

**REPORT OF THE
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION**

**13-17 JUNE 1988
REYKJAVIK, ICELAND**

NEA(88)5

NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION
COMMISSION DE L'ATLANTIQUE DU NORD-EST

CHAIRMAN: MR STEFAN DE MARE (SWEDEN)
VICE-CHAIRMAN: MR JOHN SPENCER (EEC)
RAPPORTEUR: MR GEORG FR. RIEBER-MOHN (NORWAY)
SECRETARY: DR MALCOLM WINDSOR

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EDINBURGH
30 JUNE 1988

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION

NEA (88)5

REPORT OF
THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION

**REPORT OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION OF
THE NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
13-17 JUNE 1988, REYKJAVIK, ICELAND**

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 The Fifth Annual Meeting of the North-East Atlantic Commission, in the absence of the Chairman, Mr Stefan de Mare (Sweden), was opened by the Vice-Chairman, Mr John Spencer (EEC).

1.2 The list of participants is given in Annex 1.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

2.1 The Commission adopted its agenda, NEA(88)6 (Annex 2).

3. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

3.1 The Commission re-elected Mr Stefan de Mare (Sweden) as its Chairman.

3.2 The Commission re-elected Mr John Spencer (EEC) as its Vice-Chairman.

4. NOMINATION OF A RAPPORTEUR

4.1 The Commission nominated Mr Georg Fr. Rieber-Mohn (Norway) as rapporteur for the meeting.

5. REVIEW OF THE 1987 FISHERY

5.1 The Commission reviewed the 1987 fishery in the Faroese zone. The total landings in 1987 amounted to 510t, which was 20t less than in 1986 and below the annual average catch allowed under the regulatory measure (596.6t). The representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) described the operation of the quota and explained that the catch had been less than allowed by the quota.

5.2 The representative of Norway drew attention to the reported catch of salmon beyond the area of fisheries jurisdiction of the Faroe Islands. The representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) explained that there had been difficulties in policing the fishery and that the statistics contained in log-books could not be used as a basis for prosecution. Warnings were, however, issued to skippers against fishing outside the Faroese waters and some vessels had recently been prosecuted. The representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) considered that the problem of Faroese vessels fishing outside the area of fisheries jurisdiction of the Faroe Islands was now under control but drew attention to the activity of foreign vessels in this area.

- 5.3 The Chairman of the Commission referred to Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Convention which requires the Parties to invite the attention of any State not a Party to the Convention to any matter relating to the activities of the vessels of that State which appears to affect adversely the salmon stocks subject to the Convention or the implementation of the Convention.

6. ACFM REPORT FROM ICES ON SALMON STOCKS

- 6.1 The Chairman of the ACFM, Mr Bernard Vaske, presented the scientific advice from ICES relevant to the North-East Atlantic Commission, CNL(88)14 (Annex 3).

7. REGULATORY MEASURES

- 7.1 At its 1987 Annual Meeting the Commission had adopted a proposal for a three year regulatory measure for the Faroese fishery. As part of this regulatory measure it was agreed that the fishery should be monitored by the Commission at its Annual Meetings.

- 7.2 The representative of the EEC asked if reports on the fishery are transmitted to the Organization other than at annual meetings. The representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) confirmed that the 1987 measure only required that reports be made to the annual meetings and in consequence no intermediate reports were made.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

- 8.1 The Commission reviewed and accepted the relevant section of CNL(88)40 (Annex 4) and agreed to recommend it to the Council as part of the annual request for scientific advice to ICES.

9. OTHER BUSINESS

- 9.1 The representative of the USSR drew attention to the interception of its salmon stocks in Norwegian waters. The representative of Norway explained that as from 1989, the Norwegian Government was prohibiting drift netting for salmon in Norwegian waters.

10. DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

- 10.1 The Commission agreed to hold its next meeting during the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Council, 13-16 June 1989, in Edinburgh.

11. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE MEETING

- 11.1 The Commission considered and agreed a draft report of the meeting, NEA(88)10.

