	<p><b>Council</b></p> <p><i>Annual Progress Report on Actions taken under the Implementation Plan for the Calendar Year 2023 Norway</i></p>	<p>CNL(24)35</p>
---	---	------------------

***Annual Progress Report on Actions taken under the Implementation Plan for the Calendar Year 2023***

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 2024.**

<b>Party:</b>	Norway
<b>Jurisdiction / Region:</b>	

<b>1: Changes to the Implementation Plan</b>
<b>1.1 Describe any proposed revisions to the Implementation Plan (<i>Where changes are proposed, the revised Implementation Plans should be submitted to the Secretariat by 1 November.</i>)</b>
<b>1.2 Describe any major new initiatives or achievements for salmon conservation and management that you wish to highlight.</b>
<b>2: Stock status and catches.</b>
<b>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.</b>
In 2022, the pre-fishery abundance was estimated at about 458 000 wild salmon (time series starting in 1980). Efforts to map sea survival are increasing by the establishment of new monitoring rivers. Results show that sea survival vary significantly among rivers and years. The management targets for the period

2019-2022 were attained, or likely attained, for 91 % of the populations. The number and proportion of populations reaching their management targets have increased markedly from 2006-2009 to 2019- 2022. In two thirds (168) of the 250 screened rivers, there were indications of genetic introgression from escaped farmed salmon in the wild population, of which 77 populations were severely impacted. The number of salmon returning to the rivers each year is reduced due to mortality caused by salmon lice. This reduction threatens salmon populations in the most impacted areas and has significantly reduced the harvestable surplus. Invasive pink salmon is a new threat, and there is need for national and international measures to reduce the risk of negative impacts on native salmonids, including Atlantic salmon.

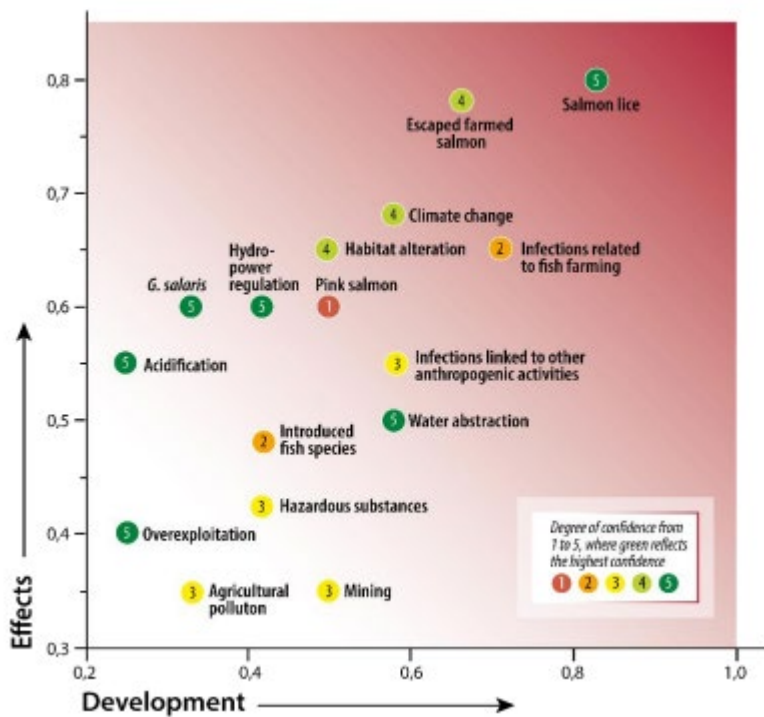


Figure: Ranking of 16 impact factors considered in 2022, according to their effects on wild Atlantic salmon populations, and the likelihood of further negative development. Confidence for the assessment of effect by each threat is indicated by the colour of the markers, where green indicates the highest confidence level and red the lowest (SACAS 2023)

**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 2023 (tonnes)	184		113	297
(b) confirmed nominal catch of salmon for 2022 (tonnes)	257		134	391
(c) estimated unreported catch for 2023 (tonnes)	32		95	127

(d) number and percentage of salmon caught and released in recreational fisheries in 2023	18 826, 27 percent (81 tonnes)
---	--------------------------------

### 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. Please report in relation to the reporting year only or the most relevant recent year. 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.*

