

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization



Serial No. N243

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(Revised)

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING - SEPTEMBER 1980

Report of the Fisheries Commission of NAFO

Tuesday, 9 September, 1045 and 1615 hrs  
Wednesday, 10 September, 1105 hrs  
Thursday, 11 September, 1030 hrs  
Friday, 12 September, 1000 hrs

1. The Second Annual Meeting of the Fisheries Commission of NAFO was called to order by the Chairman, Mr J. B. P. Farnell (EEC) at 1045 hours, 9 September, in the Fort William Ballroom of Hotel Newfoundland, St. John's, Canada, with representatives from all Commission Members, except Romania, present (Appendix I).
2. Under Agenda Item 2, Rapporteur, Miss Mary H. Walsh (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Under Agenda Item 3, Adoption of Agenda, the provisional agenda circulated in NAFO Circular Letter 80/48 was adopted without change (Appendix II).
4. Under Agenda Item 4, Admission of Observers, the Chairman welcomed observers from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Spain, and the USA.
5. Under Agenda Item 5, Election of Vice-Chairman, the Chairman suggested that it would be appropriate to revise this item to read "Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman" and to reconsider it once the General Council had taken a decision concerning the election of officers. The Fisheries Commission agreed with this suggestion.
6. Under Agenda Item 6, Publicity, it was agreed that the usual practice would be followed whereby the Chairmen of the Fisheries Commission, the General Council and the Scientific Council, together with the Executive Secretary of NAFO, would agree upon a press release for issuance at the close of the NAFO Meeting.
7. Under Agenda Item 7, Review of Commission Membership, it was noted that there had been no change in the Commission membership since the First Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission held in March 1980.
8. Under Agenda Item 8, Approval of Proceedings of the First Special Meeting, March 1980, the Proceedings as contained in NAFO/FC Doc. 80/IX/7 were adopted without change.
9. Under Agenda Item 9, Review of Rules of Procedure, the Chairman noted that this item might be usefully deferred until further meetings of the Commission had provided its members with greater experience by which to review the appropriateness of the Rules of Procedure as contained in NAFO Annu. Rept. Vol. 1, pages 64-66. The delegate of the EEC, while supporting this suggestion, pointed out that after a decision concerning the election of officers had been taken the Commission might wish to review Rule 3.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Fisheries Commission. The Commission consequently agreed that this item should be deferred until the election of officers had been considered.
10. Under Agenda Item 10, Status of Proposals, it was noted that all of the proposals contained in Circular Letter 80/49 had come into force.
11. The Chairman suggested and it was agreed by the Fisheries Commission that consideration of Agenda Items 11, Annual Return of Infringements, 12, Fishing Vessel Registration, 13, Scheme of Joint International Enforcement, and 14, Enforcement in Div. 3M, should be deferred pending the receipt of pertinent documents on these items from the Secretariat and the receipt of the report of the Working Group on Div. 3M Enforcement. Following a question on a point of clarification by the delegate of Canada, the Chairman indicated that STACTIC would take up Agenda Items 11 to 14 and report back to the Commission on these items.
12. Under Agenda Item 15, Management Measures for Fish Stocks in the Regulatory Area, and 16, Management Measures for Fish Stocks Overlapping National Fishing Limits, the Chairman asked for a report from the

Chairman of STACFIS, Dr. G. H. Winters (Canada), to present the Provisional Report of the Scientific Council contained in NAFO SCS Doc. 80/VI/25. It was noted that STACFIS made the following TAC recommendations for 1981: cod in Div. 3M to be deferred until early 1981 pending receipt of further scientific information; redfish in Div. 3M to be set at 20,000 metric tons; cod in Div. 3NO to be deferred until early 1981 pending receipt of further scientific information; redfish in Div. 3LN to be maintained at 25,000 metric tons; American plaice in Div. 3LNO to be increased from the 1980 TAC of 47,000 metric tons to 55,000 metric tons; yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO to be increased from 18,000 metric tons to 21,000 metric tons; witch flounder in Div. 3NO to be reduced from 7,000 metric tons, as in 1980, to 5,000 metric tons; capelin in Div. 3LNO to be deferred until early 1981 pending receipt of further scientific information; and squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 3 and 4 to be managed in accordance with the same regime as 1980 on the basis that there was no TAC predictive capacity now and the 1981 management regime would be reviewed when such became available.

The delegate of the USSR expressed concern over the fact that the recommendation of STACFIS to reduce the witch flounder TAC appeared to be based on recent catch rates as shown in SCS Doc. 80/VI/25 which specified that the recommendation was based on three factors: (1) general production model; (2) catch curve analysis, and (3) declines in catch/unit of effort in recent years. The delegate of the EEC then said that it would be useful to have a document prepared, such as was normally available, showing quotas and catches of the Contracting Parties over recent years, rather than having to rely solely on the summary provided at page 4 of SCS Doc. 80/VI/25. The delegate of Canada supported these comments and proposed that a request be made to the Secretariat for the provision of such a document.

The delegate of Canada noted the Scientific Council's inability to make recommendations for 1981 TACs for three stocks until early in 1981. This meant that there would have to be a Special Meeting of the Scientific Council to consider this matter, followed by a Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission. While it was noted that this procedure would not cause any problems for the Div. 3LNO capelin fishery, given its May commencement date, there would probably have to be interim arrangements established for the cod fishery in Div. 3M and Div. 3NO. It was suggested that delegates begin to consider this matter and that they might usefully recall in this regard the previous decision made to establish an interim TAC and allocation schedule for the first four months of 1980.

13. Under Agenda Item 17, Minimum Mesh Size for Groundfish in the Regulatory Area, the Chairman noted that the proposal contained in NAFO/FC Doc. 80/IX/7, page 17, had now been revised (see NAFO/FC Doc. 80/III/2 (Revised September 1980)). The proposal contained therein is for the establishment of a 130-mm mesh to be applied irrespective of the material that the net is made of. The delegate of Canada went on to explain that the original proposal, previously considered at the First Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission in March 1980, had been revised in order to take into account, firstly, the suggestion made by other delegations that more time would be needed before the new measure came into force and, secondly, existing regulations applicable to the fishing of redfish in Div. 3NO. In the light of further comments made by the delegate of Canada, the Chairman agreed that the Commission should first treat this item as a separate subject before making consequent adjustment to the regulations to be discussed under Agenda Item 19.
14. Under Agenda Item 18, Review of the International Scientific Observer Program, the Chairman noted that at its First Annual Meeting the Fisheries Commission had adopted a resolution on this subject and that, since that time, a number of bilateral arrangements had been made taking into account the recommendations contained in the Resolution. The Scientific Council had also considered this subject during its meeting in June 1980 and made certain recommendations on the type of data and methods of collection that it would like to see incorporated into bilateral agreements (SCS Doc. 80/VI/25). It was recommended by the Chairman and agreed by the Fisheries Commission that Contracting Parties should take note of the Scientific Council's work in this regard and act upon its recommendations.