14 JUNE 1988
REYKJAVIK

ANNEX 1

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION
13-17 JUNE, REYKJAVIK, ICELAND

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

* Denotes Head of Delegation

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION:

DENMARK (IN RESPECT OF THE FAROE ISLANDS AND GREENLAND)

*MR ARNI OLAFSSON Representative
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen

MR OLE SAMSING Representative
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen

MR HJALTI i JAKUPSSTOVU Foroya Landsstyri, Torshavn, Faroe Islands

EEC

*MR HENRIK SCHMIEGELOW Representative
Fisheries Directorate-General, EEC Commission,
Brussels

MR JOHN SPENCER Representative
Fisheries Directorate-General, EEC Commission,
Brussels

MR WOLFGANG RINGE FRG Representative of the Council of the European
Communities, Brussels

MR AUGUSTO BETTE Council of the European Communities, Brussels

MR SEAN MCDONALD Permanent Representation of Ireland to the EEC,
Brussels

MR PASCHAL LYNG Department of the Marine, Dublin

MS EILEEN TWOMEY Department of the Marine, Dublin

MR NICK BROWN Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
London

MR BOB WILLIAMSON Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for
Scotland, Edinburgh

MR BILL MALCOLM Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for
Scotland, Edinburgh

MR TED POTTER Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
London

DR KEVIN O'GRADY Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
London

DR DICK SHELTON Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for
Scotland, Pitlochry

MR AGUIRRE FERNANDEZ Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Madrid

MRS ELAINE VAN GYSEGEM Council of the European Communities, Brussels

MR BENT PALLISGAARD Ministry of Fisheries, Copenhagen

FINLAND

*MR KARI AIRAKSINEN Representative
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Helsinki

MR EERO NIEMELA Representative
Finnish Game and Fisheries Institute, Helsinki

ICELAND

*MR HELGI AGUSTSSON Representative
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Reykjavik

MR ARNI ISAKSSON Representative
Institute of Freshwater Fisheries, Reykjavik

MR THOR GUDJOHNSON Institute of Freshwater Fisheries, Reykjavik

NORWAY

*MR SVEIN MEHLI Representative
Directorate for Nature Management, Trondheim

MR TORMOD KARLSTROEM Representative
Ministry of the Environment, Oslo

MR LARS HANSEN Directorate for Nature Management, Trondheim

MR GEORG RIEBER-MOHN Regional Boards of Salmon Fishery, Oslo

MR EYSTEIN ISAKSEN Embassy of Norway, Reykjavik

SWEDEN

*MR INGEMAR OLSSON Representative
National Board of Fisheries, Goteborg

USSR

*DR GUEOZGUI LUKA Representative
PINRO, Murmansk

DR ALEXANDRE ZUBCHENKO PINRO, Murmansk

MR KONSTANTIN BUDANOV Murmanrybvod, Murmansk
MR GUENRIKH BOROVKOV Ministry of Fisheries, Moscow

OBSERVERS - PARTIES

CANADA (++)

DR GABY WARD Representative
Champlain College, Quebec
MS L COTE Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa,
Ontario

USA (++)

MR STETSON TINKHAM US Department of State, Washington DC
MR JIM MCCALLUM Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee, US House
of Representatives, Washington
DR PAUL RAGO US Fish and Wildlife Service, Kearneysville
MR JAY DEHMLow United States Embassy, Reykjavik
DR DAVID GOLDTHWAITE US Fish and Wildlife Service, Newton Corner
MR HOWARD LARSEN US Fish and Wildlife Service, Newton Corner
MR ARTHUR NEILL National Marine Fisheries Service, Woods Hole,
Mass.

OBSERVERS - NON PARTIES

ICES

DR EMORY ANDERSON International Council for the Exploration of the
Sea, Copenhagen
MR BERNARD VASKE Institut fur Hochseefischerei und Fischverarbeitung,
German Democratic Republic

SECRETARIAT

DR M L WINDSOR Secretary, NASCO
DR P HUTCHINSON Assistant Secretary, NASCO

(++) Under Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean, Canada and the United States of America 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.

