

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)



Meeting Proceedings of the General Council and Fisheries Commission for 1995

Printed and Distributed by:
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
P. O. Box 638, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Canada B2Y 3Y9

Foreword

This is the annual publication of the Proceedings which contains the reports of all meetings of the General Council and Fisheries Commission including those subsidiary bodies held through 1995. The major aim of such an issue is to provide the Contracting Parties with a detailed consolidated text of all discussions initiated during the year. The proceedings of the Scientific Council are published annually in a separate issue of *NAFO Scientific Council Reports*.

SECTION I contains the Report of the Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission, 30 January - 01 February 1995, Brussels, Belgium.

SECTION II contains the Report of the Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC), 10-12 May 1995, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.

SECTION III contains the Report of the Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission including subsidiary body STACTIC, 7-9 June 1995, Toronto, Canada.

SECTION IV contains the Report of the General Council including subsidiary bodies reports (STACFAD and STACFAC), 17th Annual Meeting, 11-15 September 1995, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.

SECTION V contains the Report of the Fisheries Commission including subsidiary body (STACTIC), 17th Annual Meeting, 11-15 September 1995, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.

SECTION VI contains the Report of the STACTIC Working Group Meeting on Pilot Satellite Project, 24-26 October 1995, Brussels, Belgium.



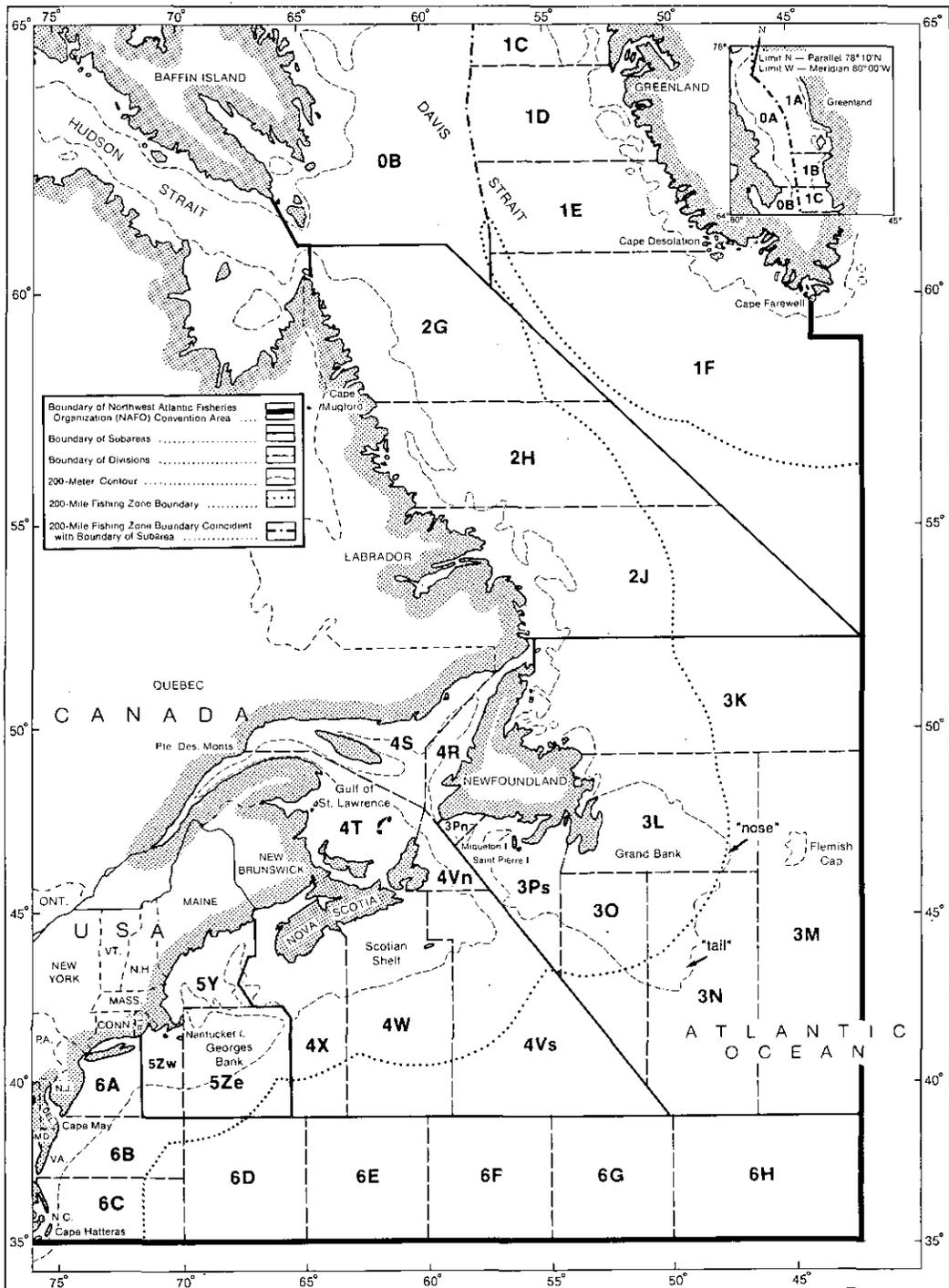
Contents

Foreword		3
Map		9
Structure of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization in 1995		11
SECTION I. Report of the Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission, 30 January - 01 February 1995		13
Annex 1. List of Participants		30
Annex 2. Agenda		35
Annex 3. Opening Statement by the Head of the Canadian Delegation		36
Annex 4. Opening Statement by the Delegate of Norway		40
Annex 5. Statement by the Delegate of Russia		41
Annex 6. Statement by the Delegate of Norway		42
Annex 7. Statement by the Delegate of Japan		43
Annex 8. Statement on behalf of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania re "Block Quota"		44
SECTION II. Report of the Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC), 10-12 May 1995		47
Annex 1. List of Participants		56
Annex 2. Agenda		59
Annex 3. Inspections		60
Annex 4. Transmission of Information from Inspections		61
Annex 5. Increase of the Inspection Presence		63
Annex 6. Reporting Catch on Board Fishing Vessels Entering and Exiting the Regulatory Area		65
Annex 7. Additional Enforcement Measures		67
Annex 8. Mesh Size		69
Annex 9. Port Inspections		70
Annex 10. Effort Plans and Catch Reporting		71
Annex 11. Infringements		73
Annex 12. Follow-up on Apparent Infringements		75
Annex 13. Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking		76
SECTION III. Report of the Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission and its subsidiary body (STACTIC), 7-9 June 1995		79
Part I. Report of the Fisheries Commission		81
Annex 1. List of Participants		89

Annex 2.	Opening Statement by the Representative of the European Union (EU)	94
Annex 3.	Opening Statement by the Representative of Canada	95
Annex 4.	Agenda	97
Annex 5.	Chairman's Compromise for Adoption in September	99
Annex 6.	Japanese Proposal re Increase in Inspection Presence	114
Annex 7.	Additional Enforcement Measures	115
Annex 8.	Fisheries Commission's Request for Scientific Advice	118
Annex 9.	Japanese Proposal re Dockside Inspections	119
Annex 10.	Japanese Proposal re Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking	120
Annex 11.	Resolution	122
Annex 12.	Fisheries Commission's Request for Scientific Advice	123
Annex 13.	Fisheries Commission's Request for STACTIC Advice	124
Part II.	Report of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)	125
SECTION IV.	Report of the General Council and its Subsidiary Bodies (STACFAD and STACFAC), 17th Annual Meeting, 11-15 September 1995	129
Part I.	Report of the Meeting of the General Council	131
Annex 1.	List of Participants	140
Annex 2.	Opening Statement by the Representative of the European Union (EU)	146
Annex 3.	Opening Statement by the Representative of Canada	147
Annex 4.	Agenda	148
Annex 5.	Statement by the Observer of NAMMCO	150
Annex 6.	Press Release	151
Annex 7.	List of Decisions and Actions by the General Council	155
Part II.	Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)	157
Annex 1.	List of Participants	163
Annex 2.	Agenda	164
Annex 3.	Preliminary Budget Estimate for 1996	165
Annex 4.	Preliminary Calculation of Billing for 1996	166
Annex 5.	Preliminary Budget Estimate Forecast 1997	167

Part III.	Report of the Standing Committee on Fishing Activities of Non-Contracting Parties in the Regulatory Area (STACFAC)	169
	Annex 1. Agenda	173
	Annex 2. Diplomatic Letters to Non-Contracting Parties	174
	Annex 3. Terms of Reference for STACFAC Intersessional Meeting, Spring 1996	181
SECTION V.	Report of the Fisheries Commission and its Subsidiary Body (STACTIC), 17th Annual Meeting, 11-15 September 1995	183
Part I.	Report of the Meeting of the Fisheries Commission	185
	Annex 1. List of Participants	198
	Annex 2. Opening Statement by the Representative of Canada	205
	Annex 3. Agenda	206
	Annex 4. Decision of the Fisheries Commission on Items Referred to the Annual Meeting from the Special FC Meeting in June 1995	208
	Annex 5. Terms of Reference re Workshop on the Compatibility and Applicability of Discard/Retention Rules for Conservation and Utilization of Fishery Resources in the Northwest Atlantic	210
	Annex 6. Responses to Fisheries Commission by the Scientific Council	211
	Annex 7. Quota Table for 1996	215
	Annex 8. Fisheries Commission's Request for Scientific Advice on Management in 1997 of Certain Stocks in Subareas 3 and 4	216
Part II.	Report of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)	221
	Annex 1. Agenda	227
SECTION VI.	Report of the STACTIC Working Group Meeting on Pilot Satellite Project, 24-26 October 1995	229
	Annex 1. List of Participants	237
	Annex 2. Agenda	239
	Annex 3. Report by the Delegate of Norway	240
	Annex 4. Report by the Delegate of Iceland	242
	Annex 5. Report by the Delegate of Japan	244
	Annex 6. Report by the Delegate of Canada	253
	Annex 7. Report by the Delegate of the European Union	256
	Annex 8. Message Format	260

The Convention Area to which the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic applies



**Structure of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) in 1995
(as at 17th Annual Meeting, September 1995)**

Contracting Parties

Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, European Union (EU), Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, and Russia.

