



**Inter-Sessional Meeting of the West Greenland  
Commission**

**WGC(22)04**

*Report of the Inter-Sessional Meeting of the  
West Greenland Commission, 21-22 April 2022*

***Report of the Inter-Sessional Meeting of the  
West Greenland Commission***

***Copenhagen, Denmark  
(with virtual access for some delegates)***

***21 – 22 April 2022***

**1. Opening of the Meeting**

- 1.1 The Chair, Stephen Gephard (USA), opened the meeting and welcomed participants.
- 1.2 He noted that at the 2021 Annual Meeting of the West Greenland Commission (the Commission) the ‘Interim Regulatory Measure for Fishing for Atlantic Salmon at West Greenland in 2021’, [WGC\(21\)18](#), was agreed. This applied to the fishery at West Greenland in 2021 only. In December 2021, the Commission met to consider the West Greenland Atlantic salmon fishery in 2021 and the progress made in implementing the interim regulatory measure. At that meeting, [WGC\(21\)22](#), members of the Commission agreed to a face-to-face inter-sessional meeting in spring 2022, which was to allow virtual access for some delegates.
- 1.3 The Chair informed participants that the purpose of the meeting was to provide a further opportunity to review the West Greenland Atlantic salmon fishery in 2021 and the progress made in implementing the interim regulatory measure. Participants would also consider a new multi-annual regulatory measure to apply to the Atlantic salmon fishery at West Greenland from 2022.
- 1.4 Opening Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) (DFG), the European Union (EU), the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (Annex 1).
- 1.5 A written Opening Statement was provided by the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) (Annex 2).
- 1.6 A list of participants is included as Annex 3.

**2. Adoption of the Agenda**

- 2.1 The Commission adopted its Agenda, WGCIS(22)04 (Annex 4).

**3. Nomination of a Rapporteur**

- 3.1 The Assistant Secretary was appointed Rapporteur for the meeting.

**4. Review of the Interim Regulatory Measure for Fishing for Atlantic Salmon at West Greenland in 2021, [WGC\(21\)18](#)**

- a) **Final Report on the West Greenland Atlantic Salmon Fishery in 2021**
- b) **Progress in Implementing the Interim Regulatory Measure for Fishing for Atlantic Salmon at West Greenland, WGC(21)18**

- 4.1 The Chair suggested that Agenda items a) and b) be taken together. He noted that DFG had provided paper ‘2021 Report on the Salmon Fishery in Greenland’, [WGC\(21\)21](#), prior to the inter-sessional meeting in December 2021. This gave a preliminary report of the 2021 fishing season. In December, the representative of DFG presented an overview of the report and progress in implementing the interim regulatory measure, Annex 4 of [WGC\(21\)22](#). The Chair noted that at the inter-sessional meeting in December 2021, the representative of DFG had agreed to provide further information to the Commission. He thanked DFG for providing document [WGC\(22\)03](#), ‘Amendment to 2021 Report on the Salmon fishery in Greenland’, prior to the meeting.
- 4.2 A representative of DFG spoke to paper [WGC\(22\)03](#) and noted that he had updated the values in Tables 3 and 4 provided in [WGC\(21\)21](#). He noted that values from the Kapisillit River were excluded from the data in the amended paper (i.e. 32 licences). A dating error had also been corrected, which resulted in an adjustment to the number of catch reports received within the season. Other figures remain largely the same and the amended report includes the breakdowns that the members of the Commission had requested during the meeting in December 2021.
- 4.3 Referring to Table 4 in [WGC\(22\)03](#), a representative of DFG noted that one licence holder can report several times throughout the season, and the lower part of Table 4 was revised to reflect this and to provide a fairer presentation of the data. He concluded that private fishers tend to report zero catch late and professional fishers tend to report catch late. Additionally, he noted that professional fishers are more used to working with the factories to document catch for other species, as the factories report the landings to Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority (GFLK). The salmon fishery is the only fishery in Greenland where private fishers are required to report. A representative of DFG stated that he intends to keep this report format in future and asked members of the Commission to inform him if there was preference for the old format. Other members indicated that they were comfortable with the new format.
- 4.4 The representative of the United States asked for a note to be included in paper, [WGC\(22\)03](#), relating to Table 4, row 5 confirming that fishers who did not report in one year did not subsequently get a licence for the following year.
- 4.5 A representative of the UK asked for a breakdown of licence holders not reporting, by private and professional fishers. DFG said these figures were available within the separate segments in the tables in [WGC\(22\)03](#).
- 4.6 A representative of Canada asked whether there was information about the volume of catch related to the non-reporters. A representative of DFG explained that he expected the majority of these non-reporters to have zero-catch, and that DFG had begun to try to gather this information. It was noted that it was a very large task, with few resources available to support it. A representative of DFG noted the difficulties in contacting these people, given that there may be no phone numbers for them, only four Greenlandic speaking staff were available to carry out the work and some phone numbers of non-reporters did not work. Investigations to date suggested reasons for not reporting included that: fishers forgot; fishers did not know they were required to report; fishers received the licence just as the fishery closed; and fishers were sick. Once DFG has contacted the non-reporting fishers, they would consider additional reasons for non-reporting and explore what actions may be taken to address these. However, the representative for DFG noted that much activity already took place to provide information to fishers about the need to report, such as radio adverts, social media messaging, text messages and so on. Additionally, DFG noted that it plans to

