

	Council <i>Annual Progress Report on Actions taken under the Implementation Plan for the Calendar Year 2021 EU – Portugal</i>	CNL(22)24
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Annual Progress Report on Actions taken under the Implementation Plan for the Calendar Year 2021

The Annual Progress Reports allow NASCO to evaluate progress on actions taken by Parties / jurisdictions to implement its internationally agreed Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines and, consequently, the achievement of their objectives and actions taken in accordance with the Convention. The following information should be provided through the Annual Progress Reports:

- any changes to the management regime for salmon and consequent changes to the Implementation Plan;
- actions that have been taken under the Implementation Plan in the previous year;
- significant changes to the status of stocks, and a report on catches; and
- actions taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

*In completing this Annual Progress Report please refer to the **Guidelines for the Preparation and Evaluation of NASCO Implementation Plans and for Reporting on Progress, CNL(18)49.***

These reports will be reviewed by the Council. Please complete this form and return it to the Secretariat **no later than 1 April 2022.**

Party:	European Union
Jurisdiction / Region:	Portugal

1: Changes to the Implementation Plan
1.1 Describe any proposed revisions to the Implementation Plan (Where changes are proposed, the revised Implementation Plans should be submitted to the Secretariat by 1 November).
1.2 Describe any major new initiatives or achievements for salmon conservation and management that you wish to highlight.
Restocking of Atlantic salmon with a view to strengthening the population in the Minho basin. With the support and in collaboration with Spanish entities, in addition to the international section, restocking was also carried out in Portuguese affluent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the international section of the Minho River (9000 juveniles in 2018, 8300 juveniles in 2019 and 9000 juveniles in 2020). - In the river Mouro (about 5000 in 2018 and 8000 in 2019) - In the Gadanha river (3000 embryonated eggs in 2019)

Construction of a nature like fish pass in the initial section of the Mouro River, facilitating the crossing of the first significant obstacle to the reproductive migration of Atlantic salmon and also sea trout. This fish passage was constructed in 2021.

The project SALMONLINK (<https://www.salmonlink.uevora.pt>) is in progress. The main objective of this project which gather *contributes of scientists and fishermen to the conservation and participatory management of Atlantic salmon populations in Portugal (MAR-01.03. 02-FEAMP-0048)* is the establishment of a network of contacts and partnerships, at national level, between scientists and commercial and recreational fishermen in areas where Atlantic salmon occurs, that allow to increase the knowledge of these populations and, at the same time, in a context of knowledge transfer between the parties, adapt the current fishing legislation to the conservation and management needs of this endangered species.

The SALMONLINK project comprises four complementary actions that aim to:

- create a network that includes scientists, administration entities that manage these resources, and commercial and recreational fishermen who develop their activity in coastal, transitional and freshwater areas where salmon occurs;
- complement the information on salmon catches provided by commercial and recreational fishermen with a set of technical and scientific pilot studies to increase knowledge on the state of salmon populations in Portugal, aspects of their biology and ecology, and the main threats to which they are subjected;
- adapt the current fishing legislation and promote alternative activities in order to make the sustainable use of this resource compatible with its protection and conservation needs, benefiting from the partnership network previously established, combined with a socio-economic and cultural study in the areas of intervention of the operation;
- disseminate the main results of the project and transfer knowledge.

The SALMONLINK project is coordinated by the University of Évora, with the technical-scientific and logistical support of MARE - Centre for Marine and Environmental Sciences.

The partners of the project are:

- “VIANAPESCA, OP – Cooperativa de Produtores de Peixe de Viana do Castelo”;
- “Associação de Profissionais de Pesca do Rio Minho e do Mar (APPRMM)”;
- “Associação Desportiva e Cultural dos Jovens de Longos Vales (ADCJLV)”.

The project is funded by European Funds (EMFF - European Maritime and Fisheries Fund), more specifically by the Operational Program MAR2020.