The delegate of Canada, drawing upon the comments of the Chairman of STACFIS to the effect that there was often not enough scientific data available to provide adequate management advice for the Commission, underlined the important contribution that could be made in this regard by the Scientific Observer Program. For its part, Canada has been active in arranging scientific observer programs on a bilateral basis in the Regulatory Area and was still carrying on discussions with certain Contracting Parties to establish further programs. While bilateral arrangements entered into by Canada to date had been of a one-year duration only, it was felt that the 1980 year model should be adopted on a longer term basis.

The delegate of the EEC agreed on the importance of the International Scientific Observer Program and suggested that existing bilateral arrangements and an assessment of their operation be circulated to all Contracting Parties so that they could evaluate the progress made and perhaps use the information thus provided to secure more active participation in the Program.

The Chairman pointed out that the NAFO Secretariat automatically received copies of the information obtained as a result of the International Scientific Observer Scheme. With respect to the suggestion that copies of the bilateral arrangements implementing the Observer Program also be circulated, the Chairman invited comments from those Contracting Parties who have already concluded such agreements.

The delegate of the EEC noted that, while discussions were still ongoing with Canada with respect to bilateral arrangements for the implementation of the Observer Program, for its part, the EEC would be willing to circulate a copy of the arrangements when finalized and statistics subsequently collected.

The delegate of Canada said that Canada could volunteer, with the cooperation of those countries with whom such arrangements had been established, to give a fuller report on the operation of the program before the next annual meeting. With regard to the circulation of the text of bilateral arrangements, this could only be done with the consent of both parties and there might be some reluctance to table such documents. There would be no such reluctance with regard to the distribution of data obtained through the observer program.

The delegate of the USSR asked what would be considered as necessary information and material to be collected by the scientific observers and then circulated to other Contracting Parties. The Chairman pointed out the Scientific Council's recommendations in this regard. A report at the next annual meeting, such as Canada had offered to make, which summarized data collected to date, would enable Contracting Parties to judge how far these Scientific Council proposals were, in fact, being fulfilled.

15. The Chairman suggested, and it was agreed, that Agenda Item 19, Adaptation of Conservation and Enforcement Measures for NAFO, should be deferred until a report was available from the Working Group on Conservation and Enforcement Measures.
16. The Commission recessed at 1130 hours and reconvened at 1615 hours, to further consider Agenda Item 15, Management Measures for Fish Stocks in the Regulatory Area. The Chairman asked for proposals from the floor on an interim TAC for the three stocks for which STACFIS had recommended a deferral of the establishment of the TAC. The Chairman suggested that, in keeping with the interim arrangements established for 1980, an interim TAC might be set for a four-month basis only.
  - (a) Cod in Div. 3M. The delegate of Canada proposed that the Commission adopt one third of the TAC of 1980, or 4,333 metric tons, as the interim TAC for the period January-April. The delegate of Portugal made an alternative proposal that the four-month TAC be established at 10,280 metric tons by using the TAC figure agreed upon at the First Annual Meeting in June 1979. The delegate of Norway supported Portugal's proposal. The delegate of Canada referred to the Scientific Council Report (SCS Doc. 80/II/1) which indicated that a fishery at the  $F_{0.1}$  level (adopted as the management objective) would produce an 8,000 metric ton TAC for the entire year. As the Portuguese proposal of 10,280 metric tons was above the  $F_{0.1}$  level, without scientific advice to the contrary, the Canadian delegation would be reluctant to agree to such a proposal. It would, however, agree to an interim TAC of 8,000 metric tons for the entire year 1981. The delegate of the Faroe Islands supported Portugal's proposal and noted the importance of the Div. 3M cod fishery to Faroese fishermen. The delegate of the EEC indicated that they could accept an interim TAC of either 8,000 or 10,280 metric tons. The Chairman noted at this point that the Canadian proposal relied upon the Scientific Council advice from the Special Meeting in February, whereas the proposal of Portugal involved reliance on a previous year's TAC, 1979. The Chairman asked whether any scientists present could make a prediction regarding the maximum interim TAC that might be established, or whether the information referred to by Canada was available. Following further discussion, the Chairman noted that there were now three proposals before the Commission for a four-month interim TAC which would be returned to later.
  - (b) Redfish in Div. 3M. The Chairman noted the STACFIS recommendation to maintain a 20,000 metric ton TAC for 1981 and the Commission agreed with this scientific advice. The delegate of Canada proposed that the Canadian allocation remain at 5,500 metric tons. The delegate of Portugal proposed that the remaining allocations be pro-rated on the basis of last year's allocation figures. The delegates of the GDR and USSR concurred with this proposal. The delegate of the EEC opposed the USSR pro-rata proposal on the basis that this would perpetuate an unfair practice whereby certain allocations were made to Contracting Parties with a smaller traditional fishery than the EEC and indicated that he would make an alternative allocation proposal. The delegate of Bulgaria stated that the Commission had experience in allocating this stock and recalled the difficulties that arose in 1979 when the Commission tried to allocate nominally the amount of 2000 tons for Others. Consequently he proposed that the 2000 tons be left in the "Others" category. The delegate of Cuba supported the pro-rata allocation proposal.
  - (c) American plaice in Div. 3M. The Chairman observed that the advice from STACFIS was to maintain a 2,000 metric tons TAC for 1981. The Commission agreed with this scientific advice. The delegate of Portugal proposed that allocations be made on the same basis as last year even though his own country would have liked to receive an additional allocation. The Commission agreed on this allocation proposal.
17. The Commission recessed at 1700 hours and reconvened at 1105 hours, 10 September.
18. Further consideration of Agenda Item 15, Management Measures for Fish Stocks in the Regulatory Area.
  - (a) Cod in Div. 3M. The delegates continued to discuss the three interim TAC proposals put forward at the previous day's meeting. The delegate of Canada put forward an allocation proposal for the second Canadian proposal of an interim 12-month TAC of 8,000 metric tons, whereby the Canadian quota would be left at the minimum figure of 100 tons as in 1980, 50 tons would be assigned to "Others", and the remaining 7,850 metric tons to be pro-rated in accordance with last year's