collaborate with Fishery Officers who may be able to put up posters at harbours and bus stops, etc. The representative of DFG reiterated that the new management regime began in 2018 and it is taking time for fishers to understand requirements and for full reporting to take place.

4.7 The representative of the EU asked about the dialogue between officials and the fisher when the application for a licence was made. The representative of DFG confirmed that if a fisher had not had a licence before, the application went through the Ministry and a licence was issued which requires the fisher to take responsibility to understand the legislation and the conditions attached to the licence. Fishers with a previous licence would apply for one to their municipality. The representative of DFG noted the importance of fishers taking responsibility to understand the rules. The representative of the EU asked whether fishers were required to provide verified personal data when applying for a licence. The representative of DFG noted that applicants must provide an address but are not obliged to provide a phone number. The representative of Canada asked whether the licence application could be amended to require contact information to be provided. The representative of DFG said that this would require an amendment to the legislation and, even then, challenges, such as fishers not owning a phone, might exist.

4.8 The representative for DFG read out the conditions written on the licence:

*‘All catches of salmon must be reported daily to GFLK (Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority). Zero catches must also be reported, and all reports must be reported no later than 14 days after the individual season stop. If a license holder does not report, it will not be possible to apply for a license for salmon the following season.*

*Reports can be submitted through [sullissivik.gl](http://sullissivik.gl), where you will also be able to find the reporting formula.’*

4.9 The representative of Canada asked whether there was a small group of professional fishers with a large number of nets that take a large quantity of fish. A representative of DFG confirmed that there is a small group of professional fishers with a large number of nets. However, it was uncertain whether they were taking a large quantity of fish. He noted that one report of a large quantity of fish can have a significant impact on the quota uptake. Any delay in receiving such reports makes it difficult to estimate the appropriate closing time for the fishery to ensure the harvest is within the agreed Total Allowable Catch (TAC).

4.10 A representative of the United States asked what the process was for ensuring that a fisher who has not reported the previous year is not issued a licence when they apply for one. The representative of DFG said that the licencing system provides a warning, and the fisher is informed that because they did not report in the previous year, they cannot get a licence in the current year. This warning can stimulate some late reporting, but that does not change the ban on a fishing licence for that year. A representative of DFG suggested that as fishers get a better understanding of the system, reporting will increase.

4.11 A representative of the UK asked about enforcement in the licencing system. He asked what happened if someone gets caught fishing without a licence. A representative of DFG noted that if someone was caught fishing without a licence, a two-part fine may be imposed: one part for fishing without a licence and a second part reflecting the value of the salmon caught.

