REPORT OF THE

NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

WEST GREENLAND COMMISSION

3-7 JUNE 2002
TÓRSHAVN, FAROE ISLANDS

Chairman:	Mr Andrew Thomson (European Union)
Vice-Chairman:	Mr Mike Calcutt (Canada)
Rapporteur:	Mr Tim Young (Canada)
Secretary:	Dr Malcolm Windsor

WGC(02)12

CONTENTS

		PAGE
Report of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the West Greenland Commission, 3-7 June 2002, Tórshavn, Faroe Islands		109
Compte rendue de la Dix-neuvième réunion annuelle de la Commission du Groenland Occidental, 3-7 juin 2002, Torshavn, Îles Féroé		115
Annex 1	NGO Joint Opening Statement to the West Greenland Commission, WGC(02)11	123
Annex 2	Agenda, WGC(02)15	125
Annex 3	Catches of MSW Salmon (tabled by Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)), WGC(02)7	127
Annex 4	*Ad hoc* Management Programme for the 2002 Fishery at West Greenland, WGC(02)13	129
Annex 5	Information from the EU on Developments in Salmon Management by EU Countries, WGC(02)6	133
Annex 6	Report on European Union Participation in NASCO West Greenland Sampling Agreement in 2001, WGC(02)5	139
Annex 7	West Greenland Fishery Sampling Agreement, 2002, WGC(02)14	147
Annex 8	Request for Scientific Advice from ICES, CNL(02)51	151
Annex 9	List of West Greenland Commission Papers	153

WGC(02)12

Report of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the West Greenland Commission of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization 3 to 7 June 2002, Tórshavn, Faroe Islands

1. Opening of the Meeting

1.1 The Chairman, Mr. Andrew Thomson (European Union), opened the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the West Greenland Commission (WGC) and welcomed the delegates to Tórshavn.

1.2 All Parties provided brief opening statements. The United States particularly noted the serious state of the stocks off West Greenland and urged that catches should be maintained at the lowest possible level, preferably only to include subsistence fisheries. Both Canada and the European Union endorsed this approach and urged collaboration with Greenland to reach appropriate solutions. All Parties appreciated the efforts made by Greenland in achieving agreements in recent years.

1.3 For the first time, an opening statement was also provided on behalf of all NGOs attending the Annual Meeting, WGC(02)11 (Annex 1).

1.4 A list of participants at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Council and Commissions is included on page 255 of this document.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

2.1 The Commission adopted its agenda, WGC(02)15 (Annex 2)

3. Nomination of Rapporteur

3.1 Mr. Tim Young (Canada) served as Rapporteur for the meeting.

4. Election of Officers

4.1 Mr. Rollie Schmitten (USA) was unanimously elected as Chairman and Ms. Julia Barrow (Canada) was elected as Vice-Chairman for a two-year period with effect from the end of the 2002 Annual Meeting.

5. Review of the 2001 Fishery and ACFM report from ICES on Salmon Stocks in the Commission Area

5.1 The representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) tabled a document, WGC(02)8, outlining the 2001 fishery at West Greenland. Summaries of the catches in the West Greenland fishery were provided in document WGC(02)7 (Annex 3). The fishery was based on the *Ad hoc* Management Programme established for 2001, under which quotas in the commercial fishery were allocated according to

average CPUE during specified harvest periods. Based on an average CPUE at a moderate level a commercial quota of 114 tonnes was allocated for the three possible harvest periods. A total of 34.5 tonnes was landed for commercial sale to a private company, NUKA. An additional 5.7 tonnes were sold privately to local markets and a further 1.9 tonnes were caught for local consumption. Thus the total recorded harvest for 2001 was 42.2 tonnes. Only 76 of the 390 fishermen licensed by the Greenland Fishing Licence Control Authority (GFLK) reported any catch. The unreported catch is estimated to be 10 tonnes. All the fish landed for sale to NUKA were reported. Random checks by officers of the GFLK were carried out at local markets.

5.2 The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Fishery Management (ACFM) presented the advice of ICES, CNL(02)10, and provided a summary as outlined in document CNL(02)43. The ACFM Report from ICES, which contains the scientific advice relevant to all Commissions, is included on page 155 of this document. The catch taken in 2001 comprised 67.5% North American stocks and 32.5% European stocks. The returns of 2SW fish to Canada continue to be low except in Newfoundland, and were the second lowest for US stocks in 31 years. Southern European stocks have shown a consistent decline over the past 10 to 15 years and have recently been below conservation limits. North American stocks remain in a tenuous condition and precautionary reductions in exploitation are required for many European stocks.

5.3 Using a previously adopted quota allocation procedure from the 1993 Agreement, the quota at West Greenland would be 167 tonnes at the 50% probability level and zero tonnes at the 25% level for 2002. Even in the absence of a fishery at West Greenland, there is no chance that returns of US 2SW salmon, and little chance that Scotia-Fundy region stocks, will meet conservation limits in 2003. A new risk assessment of catch options was conducted by ICES for 2002, which examined the probability of meeting conservation limits simultaneously in the four northern regions of North America (Labrador, Newfoundland, Quebec and Gulf), whilst achieving a minimal pre-agreed increase in returns for two southern regions (Scotia-Fundy and USA). If no fishery occurred there is an 85% probability that conservation limits would be achieved for northern regions and a 93% probability that there would be a 10% increase in southern region stocks. This new assessment indicates that if a fishery were to be allowed in West Greenland, management measures should be set so that there is at least a 75% probability of attaining conservation limits for the four northern regions; this would also ensure some rebuilding in southern regions. Given the dire condition of the Scotia-Fundy and USA stocks, the ICES advice for the West Greenland fishery for 2002 was zero catch.

5.4 The representative of the United States noted that the ICES advice is both depressing and clear. Based on the management objectives provided in Table 4.4.3.3 of the ACFM report, rebuilding of US stocks would take between 40 and 18 years. He asked if this was a normal scenario. In reply, the Chairman of ACFM commented that it would be difficult to state when stocks would be rebuilt. Some stocks will rebuild quickly whereas others would not. Ideally it would be best to rebuild stocks as quickly as possible. The representative of the United States indicated that the second option, with a rapid rebuilding, was the most desirable option.

5.5 The representative of Canada noted the wide range of quotas which had been suggested by the scenarios provided. He asked whether there was significant danger of creating a

major problem for stocks if the wrong management decision was taken based on such a wide range of options. The representative of ICES commented that there is definite uncertainty and danger in any scenarios involving anything more than a 25% risk level.

5.6 The representative of the United States asked when all six North American regions had last met conservation requirements at the same time. He further noted that based on the 50% probability used to establish quotas, US stocks will never rebuild. The Chairman of ACFM indicated that ideally there should be no removals of salmon in order to assure rebuilding. He also noted that the rebuilding of stocks also depends on marine mortality. Even without any fishing, rebuilding of US stocks would be very slow. The advice provided is a consequence of the need for both a fishery and stock rebuilding at the same time. ICES favour a rapid rebuilding of stocks.

5.7 The Chairman re-affirmed the need for clear advice on the issue as all Parties have a stake in the outcome. The United States has stocks listed as endangered, whilst some Canadian and many European stocks are in a poor state.

5.8 The representative of the European Union wanted to know why only 34.5 tonnes were caught in 2001 even though the quota was 114 tonnes. According to the representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), the low catch was partly due to weather as well as to low prices on the market. Fishermen felt that it was not worth their effort to fish for such a low quota. Some fishermen were fishing for other species such as snow crab, whilst some preferred to go hunting. The representative of the European Union noted that Figure 4.4.3.3 indicated a 70-tonne quota for simultaneously meeting conservation limits in four northern regions, whilst the same quota provides for an 85% probability for rebuilding of Scotia-Fundy and USA stocks. He enquired as to what the result would be of having an additional 5% difference. The representative of ICES responded that with an 85% risk there is a 1 in 6 chance of not achieving the objective, whilst at 90% there is a 1 in 10 chance.

6. Regulatory Measures

6.1 The representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) pointed out that the basis for the Greenland quota comes from the 1993 agreement and an addendum from 1997. This would provide for a 167-tonne quota in 2002 based on a 50% probability. He further commented that Greenland is open to a reasonable solution. The Chairman reminded him that this is the same statement made by Greenland as set out in point 5.2 of the 2001 minutes.

6.2 The representative of the United States appreciated the willingness of Greenland to work with others. However, the primary advice from ICES is that there should be no fishery. Fisheries have occurred and rebuilding is prolonged and management objectives have not been met in the past 10 years. He commented that the subsistence fishery is in addition to the commercial quota.

6.3 The Chairman drew the attention of the Commission to the new risk assessment of catch options conducted by ICES for 2002 as already described in 5.3. He reiterated this new assessment indicates that, if a fishery were to allowed in West Greenland, management measures should be set so that there is at least a 75% probability of attaining

conservation limits for the four northern regions. This would ensure some rebuilding in southern regions.

6.4 Following considerable discussion and work by scientists from all delegations to draft a document, the Chairman tabled WGC(02)10, *Ad hoc* Management Programme for the 2002 Fishery at West Greenland.

6.5 The representative of the United States provided an overview of the document. Similarly to the *Ad hoc* management programme for 2001, it sets out a system of corroborating evidence of abundance using CPUE, which appears to be correlated with previous pre-fishery abundance. There will be two fishery openings, with the second one dependent on information on abundance gathered during the initial opening. This strategy, based on observed abundance, may allow higher harvest levels without dramatically increasing risks to stocks. Any data gathered will help in assessment of stocks in future years.

6.6 The representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) indicated that the system would only apply to fish landed for sale to fish plants, but that fish for personal use would be reported.

6.7 Representatives of the other Parties indicated that the *Ad hoc* management programme for 2002 developed from the similar programme for 2001 is a very constructive development. This management programme provides an opportunity to collect further scientific data for evaluation of the West Greenland fishery. The Parties expressed their gratitude to Greenland for their cooperation in the development of the programme for 2002.

6.8 The representative of the United States, whilst unable to support any harvest of US origin salmon, also welcomed this conservation-based harvest scheme as it bases harvest decisions on real fish and better data, and is consistent with the Precautionary Approach. Although he could not vote on this issue, he indicated his strong support for the proposed Programme.

6.9 With the very positive indications coming from all Parties, the *Ad hoc* Management Programme, WGC(02)13 (Annex 4), was adopted.

7. Application of the Precautionary Approach to the work of the Commission

7.1 The representative of the European Union tabled a paper describing developments in salmon management in EU Member States, WGC(02)6 (Annex 5). The representative of Canada commented that the Precautionary Approach Decision Structure was being used on several rivers. It is the intent of Canada to fully implement the Decision Structure system in its management processes.

7.2 The representative of the European Union suggested that, in the interests of a harmonised approach, though it may be more appropriate to deal with the Precautionary Approach in the Council, the issue should remain on the Commission's agenda next year. The Council is expecting to finalise its discussion on the

Precautionary Approach and it is likely that the West Greenland Commission will be expected to deal with the Precautionary Approach again over the next few years.

8. Sampling in the West Greenland Fishery

8.1 The representatives of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) and the European Union provided an overview of the sampling programme for the 2001 West Greenland fishery. 80% of the landings were made to the two most southerly NUKA plants. The sampling personnel were provided by the European Union, Canada and the United States. There was excellent cooperation from the fishermen and fish plant staff during the sampling programme.