<b>Action F1:</b>	Description of action (as submitted in the IP)	Development, testing and evaluation of an expanded sea survival surveillance program.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP)	Increased knowledge about salmon recruitment, growth and sea survival at a national and regional scale.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement (as submitted in the IP)	Monitor factual progress against planned progress.
	Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)	An expansion of salmon sea survival surveillance has been initiated. Several locations have been considered, and in 2022 surveillance was conducted in five rivers along the Norwegian coast. Based on experiences from the surveillance, the suitability of the selected locations and the program was evaluated in 2022, and one location is terminated from 2023. Two alternative locations were considered in 2023, none of them selected for further testing. As search for replacement continues in 2024.
	Current status of action (Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	

<b>Action F2:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	(a) Increased effort to reveal and sanction illegal fisheries. (b) Revision of salmon and inland fisheries act to introduce stricter reactions to violation of legislation.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Reduction in illegal fisheries.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	(a) Scope of fishery inspection and number of revealed offences. (b) Revised legislation.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	a) The Norwegian Nature Inspectorate has gotten an expanded budget in order to increase their efforts to reveal and sanction illegal salmon fisheries. The increase in budget allowance was continued in 2021 and 2022. The overall number of revealed offences has decreased, especially in some regions, despite the increased efforts.  b) The salmon and inland fisheries act has been revised and stricter reactions to violation of legislation are introduced.
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	Completed
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action F3:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Major revision of regulatory measures in rivers and in mixed-stock fisheries in the sea for the period 2021-2026.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Adjusted fisheries regulations -Reduced overexploitation due to updated regulatory measures.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	-Revised regulations. -Annual assessment of numbers of rivers attaining their management target. -Monitoring spawning target attainment.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year,</i>	The major revision of regulatory measures was completed in 2021. Minor adjustments were implemented in 2022 and 2023.  Monitoring of salmon stocks reveals that management targets for the period 2019-2022 were attained, or likely attained, for 93% of the populations. This is among the best results regarding attainment of the management targets since the first evaluation was done in 2009.

	<i>this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	Harvest of populations with low or no harvestable surplus has been strongly reduced or closed. Salmon fishing was closed in 183 rivers in 2022.
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	Completed
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	Yes
<b>Action F4:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Development of an electronic system to make reporting of catches in the sea by recreational anglers possible.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Reduction in unreported catches.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Number of users and reported catches by anglers in the sea.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	Since 2019 it has been possible for recreational anglers to report all catches of anadromous fish in sea at the webpage <a href="http://www.stangfiskesjo.miljodirektoratet.no">www.stangfiskesjo.miljodirektoratet.no</a> . The Norwegian Environment Agency continues to work on improving the application from feedback from users. Our biggest challenge is to make the online solution known to the broader public.
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	

<b>Action F5:</b>	Description of action (as submitted in the IP)	Introduction of second-generation spawning targets. A revised approach for setting spawning targets has been developed (2020). The new approach will be tested in several rivers in 2021. Depending on the outcome of the test, revised spawning targets will be implemented for all rivers with salmon stocks from 2022 and onwards.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP)	More precise spawning targets and better stock management.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement (as submitted in the IP)	Number of rivers with revised spawning targets.
	Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)	Second-generation spawning targets is calculated for approx. 50 rivers in Vestland county. In 2023 the revised spawning targets were sent on a hearing to stakeholders. Revision of spawning targets in the remaining rivers will be done successively, county by county.
	Current status of action (Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>3.2 Provide an update on progress on actions relating to Habitat Protection and Restoration (section 3.5 of the Implementation Plan).</b> <i>Note: the reports under 'Progress on action to date' should provide a <b>brief overview</b> of each action. Please report in relation to the reporting year only or the most relevant recent year. For all actions, provide <b>clear and concise</b> 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.</i>		
<b>Action H1:</b>	Description of action (as submitted in the IP)	Long-term liming of 24 acidified salmon rivers.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP)	Restored salmon stocks and fishing possibilities.