NEA(88)6

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION
13-17 JUNE 1988, REYKJAVIK, ICELAND

<u>AGENDA</u>	<u>PAPER NO</u>
1. Opening of the meeting	
2. Adoption of the agenda	
3. Election of officers	NEA(88)3
4. Nomination of a rapporteur	
5. Review of the 1987 fishery	
6. ACFM report from ICES on salmon stocks	CNL(88)14
7. Regulatory measures	
8. Recommendations to the Council on scientific research	
9. Other business	
10. Date and place of next meeting	
11. Consideration of the draft report of the meeting	

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

CNL(88)14

SCIENTIFIC ADVICE FROM ICES

THE REPORT OF

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (ACFM)
(SECTIONS 1-3.8, 5-5.6 AND 7-8.1.2)

This paper makes reference to the report of the meeting of the ICES Working Group on North Atlantic Salmon (ICES document C.M. 1988/Assess:16 presented to Council as paper CNL(88)13). That report is not annexed here but is available on request to the Secretariat.

REPORT TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION COUNCIL

1. INTRODUCTION

Questions of interest to a particular Commission, such as the description of high seas fisheries, appear in the section dealing with questions of interest to that Commission, while all questions dealing with homewater fisheries appear in Section 7. Many of the questions posed related to more than one Commission area, and these are answered separately. In this summary, the tables, figures, and appendices referred to are from the Working Group report (Doc. C.M.1988/Assess:16).

2. CATCHES OF NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON

2.1 Nominal Catches

Nominal catches of salmon by country (in tonnes round fresh weight) for 1961-1987 are presented in Table 1. The catches in homewaters broken down into grilse and salmon are shown in Table 2. Figures for 1987 (6,511 t) are provisional, but it appears likely that, when confirmed, they will show a decrease from 1986 except for Canada and Finland, where they are expected to increase.

Lack of information on fishing effort presents major difficulties in interpreting the catch data.

Unreported catches were considered an important component in stock assessment, and it was agreed that methods of assessing unreported catches should be investigated. Unreported catches were defined as:

harvests which are caught and retained but do not enter into unreported catch statistics; such harvests could be either legal or illegal but would not include catch-and-release mortalities whether they arise from nets or angling gear. Such estimates would not include fish retained by public agencies for broodstock purposes.

Although some countries could not provide data, the unreported catches for all countries were considered to be of the order of 3,000t, which is 500t less than the corresponding amount for 1986.

ACFM notes with concern the importance of non-reported catches, and urges participants to continue to make every possible effort to obtain and contribute such data in accordance with normal ICES procedure.

2.2 Catches in Numbers by Sea Age and Weight

Reported national data from several countries are summarized in Table 3. In most countries, the decline in the reported 1987 homewater catches occurred in both the 1-sea-winter (1SW) and multi-sea winter (MSW) age groups.

3. FRAMEWORK FOR SCIENTIFIC ADVICE ON MANAGEMENT OF SALMON

3.1 Introduction

NASCO asked ICES to discuss scientifically-based approaches for managing salmon in the context of existing fisheries.

There are two aspects to this subject: firstly, to establish a practical management strategy, and secondly, to describe a possible scientific approach to provide supporting advice. The Working Group recognized three principal aims in the management of Atlantic salmon: conservation of stocks, optimization of yields, and minimization of the variability of the yield from each fishery.

Conservation can best be achieved by controlling fishing mortality to ensure an adequate number of spawners in each river system to optimize production each year, and this must be the first priority of salmon management.

It is likely to be difficult to optimize yields in mixed-stock fisheries because individual stocks or stock complexes will vary in their availability to the fisheries. The stocks or stock complexes having the largest proportion of their extant numbers available to the fishery will experience the highest exploitation rates and must, therefore, be the key to optimising exploitation in the fishery. The varying relative productivity of the stocks or stock complexes further adds to the difficulties of managing mixed-stock fisheries.

Wide annual variation in the yield in each fishery may have socio-economic implications that must be considered.