8.2 With regard to the report provided by the European Union, WGC(02)5 (Annex 6), the Chairman noted that the low price paid for salmon in 2001 (£0.78 per kg) is a disturbing comment on the value of wild salmon. The representative of the European Union noted that low prices may be an advantage for conservation.

8.3 The representative of the United States asked what was done with the catches which were not accepted by the fish plants, and why there was a drop in the number of fishermen from previous years. The representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) responded that all the fish landed at the fish plant had been reported. Any unsold fish are reported as used for private consumption. Many fishermen applied for a licence to show a track record in the fishery with over 200 licensed fishermen alone in northern Greenland where there was no landing site. Unfortunately the situation also created a lot of paper.

8.4 There was general agreement by all Parties that the outcome of the fisheries sampling agreement applied to the 2001 fishery in West Greenland had been very positive. Each Party recognized the important contribution of sound biological data to science-based management decisions for fisheries carried out in the Commission's area. In view of this the Chairman introduced document WGC(02)14 (Annex 7) prepared by the scientists from all Commission Parties, which sets out an agreement on commitments made by the Parties to the West Greenland fishery sampling programme for 2002. The US scientist gave an explanation on their behalf. All Parties confirmed their full commitment to the sampling programme.

9. Announcement of the Tag Return Incentive Scheme Prize

9.1 Exceptionally for 2001, no tags had been returned. The prize money thus not awarded will be returned to the budget and form part of any 2002 surplus.

10. Recommendations to the Council on the Request to ICES for Scientific Advice

10.1 Document SSC(02)2, the draft Request for Scientific Advice from ICES, was tabled. The representative of the European Union asked if the questions were standard questions. The representative of ICES responded that it would appear that they are within a standard format. The NASCO Secretary re-affirmed that the questions were

within a recognized format contained in the MoU. The request to ICES as agreed by the Council, CNL(02)51, is contained in Annex 8.

11. Other Business

11.1 There was no other new business.

12. Date and Place of Next Meeting

12.1 The next meeting of the West Greenland Commission will be held during the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Council from 2 to 6 June 2003.

12.2 The Chairman asked the Parties if they felt that another inter-sessional meeting of the Commission was needed prior to next year's annual NASCO meeting. The representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) confirmed that, at this stage, he felt that there was no need for such a meeting.

13. Consideration of the Report of the Meeting

13.1 The Commission agreed a report of the meeting, WGC(02)12.

Note: The annexes mentioned above begin in page 123, following the French translation of the report of the meeting. A list of West Greenland Commission papers is included on page 153 of this document.

WGC(02)12

Compte rendu de la Dix-neuvième réunion annuelle de la Commission du Groenland Occidental de l'Organisation pour la Conservation du Saumon de l'Atlantique Nord 3-7 juin 2002, Tórshavn, Iles Féroé

1. Ouverture de la réunion

1.1 Le Président, M. Andrew Thomson (Union européenne), a ouvert la Dix-neuvième réunion annuelle de la Commission du Groenland Occidental (CGO) et a souhaité la bienvenue aux délégués, à Tórshavn.

1.2 Les Parties ont chacune prononcé une brève déclaration d'ouverture. Les Etats-Unis ont souligné tout particulièrement la gravité de l'état des stocks au large des côtes du Groenland Occidental. Ils ont demandé expressément que les captures soient maintenues au plus bas niveau possible pour n'inclure de préférence que les pêches de subsistance. Le Canada et l'Union européenne appuyaient cette approche et ont incité à la collaboration avec le Groenland afin d'arriver à des solutions appropriées. Les Parties appréciaient, toutes, les efforts réalisés par le Groenland au cours des dernières années en matière d'accords.

1.3 Pour la première fois, une déclaration d'ouverture a également été prononcée au nom de l'ensemble des ONG, participant à la Réunion annuelle, WGC(02)11 (annexe 1).

1.4 Une liste des participants à la Dix-neuvième réunion annuelle du Conseil et des Commissions de l'OCSAN figure à la page 255 de ce document.

2. Adoption de l'ordre du jour

2.1 La Commission a adopté l'ordre du jour, WGC(02)15 (annexe 2).

3. Nomination d'un Rapporteur

3.1 M. Tim Young (Canada) a rempli le rôle de Rapporteur pour la réunion.

4. Election des membres du comité directeur

4.1 M. Rollie Schmitten (USA) a été élu Président à l'unanimité et Ms. Julia Barrow (Canada), Vice-Président. Ces nouveaux membres du comité directeur entreront en fonction à la fin de la Réunion annuelle de 2002 pour un mandat de deux ans.

5. Examen de la pêcherie de 2001 et rapport du CCGP du CIEM sur les stocks de saumons dans la zone de la Commission

5.1 Le représentant du Danemark (pour les Iles Féroé et le Groenland) a présenté le document WGC(02)8, qui donnait un aperçu des activités de pêche effectuées en 2001 au Groenland Occidental. Le document WGC(02)7 (annexe 3) résumait les captures effectuées dans cette pêcherie. La pêche avait eu lieu conformément au Programme de gestion *Ad hoc,* mis au point pour 2001 et selon lequel les quotas de la pêche commerciale étaient alloués en fonction de la moyenne de CPUE, pendant des périodes spécifiées de récoltes. Fixé par rapport à une CPUE moyenne d'un niveau moyen, un quota commercial de 114 tonnes avait été alloué pour les trois périodes de récolte possible. Un total de 34,5 tonnes avait été débarqué pour être vendu commercialement à une société privée, NUKA. De plus, 5,7 tonnes avaient été vendues individuellement à des marchés régionaux et 1,9 tonnes supplémentaires avaient été récoltées pour la consommation locale. La totalité de la récolte déclarée pour 2001 était par conséquent de 42,2 tonnes. Seuls, 76 des 390 pêcheurs détenteurs d'un permis de pêche octroyé par les autorités de contrôle de permis de pêche du Groenland [Greenland Fishing Licence Control Authority (GFLK)] avaient déclaré des captures. On estimait les captures non déclarées à 10 tonnes. Les poissons débarqués destinés à être vendus à NUKA avaient tous été déclarés. Des officiels de la GFLK avaient effectué des contrôles au hasard sur les marchés régionaux.

5.2 Le Président du Comité Consultatif sur la Gestion des Pêcheries (CCGP) a présenté les recommandations du CIEM, CNL(02)10 et en a fourni un résumé, CNL(02)43. Le rapport du CCGP du CIEM contenant les recommandations scientifiques pour l'ensemble des Commissions figure à la page 155 du présent document. Les captures de 2001 étaient constituées de 67,5% de stocks nord-américains et 32,5% de stocks européens. Les remontées de poissons 2HM vers le Canada continuaient à être peu nombreuses, à l'exception de Terre-Neuve. Elles correspondaient au deuxième niveau le plus bas de l'historique des 31 dernières années. Au cours des 10 à 15 dernières années, les stocks d'Europe du sud avaient affiché une baisse continue. Ils s'étaient également récemment trouvés en dessous des limites de conservation. Les stocks nord-américains demeuraient dans une condition précaire et des réductions préventives d'exploitation s'avéraient nécessaires pour plusieurs stocks européens.

5.3 Si l'on employait la procédure d'allocation de quotas, déterminée par l'Accord de 1993 et qui avait déjà été adoptée, le quota au Groenland Occidental pour 2002 s'élèverait à 167 tonnes, à un niveau de probabilité de 50% et à zéro tonnes à un niveau de 25% de probabilité. Même en l'absence de pêche au Groenland Occidental, il n'y avait aucune chance que les remontées de saumons 2HM américains, et peu de chance que les stocks de la région de Scotia-Fundy, atteignent les limites de conservation en 2003. Le CIEM avait entrepris une nouvelle évaluation des risques des différentes options de captures pour 2002. Cette évaluation examinait la probabilité d'atteindre les limites de conservation simultanément, dans les quatre régions du nord de l'Amérique du Nord (soit le Labrador, Terre-Neuve, le Québec et le Golfe), tout en parvenant à obtenir un minimum d'augmentation, convenu à l'avance, des remontées vers deux des régions du sud (soit Scotia-Fundy et les Etats Unis). Si aucune pêche n'avait lieu, les limites de conservation avaient une probabilité de 85% d'être atteintes dans les régions du nord. Dans ce cas, il y aurait également 93% de probabilité d'une augmentation de 10% des stocks de la région du sud. Cette

nouvelle évaluation indiquait que si l'on autorisait des activités de pêche au Groenland Occidental, il faudrait fixer des mesures de gestion de façon à ce qu'il y ait au moins 75% de probabilité à atteindre les limites de conservation pour les quatre régions du nord ; ceci garantirait également un certain rétablissement des stocks dans les régions du sud. Etant donné l'état catastrophique des stocks de Scotia-Fundy et des USA, le CIEM recommandait qu'il n'y ait aucune capture en 2002 dans la pêcherie du Groenland Occidental.

5.4 Le représentant des Etats-Unis a déclaré que les recommandations du CIEM étaient à la fois claires et déprimantes. Selon les objectifs de gestion fournis dans le Tableau 4.4.3.3 du rapport du CCGP, le repeuplement des stocks américains prendrait entre 40 et 18 années. Il a demandé si ceci correspondait à un scénario typique. Pour répondre à cette question, le Président du CCGP a indiqué qu'il serait difficile d'annoncer quand exactement les stocks seraient repeuplés. Certains se repeupleraient rapidement tandis que d'autres prendraient plus de temps. L'idéal serait de repeupler les stocks aussi rapidement que possible. Le représentant des Etats-Unis a indiqué que la seconde option, qui consistait en un repeuplement rapide, constituait l'option la plus désirable.

5.5 Le représentant du Canada a pris acte de la large gamme de quotas, suggérés par les différents scénarios fournis. Il a demandé si l'on ne courait pas un grand danger de créer un problème majeur pour les stocks si, vu une gamme si large d'options, on prenait la mauvaise décision de gestion. Le représentant du CIEM a indiqué que tout scénario qui faisait intervenir un niveau de risque supérieur à 25%, comportait définitivement un degré d'incertitude et des dangers.

.

5.6 Le représentant des Etats-Unis a demandé quelle était la dernière fois que les six régions américaines avaient atteint les exigences de conservation en même temps. Il a indiqué de plus que si l'on se basait sur une probabilité de 50% pour établir les quotas, les stocks américains ne se repeupleraient jamais. Le Président du GCGP a indiqué que dans la mesure du possible, aucun saumon ne devrait être pris de façon à garantir un repeuplement. Il a aussi fait remarquer que le repeuplement des stocks dépendait également de la mortalité marine. Même sans pêche, le repeuplement des stocks américains serait extrêmement lent. Les recommandations fournies reflétaient le fait qu'il était nécessaire de repeupler la pêcherie et le stock en même temps. Le CIEM était en faveur d'un repeuplement rapide des stocks.

5.7 Le Président a ré-affirmé la nécessité de recommandations claires sur cette question car les Parties avaient toutes un enjeu dans le résultat : les Etats-Unis avaient des stocks qui figuraient sur la liste des espèces en danger et certains stocks canadiens et plusieurs stocks européens étaient dans un mauvais état.