	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Biennially surveys on juvenile salmon populations and mandatory reports of annual river catches of salmon.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	At present, 24 Norwegian salmon rivers are included in the national program for river liming. The liming has led to a marked improvement in water quality, increased diversity of benthic invertebrates and significantly increased production and catches of salmon. The water quality largely satisfies the pH target throughout the year in the limed rivers, but relatively high values of toxic aluminium are occasionally measured in some rivers. The monitoring shows that the liming must be continued to ensure that organisms sensitive to acidification, including salmon, will be able to live and reproduce in these rivers. However, lime consumption has decreased significantly in line with recovery after the acidification period. The funding is provided by the Norwegian Government. In 2023, the cost was about 50 mill NOK ( $\approx$ 4.1 mill GBP).
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action H2:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Mitigation measures for improved salmon habitat in regulated rivers.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Restored fish habitat and increased salmon production in regulated rivers.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Monitoring number of habitat plans and effectiveness of mitigation measures in regulated rivers.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	Mitigation measures are carried out in about 70 rivers with Atlantic salmon and sea trout stocks, as a follow up of environmental terms. Measures are at different stages; typically starting with bottleneck analysis and ending up with specific mitigation measures and monitoring programs. One goal is to assess if improved salmon production habitats can replace fish-stocking programs. Priority is given to the most important salmon rivers influenced by hydropower regulations, where measures can be done in a cost/effective manner.

	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action H2-2:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Revision of terms for hydropower production licenses and address of rules of operation, in several rivers.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	The result of the process will vary among rivers. The salmon habitat is one of several factors that will be evaluated. Main mitigating measures include environmental flow.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Revision of terms for hydropower regulation licenses is the main tool to improve conditions for salmon in regulated rivers, by revising the terms of operations.  By October 2021 47 cases are ongoing, in the following stages: (One case may contain several licenses) - 12 cases have been suggested for revision - 5 cases are opened - 24 cases have produced the background documented needed for hearing and further handling - 6 cases are finished by the directorate and handled to the ministry for final decision. 17 cases are finalised and have been given a new set of license conditions including terms of operations. 3 of these are in salmon rivers.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	By Marh 19th 2024 49 cases concerning revision of terms are ongoing. They are in the following stages (one case may contain several licenses): 18 cases have been suggested for revisions. 6 cases are opened. 25 cases have produced the background document needed for hearing and further handling. 4 cases are finished by the directorate and handled to the ministry for final decision. Among these are 2 in rivers with Atlantic salmon (Eidfjord and Skjomen). 26 revisions are finished. 4 among these in rivers with Atlantic salmon.
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is</i>	Ongoing



	<i>reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action H3:</b>	Description of action (as submitted in the IP)	Improving salmon habitat in rivers altered to improve security during flood.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP)	Improved rearing conditions when closed rivers sections are opened and influenced by regular changes in the hydrological regime.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement (as submitted in the IP)	Norway has reported rivers where measures (e.g. for opening old floodplains) have been undertaken at flood protection facilities that also safeguard the salmon stock and other elements of biological diversity. This action has previously been descriptively reported. No national target has been set. Norway has not defined an objective of a certain number of rivers that will implement such measures. In Norway, other challenges than flood protection facilities are considered to be of more importance to salmon. In some cases, a flood event can destroy older flood protection constructions. When such constructions are to be repaired, environmental measures can be undertaken at det same time. It will therefore be very hard to plan for such measures. No further monitoring is planned.
	Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)	In 2023 NVE finalised 28 flood- and environmental measures, hereby 5 in salmon rivers. NVE set general environmental requirements for aquatic ecosystems as part of NVE's management of flood mitigation in river systems.  NVE, together with other national management directorates, is developing a national action plan for river restoration 2022-2030. Atlantic salmon is one of the priority standards
	Current status of action (Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	

**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. Please report in relation to the reporting year only or the most relevant recent year. 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.*