Besides the SALMONLINK project, Portugal (University of Évora and MARE) is, since 2020, also involved in the SMOLTRACK (<https://www.smoltrack.eu/>), project partnership, promoted by NASCO and involving a set of European partners, focused on the study of salmon smolt migrations.

2.1 Provide a description of any new factors that may affect the abundance of salmon stocks significantly and, if there has been any significant change in stock status since the development of the Implementation Plan, provide a brief (200 word max) summary of these changes.

No information gathered due to the fishing restriction of salmon on inland waters.

2.2 Provide the following information on catches: (nominal catch equals reported quantity of salmon caught and retained in tonnes ‘round fresh weight’ (i.e. weight of whole, ungutted, unfrozen fish) or ‘round fresh weight equivalent’).				
	In-river	Estuarine	Coastal	Total
(a) provisional nominal catch (which may be subject to revision) for 2021 (tonnes)		7 units x 5500 gr/unit (aprox) = 38.5 Kilos (0.038 Tn)		7 units x 5500 gr/unit (aprox) = 38.5 Kilos (0.038 Tn)
(b) confirmed nominal catch of salmon for 2020 (tonnes)	27 units x 5500 gr/unit (aprox) = 148’5 Kilos (0.148 Tn)	18 units x 5500 gr/unit (aprox) = 99 Kilos (0.099 Tn)		45 units x 5500 gr/unit (aprox) = 247.5 Kilos (0.247 Tn)
(c) estimated unreported catch for 2021 (tonnes)				
(d) number and percentage of salmon caught and released in recreational fisheries in 2021	We do not have yet this kind of detail on salmon catches. Data on catches and releases by recreational fisheries is currently being collected within the SALMONLINK project, and hopefully we will be able to provide data in the next year. Through SALMONLINK and <u>AN@DROMOS.PT</u> projects we are monitoring commercial fisheries catches for several anadromous species throughout the country. Regarding salmon, for 2021, we have reports of a total of 14 adult fish caught in Minho river, 6 fish in Douro river and 2 fish in Lima river. These data are based on direct surveys to local fishermen and official landings recorded by the port authority of Caminha			

3: Implementation Plan Actions.

3.1 Provide an update on progress on actions relating to the Management of Salmon Fisheries (section 2.9 of the Implementation Plan).

*Note: the reports under ‘Progress on action to date’ should provide a **brief overview** of each action. For all actions, provide **clear and concise** quantitative information to demonstrate progress. In circumstances where quantitative information cannot be provided for a particular action because of its nature, a clear rationale must be given for not providing quantitative information and other information should be provided to enable progress with that action to be evaluated. While referring to additional material (e.g. via links to websites) may assist those seeking more detailed information, this will not be evaluated by the Review Group.*

Action	Description of action (as submitted in the IP):	
F1:	Description of action (as submitted in the IP):	Establishment of a Commission for the Monitoring of Diadromous Species Fisheries with a working group exclusively dedicated to the Atlantic salmon.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP):	Improve national coordination regarding salmon; Improve science based decisions; Improved reporting to NASCO; Support for the adoption of legislation; Promotion of the knowledge convergence and reflection; Increase public awareness for salmon related aspects.
	Progress on action to date	This action is still in the early stages of its development. Data about national salmon populations supporting these