allocations. The delegate of Portugal put forward a new proposal to establish an interim 12-month TAC at 9,000 metric tons with allocations being made on the pro-rata basis Canada had suggested. There then followed extensive discussion among the delegates concerning both the 8,000 and 9,000 metric ton TAC proposals and the pro-rata allocation proposal. The observer from Spain noted that the pro-rata allocation proposal was not in keeping with the established principle, whereby a Contracting Party's past fishing activities and traditional interests in certain stocks would be taken into account in determining country allocations. The result for Spain of a departure from this principle was a further serious decrease in already diminishing allocations. The delegate of the EEC also noted that using the same proportions as 1980 was not a good basis for deciding on 1981 allocations as the Commission had agreed last year (NAFO/FC Doc. 80/IX/7, page 5) that these allocations "would not be used as a basis for allocation in future years". The delegate of Canada noted that the 9,000 metric ton TAC proposal did not adopt the  $F_{0.1}$  management objective principle and his delegation thus had serious reservations relating to the conservation effects of this proposal. He suggested, however, that the 9,000-ton TAC proposal would be acceptable if combined with a commitment by the Commission that, firstly, the TAC would be set at the  $F_{0.1}$  level in 1981 if the scientific advice indicated that use of such management objective would produce a TAC of 9,000 metric tons or greater, and, secondly, that a level of fishing mortality of  $F_{0.1}$  was accepted as the basis for arriving at the 1982 TAC. He noted that this form of commitment would permit some rebuilding of the stocks. Several delegations said that they did not have the mandate to bind their delegations beyond 1981, and that the matter was further complicated by a lack of scientific projections as to what TACs would be produced by using  $F_{0.1}$  or various other management principles. The delegate of Canada expressed surprise that delegates had expressed reluctance in accepting the  $F_{0.1}$  management objective as this had been adopted as the management strategy in ICNAF in 1976 and was subsequently carried forward into NAFO. Canada was applying this management strategy within its own zone to allow rebuilding and the benefits of such a decision were already visible.

- (b) Redfish in Div. 3M. The delegate of the EEC put forward an allocation proposal whereby the "Others" quota of 2,000 metric tons would be reduced to 100 metric tons. Existing allocations would remain unchanged and new allocations would be established as follows: Bulgaria - 300; Japan - 400; and the EEC - 1,200 metric tons.

19. Further consideration of Agenda Item 16, Management Measures for Fish Stocks Overlapping National Fishing Limits.

- (a) Cod in Div. 3NO. The delegate of Canada proposed an interim four-month TAC of 8,667 metric tons with allocations as follows: Canada - 3,267; Cuba - 283; EEC - 70; Portugal - 367; USSR - 1,447; a special reservation for Spain of 3,000; and "Others" - 233 metric tons. The Commission agreed with this proposal.
- (b) Redfish in Div. 3LN. The delegate of Canada indicated his support for the maintenance of a TAC of 25,000 metric tons and indicated that Canada would accept a reduction in its allocation from 12,900 metric tons to 8,000 metric tons. The delegate of Portugal proposed that the additional 4,900 metric tons now available be distributed on a pro-rata basis in accordance with 1980 allocations. The delegate of the EEC made a proposal that, from the extra amount now available, 1,900 metric tons be distributed to those countries other than Canada who had quotas in 1980 and that the remaining 3,000 metric tons be added to the "Others" quota. The delegate of Japan proposed that the EEC proposal be amended by giving to "Others" 2,500 metric tons and the remaining 2,400 metric tons to countries with specific allocations. The delegate of the USSR proposed that all of the quotas, including the "Others" quota, be increased on a pro-rata basis. Following further discussion on these proposals, the delegate of Canada observed that a procedural difficulty might arise for a coastal state if there was a very large "Others" quota that permitted room for a directed fishery, as the coastal state concerned would have difficulty in deciding how to allocate licences for the fishery of this quota. The delegate of the EEC observed that there was some link between the allocation decisions for redfish in Div. 3M and Div. 3LN, and that the EEC might show greater flexibility with respect to this stock if the EEC obtained some measure of satisfaction in relation to the Div. 3M redfish proposals.

20. The Commission recessed at 1240 hours and reconvened at 1510 hours, 10 September.

21. Reconsideration of Agenda Item 15, Management Measures for Fish Stocks in the Regulatory Area.

- (a) Redfish in Div. 3M. The delegate of Bulgaria proposed that, if the 2,000-ton quota normally reserved for "Others" was to be redistributed, it should be done on the basis of equal quarterly portions to Bulgaria, the EEC, Japan, and "Others". There was considerable discussion by various delegations on this and the EEC proposal previously tabled. The delegate of the EEC stressed that past fishery performances should be taken into account and it was based on average catches of the past five years that the EEC proposal of 1,200 metric tons originated. On the basis of the comments made during this discussion, the delegate of Canada made the following informal allocation proposal: Bulgaria - 500; Canada - 5,500; Cuba - 1,550; the EEC - 1,000; Japan - 400; Portugal - 600; USSR - 10,350; and "Others" - 100. The delegate of the USSR noted that

its own average catch calculations for the EEC during the past 10 years suggested a quota of 881 metric tons which should then be divided by the four member states who had fished this average amount so that the final figure suggested for each member was 220 metric tons.

The delegate of the EEC made a second proposal whereby the TAC would be increased by 200 metric tons and this increase would then allow an addition to the EEC quota, under the Canadian proposal, of 200 tons. The delegates of Japan and the USSR objected to the latest EEC proposal on the grounds that an increase to the TAC on other than scientific grounds would establish a very dangerous precedent. After further discussion, the delegate of Japan suggested that perhaps it would be preferable to retain the status quo for another year so as to allow more time for reflection on a redistribution of some part of the "Others" quota at the next annual meeting.