<b>Action A1-1:</b>	Description of action (as submitted in the IP)	Mainly because of impacts from genetical introgression from escaped farmed salmon on wild populations of salmon, and of impacts from sea lice on salmonid stocks the Norwegian Government in 2013 decided to establish a live Gene Bank for the Hardangerfjord area. Approximately 20 stocs in this region will be conserved in the gene bank. Simultaneously a supplementation of the samples from the current stock in the cryogenetic genbank will be completed.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP)	Reduced hybridisation between wild and farmed fish, with a qualitative improvement in genetic integrity at population level.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement (as submitted in the IP)	Consider all relevant statistics and monitoring programs and see if the number of escapees is reduced from the farms, as well as in the rivers. The Directorate of Fisheries will investigate episodes concerning strayed/farmed salmon found in fjords and rivers and will when possible track the fish to the farm of origin and use this knowledge to optimize the control regimes.
	Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)	There seem to have occurred an editing error during one of the last revisions of the Implementing plan as neither the outcome nor the approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement is clearly linked to the described action A1-1.  The building of the live genbank for affected stocks is completed and taken over. The collection of salmon for the live gene bank in Hardanger is completed.  Figure 1 in IP section 4.3 (a) (i/ii) shows development in reported numbers of escaped salmon from fish farms. In 2023 the reported number of escaped salmon was 1458. The actual number escapees is uncertain, but higher than the reported numbers.  In 2022 195 rivers were monitored in the monitoring program escaped salmon in rivers. The proportion of escaped salmon caught in rivers compared to wild conspecifics shows a declining tendency. The observed proportion of escaped salmon during snorkling was 0,7 % in 2022, the lowest proportion registered in the time series. A report for 2023 is yet not published.
	Current status of action	Ongoing

	<i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action A1-2:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Further improvement of precautionary measures e.g.: - Site based technical certificate for every fish farm in the sea. - Implementing a new technical standard NS9416 for land-based aquaculture facilities. - Implementing a revised technical standard NS9415 for sea-based aquaculture facilities. - Continuously high focus on effective control regimes.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Reduced hybridisation between wild and farmed fish, with a qualitative improvement in genetic integrity at population level.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Continuously evaluate reports from scientists and fish farmers using sterile fish.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	<p>Regulations are continuously revised and adjusted as new technical solutions are developed, and environmental challenges identified. In 2024, the government started working on a new White Paper on aquaculture. One of the purposes with this White Paper is to identify measures to regulate the industry's environmental impact more efficient and accurate.</p> <p>Site-based technical certificate is required for all sea-based aquaculture installations through regulations based in the Aquaculture act.</p> <p>NS 9416 was issued in 2013. For land-based aquaculture, new technical regulations came to effect in 2018 for new installations. For existing installations, certificate was to be issued before January 2021. Also, all new components in existing installations must be certified before use.</p> <p>The Norwegian standard for floating fish farms, NS 9415, was updated in 2021.</p> <p>The government has implemented revised technical regulations for designing and operating farming facilities ("NYTEK23"), with regard to reducing the risk of escapees. The regulations have been in effect since January 1 2023. Stricter requirements have been introduced for equipment known to have been involved in situations where salmon has escaped, and for fish farmers to be able to document that they meet the requirements</p>

		set in the regulations. Furthermore, the government's authority to impose a fee when regulations have been breached has been extended.
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action A1-3:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Establish more experience with farming sterile fish in commercial fish farms and research into the production of sterile farmed salmon.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Reduced hybridisation between wild and farmed fish, with a qualitative improvement in genetic integrity at population level.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Evaluation of programs and studies made by relevant research institutions.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	<p>Research is still ongoing to evaluate animal welfare considerations as well as performance in relation to various environmental factors. Consequently, research licences are currently using triploid fish. Several commercial salmon farmers have been delayed in using triploid fish due to welfare considerations. However, in March 2020, some producers of juvenile salmon and salmon for consumption received licences to produce triploid salmon.</p> <p>In April 2021, The Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NFSA) decided not to permit any more commercial production of triploid fish. All triploid fish were to be slaughtered by December 31 2023.</p> <p>Work on research level is ongoing, and several new technologies for producing sterile fish with other methods, like for example CRISPR/CAS-technology, is under development from several research institutions</p>
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it</i>	Ongoing

	<i>should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action A1-4:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Further developing and improving the National monitoring program of escaped salmon in the rivers. This means: - including relevant rivers when data quality is sufficient, - testing and evaluating relevant field methods for monitoring escaped salmon - further standardising methods for analysing data from monitoring activities.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Reduced hybridisation between wild and farmed fish, with a qualitative improvement in genetic integrity at population level.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Evaluation of programs and studies made by relevant research institutions.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	<p>The national program for monitoring escaped salmon has been running since 2014. This has been continued on a yearly basis, with addition of new river-systems where high quality assessments are available. Number of rivers monitored on a yearly basis have evened out on approx. 200, with a max. in 2021, when 218 rivers were included in the report.</p> <p>For 2022, 195 rivers were monitored.</p> <p>The report for 2023 will be ready within the summer of 2024. As a part of standardizing of methods, there has been conducted several field experiments to compare different methods, thus aiming to optimize the choice of method(s) in the individual river systems.</p> <p>These field experiments are continued on a yearly basis. "The Field Handbook" will be updated continuously when new knowledge is available. There is also work being done in revising statistical methods related to estimating proportion of escaped fish based on a combination of sportfishing and the post-season fishing for monitoring purposes.</p> <p>Based on a «polluter pay» perspective, the Directorate of Fisheries has implemented a practice where salmon farmers have been given an extended responsibility concerning funding and organizing monitoring and recapture in salt- and freshwater after escape incidents.</p> <p>The industry is underway in developing a "tracking-program" for escaped farmed salmon. The tracking is based on DNA-methods in combination with Trace-element analysis. The aim with the program is to track escaped farmed fish back to its source, on a farm level.  </p>