President

E. Lemche (Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)

Constituent Bodies

General Council	Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, EU, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, and Russia.	<i>Chairman</i> - E. Lemche (Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) <i>Vice-Chairman</i> - A. Rodin (Russia)
Scientific Council	Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, EU, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, and Russia.	<i>Chairman</i> - H. Lassen (EU) <i>Vice-Chairman</i> - W. R. Bowering (Canada)
Fisheries Commission	Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, EU, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, and Russia.	<i>Chairman</i> - H. Koster (EU) <i>Vice-Chairman</i> - P. Gullestad (Norway)

Standing Committees

General Council	Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)	<i>Chairperson</i> - J. Quintal-McGrath (Canada) <i>Vice-Chairman</i> - E. Penas (EU)
	Standing Committee on Fishing Activities of non-Contracting Parties in the Regulatory Area (STACFAC)	<i>Chairman</i> - C. C. Southgate (EU) <i>Vice-Chairman</i> - H. Fischer (Denmark in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland)

Scientific Council	Standing Committee on Fishery Science (STACFIS)	<i>Chairman</i> - W. B. Brodie (Canada)
	Standing Committee on Research Coordination (STACREC)	<i>Chairman</i> - C. A. Bishop (Canada)
	Standing Committee on Publications (STAC PUB) Executive Committee	<i>Chairman</i> - W. R. Bowering (Canada) <i>Chairman</i> - H. Lassen (EU)
Fisheries Commission	Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)	<i>Chairman</i> - D. Brock (Canada)

Secretariat

Executive Secretary	L. I. Chepel
Assistant Executive Secretary	T. Amaratunga
Administrative Assistant	F. D. Keating
Senior Secretary	B. J. Cruikshank
Accounting Officer	S. M. Goodick
Desktop Publishing/Documents Clerk	F. E. Perry
Statistical Officer	G. M. Moulton
Graphic Arts/Printing Technician	R. A. Myers
Graphic Arts/Printing Technician	B. T. Crawford
Clerk-Typist	D. C. A. Auby
Statistical Clerk	B. L. Marshall
Statistical Clerk	C. L. Kerr

Headquarters Location

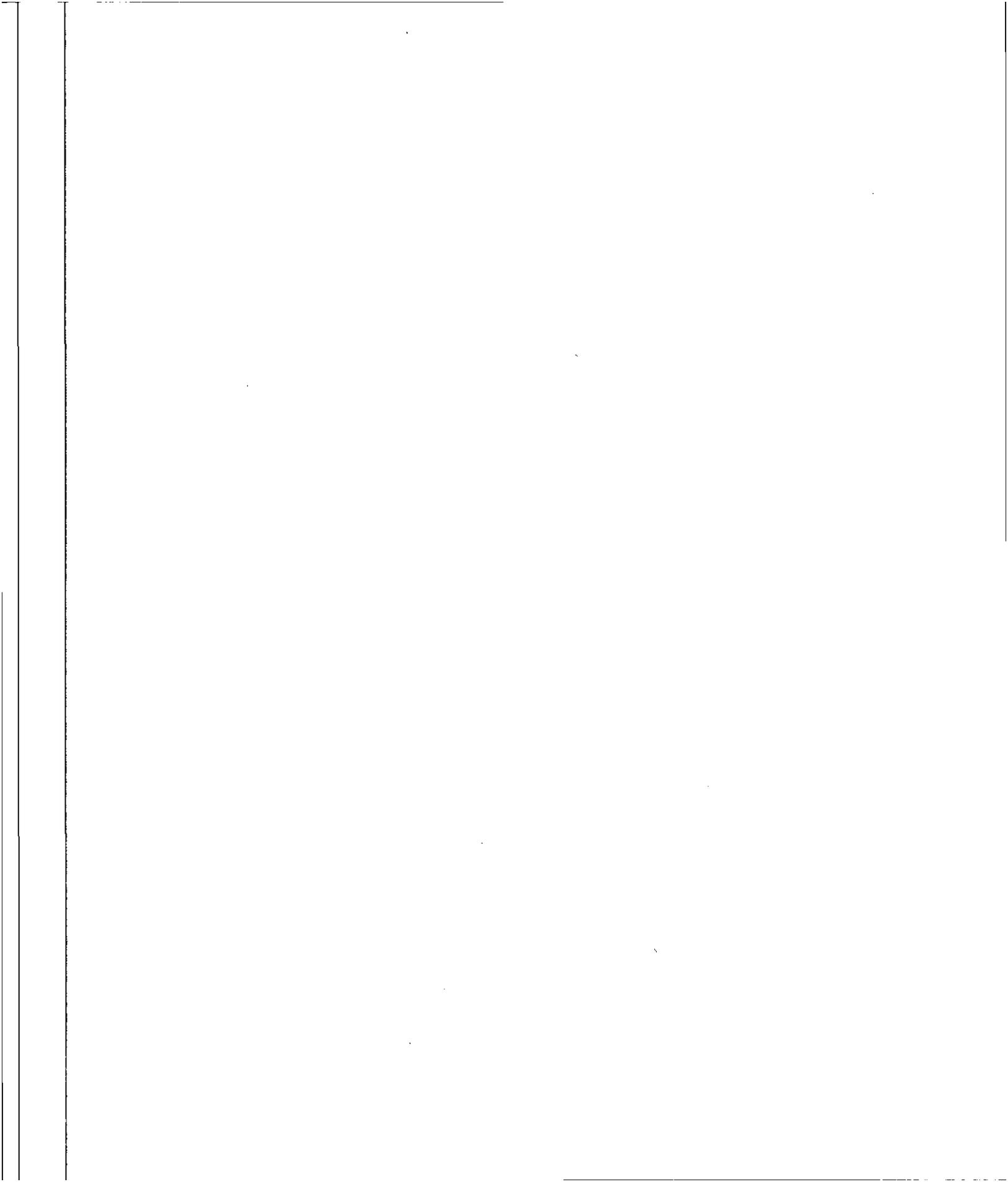
192 Wyse Road, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

SECTION I

(pages 13 to 45)

Report of the Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission 30 January - 01 February 1995 Brussels, Belgium

Report of the Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission	15
1. Opening of the Meeting	15
2. Appointment of Rapporteur	15
3. Adoption of Agenda	15
4. Admission of Observers	15
5. Publicity	15
6. Allocation of Quotas (metric tons) for 1995 of Greenland Halibut in Subareas 2+3 of the NAFO Convention Area to Contracting Parties	15
7. Allocation of Quotas to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia of the Quotas Fished by Vessels from these Contracting Parties	28
8. Time and Place of Next Meeting	29
9. Other Business	29
10. Adjournment	29
Annex 1. List of Participants	30
Annex 2. Agenda	35
Annex 3. Opening Statement by the Head of the Canadian Delegation	36
Annex 4. Opening Statement by the Delegate of Norway	40
Annex 5. Statement by the Delegate of Russia	41
Annex 6. Statement by the Delegate of Norway	42
Annex 7. Statement by the Delegate of Japan	43
Annex 8. Statement on behalf of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania re "Block quota"	44



Report of the Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission

(FC Doc. 95/2)

30 January - 01 February 1995

Brussels, Belgium

1. Opening of the Meeting

- 1.1 The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. H. Koster (EU) on 30 January 1995 at 09:15 hours. Representatives of the following Contracting Parties were present: Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, the European Union (EU), Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, and the Russian Federation. (Annex 1)

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

- 2.1 Mr. R. Steinbock (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of Agenda

- 3.1 The provisional agenda was adopted as circulated to the Contracting Parties in advance of the Meeting. (Annex 2)

4. Admission of Observers

- 4.1 No requests for observer status had been made for this meeting.

5. Publicity

- 5.1 It was agreed that the normal NAFO practice should be followed in relation to publicity and that no statements would be made to the media until after the conclusion of the meeting.
- 5.2 The Representative of Canada noted that Canada's Minister of Fisheries and Oceans had made a statement to the press in Canada, a copy of which was provided to each delegate.

6. Allocation of quotas (metric tons) for 1995 of Greenland halibut in Subareas 2+3 of the NAFO Convention Area to Contracting Parties

- 6.1 The Representative of the European Union (EU) expressed the hope that this meeting would decide on a quota sharing arrangement in 1995 for the 27 000 tons TAC for 2+3 Greenland halibut decided at the NAFO Annual Meeting in 1994. He recalled the EU opposition to the level of the TAC at the last Annual NAFO Meeting and emphasized that the EU passed nevertheless legislation in order to enforce the level of the TAC as agreed by NAFO. He stated that the Greenland halibut fishery had become the lifeblood of the EU fishing industry and it considered its future at stake at this meeting. He noted the socio-economic importance of this fishery to the EU employing 5-7 people on land

for each fisherman at sea. The EU had subjected its fishery to unprecedented controls by placing scientific observers on its vessels, by sending an inspection vessel to the NAFO Regulatory Area for surveillance and control purposes, each of which reflected its commitment to resource conservation in the NRA. He stated that the EU cannot accept the sacrifices of a reduced TAC of 27 000 tons and its related cuts if other Contracting Parties are going to increase their fisheries for Greenland halibut. The EU fleet had developed the Greenland halibut fishery in deep slope waters during the period in which the biomass seemed to have disappeared in shallower waters. In the EU view, it was important that an allocation key reflect catches in recent years as these catches most properly reflect a Party's interest, need and capability to fish the Greenland halibut stock. He concluded that consistent with the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea's objectives for optimum utilization, the TAC should be allocated to those Parties which have demonstrated the capability to optimally utilize the stock.

