates and Distinguished Guests:

It is a pleasure, for the United States and me personally, to be participating in this third annual meeting of NASCO.

We welcome the opportunity to renew acquaintanceships and to work cooperatively with all Parties to achieve continuing conservation of and responsible management of our Atlantic salmon resources.

In preparation for this meeting, we paused to reflect on the circumstances and achievements of the last annual meeting and in doing so several impressions became apparent to us.

I would like to take a moment to share a few of my thoughts with you.

First, we are convinced that all parties to NASCO have a sincere and strong desire to conserve Atlantic salmon; and we are further convinced that all Parties are willing to make their effort to achieve this objective within NASCO.

We are all aware that we failed to achieve any substantial agreements directly related to the conservation of salmon at last year's annual meeting, but this does not mean we failed to make significant progress towards our mutual goals. To the contrary, we believe we made considerable progress. What we failed to do was to coalesce our mutual interests into formal agreements.

Conservation of Atlantic salmon is not a matter of good or bad, right or wrong, and the issues are never as different as black and white. While sharing mutual concerns and objectives, each party to NASCO has its own perception of the issues, problems and solutions. Undoubtedly, each of these views has a considerable degree of reasonableness, but probably just as true, none of the views are so enlightened that they are not subject to broader understanding.

Last year, working from our own perception we had to achieve some common levels of understanding or objective reality; that is, common facts or truths that would lead to consensus views. But, we were unable to do this. Why? We believe this was so because while each of us see the views somewhat differently, we failed to grasp the significance of the differences of perception. Because we all have certain vested interests in the outcome of our negotiations; and because sometimes national concerns tend to override common interests, we lost our objectivity and tended to pursue self interests.

Our efforts may have proven more rewarding if we had instead examined and tried to understand the other Parties' perceptions and considered their special interests or concerns. It should be quite evident that position taking and number pandering did not lead to successful negotiations of the complex management and conservation problems that confronted us.

If what I say is true, then let us learn from our previous experience. Let us not get drawn into the same pattern of unproductive negotiations.

Let us not forget that, despite some appearances, salmon stocks are still critically depressed in many rivers. Let us resolve, at this the third annual meeting, to mediate our differences, keep open minds, and consider carefully the positions of others. Let us resolve today to not leave Edinburgh without having met our collective goal, that being, taking substantive actions to further the conservation of Atlantic salmon.

Mr President and fellow delegates, I can assure you that the United States is prepared to do all that it can to achieve that goal and we look forward to working with each Party during the coming week to have a successful and rewarding annual meeting.

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 11

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OPENING STATEMENT  
MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE USSR  
IN AN OBSERVER CAPACITY

Mr. President, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me express our gratitude to the Council for an invitation to the USSR to participate in this meeting and to wish it success and further progress.

As a State which exercises fisheries jurisdiction in the North Atlantic and as a state of origin of a considerable amount of North Atlantic salmon, we have been closely following the activities of this Organization in the past years.

In our country, constant attention is paid to the problem of conservation of salmon stocks. On the one hand, those activities as a part of a general concept of rational exploitation of natural resources are based on corresponding provisions of the Act of the Supreme Soviet on the economic zone of the USSR and other Soviet internal legal acts. On the other hand, the 1982 UN Convention of the Law of the Sea provides for primary interest in and responsibility for such stocks of States of origin.

In this context, the Soviet Union undertakes wide-scale measures aimed at conservation and rational utilisation of salmon. It should be first of all stressed that, in accordance with our laws, sea fisheries for salmon is prohibited. Salmon fishery in Soviet rivers is strictly regulated and allows for proper control and high reproduction efficiency. Considerable efforts are applied, with finance being made available to provide for reproduction and farm breeding of salmon stocks. Necessary measures are taken as well to protect rivers and spawning grounds in particular, and ensure a high quality habitat. Steps mentioned above are based on results of continuing broad scientific research activities. Their scope will broaden.

Nevertheless, as the practice undoubtedly shows, as far as such species as Atlantic Salmon is concerned, unilateral activities appear insufficient. There is a need for co-ordinated scientifically based measures and good will of the Parties concerned. We believe that this Convention provides for establishment of an international forum which is capable of contributing to conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stocks.



The Soviet Union is ready to participate in the Convention for the Conservation of North Atlantic Salmon and in the work of appropriate bodies set up by it, and to thus contribute to the realisation of the Commission's aims. We would like to express our gratitude to the Parties to the Convention for their quick, unanimous and positive response, which made it possible to open the Convention for adherence by the USSR. The document of adherence will soon be presented to the Depositary by the Soviet Government.

Thank you

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 12

CNL (86)37

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION  
THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNCIL  
23-27 JUNE 1986, SHERATON HOTEL, EDINBURGH, UK.

	<u>AGENDA</u>	<u>PAPER NO</u>
1.	Opening session	
2.	Adoption of the agenda	
3.	Election of officers	CNL (86)4
4.	Status of ratification of and accessions to the Convention	CNL (86)5
5.	New applications for accession to the Convention	CNL (86)15
6.	Applications for observer status at meetings of the Council	CNL (86)16
7.	Coordination of the activities of the regional Commissions	
	- Reports of the regional Commissions	
8.	Membership of regional Commissions	CNL (86)6
	- Review of membership of the West Greenland Commission	
9.	Report on the purchase of the Headquarters property	CNL (86)7
10.	Report of the Finance and Administration Committee	FAC (86)8 CNL (86)18
11.	Consideration of the 1985 audited accounts, 1987 draft budget and 1988 forecast budget	CNL (86)9 CNL (86)10 CNL (86)17