	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action A1-5:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Continue the efforts of removal of escaped fish in rivers before spawning season through OURO.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Reduced hybridisation between wild and farmed fish, with a qualitative improvement in genetic integrity at population level.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Evaluation of programs and studies made by relevant research institutions.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	OURO is continuing the removal of fish from rivers identified through the Nation Monitoring program. For rivers not included in the Monitoring program, The Directorate of fisheries has a system where rivers will be monitored, and escapees removed, when there are reports of observations. Additionally, The Directorate of Fisheries has contracts with professional fieldworkers/institutions aiming at removing any observed escapees found during other fieldwork in the rivers.
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action A1-6:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	The Norwegian Environment Agency funds a monitoring project on genetical integrity in wild Atlantic Salmon populations.
	Expected outcome	Reduced hybridisation between wild and farmed fish, with a

	<i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	qualitative improvement in genetic integrity at population level.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Classification of genetic integrity is updated every fifth year in accordance to the Quality Norm for Atlantic salmon.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	A total of 250 Atlantic salmon populations have been classified based on genetic introgression of escaped farmed salmon. All of the 54 rivers which are defined as National Salmon Rivers have been classified. Their genetic status is distributed across the quality classes, thus: Green (very good or good), 15 populations (27.8%); Yellow (moderate) 15 (27.8%); Orange (poor), 8 (14,8%) and Red (very poor), 16 (29.6%). Twelve of the rivers that have changed status since 2020 are National Salmon Rivers. Among these, eight have been moved to a worse status and four to a better status. The Institute of Marine Research make annual risk assessments of the effects of fish farming on the environment. The 2023 assessment shows that in 10 out of 13 production areas for farmed salmon, there is a risk of further genetic changes in wild salmon due to introgression from escaped farmed salmon
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action A2:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Continuous implementation of the Traffic Light System and the regulations related to production areas, and sea lice monitoring and control in fish farms.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Avoid unacceptable sea lice induced mortality on wild Atlantic salmon. Unacceptable level (red areas) is defined as the level where sea lice-induced mortality on wild salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) is more than 30 %, see 4.1 b.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Monitoring this impact by using different scientific methods of modelling as well as monitoring in the field. Early reports on impact in the production areas from experts as a part of the Traffic Light System.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed</i>	In accordance with the Traffic Light System, the production areas (POs) are classified yearly by an Expert group. They base their reports on all available knowledge concerning sea lice, including large scale monitoring and models.