- 6.2 The Representative of Canada stated that the main purpose of this meeting is to decide on an equitable quota sharing arrangement in 1995 for the 27 000 tons for Greenland halibut established at the 1994 NAFO Annual Meeting. He noted that this was the first time since the establishment of NAFO that an additional stock had been brought under NAFO management, and accordingly the first time NAFO has had to establish a key for quota sharing. Canada had prepared a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) presentation to illustrate what it regarded as the key issues and the rationale for an equitable distribution of the 2 + 3 Greenland halibut stock. Mr. Ron Gélinas (Canada) explained the slides in the presentation, some of which were subsequently circulated as FC Working Paper 95/5. After the GIS presentation, the Representative of Canada made a statement (Annex 3). The statement made reference to the NAFO Scientific Council's previous cautions and warnings of problems about the state of the Greenland halibut biomass and stock structure which are noted in FC Working Papers 95/2 and 95/6.
- 6.3 The Representative of the EU expressed extreme surprise at the Canadian statement but stated he would refrain from rebutting at this time in the absence of seeing the Canadian statement.
- 6.4 The Representative of Canada also expressed the wish to respond to the EU opening statement at a later time. He requested an explanation of the catches provided by the EU in FC Working Paper 95/1 - Reported Catches of Greenland Halibut in the Convention Area in 1995 (as of 26 January) which were inconsistent with Canadian estimates of EU catches to date. The EU report indicated that as of January 22, 35 EU vessels had caught 1 113 tons of Greenland halibut with an estimated catch of 140 tons every 48 hours or an expected total catch of 1 673 tons as of January 30, 1995. He noted that this total was inconsistent with Canadian estimates of the EU catch to January 30, 1995 at 3 000 - 3 200 tons based on an average 4t/day for 775-800 days fished (33 Spanish vessels). The Representative of the EU wondered whether the Canadian estimates were anomalous and questioned whether Canadian Greenland halibut catches in 1995 were the basis for the estimated catch rates. The Representative of Canada replied that it is well known that the Canadian fishery for Greenland halibut does not begin until summer. He noted that while the foregoing does not reflect the official NAFO statistics, the extrapolation accurately reflects the EU fishing pattern during the last half of 1994. The Chairman of the Fisheries Commission suggested that Canada and the EU discuss this question separately and try to resolve the discrepancy.

Following requests from the Representatives of Denmark and Russia, the Executive Secretary was requested to prepare a record of NAFO catch statistics for Greenland halibut, by Contracting Party, from 1967 annually to 1994. These statistics are reflected in FC Working Paper 95/3.

- 6.5 The Representative of Denmark stated that there appeared to be difficulties in developing an allocation approach. He noted that the catch statistics for 1967-1994 do not reflect the catches as inside or outside the Canadian 200-mile zone. With respect to the Canadian proposal to use habitat as one of the allocation factors, he noted that biomass estimates for the purpose of determining zonal attachment was a recognized approach in many international fisheries organizations, however such scientific information is not available for Greenland halibut. He referred to the ICNAF allocation formula but was not sure this was applicable given the many changes in fisheries regimes since the time of ICNAF.
- 6.6 The Representative of Norway made an opening statement outlining his delegation's views on an allocation for 2 + 3 Greenland halibut (Annex 4).
- 6.7 The Representative of Iceland expressed his delegation's desire to contribute to the formulation of an allocation key for Greenland halibut. While he had no specific proposal to make, he suggested that the following factors be taken into account: coastal state dependency, contribution to research, recent historical catches in the area and the traditional behaviour of the stock.
- 6.8 The Representative of Japan noted some important factors which he thought should be taken into account for equitable solution of quota sharing. He described what he saw as essentially two groups of Contracting Parties vying for an allocation: one group with fisheries on Greenland halibut which faced significant cuts of their catches; another group which has had virtually no fishery but wished to gain or increase their catches based on their wish or historical performance. He believed that some accommodation should be made in the future to those Contracting Parties having no previous fishery in terms of fairness, however, at this moment such accommodation might not be feasible. He stressed that the criteria for allocations should not be based solely on the basis of catches but other elements should be taken into account. He pointed out that the recent Greenland halibut fishery was a new fishery developed in deeper waters and this aspect should also be taken into account for quota allocation.
- 6.9 The Representative of the Republic of Korea expressed his delegation's desire to be an active and responsible member of this forum. He understood the purpose of the meeting was to work out a fair and equitable sharing of the Greenland halibut TAC within the framework of conservation and taking into account the interests of Contracting Parties, the historical catch records, the past and present research contributions and other factors. He suggested the outcome should reflect a balance of the interests of the various Contracting Parties which should not be based solely on previous catches; otherwise there could be a rift between the haves and have-nots. In light of the sensitivity of issues, he suggested that the approach taken be sensible and morally defensible vis-à-vis other Contracting Parties. He stated that even though Korea is a new entrant with no historical catch record for Greenland halibut, it was nevertheless very much interested in obtaining a quota.

- 6.10 The Representative of Russia referred to FC Working Paper 95/4 - Russian Research Cruises for Greenland halibut in the Northwest Atlantic in 1968-1993. He noted that during this period Russia had participated in scientific research on the continental slope which located commercial quantities of Greenland halibut and that Russian data was still used for stock assessment. Russia had conducted more than 70 surveys at a cost of U.S.\$32 million which showed that 2 + 3 Greenland halibut was an integral stock.

Russia has until recent years been continuously involved in fishing for this stock. During the early 1990s Russia restrained its fishermen from fishing in response to the warnings from the NAFO Scientific Council regarding the Greenland halibut biomass. He referred to FC Working Paper 95/7 - Greenland halibut catches in NAFO Subareas in 1967-1992 by Vessels of all Countries, including USSR (Russia). During 1967-1976 the USSR caught 36.4% of the total 0,1,2,3 Greenland halibut catches and 27.2% of 2 + 3 Greenland halibut; during 1967-1992 the USSR caught 20.6% of the 0,1,2,3 Greenland halibut and 16.4% of 2 + 3 Greenland halibut. In light of the historical record and its contributions to the scientific research, Russia believed it can justify a claim to 20% of the 27 000 tons Greenland halibut TAC. (Annex 5)

- 6.11 The Representative of Latvia objected to the above Russian presentation as the figures presented included catches by the three Baltic states prior to 1991. He noted that the three Baltic states also contributed to the budgets for scientific research prior to 1991.
- 6.12 The Representative of the EU complimented Canada for its excellent salesmanship in advancing its claims, however it did not accept Canada's arguments. He summarized the EU's response to the Canadian claim for 75% of the TAC. He noted Canada's claim that 89% of total 2 + 3 Greenland halibut catches were taken inside the Canadian 200-mile zone corresponding to the areas of concentration of the normal biomass distribution inside 200 miles. He disagreed with Canada's interpretation and stated that in the EU view the biomass is currently concentrated on the continental slope with the highest concentrations of biomass occurring from 700-1000 metres but important concentrations in waters greater than 1500 metres. He stated that Greenland halibut is a deepwater species which is always more concentrated in deeper waters greater than 200 metres and therefore its habitat does not correspond to the Canadian description. He wondered how Canada could advocate the above case when there is no justification for it among the international scientific community.
- 6.13 The Representative of the EU noted that there was a high number of communities in the EU dependent on Greenland halibut and that the dependence on groundfish catches dates back several centuries. In contrast, as shown in the Canada's GIS presentation, the number of Canadian communities dependent on Greenland halibut has been drastically reduced. The EU has among the highest unemployment rates in the regions where these fishermen originate.
- 6.14 With respect to Canada's statement that the EU's catches in 1992 and 1993 should not be used as they were irregular or anomalous, the Representative of the EU disagreed with the view that the stock has migrated from its normal habitat to outside the Canadian 200-mile zone and that this is a temporary departure from the normal distribution. He stated there was absolutely no scientific reason to suggest the current stock distribution has changed or that the biomass was not previously present in deep waters; it simply was

not previously fished in deeper waters. In the EU view, Greenland halibut catches and catch rates inside Canada's zone have steadily declined since 1978, long before the EU started its Greenland halibut fishery and long before any significant EU fishery in NAFO Division 3L.

