



IP(19)19rev3

NASCO Implementation Plan for the period 2019-2024

EU – Spain (Galicia)
(Revised March 2023)

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The main purpose of this Implementation Plan is to demonstrate what actions are being taken by the Parties / jurisdictions to implement NASCO’s Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines.

In completing this Implementation Plan please refer to the **Guidelines for the Preparation and Evaluation of NASCO Implementation Plans and for Reporting on Progress**, [CNL\(18\)49](#).

Questions in the Implementation Plan are drawn from the following documents:

- NASCO Guidelines for Management of Salmon Fisheries, [CNL\(09\)43](#) (referred to as the ‘Fisheries Guidelines’);
- Report of the Working Group on Stock Classification, [CNL\(16\)11](#);
- Minimum Standard for Catch Statistics, [CNL\(93\)51](#) (referred to as the ‘Minimum Standard’);
- Revised matrix for the application of the six tenets for effective management of an Atlantic salmon fishery, WGCST(16)16¹;
- NASCO Plan of Action for the Application of the Precautionary Approach to the Protection and Restoration of Atlantic Salmon Habitat, [CNL\(01\)51](#);
- NASCO Guidelines for Protection, Restoration and Enhancement of Atlantic Salmon Habitat, [CNL\(10\)51](#) (referred to as the ‘Habitat Guidelines’);
- Williamsburg Resolution, [CNL\(06\)48](#);
- Guidance on Best Management Practices to address impacts of sea lice and escaped farmed salmon on wild salmon stocks ([SLG\(09\)5](#)) (referred to as the ‘BMP Guidance’);
- Guidelines for Incorporating Social and Economic Factors in Decisions under the Precautionary Approach ([CNL\(04\)57](#)); and
- Road Map’ to enhance information exchange and co-operation on monitoring, research and measures to prevent the spread of *G. salaris* and eradicate it if introduced’, [NEA\(18\)08](#).

Party:	European Union
Jurisdiction / Region:	Spain – Xunta de Galicia

¹ This document can be obtained from the NASCO Secretariat; email hq@nasco.int

1. Introduction		
1.1 What are the objectives for the management of wild salmon? (Max 200 words)		
The general objective is to promote and protect diversity and abundance of wild salmon stocks, maintaining where possible recreational exploitation under sustainable guidelines.		
1.2 What reference points (e.g. conservation limits, management targets or other measures of abundance) are used to assess the status of stocks? (Max 200 words) (Reference: Sections 2.4 and 2.5 of the Fisheries Guidelines)		
<p>CLs have not been set individually for any salmon river in Galicia, but medium parr densities are taken as a measure of the status of the stocks and as an advice for fisheries regulations for subsequent years, combined with information on adult traps or counters where available.</p> <p>From a very preliminary experience in upper river Eo a deposition rate of 8,02 eggs/m² in optimal areas was estimated as SMAX, while SMSY was determined to be 3,86 eggs/m². The last corresponds to a recruitment of 1,2 ind/m² in terms of summer parr density (0+) related again exclusively to optimal areas. Anyhow it is believed that the reach studied was a very productive one and best parr densities found in other rivers are quite far from this value (though biomass values maybe comparable). A 0+ summer parr density of 0,9 ind/m² in optimal areas is considered to be a very good one in galician rivers.</p> <p>Very good status: > 0,90 parr/m² (not at risk) Good status: 0,45-0,90 parr/m² (low risk) Medium status: 0,20-0,45 parr/m² (moderate risk) Poor status: 0,05-0,20 parr/m² (high risk) Endangered stocks: < 0,05 parr/m²</p>		
1.3 What is the current status of stocks under the new classification system outlined in CNL(16)11?		
Stock Classification Score	Salmon Classification Category	No. rivers
0	Not at Risk	0
1	Low Risk	1
2	Moderate Risk	5
3	High Risk	4
N/A	Artificially Sustained	0
N/A	Lost	7
N/A	Unknown	5
Additional comments:		
1.4 How is stock diversity (e.g. genetics, age composition, run-timing, etc.) taken into account in the management of salmon stocks? (Max 200 words)		
<p>Genetic screening of main stocks was completed in the past decade, as a part of the A.S.A.P. project or in related surveys, revealing a general differentiation between northern (Cantabrian) and southern (Atlantic) stocks, with a greater differentiation among northern stocks than among the southern ones. Stocking is made up exclusively of fish of local origin, trying to avoid translocations from the Cantabrian to the Atlantic basin or even from a river to another. Future restoration programmes may encounter difficulties as availability of fish is limited for some rivers.</p> <p>Salmon populations are comprised mainly of 2SW fish as 3SW fish are now very scarce; grilse were never a big part of the population though presently may play an important role in spawning grounds. Anyhow 1SW fish are misrepresented in catch data, due to the early closure of the season as flows use to be very low in midsummer. There is no autumn run in Galician rivers.</p>		