	<p>during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</p>	<p>The table below sums the status report of sea lice induced mortality for migrating postsmolt in each PO for the last 5 years (2019-2023), made by the expert group.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 358 1428 851"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>PO1</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td></tr> <tr><td>PO2</td><td>Low</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td></tr> <tr><td>PO3</td><td>Mod</td><td>High</td><td>High</td><td>High</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr><td>PO4</td><td>High</td><td>Mod</td><td>High</td><td>High</td><td>Mod</td></tr> <tr><td>PO5</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td></tr> <tr><td>PO6</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td></tr> <tr><td>PO7</td><td>Low</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td></tr> <tr><td>PO8</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Mod</td><td>Low</td></tr> <tr><td>PO9</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td></tr> <tr><td>PO10</td><td>Mod</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td></tr> <tr><td>PO11</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td></tr> <tr><td>PO12</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td></tr> <tr><td>PO13</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Government decides biannually in which POs the total production capacity can grow (green light), should freeze (yellow light) or be reduced (red light), based on the expert reports and other relevant information. The most recent decision was made in March 2024, when the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries concluded that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 POs (PO3 and 4) had to reduce their production capacity by 6 %,</li> <li>- 5 POs (PO2, 5, 6, 7 and 8) could "freeze" their current production capacity, and 6 POs (PO1 and 9-13) were given a 6 % capacity growth.</li> </ul> <p>Throughout the period that the Traffic Light System has been in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- three different POs have been labelled red, though not more than 2 at the same time. 1 PO has been coloured red every time.</li> <li>- 6 POs have been coloured green every time.</li> <li>- 6 POs have been coloured with different colours, 4 of which have alternated between green and yellow and 2 of which have alternated between yellow and red.</li> </ul> <p>An international committee engaged by the Norwegian Research Council evaluated the Traffic Light System in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assess the use and choice of scientific models and methods, strengths and weaknesses, handling of risk and uncertainty, results and statistics, and quality of the assessments.</li> <li>- assess to what extent the recommendations from the Steering group to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries reflect the scientific evidence.</li> </ul>		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	PO1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	PO2	Low	High	Low	Mod	Mod	PO3	Mod	High	High	High	High	PO4	High	Mod	High	High	Mod	PO5	High	Low	Mod	Mod	Mod	PO6	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	PO7	Low	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	PO8	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Low	PO9	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	PO10	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low	PO11	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	PO12	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	PO13	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023																																																																																	
PO1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low																																																																																	
PO2	Low	High	Low	Mod	Mod																																																																																	
PO3	Mod	High	High	High	High																																																																																	
PO4	High	Mod	High	High	Mod																																																																																	
PO5	High	Low	Mod	Mod	Mod																																																																																	
PO6	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Mod																																																																																	
PO7	Low	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod																																																																																	
PO8	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Low																																																																																	
PO9	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low																																																																																	
PO10	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low																																																																																	
PO11	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low																																																																																	
PO12	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low																																																																																	
PO13	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low																																																																																	



		<p>The report was finalized in 2021, and states that the Traffic Light System is "probably the most sophisticated salmon risk assessment in operation around the globe in terms of the attempt to link research evidence to aquaculture policy".</p> <p>The committee presented a total of 15 recommendations on how the traffic light system may be improved. The evaluation is an important document for improving the work on assessing the risk of mortality in wild salmonids due to salmon lice from farmed salmon. Some of the recommendations have already been implemented.</p> <p>The scientific and legal basis of the Traffic Light System has been approved at all national court levels, following a lawsuit in 2021 from companies operating in PO3 and PO4</p>
	<p>Current status of action (Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</p>	Ongoing
	<p>If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?</p>	
<b>Action A3-1:</b>	<p>Description of action (as submitted in the IP)</p>	<p>Eradicate <i>G. salaris</i> in the Driva (4 rivers) and Drammen (3 river) region. In the first region a fishing barrier has recently been made. In both regions fish are collected into the gene bank, ready for restocking after treatment period.</p> <p>The treatment with Rotenone, Acid Aluminium and/or Chlorine will start after some years of preparation and planning.</p>
	<p>Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP)</p>	<p>An optimistic prognosis is that the eradication of <i>G. salaris</i> in Norway is finalized in 2025, and that there will be no rivers left with this parasite after that. If everything goes according to plan, the Drivers region can be declared free of <i>G. salaris</i> in 2029 and the Drammen region a couple of years later.</p>
	<p>Approach for monitoring effectiveness &amp; enforcement (as submitted in the IP)</p>	<p>Treated rivers will be monitored closely over a period of 5 years after treatment before the disease can be declared as eradicated.</p>
	<p>Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year,</p>	<p>In 2022, the Driva region (consisting of the rivers Driva, Litldalselva, Usma and Batnfjordselva) was treated with a combination of chlorine and rotenone. This is the first time that chlorine has been used as an eradication agent. Chlorine was used in the main river and the largest tributaries/streams in river Driva and river Litldalselva. In the peripheral areas, rotenone was used. In river Batnfjordselva and river Usma, traditional rotenone treatment was used. The treatment of the four infected rivers in the Driva region was carried out in</p>