- 6.15 The Representative of the EU expressed doubts about Canadian statements regarding Canada's commitment to stock conservation. He noted that Canada has chartered foreign vessels to supply its domestic industry with Greenland halibut and stated that the restrictions on Canada's Greenland halibut fishery were not voluntary but reflected the inability of the Canadian fleet to fish in deep waters. He said that while Canada boasts that its actions are the result of uncompromising adherence to conservation and rational management of the stocks, Canada is not as coherent in its conservation policies as claimed - for example, he said, in the context of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). In the EU view, therefore, Canada was not in a position to lecture others about stock conservation.
- 6.16 The Representative of the EU noted that while basing allocations on biomass distribution might be attractive, this was not practical since the scientific information was not available. He proposed the following considerations or criteria for developing an allocation key: first, that realistically and practically, it should be based on available facts - that is, who is fishing, who can fish, who has the proven technology to catch Greenland halibut in deep slope waters; secondly, burden sharing, that is, there should be an equitable sharing of the burden to reduce current fisheries across the board - even with equitable sharing, it was clear that the EU would have to cut its fishing possibilities significantly but it would be absurd in this situation to reapportion quota to those Parties with no recent catch history to permit their fisheries to be increased; thirdly, the relevant reference period for historical fishing periods should be the last three years as this best reflects the current situation. In this respect, he noted that in the GATT, trade negotiators consider the last three years as the salient basis for negotiations.
- 6.17 The Representative of Canada referred to the comments by the EU regarding Canada's decision on swordfish in 1994. He noted this decision could not be assessed in NAFO as it related to a different organization, the decision by Canada did in fact reflect Canada's commitment to conservation, and the EU's conclusion was wrong. With respect to the comments by the EU on Canada's proposal to use habitat as a criteria for allocations, he clarified that the habitat of Greenland halibut confirmed that an allocation key should be based fundamentally on historical catch records. He stressed that catches in the most recent years - 1992 and 1993 - should not be used as they did not reflect the normal pattern in the biomass distribution.
- 6.18 In response to the EU's view that allocations should be based on recent recorded catches, the Representative of Canada reiterated that EU catches in 1992 and 1993 should not be counted as they were caught contrary to the Scientific Council's advice. In the vast majority of fisheries arrangements around the world, the use of recent catches had been modified and in some instances, not counted at all, when determining quota shares. This was particularly the case where there has been a recent increase in catches prior to a quota system being implemented. He referred to an earlier statement by one Party in favour of looking at catches going back further than 1977. Other international fisheries commissions consider catches over an extended period of 10-20 years when determining

quota shares. It is incongruous to focus on recent catches when the Scientific Council had warned that catches of this stock should be reduced and in 1992 "STACFIS has cautioned about concentrating fishing effort on one part of the stock. With catches in the developing fisheries in the NAFO Regulatory Area as high as 30 000 - 50 000 tons in the last 2 years, (1990, 1991), these concerns must be reiterated." In 1992 and 1993 these catches continued to increase in spite of these warnings. He asked how Canada could explain to its fishermen which have fished this stock for generations that NAFO is only going to consider recent catches when deciding on quota distributions.

- 6.19 The Representative of Canada disputed the EU view that Greenland halibut is the lifeblood of communities in the EU. He stated that most of the EU fleet of factory freezer trawlers that now fish Greenland halibut are Spanish. They came to the NAFO Regulatory Area in the mid-1980s after being expelled from Namibian waters. Prior to this date, virtually all of the traditional Spanish fleet had directed fisheries for cod. He explained that this new fleet started fishing the flatfish stocks on the Tail of the Banks far above the traditional EU quota shares. For example, with an EU quota of 700 tons for American plaice in 1986, the EU fleet reported catches of 21 161 tons. In 1987 with an EU quota of 610 tons, the EU reported catches of 17 014 tons. This non-traditional fleet had found a new home fishing flatfish that had been the traditional fishery of Canada. When the catch rates for these stocks fell to a level that they could no longer sustain, the EU redirected this fleet to Greenland halibut while Canada had to drastically reduce its fleet. In terms of real community dependence: Canadian NAFO quotas were about 100 000 tons (99 185 tons) in 1986, in 1995 Canadian NAFO quotas had declined to 6 699 tons, a loss of more than 92 000 tons. During the same period the EU NAFO quotas dropped from about 24 000 tons to about 10 000 tons, a loss of about 14 000 tons. This loss has more than been replaced by catches of Greenland halibut. The EU is now catching double its 1986 NAFO quotas in Greenland halibut alone. He stressed that it is the hundreds of Canadian communities that have lost their livelihood, their lifeblood, with the closure of their traditional fisheries. Canada has had the largest lay-off in Canadian history with more than 40 000 people no longer working in their traditional jobs. While Greenland halibut may now be becoming an important fishery to a few Spanish communities, these communities have never had a traditional dependence on this stock nor on the NAFO Regulatory Area. In Canada the number of communities catching 2 + 3 Greenland halibut was cut in half between 1990 to 1993, from 142 to 69 communities. He concluded that this was the real extent of the draining of fishing communities' lifeblood.
- 6.20 In response to the above-noted EU statement on EU comprehensive controls on its vessels, the Representative of Canada welcomed the placement of EU scientific observers on its vessels to provide biological data on catch given that the provision of these data was an obligation. He noted however that scientific observers have no control function. The deployment of a patrol vessel for most of the year was a very positive move compared to the past. The EU is required to control its vessels and it was clear that controls had not previously been in place, for example, in the EU's fishery for Grand Banks flatfish where small fish sizes in the catch suggested very small illegal mesh. He noted the extent that this patrol vessel is actually "controlling" the Greenland halibut fleet was a matter for debate - Canadian inspections are still finding large number of violations. He concluded that deployment of the EU patrol vessel will be as much or more to ensure compliance with moratoria and to verify harvesting of non-regulated species, as it would be for controlling its Greenland halibut fleet.

- 6.21 In response to the above-noted EU statement on not being able to accept the sacrifices of a reduced TAC of 27 000 tons and its related quota cuts if other Parties were going to increase their fisheries, the Representative of Canada stated that the present poor state of the biomass is attributable in large part to the recent very high levels of catch by the EU - which has continued to increase its effort and catches. This is the reason that NAFO had to reduce the TAC to the low level of 27 000 tons reducing the levels available for all Parties. He noted that many Parties, except the EU, have already made significant sacrifices and taken actions to restrict the fishery effort in response to the NAFO scientific advice. He added that while in 1984 Canadian catches of Greenland halibut were over 19 000 tons, these catches declined to about 7 000 tons in 1992. Because of conservation concerns raised by the NAFO Scientific Council, Canada reduced its fishing effort, stopping its mobile otter-trawl fishery.

Canada reduced its TAC of 2+3 Greenland halibut from 100 000 tons in 1989 to 50 000 tons in 1990 and 25 000 tons in 1994, which was further reduced to 6 500 tons in July 1994. He added that these restrictions resulted in considerable domestic grief. He concluded that many Parties except the EU have already made sacrifices in this fishery and that it was now time for the EU to contribute as well.

- 6.22 In response to the EU statement that the EU's Greenland halibut fishery was a new fishery, the Representative of Canada noted that the traditional distribution of Greenland halibut was wide and abundant from close to shore to offshore on the fishing banks. In the 1980's scientists reported declines in abundance greater than could be caused by fisheries. Scientists speculated that Greenland halibut was moving into deeper water and reported that fishing effort should be spread further. The deep water sets by research vessels were not numerous in NAFO Division 3L during the 1970's - mid-1980s however no catches of Greenland halibut were recorded; one would have expected catches if it was there. Further north, deep water catches of Greenland halibut in grenadier fisheries were extensive, but not in the south. Scientists have concluded that this is a new area and stressed the area of catch is being made on the same stock and that abundance in deep water now likely reflected its disappearance from traditional areas. He added that such changes in area of distribution from shallow and traditional depths to much deeper waters are being seen for cod, American plaice, and other species.

- 6.23 In response to the EU reference to the UNCLOS principle of optimum utilization and the EU's contention that Greenland halibut should be given to the EU because only it has proven it can catch large amounts of Greenland halibut, the Representative of Canada agreed that the principle of optimum utilization should apply in accordance with UNCLOS.

He did not agree that the EU was the only NAFO party that could catch a large allocation of this fish and did not agree with the insinuation that the allocation proposed by Canada will not be caught. The fact that Canada and other countries restrained their fisheries in accordance with scientific advice should not be taken to mean that Canada cannot catch the fish. In response to the TAC that has been set to conserve the stock, Canadian fishermen have acquired new deep water gear so they can return to their traditional catch levels of this stock, and will have the capacity to catch the quota Canada has claimed as its share. He expressed certainty that other NAFO members, if given the chance, could also catch any amounts made available to them.

- 6.24 In response to the above-noted statement on habitat, the Representative of Canada stated that habitat distribution confirmed that the allocation key should be based primarily on historical catch records or the normal catch pattern. Therefore the anomalies in catches in the recent years of 1992 and 1993 should not be used.
- 6.25 In response to above-noted Canadian statement on its fishing capability in deep waters, the Representative of the EU referred to a December 1994 Globe and Mail interview with the Mayor of Canso who stated that Canada should try to get Russian and Cuban vessels out of the zone and that he regretted that Canadian fishermen did not have the gear to fish in deep waters. The Representative of Canada noted that this article referred to fishing in Subarea 0 and not to Subareas 2 + 3. He also reiterated that Canadian fishermen have acquired new deep water gear so they can return to their traditional catch levels of this stock in Subareas 2 + 3.
- 6.26 The Representative of Denmark (on behalf of the Faroe Islands) agreed that historical catches were the basic data for developing an allocation key. He referred to the ICNAF formula which provided 40-40-10-10 attributable respectively to long-term catches, short-term catches, coastal States, and special needs including scientific research and new entrants. However, he said, the weighting of the ICNAF formula may no longer be applicable since the coastal State position has been strengthened considerably since the time of ICNAF.
- 6.27 The Representative of Cuba agreed that there should be some weight for scientific research as well as an opportunity for new entrants. He suggested that the ICNAF formula provided the basis for a fair distribution.
- 6.28 The Representative of Norway welcomed the foregoing ideas as useful. He summarized the allocation considerations as follows: short-term catches, long-term catches, coastal State needs, and 10% for special needs - split into 5% for scientific research and 5% for new members.
- 6.29 The Representative of Japan expressed difficulty with the above approach. He stated that the subject was how to share burden of the slashing catches of the previous year by more than 50% and that historical catch record extended to long period was irrelevant with quota allocation. While some Contracting Parties currently fishing for Greenland halibut had to reduce their catches, some other Contracting Parties would increase their catches or reconvene their fishery based on past performances of more than ten years ago, which was totally unfair. He noted that the above approach would penalize small scale fishing Contracting Parties, whose catch had not impacted the stock conditions of Greenland halibut. He stressed the need of establishing a formula which did not penalize them. He further stated that Japan could not accept permanent quota allocation based on the above approach as a matter of principle, since the UNCLOS did not provide the base of quantifying coastal states' dependency and coastal states' share of the straddling stock. He suggested that since most of the catch of this species was taken outside the EEZ, other allocation schemes should be considered, which would be more practical rather than theoretical.
- 6.30 The Representative of Russia stated that the Parties needed to consider a longer time catch record than 10 years and that increased weight be attributable for participation in scientific research.