	<i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated):</i>	management actions is mostly being provided by the project SALMONLINK, previously described in this document, which started in 2020, and by the project <u>AN@DROMOS.PT</u> , started in 2018 and already described in detail in previous assessment.
	Current status of action:	Ongoing
	If ‘Completed’, has the action achieved its objective?	
Action F2:	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP):</i>	Perform a scientific assessment
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP):</i>	Achieve a perspective of the salmon in Minho and Lima rivers in terms of genetics, age, migration pattern, reproduction areas and migration constraints.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated):</i>	Data on abundance of juvenile and adult salmon in Portugal (mostly Minho and Lima rivers, but also Douro river) is being collected since 2018 within the scope of project <u>AN@DROMOS.PT</u> , reinforced, since 2020, with the development of the SALMONLINK project, specifically focused on this species. Both projects have been accompanying commercial and recreational fisheries, which provide mostly data on adult salmon. Annual electric fishing sampling campaigns in target rivers is currently providing data on juvenile abundance and habitat, as well as identifying priority areas for the conservation of this species. These annual campaigns are also providing samples for genetic analyses (currently undergoing, with the objective of comparing and integrating national populations within an international context) and scales for age and growth analyses. In the spring of 2021, a preliminary approach to the study of salmon smolt migration was conducted, within the scope of the Portuguese participation (University of Évora and MARE) in the SMOLTRACK project. In the spring of 2022, within the projects SALMONLINK and SMOLTRACK, monitoring infrastructures will be deployed in the Minho River basin, including a rotary screw trap to monitor downstream smolt migration, and an acoustic passive detection system (#13 acoustic receivers deployed in the main stem, and main Portuguese and Spanish tributaries), to monitor adult salmon migrations. First results of these studies will be available at the end of 2022 and will allow to achieve some of the objectives of this action, namely the ones related with the study of migrations patterns, habitat selection, identification of spawning areas, and constraints to species migration within the study area.

	Current status of action:	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
Action F3:	Description of action (as submitted in the IP):	Operational Plan for the Monitoring and Management of Anadromous Fish in Portugal – An@dromos.PT Coordination: University of Évora / MARE (Portugal)
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP):	The main objective of this project is the implementation, in Portugal, of a program focused in the monitoring and sustainable management of fishing activities directed to anadromous fish species, which are a highly valuable fisheries resource, both from socioeconomic, cultural and conservation perspectives. It is also expected that this project can promote a bidirectional transference of knowledge between scientists and commercial fishermen, capable of being maintained in the after-project period, to implement good practices guidelines that can protect this resource and, simultaneously, encourage fishermen to take part in a network where fisheries regulations will be defined for the sustainable exploitation of this resource. The project is being developed at the national scale since it includes work on all the river basins, between Minho, in the north, and Guadiana, in the south, where commercial fisheries for anadromous fish takes place.
	Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated):	As described before, the development of this project, since 2018, and complemented by the SALMONLINK project, since 2020, is providing data on juvenile salmon abundance and distributions (through electrofishing campaigns) and on adult salmon abundance (through surveys to local commercial and recreational fishermen). This project will end in June 2022.
	Current status of action:	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
Action F4:	Description of action (as submitted in the IP):	Portugal and Galicia have already a very active collaboration on managing the international section of Minho river under the supervision of the Permanent International Commission. The goal is to establish an effective partnership between Portugal and Spain/Galicia under NASCO's framework.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP):	To maintain the good cooperation within the Permanent International Commission between PT and Galician Administration. Harmonization of procedures, joint decisions and actions regarding salmon challenges.

	<p>Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated):</i></p>	<p>This action is carried out annually through the discussion of fishing regulations to be implemented in the international stretch of the river Minho - Annual meetings of the Minho River International Standing Committee, with representation from ICNF (and also from DGRM).</p> <p>With regard to the SALMONLINK Project, it includes a collaboration between Portuguese (University of Évora) and Spanish (Xunta de Galicia and University of Santiago de Compostela) partners to study Atlantic salmon migrations in the Minho River basin. The same partners are also collaborating in the scope of the project SMOLTRACK. Both studies will contribute with knowledge and information that can be used to optimize the compatibilization between commercial and recreational fisheries legislation, and the conservation of Atlantic salmon populations.</p> <p>In 2020, 6500 juveniles of salmon were released in the international watershed of the Minho River under the MigraMiño-Minho project</p>
	<p>Current status of action:</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?</p>	
<p>Action F5:</p>	<p>Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP):</i></p>	<p>Establishing harmonized legislation regarding: fishing restrictions/interdictions, closures, minimum sizes, allowed gears, control and inspection in both rivers. Promote clarification actions among fishermen.</p> <p>There is no specific inspection routines for salmon. All authorized gears are regularly inspected. Joint annual inspection actions take place, involving both Portugal and Spain authorities.</p>
	<p>Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP):</i></p>	<p>Improve stocks through limiting exploitation; Develop consciousness about sustainable fishery; Control IUU fishing.</p>
	<p>Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated):</i></p>	<p>For the fishing season 2020/21, a fishing quota of 1 salmon per fisherman has been established for recreational fisheries.</p> <p>In the Lima and Cávado rivers, angling in the Commercial Fishing Zones (Zonas de Pesca Profissional do rio Lima e do rio Cávado) will be restricted to fly fishing, casting and spinning with artificial lures equipped with barbless hooks, in order to assure the successful devolution to the water of all Atlantic salmon accidentally caught in trout fishing. The fishing regulations implementing these new</p>