5.8 Le représentant de l'Union européenne voulait savoir pourquoi l'on n'avait récolté que 34,5 tonnes en 2001, alors que les quotas s'élevaient à 114 tonnes. Selon le représentant du Danemark (pour les Iles Féroé et le Groenland), la faiblesse des captures était en partie imputable au temps ainsi qu'à la faiblesse des prix sur le marché. Les pêcheurs estimaient qu'il ne valait pas la peine de pêcher pour un quota si bas. Certains s'étaient tourné vers la pêche d'autres espèces telles que le crabe de neige, et d'autres vers la chasse. Le représentant de l'Union européenne a noté que la Figure 4.4.3.3 indiquait qu'un quota de 70 tonnes permettrait d'atteindre simultanément les limites de conservation dans quatre régions du nord, alors que le même quota offrait une

probabilité de 85% de repeuplement des stocks de Scotia-Fundy et des Etats-Unis. Il a cherché à savoir ce qu'une différence de 5% de plus aurait comme résultat. Le représentant du CIEM a répondu qu'avec un risque de 85%, on avait une chance sur 6 de ne pas atteindre l'objectif, tandis qu'à 90% ceci se réduisait à une chance sur 10.

6. Mesures de réglementation

6.1 Le représentant du Danemark (pour les Iles Féroé et le Groenland) a souligné que la procédure de calcul du quota alloué au Groenland provenait de l'Accord de 1993 et de l'Addendum de 1997. Ceci signifiait qu'un quota de 167 tonnes pourrait être alloué en 2002, si l'on se basait sur 50% de probabilité. Par ailleurs, il a ajouté que le Groenland était ouvert à une solution raisonnable. Le Président lui a rappelé que cette déclaration était la même que celle faite par le Groenland l'année précédente (voir point 5.2 du compte rendu de 2001).

6.2 Le représentant des Etats-Unis a apprécié la volonté du Groenland à travailler de concert avec les autres Parties. Cependant, la recommandation première du CIEM était qu'aucune pêche ne soit pratiquée. Jusqu'à maintenant, des pêches avaient eu lieu et le repeuplement prenait ainsi plus de temps à s'effectuer. Quant aux objectifs de gestion, cela faisait dix ans que ceux-ci n'avaient pas été atteints. Il a fait remarquer que la pêche de subsistance venait s'ajouter au quota commercial.

6.3 Le Président a attiré l'attention de la Commission sur la nouvelle évaluation des risques associés aux différentes options de captures calculée par le CIEM pour 2002, et telle qu'elle avait déjà été décrite au point 5.3. Il a réitéré que cette nouvelle évaluation indiquait que, si l'on permettait une pêcherie au Groenland Occidental, il fallait en contrepartie prendre des mesures de gestion qui permettent au moins 75% de probabilité à atteindre les limites de conservation pour les quatre régions du nord. Ceci permettrait en effet d'amorcer le repeuplement dans les régions du sud.

6.4 A la suite de longs débats et d'un travail considérable réalisé par les scientifiques de l'ensemble des délégations pour rédiger un avant-projet sur la question, le Président a présenté le Programme *Ad hoc* de gestion, WGC(02)10, pour la pêcherie de 2002 du Groenland Occidental.

6.5 Le représentant des Etats-Unis a résumé le document. De même que pour le Programme de gestion *Ad hoc* de 2001, ce document établissait un système qui permettait de corroborer toute manifestation d'abondance en se servant de la CPUE. La CPUE semblait en effet être liée à l'abondance pré-pêche d'auparavant. Il y aurait deux ouvertures de pêche. La seconde dépendrait de l'information que l'on aurait rassemblée sur l'abondance pendant la première ouverture. Cette stratégie, qui se basait sur une observation de l'abondance, pourrait permettre des niveaux de récolte plus élevés sans toutefois accroître d'une façon dramatique les risques de danger pour les stocks. Toutes données collectées faciliteraient l'évaluation des stocks pour les années suivantes.

6.6 Le représentant du Danemark (pour les Iles Féroé et le Groenland) a indiqué que le système ne s'appliquerait qu'aux poissons débarqués et destinés à la vente aux usines à poissons. Par contre, les poissons destinés à la consommation personnelle seraient déclarés.

6.7 Les représentants des autres Parties ont indiqué que le programme de gestion *Ad hoc* pour 2002, dérivé du programme similaire de 2001, était un développement très constructif. Ce programme de gestion permettait en effet de collecter des renseignements scientifiques supplémentaires pour l'évaluation de la pêcherie du Groenland Occidental. Les Parties ont exprimé leur gratitude envers le Groenland pour leur coopération dans la mise au point du programme de 2002.

6.8 Bien que le représentant des Etats-Unis ne fût pas en mesure d'avaliser une récolte de saumons d'origine américaine, il a accueilli favorablement ce plan de récolte fondé sur le principe de conservation, puisqu'il basait les décisions de récolte sur de vrais poissons et sur de meilleures données et était cohérent avec l'approche préventive. Bien qu'il ne puisse pas voter sur la question, le représentant des Etats-Unis a ainsi indiqué qu'il soutenait fermement le programme proposé.

6.9 Vu que l'ensemble des Parties s'étaient prononcées d'une manière très positive, le Programme de gestion *Ad hoc*, WGC(02)13 (annexe 4), a été adopté.

7. Application de l'approche préventive au travail de la Commission

7.1 Le représentant de l'Union européenne a présenté un exposé sur la façon dont la gestion du saumon progressait dans les Etats membres de l'UE, WGC(02)6 (annexe 5). Le représentant du Canada a fait remarquer que la Structure de décisions à prendre dans le cadre de l'approche préventive était en application dans plusieurs rivières. Il était dans l'intention du Canada d'intégrer complètement ce système de Structure de décisions à ses procédures de gestion.

7.2 Le représentant de l'Union européenne a suggéré que, dans l'intérêt d'une approche cohérente, et même s'il était plus approprié pour le Conseil de traiter de l'approche préventive, la question devait continuer à faire partie de l'ordre du jour de la Commission l'année prochaine. On s'attendait en effet à ce que le Conseil termine son débat sur l'approche préventive alors que la Commission du Groenland Occidental continuerait probablement à avoir à traiter de cette question au cours des années prochaines.

8. Echantillonnage dans la pêcherie du Groenland Occidental

8.1 Les représentants du Danemark (pour les Iles Féroé et le Groenland) et de l'Union européenne ont donné un aperçu du programme d'échantillonnage effectué en 2001 dans la pêcherie du Groenland Occidental. Ainsi, 80% des poissons avaient été débarqués dans les deux usines les plus au sud de NUKA. L'Union européenne, le Canada et les Etats-Unis avait fourni le personnel de l'échantillonnage. La coopération entre les pêcheurs et le personnel des usines à poissons avait été très bonne pendant la durée du programme d'échantillonnage.

8.2 En ce qui concernait le compte rendu fait par l'Union européenne, WGC(02)5 (annexe 6), le Président a fait la remarque que le prix bas pratiqué pour le saumon en 2001 (£0.78 par kg) était un signe inquiétant de la valeur donnée au saumon sauvage. Le représentant de l'Union européenne a ajouté que les bas prix pourraient toutefois représenter un avantage en terme de conservation.

8.3 Le représentant des Etats-Unis s'est enquis sur le sort des captures qui n'étaient pas acceptées par les usines à poissons. Il a également demandé pourquoi il y avait moins de pêcheurs par rapport aux années précédentes. Le représentant du Danemark (pour les Iles Féroé et le Groenland) a répondu que tous les poissons débarqués dans les usines à poissons avaient été déclarés. Tout poisson, qui n'avait pas été vendu, avait été déclaré en tant que poisson de consommation individuelle. De nombreux pêcheurs n'avaient fait de demande de permis que pour démontrer la continuité de leur intérêt dans la pêcherie ; on avait ainsi enregistré plus de 200 pêcheurs avec permis rien que dans le nord du Groenland où il n'existait aucun site de débarquement. Malheureusement cette situation créait également beaucoup de papiers.

8.4 Les Parties ont convenu, dans l'ensemble, que les résultats de l'accord sur l'échantillonnage des pêcheries appliqué en 2001 à la pêcherie du Groenland Occidental avaient été très positifs. Chaque Partie reconnaissait combien il était important d'avoir des données biologiques sûres pour pouvoir prendre, dans le cas des pêches qui s'effectuaient dans la zone de la Commission, des décisions de gestion basées sur des faits scientifiques. A la lumière de ce point de vue, le Président a présenté le document WGC(02)14 (annexe 7), préparé par les scientifiques de l'ensemble des Commissions. Ce document définissait un accord concernant les engagements pris par les Parties envers un programme d'échantillonnage pour 2002 dans la pêcherie du Groenland Occidental. Le scientifique des Etats-Unis en a expliqué le contenu en leur nom. Les Parties ont confirmé leur complet engagement dans le programme d'échantillonnage.

9. Annonce du prix du Programme d'encouragement au retour des marques

9.1 Exceptionnellement en 2001, aucune marque n'a été renvoyée. L'argent non alloué du prix sera ainsi ré-attribué au budget et fera partie, le cas échéant, du surplus de 2002.

10. Recommandations au Conseil en matière de recherches scientifiques dans le cadre de la demande adressée au CIEM

10.1 L'avant-projet de la demande de recommandations en matière de recherches scientifiques adressée au CIEM, SSC(02)2, a été présenté. Le représentant de l'Union européenne a demandé si les questions posées étaient des questions standards. Le représentant du CIEM a répondu qu'à priori, elles s'inscrivaient dans un format standard. Le Secrétaire de l'OCSAN a confirmé que les questions posées s'inscrivaient dans un format reconnu dans le MoU. La demande de recommandations scientifiques adressée au CIEM et approuvée par le Conseil, CNL(02)51, se trouve à l'annexe 8.

11. Divers

11.1 Aucune autre question n'a été traitée.

12. Date et lieu de la prochaine réunion

12.1 La prochaine réunion de la Commission du Groenland Occidental aura lieu en même temps que la Vingtième réunion annuelle du Conseil, du 2 au 6 juin 2003.

12.2 Le Président a demandé aux Parties si elles pensaient qu'il était nécessaire d'organiser une autre réunion d'intersession de la Commission avant la prochaine Réunion annuelle de l'OCSAN. Le représentant du Danemark (pour les Iles Féroé et le Groenland) a confirmé, qu'à ce stade, il ne pensait pas que ceci soit nécessaire.

13. Examen du compte rendu de la réunion

13.1 La Commission a accepté le compte rendu WGC(02)12 de la réunion.

Note : Une liste des documents de la Commission du Groenland Occidental figure à la page 153 de ce document.

ANNEX 1

WGC(02)11

NGO Joint Opening Statement to the West Greenland Commission

It is my pleasure to speak to you on behalf of all the non-government organizations accredited to NASCO. We are grateful for this opportunity which you have given us. We hope your invitation indicates a growing cooperative spirit and acceptance of our concern for conservation.

The deliberations of the West Greenland Commission are critically important to conservation of wild Atlantic salmon in North America and Europe. Since the discovery of their feeding grounds off the south-west coast of Greenland, a commercial fishery has harvested North American and European salmon that are needed to spawn in their rivers of origin. In the early 1970s, the West Greenland fishery harvested about 1,000,000 large spawners each year. This number dropped dramatically to 6,000 a year in 1998, 1999 and 2000 and we are grateful to the Greenlanders for their sacrifice in the name of conservation.

While the number of salmon killed has fallen considerably, the fishery is now harvesting some salmon from endangered populations both in North America and southern Europe. Very few rivers in North America are meeting spawning targets. There is no way of managing the Greenland fishery to ensure that fishermen catch only salmon from the relatively few rivers that do meet spawning targets.