- 6.31 The Representative of Cuba stated that while Cuba had no particular interest in the Greenland halibut resource, it was interested in pursuing a fair distribution of the TAC. He proposed consideration of the ICNAF formula excluding the catches for 1992 and 1993 as these were contrary or beyond the scientific advice. He proposed a reference period of 1982-1991 for long-term catches and 1989-1991 for the short-term, which would provide Canada with 17 400 tons or 64.59%, the EU with 6 500 tons or 24.26%, and others with 11.15% (FC Working Paper 95/8).
- 6.32 The Representative of Iceland noted that it did not support using long-term historical catches and suggested that a factor for zonal attachment be considered.
- 6.33 The Representative of Canada requested further views on the coastal State factor. The Representative of Denmark (on behalf of the Faroes) noted that while ICNAF used 10% attributable to the coastal State, developments in international law since the early 1970s have strengthened the coastal State position. The Representative of the EU stated that the EU position for basing the allocation key on short-term catches was consistent with Article XI.4 of the NAFO Convention. The Representative of Norway welcomed the ideas put forward by Cuba and Denmark (on behalf of the Faroes). In light of the clarification of the coastal State factor, the Representative of Canada believed that while its opening position of a 90% claim was justifiable, stepping down to a 75% was appropriate in order to accommodate the interests of other Parties with the remaining 25%. He noted that while the Cuban proposal may have some flaws, he was willing, without prejudice, to pursue discussions thereon. He suggested that if the proposal included some element reflecting coastal State preference, then it could potentially accommodate Canada's needs. He suggested the following allocation considerations: a factor for the coastal State, factors respectively for long-term catches and for short-term catches, with the last two years excluded, scientific research factor, and a residual for other Parties. The Representative of Cuba agreed that the Parties should not consider 1992 and 1993 or those years in which a Party did not follow the NAFO Scientific Council advice. He referred to FC Working Paper 95/2 - June 1992 - first paragraph which noted the strong warnings about the state of the Greenland halibut stock.
- 6.34 The Representative of Norway stated that in the North Sea, there is a tradition of establishing allocations on the basis of scientific advice. There is a 1976 ICES document on zonal attachment which provides an allocation key following an evaluation of the area for spawning, larval growth, young fish, and fishable stock. While it would be preferable to pursue a similar analysis, he agreed that the Parties were not in such a position due to the lack of adequate scientific advice. He recognized that the ICNAF formula is a second best solution and that a discussion on relative weighting of the relevant criteria was most important.
- 6.35 The Chairman suggested that since little is known about the status of the stocks, the Parties should work pragmatically on the basis of available data. The Representative of the EU proposed that the allocation key be based primarily on catches during 1991-1993 which would provide the EU with 75.8%, Canada - 13.2%, Japan - 7.3%, Denmark - 1.3%, and Norway - 2.4%. He considered Canada's claim for 75% as a provocation to the EU. He stated that the EU has its traditional rights, it respects the NAFO Convention and wants to continue its compliance with conservation measures in NAFO. Further, the EU has signed a bilateral fisheries cooperation agreement with Canada for

which it is still awaiting Canada's ratification. The EU could not accept Canada's proposition and felt that entertaining it would result in a loss of time. He concluded that each Party appeared to have its own fixed position and the development of a consensus did not appear to be possible. He thought that the meeting would conclude with no decision and each Party taking a unilateral quota.

- 6.36 The Representative of Canada expressed surprise that the EU would suggest severing discussions after only a day and half of discussions. Canada was trying to make progress along with Cuba, Norway and others. Canada found the discussions valuable and was prepared to continue to explore the possibilities of convergence. He hoped that in the spirit of cooperation the EU could continue discussions to ensure the conservation of the stock in 1995.
- 6.37 The Representative of Poland stated that in light of the U.N. High Seas Conference, the Parties should take into account the interests of all States. Poland had also invested in scientific research and continues to contribute to research in the NAFO Regulatory Area (Mackerel on Georges Bank). He suggested that there was a need to consider general allocation principles to ensure national quotas not only for the superpowers but also the smaller countries and the coastal State.
- 6.38 The Representative of Latvia stated that he could not accept FC Working Paper 95/4 entitled "Russian Research Cruises for Greenland halibut in the Northwest Atlantic in 1968-1993" as the research prior to 1990 was attributable to the USSR or the former Soviet Union, which included input and funding from the Baltics, and not just the Russian Federation. He noted that the Baltic States contributed equally in fisheries and research to the Russian Federation. The Representative of Lithuania fully supported the Latvian statement noting that Lithuania conducted many cruises in the area. The Representative of Russia replied that FC Working Paper 95/4 was a list of research vessels from Murmansk and Arkhangelsk whose owners provided funds for Greenland halibut research. With respect to Baltic catches, he estimated that the Baltic share of the total catch of Greenland halibut of the FSU was only 6%. The Representative of Estonia stated that the Russian paper should also reflect Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as contributors to scientific research as each of these States contributed funds. The Representative of Russia suggested that if the Baltic States wish the foregoing to be included, they have the option of submitting their own paper on the matter.
- 6.39 The Representative of Canada suggested for discussion purposes only consideration of the proposal reflected in FC Working Paper 95/10 which had been developed in consultation with other Parties and which took into account the coastal State interest, catch records, scientific research, and special interests such as new entrants. This proposal provided the following results: Canada - 16 800 tons or 62.22%, the EU - 3 400 tons or 12.59%, Russia - 3 200 tons, Japan - 2 600 tons or 9.63% and others - 1 000 tons or 3.70%. In Canada's view, the proposal showed considerable flexibility from its earlier position.
- 6.40 The Representative of the EU stated that he hoped that Canada's proposal would have been less provocative. He did not know where to proceed with this proposal and requested that it not be accepted for a vote. The Representative of Latvia stated that the noted proposal was not acceptable since it appeared that the scientific research factor had been entirely attributed to Russia. The Representative of Lithuania stated that the

proposal was not acceptable. The Representative of the EU requested that the Parties not take a vote or impose a proposal until a consensus emerges among all Parties; otherwise he could not predict the consequences. The Representative of Canada proposed the allocation key in FC Working Paper 95/10 be moved to a formal vote.

- 6.41 The Representative of the EU stated that he was seeking a consensus of all Parties. He reiterated the three elements that the EU considered should be included in an allocation key: 1) an allocation to those parties that have the demonstrated ability and technology to catch the Greenland halibut stocks where they occur; 2) burden sharing, that is equitable reduction of catches, and 3) that allocations reflect catches in recent years as these catches most properly reflect a Party's interest, need and capability to fish the Greenland halibut stock. In light of these criteria and in order to provide allocations to the "Others" category, he stated that the EU was prepared to reduce its claim from 75.8% to 69% of the TAC. He proposed a vote for the allocation key in FC Working Paper 95/11 which provides the following distribution: Canada - 13.2%, the EU - 69%, Japan - 7.3%, Norway - 2.4%, Denmark - 1.3%, and others - 6.8%.
- 6.42 The Representative of Poland stated that the foregoing proposals reflected a situation in which there are two groups of NAFO members: the first group which will have specific Greenland halibut quotas and a second group which will have access only to an "Others" quota (Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the Republic of Korea) whose only privilege will be payment of annual NAFO contributions. He did not understand how Parties would deal with this situation.
- 6.43 The Representative of Russia stated that the EU proposal, which provides for no quota for Russia, was absolutely unacceptable as it did not reflect Russia's participation in the fishery during 1967 to 1992 nor did it reflect Russia's significant scientific research activities on Greenland halibut valued at over U.S. \$32 million. He could not understand how the EU proposal reflected any consensus of views among the Parties.
- 6.44 The Representative of Cuba stated that in light of additional discussions he would withdraw his earlier proposal in FC Working Paper 95/8 and submit a new proposal for an allocation key as reflected in FC Working Paper 95/12 which provides the following distribution: Canada - 16 300 tons or 60.37%, the EU - 3 400 tons or 12.59%, Russia - 3 200 tons or 11.85%, Japan - 2 600 tons or 9.63%, Others - 1 500 tons or 5.56%.
- 6.45 The Representative of Canada noted that considerable flexibility had been shown by Canada in the following four steps towards a consensus: 1) while Canada could have justified 89-90% of the TAC, it initially claimed 75%, 2) Canada had been willing to accept a proposal made by Cuba in FC Working Paper 95/8 providing Canada with about 65%, 3) Canada made a proposal in FC Working Paper 95/10 for 62.22%, and 4) Canada was willing to accept a new proposal by Cuba in FC Working Paper 95/12 which provided Canada with 60.37%. He complimented the Cuban representative for his efforts in seeking a solution. He proposed that the Cuban proposal be put to a vote.
- 6.46 The Representative of Korea expressed his frustration with each of the proposals as none of them provide any specific consideration for Korea. As a new entrant to the NAFO Fisheries Commission and notwithstanding that Korea was not previously involved in the Greenland halibut fishery, he thought Korea was entitled to a fair share of the TAC. He expressed his reservations about the basic modalities of the proposals put forward.