A late opening date for fishing to 1st of May intends to protect larger MSW fish, but this is not the rule in Miño river (1st February) or in river Eo (15th April), which are not managed by galician authorities.

1.5 To provide a baseline for future comparison, what is the current and potential quantity of salmon habitat? (Max 200 words)
(Reference: Section 3.1 of the Habitat Guidelines)

Historical habitat comprised more than 5.300 km of salmon rivers and tributaries but today just about 1.100 km of them are available to migrants. The main loss had place in the Miño river system where more than 3.000 km have been definitely lost due to hydroelectric development. The current area occupied by salmon is about 410 km, less than 40% of the present potential habitat and about 8% of the historical one.

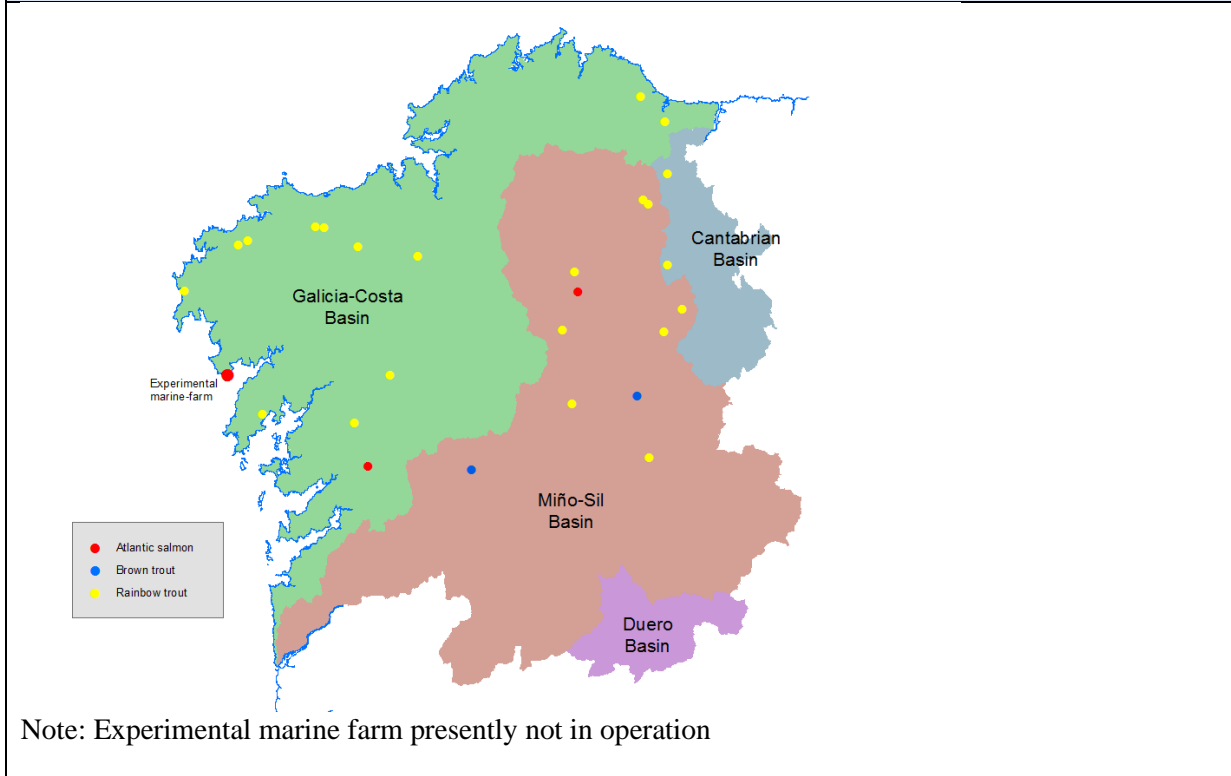
Restriction of populations to the lowermost parts of rivers means that the quality of habitat is not the best for the species in terms of water quality and water temperature.