	<p><i>this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i></p>	<p>accordance with the eradication plan. A similar treatment was carried out in this region in 2023. Two treatments in two consecutive years are the standard procedure for combating <i>G. salaris</i>. The treatment in 2023 was also carried out in accordance with the plan. The results from e-DNA samples taken upstream of the fish barrier in the river Driva in autumn 2023 are not clear whether <i>G. salaris</i> still occurs upstream of the fish barrier. Supplementary measures will therefore be implemented in 2024.</p> <p>Two new rivers were infected with <i>G. salaris</i> in 2023 (Gylelva in the Driva region and the Ebbestadelva in the Drammen region), which means that there are now ten rivers infected with <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> in Norway. The river Gylelva was treated with rotenone in 2023 in connection with the treatments of the other rivers in the Driva region (see above).</p> <p>In the Drammen region (consisting of the rivers Drammenselva, Lierelva, Sandeelva, Selvikelva and Ebbestadbekken), the work on mapping, planning and conservation of fish species has been continued in 2023 with a plan to start with eradication measures in 2025.</p> <p>The Fustavassdraget i Vefsn region was declared free from <i>G. salaris</i> in January 2024, which means that the whole Vefsn region is now free from the parasite.</p> <p>The Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NFSA) will continue the supervision of aquaculture farms, sampling fish to analyze them for the presence or absence of <i>G. salaris</i>.</p>
	<p>Current status of action (Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?</p>	<p> </p>
<p><b>Action A3-2:</b></p>	<p>Description of action (as submitted in the IP)</p>	<p>The surveillance programme: Includes an epidemiological surveillance to find out more about how the river could have been infected, and what to do with the situation. It also includes a post treatment program that monitor the rivers for about 5 years before they can be declared free from <i>G. salaris</i>. Regarding monitoring, a method using e-DNA has been developed that can be more effective when screening a watercourse than traditional sampling and morphological</p>

		methods. NVI has used this method for some years, and they are gaining experience with it.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Early detection of possible infection.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Annually <i>G. salaris</i> surveillance reports.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	Environmental DNA is now widely used in combating work to be able to delineate the treatment area. The surveillance programme for <i>G. salaris</i> in Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout in Norway for 2023 aims to document freedom of <i>G. salaris</i> in Norwegian farms and rivers, and to detect and trace any spread of the parasite to new river systems or fish farms.  The Post treatment surveillance programme for <i>G. salaris</i> in Norway for 2023 aims to document the absence of the parasite in previously infested water courses after the implementation of eradication measures
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action A3-3:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	NFSA has made a contingency plan for regional and central level in NFSA that states who will do what, when and how in case of detection of <i>G. salaris</i> . There is also an action plan that contain measures and collaboration between different institutions and government levels involved (NFSA, The Norwegian Environmental Agency, the county governors, and the Norwegian Veterinary Institute (NVI)).
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Enables quick action if the parasite is detected.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Existing contingency plans for different levels.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative</i>	The NFSA follows the contingency plan established in 2021 to summarize EU regulations, preventive measures and monitoring the status of the rivers. The contingency plan will be review during 2024

	<i>measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action A3-4:</b>	Description of action <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Posters, brochures and internet pages in different languages has been developed to inform about the risk of introducing <i>G. salaris</i> and how to avoid such introduction to the public. We collaborate with all our neighbour countries to avoid the parasite being spread from these countries.
	Expected outcome <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Information that will help prevent further spread of the parasite.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement <i>(as submitted in the IP)</i>	Existence of updated and available information.
	Progress on action to date <i>(Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i>	The information to prevent the spread of <i>G. salaris</i> is in a continuous process and it will be distributed to anglers, local representatives of watercourses and to the public in general throughout the whole country. Posters will contain QR codes in 2024. The NFSA will upgrade the existing information from brochures and posters according to newly infected rivers and watercourses and rivers that are now declared free from <i>G. salaris</i>
	Current status of action <i>(Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is</i>	Ongoing