- 4.12 Representatives of DFG further explained the enforcement system used in Greenland. The GFLK has three regional offices in Greenland, in Nuuk, in Sisimiut and in Ilulissat, with 15 Fishery Officers covering the whole of Greenland. In these areas the fishery control officers go to the open-air markets to check licences and the reporting of those who have caught salmon. The Commission was informed that efforts are being taken to increase the number of fisheries control officers, especially in light of potential retirement of current officers. GFLK also patrols the inshore areas with a fleet consisting, currently, of four inshore vessels and three drones. A representative of DFG noted that the fleet was being updated with faster vessels, able to access shallower waters. He noted that these vessels should enhance enforcement and the drones may enable identification of fishers, with the possibility of providing evidence for use in court.
- 4.13 A representative of the United States identified two challenges: non-reporting and overharvest. He asked what consequences there were for fishers who did not report their catch every time they tend their net (as required). The representative of DFG said that there was no sanction because it may be difficult to always report when nets are tended, due to issues such as the fact that fisheries take place in remote areas where there is no internet connection, where fishers might stay for longer periods of time and bad weather. A representative of the United States also asked DFG whether there might be a means to target information campaigns on the few fishers with a large catch. A representative of DFG noted that such professional fishers have their boat in a harbour, and there is an intention to put up posters at harbours, which should help target these fishers. The GFLK also collaborates with local municipality offices who could distribute posters, thereby allow targeting of fishers in cities where there are no regional offices.
- 4.14 The representative of the NGO asked why the Kapisillit area had been excluded from the amended report, [WGC\(22\)03](#). The representative of DFG said that it could share this information if required (where 32 people had licences to fish with rod and reel). The area of Kapisillit had been excluded as it has been established as its own management area in order to collect information on the recreational fishery with rod and reel in the river. However, it could be re-added in the report with its own paragraph as it could confuse the data on the other management areas. A representative of the UK commented that the salmon in the Kapisillit River are home-water catch and, therefore, treated differently by the Working Group on North Atlantic Salmon (WGNAS).
- 4.15 The representative of NGO asked if there had been any changes to the catch information provided in December. The representative of DFG responded that there had been no change in catch amounts since then, neither by fishers grouping nor area.
- 4.16 The representative of the EU asked about the link between non-reporting and overharvest. The representative of DFG stated that non-reporters tend to be private fishers who are likely to have zero catch and some professional fishers with one or two nets. He also stated that getting a good reporting percentage does not necessarily mean that DFG will be able to better estimate when to close the fishery. Issues that affect when the fishery should be closed change annually and may be unpredictable, such as the state of the weather, the amount of ice cover and the desire to fish and hunt for other species.
- 4.17 The representative of the United States sought confirmation that, although the opening and closing dates for the fishery are set in legislation, it is the fishing union that may decide when to open or close the fishery within those dates. The representative of DFG

confirmed that this was the case.

## **5. Consideration of a New Multi-Annual Regulatory Measure to apply to the Atlantic Salmon Fishery at West Greenland from 2022**

- 5.1 The Chair asked how members of the Commission would like to proceed under this agenda item. The representative of the United States indicated that the bottom line was that it is essential that any agreed TAC is not exceeded. As such, she suggested that rather than the other members continuing to provide suggested approaches that might not work in Greenland, that DFG may wish to develop a proposal which would aim to demonstrate what changes DFG would make to ensure that any TAC that is agreed in a future regulatory measure is not exceeded. The representatives of Canada, the EU, and the UK agreed with this proposal. The representatives of the EU and the UK also offered collaboration with DFG on actions that have worked in their jurisdictions.
- 5.2 The representative of DFG noted that since 2018 there has been a significant number of actions implemented by DFG in the salmon fishery. DFG has also learned more about the pool of participants and agreed that there were issues that could be improved upon. The representative of DFG agreed to draft a proposal using new data to improve how the fishery was managed and how estimates of TAC uptake, and, therefore, the date for closure of the fishery, was determined.
- 5.3 The representative of Canada underscored that a revised regulatory measure must give members of the Commission confidence that the catch will stay within the bounds of the agreed TAC. This confidence might affect the duration of a future regulatory measure.
- 5.4 The representative of the United States provided a summary of a meeting of the Commission's Heads of Delegations that took place on 21 April. They discussed the text of the current interim regulatory measure and considered what additional text may be required for a future regulatory measure. DFG agreed to submit a draft document to the Commission's Heads of Delegations by 6 May 2022 for discussion in a meeting on 12 May. A further Commission's Heads of Delegations meeting would be held on 25 May, if required.