12. Agreement with ICES
13. Scientific research CNL (86)3
14. Scientific and statistical information CNL (86)11  
CNL (86)21
15. Laws, regulations and programmes CNL (86)12
16. Implementation of the Convention CNL (86)14
17. External relations of the organization CNL (86)19
18. Consideration of a draft report of the activities of the organization in 1985 CNL (86)13
19. Other business
20. Date and place of next meeting
21. Consideration of draft report of the meeting CNL (86)20
22. Consideration of press release

2 MAY 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 13

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

CNL (86) 5

STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS OF AND  
ACCESSIONS TO THE CONVENTION

1. Parties to the Convention as at 2 May 1986 are as follows:

PARTY	DATE OF ACCESSION (A) OR RATIFICATION OR APPROVAL (R)	
CANADA	30 September 1983	(R)
DENMARK in respect of the 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. In 1985 the Spanish authorities indicated an intention to accede to the Convention. A textual vote of the Council was taken and it was decided that the Convention was open for accession by Spain. Spain subsequently, on 1 February 1986, acceded to the Treaty of Rome and its future representation in NASCO will therefore be through the European Economic Community.
4. During the period June 1985 to May 1986 no accessions to the Convention were advised to the Secretary by the depository.

Secretary  
2 May 1986  
Edinburgh

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 14

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

CNL (86)22

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL  
ON  
THE ACCESSION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Council made the following decision by a textual vote declared by the Secretary on 19 June 1986.

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

Decides that the Convention is hereby open for accession by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

14 MAY 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 15

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

CNL (86)16

APPLICATIONS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT OBSERVER STATUS  
AT THE 1986 MEETINGS

APPLICATIONS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT OBSERVER STATUS  
AT THE 1986 MEETINGS

INTRODUCTION

At its Second Annual Meeting the Council decided, 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 decided 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.

APPLICATIONS

As of 1 May 1986 the Secretary had received three applications for observer status from non-government organisations.

The Atlantic Salmon Trust	(based in the UK)
The Salmon and Trout Association	(based in the UK)
Association Internationale de defense du Saumon atlantique	(based in France)

The declared aims and objectives of these organisations have been summarised in Appendix 1.



ACTION TAKEN

In accordance with the conditions laid down by the Council I decided, in consultation with the President, that all three non-government organisations have objectives that are compatible with those of NASCO, (condition 1). I concluded that they have a legitimate interest in the proceedings, (condition 5). Accordingly the three non-government organisations have been invited to the Third Annual Meeting. They have been advised of and have accepted the conditions as laid down by Council.

It should be noted that the attendance of observers is restricted to meetings of the Council. The decision does not apply to meetings of the three Commissions.

Secretary  
Edinburgh  
14 May, 1986

APPENDIX 1  
OF  
CNL (86)16

APPLICATIONS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT OBSERVER STATUS  
AT THE 1986 MEETINGS

SUMMARIES OF AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

ATLANTIC SALMON TRUST

The Trust has provided a document concerning its aims and objectives which specifies its main objective as being 'to act as a focal point for the collection and dissemination of new knowledge and facts about Atlantic salmon'.

THE SALMON AND TROUT ASSOCIATION

The Association has provided a document concerning its objectives and rules which may be summarised as:

'to safeguard salmon and trout and other salmonid stocks and fisheries of the United Kingdom; to protect and further the interests of all salmon and trout rod-and-line anglers; and to conduct any lawful activities in the furtherance of the first two objectives'.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE DEFENSE DU SAUMON ATLANTIQUE

The aims of AIDSA are declared in a recent issue of their journal as follows (our translation)

'To take, maintain and co-ordinate all the correct initiatives to encourage Atlantic salmon to remain and develop in fresh waters.

To monitor, in agreement with interested national and international organisations, the formulation of all regulations with a bearing on the development of the salmon resource both in the seas and in the rivers.

The survival of salmon being strictly dependent on the quality of the habitat, AIDSA is called upon to resist water pollution, obstacles to the free circulation of salmon between the sea and the spawning zones and the extraction of sand and gravel from the river beds. AIDSA takes account of other migratory salmonids, notably where they interact with Atlantic salmon'.

3 MAY 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 16

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

CNL (86)6

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSIONS OF NASCO

MEMBERSHIP OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

1. NORTH AMERICAN COMMISSION

As of 3 May 1986 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

As of 3 May 1986 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

As of 3 May 1986 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

4. At its Second Annual Meeting in 1985 the Council following representations by Iceland and Sweden, decided that the review and possibility of modifying the membership of the West Greenland Commission should be suspended until the 1986 meeting of the Council.

Secretary  
Edinburgh  
3 May, 1986

26 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

CNL (86)43

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.

12 MAY 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 18

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

ANNEX 1 OF CNL (86)7

TEXTUAL VOTE OF THE COUNCIL  
ON  
THE PURCHASE OF THE HEADQUARTERS PROPERTY

CNL (86)7 - ANNEX 1

Decision of the Council taken by a textual vote and declared by the Secretary on 29 January 1986.

- A. The Council, having regard to long term budgetary advantages and to the desirability of the organization having some control over its own headquarters premises, agrees to the purchase of 11 Rutland Square by the organization. The Council authorises the Secretary to negotiate the purchase at a sum not greater than £380,000 over a period of up to fifteen years, to take out the necessary loans to achieve the purpose and to enter into the appropriate mortgage arrangements with the Royal Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh.
- B. The Council adopts a revised budget and contributions for 1986 and takes note of a revised forecast budget for 1987.
- C. The Council decides to adopt a new Financial Rule:

Financial Rule 7.3

In the event that the building at 11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, and known as the headquarters of the organization, is sold, the sum realised shall be divided among the parties in proportion to the average of their percentage share of the annual contributions over the period of the purchase.