		<p>restrictions (Edital de Pesca – ZPP Lima – Ano 2022 e Edital de Pesca - ZPP Cávado - Ano 2022) were published in December 2021, and will produce effects in 2022.</p> <p>Within the SALMONLINK and AN@DROMOS.PT projects, several meetings and disseminations actions are being developed focused on commercial and recreational fishermen, with the objective of disclosing project results, discuss fishing legislation and promote and increase in the knowledge and perceptions of these communities on the needs for salmon protection and conservation.</p>
	Current status of action:	Ongoing
	If ‘Completed’, has the action achieved its objective?	
Action F6:	Description of action (as submitted in the IP):	<p>Revision of the Portuguese Red Book of freshwater and diadromous fishes and development of an information system about these species.</p> <p>Coordination: FCIências.ID / MARE / cE3c (Portugal)</p>
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP):	<p>The last version of the Portuguese Red Book of Threatened Vertebrates dates from 2005. Therefore, the main objectives of this project are: i) to update information on population distribution and status of freshwater and diadromous fish species; and ii) build an information system on these species.</p> <p>More specifically, this project will contribute to enhance the knowledge on the threats and conservation status of fish species occurring in the Portuguese territory, with a particular emphasis on poor known and/or threatened fish species that are in a significant population decline, which is the case of the Atlantic salmon. This knowledge will help to protect these species by allowing the definition of priority populations and habitats for conservation.</p> <p>In a complementary way, this project also aims to develop an information system that allows the storage, treatment and public disclosure of data on the ecology, distribution and conservation status of freshwater and diadromous fishes in Portugal, in order to increase the knowledge and interest of the public on this subjects.</p> <p>Objectives of this project will also contribute to enhance the response and compliance of Portuguese authorities to national and international legislation regarding protected species and habitats, such as National Strategy for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity or the management requirements of Natura 2000 sites.</p>
	Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified)	<p>This action is still in development.</p> <p>Since 2019, updated information has been collected on the distribution and abundance of salmon in the Portuguese territory, which, together with existing information for</p>

	<i>evaluation, of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated):</i>	2000-2020, will be used to assess the conservation status and threats for this species. We are currently in the phase of evaluating the existing data for this species, and providing a final classification of the species according to its conservation status. The project will be completed in June 2022.
	Current status of action:	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	

3.2 Provide an update on progress on actions relating to Habitat Protection and Restoration (section 3.5 of the Implementation Plan).

*Note: the reports under 'Progress on action to date' should provide a **brief overview** of each action. For all actions, provide **clear and concise** quantitative information to demonstrate progress. In circumstances where quantitative information cannot be provided for a particular action because of its nature, a clear rationale must be given for not providing quantitative information and other information should be provided to enable progress with that action to be evaluated. While referring to additional material (e.g. via links to websites) may assist those seeking more detailed information, this will not be evaluated by the Review Group.*