## **6. Other Business**

- 6.1 The Chair noted the issue of 'ICES Advice' under 'Other Business'. He reminded members of the Commission that NASCO had requested full scientific advice from ICES for 2022. This was needed to inform the negotiations of the new regulatory measure to apply to the Atlantic Salmon Fishery at West Greenland from 2022. He noted that on 4 March 2022, ICES informed NASCO that:

*'all Committee and Expert Group meetings, whether in-person, online or hybrid, scheduled between 7 March and 1 April 2022 will be cancelled or postponed. This will have implications for the timing and delivery of advice.'*

*This is in response to the crisis in Europe which is compromising the participation of experts and making collaboration across the network difficult or impossible.'*

- 6.2 The Chair asked the Secretary to update the members of the Commission on the advice that ICES would provide this year. The Secretary explained that she had been in discussion with ICES since March and ICES had now confirmed that:
- in early May 2022, as usual, in response to the recurrent advice requested by

NASCO in the Request for Scientific Advice from ICES, [CNL\(21\)14](#), the recurrent ICES advice for North Atlantic Salmon Stocks will be published. This advice will be valid for the dates specified in [CNL\(21\)14](#) and will be based on the ICES assessments that were conducted in 2021;

- in mid-May, ICES will provide a link to the relevant sections of the WGNAS report specifying the process evaluating the re-issued advice; and
- in early September<sup>1</sup>, ICES intends to publish the recurrent advice on significant new or emerging threats to, or opportunities for, salmon conservation and management. Additionally, it will publish the non-recurrent requests for advice on Atlantic salmon in the East Greenland area and the provision of an update on the distribution and abundance of pink salmon across the North Atlantic. The underpinning report sections from the WGNAS will also be published at this time.

6.3 The Secretary explained that ICES will confirm that the advice for 2022 is a suitable and valid source of information for management actions.

6.4 The representative of the NGOs asked for clarification, in light of the lack of a full formal meeting by WGNAS. The representative of ICES noted that for 2022, ICES had agreed to two meetings of WGNAS, one in February, which had taken place. The representative of ICES explained that events were moving quickly and another WGNAS meeting would take place shortly.

## **7. Date and Place of the Next Meeting**

7.1 It was agreed that an inter-sessional meeting of the West Greenland Commission would be held in Edinburgh on Saturday 4 June at 10:00 – 17:00 hrs. A meeting of the Commission’s Heads of Delegations could be held on the same day at 17.30 hrs, if required.

## **8. Report of the Meeting**

8.1 The Commission agreed a report of the meeting.

## **9. Close of the Meeting**

9.1 The Chair thanked DFG for the use of the excellent facilities at the Greenland representation in Copenhagen, wished in-person participants a safe journey home and closed the meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> The representative of ICES provided clarification during the discussions to agree the report and stated that the advice on significant new or emerging threats would, in fact, be provided in May.

***Opening Statements Submitted by Members of the Commission***

***Opening Statement to the Inter-Sessional Meeting of the West Greenland Commission submitted by Canada***

The Canadian delegation is pleased to return to face-to-face NASCO meetings, and we look forward to productive discussions over the next two days of the West Greenland fishery and the regulation of that fishery.

However, we must also acknowledge the Russian Federation's attendance at our meeting this week as an observer. Their attendance serves as a reminder of President Putin's unjustifiable and unprovoked invasion of Ukraine.