- 6.47 The Representative of the EU stated that Canada and the EU were on the path to confrontation on this issue if a vote is taken on the Cuban proposal. He speculated that Canada would win the vote and the consequences would be Canada's responsibility. He requested that the Chairman not hold a vote.
- 6.48 The Representative of Latvia rejected the proposals on the table as unacceptable as the proposed "Others" quota was in effect just another block quota which Latvia opposed.
- 6.49 In response to a question by the Representative of Norway as to the alternatives available in the absence of a vote, the Chairman noted that the Parties could continue discussions and in the absence of a NAFO decision, there would be an olympic fishery for Greenland halibut in 1995 within the limit of the TAC of 27 000 tons.
- 6.50 The Representative of Canada stated an olympic fishery would be completely unfair to Parties other than the EU and that such a result would be unacceptable and out of step with conservationist principles. He noted that the Cuban proposal reflected the emergence of some consensus after two days of discussions. He requested that the Parties proceed with a vote.
- 6.51 The Representative of the EU asked that Parties such as the Baltic States and Poland consider its proposal as more attractive as it provided more than the Canadian proposal for Others. He stated that while it appeared that Canada wanted to remove the EU fleet from the fishery in the NAFO area, EU vessels would never leave the fishery.
- 6.52 The Representative of Latvia could see no possibility for a vote as the proposals on the table contained no specific Greenland halibut quota for 9 of the 13 Parties. He supported the EU request not to proceed to a vote. The Representative of Poland also questioned whether there was an intention to create a block quota for 9 Parties. The Representative of Estonia also opposed a vote since there was no specific Greenland halibut for Estonia. The Representative of Canada noted that it was not unusual to have an Others quota in the NAFO allocation table available to a large number of members. The Chairman felt that, under these circumstances, it was not wise to proceed to a vote. He requested formally the Contracting Parties whether a vote should be taken. The Representative of Poland stated that he was neither for nor against voting for a proposed allocation key. The Representatives of the EU, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia confirmed their opposition to a vote, whilst Canada insisted on a vote and other Contracting Parties remained silent.
- 6.53 The Chairman concluded that a majority of the Parties favoured a vote. In accordance with NAFO practice he called a vote on the most recent proposal. The allocation key as presented by the Cuban Representative in FC Working Paper 95/12 was adopted. The vote was carried by six Parties in favour (Canada, Cuba, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Russia). Two Parties abstained (Denmark (on behalf of the Faroe Islands), and the Republic of Korea) and five Parties opposed (Estonia, the EU, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland).
- 6.54 The Representative of Norway stated that he had cast his vote in favour of conservation, responsible management and emphasized the interests of the coastal State. He was not sure the decision of the meeting had reached an objective that was entirely balanced and fair, and hoped that the information from future research on zonal attachment will show that the meeting took the right decision. (Annex 6)

- 6.55 The Representative of Japan stated that he had carefully weighed the Cuban proposal against the EU proposal and against the possibility of no agreement and resultant chaos, and had come to the conclusion that on balance the former was the better of the two. He clarified that the Japanese vote was only for the nominal figures and not acceptance of the formula, idea explained or the rights or interest of the coastal state beyond and in excess of the relevant provisions of the UNCLOS. He added that Japan's vote was out of compassion for Canadian coastal communities which had temporarily lost all of their viable fishery resources within their EEZ. He further clarified that this decision was an interim measure for 1995 only and noted that the Commission would need to address this matter at its September 1995 meeting toward a more equitable solution by consensus (Annex 7).
- 6.56 The Representative of the EU thanked the Baltic States and Poland for not supporting the Cuban proposal and also Denmark (on behalf of the Faroe Islands) and Korea for abstaining on the vote. He always thought that compromise was possible. He regretted that Canada has chosen the path of confrontation and that NAFO now appears divided into two camps. It will be difficult for the EU to explain to its member states that they cannot fish in the NAFO area - to a region in Spain where the unemployment rate is over 20%. The EU has always been open to collaborate with Canada when it wished to discuss its socio-economic problems. The EU will now consider its future course - it does not preclude the possibility of lodging an objection to this decision. He said that while other Parties are permitted access to the Canadian zone, Canada continues to discriminate against the EU in excluding it from allocations and denying it access to its ports.
- 6.57 The Representative of Latvia stated that there were no winners or losers among the Parties - but NAFO was the loser.
- 6.58 The Representative of Canada expressed concern that the EU statement did not coincide with the current facts. The NAFO Scientific Council had provided the basis for reduced catches and effort on Greenland halibut and these warnings were disregarded for years. The EU fishing practices in the NAFO area spoke for themselves. He concluded that Canada's fundamental concern was that fishing effort was kept in line with the TAC in 1995.
- 6.59 Canada stated to consider another proposal under this agenda item which would deal, inter alia, with the provisions of Part I, Section A.3 of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures which should continue to apply pending the entry into force of the Subareas 2 + 3 Greenland halibut quota share decision by the Fisheries Commission. The Chairman stated that: a) at last year's annual NAFO meeting, the Fisheries Commission adopted a decision on a TAC for Greenland halibut of 27 000 tons as reflected in the quota table (decision binding on all Contracting Parties). b) at this meeting a decision is adopted on the 1995 sharing of this TAC. Since the provisions of Part I, Section A.3 have to recur the respect of the TAC, those provisions continue to apply. The representative of Canada as well as Heads of delegations of other Contracting Parties were satisfied with this statement.

7. Allocation of quotas to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia of the quotas fished by vessels from these Contracting Parties

- 7.1 The Representative of Latvia noted that at the 1992 NAFO Annual Meeting a block quota equivalent to the USSR's share of the NAFO TACs was allocated to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Russian Federation. Since 1992 Latvia and the other Baltic States have opposed the block quota and been seeking national quotas. He expressed dissatisfaction with the autonomous quotas declared by Russia for 1995. He asked that traditional catches be used as the basis for allocations of quotas among the four Parties in 1995.
- 7.2 The Representative of Estonia expressed surprise by Russia's notification of autonomous quotas within the NAFO block quota for 1995. This reflected an urgent need to resolve the allocation problem to avoid a competitive fishery in 1995. He proposed allocating the block quota among the four Parties on the basis of historic catches. The Representative of Lithuania stated that the Baltic States have a right to national NAFO quotas including quotas for Greenland halibut. He provided a table outlining the utilization of the redfish quota in the NAFO Regulatory Area by the Baltic States in 1993 which he stated provided a basis for allocating the block quotas (FC Working Paper 95/9).
- 7.3 The Representative of Russia stated that Russia was never satisfied with block quotas since their establishment in 1992. Russia has made numerous proposals over several stages of mediation to resolve this allocation problem however its efforts did not succeed. Russia declared autonomous quotas within the NAFO block quota for 1995, similar to 1994, following its objection to the block quota at the 1994 NAFO Annual Meeting. He noted that despite Russia's autonomous quotas in 1994, Russia did not catch in excess of the block quota established by NAFO. He did not find the Lithuanian proposal based on 1993 catches as equitable. He noted there was still a Russian proposal to distribute the block quota if NAFO is prepared to resolve this. He suggested that otherwise the issue be resolved among the four Parties concerned.
- 7.4 The Representative of Denmark (on behalf of the Faroe Islands) noted that NAFO has tried to resolve the matter with concrete proposals on the table however the efforts were stopped due to lack of interest. He could not envisage progress unless the four Parties resolve this among themselves.
- 7.5 The Chairman noted that the block quota could continue on the condition that it is respected. However with a possible competitive fishery for the stocks under block quota, he forecast possible problems. He invited all NAFO Parties to discuss ways leading to an allocation key for these stocks.
- 7.6 The Representative of the EU expressed sympathy and noted that all NAFO Contracting Parties should take responsibility to solve this problem. He noted that the block quota issue had some similarities to the Greenland halibut allocation issue.
- 7.7 The Representative of Russia stated he was open for a proposal which may of assistance but he did not see much similarity with the Greenland halibut situation. He added that he was prepared to discuss an allocation key for Greenland halibut and would not go along with a block quota for this stock.

- 7.8 A statement on agenda item #7 was tabled by Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (Annex 8). The Representative of Russia objected to a line in this statement that suggested that "Russia is avoiding a constructive discussion" on this issue and replied that Russia has made considerable efforts to resolve this matter. The Representative of Estonia stated that it was clear that only Russia was blocking progress - Estonia had made a proposal basing allocations on historical catches which was blocked by Russia. He said that Russia's unilateral declaration of quotas was inconsistent with common practice in other international organizations.
- 7.9 The Chairman expressed the hope of being informed of further progress from the four Parties concerned.

8. Time and Place of Next Meeting

- 8.1 The Chairman noted that the next Fisheries Commission meeting would be during the Annual NAFO Meeting, 11-15 September 1995 in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

9. Other Business

- 9.1 No other matters were considered.

10. Adjournment

- 10.1 The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 1910 hrs on 01 February 1995.