	<i>reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</i>	
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action A4-1:</b>	Description of action (as submitted in the IP)	As far as possible, prevent pink salmon from migrating up rivers to reproduce. The most important measure is to establish fish traps as far down into the rivers as possible. Here, pink salmon can be removed, and local species released into the river. Other capture methods will also be used.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP)	A significantly smaller number of pink salmon spawning in rivers with implemented measures.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement (as submitted in the IP)	The rivers upstream of the fish traps will be monitored to see how many pink salmon have managed to pass the trap.
	Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)	In 2023 the efforts to prevent pink salmon from spawning in Norwegian rivers were the most extensive so far. Norway spent more than 4,5 mill Euro, including monitoring activities. Targeted measures to remove pink salmon were performed in 94 rivers, and around 1/3 of these had full funding from the Government (equipment and labour). The measures were performed by local stakeholders (landowners and angling organizations mostly). This resulted in a total removal of 249 496 pink salmon. In addition, 13 282 pink salmon were reported from angling and 98 770 pink salmon were caught in the bag net fishery at sea (see also Action A4-3). An evaluation process is carried out to identify possible improvements in the methods, and the need for expanding the area of action in 2025.
	Current status of action (Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action A4-2:</b>	Description of action (as submitted in the IP)	Research projects will be carried out to obtain knowledge about the desired and undesirable effect of fish traps. More knowledge is also needed about the negative consequences of establishing pink salmon on ecosystems and water quality.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP)	Increase knowledge about pink salmon and measures to reduce the impact on natural populations of anadromous salmonids.

	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement (as submitted in the IP)	Continuously evaluate reports from scientists.
	Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)	In 2023, significant work was carried out to reduce the impact of pink salmon by using different methods to remove pink salmon. In this connection, it is important to obtain knowledge about the effect of implemented measures and whether there have been any negative effects on local fish stocks. An expert group has been set up to assess the effect of pink salmon, whether the measures implemented are satisfactory and any negative consequences of the methods used. A report from this expert group will be available soon.  An evaluation of the fish barrier in Tana will be carried out and a report will be published in 2024.
	Current status of action (Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')	Ongoing
	If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?	
<b>Action A4-3:</b>	Description of action (as submitted in the IP)	In order to obtain an overview of the development of the pink salmon population and the spread of the species, good registration systems are needed. Information on the catch of pink salmon must be obtained from different registers. One is catch reports from the organized catch of pink salmon (the fish traps and other organized measures). Another is the catch reporting from fishermen. It is also important to include the catch of pink salmon in the sea.
	Expected outcome (as submitted in the IP)	Obtain the best possible overview of the distribution and number of pink salmon in Norwegian waters.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement (as submitted in the IP)	Good systems must be established for reporting pink salmon, especially in areas with organized catches. In these areas, monitoring will also be carried out in the watercourses to see how much pink salmon have not been caught.
	Progress on action to date (Provide a brief overview with a quantitative measure, or other justified evaluation, of progress. If	Catches of pink salmon has been part of the established reporting systems, as the specie has been reported along with the other salmon species. Pink salmon caught in the sea and those caught in the rivers as bycatch when angling is reported in the established reporting systems.

	<p><i>sub-actions are completed during the reporting year, this should be made clear. Other material (e.g. website links) will not be evaluated)</i></p>	<p>In 2023 there was many targeted measures aiming to remove pink salmon from Norwegian rivers. The Norwegian Environment Agency developed an app and a website so that catches from these measures could be logged daily and shown on our website. Local contributors were given access to the app, and they logged the number of pink salmon caught (and killed), as well as the number Atlantic salmon that were caught and released. The number of pink salmon was immediately published, and the latter number was published with a two-week delay. On the website the data was presented in different graphs and diagrams, with the possibility for the public to filter and adjust. This became a popular source of information, with weekly updates in different media. Statistical information from the organized measures was effortlessly available for management and researchers. Almost 250.000 pink salmon was reported this way.</p>
	<p>Current status of action (Please note: 'Completed' means that the overall action is complete for the lifetime of the third reporting cycle. If it is an ongoing action that is reported on annually, it should be marked as 'Ongoing')</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>If 'Completed', has the action achieved its objective?</p>	<p></p>

<p><b>4: Additional information required under the Convention</b></p>	
<p>4.1</p>	<p>Details of any laws, regulations and programmes that have been adopted or repealed since the last notification.</p>
<p>4.2</p>	<p>Details of any new commitments concerning the adoption or maintenance in force for specified periods of time of conservation, restoration, and other management measures.</p>
<p>4.3</p>	<p>Details of any new actions to prohibit fishing for salmon beyond 12 nautical miles.</p>
<p>4.4</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>4.5</p>	<p>Details of any actions taken to implement regulatory measures under Article 13 of the Convention including imposition of adequate penalties for violations.</p>
<p><b>North American Commission Members only:</b></p>	

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.