25 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 19

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

CNL (86)29

DECISION AMENDING NASCO I/8 ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
A FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

The Council of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization, having regard to Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure, has decided to amend paragraph 2 of Decision NASCO I/8 of 17 January 1984 on the Establishment of a Finance and Administration Committee to read as follows:

2. The Committee shall consist of one member from each Party.

23 JUNE, 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 20

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

CNL (86)39

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL  
ON  
AMENDMENTS TO THE FINANCIAL RULES

Having regard to the recommendations of the Finance and Administration Committee the Council decides that the following financial rules should be amended to read as follows:

Rule 6.2 Contributions paid by members shall be credited to the General Fund or as necessary to the Working Capital Fund. Miscellaneous income shall be credited to the Working Capital Fund.

Rule 6.3 The Working Capital Fund will be established in the initial budget at 3000 pounds sterling and may be increased by budgetary provision, miscellaneous income and any cash surplus in the General Fund at the close of a financial year that is not required to meet outstanding commitments in terms of Rule 4.3 until the Fund reaches 10,000 pounds sterling. Any surplus above 10,000 pounds sterling shall be entered as income in the budget and used to offset members' contributions for the next financial year.

23 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 21

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

CNL (86)40

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.

25 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 22

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION  
COUNCIL

CNL (86)42

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL  
ON  
THE ADOPTION OF A LOGO

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

that the logo used on a provisional basis in the 1984 Report of the Activities of the Organization be adopted as the official logo of the Organization.

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION  
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

CNL (86)41  
1987 BUDGET AND 1988 FORECAST BUDGET

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDITURE	
		BUDGET 1987	FORECAST 1988
1	STAFF RELATED COSTS	92790	97429
2	TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE	11770	12358
3	CONTRIBUTION TO ICES	14860	15603
4	CONTRIBUTION TO WORKING CAPITAL FUND	5926	0
5	MEETINGS	9200	9660
6	OFFICE SUPPLIES, PRINTING AND TRANSLATIONS	24990	26239
7	COMMUNICATIONS	10110	10615
8	HEADQUARTERS PROPERTY	36910	65420
9	OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	5800	6090
10	AUDIT AND OTHER EXPENSES	4320	4535
TOTAL		216676	247949
		REVENUE	
11	CONTRIBUTIONS-CONTRACTING PARTIES	214176	245324
12	MISCELLANEOUS INCOME - INTEREST	2500	2625
TOTAL		216676	247949

2 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 24

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

CNL 86(3)

SCIENTIFIC ADVICE FROM ICES

THE REPORT OF  
THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (ACFM)

This paper makes reference to the report of the meeting of the ICES Working Group on North Atlantic Salmon (Copenhagen, 17-26 March 1986). That report is not annexed here but is available on request to the Secretariat.

**ACFM REPORT  
NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON**

**1. REQUEST FOR SCIENTIFIC ADVICE**

The advice below and the appended report of the Working Group on North Atlantic Salmon respond to questions posed by ICES and the Council of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO). ICES requested: a) estimates of nominal catches (tonnes) of salmon in home waters; b) estimates of the catch of salmon in numbers by sea age for recent years; c) an assessment of the impact of non-tagged, adipose fin-clipped salmon on the detection of coded wire tags; and d) an evaluation of the concept of "Safe Biological Limits" in terms relevant to Atlantic salmon. NASCO posed questions in relation to the areas of its Commissions; these questions are listed for each of the Commission areas in Appendix I of the Working Group report. Every question posed is addressed below together with a summary of scientific advice. The Working Group report should be consulted for detailed responses to the ICES and NASCO requests. In this text, all tables and numbered figures referred to are found in the Working Group report.

**2. NOMINAL CATCHES OF SALMON IN HOME WATERS**

Nominal catches of salmon in home waters (in tonnes round fresh weight) for 1960-85 are presented, by country, in Table 1. The total provisional reported catch in 1985 was 5,864 tonnes, similar to the 1984 total catch of 5,624 tonnes but lower than annual catches in the early 1980's (6,200-8,000 tonnes). In 1985, for the first time, an estimate of unreported catch was provided (3,070 tonnes). No attempt was made to estimate unreported catches for earlier years.

**3. CATCH IN NUMBER BY SEA AGE AND WEIGHT FOR RECENT YEARS**

Estimates of national salmon catches, in terms of numbers and weight by sea age, are given in Table 2 for the 1980-85 period. Data were provided from nine countries for one or more years in the recent time period. Sea age was generally assigned as either 1 sea-winter (1SW) or multi sea-winter (MSW). For each country, age and catch estimation procedures were described.

**4. QUESTIONS OF INTEREST TO THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMISSION OF NASCO**

**4.1 Historical Catches of Salmon Originating in Rivers and Artificial Production Facilities of Another Country**

Estimates of numbers of 1SW Atlantic salmon of Maine origin caught in Newfoundland-Labrador fisheries from 1971-83 were revised and extended to 1984 (Tables 4-6). The estimated 1984 harvest of 1,303 fish (derived from tag recoveries in Newfoundland-Labrador in 1984 and total run size, tagged fish returns and harvest data for Maine rivers in 1985) was slightly below the 1981-83 mean of 1,400 fish. The 1985 run size of 2SW salmon in Maine was 4,320 fish, almost 80% above the 1972-84 average of 2,416 fish.