Annex 1. List of Participants

CANADA

Head of Delegation

W. A. Rowat, Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Representative

W. A. Rowat (see address above)

Advisers

M. Allard, c/o Makiuik Corp., 650-32nd Avenue, 6th Floor, LaChine, Quebec H8T 3K5

C. J. Allen, Resource Allocation Br., Fisheries Operations, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

B. Applebaum, Director-General, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, International Directorate, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

J. W. Baird, Resource Allocation & Licensing, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1

J. S. Beckett, Director, Fisheries Research Br., Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., 12th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

W. R. Bowering, Science Div., Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1

B. Chapman, Fisheries Association of Nfld. and Labrador, P. O. Box 8900, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1B 3R9

D. Elie, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

R. Gelinat, International Directorate, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

D. L. Gill, International Directorate, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

R. Glass, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

N. Greig, Unaaq Fisheries, 431 Gilmour Street, Ottawa, Ontario

C. F. MacKinnon, Marine Advisor, Groundfish and Seaplants, Nova Scotia Dept. of Fisheries, P. O. Box 2223, Halifax, N. S. B3J 3C4

E. McCurdy, c/o FFAW/CAW, P. O. Box 10, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5H5

E. Mundell, Mission of Canada to the European Communities, Avenue de Tervuren, 2, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

W. M. Murphy, Mersey Sea Foods, P. O. Box 1290, Liverpool, Nova Scotia B0T 1K0

M. Rowe, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., 15th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

J. Roy, Ambassador, Mission of Canada to the European Communities, Avenue de Tervuren, 2, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

M. Short, 15 Riverside Drive, Goulds, St. John's, Newfoundland

U. Snarby, M. V. Osprey Ltd., 10 Waterloos St., Liverpool, Nova Scotia B0T 1K0

R. Steinbock, International Directorate, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

K. Sullivan, Seafreez Foods Inc., 3 Dublin Rd., St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 2E5

F. Way, Government of Newfoundland & Labrador, Confederation Bldg., Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6

E. Wiseman, Director, International Fisheries, Atlantic, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E2

CUBA

Head of Delegation

R. Dominguez, Cuban Fishing Fleet Representative, 1881 Brunswick St., Apt. 911, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Representative

R. Dominguez (see address above)

DENMARK (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)

Head of Delegation

K. Hoydal, Foroya Landsstyri, P. O. Box 87, FR-110 Torshavn, Faroe Islands

Alternate

K. P. Mortensen, Foroya Landsstyri, P. O. Box 87, FR-110 Torshavn, Faroe Islands

Representatives

K. Hoydal (see address above)

K. P. Mortensen (see address above)

Advisers

M. H. Pedersen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2 Asiatisk Plads, 1448 Copenhagen, Denmark

ESTONIA

Head of Delegation

L. Vaarja, General Director, National Estonian Board of Fisheries, Lai Street 39/41, EE 0100 Tallinn

Representative

L. Vaarja (see address above)

Advisers

T. Lukk, Ravala Str. 9, EE-0100 Tallinn

T. Roose, National Estonian Board of Fisheries, Lai Street 39/41, EE 0100 Tallinn

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

Head of Delegation

M. Arnal, Commission of the European Union, 200 Rue de Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

Alternate

O. Tougaard, Commission of the European Union, 200 Rue de Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

Representative

M. Arnal (see address above)

Advisers

H. Koster, Commission of the European Union, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

P. A. Curran, Directorate General for Fisheries, Commission of the European Union, Rue Joseph II 99, 7/20, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

E. Penas, Commission of the European Union, DG XIV-B.1, 200, Rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels

P. Heller, Commission of the European Union, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

D. Dunkley, Directorate General for Fisheries, Commission of the European Union, Rue Joseph II 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

- H. B. Baggendorff, Eurostat, Commission of the EU, Batiment Jean Monnet, BP 1907, L-2920 Luxembourg
 D. Cross, Eurostat, Commission of the EU, Batiment Jean Monnet, BP 1907, Luxembourg
 G. F. Kingston, Senior Assistant (Economic and Commercial Affairs), Delegation of the Commission of the EU, 1110-350 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7S8
 G. Conrad, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Rochusstr. 1, 53107 Bonn, Germany
 V. Cody, Council of the European Union, Rue de la Loi 170, B-1048 Brussels
 P. Frame, Council of the European Union, Rue de la Loi 170, B-1048 Brussels
 B. Buch, Repr. Permanente du Danemark, Rue D'Arlon 73, 1040 Brussels, Belgium
 J. F. Gilon, Ministere de l'Agriculture et de la Peche, Direction de Peche Maritimes, 3 Place Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France
 N. Filippousis, Permanent Representation of Greece in the EU, Av. de Cortenberg 71, 1040 Brussels, Belgium
 A. McDaid, Permanent Representation of Ireland, Ave de Galilee 5 (Ste 22), Brussels 1030, Belgium
 R. Conde, Director General of Fisheries, Jose Ortega y Gasset 57, Madrid-18006, Spain
 I. Minguez Tudela, Permanent Representation of Spain to the EU, Brussels, Belgium
 M. I. Aragon, Jefe de Seccion, Jose Ortega y Gasset 57, Madrid-28006, Spain
 J. Herrero, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
 J. R. Fuertes Gamundi, "ANAMER" y "ANAVAR", Puerto Pesquero S/N, Vigo, Spain
 A. R. Gordejuela, "ANAVAR", Puerto Pesquera, Vigo, Spain
 M. Iriondo, Avda. Ategorrieta, 11, San Sebastian, Spain
 J. M. Liria, ANAMER, Puerto Pesquero S/N, Vigo, Spain
 J. L. Meseguer, Asociacion de Empresas de Pesca de Bacalao, Especies Afines y Asociadas (ARBAC), Enrique Larreta 10, Madrid 28036, Spain
 E. deCardenas, Instituto Espanol de Oceanografia, P. O. Box 240, Santander, Spain
 M. H. Figueiredo, Direccao Geral das Pescas, Edificio Vasco da Gama, Alcantara, 1300 Lisbon, Portugal
 C. C. Southgate, Room 428, Nobel House, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Smith Square, London
 C. Porro, UK Permanent Representation to the EU, Rond Point Robert Schumann 6, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

ICELAND

Head of Delegation

- K. Skarphebinsson, Icelandic Mission to the EU, Rue Marie Therese 1, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Representative

- K. Skarphebinsson (see address above)

JAPAN

Head of Delegation

- K. Yonezawa, c/o Fishery Division, Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Representative

- K. Yonezawa (see address above)

Advisers

- K. Hanafusa, Deputy Director, International Affairs Div., Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
 T. Harada, Far Seas Fisheries Div., Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
 K. Yokawa, Fishery Biologist, Distant-Water Groundfish Section, National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, 5-7-1 Orido, Shimizu 424
 M. Yoshida, Japan Deepsea Trawlers Association, 601 Yasuda Bldg., 3-6 Kanda, Ogawa-Cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
 A. Karasawa, Mission of Japan to the EU, Av. des Arts 58, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

REPUBLIC OF KOREA**Head of Delegation**

T. S. Lee, Korean Mission to the EU, 173 Chaussee de la Hulpe, 1170 Brussels, Belgium

Representative

T. S. Lee (see address above)

Advisers

C. J. Choi, Korean Mission to the EU, 173-175 Chaussee de la Hulpe, 1170 Brussels, Belgium

J. S. Heo, National Fisheries Administration, 19th Floor, Daewoo Bldg., 541, 5 Ga Namdaemoonro, Chung-Gu, Seoul

LATVIA**Head of Delegation**

N. Riekstins, National Board of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, 63, Kr. Valdemara Str., LV- 1142 Riga

Representative

N. Riekstins (see address above)

Advisers

D. Ozola, Embassy of Latvia, Sq. Nergote 1, Brussels 1200, Belgium

LITHUANIA**Head of Delegation**

A. Rusakevicius, Deputy Minister-Director of Fisheries Dept, Ministry of Agriculture, 9, Juozapavichiaus str, Vilnius
2600

Representative

A. Rusakevicius (see address above)

NORWAY**Head of Delegation**

S. Engesaeter, Directorate of Fisheries, P. O. Box 185, N-5002 Bergen

Representative

S. Engesaeter (see address above)

Adviser

L. Gronnevet, Norwegian Mission to the EU, Rue Archimede 17, 1040 Brussels

POLAND**Head of Delegation**

J. L. Kleniewski, Director, Sea Fisheries Dept., Ministry of Transport and Maritime Economy, Chalubinski 4/6 Str., 00-928 Warsaw

Representative

J. L. Kleniewski (see address above)

Advisers

L. Dybiec, Ministry of Transport and Maritime Economy, Sea Fisheries Dept., Chalubinski 4/6 Str., 00-928 Warsaw
R. Gajerski, Polish Mission to the EU, 18 Av de l'Horizon, 1150 Brussels, Belgium

RUSSIA**Head of Delegation**

V. Fedorenko, Chief, Department of International Cooperation, Fisheries Committee of Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031

Representative

V. Fedorenko (see address above)

Advisers

G. V. Goussev, Fisheries Committee of Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031
E. Samoilova, Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO), 6 Knipovich Street, Murmansk 183763
V. P. Torokhov, Sevryba Co., Murmansk, 183000
F. M. Troyanovsky, Director, Knipovich Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO), 6 Knipovich St., Murmansk 183763

SECRETARIAT

Dr. L. I. Chepel, Executive Secretary
F. D. Keating, Administrative Assistant
B. J. Cruikshank, Senior Secretary

Annex 2. Agenda

1. Opening by the Chairman, H. Koster (EU)
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Admission of Observers
5. Publicity
6. Allocation of quotas (metric tons) for 1995 of Greenland halibut in subareas 2 + 3 of the NAFO Convention Area to Contracting Parties
7. Allocation of quotas to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia of the quotas fished by vessels from these Contracting Parties
8. Time and Place of Next Meeting
9. Other Business
10. Adjournment

Annex 3. Opening Statement by the Head of the Canadian Delegation

- Mr. Chairman, the main purpose of this meeting is to decide on an equitable quota sharing arrangement in 1995 for the 27 000 tons TAC for 2+3 Greenland halibut established at the NAFO Annual Meeting last September.
- This is a new type of issue for NAFO. This is the first time since the establishment of NAFO that an additional stock has been brought under NAFO management, and accordingly the first time NAFO has had to establish a "key" for quota sharing. Canada has prepared a Geographic Information Systems or GIS presentation to illustrate what we regard as the key issues and the rationale for an equitable distribution of the 2+3 Greenland halibut stock. I would ask for the attention of all delegates for a few minutes to review this presentation.