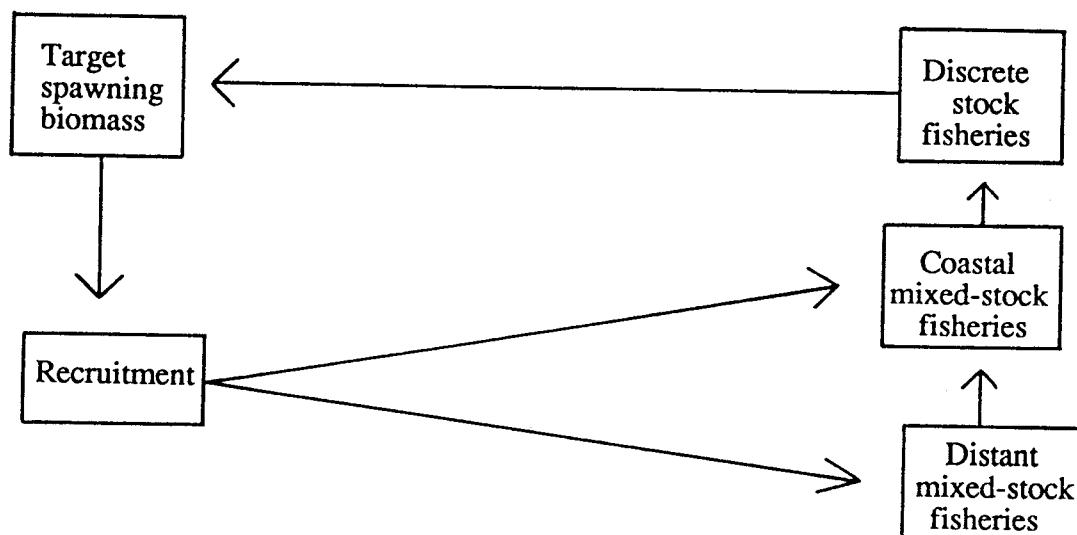
It is fundamental to rational management that scientists estimate a target number of spawners of each sea age or stock component which should be attained each year. This number can be converted into a target "spawning biomass" using appropriate mean weights.

Management strategy should either:

- 1) permit annual adjustments to harvest levels in all fisheries, or
- 2) fix the combined harvest of all fisheries at a level sufficiently low to achieve the target spawning biomass of each stock component within normal variations in production, or
- 3) fix the harvest in mixed-stock fisheries at a level sufficiently low to allow final adjustments to the spawning escapement of each stock component in or close to the river of origin.

3.2 A Conceptual Framework

The diagram below illustrates the type of relationship that could exist between fisheries that must be managed in order to achieve target spawning biomass.



Several models are available which, given sufficient data, can be used to estimate target spawning biomass or production and to assess the effects of varying fishing mortality in one fishery on the harvest in other fisheries and on spawning biomass (see Section 3.6)

3.3 Techniques to Attain Target Spawning Biomass

The ideal system for managing salmon would be to forecast the abundance of all stocks prior to the start of the fisheries each year and then allocate catches to the fisheries on the basis of the distribution of the fish and target spawning escapement.

Existing salmon fisheries cannot be managed within such an ideal framework. Two approaches were discussed which could be used to achieve sufficient spawning escapement for some stock complexes.

A. Real-time management of fisheries

This method utilizes information on stock abundance, either before the fishery commences or while it is in progress. This information is used to close or regulate mixed-stock or discrete fisheries if the abundance of selected stocks or stock components is equal to or less than a predefined target. The method requires:

- a) estimates of salmon abundance during the fisheries;
- b) techniques to identify stocks;
- c) models for estimating the impact of management measures on the predefined abundance targets;
- d) enforcement mechanisms for implementation of management measures.

B. Management based on historical performance of the fisheries

This management strategy is one most commonly used at present. The major difficulty with it is that it only reacts to conservation and fishery problems after they occur and operates by trial and error. The method requires:

- a) historical data on spawning escapements for a number of stocks;
- b) data by stock or stock complex on the contribution to mixed-stock fisheries.

3.4 Proposed Approach to Management

The primary goal of management to ensure target spawning biomass can be achieved by setting harvests in mixed-stock fisheries at a level which would ensure that the number of salmon returning to the vicinity of the river of origin each year is greater than that required for spawning. Adjustments would then be made to fisheries in or near the rivers to ensure that target spawning biomass is attained.

It is not feasible to develop a management strategy or assess its effectiveness by determining the spawning biomass or the fishing mortality of all stocks. Annual assessments and calculations of these parameters should be made on "indicator stocks". An "indicator stock" may be an individual stock or a group of stocks which can represent the stocks in a larger geographic area. For "indicator stocks", it will be necessary to annually estimate the spawning escapement, the fishing mortality in the various fisheries, and the abundance of salmon returning to discrete stock fisheries.