#### 4.2 Description of Fisheries Catching Salmon Originating in Another Country's Rivers or Artificial Production Facilities

Salmon of USA origin have historically been taken in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and, to some extent, Québec. Preliminary 1985 landings of salmon in Newfoundland-Labrador totaled 832 tonnes; Québec commercial landings were 70 tonnes (Table 7). During 1985, the commercial salmon fishery was closed in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and along the southern shore and parts of the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Québec.

#### 4.3 By-Catches and Poaching of Atlantic Salmon

No new information was available on by-catch and poaching of salmon.

#### 4.4 Tag Recovery Procedures and Tag Return Data

No new information on tag recovery procedures or tag reporting rates was available.

#### 4.5 Salmon Tags Captured but Not Reported

No new material was provided.

#### 4.6 Estimated Impact of Management Measures Taken by Canada in 1984 and 1985 in Reducing the Harvest of USA-Origin Salmon

Canadian salmon fishery regulations changed substantially in 1984 and 1985 with closure of some fisheries and reduced seasons and licensed fishing effort in others. By 1985, licensed effort in the Newfoundland-Labrador fishery had been reduced to 14,300 units due to new regulations (a 31% decline relative to the 1971-83 average of 20,172 units) and reported catch declined to 832 tonnes, a 50% reduction from the 1971-83 average of 1,655 tonnes. The effect of reduced effort on catch, however, is, to some extent, confounded by fluctuations in salmon abundance; for example, about 1/4 of the reduction in effort occurred between 1984 and 1985 while reported landings rose from 821 to 832 tonnes.

In November 1985, the ACFM noted that the reduction in total catch, and in the harvest of USA-origin salmon attributed to reduced licensed fishery effort was expected to be less than 31%. It was also noted that 2% of the 11% estimated reduction of Canadian harvest of USA-origin salmon, due to season changes and closures, occurred at Newfoundland. Closures of some Newfoundland fisheries, but not season changes, are implicitly included in the reductions of licensed fishing effort there. Thus, the impacts of the two measures are not directly additive.

As another means of evaluating the impact of recent Canadian salmon management measures, recent harvest estimates of USA-origin salmon at Newfoundland were compared to salmon run size estimates in Maine the following year (Table 6). Between 1983 and 1984, the estimated harvest of Maine-origin salmon in Newfoundland decreased by about 600 fish (1,901 to 1,303: -32%) and



the run size of 2SW salmon of the same smolt classes rose by about 1,500 fish (2,848 to 4,320: +52%). The 1984 harvest of Maine-origin salmon at Newfoundland was, however, only slightly below the 1971-83 mean of 1,400 fish. The decline in ratio of harvest to run size for these two Maine smolt classes (0.667 to 0.302: -55%) is consistent with the management measures adopted by Canada, but the ACFM could not conclude that it was caused by these management measures since there have been wide fluctuations in harvest/run size proportions between years.

#### 4.7 Data Deficiencies and Research Needs

Research needs identified previously were reviewed and progress noted on each item (Table 32). Additional data and research program requirements were also specified and discussed.

### 5. QUESTIONS OF INTEREST TO THE WEST GREENLAND COMMISSION OF NASCO

#### 5.1 Description of the Events in the West Greenland Fishery in 1985

Nominal catches of salmon in NAFO Subarea 1 for 1960-85 are shown in Table 9. The 1985 catch was 851 tonnes and the TAC was 852.3 tonnes. The fishery opened officially on 1 August and ended on 2 November. Most of the 1985 catch was taken in Divisions 1C and 1D whereas it was previously taken mainly from Divisions 1B and 1C (Table 10). No effort data were available. Increased landings during the first week and first two weeks of 1985 compared to 1983 and 1984 may indicate improved availability of salmon in West Greenland in 1985.

The estimated composition of the 1985 catch was 50% North American origin and 50% European origin, by number (Table 11). This corresponds to a catch of 409 tonnes or 150,000 fish from North America and 442 tonnes or 150,000 fish from Europe. An estimate of the number of USA-origin salmon caught at West Greenland was obtained, based on the fraction of North American 1-year-old smolts in catch samples. The catch of USA-origin fish was estimated to be 2,600 in 1984 and 8,090 in 1985. The validity of assumptions and accuracy of parameter values used to produce the latter estimates should be further examined.

The sea-age composition of catches from 1969-85 is given in Table 12. In 1985, 2SW fish represented 5.9% of the catch, down from 8.1% in 1983 and 11.6% in 1984, and closer to proportions observed previously.

To illustrate the climatic changes in the West Greenland area in the 1980's, Figure 2 shows the monthly mean air temperature annually at Godthåb from January 1980 to January 1986. In 1980 and 1981, the air temperature fluctuated around the 30-year monthly mean. From February 1982 to November 1984, there were negative air temperature anomalies for each month and the winter months in 1983 and 1984 were extremely cold. The lower availability of salmon at West Greenland in 1983 and 1984 followed by

increased availability in 1985 could be partly explained by the cold winters of 1982/83 and 1983/84 followed by the warmer winter of 1984/85.

Atlantic salmon occur in the Irminger Sea and have been caught by research vessels in 1966, 1973-75 and 1985. The proportions of salmon of North American and European origin were estimated to be 21% and 79%, respectively, for the 1973-75 cruises. Salmon tagged as smolts in North American and European rivers have been recovered in East Greenland. Salmon fishing at East Greenland is restricted, and, in some years, prevented by drifting polar ice. Tags were reported in 1965, 1966, 1971, 1974, 1977, and 1985 while catches above 1 tonne were reported in 1971, 1977 and 1978. No catch statistics for 1985 were available.