A rough evaluation of the presently occupied rearing habitat for parr is about 250 has (optimal area), while the potential one is 575 has.

1.6 What is the current extent of freshwater and marine salmonid aquaculture?

Number of marine farms	0 (the only one that existed, marked in the map, closed recently)
Marine production (tonnes)	0
Number of freshwater facilities	Presently 26, but at least three are near closure.
Freshwater production (tonnes)	1,638 for 2018 rainbow trout in commercial farms, plus 2,3 for salmon parr and 5,3 for brown trout in regional government facilities.

Append one or more maps showing the location of aquaculture facilities and aquaculture free zones in rivers and the sea.



1.7 Please describe the process used to consult NGOs and other stakeholders and industries in the development of this Implementation Plan. (Max 200 words)

The joint committee “Consejo Galego de Pesca Continental” discuss and inform any measure on fish regulations and actions on fish populations or riverine habitat included in the IP. The committee,

preceded by other four, one in each of galician provinces, is regulated by law and therefore is integrated by representatives of NGOs (environmental groups), anglers, representatives of water users and hydropower stakeholders (Consellería de Infraestructuras), industries (C. de Industria), tourism (Axencia de Turismo de Galicia) and aquaculture or commercial fishing interests (C. do Mar). Meeting of these committees take place in October-December each year, prior to the publication of fishing regulations for the next year.

2. Management of Salmon Fisheries:

In this section please review the management approach to each of the fisheries in your jurisdiction (i.e. commercial, recreational and other fisheries) in line with the relevant NASCO Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines. For Parties / jurisdictions that prosecute mixed-stock fisheries, there should at least one action related to their management.

2.1 What are the objectives for the management of the fisheries for wild salmon? (Max. 200 words)

The general objective is to maintain wild salmon fisheries where possible under sustainable guidelines, avoiding the exploitation of populations in risk and promoting C&R techniques as much as possible. The preservation of these fisheries is believed to be key in conservation of the species, and so it is the interest of anglers in maintaining healthy populations and the conservation of its habitat.

There are no commercial fisheries for salmon in galician waters -neither in the sea nor in freshwater- other than the one that exists in the Miño estuary, a joint responsibility of the governments of Spain and Portugal, not of Galician government. Sport fisheries are severely restricted, and the general aim is to maintain a very low exploitation rate, which in recent years has never been over a 10-15% in any river. Presently sport fishing is restricted to 5 rivers: Eo, Masma, Mandeo, Ulla and Miño.

2.2 What is the decision-making process for the management of salmon fisheries, including predetermined decisions taken under different stock conditions (e.g. the stock levels at which regulations are triggered)? (Max. 200 words) (This can be answered by providing a flow diagram if this is available.) (Reference: Sections 2.1 and 2.7 of the Fisheries Guidelines)

A TAC for each river is established prior to fishing season based on the abundance information of stocks available from previous years (fish traps, counters, catches, parr densities and stocking). These TACs are rather small: 15 fish for river Masma, 5 for river Mandeo and 40 for river Ulla. The TAC for the latter has been oscillating in the 15-60 fish range in recent years, but the other TACs are quite immovable, as there are no reasons for changes. River Miño and river Eo have no total TACs established, due to implication of other agencies in the management of stocks. If estimated exploitation rates reach the 10-15% range, special care is taken in the review of TACS where possible.

2.3 (a) Are any fisheries permitted to operate on salmon stocks that are below their reference point (e.g. Conservation Limits)? If so, (b) how many such fisheries are there and (c) what approach is taken to managing them that still promotes stock rebuilding? (Max 200 words) (Reference: Section 2.7 of the Fisheries Guidelines)

(a) Yes, if we consider that not a population is at “No risk” and only one is at the “Low risk” category.

(b) Masma river is the only one under the “Low risk” category. Eo and Ulla rivers are under the “Moderate risk” category. River Mandeo is under the “High risk” category. River Miño-Minho has an unknown status.