Action H1:	Description of action (as submitted in the IP):	Assessing and enhancing ecosystem services provided by diadromous fish in a climate change context – DiadES
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP):	<p>Based on a multinational network of scientific, governmental and private partners, DiadES aims to assess and enhance ecosystem services provided by diadromous fish (shads, lamprey, eel, salmon, trout & thin-lipped grey mullet) in the Atlantic Arc (AA), and in parallel, the conservation status of these species, by explicitly considering in their management expected impacts of climate change on their distributions.</p> <p>Building on previous EU-funded projects & monitoring programmes, DiadES will positively impact diadromous fish management in the face of global climate change by: i) Fostering the necessary level of cooperation among Member States (MS) & actors involved in diadromous fish management to enable sound decision-making; ii) Improving awareness and knowledge among policy makers and other key stakeholders on the services provided by these species and the need to set common management measures targeting both anthropogenic pressures & climate change; iii) Favouring a joint promotion of ecosystem services related to diadromous fish in the AA to the wider public because they influence decision-making; and iv) Ensuring a sustainable ecosystem services provision by these species, combining exploitation & conservation, in support of AA local economies and quality of life.</p> <p>Three main outputs will be produced to increase the capacity of policy makers and other stakeholders to make efficient and informed management decisions and support them in the implementation of related policies on diadromous fish. An INTERACTIVE WEB ATLAS will present changes in</p>

		<p>diadromous fish distributions and trends in relevant ecosystem services under climate change, promoting benefits provided by these species. A SERIOUS GAME, of a role-playing form, will consist in bringing together target groups who have different sources of knowledge to (i) share this different knowledge, (ii) build a joint representation of fish population dynamics, and (iii) imagine alternative management strategies in the face of climate change. Along with the ATLAS, these main outputs will foster the emergence of</p> <p>POLICY GUIDELINES for the long-term management of diadromous fish and the maintenance of the ecosystem services and economic welfare they produce in the AA.</p>
	<p>Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated):</p>	<p>Throughout the project period meetings and workshops were held that included and brought together various stakeholders, enabling the sharing of positions and sensitivities that affect the management of the populations of diadromous species. The project gave rise to tools that inform and support decisions likely to affect salmon populations, in particular the INTERACTIVE WEB ATLAS and others aimed at a wider public, raising awareness of the impacts and consequences of decisions and actions on the populations of diadromous species such as the SERIOUS GAME.</p> <p>These tools are not yet fully available.</p>
	<p>Current status of action:</p>	Ongoing
	<p>If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?</p>	
Action H2:	<p>Description of action (as submitted in the IP):</p>	<p>Migra Miño-Minho Project: Identification and interventions on river obstacles. Construction of fish passages; Intervention in riparian vegetation that has a direct impact in the riverbed; Monitoring <i>Salmo salar</i> and other diadromous species: <i>Alosa alosa</i>, <i>Alosa fallax</i>, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>, <i>Salmo trutta</i>, and <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>. Coordination: Portuguese and Galician entities http://migraminho.org/socios/?lang=pt-pt</p>
	<p>Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP):</p>	<p>A set of river obstacles eliminated or transposed: demolition of dams, fish ladders or removable weirs. Allowing longitudinal and lateral continuity of the river beds, increasing the accessibility of the tributaries of the Minho river to migratory fish species;</p> <p>- New devices designed, tested and installed in tributary river courses of the Minho sub-basin. It is an innovative product of the project, since it will contribute to the transposition of obstacles for migratory fish and the fauna in general by means of <i>ad-hoc</i> solutions adapted to the conditions of the obstacles that limit the fluvial continuity;</p>

