

	<p>Council</p> <p><i>Compilation of Self-assessments on the Application of the Six Tenets for Effective Management of an Atlantic Salmon Fishery Tabled in 2021</i></p> <p><i>(EU – Denmark and EU – Finland)</i></p>	<p>CNL(21)23</p>
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Compilation of Self-assessments on the Application of the Six Tenets for Effective Management of an Atlantic Salmon Fishery Tabled in 2021

The *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Monitoring and Control, which met in Nuuk, Greenland in October 2014, developed a matrix for applying the ‘Six Tenets for the Effective Management of an Atlantic Salmon Fishery’. It was developed as a tool to evaluate the monitoring and control of the salmon fishery at West Greenland. This matrix was revised by a second Working Group, the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Application of the Six Tenets for Effective Management of an Atlantic Salmon Fishery. At its 2016 meeting, the West Greenland Commission agreed that that self-assessments should be conducted by each member / jurisdiction of the West Greenland Commission (excluding Finland and Sweden). At its meeting in 2017, it was suggested that the Six Tenets should apply to all NASCO Parties given their usefulness as an evaluation tool for all salmon fisheries.

In 2018, it was agreed that the template for the 2019 – 2024 Implementation Plans ([CNL\(18\)50](#)) would seek information on whether an assessment under the ‘Six Tenets for the Effective Management of an Atlantic Salmon Fishery’ had been conducted by all Parties / jurisdictions and made available to the Secretariat. Where an assessment had been conducted, further information would be requested on the actions planned to improve the monitoring and control of the fishery. Where no such assessment had been conducted, information would be requested on the timescale for doing so.

Following three rounds of review of the 2019 – 2024 Implementation Plans by the IP / APR Review Group, Six Tenets self-assessments have been received in 2021 from European Union – Denmark and European Union – Finland and are appended below. Links to the self-assessments previously carried out by the members of the West Greenland Commission can be found in documents [WGCIS\(17\)3](#), [WGCIS\(17\)4](#), [WGCIS\(17\)5](#) and [WGCIS\(17\)8](#).

Secretariat
Edinburgh
16 April 2021

EU – Denmark

Category of fishery: Please complete for each category of fishery (Commercial, Recreational or Other (e.g. sustenance, scientific fisheries and by-catch) as appropriate)				
Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place? 2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants? 3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season? 	G	Local fishing clubs issue licenses. Registration of participants (individual anglers) in a central database is not mandatory. Participating private landowners are not registered centrally, but they all do report catches. Every salmon caught and kept or released is recorded with name of the catcher
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licenses, seasonal closures) or a combination of both? 2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43? 	G	Yes. Measures laid down in national legislation are in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licenses, seasonal closures) in accordance with the NASCO Guidelines
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery? 2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns? 	G	<p>Yes to all three points.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A mandatory system is in place to ensure an accurate, effective and timely reporting for all involved in the fishery. On-line reporting within 48 hours is mandatory and we only find very few incidents of non-compliance 2. DTU Aqua looks through the catch records regularly to check for inconsistencies 3 Yes indeed the harvest is efficiently controlled and the quotas are very rarely broken by more than one or two fish

		3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?		
4	Effective communication of management rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion? 2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information? 	G	Every year in February, approximately two months before the fishery starts, the quota of the year in question is published and written information disseminated to the involved fishing associations. Every autumn, October –November, info meetings are held with the involved fishing clubs, authorities (municipalities, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, the Danish Fisheries Agency) and DTU Aqua
5	Control and enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective? 2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations? 	G	The control and enforcement measures are laid down in national legislation and the control is carried out by the Danish Fisheries Agency, and is considered to be effective. The own-check/monitoring systems for anglers associations are also very effective. Adequate sanctions are also in place and can include high administrative fines and exclusion from the fishery. If an association does not fully comply with the reporting and enforcement rules, the quota can be recalled
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process? 2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery? 	G	The spawning runs are measured bi-annually in all salmon rivers. This is done by DTU Aqua, who also gives advice to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries with respect to management of the salmon populations. The results of the sampling (including run-size, available habitat, juvenile density) are regularly disseminated directly to parties concerned and via “Fiskepleje.dk” to all users and forms the basis for quota setting and gear- and season regulations

EU – Finland

Category of fishery: <i>Tourist fishery and local subsistence/traditional fishery (non-commercial fisheries only)</i>				
Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place? 2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants? 3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season? 	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. 3. Yes <p>Different license systems exist for different user groups.</p>
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both? 2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43? 	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, ceiling on the no. of recreational licenses, gear and temporal restrictions seasonal closures etc. 2. Yes, target-based (CLs) management, mixed-stock fisheries considered
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery? 2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns? 3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2? 	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, mandatory reporting based on e.g. bilateral agreement between Finland and Norway 2. Yes, yearly procedure using e.g. effort information 3. Yes, catch data is part of stock status evaluation

4	Effective communication of management rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion? 2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information? 	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, multiple channels, e.g. local meetings, webpages, stakeholder groups to communicate fishing rules for different user groups 2. Yes, see above
5	Control and enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective? 2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations? 	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, hired personnel for enforcement, working both locally, nationally and bilaterally 2. Yes, special legislation on illegal catch, forfeiture payments (conservation value of endangered species). Forfeiture value for Atlantic Salmon is among the highest, 3420 € / individual
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process? 2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery? 	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, On-term sampling program covering salmon fisheries in different parts of the river-systems, fishing gears and periods of fishing season. Genetic analysis of origin of mixed-stock catches 2. Yes indeed. Current management system is based on population-specific status assessment

One assessment of status should be assigned to each of the six tenets using colour codes as follows:

- Green (G) indicates that the principle outlined in the tenet is being met by the current management regime, although further improvements might still be possible;
- Amber (A) indicates that the tenet is currently being partially met and improvements are needed to the current management regime; and
- Red (R) indicates that the tenet is not currently being met and that significant improvements are needed to the current management regime.