- (b) Cod in Div. 3M. Discussion continued on the establishment of an interim TAC. Given the difficulty other members had in committing themselves to a management scheme for a number of years, the delegate of Canada withdrew its proposal that acceptance of a 9,000 metric ton TAC would be conditional on the acceptance of a fishing mortality of  $F_{0.1}$  for 1981 and 1982.
22. Under Agenda Item 14, Enforcement in Div. 3M, Mr S. W. Bartlett (Canada), the Chairman of the Working Group on Div. 3M Enforcement, reported to the Commission on the results of that Group's deliberations (Appendix III). Following the tabling of this report, the delegate of Canada commented on the progress that the Working Group had made and reaffirmed the commitment of the Government of Canada to provide training assistance in order to ensure a fuller and more effective working of the program of surveillance and enforcement in Div. 3M. He suggested, and the Commission agreed, that a complete report of enforcement activities conducted in 1980 could be presented at the Special Meeting of the Commission now being planned for sometime early in 1981. The delegate of the USSR also confirmed his country's commitment to provide a vessel or vessels for enforcement activities in Div. 3M in 1981. The delegate of the EEC noted that a commitment on the part of the EEC to aid in enforcement in Div. 3M could only be carried out if the EEC was actually conducting a fishery in the Div. 3M area and coastal state waters of the Convention Area in 1981. The Chairman made a proposal that, as it would now appear to be a subject of regular annual review, the coordination of Div. 3M enforcement activities should be taken up under the auspices of STACTIC rather than the existing *ad hoc* group arrangements. The Commission agreed with this proposal and the recommendation of the Working Group that the Secretariat be advised of Contracting Parties' plans with respect to Div. 3M enforcement activities for the remainder of 1980 and 1981.
23. Under Agenda Item 19, Adaptation of Conservation and Enforcement Measures for NAFO, the Executive Secretary, Captain J. C. Esteves Cardoso, reported on progress made by the Working Group, which he chaired, on Conservation and Enforcement Measures for NAFO (Appendix IV). There was considerable discussion generated as a result of the Working Group's suggested use in Part I - Management (A) Quotas, of the term "vessels under its fisheries jurisdiction". The Working Group had considered in connection with this term the question of whether or not charter vessels ought to be included, and had decided that it would be best to exclude this category as there would be no "jurisdiction" that the Contracting Party who chartered the vessel could exercise. The discussion of the term "vessels under its fisheries jurisdiction" revealed difficulties for certain delegations, which made it impossible to accept the suggested draft of the Working Group on this point. The Commission, therefore, agreed that a group of representatives of the EEC, the USSR, and Canada should attempt to agree on an alternative drafting suggestion. It was also decided that this same group could look at the question of chartered vessels.
24. The meeting recessed at 1830 hours and reconvened at 1030 hours, Thursday, 11 September.
25. The Chairman opened the meeting by welcoming the observer from Iceland.
26. Further consideration of Agenda Item 19, Adaptation of Conservation and Enforcement Measures for NAFO. The Commission agreed with the other recommendations of the Working Group on Conservation and Enforcement Measures contained in its Report. It was agreed that a drafting group should review the implications for the whole of the regulatory text of a proposal to amend the terms "register" or "registration" to "notify" or "notification". It was noted that the delegate of Canada still wished to propose some amendments to the Schedules contained in the Report.
- It was also noted that the gear definitions to appear in the measures would be reviewed before the next Commission meeting, in order that this item could be finalized at that time.
- Following a brief discussion concerning the inspector's document of identity, it was agreed that the Secretariat would study a proposal of the delegate of the EEC that the Secretariat be responsible for the production of inspectors' identity cards for distribution to Contracting Parties. It was agreed that STACFAD should consider the cost of such production. The delegate of Canada offered to transmit to the Secretariat a stock of such documents which had already been produced by Canada.
27. Consideration of Agenda Item 17, Minimum Mesh Size for Groundfish in the Regulatory Area. The delegate of Canada reintroduced the proposal on the subject contained in NAFO/FC Doc. 80/III/2 (Revised), noting that this item had first been raised at the First Special Meeting of the Commission and that, as Canada

had now passed a regulation requiring a 130-mm mesh size for groundfish in waters under Canada's fisheries jurisdiction (except in the redfish fishery in Div. 3NOP and silver hake fishery in Subarea 4), the proposal was being put forward in accordance with Article XI of the Convention. The delegate of Cuba questioned the appropriateness of the Canadian regulatory proposal in relation to the Div. 3M redfish fishery, suggesting that use of a 130-mm mesh would result in great escapement and, consequently, economic loss. The delegate of the USSR observed that the implementation of such a regulation would result in economic loss, and suggested that conservation would be adequately guaranteed by adoption of a level of fishing mortality of  $F_{0.1}$  in these fisheries. He referred to research work carried out by the USSR during the past year on this subject and suggested that, while such research work would continue in 1981, the Commission should ask the Scientific Council to consider the effects of such a mesh size. The delegate of the EEC supported the Canadian proposal as being a sound management and conservation regulation that would not cause undue hardship to fishermen. The delegate of Canada intervened to emphasize that the Canadian proposal was not intended to increase the overall mesh size, but rather to remove the differential presently allowed between different materials. After further discussion, it was agreed that the Commission would ask the Scientific Council for advice on the mesh size which would maximize yield/recruit at the  $F_{0.1}$  level for cod and redfish in Div. 3M and on the implications to changes in long-term yield of adopting such a mesh size, irrespective of net material.

28. The meeting recessed at 1220 hours and reconvened at 1530 hours, 11 September.
29. Further consideration of Agenda Item 15, Management Measures for Fish Stocks in the Regulatory Area.
- (a) Cod in Div. 3M. The delegate of the Faroe Islands indicated that, taking into account the importance of  $F_{0.1}$  as a management principle, he could accept the Canadian proposal to set the interim TAC at 8,000 metric tons. The delegate of Portugal said that, although adoption of the Canadian proposal would mean hardship for Portuguese fishermen, on consideration of other factors, his delegation wished to withdraw its proposal in support of that of Canada. The delegate of Norway indicated his continued support for the Canadian proposal. It was agreed that the TAC would be established at an interim level of 8,000 metric tons, subject to further scientific advice that would be made available at the Special Meeting. Allocations would be made on a pro-rata basis to the 1980 figures.
- (b) Redfish in Div. 3M. The delegates of Bulgaria, Canada, and Portugal withdrew their last respective proposals in order to facilitate a decision on allocations. The delegate of the EEC indicated that, while he would accept either of his two proposals, he would withdraw the second whereby it had been proposed that the TAC would be increased to 20,200 tons. The delegate of the USSR said that, as he had previously supported the Portuguese proposal, he now wished to have this maintained as a USSR proposal. A vote was then taken on the EEC proposal, with Canada, the EEC, Faroe Islands, Japan, Norway, and Portugal voting in favour, and Bulgaria, Cuba, GDR, Poland, and the USSR voting against. The proposal was, therefore, agreed by six votes to five.
- The delegate of Canada gave the following explanation of his vote: Canada could accept any majority decision as to allocations, provided that the TAC was established at 20,000 metric tons and that Canada continued to receive an allocation of 5,500 metric tons. The delegate of the USSR explained that, even though under both proposals the USSR received the same allocation, he was voting in the negative in view of the fact that the proposal would contradict the principles established by Article XI, paragraph 4, of the Convention.
30. Further consideration of Agenda Item 16, Management Measures for Fish Stocks Overlapping National Fishing Limits.
- (a) Redfish in Div. 3LN. The delegate of the EEC withdrew his proposal as did the delegate of Japan. It was then agreed that, on the basis of pro-rata distribution of the additional 4,900 metric tons, the following allocations would be made: Canada - 8,000; Cuba - 2,250; GDR - 850; Portugal - 850; USSR - 12,900; and "Others" - 150.
- (b) American plaice in Div. 3LNO. It was agreed that the following allocations would be made: Canada - 54,200; the EEC - 700; and "Others" - 100.
- (c) Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO. It was agreed that the following allocations would be made: Canada - 20,500; the EEC - 400; and "Others" - 100.
- (d) Witch flounder in Div. 3NO. It was agreed that the following allocations would be made: Canada - 3,000; USSR - 1,950; and "Others" - 50.
- (e) Capelin in Div. 3LNO. It was agreed to defer the establishment of the TAC for this stock until the receipt of scientific information as a result of a special meeting of the Scientific Council early in 1981.