(c) Fishing for salmon is allowed in any river under severe restrictions, in order to maintain a very

<p>low exploitation rate and not to compromise stock rebuilding. Stocking practices are intended to reinforce populations though are severely restricted too.</p>
<p>2.4 (a) Are there any mixed-stock salmon fisheries? If so (b) how are these defined, (c) what was the mean catch in these fisheries in the last five years and (d) how are they managed to ensure that all the contributing stocks are meeting their conservation objectives? (Max. 300 words in total) (Reference: Section 2.8 of the Fisheries Guidelines)</p>
<p>(a) No.</p>
<p>(b) Not applicable.</p>
<p>(c) Not applicable.</p>
<p>(d) Not applicable.</p>
<p>2.5 How are socio-economic factors taken into account in making decisions on management of salmon fisheries? (Max. 200 words) (Reference: Section 2.9 of the Fisheries Guidelines)</p>
<p>Salmon angling is considered to be a major tourist attraction and as well represents an economic support for local communities. Stakeholders are well represented in the “Consello Galego da Pesca Continental” by representatives of the government agencies for Tourism and Industry and by representatives of anglers, elected among themselves. All of them take part in making decisions on management of salmon fisheries.</p>
<p>2.6 What is the current level of unreported catch and what measures are being taken to reduce this? (Max. 200 words) (Reference: Section 2.2 of the Fisheries Guidelines and the Minimum Standard)</p>
<p>The level of unreported catches is unknown. In the Miño fishery, responsibility of the government of Spain, declaration of catches is not mandatory, and it is believed that the number of unreported salmon fished by nets may exceed largely the declared catch (but it was less than 12 salmon in average for the last 5 years!). In the rest of the rivers the unreported catch consists mainly in a few illegal fish and some other few by-catches in coastal waters. In relation to running waters poaching is believed to exist in every river in a bigger or smaller extent and except for river Eo -where controls are intensive- or maybe river Ulla, the unreported (illegal) catch may equal the declared one, as the total allowed catch is small in most of the rest of the rivers. Sea-trout fisheries in salmon areas are a permanent source of conflict where/when fishing for salmon is banned. A rough estimate in river Eo gave a 4% estimate for unreported catches. As a compromise value we adopted a 15% for in-river catch and 100% for estuarine catch. Training of fishery guard teams on this matter is continuous and penalty fees for violation of fishing regulations have been increased in recent times.</p>
<p>2.7 Has an assessment under the Six Tenets for Effective Management of an Atlantic Salmon Fishery been conducted? If so, (a) has the assessment been made available to the Secretariat and (b) what actions are planned to improve the monitoring and control of the fishery? (c) If the six tenets have not been applied, what is the timescale for doing so? (Max. 200 words) (Reference: Six Tenets for Effective Management of an Atlantic Salmon Fishery, WGCST(16)16)</p>

(a) Yes.	
(b) No new actions are planned, as monitoring and control of the fisheries of regional responsibility are considered to be enough.	
(c) Not applicable.	
2.8 Identify the threats to wild salmon and challenges for management associated with their exploitation in fisheries, including bycatch of salmon in fisheries targeting other species.	
Threat / challenge F1	Development of individual CLs for galician rivers and better management criteria for fisheries.
Threat / challenge F2	Most facts on the salmon population of river Miño -and its relationship with those of the tributaries- are still unknown and seems that there is no rationale for the management or control of present estuarine fisheries.
Threat / challenge F3	Sea-trout or even trout fisheries are in continued conflict with the conservation of salmon specially in rivers where the species is in poorer status.
Threat / challenge F4	Weakening of some populations is leading to the isolation of the southernmost populations (those in the Atlantic basin) from the Cantabrian ones which are into contact with those of rivers of Asturias.

Copy and paste lines to add further challenges which should be labelled F5, F6, etc.

2.9 What SMART actions are planned during the period covered by this Implementation Plan (2019 – 2024) to address each of the threats and challenges identified in section 2.8 to implement NASCO’s Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines and demonstrate progress towards achievement of its goals and objectives for the management of salmon fisheries?		
Action F1:	Description of action:	Development of CLs for Ulla river, where relatively long series of data on fish traps for adults or smolts are available, together with catch data and parr surveys data.
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	2019-2024.
	Expected outcome:	Better management criteria for the Ulla fishery and a basis for the “transportation” of curves developed and methods to other river systems.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Publication of results and application to yearly fishing regulations.
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes
Action F2:	Description of action:	Cooperation with the central government of Spain for the development of a stand-alone IP for the river Miño-Minho, jointly with the government of Portugal.
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	2019-2024
	Expected outcome:	Reinforcement of the population in the main river and its