3.5 Estimation of Target Spawning Biomass and Production

There are several approaches which can be used to estimate target spawning biomass when it is not possible to directly obtain reliable figures. One approach would be to apply estimates of densities at various life stages, or adult production from stocks which have similar biological characteristics, i.e. use values from "indicator stocks". Another approach would be to use values from the scientific literature.

3.6 Fisheries Model

Models could be developed for salmon stocks for which sufficient data exist. Eventually these individual models could be linked in order to develop a cohesive picture of interactions among fisheries and used to judge the effectiveness of management measures.

3.6.1 Spreadsheet system

A spreadsheet system available at ICES Headquarters was used by the Working Group to implement a preliminary descriptive salmon model, using standard measures of catches and abundance, traps, tag recaptures, etc. to develop most, but not all, of the necessary parameters for the model.

The model calculates the abundance and catches in each time step; all fish available in the previous time period are accounted for. Examples are shown in Tables 4 and 5 and in Figures 1 and 2.

3.6.2 Fisheries models for selected stocks

The Working Group also examined two conceptual approaches to reducing exploitation on selected salmon stocks. The first, real-time management, is discussed in Section 3.3 above. The second, linear programming, was used to develop time and area closures which minimizes interceptions in mixed-stock fisheries. By adjusting the necessary constraints, the model can provide an objective standard against which management measures can be evaluated.

3.7 Summary

These models are preliminary and may not be available in the immediate future, but, nevertheless, they are the first steps in such descriptions of salmon fisheries in the North Atlantic. The marine life history model is not predictive, but given the appropriate parameter sets, it can provide a descriptive view of the interactions of the various fisheries and spawning escapements.

3.8 ACFM Comments

ACFM notes and commends the constructive discussion on scientifically-based approaches for managing salmon. The Working Group cannot, however, be expected to select overall objectives of management, since this involves the resolution of social and political conflicts, which are beyond its competence. ACFM, therefore, suggests that the Working Group should continue to develop methods for evaluating the consequences (in terms of yield, stocks size, etc.) of management options involving modest changes in the level of exploitation in the main fishery sectors. NASCO should consider how it could make use of such assessments in choosing among such management options, taking into account the biological importance of spawning stock, as discussed by the Working Group.

ACFM also notes the research priorities listed in Section 9 of the Working Group report, which reflect the proposed approach to scientific management, and the data requirements given in Appendix 5 of the Working Group Report. ACFM requests

that countries make every effort to initiate such research and obtain and contribute such data at future meetings of the North Atlantic Salmon Working Group.

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

5.1 The Fisheries in the 1986/1987 Season, and in 1987

The fishery at Faroes is described below, and descriptions of homewater fisheries are given in Section 7.

5.1.1. Description of the fishery at Faroes

The landings in 1987 amounted to 510t, which was 20t less than in 1986 (Table 19, which is a corrected version of previous tables). The nominal landings by seasons broken down into numbers and weight by sea-age group are given in Table 3. Catch in number by statistical rectangle for the 1986/1987 season is presented in Figure 3. The number of discards was estimated to be 7.4% of the catch.

5.1.2. Fishing effort

The average CPUE in the 1986/1987 season was the highest annual figure recorded (Figure 4 and Table 20).

5.1.3. Origin of salmon in the Faroese fishery

In 1987, tagging data from external and coded-wire tags indicated that the recapture rates per 1,000 fish tagged have decreased in Scotland, Ireland, Iceland, and England/Wales. It was noted that tags from the USSR have been found in the fishery.

As in 1986, the number of recoveries of Norwegian Carlin tags relative to the number released indicated that salmon of Norwegian origin are by far the largest component of the Faroese fishery.

5.1.4. Abundance and exploitation

Data from the River Imsa tagging experiments indicate that the exploitation of this stock in the Faroese area in the 1986/1987 season was similar to previous years (Tables 23 and 24). Estimates of the exploitation rate on the extant stock range from 0-4% on 1SW salmon and 13-63% on 2SW salmon.