The Greenland fishery definitely detracts from our considerable conservation efforts in Canada and the United States. Canada and the United States have both terminated commercial fisheries in their territorial waters; Canada in the 1990s and the U.S. as far back as 1947.

In 2001, despite the warning of ICES scientists that there should be no fishery at Greenland, the West Greenland Commission agreed to a quota that had the potential of harvesting 200 tonnes of salmon (70,000 fish). For various reasons, including the probability of low overall salmon abundance, fishermen succeeded in harvesting 40 tonnes, a total of 15,238 salmon.

Today, the West Greenland fishery is the only remaining commercial fishery still harvesting mixed populations of Atlantic salmon of North American and European origin.

Again in 2002, ICES is strongly advising against a commercial salmon fishery at West Greenland. The best scientific advice available indicates that the wild Atlantic salmon populations of most Canadian and southern European rivers and every U.S. river are below safe biological limits.

We urge the West Greenland Commission to adhere to the Precautionary Approach and heed the ICES advice by limiting the Greenland commercial fishery for Atlantic salmon to a zero quota for 2002.

We recognize the economic and social importance of salmon to the Greenland fishermen and that they are deserving of fair and equitable compensation in return for suspending their commercial salmon fishery.

We urge the U.S. and Canadian governments to take a leadership role in developing a long-term conservation agreement with fair compensation for Greenland fishermen, while maintaining a reasonable fishery for internal consumption. We are prepared to support this process and pursue discussions toward a mutually-acceptable agreement with the Greenland fishermen and their government but we look to you for leadership.

ANNEX 2

WGC(02)15

Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the West Greenland Commission Hotel Foroyar, Tórshavn, Faroe Islands 3-7 June, 2002

Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Nomination of a Rapporteur
4. Election of Officers
5. Review of the 2001 Fishery and ACFM Report from ICES on Salmon Stocks in the Commission Area
6. Regulatory Measures
7. Application of the Precautionary Approach to the Work of the Commission
8. Sampling in the West Greenland Fishery
9. Announcement of the Tag Return Incentive Scheme Prize
10. Recommendations to the Council on the Request to ICES for Scientific Advice
11. Other Business
12. Date and Place of Next Meeting
13. Report of the Meeting

ANNEX 3

West Greenland Commission

WGC(02)7

Catches of MSW Salmon
(tabled by Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland))

Catches of MSW salmon (number of fish)
Not including estimates of unreported catches

	GREENLAND [a]	CANADA	USA	EU (South)
1997	3,300 (15 %) EU-origin			66,852 [b]
	18,000 (85 %) NA-origin	26,270	0	
1998	900 (21%) EU-origin			64,532 [b]
	3,100 (79 %) NA-origin	13,274	0	
1999	600 (9 %) EU-origin			54,314 [b]
	5,700 (91 %) NA-origin	11,368	0	
2000	2,700 (35 %) EU-origin			57,448 [b]
	5,100 (65 %) NA-origin	11,459	0	
2001	5,389 (33 %) EU-origin			68,972 [b]
	9,849 (67 %) NA-origin	12,102	0	

a) Non-maturing 1SW fish (ICES WG report 2002, Table 5.1.3.2)
[b]) 1997-2000: Data from ICES WG report 2001, Appendix 7
2001: ICES WG report 2002, Table3.3.3.1

Catches of MSW salmon (number of fish)
Including estimates of unreported catches

	GREENLAND [a]	CANADA	USA	EU (South)
1997	3,600 (15 %) EU-origin			76,983
	19,600 (85 %) NA-origin	38,210 [c]	0	
1998	1,800 (21%) EU-origin			74,421
	6,200 (79 %) NA-origin	24,608 [c]	0	
1999	1,000 (9%) EU-origin			62,545
	9,500 (91 %) NA-origin	22,820 [d]	0	
2000	4,017 (35 %)EU-origin			66,532
	7,588 (65 %) NA-origin	19,835 [e]	0	
2000	6.657 (33 %)EU-origin			75,065 [b]
	12,166 (67 %) NA-origin	23,100 [f]	0	

a) Non-maturing 1SW fish
[b]) Data from ICES WG analysis, 2002 of NEAC area
[c]) Unreported catches estimated (possibly slightly overestimated).
[d]) Data for unreported catch from ICES WGNAS WP 2000/02
[e]) Data from unreported catch from ICES WGNAS WP 2001/26
[f]) Data from unreported catch from ICES WGNAS WP 2002/4

ANNEX 4

West Greenland Commission

WGC(02)13

Ad hoc Management Programme for the 2002 Fishery at West Greenland

WGC(02)13

Ad hoc Management Programme for the 2002 Fishery at West Greenland

RECALLING that the Parties to the West Greenland Commission have previously agreed to regulatory measures for the West Greenland fishery based on the scientific advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES);

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NASCO's and, in particular, the West Greenland Commission's commitment to implement the Precautionary Approach;

ACKNOWLEDGING that there will continue to be a subsistence fishery at West Greenland;

NOTING that the advice from ICES forecasts that pre-fishery abundance of North American stocks for the 2002 fishery is 329,552 fish, but that this forecast is considered by ICES to be highly uncertain;

FURTHER NOTING that ICES has established conservation limits for all North American stocks occurring in the West Greenland Commission area that total 212,189 fish at West Greenland and that the scientific advice from ICES also considers this stock complex to be outside safe biological limits;

FURTHER NOTING that ICES has indicated that the assessment of the stocks of MSW salmon from Southern Europe shows that these stocks have been consistently close to or below their conservation limit for several years;

FURTHER NOTING that there appears to be a relationship between catch per unit effort (CPUE), measured by the average daily landings in kilograms per licensed fisherman in West Greenland, and pre-fishery abundance of both North American and Southern European stocks, that can be used to corroborate, in a timely manner, the ICES forecasts;

THE PARTIES:

- Resolve for 2002 to maintain the spirit embodied in previous agreements within the West Greenland Commission.

- Recognise the need to reduce the consequences of uncertainty in the forecast pre-fishery abundance and improve the information available for management.

- Recognise the need to take account of the status of stocks of not only North American but also Southern European origin.

- Seek to enhance biological sampling of salmon during the fishery to improve scientific information for management.

For the purpose of this paper, "high" commercial CPUE is greater than 126 kg per licence per day on average, "medium" commercial CPUE is from 99 to 126 kg per licence per day on average and "low" commercial CPUE is below 99 kg per licence per day on average. Average commercial CPUE should be based upon data from NAFO Divisions 1A to 1F to the extent possible.

For the 2002 fishery at West Greenland, an *ad hoc* management programme utilising data collected during the fishing season will be implemented as follows:

1. Two harvest periods will be established, separated by a two-day closure to allow for the estimation of commercial CPUE statistics and communication of management actions. The first harvest period will start no sooner than 12 August, as determined by the Greenland Home Rule Government, and will remain open for 2 weeks, or until 20 tonnes of salmon are taken in the commercial fishery, whichever comes first. The information on average commercial CPUE from this first harvest period will determine if a second harvest period will be opened and the additional quota available during the second period.

2. If average commercial CPUE is "high" in the first period, an additional 35 tonnes quota will be allocated. If average CPUE in the first period is "medium", an additional 18 tonnes quota will be allocated. If average CPUE in the first period is "low", the commercial fishery will be closed.

3. The second harvest period will begin 2 days after the conclusion of the first harvest period and will be limited to a maximum of 5 weeks or until the additional quota is caught.

4. The quotas for each period will be cumulative such that any over-utilisation or under-utilisation in the first period will be added to, or subtracted from, the additional quota for the second period, if the fishery remains open. The various management actions in response to data collected during the fishery are given in Annex 1.

5. The maximum quota for the fishery as a whole will depend on the observed average commercial CPUE during the fishery. This means that if the average is "high" during the first harvest period (consistent with a high level of pre-fishery abundance), a 55 tonne fishery will be possible. If the average is "medium" (consistent with a moderate pre-fishery abundance level), a 38 tonne fishery will be possible. If the average commercial CPUE is "low" (consistent with a low pre-fishery abundance), only a 20 tonne fishery will be possible.

6. The Greenland Home Rule Government will monitor the fishery closely; ensure that licensees' fishing techniques and practice are consistent with those of recent years; and make the data available to all Parties during and after the fishery. The other Contracting Parties will assist with biological sampling, as agreed in document WGC(02)14, to provide improved information for scientific analysis and management advice.

7. ICES is requested to evaluate this *ad hoc* programme and advise NASCO on an appropriate management system for this fishery in future years, taking account of the stocks of both North American and European origin.

Annex 1 Commercial harvest quotas for designated plants at West Greenland in 2002

Table: Quota available during each harvest period depending on observed commercial CPUE in the previous period. Period 1 is expected to be 12 to 23 August or beginning after August 12 as determined by the Greenland Home Rule Government for a period of 2 weeks. Period 2 will be 26 August to 27 September or a period of 5 weeks beginning two days after Period 1 closes.

Commercial CPUE during first Harvest Period	**High CPUE >126 kg/licence/day**	**Medium CPUE 99 to 126 kg/licence/day**	**Low CPUE <99 kg/licence/day**
Period 1	20 t	20 t	20 t
Period 2	35 t	18 t	Fishery Closed
Total quota allocation	55 t	38 t	20 t

ANNEX 5

West Greenland Commission

WGC(02)6

Information from the EU on Developments in Salmon Management by EU Countries

WGC(02)6

Information from the EU on Developments in Salmon Management by EU Countries

Finland

- Management of Atlantic salmon fisheries in Finland is based on bilateral agreements between Norway and Finland, as both of the Finnish salmon river systems running to the Atlantic Ocean are border rivers with Norway.
- Tourist angling in these rivers is regulated by regional fisheries authorities in Finland and Norway.
- Management measures are based on salmon stock monitoring carried out in cooperation by Finnish and Norwegian research bodies.
- Disinfection procedures have been established in 2002 for each location selling salmon fishing licences in an attempt to prevent the dispersion of *Gyrodactylus salaris*.
- There are attempts to improve the quality of the salmon catch statistics, e.g. actions have been taken to improve the accuracy of the register of local people involved in fishing for salmon.

Germany

- Initiatives have been taken to re-establish salmon populations in the River Elbe since 1994 and River Rhine since 1998 which had highly productive salmon populations up to the beginning of the 19th century. Restocking has been carried out using Irish and Swedish strains in the Rhine and Elbe respectively.
- Several million Euros are being spent on this restocking and associated habitat surveys and enhancement in a carefully planned programme being implemented by the German Federal State (Bundesländer). These measures involve close coordination with other associated programmes (e.g. Rhine 2020 and landscape restoration programmes), leisure and tourism activities and organisations such as the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine.
- These activities also involve cooperation with neighbouring countries such as the Netherlands where there is an agreed moratorium on salmon catches in the Dutch part of the Rhine and its estuary and the Czech Republic where there is restocking of Czech tributaries of the Elbe.
- Other smaller but important restocking and habitat restoration programmes are being carried out in the Ems and Weser rivers which also flow into the North Sea.

Ireland

- Under the EU-supported Tourism Angling Measure (TAM 1995-1999) € 15.6 million was spent on freshwater habitat improvements.
- 2,000 km of salmonid rivers and streams were surveyed and rehabilitation was carried out on 400 km.
- 22 fish counters have been installed on significant salmon rivers over the past 6 years.
- A comprehensive fish counter implementation programme has been designed and will be implemented in 2002. This will support future scientific advice relating to conservation limits.