		tributaries and rationalization of fishing under sustainable guidelines.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	State of development of the IP itself.
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	No
Action F3:	Description of action:	Progressive limitation of “conflictive” sea-trout fisheries (14 rivers), closing the season together for both species
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	2019-2024
	Expected outcome:	Avoiding by-catch of salmon after fishing season, or in restricted areas, improving its survival to spawning time. This will improve in the long term the levels of spawning and recruitment.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Number of fisheries with closed season for both species
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes
Action F4:	Description of action:	Stocking Miño’s tributaries in Portugal and Spain presently not used by salmon with parr of local origin (river Tea).
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	2019-2024
	Expected outcome:	Reinforcement and improvement of the Miño river stock will contribute to maintain a better status on the southernmost populations and, on a larger time-scale basis, contribute to the recovery/reconstruction of “bridge” populations between cantabrian and atlantic complexes.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Number of parr stocked in new tributaries. Electrofishing monitoring in tributaries.
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes
Action F5:	Description of action:	Installation of monitoring devices (automatic fish counter) in the lower Ulla river.
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	2023-2024
	Expected outcome:	Improvement of knowledge on salmon and other migratory fish movements and number, in order to develop better fishery regulations .

	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Number of devices installed.
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes

Copy and paste lines to add further actions which should be labelled F5, F6, etc.

3. Protection and Restoration of Salmon Habitat:	
In this section please review the management approach to the protection and restoration of habitat in your jurisdiction in line with the relevant NASCO Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines.	
3.1 How are risks to productive capacity identified and options for restoring degraded or lost salmon habitat prioritised, taking into account the principle of ‘no net loss’ and the need for inventories to provide baseline data? (Max. 200 words) (Reference: Section 3 of the Habitat Guidelines)	
Parr surveys are carried out every summer for the main salmon rivers, showing productivity trends and changes in different reaches. There is as well a “general inventory of (juvenile)salmon habitat” which allows comparisons between reaches but also provides the reference baseline for evaluating the effects of any potential pressure on salmon habitat.	
3.2 How are socio-economic factors taken into account in making decisions on salmon habitat management? (Max. 200 words) (Reference: Section 3.9 of the Habitat Guidelines)	
River habitat management is a responsibility of water authorities, which operate under the guidelines of the WFD, and are represented in the “Consello Galego de Pesca Continental” together with other stakeholders representing other socio-economic interests. Besides most salmon rivers in Galicia are (or will be) included in Natura 2000 network. All of these facts impose a strong public participation in any decision on salmon habitat management.	
3.3 What management measures are planned to protect wild Atlantic salmon and its habitats from (a) climate change and (b) invasive aquatic species? (Max. 200 words each) (Reference: Section 3.2 of the Habitat Guidelines)	
(a) New RBMP include projections of eventual climatic change effects in water regulation rules, trying to assure the maintenance of good status in every water body. No special actions are foreseen for this objective.	
(b) No special actions are foreseen for this objective. Capture and sacrifice of minks (Neovison vison) is a routine task of the environment agency, though their impact on salmon populations is negligible. Control in great cormorants (Phalacrocorax carbo) is under study, as wintering juvenile birds seem to have a great impact on parr, especially in those stocked. Stocking is only operated by public agencies and introduction or transport of alien species is heavily prosecuted by laws in force, but measures on established ones are not easily implemented. Fishing for invasive species is authorized, with the obligation to sacrifice the catches, in order to control their populations.	
3.4 Identify the main threats to wild salmon and challenges for management in relation to estuarine and freshwater habitat.	
Threat / challenge H1	Temperature can be critical in rivers from this southernmost range for the species and this will be worse in the future as a result of climate change.

Threat / challenge H2	Quality of water is far away from the “good status” in some reaches of salmon rivers in Galicia.
Threat / challenge H3	Water diversion is a critical problem in some rivers reducing availability of habitat as well as bringing out problems of accessibility.
Threat / challenge H4	Populations are usually restricted to the lowermost reaches of rivers because of artificial obstacles, with limited or no access to cooler waters of good quality where the best spawning grounds or rearing habitat are located.

Copy and paste lines to add further threats/challenges which should be labelled H5, H6, etc.