#### 5.2 Effects of Varying Levels of Harvest at Greenland on Subsequent Returns of Large Salmon to Home Waters

Assessment results presented previously (1980) indicated that for each tonne of North American-origin salmon taken in the West Greenland fishery, 1.47 to 2.00 tonnes would be lost on average to North American home-water stocks; similarly, for each tonne of European-origin salmon in the reported West Greenland catch from 1.29 to 1.75 tonnes would be lost to European home-water stocks (the ranges provided reflect differential survival and growth rates of North American and European salmon between West Greenland and home waters). In recent years (1980-84), the mean North American and European proportions, by number, in the West Greenland catch have each been 0.50. Based on the 1985 West Greenland catch of 851 tonnes (150,000 North American-origin salmon corresponding to 409 tonnes; 150,000 European-origin salmon or 442 tonnes), the loss to home water returns in 1986 was estimated to be 600 to 817 tonnes for North American stocks and 571 to 774 tonnes for European stocks.

#### 5.3 Impact of Management Measures Taken and Proposed by States of Origin on Home Water Catches and Spawning Escapements of Salmon

Changes in management measures of home-water salmon fisheries were reported for Canada, USA, Ireland, Northern Ireland, and Norway. There have been only minor changes in salmon management measures in other countries in recent years. Closures of commercial fisheries in selected areas and mandatory releases of MSW (multi-sea-winter) salmon in the recreational fishery were estimated to have reduced the Canadian harvest of MSW salmon by 22%. The increase in spawning escapement due to delayed season opening and reduced licensed fishing effort could not be quantified. ACFM concluded that management measures taken by Canada in 1984 and 1985 reduced the harvest of salmon in Canadian fisheries, particularly the MSW salmon. On the Penobscot River in the USA, the recreational fishery exploitation rate decreased from 22-27% in prior years to about 10% in 1985, presumably due to changes in regulations. The impact of changes in other

countries could not be quantified and the impact of existing management measures could not be evaluated when no changes had taken place.

#### 5.4 Evaluation of Tag Recovery and Return Procedures and Assessment of Accuracy and Completeness of Tag Return Information

A trial scanning program for fin clips and microtags was implemented at West Greenland in 1985. About 5% of the catch was screened (14,319 fish) and no serious technical problems were encountered. A number of microtags have been recovered indicating the potential usefulness of the program. It was felt that the same manpower could scan 10% of the catch in the future. Reporting rates of external tags taken in the Greenland fishery were considered. There was a consensus that tag reporting rates had likely declined from the value of 0.84 reported from the 1972 tagging experiment. An information program will be implemented in 1986 to increase awareness of fishermen to tag return procedures. Discrepancies were noted between the number of USA-origin tags reported sent in recent years by Danish authorities and those received by the USA authorities.

#### 5.5 Spawning Escapements and Target Spawning Biomass for Salmon Stocks in the West Greenland Commission Area

Spawning stocks and target spawning biomass were examined for salmon stocks occurring in the West Greenland Commission area. For Canadian salmon stocks, there is a target minimum egg deposition of 2.4 eggs/m<sup>2</sup> area of parr rearing habitat. Numbers of salmon spawning and target escapements were presented for three major Canadian rivers in 1985. Escapements were somewhat below target levels. The same target egg density was assumed for USA rivers contributing to the West Greenland fishery. Target escapements and 1985 spawning escapements were estimated for three rivers in the USA. The 1985 escapement was well below the target in all cases. There is no target spawning biomass for any Norwegian river contributing to the West Greenland fishery; similarly, target spawning biomass levels were unavailable for any rivers in Iceland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, France, England, Wales and Scotland. Estimates of spawning escapements in 1985 were presented for several European rivers.

### 6. QUESTIONS OF INTEREST TO THE NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION OF NASCO

#### 6.1 Description of Salmon Fisheries in the North-East Atlantic Commission Area and Assessment of Exploitation and Fishing Mortality rates

The only high seas fishery still operating in the area is the Faroese fishery. Details of the catch in numbers for the area, catch per unit effort, and the 1985 sampling and survey program are outlined in the report of the Special Study Group on the Norwegian Sea and Faroese Salmon Fishery (ICES, Doc. C.M.1986/M:8). Exploitation and fishing mortality rates in the Faroese fishery and in Norwegian and Scottish home waters were estimated from salmon tagging experiments in the River Imsa in Norway and the North Esk River in Scotland (Tables 22-24). The River Imsa results for 1981-84 indicated that exploitation of 1SW salmon in the Norwegian Sea is zero or very low (i.e., exploitation rates <6%). Home-water exploitation, however, is high both for 1SW

salmon (66-99%) and 2SW salmon (89-100%). Exploitation rates for 2SW fish in the Faroese Norwegian Sea fishery ranged between 25-43% and were thus lower than those for 2SW fish in home waters. However, the number of 2SW salmon caught in the Faroese fishery can be as high as in home waters because greater quantities of fish are available. Results from the North Esk tagging studies indicated that exploitation rates in the Faroese high seas fishery during 1983-84 ranged between 13-14%, while in the North Esk and in other Scottish home waters, exploitation of 2SW salmon varied between 31-70% (Table 24).

Based on both recent and previous estimates of exploitation levels, ACFM again noted that exploitation rates for salmon in North-East Atlantic home-water fisheries vary widely from a few percent to over 90%. Very little information was presented on freshwater exploitation rates and no conclusion could be drawn on the extent of variation in this aspect or its possible impact on stocks in the North-East Atlantic Commission area.