- Recent management measures include the introduction of a comprehensive carcass tagging and logbook scheme for the commercial and the recreational rod fishery. The system has the dual benefits of reducing the level of unreported catch and simplifying the identification of illegally caught salmon.
- A National Salmon Commission representing all of the stakeholders was set up in 2001 to advise the Government on the management and conservation of salmon, in particular schemes relating to carcass tagging and TACs.
- Through its Scientific Committee, the Commission has available for the first time, scientific advice on conservation limits for the 17 fishery districts in Ireland in 2002.
- This scientific advice formed the basis for the introduction of TACs for the commercial fishery in each of the 17 fishery districts which has been put in place in 2002.
- It is intended to refine the scientific model over the coming years to provide the best possible basis for future management decisions.
- There is now no commercial fishing on early running spring salmon and in 2002 anglers were limited to one salmon per rod day up until June 1st.
- A ban on the sale of rod caught salmon was also introduced in 2001.

Spain

- The management of salmon stocks in Spain is administered in two parts, i.e. marine and aquaculture, and river fisheries and stock management.
- Marine fisheries and aquaculture are managed by the marine authorities. As there is no marine fishery for salmon there are no specific regulations in place.
- Aquaculture production is between 200 and 300 t per year and this is all based in Galicia.
- The management of aquaculture is vested with the Regional Governments and specifically to the marine fisheries.
- The management of the stocks and rivers fisheries is the responsibility of the environmental authorities, the Regional Government which is coordinated by the Central Ministry.

Sweden

- Fishing with drift nets has been banned since 1993 and salmon fishing is not allowed outside four nautical miles from baselines.
- Nets with mesh size less than 100 mm (diagonal) are not allowed in coastal waters of less than 3 m in depth.
- New regulations introduced in 2001 alter the opening and closing dates of the fishery from the last day of February to the 15th of September. The new season opens on the 31st of March and ends on the 1st of October.
- A comprehensive monitoring programme for *Gyrodactylus salaris* in wild salmon rivers was started in 2001.

UK (England And Wales)

- Salmon Action Plans have been completed for over half of the 68 principal salmon rivers in England and Wales. The consultation process reviews stock and fishery status (including the use of conservation limits), identifies factors limiting performance and lists a series of costed options to address these. The Final Plans

contain agreed actions which must be addressed within 5 years and provide refined salmon conservation limits. Salmon Action Plans should be completed for all principal salmon rivers by 2003.

- Twelve rivers have been designated as Special Areas of Conservation for salmon under the EU Habitats Directive. All consents affecting these rivers, including abstractions and discharges, will therefore be reviewed by 2006, and amended if necessary by 2010.
- Nationally, £2 billion is being spent to improve water quality in all rivers and estuaries over the period 2000-2005, directly or indirectly benefiting fisheries, including salmon.
- Fishing regulations in England & Wales are not revised annually. All previous restrictions remain in force. They include a national byelaw, preventing netsmen from taking, and in most cases, fishing for salmon before 1 June and requiring all rod-caught salmon caught before 16 June to be released.
- Measures to phase out the mixed stock coastal fisheries, as fishermen retire or surrender their licences, have continued. Negotiations to accelerate the phase-out of the north east coast drift net fishery, by compensating fishermen that surrender their licences early, have continued, with the offer of pump-priming funding from the Government.
- One new Net Limitation Order was introduced, reducing the number of licences in the River Tavy seine net fishery from 5 to 1. Arrangements were also made to reduce netting effort in nine other salmon fisheries (on the rivers Tavy, Tamar, Lynher, Fowey, Avon, and Severn, and on the Cumbrian Coast) in 2001 by compensating netsmen not to fish for some, or all, of the season, or to release alive any salmon caught.
- The total number of salmon netting licences issued fell to 388 in 2001, representing a 57% reduction over the past 15 years. Angling effort also continued to decline.
- Although still legally required to release salmon caught before 16 June, anglers have been voluntarily releasing an increasing proportion of their catch after this date. Overall, 43% of all rod-caught salmon were released in 2001.
- The Environment Agency introduced a second reminder system to improve the reporting rate for salmon and migratory trout rod catches. Together with improvements in the national rod licence database, this helped to increase the proportion of anglers (annual licences) making catch returns from 71% in 2000 to 86% in 2001.

UK (Northern Ireland)

- New bye-laws - the Fisheries (Amendment) Bye-Laws (Northern Ireland) 2002 - came into operation in the Fisheries Conservancy Board (FCB) area on 1 March 2002. These restrict angling for salmon to "catch and release" from the start of the angling season to 31 May and introduce a two-fish bag limit from 1 June for the rest of the season. These bye-laws give legal status to the voluntary arrangement which was introduced in the 2001 fishing season. (We did not have the necessary statutory powers to introduce a ban on the sale of rod-caught salmon).
- A voluntary scheme to buy out the commercial nets in the FCB area was announced in April 2001, with funding of £1.5m from the Northern Ireland Executive and £0.5m to be contributed by the North Atlantic Salmon Fund (NASF). To date 16 out of a total of 34 salmon businesses have signed up formal agreements to cease fishing. In

effect this has removed nine fixed draft nets, four fixed bag nets, five drift nets, four tidal draft nets and four salmon boxes from commercial salmon fishing.

- The FCB has agreed proposals for further controls on commercial exploitation of wild salmon to ensure that the potential effectiveness of the voluntary buyout scheme is not compromised. This will reduce the number of commercial fishing licences available in line with the number of licences compensated under the voluntary scheme. These bye-laws will also introduce further restrictions on the fishing season for drift nets in the sea and tidal waters in the FCB area – the fishing season will be restricted from 1 June to 31 July in any year. It is proposed that these bye-laws will come into operation on 1 August 2002.
- Salmon tagging regulations were introduced during 2001 (on 14 May 2001 for the Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission area and 3 September 2001 for the FCB area). These require a tag to be fixed to all salmon and sea trout over 50 cm which are caught and retained and catch statistics are required to be recorded in log-books. These regulations will provide much improved information on salmon catches (commercial and angling), reduce poaching and improve estimates of unreported catches.
- The Foyle area continues to operate a "real time" management of the salmon stock system which effectively means that the exploitation of the returning adult fish can be reduced if the numbers of fish reaching the spawning tributaries is insufficient.
- Work has continued on the implementation of the Salmon Management Plan in the FCB area, which is also a catchment-based approach to salmon management, involving the setting of spawning/conservation targets at catchment level consistent with the NASCO Precautionary Approach.
- A programme of in-river surveys of habitat status is currently ongoing in a number of the main catchments including the Foyle, the River Bush, River Blackwater, River Maine and Glendun River.
- In December 2001 an EU-funded Water-Based Tourism programme was launched which will, make funding available to angling clubs for, *inter alia*, fisheries habitat improvement works.

UK (Scotland)

- The Salmon Conservation (Scotland) Act 2001 came into force in April 2001. This makes provision for the Scottish Ministers to make regulations for the conservation and management of salmon and sea trout in Scotland. Regulations may be made upon application to Ministers by fishery managers, or by the Ministers themselves. In each case, full public consultation is required.
- The Western Isles Salmon Fishery District Designation Order 2001 created a new salmon fishery district covering all of the Outer Hebrides, and abolishing the old salmon fishery districts that it replaced. A new Western Isles District Salmon Fishery Board has been established as the local management body, and to enforce salmon fishery legislation in this new district.
- Work continues to maintain and update the list of owners and operators of salmon fisheries from whom catch returns are required by law. Catch statistics are published annually. 95% of the forms issued are returned.
- The voluntary practice of catch and release in the Scottish angling fishery for salmon has continued to increase, rising from 32% in 2000 to 39% in 2001.
- In 2001, Scottish salmon netsmen deferred the start of their fishing season by 6 weeks again.

- Work has continued by Fishery Trusts and District Salmon Fishery Boards throughout Scotland on habitat restoration and enhancement of streams. In the Tweed catchment, for example, the area accessible to spawning salmon has been increased by some 40% over the last decade as a result of removal of barriers to migration and habitat improvement.
- The establishment of Fishery Trusts continues, with recent bodies being set up in the Clyde and Ayrshire rivers areas. Scientists employed by Fishery Trusts and District Salmon Fishery Boards now provide advice to managers throughout most of mainland Scotland and the Western Isles.
- A series of Area Management Agreements has been established in the west and north-west of Scotland under the auspices of the Tripartite Working Group. This Group comprises representatives of the wild salmon interests, the salmon farming industry and the Scottish Executive. These Agreements have led to closer cooperation between wild salmon and salmon farming interests on issues of mutual concern.
- A Scottish Statutory Instrument has been issued requiring notification of escapes from fish farms. A Code of Practice on containment, based largely on that developed by NASCO, has been adopted throughout the Scottish salmon farming industry. Contingency plans for the recapture of escaped fish are being developed on a site-specific basis.
- The Scottish Fisheries Coordination Centre (SFCC) has continued to develop its proposals for collecting and collating data in a standard format. SFCC is a partnership including representatives of District Salmon Fishery Boards, Fishery Trusts, Fisheries Research Services Freshwater Laboratory, and the Scottish Executive. Valuable input is provided by other organisations such as Scottish and Southern Energy (the principal hydro-electricity generator in Scotland), and the University of Durham Geography Department.
- A Green Paper, Scotland's Freshwater Fish and Fisheries: Securing their Future, was issued for consultation in August 2001. An analysis of the results of the consultation has been submitted to the Scottish Ministers. The Green Paper was debated in the Scottish Parliament in April 2002.

ANNEX 6

West Greenland Commission

WGC(02)5

Report on European Union Participation in NASCO West Greenland Sampling Agreement in 2001

WGC(02)5

Report on European Union Participation in NASCO West Greenland Sampling Agreement in 2001

1. Objectives

Under the NASCO West Greenland Sampling Agreement, 2001 (WGC(01)14), Parties to the NASCO West Greenland Commission agreed to provide staff to sample catches of Atlantic Salmon in the West Greenland fishery during the 2001 fishing season. The objectives of the sampling programme were:

- Obtaining biological data including lengths and weights of landed fish
- Examination of fish for tags, fin clips and other marks
- Collection of scale samples to be used for age and growth analyses
- Collection of tissue samples to be used for genetic analysis and disease sampling
- Collection of other biological data as requested by ICES scientists and NASCO co-operators

Samplers from both North America and Europe were deployed during the course of the commercial salmon fishing season, as far as possible covering the whole fishery both temporally and spatially. Samplers worked throughout the course of the season in Nuuk, Qeqertarsuatsiaq, Kangaamiut and Qaqortoq (Fig 1). The EU agreed to provide a minimum of six person weeks in support of the programme, and, in the event, provided staff for about nine weeks, as follows:

Country	Institute	Period	Location
UK	CEFAS, Lowestoft	27 Aug to 9 Sept	Qaqortoq
	FRS, Montrose	7 Sept to 1 Oct	Qaqortoq
ROI	Marine Institute	25 Aug to 11 Sept	Kangaamuit

The USA and Canada provided a further four staff, and the deployment of the EU staff was co-ordinated by the USA. The Greenland Institute also provided staff to assist with the sampling and to act as translators.