In launching the largest military invasion of any European country since World War II, Russia seeks to undermine the principle of territorial integrity, to destroy the freedom of the Ukrainian people, to overthrow the democratically elected government of a sovereign nation and to undermine the rules based international order. This assault has led to the senseless deaths of countless innocent people and ever-mounting humanitarian consequences. It is a clear violation of Russia's obligations under international law, including the United Nations Charter.

Canada condemns President Putin's unlawful invasion, because Russia's actions cannot and must not be normalized. We call on the Russian leadership to abandon this path of war, and return to good-faith diplomacy.

NASCO is based on a multilateral commitment to common goals, to be achieved through discussion, good-faith negotiation and compromise. We look forward to working in that spirit over the next two days, and beyond, as members of the Commission focus their efforts on the negotiation of sound regulatory measure for the West Greenland Fishery. However, as we do so, we will continue to be mindful of the ongoing, blatant attack on these principles currently being waged by Russia on Ukraine and its people.

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***Opening Statement to the Inter-Sessional Meeting of the West Greenland Commission submitted by Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)***

Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland is pleased to welcome you all to Copenhagen for this West Greenland Commission intersessional meeting. It is wonderful to see everyone in person and we look forward to continuing the constructive discussions we began at the intersessional meeting in December.

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***Opening Statement to the Inter-sessional Meeting of the West Greenland  
Commission submitted by the European Union***

Mr Chairman, Madame Secretary, Distinguished Delegates, Observers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The European Union is looking forward participating to this Intersessional Meeting of the NASCO West Greenland Commission. We would like to thank Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) for hosting this meeting, and the Secretariat for its work organising a physical meeting after two years of pandemic. We will have an opportunity to improve our understanding of the latest state of play of the fishery in West Greenland, and on the progress in implementing the Interim Regulatory Measure adopted last year.

As already mentioned in the past, the European Union has a strong interest in promoting the sustainable management of the fishery at West Greenland. However, while the European Union acknowledges the specificities and importance of this fishery, it is also important to ensure the rationality and effective implementation of the measures agreed in NASCO. In this regard, the European Union is looking forward to working constructively with all Parties to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainability of Atlantic salmon stocks, in line with the NASCO's objectives.

To conclude Mr. Chairman, let me also refer to Russia's aggression against Ukraine:

At the outset let me express the European Union and its Member States' full solidarity with Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

The EU condemns in the strongest possible terms Russia's unprovoked and unjustified act of aggression against Ukraine, which grossly violates international law and the United Nations Charter, and undermines international security and stability.

The EU demands that Russia immediately cease its military actions, withdraw all its troops from the entire territory of Ukraine, and fully respect Ukraine's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence within its internationally recognised borders and abide by UN General Assembly resolution titled "Aggression against Ukraine" supported by 141 states at the 11th emergency special session.

The EU resolutely supports Ukraine's inherent right of self-defence and the Ukrainian armed forces' efforts to defend Ukraine's territorial integrity and population in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

At all times Russia must respect its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, including with respect to the protection of civilians, women and children.

Russia also needs to stop its disinformation campaign and cyber-attacks.

Thank you

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***Opening Statement to the Inter-Sessional Meeting of the West Greenland  
Commission submitted by the United Kingdom***

Thank you Chair, the United Kingdom delegation is delighted to be here in person.

First, we must acknowledge that the Russia Federation is joining the proceedings today as an observer. As such, the following statement reflects the UK Government's stance on the current situation in Ukraine:

Russia's assault on Ukraine is an unprovoked, premeditated attack against a sovereign democratic state. The UK and our international partners stand united in condemning the Russian Government's reprehensible actions, which are a serious violation of international law and the UN Charter.