#### 6.2 Composition of Catches in the Faroese Salmon Fishery in the 1984/85 Fishing Season

In 1984/85, the nominal catch of salmon in the Faroese fishery was 662 tonnes (Table 21). Estimated monthly and seasonal catch data, in numbers by age group, are presented in Table 26. Most of the catch (87%) was composed of 2SW fish. From a special sampling program, discards were estimated to be 13.5% (or 20,300 fish) of the total number caught. Recoveries of tagged smolts released since 1978 indicate that salmon from Norway, Sweden, Scotland and England are found well mixed in the same fishing area. The number of recoveries of Norwegian tags relative to the number released (Table 27) strongly indicates that Norwegian-origin fish are the largest contributor to the Faroese fishery.

#### 6.3 Catches of Salmon in the North-East Atlantic Commission Area by Year and Season, and River and Sea Components

Catches of salmon taken at the Faroes from 1982 to 1985 are shown by calendar year and by fishing season in Table 21. Catches in the Commission Area have been sub-divided into river, estuary and marine categories where feasible (Table 29). In the absence of a suitable definition to split brackish water catches into river and sea components, ACFM was unable to report estuarine catches in the categories requested by NASCO.

#### 6.4 Contribution of Hatchery-Reared Salmon and Fish Farm Escapees to the Faroese Salmon Fishery

Farming of Atlantic salmon has increased to 35,000 tonnes in 1985, of which 29,000 tonnes were produced by Norway. Based on direct observations at sea and discriminant analysis of fin measurements and scale reading, it was concluded that 4% to 7% of the Faroes salmon catch in the 1984/85 fishing season consisted of reared fish. It was not possible to distinguish the escapees from fish farms from other reared fish.

## 6.5 Natural Mortality in the Marine Phase

Estimates of natural mortality rates for Atlantic salmon in the marine phase were reviewed. For the period 14 to 24 months after leaving the river, estimated natural mortality percentages varied from 2% to 14% (Table 30). Very little new information was presented.

## 6.6 Plan and Coordinate a Program 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

Three approaches were examined to the problem of estimating the spawning escapements giving optimum production:

- 1) determine optimum parr densities for habitats of different productivity and estimate the egg production required to produce these densities;
- 2) monitor a river and determine the number of smolts arising from a known parent egg deposition; and
- 3) manipulate the stocks of adult salmon in one or more rivers to produce known and varied egg depositions and monitor the resultant smolt production.

In all of these approaches, the establishment of a target escapement or egg deposition was considered necessary to serve as a baseline for reviewing rates and patterns of exploitation. However, problems were noted with all three approaches, and it would be difficult to plan general research programs to address what are, in fact, a wide variety of local problems. A number of European rivers were identified where research programs on rates and patterns of exploitation are underway or being planned. There was no obvious need for coordination of these studies because of their diverse natures other than the recovery of tags internationally as is carried out at present.

## 6.7 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. The Relative Effectiveness of Effort Regulation as Opposed to Annually Adjusting a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) in Achieving the Same Fishing Mortality Rate

Based upon experiences in fisheries where effort regulation of some type had been implemented, an evaluation was made of the possible impacts of:

- a) number of hooks per vessel;
- b) type and quality of bait;
- c) number and size of vessels;
- d) duration of line fishing time;
- e) cooperative fishing operations; and
- f) vessel effort quotas.

It was concluded that it is technically feasible to regulate the number of hooks used and the number and size of vessels taking part in the fishery. It is, therefore, feasible to regulate fishing effort. Limitations on some dimensions of fishing effort are likely to result in expansions in others, however. Examination of catch rate data at the Faroes (Table 31) shows variation by a factor of 3-4 within a season. This would, for example, allow scope for increase in efficiency of effort utilization by modifying the distribution of effort within a fishing season. Thus, if an effort regulation scheme were adopted, methods would need to be devised to monitor resultant exploitation rates as a basis for periodic adjustment of the scheme.

As abundance of salmon at the Faroes cannot be predicted, there is no basis for estimation of a TAC which would achieve a particular target fishing mortality within a particular season. The only comparison which can be made, therefore, is between a TAC fixed for several years at a level expected, on average, to result in a target fishing mortality, and effort regulation. As abundance of salmon at the Faroes is likely to vary from year to year, a fixed TAC will result in a variable mortality from year to year. With regard to an effort regulation, variability in abundance will be reflected in variability in catch while mortality remains stable. However, catchability of salmon is also likely to vary and this will result in variable mortality for the same nominal effort level. As the variations in abundance and catchability at the Faroes are not known, ACFM could not determine whether a fixed TAC or a fixed effort level would lead to a more constant fishing mortality. In the case of catch, as well as effort, regulation, exploitation rates experienced in the fishery would need to be monitored to determine whether a particular target level was, in effect, being achieved.

In summary, it is feasible to regulate the Faroese salmon fishery by limitation of fishing effort, but its effectiveness relative to a fixed TAC in achieving a particular target fishing mortality cannot be determined without further research. Annual adjustment of a TAC to achieve the same fishing mortality in each year cannot be accomplished as abundance of salmon at the Faroes cannot be predicted.

6.8 Biological Effects of Alternative Minimum Size Regulations for Salmon (including No Minimum Size) for the Faroese Fishery

Due to a publication oversight, this question posed by NASCO was inadvertently omitted from the terms of reference in the Procès-Verbal. Hence, no advice is provided on the feasibility of employing a size limit in the Faroese salmon fishery nor of the impact of possible size limits on non-catch fishing mortality. Previous analyses provided estimates of losses to home water stocks corresponding to the catch of various sea ages in the Faroese fishery. In recent years, Faroese catches of salmon during their first year at sea have been low and, hence, home water losses due to catches of small salmon have also been low. ACFM offers to consider the question of the biological effects of alternative minimum size regulations (including no minimum size) for the Faroese salmon fishery at its May 1987 meeting.