- (f) Squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 3 and 4. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the TAC and allocations of 1980 would be adopted for 1981. However, the presentation of the proposal would not be as it was done for 1980 but as in the schedule that appears for squid in Appendix V. In this schedule, the dashes corresponding to the allocation to Canada and the EEC do not signify a zero allocation but only that those two Contracting Parties will share in a manner to be determined between them the difference between the total of the other allocations, that is, 14,250 metric tons, and the total TAC of 150,000 metric tons.

The Commission, therefore,

agreed

that the Executive Secretary transmit to the Contracting Parties, for joint action by the Contracting Parties, proposal (9) for international regulation of the fisheries for particular stocks in Subareas 3 and 4 of the Convention Area (Appendix V).

31. The Commission recessed at 1630 hours and reconvened at 1000 hours, Friday, 12 September.
32. Under Agenda Item 11, Annual Return of Infringements, the Commission took note of the information on inspections, infringements, and disposition of infringements, 1979, contained in NAFO/FC Doc. 80/IX/8, and of minor amendments to the document made by the delegates of Japan, Norway, and Portugal.
33. Under Agenda Item 12, Fishing Vessel Registration, the delegates of Canada and Portugal pointed out that the information concerning their vessels (NAFO/FC Doc. 80/IX/9) was incomplete, and that up-to-date information would be provided to the Executive Secretary.
34. Discussion was resumed on Agenda Item 19, Adaptation of Conservation and Enforcement Measures for NAFO. The Chairman introduced the proposals made by an *ad hoc* Drafting Group (NAFO/FC Doc. 80/IX/14) for amendment of the reference in the regulations to vessels "under the fisheries jurisdiction" of Contracting Parties and for additional regulatory provisions dealing with chartered vessels. The delegate of the EEC expressed support for the proposals. The delegate of Canada said that the proposal concerning chartered vessels could cause difficulties, in that it would involve changing the traditional practice of catch reporting by the flag state of a vessel. He suggested that delegations reflect on this problem and that alternative wording be considered at the next Special Meeting. The Chairman then concluded that the question of treatment of chartered vessels should be held over for the next Special Meeting, and that meanwhile the Secretariat would prepare a new text of the draft measures incorporating all the other changes already agreed, including the amendment of the reference to fisheries jurisdiction. At the next Special Meeting, the Commission would be asked to approve a complete edition of conservation and enforcement measures.
35. Before recessing the meeting at 1030 hours, the Chairman expressed, on behalf of the Commission, appreciation of the significant contribution made to the Fisheries Commission by the delegate of Japan and former Chairman of ICNAF, Mr S. Ohkuchi, to the discussions in ICNAF and NAFO over a period of ten years, and wished him every success for the future. The delegate of Japan said that he would convey the Chairman's remarks to Mr Ohkuchi and thanked the Commission on his behalf.
36. The Commission reconvened at 1100 hours and, under Agenda Item 5, Election of Vice-Chairman, unanimously elected Mr H. Rasmussen (Norway) as Vice-Chairman.
37. The Commission recessed at 1110 hours in order to give delegates an opportunity to review the draft report as circulated.
38. The Commission reconvened at 1530 hours and adopted the report.
39. Under Agenda Item 20, Time and Place of Next Meeting, the Fisheries Commission decided to hold a special meeting in Halifax, Canada, 31 March-2 April 1981.
40. The delegate of Portugal, referring to the proposal for international quota regulation of the fisheries in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area, raised a concern that, if Portugal did not fish its allocation of 367 metric tons from the interim Div. 3NO cod TAC of 8,667 metric tons established for four months by the end of April, then it might not be possible to do so later. As several delegations had already left the meeting, the Chairman said that this matter could not be resolved at the present time. However, it was agreed that it would be dealt with at the beginning of the Special Meeting. The delegate of Canada commented that he would then support a solution whereby Portugal would be able to fish this allocation after the end of April.
41. The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 1630 hours, Friday, 12 September. The press statement is at Appendix VI.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ORGANIZATIONSECOND ANNUAL MEETING - SEPTEMBER 1980List of ParticipantsPRESIDENT OF NAFO

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BULGARIA

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NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ORGANIZATION

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING - SEPTEMBER 1980

Fisheries Commission

Agenda

OPENING PROCEDURES

1. Opening by the Chairman, Mr. J. B. P. Farnell (EEC)  
(in accordance with Rule of Procedure 3.4)
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Admission of Observers
5. Election of Vice-Chairman
6. Publicity

ADMINISTRATION

7. Review of Commission Membership
8. Approval of Proceedings of First Special Meeting, March 1980 (FC Doc. 80/IX/7)
9. Review of Rules of Procedure (Annu. Rept. Vol. 1, Part 3.D, Appendix II)

COMMISSION PROPOSALS

10. Status of proposals (Circular Letter 80/49)

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

11. Annual Return of Infringements (FC Doc. 80/IX/8)
12. Fishing Vessel Registration (FC Doc. 80/IX/9)
13. Scheme of Joint International Enforcement (FC Doc. 80/III/6)
14. Enforcement in Div. 3M (FC Doc. 80/IX/7)

CONSERVATION (SCS Doc. 80/VI/25)

15. Management measures for fish stocks in the Regulatory Area
  - (a) Cod in Div. 3M
  - (b) Redfish in Div. 3M
  - (c) American plaice in Div. 3M
16. Management measures for fish stocks overlapping national fishing limits
  - (a) Cod in Div. 3NO
  - (b) Redfish in Div. 3LN
  - (c) American plaice in Div. 3LNO
  - (d) Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO
  - (e) Witch flounder in Div. 3NO
  - (f) Capelin in Div. 3LNO
  - (g) Squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 3 and 4
17. Minimum mesh size for groundfish in the Regulatory Area (FC Doc. 80/IX/7)