3.5 What SMART actions are planned during the period covered by this Implementation Plan (2019 – 2024) to address each of the threats and challenges identified in section 3.4 to implement NASCO’s Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines and demonstrate progress towards achievement of its goals and objectives for the Protection, Restoration and Enhancement of Atlantic Salmon Habitat?		
Action H1:	Description of action:	Design and testing of new passage facilities for some tributaries of the Miño river.
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	2019-2024
	Expected outcome:	Improvement of connectivity and accessibility in the Miño system, allowing to reach the cooler pristine waters of upper reaches.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Installation of 2 new devices in Galician or Portuguese tributaries.
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes
Action H2:	Description of action:	Permeabilization or demolition of barriers in the Miño system
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	2019-2024
	Expected outcome:	Improvement of connectivity and accessibility in the Miño system, allowing to reach the cooler pristine waters of upper reaches.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Permeabilization or demolition of 8 barriers in Galician or Portuguese tributaries.
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes
Action H3:	Description of action:	Eradication of invasive alien species in riparian environments of 6 salmon rivers.
	Planned timescale	2023-2024

	(include milestones where appropriate):	
	Expected outcome:	Increase/conservation of biodiversity and resilience of riparian and associated freshwater habitats
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Number of rivers with eradication completed
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes
Action H4:	Description of action:	Permeabilisation of 14 barriers in 6 rivers, including demolition, new fish ladders and improvement of defective ladders.
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	2023-2024
	Expected outcome:	Improvement of connectivity and accessibility, allowing to reach the cooler pristine waters of upper reaches.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Number of barriers permeabilized.
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Yes

Copy and paste lines to add further actions which should be labelled H5, H6, etc

<p>4. Management of Aquaculture, Introductions and Transfers, and Transgenics:</p> <p>Council has requested that for Parties / jurisdictions with salmon farms, there should be a greater focus on actions to minimise impacts of salmon farming on wild salmonid stocks. Each Party / jurisdiction with salmon farming should therefore include at least one action relating to sea lice management and at least one action relating to containment, providing quantitative data in Annual Progress Reports to demonstrate progress towards the international goals agreed by NASCO and the International Salmon Farmers Association (ISFA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of farms to have effective sea lice management such that there is no increase in sea lice loads or lice-induced mortality of wild salmonids attributable to the farms; • 100% farmed fish to be retained in all production facilities. <p>In this section please provide information on all types of aquaculture, introductions and transfers, and transgenics (including freshwater hatcheries, smolt-rearing etc.</p>
<p>4.1 (a) Is the current policy concerning the protection of wild salmonids consistent with the international goals on sea lice and containment agreed by NASCO and ISFA? (b) If the current policy is not consistent with these international goals, when will current policy be adapted to ensure consistency with the international goals and what management measures are planned to ensure achievement of these goals and in what timescale? (Max. 200 words for each)</p>

(Reference: BMP Guidance)	
	(a) Yes. Sea-lice infestations have not been detected in galician rivers and no sea farms are presently operating in galician waters, whilst containment of farmed fish is mandatory for any aquaculture establishment.
	(b) Not applicable.
4.2	<p>(a) What quantifiable progress can be demonstrated towards the achievement of the international goals for 100% of farms to have effective sea lice management such that there is no increase in sea lice loads, or lice-induced mortality of wild salmonids attributable to sea lice? (b) How is this progress monitored, including monitoring of wild fish? (c) If progress cannot be demonstrated, what additional measures are proposed and in what timescale? (Max. 200 words each)</p> <p>(Reference: BMP Guidance)</p> <p>The measures by which these goals may be achieved, and against which the Review Group will be measuring the effectiveness of the Implementation Plan, are set out in the BMP Guidance SLG(09)5 (Best management practice; reporting and tracking; factors facilitating implementation) as agreed by NASCO and ISFA.</p>
	(a) Not applicable.
	(b) Not applicable.
	(c) Not applicable.
4.3	<p>(a) What quantifiable progress can be demonstrated towards the achievement of the international goals for achieving 100% containment in all (i) freshwater and (ii) marine aquaculture production facilities? (b) How is this progress monitored, including monitoring of wild fish (genetic introgression) and proportion of escaped farmed salmon in the spawning populations? (c) If progress cannot be demonstrated, what additional measures (e.g. use of sterile salmon in fish farming) are proposed and in what timescale? (Max. 200 words each)</p> <p>(Reference: BMP Guidance)</p> <p>The measures by which these goals may be achieved, and against which the Review Group will be measuring the effectiveness of the Implementation Plan, are set out in the BMP Guidance SLG(09)5 (Best management practice; reporting and tracking; factors facilitating implementation) as agreed by NASCO and ISFA.</p>
	(a)(i) In recent years there was just one episode of rainbow trout escapement from a private hatchery, which was neutralized quickly (with means provided by the hatchery owner and a heavy penalty fee for it, according to law) and rainbow trout is a scarce species in our rivers, according to survey's data, supporting the idea that there are few escapees of individuals of this species that anyhow is not self-reproductive in galician rivers. In respect of salmon or brown trout, only regional authorities operate only with these species and operate only with fish of local origin. Public aquaculture facilities have the same requirements as private ones.
	(a)(ii) There are presently no salmon farms operating in our coastal waters.
	(b) Adipose fin samples are retained from salmon caught either in the fishery or in fish traps, which are analysed when possible.
	(c) Not applicable.
4.4	What adaptive management and / or scientific research is underway that could facilitate better achievement of NASCO's international goals for sea lice and