This report provides observations by the EU samplers on the operation of the fishery during the 2001 season and details the sampling undertaken.

2. Quotas, catches and fishing periods

Under the NASCO *Ad hoc* Management Programme for the 2001 Fishery at West Greenland (WGC(01)16) the season for the commercial fishery was divided into three periods, with the continuation of the fishery into subsequent periods dependent on sufficiently high catch per unit effort (CPUE) being obtained in previous periods. The quotas, provisional catches and CPUEs for the three periods are summarised in Table 1. The CPUE remained sufficiently high for the fishery to continue throughout all three periods, with the quotas for the second and third periods being set to values corresponding to the attainment of 'medium' levels of CPUE in previous periods. This gave a total quota of 114 tonnes.

The quotas were not met in any of the three fishing periods, and overall 34.5 tonnes of salmon were reported to have been landed in the commercial fishery, which was 30.3% of the total quota. A more detailed breakdown of the provisional commercial catches is provided in

Appendix 1. The majority of landings (80%) were made to the two most southerly NUKA plants at Qassimiut and Qaqortoq.

Table 1. Quotas & Catches in the West Greenland Salmon Fishery for 2001

Dates		Quota (tonnes)	Catch in Period (tonnes)	Cumulative Catch (tonnes)	Cumulative CPUE (Kg/landing)	Cumulative CPUE Classification
From	To					
13/08/01	17/08/01	28	9.9	9.9	115	Medium
20/08/01	31/08/01	32 (+18.1 carried over)	11.6	21.5	110.8	Medium
03/09/01	28/09/01	54 (+38.5 carried over)	13.0	34.5	123.7	Medium

In addition to the commercial fishery, a private (non-commercial) fishery operated throughout the period in a number of West Greenland communities. This was not subject to quota restrictions, and was for personal or local consumption only. A catch of 8 tonnes was reported in this fishery between 13 August and 11 October, and a detailed breakdown of provisional these catches (provisional) is given in Appendix 2. Observations of landings at Qaqortoq suggest that many non-commercial landings were unreported.

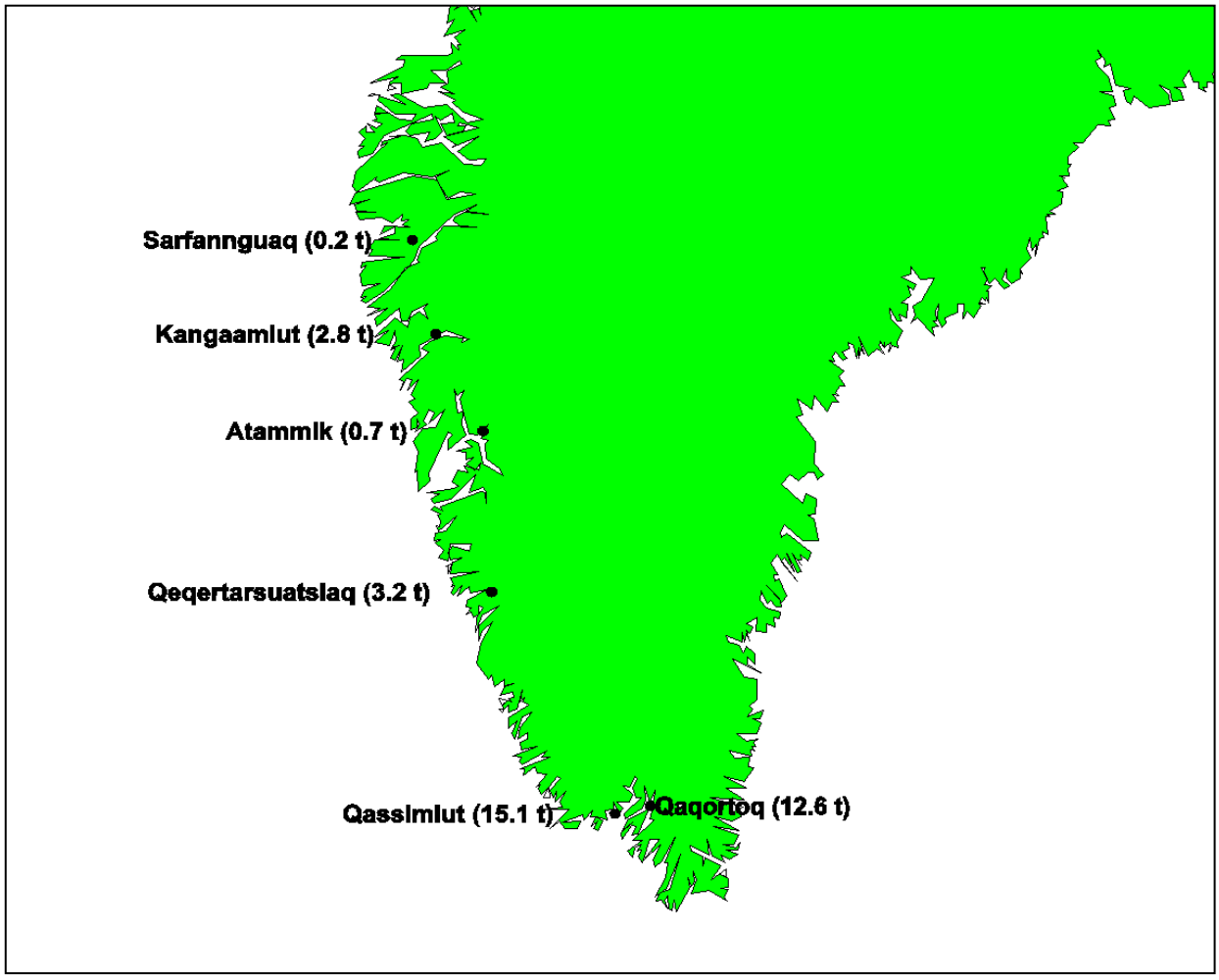

Figure 1 – Map of South Greenland showing communities to which salmon were landed commercially in 2001 (with total landed weights in parentheses)

3. Samplers' observations on the fishery

During their stay in Greenland the samplers also made observations of the fishery and the way that catches were handled. These observations were based upon events in a small number of locations during a limited part of the fishing season. They may not therefore be typical of the whole fishery.

The vessels operating in the salmon fishery were small (only vessels <10m are allowed to fish for salmon) with some having wheelhouses but many being open dinghies about 6 or 7m in length. Vessels were normally operated by two people and the gear used was drift nets. Fish were landed gutted for hygiene reasons, but calculated whole weight is used throughout this report (1.11 x gutted weight).

NUKA is a hunter/gatherer organisation which provides a market for a range of natural products at set prices, and processes, packages and distributes them for both the domestic and export market. There are several NUKA processing plants around West Greenland. The salmon purchased by the NUKA plants were thoroughly cleaned, glazed and frozen whole. Different plants process different products at various times of the year with salt cod, wild crowberries and salmon being processed at NUKA Qaqortoq during August and September 2001. The sister company to NUKA, Royal Greenland, processes catches from larger fishing vessels (e.g. shrimps).

Other species landed by local inshore fishermen included mainly cod, with some harbour porpoise and catfish. Salmon were purchased by NUKA (Qaqartoq) for £0.78 per kg (gutted with heads on). Although the price per kilogram for cod was less than that for salmon, the average cod catch was greater. It was therefore more profitable for fishermen to fish for cod than salmon. There were also other more profitable fisheries in operation in West Greenland, in particular the snow crab fishery. Fishermen from other communities further north were largely targeting snow crab, but there was no processing facility for this species at Qaqortoq. As a result of these market forces, effort directed at the salmon fishery was low, particularly in communities from which a snow crab fishery was in operation, but would likely have increased had catches and prices been higher.

The NUKA staff at Qaqortoq seemed disappointed with the small amount of salmon landed as it made processing less cost-effective (the plant was capable of processing 3 tonnes per day, but total landings per day averaged less than 500 kg). In addition to this, at the start of the season NUKA intended to purchase 90 tonnes of salmon for processing of which 60 tonnes was intended for export, however only 34.5 tonnes was landed through the plants.

4. Sampling programmes

Landed fish were sampled at random and, where possible, the total catch was examined. Fish were measured (fork length) and weighed (gutted weight). Scales were taken for ageing and tissue for DNA analysis; both scale and tissue analyses contribute to the estimation of continent of origin. Samples for ISA (Infectious Salmon Anaemia) were taken in Nuuk only. In addition, fish were examined for external tags, brands or elastomer marks and adipose-clipped fish were sampled for microtags.

Qaqortoq

A total of 11 different named fishermen landed to the NUKA plant between 27 August and 9 September. Only three different fishermen landed to the NUKA plant between 12 and 28 September. From around the 15 September, there was a noticeable drop in the salmon catch at Qaqortoq. Very few fish were being sold to the NUKA plant. Many different fishermen were landing small numbers (<10) of salmon, and fish were either sold on the quayside or at the market. Two EU samplers worked at Qaqortoq and examined both commercial and private fisheries landings during these periods.

During the first period, commercial catch rates averaged 99 kg per individual landing and ranged from 21 kg to 337 kg. The total weight landed to the plant averaged 286 kg per available fishing day throughout this period and ranged from 31 kg to 1055 kg. Fish averaged 3 kg in weight and appeared to be in excellent condition with a high fat content. The majority of fish observed being landed were sold to the NUKA A/S processing plant in Qaqortoq, the only fish-processing facility in the town. Salmon were also sold in small quantities at the local open-air market alongside a range of other catches including cod, catfish and marine mammals. One small landing of salmon (25 kg) would saturate this market for at least a day.

During the second period, commercial catches sold to the NUKA plant averaged 79 kg per individual landing and ranged from 33 kg to 206 kg. The average weight of salmon sold to the NUKA plant was 23 kg per available fishing day. Private landings averaged 16 kg per individual landing and ranged from 7 kg to 28 kg. Average weight of salmon sold privately was 9 kg per available fishing day. Individual fish averaged 3.4 kg and 3.6 kg in the commercial and private fisheries respectively. Private catches were not reported to the relevant authority and are therefore not included in Appendix 2.

Observations at Quaqortoq suggest that the majority (around 80%+) of landings were sold to NUKA, with a few smaller non-commercial landings going straight onto the back of trucks or being sold on the local market.

Kangaamuit

The third EU sampler began work at Nuuk and then transferred to Kangaamuit, which was the northernmost port where landings were reported during the second fishing period. The majority of salmon landings in Kangaamuit were dispatched to the NUKA fish-processing plant from local fishermen. Fishing effort during the sampling period was low as a consequence of the low price offered by the fish plant for salmon. In addition the season coincided with the caribou-hunting season which was more lucrative. The total reported salmon landings for Kangaamuit were 865.5kg of which 96.1% were sampled.

Nuuk

After the completion of sampling in Kangaamuit this observer transferred south to Nuuk. In Nuuk, salmon landings were either brought to the local meat market or sold locally to the hospital, hotels, restaurants, shops, etc. This made sampling more difficult as all likely sources had to be checked daily throughout Nuuk. The Fishery Licence Office did not record salmon landings in Nuuk, therefore there was no official landings record for the sampling period although all known landings were sampled before the closure of the fishery.