		<p>- Common river fishing management standards established and agreed between the relevant management authorities in Galicia and Portugal;</p> <p>-Riparian vegetation recovered and restored for the improvement of river habitat quality. The restoration of forested river banks will habitats and therefore the quality of the river;</p> <p>- Restocking from indigenous river Minho salmon.</p>
	<p>Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated):</i></p>	<p>The project was finalized on the 31st March 2021 (http://migraminho.org/)</p> <p>The final results, regarding the expected outcomes named above, were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there were 6 obstacles eliminated and 1 with a transposition device, in Spain, and 2 obstacles eliminated and 2 with transposition device, in Portugal, including an innovative fish ladder developed on the project; due to this interventions, the accessible river habitats for migratory fish increased from 5,9 km to 43,8 km, on the Minho River International Stretch; - development of the document "Joint Management Measures for River Fishing on the Minho River International Stretch and its Tributaries", with 31 measures established in consensus by Portuguese and Spanish entities; - 12 km of riparian vegetation restored on a Spanish tributary of Minho river; - restocking of 117 000 young salmon on Minho river and on 3 of its tributaries (2 in Spain and 1 in Portugal). <p>Although the project has now been completed, it has allowed continued cooperation between the Portuguese and Spanish authorities.</p>
	<p>Current status of action:</p>	<p>Completed</p>
	<p>If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?</p>	<p>Yes. Some of the objectives were exceeded, like the number of specimens on restocking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 117 000 juvenile salmon were released between 2017 and 2020 in the international River Minho basin; • 9700 ha were improved in actions that included improving river connectivity, strengthening salmon and eel populations and restoring riparian vegetation; • In the River Minho tributaries 8 weirs were eliminated and intervention was made in 3 obstacles to improve river connectivity. <p>The objectives achieved in Portugal to directly improve salmon populations are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 obstacles removed and 1 obstacle made permeable with an innovative fish passage solution in the Gadanha river,

		<p>increasing by 13.7km the section of river available for migratory fish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 obstacle made permeable with a naturalised fish passage in the River Mouro, increasing by 10km the section of river available for migratory fish - restocking of salmon in the Minho rivers (international section) - about 26300 juveniles between 2018 and 2020, and in the Portuguese tributaries, Mouro - about 13000 juveniles between 2018 and 2019, and Gadanha - 3000 embryonated eggs in 2019 - restoration of the riparian forest of the Mouro river near the permeable dam (Aspras dam) - promotion of harmonisation of fishing standards, beyond the international section of the river Minho, in the tributaries of both countries <p>In addition to the objectives listed above, which have directly improved the Atlantic salmon population, the project has contributed to disseminating information through a WEB platform on the Minho River basin and its migratory fish stocks.</p>
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3.3 Provide an update on progress on actions relating to Aquaculture, Introductions and Transfers and Transgenics (section 4.11 of the Implementation Plan).

*Note: the reports under 'Progress on action to date' should provide a **brief overview** of each action. For all actions, provide **clear and concise** quantitative information to demonstrate progress. In circumstances where quantitative information cannot be provided for a particular action because of its nature, a clear rationale must be given for not providing quantitative information and other information should be provided to enable progress with that action to be evaluated. While referring to additional material (e.g. via links to websites) may assist those seeking more detailed information, this will not be evaluated by the Review Group.*