OTHER MATTERS

18. Review of the International Scientific Observer Program (*Annu. Rept.* Vol. 1, Part 3.D, pages 61-62, and SCS *Doc.* 80/VI/25)
19. Adaptation of Conservation and Enforcement Measures for NAFO (*Annu. Rept.* Vol. 1, Part 3.D, page 60)

ADJOURNMENT

20. Time and Place of Next Meeting.
21. Other Business
22. Adjournment

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ORGANIZATION

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING - SEPTEMBER 1980

Report of the Working Group on Div. 3M Enforcement

The Working Group on Div. 3M Enforcement met, under the chairmanship of Mr S. W. Bartlett (Canada), on 10 September 1980, in the Garrison Room of Hotel Newfoundland, St. John's, Canada. Participants from Canada were Messrs D. G. Barrett, R. J. Prier, and G. R. Traverse; from Cuba, Capt N. Gomez and Mr O Muniz; from the European Economic Community (EEC), Drs A. Reich and B. von Wullerstorff; from the Faroe Islands, Mr C. Michelsen; from Norway, Mr S. Engesaeter; from Portugal, Cdr M. Cunha, Capt A. S. Gaspar, Dr M. Lima-Dias, and Mr J. Miranda Mendes; from the USSR, Mr A. A. Volkov; and from the Secretariat, Capt J. C. Esteves Cardoso.

Pursuant to the Report of the *ad hoc* Working Group (NAFO/FC Doc. 80/IX/7, Appendix IV), the Executive Secretary circulated a letter dated 13 March 1980 to all Contracting Parties requesting advice by mid-April on resources available for surveillance activities in Div. 3M in 1980. This information was requested so that the Working Group could plan a coordinated surveillance program for 1980. Only one positive response was received to this request when the USSR agreed to send a vessel for two to three months. Canada had indicated at the Special Meeting in March that she would continue her surveillance program in the area.

A second request for information was sent to Contracting Parties in late July. Only three members responded - all negative to participation in 1980. As a result of participation by the USSR, plus the continued surveillance by Canada, the Working Group can report some improvement to the Scheme to the end of August. The following statistics are provided for the information of the Commission:

- (1) Total sea days in Div. 3M (1 January to 31 August 1980)
  - (a) by Canada - 38 3/4 days
  - (b) by the USSR - 100 "
  - TOTAL 138 3/4 days
  
- (2) Total inspections conducted in Div. 3M (1 January to 31 August 1980)
  - (a) by Canada - 23 inspections
  - (b) by the USSR - 15 "
  - TOTAL 38 inspections
  
- (3) Infringements reported in Div. 3M
  - (a) by Canadian patrols - 5 (3 small mesh, 1 illegal chafer, 1 double codend)
  - (b) by USSR patrols - 1 (double codend)
  
- (4) Vessel sightings in Div. 3M to date in 1980 by both Canada and the USSR total 67.

Among the above sightings are vessels of non-member countries, including Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela as follows:

	<u>Sightings</u>	<u>Inspections</u> (not recorded above)
Mexico	3	2 (at sea) 1 (in port)
Panama	4	nil
Venezuela	2	1 (in port)

Two Mexican vessels inspected 1 May and 4 May revealed a lack of fishing log records. The captains estimated Div. 3M catches up to the dates of inspection as 50 tons of cod and 42 tons of redfish. The "in port" inspection of another Mexican vessel reported a Div. 3M catch of 30 tons of cod. The one Venezuelan "in port" inspection revealed a catch of 33.8 tons of cod for 9 days fishing in Div. 3M.

Some Contracting Parties may be reluctant to participate because of a possible misunderstanding that a patrol vessel must be sent to the area to conduct inspections. While such a ship is desirable, an

acceptable alternative would be to place an inspection officer on board a fishing vessel provided arrangements could be made for the vessel to devote some time to surveillance activities. If such an arrangement is achieved, it would only be necessary to register the names of the vessel and inspector with the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement prior to commencement of surveillance.

The representatives of the following countries declared they would assist in surveillance of Div. 3M in 1981 in the following manner.

Canada - will commit 90 sea days to surveillance in Div. 3M.

Cuba - would not commit itself to send any inspection vessels but would definitely send one or two inspectors and, through the assistance of some other Members of NAFO, would be prepared, during 1981, to employ this or these inspectors in the surveillance of vessels of other than Cuban vessels.

EEC - will send one vessel, possibly even a second vessel, until the end of 1980 and during 1981. It will not, however, be possible to confirm the period of application of these vessels more than one month in advance of their arrival in the Regulatory Area.

Portugal - will send some time in 1981, one inspector to operate three weeks. Most likely this operation will take place in the summer. This inspector will operate from a fishing vessel and most probably will have to change vessels frequently. Consequently, Portugal will be forced to inform the Secretariat of a great number of fishing vessels as inspection vessels, so that this will facilitate the transfer of the inspector from a fishing vessel to another convenient one in the vicinity.

USSR - is prepared to make a commitment for further surveillance in Div. 3M for 1981.

Some delegations expressed the opinion that it would be very useful to obtain from the Canadian authorities facilities to train their inspectors in inspection duties. It would seem that, in most cases, the best training would be to operate, on board a Canadian surveillance vessel, for a limited period, together with a Canadian inspector on duty. The Canadian delegation was certain that both a theoretical training of 1 to 2 days ashore and practical training at sea, together with a Canadian inspector, would not be difficult to provide and could be made available. This, therefore, would have to be arranged between the Government interested and the Canadian Government.

Finally, the Working Group agreed to put forward to the Fisheries Commission the following recommendations:

1. That the program of Div. 3M joint enforcement be continued and expanded in 1981;
2. That Members be requested to make commitments for participation in the program in 1981;
3. That, if no commitment can be made during the 1980 Annual Meeting, Contracting Parties advise the Executive Secretary by 15 November whether or not they plan to participate in 1981. Participating countries should also advise the period or periods their vessels would be available to conduct Div. 3M surveillance; and
4. That the Executive Secretary send a reminder to Contracting Parties no later than 15 October 1980.



NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ORGANIZATION

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING - SEPTEMBER 1980

Report of the Working Group on Conservation and Enforcement Measures for NAFO

1. At the June 1979 Meeting of NAFO, the Fisheries Commission agreed that a Working Group comprising the Executive Secretary, representatives from Canada, the European Economic Community (EEC), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and, if possible, the Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, should review the changes necessary to current ICNAF conservation and enforcement measures in order to suit them for adoption as regulations of NAFO. The Commission further agreed that the Working Group would present a report to the proposed Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission in March 1980.
2. The first meeting of the Working Group was held at the Secretariat, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, from 4 to 8 September 1979. Captain J. C. Esteves Cardoso (Portugal), Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, was elected Chairman of the Working Group. Participating from Canada were Messrs D. G. Barrett, S. W. Bartlett, M. M. Goldberg, R. J. Prier, and M. S. Sponagle; from the EEC, Mr J. B. P. Farnell; from the USSR, Messrs V. Kletnoy and A. A. Volkov; and from the Secretariat, Mr L. R. Day. A first draft of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures for NAFO was prepared and circulated to the Working Group members for comment.
3. Comments on the first draft were considered at a meeting of Messrs Bartlett, Goldberg, Volkov, Miss D. E. Pethick, and the Executive Secretary, in Ottawa on 4 December 1979. A second draft of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures for NAFO was prepared and circulated for members' comments which were considered on 3 March 1980 prior to the NAFO meetings in Toronto, Canada, at the second meeting of the Working Group which was held at the Sutton Place Hotel, Toronto, Canada, 3 March 1980, under the chairmanship of Captain J. C. Esteves Cardoso. Participants from Canada were Messrs D. G. Barrett, S. W. Bartlett, M. M. Goldberg, and R. J. Prier; from the EEC, Mr J. B. P. Farnell; from the USSR, Mr A. A. Volkov; and from the Secretariat, Mr L. R. Day. The meeting agreed on a draft of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures for NAFO which was presented to the Fisheries Commission for consideration at its Special Meeting, 4-7 March 1980. This draft is Appendix I of NAFO/FC Doc. 80/III/6.

As a result of the consideration of this report at the Special Meeting, it was decided that more time should be given for review of the draft so that it would be presented again at the next Annual Meeting of the Fisheries Commission which, if necessary, would then refer any problems to a meeting of STACTIC.

Prior to the meeting of the Working Group in September, some observations on the draft were presented by Canada, Japan, Poland, and the Chairman of the Working Group.

4. The third meeting of the Working Group was held at Hotel Newfoundland, St. John's, Canada, prior to the Annual Meeting of NAFO, on 8 September 1980, from 1000 to 1230 hours and from 1330 to 1600 hours, under the chairmanship of Captain J. C. Esteves Cardoso, Executive Secretary of NAFO. The following experts were present: from Canada, B. Applebaum, D. G. Barrett, S. W. Bartlett, L. Gaëtan, M. M. Goldberg, R. J. Prier, and Miss M. H. Walsh; from Cuba, Captain N. Gomez and Dr J. A. Varea; from the EEC, Mr R. Noé; from Poland, Messrs W. Kalinowski, J. Zaucha, and Dr A. Paciorowski; from the USSR, Mr A. A. Volkov; and from the Secretariat, Captain J. C. Esteves Cardoso. The delegate of the EEC informed the Group that Mr Farnell would be available at a later date. In fact, he was present at the following sessions which took place: 0900-1000 hours, 9 September; 0900-1030 hours, 10 September; and 0900-1000 hours, 11 September.

FC Doc. 80/IX/15 shows the results of the meeting in the form of a revised proposal from the Working Group to the Fisheries Commission.

The Working Group also considered the necessity to review the STACTIC Forms 1, 2A, and 2B, presented by the Secretariat. It was felt that a study of these forms should be carried out by STACTIC as they were really outside of the terms of reference of the Working Group.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ORGANIZATION

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING - SEPTEMBER 1980

- (9) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries for Particular Stocks in Subareas 3 and 4 of the Convention Area, adopted by the Fisheries Commission of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization on 12 September 1980

That, in 1981, Contracting Parties conduct their fisheries in the Regulatory Area in such a manner that catches shall not exceed the total allowable catch for each stock and the quotas for each stock set out in the attached Table.

Table - Integral Part of Proposal (9) for the International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in the Regulatory Area, adopted by the Fisheries Commission of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization on 12 September 1980. Total allowable catches and quotas (metric tons) for 1981 of particular stocks or species for Contracting Parties conducting fisheries in the Regulatory Area.

CONTRACTING PARTY	COD		REDFISH		AMERICAN PLAICE		YELLOWTAIL	WITCH	CAPELIN	SQUID (Illex) <sup>1,2</sup>
	3M	3NO	3M	3LN	3M	3LNO	3LNO	3NO	3LNO	3 + 4
Bulgaria	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Canada	100	3,267	5,500	8,000	250	54,200	20,500	3,000	-	-
Cuba	295	283	1,550	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	2,250
European Economic Community	1,470	70	1,200	-	-	700	400	-	-	-
Faroe Islands (Denmark)	1,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	⊘	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	⊘	-
Japan	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	⊘	2,250
Norway	735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	⊘	-
Poland	305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	⊘	1,000
Portugal	2,145	367	600	850	250	-	-	-	⊘	500
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	780	1,447	10,350	12,900	1,000	-	-	1,950	-	5,000
Others	50	233	100	150	500	100	100	50	-	-
Special Reservation	345 <sup>3</sup>	3,000 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,250 <sup>3</sup>
Total	8,000 <sup>4</sup>	8,667 <sup>5</sup>	20,000	25,000	2,000	55,000	21,000	5,000	-	150,000

<sup>1</sup> Any quota listed for squid may be increased by a transfer from any other quota listed for squid or by a transfer from any "coastal state" as defined in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the NAFO Convention, provided that the TAC for squid is not exceeded. Transfers made to Contracting Parties conducting fisheries for squid in the Regulatory Area shall be reported to the Executive Secretary, and the report shall be made as promptly as possible.

<sup>2</sup> The opening date for the squid (*Illex*) fishery is 1 July 1981.

<sup>3</sup> Reserved for Spain.

<sup>4</sup> Interim for calendar year, subject to review.