- As a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council, Russia has a particular responsibility to uphold international peace and security. Instead, it is violating the borders of another country and its actions are causing widespread suffering.
- The Russian Government has shown that it was never serious about engaging in diplomacy – it has deliberately worked to mislead the world, in order to mask its carefully planned aggression.
- As the UN Secretary-General has said, such unilateral measures conflict directly with the United Nations Charter - the use of force by one country against another is the repudiation of the principles that every country has committed to uphold.
- Russia must urgently de-escalate and withdraw its troops. It must be held accountable and stop undermining democracy, global stability, and international law. While Russia continues to violate international law, human rights and multiple commitments to peace and security, we will work with our allies and partners across the multilateral system to condemn Russia's appalling actions and to isolate it on the international stage.

It is, however, imperative that we do not let the Russian Governments' actions overshadow our first meeting in person since the outbreak of Covid-19. The UK is thankful to be in attendance and is very much looking forward to working with those present here today. We hope for a successful intersessional characterised by collaboration, open discussion and progress made towards stronger commitments to salmon conservation in the West Greenland Fishery.

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***Opening Statement to the Inter-Sessional Meeting of the West Greenland  
Commission submitted by the United States***

Mr. Chair, Madam Secretary, distinguished delegates, observers, ladies and gentlemen:

The United States would like to express its deep appreciation to Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) for hosting this first in-person meeting of the West Greenland Commission (WGC) in over two years. We are very much looking forward to reconnecting in-person with our WGC partners today and tomorrow. We would also like to thank the NASCO Secretariat for its hard work in organizing this important meeting.

As we begin our meeting today, Mr. Chair, we note that the Russian Federation is participating remotely as an observer. The U.S. Delegation is compelled, therefore, to make the following statement reflecting the current U.S. position regarding Russian aggression in Ukraine:

- Russia's initial invasion and ongoing war against Ukraine is unprovoked and unjustified. President Putin has waged a brutal war that has rendered catastrophic loss of life and human suffering in Ukraine, as well as extensive environmental damage and destruction that will extend far beyond Ukraine's borders. Russia alone is responsible for the death and destruction that this invasion continues to bring, and the world must hold Russia accountable.
- Russia's actions constitute a clear violation of Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter, which states that all member States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.
- The U.S. Delegation stands in solidarity with its like-minded allies and partners in the WGC and the international community more generally to condemn Russia's actions in the strongest possible terms.
- We also join our partners in urgently calling on Russia to immediately cease its use of force against Ukraine, refrain from any further unlawful threat or use of force against any UN member State, and immediately withdraw all of its military forces from the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders.

While Russia's actions in Ukraine are reprehensible, we cannot and should not allow this heinous situation to impede the important work of this body. The development of effective conservation and management measures for Atlantic salmon at the international level is challenging work, particularly when several populations of this shared resource are endangered or threatened. We are optimistic, however, that the ability of this Commission to meet face-to-face once again will facilitate communication and help us find solutions. We look forward to cooperative and productive discussions over the course of the next two days as we begin the work of developing a new West Greenland regulatory measure that is broadly acceptable and honors our collective pledge to conserve and rationally manage Atlantic salmon.

Thank you.

***Opening Statement to the Inter-Sessional Meeting of the West Greenland Commission submitted by NASCO's Accredited Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)***

The NGOs expressed our views concerning the salmon fishery at West Greenland quite clearly in our opening statement to the West Greenland Commission annual meeting last June. Little has changed since then except for another year of overharvest by Greenland on our collective depleted salmon stocks. We reiterate our arguments by attaching our June 2021 statement here. Our words remain relevant; our sense of urgency has increased.

**NGO Statement to the 2021 Meeting of the West Greenland Commission of NASCO**

The NGOs of NASCO welcome the agreement of the West Greenland Commission for us to participate in this meeting to discuss upcoming regulatory measures for the salmon fishery at West Greenland for 2021 and beyond. We have also appreciated the opportunity to participate in the two intersessional meetings of this Commission and to ask questions of the Commission's members in advance of these meetings and receive answers to those questions.

Three years ago, at the conclusion of this Commission's meeting in Portland Maine, the NGOs, noting the ongoing endangered status of many of the contributing stocks and the ICES advice, expressed disappointment, at that time, on the level of quota that was agreed by this Commission for the West Greenland fishery for 2018-2020. The NGOs noted that this quota was even higher than the reported catch had been in the previous two years and we had hoped for an annual quota that recognized the long-standing subsistence needs generally accepted by NASCO to be in the range of 20 t, not a quota 50% higher than that.