<p>Action A1:</p>	<p>Description of action (as submitted in the IP):</p>	<p>The authorization for fish culture facilities, for non-indigenous species or in classified areas is preceded by the advice of the national authority on nature conservation, and therefore, may be prohibited or conditioned.</p> <p>Intensive aquaculture projects are subject to an environmental impact assessment, a procedure that may impose constraints, measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the environment or compensatory measures of such impacts, if any.</p> <p>The authorization involves an administrative procedure and the compliance with legal requirements, ensuring the good ecological status of natural water bodies and the health and welfare of the animals. A deposit was implemented to guarantee, at the time of the assignment of the “Aquaculture Activity Permission”, the good environmental status of the marine/river environment and of the marine and inland water bodies, as well as the removal of the structures (DL 40/2017, 4th of April).</p> <p>In the case any aquaculture project, subject to an environmental impact assessment, specific monitoring programs or compensatory measures may be stipulated, to be implemented</p>
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		in the course of the operation.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP):	Ensure the monitoring and control of the facility and minimize the environmental impacts. To guarantee the physical-chemical quality and the biological safety of the discharged water in the natural environment.
	Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated):	The assumptions previously made in this action (A1) remain. No surveillance data available
	Current status of action:	Choose an item.
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
Action A2:	Description of action (as submitted in the IP):	<p>The use of non-indigenous species in aquaculture is subject to legislation that regulates the introduction of these species into nature. However, some species already established in the natural water bodies in Portugal (eg. <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>, <i>Carassius auratus</i>, <i>Micropterus salmoides</i> or <i>Onchorhynchus mykiss</i>) are treated as indigenous in some river basins.</p> <p>In general, the use of these species (application of the DL 565/99 of 21st of December) is only accepted in closed, recirculating systems and subject to special measures that promote maximum environmental safety. Nevertheless, even in these systems the production of species with high risk of dissemination in the natural environment is not allowed.</p> <p>Restrictions on the production of these species aim at the protection of natural aquatic systems in general.</p> <p>Regarding salmonids, two species are currently produced: <i>Salmo trutta</i> and <i>Onchorhynchus mykiss</i>, which is a non-indigenous species. However, this species did not establish wild populations in lotic systems, in Portugal.</p> <p>Regarding the Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 of 11th of June 2007 concerning use of exotic and locally absent species in aquaculture. This Regulation, except for Articles 3 and 4, shall not apply to the species listed in Annex IV. The risk assessment in Article 9 shall not apply to species listed in Annex IV except in cases where Member States wish to take measures to restrict the use of the species concerned in their territory. <i>Onchorhynchus mykiss</i> is one of the species identified in the annex IV.</p>
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP):	Prevent the escape of non-indigenous specimens to the natural environment, avoiding the ecological impact.
	Progress on action to date	The legal regime applicable to the control, detention, introduction into the nature and repopulation of exotic species was updated with the publication of Decree-Law

	(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated):	No. 92/2019 of 10 July. This diploma changes what was foreseen in the description of the action, insofar as it is possible, by obtaining a license, to produce exotic species. In the case of exotic species considered invasive, the possibility of permission is conditioned to species already present in the territory in question, as well as production in confined spaces or other very restrictive conditions. In the particular case of the species <i>Onchorhynchus mykiss</i> , the necessary procedures are currently underway to define control plans, which aim to prevent its spread into the wild.
	Current status of action:	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
Action A3:	Description of action (as submitted in the IP):	There is a health monitoring and control program for fish (Integrated Plan for Official Control of Piscicultures - PICOP) in order to achieve a disease-free status: Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS), Infectious hematopoietic necrosis (IHN), and other diseases related to non salmonids. All freshwater fish farms in Portugal have a disease-free status or are in the process of obtaining one.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP):	Attribution and maintenance of a disease-free status for all aquaculture establishments.
	Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated):	All aquaculture establishments associated with inland waters producing salmonids are classified as <i>indemnes</i> .
	Current status of action:	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	

4: Additional information required under the Convention
4.1 Details of any laws, regulations and programmes that have been adopted or repealed since the last notification.
Decree-Law No. 565/99 of 21 December was replaced by Decree-Law No. 92/2019 of 10 July, which establishes the legal regime applicable to the control, detention, introduction into the wild and repopulation of exotic species. The details are already described in action A2. The Fishing Notices of the Professional Fishing Zone of the Lima River and the Professional Fishing Zone of the Cávado River have been published. The details and possible impacts on salmon are described in action F5.

4.2	Details of any new commitments concerning the adoption or maintenance in force for specified periods of time of conservation, restoration, and other management measures.
4.3	Details of any new actions to prohibit fishing for salmon beyond 12 nautical miles.
4.4	Details of any new actions to invite the attention of States not party to the Convention to matters relating to the activities of its vessels which could adversely affect salmon stocks subject to the Convention.
4.5	Details of any actions taken to implement regulatory measures under Article 13 of the Convention including imposition of adequate penalties for violations.
North American Commission Members only:	
4.6	Details of any new measures to minimise bycatches of salmon originating in the rivers of the other member.
4.7	Details of any alteration to fishing patterns that result in the initiation of fishing or increase in catches of salmon originating in the rivers of another Party except with the consent of the latter.