7. IMPACT OF NON-TAGGED ADIPOSE FIN-CLIPPED SALMON ON THE DETECTION OF CODED WIRE TAGS

Difficulties have been encountered in detecting microtagged salmon of USA-origin caught in fisheries of other countries. Concern was expressed that if the frequency of microtags in fish examined for detection is low, insufficient effort will be exerted on average, and some microtags will go undetected. A suggestion was tendered that adipose fin clipping should be limited in use to only those salmon marked with microtags. The use of adipose fin clipping for purposes other than identification of salmon marked with some other tag was reviewed. Such uses included identifying hatchery fish from wild salmon, identifying fish reared and released by private institutions to quantify their contributions to the runs, and wide-spread use in small-scale experiments to estimate parr densities, movements and other factors in natal streams. Reduction in the use of adipose fin clips only to tagged salmon would represent a major change from past practices. Existing evidence does not indicate a need to restrict adipose fin clips to fish also marked with other tags. However, it is apparent that fish with microtags should also be fin clipped; otherwise it is likely that the probability of detection in fisheries will be greatly diminished.

8. PROVISION OF ADVICE FOR MANAGEMENT OF STOCKS "WITHIN SAFE BIOLOGICAL LIMITS"

Criteria were proposed to define safe biological limits in terms relevant to Atlantic salmon. The criteria suggested that safe biological limits would be exceeded if:

- a) egg deposition for a stock was less than required to maintain or recover that stock to a desired level;
- b) hatchery supplementation was required to maintain a stock;
- c) consistent declines in catches occur in the North Atlantic; and
- d) insufficient genetic diversity for spawners occurred in a river.

The existing state of knowledge on which to assess situations against these criteria was given preliminary consideration. Difficulties were identified in using the proposed criteria due to such factors as the mixed-stock nature of Atlantic salmon fisheries, the extensive artificial enhancement of Atlantic salmon, the significant influence that abiotic events (particularly temperature) can have on smolt production and hence abundance, and the limited ability to generalise ecological requirements ascertained from a small number of well-studied river systems to salmon stocks in rivers located at different latitudes, with different temperature regimes and productivity levels.



NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

CNL (86)36

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 West Greenland Commission area:
  - (a) describe the events in the West Greenland fishery in 1986, including regulations in effect, gears and vessels in use, temporal and geographical distribution of the fishery, and the quantity and composition of catches by continent and, if possible, country of origin.
  - (b) provide best estimates of salmon stock abundance in the West Greenland Fishery.
  - (c) advise on the effects of varying levels of harvest at Greenland on subsequent returns of large salmon to home waters.
  - (d) estimate the impact of management measures existing, newly taken and proposed by States of origin of salmon occurring in the Commission area on home water stocks and, where possible, on spawning escapements.
  - (e) evaluate the tag recovery and return procedure at West Greenland, including an assessment of the accuracy and completeness of information accompanying tag returns, and indicate methods for improving the tag recovery and return procedure.
  - (f) consider estimates of spawning escapements and target spawning biomass for salmon stocks occurring in the Commission Area.
  - (g) assess the accuracy of the classification of salmon at West Greenland as either North American or European and examine the estimates of the age composition of catches of hatchery-origin salmon at Greenland including needed sample sizes.
  - (h) assess the effects of predation on marine mortality of salmon.
  - (i) describe the tagging programmes and compile all available information of such programmes carried out by member countries.
  - (j) provide estimates of exploitation rates in home waters for salmon stocks occurring in the Commission area.

- (k) assess the natural mortality of salmon in the marine phase especially between Greenland and home waters.
- (l) review the historical catch levels and provide advice on possible levels of sustainable yields of the North American component of salmon caught at West Greenland and at home waters.
- (m) assess the effects of opening date and quota on the number of salmon caught at West Greenland.

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(II) With respect to Atlantic salmon in the North-East Atlantic Commission area:

- (a) describe the fisheries for salmon in the North-East Atlantic Commission area, to assess the total exploitation exerted upon the stocks and to estimate the fishing mortality so generated:
  - (i) for homewater fisheries divided into freshwater and marine components,
  - (ii) for sea fisheries beyond 12 miles;
- (b) estimate the quantity, age composition and homewater origin of the landings and discards of salmon taken in the Faroes in the 1986/87 fishing season;
- (c) present the catch statistics of the North-East Atlantic Commission 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) estimate the contribution of hatchery-reared fish and fish farm escapees to the Faroese and the homewater fisheries;
- (e) assess natural mortality of salmon in the marine phase;
- (f) analyse the distribution of catches by season and area in the Faroese fishery in relation to country of origin;
- (g) consider the biological effects of alternative minimum size regulation for the Faroese fishery;
- (h) describe the historical evolution of homewater fisheries in terms of gear used divided into riverine and marine components;
- (i) assess the effects of predation on marine mortality;
- (j) consider the effects of existing, new and proposed conservation measures on the exploitation of homewater stocks.
- (k) assess the efficacy of present methods of minimising discards and mortality therefrom in the Faroese fishery.

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(III) With respect to Atlantic salmon in the North American Commission area:

- (a) provide estimates of the number, weight, age composition and river of origin of historical catches from 1967-1985 of salmon originating in rivers or artificial production facilities of another country. These estimates should be broken down by sea-age, standardized week, 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 rates, gear type, season and age composition of historical catches of salmon by year;
- (c) develop research procedures to assess the proportion of salmon tags captured but not reported;
- (d) specify data deficiencies and necessary research programmes to address those deficiencies;
- (e) estimate the impact of management measures taken by Canada in 1984 and 1985 and the expected impact of those taken in 1986 in reducing the harvest in Canadian fisheries of salmon originating in the USA;
- (f) review existing tag reward systems and make recommendations on standardising payments, national clearing house arrangements and review cooperative tag recovery systems in the NASCO area;
- (g) examine methods of stock identification such as scale structures to separate stocks in mixed stock fisheries;
- (h) provide a description of sport fisheries for Atlantic salmon in Maine, USA, including effort statistics for these fisheries by river system and refine the estimates of exploitation rates for these fisheries;
- (i) develop research procedures to estimate non-catch fishing mortalities in marine fisheries in Canada and the US, and in the Maine sport fisheries.