Now, with three years of catch that have in each year exceeded the agreed quota, we are here to discuss what a new quota should be. There has not been any change in the scientific advice we have from ICES and the state of far too many Atlantic salmon stocks in the USA, Canada, the EU and the UK remains precarious. The NGOs acknowledge and commend Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) for the numerous improvements that they have made in Greenland for the control and monitoring of the fishery, but it is obvious that more needs to be done in this regard, considering the quota overruns each year.

The NGOs also welcome the request made by DFG that all other Parties involved in the WGC report progress towards achieving NASCO goals for salmon conservation and management in their home states. While the NGOs wish to see a subsistence quota set for West Greenland that acknowledges the precarious status of salmon stocks across the North Atlantic, we also believe that efforts are not sufficient in the home waters of the other Parties to protect those salmon saved from the harvest at West Greenland.

The NGOs also recognize and support the Conservation Agreement between ASF, NASF and KNAPK and believe it compliments the work of NASCO and WGC. The financial support the Conservation Agreement provides to professional fishermen to help support their transition to other more sustainable fisheries, education, assistance with the monitoring of the salmon fishery, and salmon research in Greenland should also be taken into consideration.

We therefore hope that this Commission will be able to agree on a quota and other management measures for West Greenland in 2021 (and beyond) that balances Greenland's need for a subsistence fishery with the scientific advice. The NGOs also look for renewed commitment to achieving NASCO goals for salmon conservation from all Parties of the WGC.

*List of Participants at the April 2022 Inter-Sessional Meeting of the West Greenland Commission*

**\*Denotes Head of Delegation**

**In-Person Delegation Members**

**Canada**

\*Doug Bliss  
Carl McLean  
Dale Marsden

**Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands & Greenland)**

\*Katrine Kærgaard  
Sissel Fredsgaard  
Magnus Thuun Hansen

**European Union**

\*Ignacio Granell  
Cathal Gallagher  
Seamus Howard  
Denis Maher

**United Kingdom**

\*Ruth Allin  
Seamus Connor  
Alan Walker

**United States**

\*Kim Damon-Randall  
Steve Gephard (Chair)  
Tim Sheehan

**In-Person Observers**

**IGOs**

Anne Cooper

**In-Person Secretariat**

Emma Hatfield  
Wendy Kenyon

## **Virtual Delegation Members**

### **Canada**

David Dunn  
Isabelle Morisset

### **European Union**

Isabel Figueira

### **United Kingdom**

Charlotte Gildersleve

### **United States**

Kimberley Blankenbeker  
Erika L. Carlsen  
Dan Kircheis  
Rebecca Wintering

## **Virtual Observers**

### **Russian Federation**

Ekaterina Kazantseva

### **NGOs**

Dave Meerburg (NGO Representative)

**WGCIS(22)04**

***Inter-Sessional Meeting of the West Greenland Commission***

***Copenhagen, Denmark  
(with virtual access for some delegates)***

***21 – 22 April 2022***

***Agenda***

- 1. Opening of the Meeting**
- 2. Adoption of the Agenda**
- 3. Nomination of a Rapporteur**
- 4. Review of the Interim Regulatory Measure for Fishing for Atlantic Salmon at West Greenland in 2021, [WGC\(21\)18](#)**
  - a) Final Report on the West Greenland Atlantic Salmon Fishery in 2021
  - b) Progress in Implementing the Interim Regulatory Measure for Fishing for Atlantic Salmon at West Greenland, WGC(21)18
- 5. Consideration of a New Multi-Annual Regulatory Measure to apply to the Atlantic Salmon Fishery at West Greenland from 2022**
- 6. Other Business**
- 7. Date and Place of the Next Meeting**
- 8. Report of the Meeting**
- 9. Close of the Meeting**