5. Sampling Practicalities

Staff at the plants were very co-operative, and often assisted with preparing for the sampling. When fish were brought for weighing in, questions could be directed to the fishermen regarding where they had been fishing, whether the entire catch was present and for any comments they had regarding the fishing. The fishermen were also generally helpful and did not mind this questioning, although few of them spoke English. The fish were sampled immediately after sale to NUKA. Landings were small and sporadic. The amount of sampling time available varied and depended upon both the timing and size of the catch. The plants were closed at weekends.

In order to ensure that the majority of fish could be sampled it was necessary for observers to be available for as much time as possible to intercept the fish before any trading took place, and it was useful to spend the time between samples waiting at a point where the incoming boats could be observed unloading their catches. In this way, it was possible to check what proportion of the catch was being landed to NUKA and what proportion was being sold on the local outdoor market or elsewhere. In some instance it was possible to sample catches on their way to the outdoor markets; the fish on the markets could also be checked for the presence of coded wire tags (CWTs).

6. References

(WGC(01)14) 2001. West Greenland Fishery Sampling Agreement, 2001. NASCO Report of the Annual Meetings of the Commissions.

(WGC(01)16) 2001. *Ad hoc* Management Programme for the 2001 Fishery at West Greenland. NASCO Report of the Annual Meetings of the Commissions.

Appendix 1. Commercial Landings of Atlantic salmon at West Greenland in 2001 (kg whole fresh (ungutted)
(Latest update: 9.11.2001)

Date	Atammik	Kangaa' miut	Qaqortoq	Qassimiut	Qeqertar' suatsiaq	Sarfann' guaq	Grand Total
27-Jun		5.0					5.0
13-Aug			674.9		365.2		1040.1
14-Aug			2659.6	933.0	369.6		3962.1
15-Aug			710.4	212.0	84.4		1006.8
16-Aug			812.5	789.2	363.0		1964.7
17-Aug			789.2	526.1	146.5		1461.9
18-Aug				475.6			475.6
20-Aug		134.3	1687.2	1342.5	364.1		3528.1
21-Aug			137.6		61.1		198.7
22-Aug			275.3		96.6		371.9
23-Aug		28.9	976.8	453.4	267.5		1726.6
24-Aug			127.7	118.2	334.1		580.0
26-Aug		187.6					187.6
27-Aug		132.1	414.0		167.6		713.7
28-Aug	34.41	388.5	239.8		118.8	2.8	784.2
29-Aug		103.2	1054.5	1011.8	109.9		2279.4
30-Aug	78.81	233.1	331.9		116.6		760.4
31-Aug		103.8	316.4		40.0		460.1
03-Sep		76.6	31.1		12.2	31.1	151.0
04-Sep		105.5	115.4	1809.3		16.7	2046.8
05-Sep		54.9	132.1	133.2		15.5	335.8
06-Sep		190.9	44.4	313.6		45.5	594.4
07-Sep		122.1	180.9			38.9	341.9
08-Sep				2641.8			2641.8
10-Sep		117.7	460.7			21.1	599.4
11-Sep		137.6		3064.7			3202.3
12-Sep		107.7					107.7
14-Sep		94.4	206.5				300.8
15-Sep				783.7			783.7
17-Sep		55.5		86.6			142.1
18-Sep		72.2	40.0	368.5			480.6
19-Sep		116.6					116.6
20-Sep	258.63	53.3					311.9
21-Sep			33.3				33.3
24-Sep	203.13	46.6	74.4		174.3		498.4
25-Sep			41.1				41.1
28-Sep	132.09	144.3					276.4
Grand Total	**707.07**	**2812.2**	**12567.4**	**15063.2**	**3191.3**	**171.5**	**34,512.7**

Appendix 2. Private Landings of Atlantic salmon at West Greenland in 2001 - kg whole fresh (ungutted)
(Latest update: 9.11.2001)

Date	Arsuk	Kangi' linnguit	Manii' tsoq	Narsaq	Nuuk	Paamiut	Qaqor' toq	Qeqert' arsuaq	Sisimiut	Grand Total
13-Aug				57.7						97.7
14-Aug				27.8				29.4	48.8	106.0
15-Aug						41.6		51.1	112.1	204.8
16-Aug		6.7				43.8	58.3		249.8	358.5
17-Aug		3.3		22.2				69.9	198.7	294.2
18-Aug		5.6						30.0		35.5
19-Aug				5.6						5.6
20-Aug					79.9				190.9	270.8
21-Aug	79.9	3.3		66.6			46.3		5.6	201.7
22-Aug	1320.9			55.5	166.5					1542.9
23-Aug		10.0		129.9					43.3	183.2
27-Aug			319.7						102.1	421.8
28-Aug							62.2		124.3	186.5
31-Aug		106.6								106.6
03-Sep				66.6						66.6
05-Sep									153.2	153.2
06-Sep					688.2	26.6				714.8
07-Sep	1375.3									1375.3
10-Sep						27.8				27.8
11-Sep			55.5							55.5
12-Sep					166.5	57.7		75.5		299.7
17-Sep		27.8								27.8
18-Sep					149.9					149.9
19-Sep					83.3					83.3
20-Sep		79.9			139.9					219.8
21-Sep					189.8					189.8
25-Sep			310.8							310.8
28-Sep					149.9					149.9
29-Sep					50.0					50.0
01-Oct					44.4					44.4
10-Oct					50.0					50.0
11-Oct							17.8			17.8
Grand Total	**2776.1**	**243.1**	**686.0**	**431.8**	**1958.0**	**197.6**	**184.5**	**255.9**	**1268.7**	**8001.7**

ANNEX 7

West Greenland Commission

WGC(02)14

West Greenland Fishery Sampling Agreement, 2002

WGC(02)14

West Greenland Fishery Sampling Agreement, 2002

Each of the Parties in the West Greenland Commission recognizes the important contribution of sound biological data to science-based management decisions for fisheries prosecuted in the West Greenland Commission area. The Parties in the West Greenland Commission have worked cooperatively over the past three decades to collect biological data on Atlantic salmon harvested at West Greenland. These data provide critical inputs to the stock assessment completed by the ICES North Atlantic Salmon Working Group annually.

The NASCO fishery agreement for the 2002 fishery at West Greenland establishes guidelines and responsibilities for the collection of biological data on Atlantic salmon captured at West Greenland including:

- Meristic data including lengths and weights of landed fish
- Examination of fish for tags, fin clips, and other marks
- Scale samples to be used for age and growth analyses
- Tissue samples to be used for genetic analyses
- Tissue samples to be used for disease sampling for the detection of ISA, BKD and other disease and parasite organisms
- Other biological data requested by the ICES scientists and NASCO cooperators

External Personnel Inputs:

Parties external to Greenland with interests in the mixed stock fishery at West Greenland, including Canada, the European Union, and the United States, have historically provided personnel and analytical inputs into the cooperative sampling programmes. These NASCO Parties agree to provide the following inputs to the cooperative sampling programme at West Greenland during the 2002 fishing season:

- Canada agrees to provide a minimum of 3 person weeks[1] to sample Atlantic salmon at West Greenland during the 2002 fishing season.

- The European Union[2] agrees to prove a minimum of 6 person weeks[1] to sample Atlantic salmon at West Greenland during the 2002 fishing season.

- The United States agrees to provide a minimum of 4 person weeks[1] to sample Atlantic salmon at West Greenland during the 2002 fishing season.

Minimum sampling inputs apply if the fishery at West Greenland operates during all harvest periods outlined in the regulatory measure for 2002. Actual personnel inputs may be less if the fishery does not operate through all harvest periods.

---

[1] For the purposes of this agreement, a person week of sampling is defined as a trained individual who works on site at West Greenland to collect samples of Atlantic salmon for a period of 7 days.

[2] The Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom.

In addition, external NASCO Parties agree to provide the following technical analysis inputs to analyze samples and data collected at West Greenland:

- The United States of America agrees to provide microsatellite DNA analysis of tissue samples collected from Atlantic salmon harvested at West Greenland

- Canada agrees to provide ageing and other analyses of scale samples collected from Atlantic salmon harvested at West Greenland

- The United States of America agrees to provide disease analysis of tissue samples collected from Atlantic salmon harvested by West Greenland

Greenland Home Rule Government Coordination Efforts:

The Home Rule Government of Greenland agrees to provide 15 person weeks[3] annually to facilitate sampling of Atlantic salmon by samplers from other NASCO Parties. In addition, the Home Rule Government of Greenland agrees to identify a mechanism to provide sampling access to landed Atlantic salmon before grading/culling and before fish are subject to health regulations that would restrict or prohibit activities associated with sampling.

The Home Rule Government of Greenland agrees to inform persons designated by cooperating NASCO Parties of important developments in the management of the West Greenland fishery including:

- Planned and adaptive openings and closures of the Atlantic salmon fishery at West Greenland

- In-season adjustments to the quota levels associated with given harvest periods

- Names and contact information for purchasing companies given permission to purchase Atlantic salmon in West Greenland

- Landing and purchasing locations designated by purchasing companies

- Changes to health or other regulations which affect the ability to sample landed Atlantic salmon

The Home Rule Government of Greenland agrees to provide necessary waivers to the regulation that Atlantic salmon must be landed in a gutted condition to allow for the collection of biological samples (up to 120 salmon annually) required to complete disease sampling. To facilitate land-based collection of tissue samples required for disease sampling, the Home Rule Government of Greenland agrees to provide samplers with 12 written permits that each allow for landing of up to 10 Atlantic salmon (total 120 salmon) annually.

The allocation of available scientific sampling personnel will be determined annually by ICES scientists to provide spatial and temporal coverage to characterize both the fishery and

[3] For the purposes of this agreement, a person week of sampling is defined as an individual who is capable of communicating with external samplers in English and fishers, purchasing company officials, and others in either Danish, Greenlandic, or preferably both, for a period of 7 days.

the Atlantic salmon populations along the West Greenland coast. Data and analyses of collected biological samples will be reported through the ICES North Atlantic Salmon Working Group in the year following data collection. Parties participating in the cooperative sampling programme will share access to resulting data and work cooperatively in the publication of information.

ANNEX 8

CNL(02)51

Request for Scientific Advice from ICES

1. With respect to Atlantic salmon in the North Atlantic area:

    1.1 provide an overview of salmon catches and landings, including unreported catches by country and catch and release, and worldwide production of farmed and ranched salmon in 2002;
    1.2 report on significant developments which might assist NASCO with the management of salmon stocks;
    1.3 provide long-term projections for stock re-building, focussing on trajectories for restoring stocks to target levels above conservation limits;
    1.4 provide a compilation of tag releases by country in 2002.

2. With respect to Atlantic salmon in the North-East Atlantic Commission area:

    2.1 describe the key events of the 2002 fisheries and the status of the stocks; [1]
    2.2 evaluate the extent to which the objectives of any significant management measures introduced in the last five years have been achieved;
    2.3 further develop the age-specific stock conservation limits where possible based upon individual river stocks;
    2.4 provide catch options or alternative management advice, if possible based on a forecast of PFA, with an assessment of risks relative to the objective of exceeding stock conservation limits;
    2.5 validate the methodology and further refine the estimate of by-catch of salmon post-smolts in pelagic trawl fisheries for mackerel and provide estimates for other pelagic fisheries that may catch salmon; [2]
    2.6 advise on an appropriate methodology to improve knowledge on the distribution and movements of escaped farmed salmon;
    2.7 identify relevant data deficiencies, monitoring needs and research requirements.