In addition, with respect to the issue of acid rain, the following questions:

1. Identification of freshwater habitats which support or have supported Atlantic salmon populations and classification of these habitats in relation to their vulnerability to loss of productivity of Atlantic salmon due to acidification.
2. Trends in acidification of habitat identified in question 1, and in the fish populations supported by those habitats.

3. The influence of acidification of freshwater habitat on growth and survival of Atlantic salmon fry and parr and the implications for smolt and adult production.
4. The effectiveness of mitigation measures such as liming and the extent to which these measures are in current use.

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27 JUNE 1986  
EDINBURGH

ANNEX 26

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

CNL (86)35

PRESS RELEASE

New measures were agreed to conserve salmon when the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization held its Third Annual Meeting this week, 23-27 June.

The Meeting, held at the Sheraton 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. Elections were held and Mr Eiriksson was re-elected as President and Mr Peterson as Vice-President.

The purpose of the Convention establishing 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.

The members of the Organization are Canada, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), EEC, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America. The USSR is expected to join the Organization soon and attended the meeting as observers.

During the Third 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 Sea, (ICES), in Copenhagen. The Organization decided to request further scientific information from ICES.

All three Commissions held elections. The North American Commission elected Dr Frank Carlton (USA) as its Chairman and Dr Georges Nadeau (Canada) as its Vice-Chairman. The North-East Atlantic Commission elected Mr Stefan de Mare (Sweden) as Chairman and Mr John Spencer (EEC) as its Vice-Chairman. The West Greenland Commission elected Mr Earle McCurdy (Canada) as its Chairman and Mr Einar Lemche (Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) as its Vice-Chairman.

The Council also welcomed non-government observers, representing the Salmon and Trout Association, the Atlantic Salmon Trust and the L'Association Internationale de Defense du Saumon Atlantique to its meetings.

The three regional Commissions held detailed discussions on salmon fisheries within their respective areas. The North American Commission announced the closure of the Newfoundland fishery from 15 October which has historically closed on 31 December. This Commission also adopted proposals to investigate the impact of acid rain on Atlantic salmon and the effects of introducing Pacific salmonids in the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic seaboard. Regulatory measures were also announced in the West Greenland Commission which agreed a TAC of 850 tonnes for both the 1986 and 1987 fishing seasons. The North-East Atlantic Commission was not able to agree a regulatory measure.

The next annual meeting of the Organization will be held in Edinburgh from 8-12 June, 1987.

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION  
THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNCIL  
23-27 JUNE 1986, SHERATON HOTEL, EDINBURGH, UK.

LIST OF COUNCIL PAPERS

<u>PAPER NO</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
CNL (86)1	Provisional agenda
CNL (86)2	Draft agenda
CNL (86)3	Report from ICES
CNL (86)4	Election of officers
CNL (86)5	Status of ratifications of and accessions to the Convention
CNL (86)6	Membership of regional commissions
CNL (86)7	Report on the purchase of the Headquarters property
CNL (86)8	Not issued
CNL (86)9	1985 audited accounts
CNL (86)10	Outline of the draft budget for 1987 and forecast budget for 1988
CNL (86)11	Analysis of catch statistics
CNL (86)12	Laws, regulations and programmes
CNL (86)13	Draft report of the activities of the Organization in 1985.
CNL (86)14	Review of requirements of articles 14 and 15 of the Convention
CNL (86)15	Request of the USSR regarding accession
CNL (86)16	Applications for observer status at meetings of Council
CNL (86)17	Contributions for 1986
CNL (86)18	List of papers submitted to the Finance and Administration Committee

CNL (86)19	Headquarters Agreement
CNL (86)20	Draft report of Council
CNL (86)21	Catch statistics package
CNL (86)22	Decision of Council on the accession of the USSR
CNL (86)23	Draft decision of Council on amendments to Financial Rules
CNL (86)24	Draft decision of Council on appointment of auditors
CNL (86)25	Statement by the EEC pursuant to article 15 of the Convention
CNL (86)26	Draft 1987 budget and 1988 forecast budget
CNL (86)27	Draft decision of Council on adoption of a logo
CNL (86)28	US salmon tagging proposal
CNL (86)29	Decision of Council amending NASCO I/8 on establishment of a Finance and Administration Committee
CNL (86)30	Development programme for salmon in Norway
CNL (86)31	Draft Decision of Council on review of the membership of the West Greenland Commission
CNL (86)32	Statement of the EEC to Council and Regional Commissions: New Salmon Regulations
CNL (86)33	Report of the Working Group on statistics
CNL (86)34	EEC Statement to Council
CNL (86)35	Press Release
CNL (86)36	Decision of Council to request scientific advice from ICES
CNL (86)37	Agenda
CNL (86)38	Report of Council
CNL (86)39	Decision of Council on amendments to the Financial Rules



- CNL (86)40                    Decision of Council on the appointment of auditors
- CNL (86)41                    1987 budget and 1988 forecast budget
- CNL (86)42                    Decision of Council on the adoption of a logo
- CNL (86)43                    Decision of Council on the review of membership of the West Greenland Commission
- FAC (86)8                      Report of the Finance and Administration Committee

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.