containment such that the environmental impact on wild salmonids can be minimised? (Max 200 words) (Reference: BMP Guidance and Article 11 of the Williamsburg Resolution)	
None, as compliance of law or project requirements are considered to be enough.	
4.5 What is the approach for determining the location of aquaculture facilities in (a) freshwater and (b) marine environments to minimise the risks to wild salmonid stocks? (Max. 200 words for each)	
(a) There are no general restrictions for this use beyond those requirements contemplated by law; each project is evaluated individually.	
(b) There are no general restrictions for this use beyond those requirements contemplated by law; each project is evaluated individually.	
4.6 What progress has been made to implement NASCO's guidance on introductions, transfers and stocking? (Max. 200 words) (Reference: Articles 5 and 6 and Annex 4 of the Williamsburg Resolution)	
Laws in force are fully compatible with it.	
4.7 Is there (a) a requirement to evaluate thoroughly risks and benefits before undertaking any stocking programme and (b) a presumption against stocking for purely socio-political / economic reasons? (Max. 200 words each) (Reference: Guidelines for incorporating social and economic factors in decisions under the Precautionary Approach and Annex 4 of the Williamsburg Resolution)	
(a) Yes, as demanded by Galicia in-river fishing regulations, a "Stocking Plan" should be passed by regional government agencies in every case.	
(b) There are no stocking programmes based in these purposes.	
4.8 What is the policy / strategy on use of transgenic salmon? (Max. 200 words) (Reference: Article 7 and Annex 5 of the Williamsburg Resolution)	
Regional authorities operate only with fish of local origin for stocking.	
4.9 For Members of the North-East Atlantic Commission only: What measures are in place, or are planned, to implement the eleven recommendations contained in the 'Road Map' to enhance information exchange and co-operation on monitoring, research and measures to prevent the spread of Gyrodactylus salaris and eradicate it if introduced, including the development and testing of contingency plans? (Max. 200 words) (Reference 'Road Map' to enhance information exchange and co-operation on monitoring, research and measures to prevent the spread of G. salaris and eradicate it if introduced, NEA(18)08)	
Gyrodactylus salaris has never been detected in Spanish rivers as probably the species does not meet its life requirements in our waters. Routine manipulation of fish caught in the fishery (a mark provided by government guards is needed for transportation of legal fish) or in traps, or during parr survey allow a close inspection of fish in search of external parasites. Anyhow the regional government maintains an annual contract with the University of Santiago for the inspection and analysis of any fish dead in unknown circumstances in the wild or in the government hatcheries.	
4.10 Identify the main threats to wild salmon and challenges for management in relation to aquaculture, introductions and transfers, and transgenics.	
Threat /	

Challenge A1	
Threat / challenge A2	
Threat / challenge A3	
Threat / challenge A4	

Copy and paste lines to add further threats/challenges which should be labelled A5, A6, etc.

<p>4.11 What SMART actions are planned during the period covered by this Implementation Plan (2019 – 2024) to address each of the threats and challenges identified in section 4.10 to implement NASCO’s Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines and demonstrate progress towards achievement of its goals and objectives for aquaculture, introductions and transfers, and transgenics?</p>		
Action A1:	Description of action:	
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	
	Expected outcome:	
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Choose an item.
Action A2:	Description of action:	
	Planned timescale (include milestones where appropriate):	
	Expected outcome:	
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	
	Funding secured for both action and monitoring programme?	Choose an item.