3. With respect to Atlantic salmon in the North American Commission area:

    3.1 describe the key events of the 2002 fisheries and the status of the stocks; [1]
    3.2 evaluate the extent to which the objectives of any significant management measures introduced in the last five years have been achieved;
    3.3 update age-specific stock conservation limits based on new information as available;
    3.4 provide catch options or alternative management advice with an assessment of risks relative to the objective of exceeding stock conservation limits;
    3.5 provide an analysis of existing biological and/or tag return data, and recommendations for required data collection, to identify the origin of Atlantic salmon caught at St Pierre and Miquelon;
    3.6 identify relevant data deficiencies, monitoring needs and research requirements.

4. With respect to Atlantic salmon in the West Greenland Commission area:

4.1 describe the events of the 2002 fisheries and the status of the stocks; [1, 3]

4.2 evaluate the extent to which the objectives of any significant management measures introduced in the last five years have been achieved;

4.3 provide information on the origin of Atlantic salmon caught at West Greenland at a finer resolution than continent of origin (river stocks, country or stock complexes);

4.4 provide catch options or alternative management advice with an assessment of risk relative to the objective of exceeding stock conservation limits;

4.5 provide a detailed explanation and critical examination of any changes to the model used to provide catch advice and of the impacts of any changes to the model on the calculated quota; [4]

4.6 identify relevant data deficiencies, monitoring needs and research requirements.

Notes:

1. In the responses to questions 2.1, 3.1 and 4.1 ICES is asked to provide details of catch, gear, effort, composition and origin of the catch and rates of exploitation. For homewater fisheries, the information provided should indicate the location of the catch in the following categories: in-river; estuarine; and coastal. Any new information on non-catch fishing mortality, of the salmon gear used, and on the by-catch of other species in salmon gear, and of salmon in any new fisheries for other species is also requested.

2. With regard to question 2.5, descriptions (gear type; and fishing depth, location and season) should be provided for all pelagic fisheries that may catch salmon post-smolts.

3. In response to question 4.1, ICES is requested to provide a brief summary of the status of North American and North-East Atlantic salmon stocks. The detailed information on the status of these stocks should be provided in response to questions 2.1 and 3.1.

4. With regard to question 4.5, "changes to the model" would include the development of any new model.

ANNEX 9

List of West Greenland Commission Papers

Paper No.	Title
WGC(02)1	Provisional Agenda
WGC(02)2	Draft Agenda
WGC(02)3	Election of Officers
WGC(02)4	Draft Report
WGC(02)5	Report on European Union Participation in NASCO West Greenland Sampling Agreement in 2001
WGC(02)6	Information from the EU on Developments on Salmon Management by EU Countries
WGC(02)7	Catches of MSW Salmon (tabled by Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)
WGC(02)8	The 2001 Fishery at West Greenland (tabled by Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)
WGC(02)9	West Greenland Fishery Sampling Agreement, 2002
WGC(02)10	Proposal from the Chair for an *Ad hoc* Management Programme for the 2002 Fishery at West Greenland
WGC(02)11	NGO Joint Opening Statement to the West Greenland Commission
WGC(02)12	Report of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the West Greenland Commission
WGC(02)13	*Ad hoc* Management Programme for the 2002 Fishery at West Greenland
WGC(02)14	West Greenland Fishery Sampling Agreement 2002
WGC(02)15	Agenda

Note: This is a listing of all the Commission papers. Some, but not all, of these papers are included in this report as annexes.

Report of the ICES Advisory Committee on Fishery Management

Insert CNL(02)10

List of Participants

List of Participants

* Denotes Head of Delegation

CANADA

*Mr David Bevan	Representative Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
Mr Jim Gillespie	Representative Quispamsis, New Brunswick
Mr Pierre Tremblay	Representative Sainte-Foy, Quebec
Mr Jacque Robichaud	President of NASCO Ottawa, Ontario
Mrs Julia Barrow	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
Mrs Monique Begin	Societé de la faune et des parcs du Quebec, Quebec
Mr Peter Cronin	New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Ms Nell Halse	New Brunswick Salmon Growers' Association, Letang, New Brunswick
Mr Murray Hill	Department of Fisheries, Pictou, Nova Scotia
Mr Pierre Lemieux	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
Mr Maurice Levesque	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton, New Brunswick
Mr Paul Lyon	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
Mr Brian Meaney	Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, St John's, Newfoundland
Mr David Meerburg	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario
Mr Rex Porter	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St John's, Newfoundland

Mr Berkley Slade	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St John's, Newfoundland
Mr Serge Tremblay	Societé de la faune et des parcs du Quebec, Quebec
Mr Tim Young	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario

DENMARK (IN RESPECT OF THE FAROE ISLANDS AND GREENLAND)

* Mr Kaj P Mortensen	Representative Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Torshavn, Faroe Islands
Mr Árni Olafsson	Representative Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, Denmark
Mr Emanuel Rosing	Representative Greenland Home Rule, Nuuk, Greenland
Mr Siverth Amondsen	KNAPK (Organisation of Fishermen and Hunters in Greenland), Nuuk, Greenland
Mr Leif Fontaine	KNAPK (Organisation of Fishermen and Hunters in Greenland), Nuuk, Greenland
Dr Jan Arge Jacobsen	Fisheries Laboratory of the Faroes, Torshavn, Faroe Islands
Mr Per Kanneworff	Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Copenhagen, Denmark
Mr Andras Kristiansen	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Torshavn, Faroe Islands
Mr Lars Dyrlov Madsen	Greenland Home Rule, Nuuk, Greenland
Mr Jan Mortensen	Salmon Vessel Owners Association, Torshavn, Faroe Islands
Mr Niels Jakup Nielsen	Salmon Vessel Owners Association, Torshavn, Faroe Islands
Mr Sofus Poulsen	Faroese Commercial Attaché, Aberdeen, UK
Ms Maria Roin	Ministry of Trade and Industry, Torshavn, Faroe Islands
Ms Kate Sanderson	Department of Foreign Affairs, Prime Minister’s Office, Torshavn, Faroe Islands

Ms Ulla S Wang	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Torshavn, Faroe Islands
Mr Hedin Weihe	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Torshavn, Faroe Islands

EUROPEAN UNION

*Mr Ole Tougaard	Representative European Commission, Brussels, Belgium
Mr Andrew Thomson	Representative European Commission, Brussels, Belgium
Ms Carmen Beraldi	Secretaria General de Pesca, Madrid
Dr Malcolm Beveridge	SEERAD, Pitlochry, UK
Mr Pablo Caballero	Xunta de Galicia, Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Ms Hazel Campbell	Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure, Belfast, UK
Mr Richard Cowan	DEFRA, London, UK
Dr Walter Crozier	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland, Bushmills, UK
Mr David Dunkley	SEERAD, Edinburgh, UK
Dr Jaakko Erkinaro	Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute, Oulu, Finland
Mr Lal Faherty	Western Regional Fisheries Board, Galway, Ireland
Dr Ulrich Fassbender	Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture, Bonn, Germany
Mr Peter Funegard	National Board of Fisheries, Gothenburg, Sweden
Dr Paddy Gargan	Central Fisheries Board, Dublin, Ireland
Mr Jose Luis Gonzalez Serrano	Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Madrid, Spain
Mr Michael Kennedy	Western Regional Fishery Board, Galway, Ireland
Ms Eija Kirjavainen	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Fisheries and Game, Helsinki, Finland

Dr Guy Mawle	Environment Agency, Bristol, UK
Mr Patrick McHale	Department of the Marine and Natural Resources, Dublin, Ireland
Mr Pentti Munne	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Fisheries and Game, Helsinki, Finland
Dr Niall Ó Maoileidigh	Marine Institute, Dublin, Ireland
Mr Ted Potter	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, Lowestoft, UK
Dr Ken Whelan	The Marine Institute, Newport, Ireland

ICELAND

*Mr Arni Isaksson	Representative Directorate of Freshwater Fisheries, Reykjavik

NORWAY

*Mr Arne Eggereide	Representative Directorate for Nature Management, Trondheim
Mr Raoul Bierach	Representative Directorate for Nature Management, Trondheim
Mr Øyvind Walsø	Representative Directorate for Nature Management, Trondheim
Dr Lars Petter Hansen	Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, Oslo

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

*Dr Boris Prischepa	Representative Murmanrybvod, Murmansk
Mr Alexey Grushko	State Committee for Fisheries, Moscow
Ms Svetlana Krylova	Murmanrybvod, Murmansk
Mr Vladimir Moskalenko	PINRO, Murmansk
Ms Elena Samoylova	PINRO, Murmansk
Dr Alexander Zubchenko	PINRO, Murmansk

USA

*Mr Rolland Schmitten	Representative National Marine Fisheries Service, Silver Spring, Maryland
Mr Stephen Gephard	Representative Department of Environmental Protection, Inland Fisheries Division, Old Lyme, Connecticut
Mr George Lapointe	Representative Maine Department of Marine Resources, Augusta, Maine
Mr Edward Baum	Atlantic Salmon Unlimited, Hermon, Maine
Ms Kimberly Blankenbeker	National Marine Fisheries Service, Silver Spring, Maryland
Ms Nikki Brajevich	US Department of State, Office of Marine Conservation, Washington, DC
Dr Russell Brown	National Marine Fisheries Service, Woods Hole, Massachusetts
Mr Stephen Chase	Atlantic Salmon Federation, St Andrews, New Brunswick
Ms Mary Colligan	National Marine Fisheries Service, Gloucester, Massachusetts
Dr Jaime Geiger	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, Massachusetts
Mr Fred Kircheis	Maine Atlantic Salmon Commission, Augusta, Maine
Mrs Boyce Thorne-Miller	SeaWeb, Dickerson, Maryland

INTER-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Mr Tore Jakobsen	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, Copenhagen, Denmark
Mr Hans Lassen	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, Copenhagen, Denmark
Dr Walter Ranke	International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission, Warsaw, Poland

Ms Ulla S Wang	North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission, Tromso, Norway (also representing Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland))

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Mr William Taylor Ms Sue Scott	Atlantic Salmon Federation, Canada
Captain Jeremy Read	Atlantic Salmon Trust, UK
Mr Chris Poupard	European Anglers Alliance
Mr Johan Svensson	Faroe Islands Sportsfishing Association, Torshavn, Faroe Islands
Mr John Gregory	Institute of Fisheries Management, UK
Mr Patrick Byrne	National Anglers Representative Association, Ireland
Mr Bjornulf Kristiansen	Norges Bondelag (Norwegian Farmers Union), Norway
Mr Aage Wold	Norskelakseelver (Norwegian Salmon Rivers), Norway
Mr Oyvind Fjeldseth Mr Espen Farstad	Norwegian Association of Hunters and Anglers, Norway
Mr William Shearer	Salmon Net Fishing Association of Scotland, UK
Mr Paul Knight	Salmon and Trout Association
Mr Patrick Fothringham Scottish Fishery Boards	Salmon and Trout Association & Association of
Mr Ian Calcott	Scottish Anglers National Association, UK
Ms Maren Esmark	World Wide Fund for Nature, Norway
Mr Thomas Grasso	World Wildlife Fund, USA

SALMON LIAISON GROUP REPRESENTATION

Mr James Ryan	Chairman, Salmon Liaison Group Irish Salmon Growers Association, Ireland

SECRETARIAT

Dr Malcolm Windsor	Secretary
Dr Peter Hutchinson	Assistant Secretary
Miss Margaret Nicolson	PA to the Secretary
Mrs Sophie Ross	PA