5.2 Effort Control in the Faroese Fishery

Catch limitation (quota) should provide a constant fishing mortality if recruitment remains constant, while effort control might stabilize the fishing mortality if the proportion of the extant stock available to the fishery remains constant. It was not possible, however, to evaluate the relative effects of effort and quota control on fishing mortality in the Faroese fishery zone.

5.3 Contribution of Hatchery-Reared Salmon and Fish Farm Escapees to the Salmon Fishery

Based on scale samples from the Faroese fishery in the 1986/1987 season, 2.6-3.6% of the fish were classified as hatchery reared. The range estimated from samples presented in 1987 was 0-13%.

5.4 Acoustic Survey at the Faroes

A feasibility study on the use of acoustic techniques to estimate the numbers of salmon in the Faroes fishery zone is to be carried out in February or April 1989. The Marine Laboratory in Aberdeen (Scotland) and the Marine Research Institute in Bergen (Norway) have agreed to supply acoustic experts to take part in the experiments and assist with data analysis. The equipment and research vessel will be made available by the Faroese Laboratory.

5.5 Effectiveness of Management Measures in the Faroese Fishery

Since 1987 was the first year of effort control, it is not yet possible to assess the effect of this measure on either the Faroese or homewater fisheries.

5.6 Recommendations

ACFM endorses the recommendations of the Study Group on the Norwegian Sea and Faroese Salmon Fishery given in Appendix 4 of the Working Group report.

7. HOMEWATER FISHERIES

Section 7 of the Working Group report describes the various homewater fisheries.

The information from most countries allows a description of the fishery according to the various types of gear, contribution of fish from other countries, and status of stocks. Some countries were able to provide exploitation rates in some fisheries.

Effectiveness of management measures is commented on for most countries. For Canada, this is dealt with specifically in Section 6.2 above.

It is envisaged that the information in this section could be helpful in building a descriptive model of salmon in the North Atlantic.

8. GENERAL TASKS

8.1 Compilation of tag data

NASCO requested ICES to compile information on tagging carried out on Atlantic salmon.

8.1.1 Compilation of tag release data for 1987

About 1.2 million microtags and 0.4 million external tags were applied to Atlantic salmon in 1987 (Table 43). In addition, 1.3 million salmon were finclipped. Thus, more than 2.9 million fish were marked.

The Working Group prepared a separate report on salmon tagged or marked in 1987.

8.1.2 Tagging data base

ACFM notes the progress made by the Working Group in assembling tagging data, and endorses the Working Group's conclusion that there is no need for NASCO to develop a tagging data base as long as the Working Group can continue to provide this service.

CNL(88)40

**DRAFT DECISION OF THE COUNCIL TO
REQUEST SCIENTIFIC ADVICE FROM ICES**

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

- 2) With respect to Atlantic salmon in the North-East Atlantic Commission area:
 - (a) describe events of the 1988 fisheries with respect to gear, effort, exploitation rate, composition and origin of the catch, and assess the status of the stocks;
 - (b) evaluate the effectiveness of new, existing, or proposed management measures for home waters and interception fisheries on stocks occurring in the Commission area;
 - (c) continue the development of models to describe the fishery interactions and stock dynamics in order to estimate the effects of management measures;
 - (d) with respect to the issue of acidification:
 - (i) provide estimates of the number of salmon lost due to acidification in the North-East Atlantic Commission Area;
 - (ii) describe the effectiveness of mitigation measures and the extent to which the measures are in current use;
 - (e) specify data deficiencies and research needs.

NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION
13-17 JUNE 1988, ICELANDIC STATE CONFERENCE CENTRE,
REYKJAVIK, ICELAND

LIST OF NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC COMMISSION PAPERS

<u>PAPER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
NEA (88)1	Provisional Agenda
NEA (88)2	Draft Agenda
NEA (88)3	Election of Officers
NEA (88)4	Paper not issued
NEA (88)5	Report of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the North-East Atlantic Commission
NEA (88)6	Agenda
NEA (88)10	Draft Report of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the North-East Atlantic Commission
CNL (88)14	The Report of the ICES Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management (ACFM)
CNL (88)40	Draft decision of the Council to request scientific advice from ICES

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