<sup>5</sup> January to April.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ORGANIZATIONSECOND ANNUAL MEETING - SEPTEMBER 1980Press Notice

1. The Second Annual Meeting of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) was held at St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, during 3-12 September 1980, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. W. May, President of NAFO and Head of the Canadian Delegation. The meeting of the Scientific Council during 3-8 September was followed by meetings of the Fisheries Commission and the General Council.
2. Attending the meeting were delegates from the following Contracting Parties: Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, European Economic Community (EEC), Faroe Islands, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Observers were present from Spain, United States of America, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES).
3. Decisions reached at this NAFO Meeting included the following:
  - (a) The program of International Joint Enforcement of NAFO Regulations outside the 200-mile economic fishing zone will be continued and expanded in 1981, with commitments by Contracting Parties to increase overall surveillance in Division 3M (Flemish Cap).
  - (b) The International Scientific Observer Program will be continued in 1981.
4. On the basis of scientific advice provided by the Scientific Council from its meeting in June 1980, agreement was reached on conservation and management measures in 1981 regarding total allowable catches (TACs) and allocations for certain fish stocks, three of which are entirely outside the Canadian 200-mile fishing zone in Division 3M and five stocks overlapping the 200-mile fishing zone in Divisions 3L, 3N, and 3O (Table 1). Allocations were also made for a part of the 1981 TAC for the short-finned squid (*Illex illecebrosus*) in Subareas 3 and 4. Conservation measures for the capelin stock in Divisions 3LNO were deferred until the Scientific Council provides scientific advice at its meeting in February 1981, at which time the cod stocks in Divisions 3M and 3NO will also be reassessed.
5. A Special Meeting of NAFO will be held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, during 31 March-2 April 1981 to consider advice from the February 1981 Meeting of the Scientific Council. The Third Annual Meeting of NAFO will be held at Halifax during 9-18 September 1981.

22 September 1980

Office of the Secretariat of NAFO  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

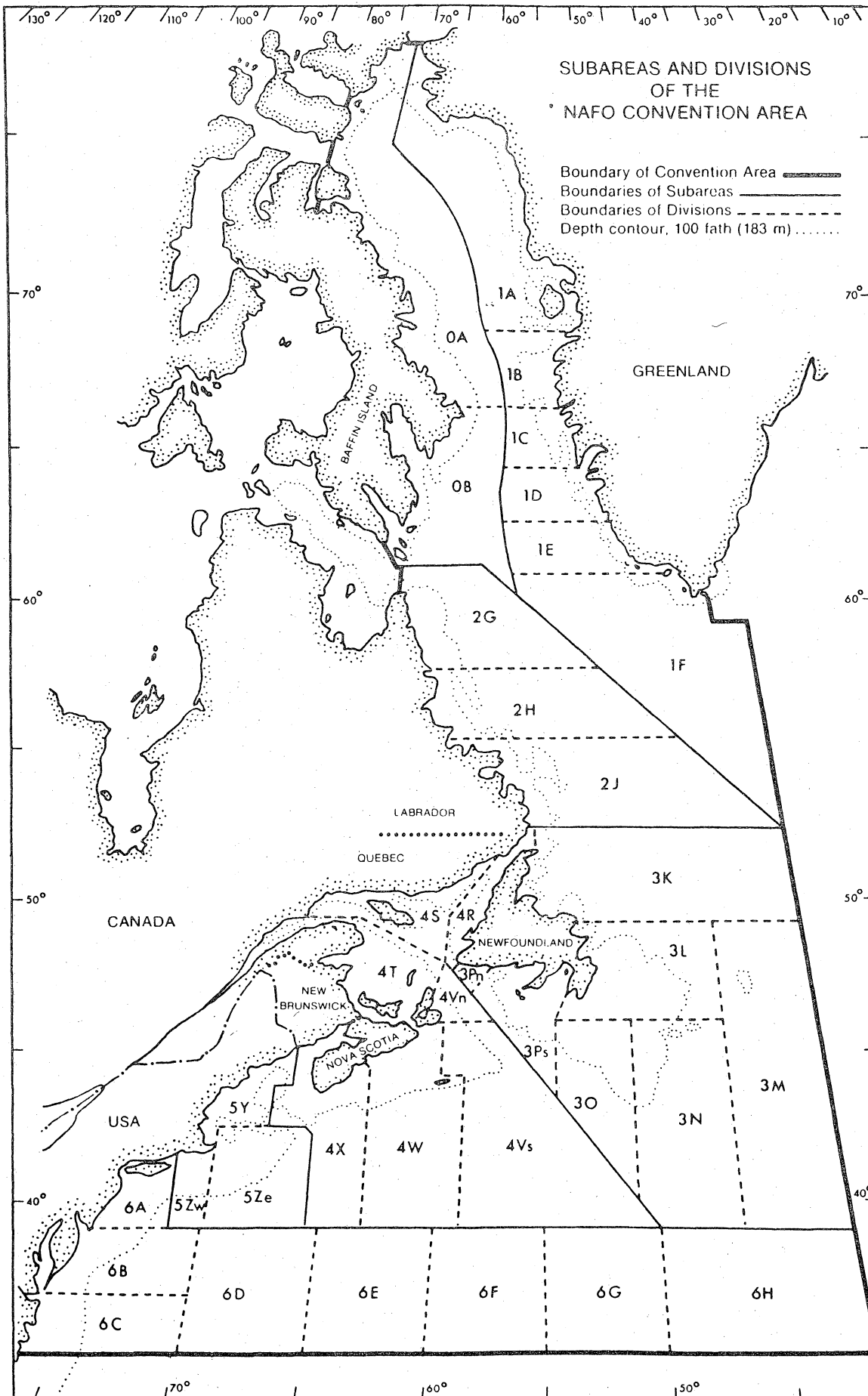


Table 1. Total allowable catches and quotas (metric tons) for 1981 of particular stocks in Subareas 3 and 4 of the NAFO Convention Area. (The values listed include quantities to be taken both inside and outside the 200-mile fisheries zone, where applicable.)

CONTRACTING PARTY	COD		REDFISH		AMERICAN PLAICE		YELLOWTAIL	WITCH	CAPELIN	SQUID ( <i>Llex</i> ) <sup>1,2</sup>
	3M	3NO	3M	3LN	3M	3LNO	3LNO	3NO	3LNO	3 + 4
Bulgaria	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	3LNO	500
Canada	100	3,267	5,500	8,000	250	54,200	20,500	3,000	-	-
Cuba	295	283	1,550	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	2,250
European Economic Community	1,470	70	1,200	-	-	700	400	-	-	-
Faroe Islands (Denmark)	1,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	□	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	□	-
Japan	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	□	-
Norway	735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	□	2,250
Poland	305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	□	-
Portugal	2,145	367	600	850	250	-	-	-	□	1,000
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	□	500
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	780	1,447	10,350	12,900	1,000	-	-	1,950	-	5,000
Others	50	233	100	150	500	100	100	50	-	-
Special Reservation	345 <sup>3</sup>	3,000 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,250 <sup>3</sup>
Total	8,000 <sup>4</sup>	8,667 <sup>5</sup>	20,000	25,000	2,000	55,000	21,000	5,000	-	150,000

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