SUBSTANTIVE STATEMENT AFTER GIS PRESENTATION

- As explained in the presentation, there are a number of factors and considerations Canada believes are particularly relevant in our decision this week. I would like to review these briefly:

Catch History

- Traditionally this Greenland halibut fishery has taken place inside Canada's 200-mile limit. Catch statistics going back several decades show Canada as the predominant country fishing 2+3 Greenland halibut. If one looks at the period from 1977 to 1993, 73% of the catches were taken inside the Canadian zone.
- From the time the Canadian 200-mile zone came into effect in 1977 until 1987, there was no directed fishery for Greenland halibut outside 200 miles.
- Catches in the NAFO Regulatory Area in the most recent years are obviously not traditional and probably only possible as a result of a current anomalous biomass distribution. These catches are a very recent development, the result of the closure of other fisheries in the Northwest Atlantic and off Africa, and reflect no long term dependence on this stock. This Organization should take into account that the very high catches of recent years took place despite the advice of the NAFO Scientific Council starting in 1989 that indicated catch and effort should be reduced; on the other hand, recent decreases in catches by some Parties reflected their concern to listen to the scientific advice, and reduce their catches and effort.
- Given the clear warnings of the Scientific Council over the years, one way to take this factor into account would be to eliminate the most anomalous years - 1992 and 1993 - from the base period we will use to determine quota shares. This would eliminate the catches inside 200 miles, because they are not representative of past history and outside because these catches were contrary to NAFO scientific advice. If we did this we would calculate that about 90% of the total 2+3 Greenland halibut catches from 1977 to 1991 were taken inside the Canadian 200-mile fishing zone.
- In Canada's view, the elimination of these two years from the base period we will use to determine quota shares is warranted for the reasons I will set out in a moment.

Habitat

- The fact that until 1987 there was no directed fishery for Greenland halibut outside 200 miles reflects the fact that the normal concentration of the biomass was inside 200 miles, which is where most of the Greenland halibut habitat is located.
- During the late 1980's there was a change in environmental conditions which apparently caused much of the Greenland halibut biomass to shift towards the deeper slope waters beyond 200 miles.

Many scientists consider this a temporary phenomenon. There were signs in the 1993 survey that the biomass is shifting back towards its normal location.

- Any quota sharing decision that NAFO takes for this stock must be based on the normal stock distribution and not a short-term anomaly.
- As shown in the GIS, 78% of the habitat where Greenland halibut is found is inside Canadian waters. This should also be reflected in NAFO's decision on equitable sharing of the Greenland halibut TAC.

Community Dependence

- We presented a map and table in the GIS which showed the Canadian communities which received 2+3 Greenland halibut landings over the past 20 years or so. This demonstrates the traditional dependence of Canadian coastal communities on the 2+3 Greenland halibut resource. As noted in the presentation, the number of Canadian vessels dependent on this stock were literally in the hundreds.
- As must be obvious to all of you, the 2+3 Greenland halibut fishery is not new for Canada. We did not start this fishery when most other NAFO-managed stocks were in serious decline or under moratoria. Canadians have fished this stock and have been dependent on this stock for many decades even when there were many other commercially viable fisheries to pursue in the Canadian zone.

Individual Parties' Responses to NAFO Scientific Council Advice

- The presentation referred to past NAFO Scientific Council advice for 3LMN Greenland halibut calling for strong and cautionary conservation measures. In particular the June 1992 report summarized several important points, some of which were first reported in 1989:
 - Catches should be reduced;
 - Fishing effort should not be concentrated on one part of the stock;
 - Almost all fisheries on this stock are catching individuals which are mostly immature;
 - Concern was expressed about possible over-exploitation.

- In 1992 and 1993 Canadian catches were significantly lower than in previous years. This was not just because of poor abundance in traditional fishing areas. This was also the result of our conservation concerns in light of the NAFO Scientific Council advice, and action taken to restrict fishery effort. In 1994 Canada immediately responded to the even stronger warnings of the NAFO Scientific Council in June of that year by substantially reducing the TACs it had already set for 2+3 Greenland halibut and further restricting access in these areas.
- While Canada and some other Parties, in response to the scientific advice, restrained their fisheries, as we all know, the EU's Greenland halibut fishery has increased substantially since 1990.
- As I have indicated, it is Canada's view that counting EU catches in 1992 and 1993 in the establishment of a sharing arrangement would be inequitable. In effect, it would reward those that did not follow scientific advice and fished the stock without regard to conservation concerns, and it would penalize those Contracting Parties that constrained or reduced their effort in response to the scientific advice.

Investment in Scientific Research

- Finally, we believe that NAFO should look at Parties' long-term commitment to this stock. A salient factor in determining allocations should also be the contribution to the scientific research on this stock over the years. There are only a small number of Parties that have put in the efforts and dollars in this regard.

THE PROBLEM OF THE EU SHARE

- I could not come to a conclusion without referring to the difficult issue of what should be the EU share. The amount to be distributed among the other NAFO members should be less difficult.
- The EU, as we all know, has had by far the highest share of recent catches, reaching extraordinarily high levels of 45 059 tons in 1992 and 44 448 tons in 1993. I have referred to these catches as anomalies, as obviously they are. It is distressing to see that the EU reported catches of 41 201 tons of Greenland halibut to the end of November 1994 demonstrating the EU continued its effort and catches at even higher levels despite the strong warnings in the recent Scientific Council advice. This month, January 1995, there are five more Spanish vessels directing for Greenland halibut than during the same period last year and nine more than in January 1993.
- We are proposing a share of the TAC for the EU based only on its catches before 1992. I know this will represent a very significant reduction from their recent very high levels of catch. However I think that most representatives here will recognize that those high levels of catch cannot be reflected in any equitable sharing agreement. They are, in fact, a contributing factor to the present poor state of the biomass, and the reason that NAFO has had to reduce the total catch to the low level of 27 000 tons, reducing the levels available for all of us.

- An equitable share must be available for other Contracting Parties with a serious interest in catches of this resource. We would not propose a distribution key at this time. We would like to consult with other NAFO Parties in developing a proposal on this.

SUMMARY

- Canada's primary objective is the conservation of the Greenland halibut stock. Our primary goal for this meeting is to ensure that a quota sharing arrangement is established, together with accompanying control measures, to ensure that catches for 1995 stay within the 27 000 tons limit established at the NAFO Annual Meeting.
- We also have another goal, Mr. Chairman, related to the interests and dependence of our fishermen and that is, as I have indicated, that the sharing arrangement we develop at this meeting give them their fair share.
- Mr. Chairman, while Canada can ... with justification ... claim 89% of the Total Allowable Catch, we are not doing so. Rather, Canada is limiting its claim to 75% in order that more is available for distribution among Contracting Parties. This is amply supported by Canada's traditional catches, the share of the Greenland halibut habitat found inside the Canadian zone, the significant coastal community dependence, the fact that Canada took measures to restrain its Greenland halibut fisheries in response to the NAFO Scientific Council's conservation concerns, and in light of Canada's investment in scientific research surveys on this stock of traditional importance to Canada.
- Therefore, in summary Canada proposes that the sharing arrangement be as follows:
 - 75% for Canada
 - 25% for other NAFO members, but we believe that a significant share of this should go to NAFO members other than the EU. The distribution key would be developed during the course of these meetings.

Annex 4. Opening Statement by the Delegate of Norway

The Norwegian Delegation is committed to work for an allocation of the established TAC for Greenland Halibut. Our aim is that the Commission during this meeting is able to develop and agree to a key for sharing the TAC among the Contracting Parties.

A process where each party ask for a share and the individual shares add up to more than 100% will not necessarily give the best results.

Instead a more fruitful approach, in our opinion, is to start by discussing which elements that should be considered when establishing an allocation key. Then, as a next step, it should be discussed which weight that should be attached to the various elements. Result of such an exercise will be a formula which will give a share to each Contracting Party.

Annex 5. Statement by the Delegate of Russia

The Russian delegation would now like to express its position concerning the Greenland halibut resource.

1. In late sixties Russia was the first to initiate research of *G. halibut* on the continental slope of the Northwest Atlantic and was the first to discover commercial concentrations of this species which have been supporting fisheries until now. Since that time until 1993 Russian research vessels carried out scientific surveys and conducted monitoring of the *G. halibut* stock. Russian data are still used as a basis for evaluation of the stock status and for recommendations to harvest it in a rational way. Since 1968 Russia conducted more than 70 research cruises to investigate the stock and total costs associated with this research have been estimated at more than \$35 mil USD.
2. Bearing in mind that the *G. halibut* stock in the Northwest Atlantic is an integral stock, Russia has always been committed to conducting fisheries for *G. halibut* in the NAFO Convention Area on the basis of established TAC and fished quotas allocated to it. Low Russian activity in the *G. halibut* fishery in NAFO Regulatory Area from early 90s onward reflected our concern to conserve the stock in the situation when scientific recommendations for a TAC were unavailable and at the same time in the light of warning expressed by Scientific Council in connection with a decline of the *G. halibut* biomass.
3. Before 200-mile limits had been established (1967-1976) the *G. halibut* catch by Russia was 36.4% of the total catch in all NAFO subareas and 27.2% of the SA 2+3 catch. For the whole period of the *G. halibut* fishery from 1967 to 1992, the Russian catch was 20.0% and 16.8% of the total catch respectively. Thus, taking into consideration the level of Russian *G. halibut* catch for the whole period of fishery for this species and the contribution made by the Russian science to discover and study the resource, we believe that Russia has all grounds to have an allocation of 20% of the TAC for *G. halibut* in SA 2+3.

Annex 6. Statement by the Delegate of Norway

Mr. Chairman, I should like to explain my vote on the proposal by Cuba in FC Working Paper 95/12.

Guiding principles for the Norwegian fisheries policy are conservation and responsible resource management. Responsible resource management also includes development of balanced and fair allocation of TACs.

In my opening statement I said that my delegation was committed to work for development of a key for sharing the TAC for Greenland Halibut. I also underlined that our hope was to arrive at an allocation that could be acceptable by all Contracting Parties. It now appears that this will not be possible to achieve.

It should come as no surprise to anyone that Norway in various international forums emphasize the interests of the coastal state/states. This is also well known from the work in the UN Conference. The proposal that was now put to vote reflects in principle this position. Whether the coastal state preference in the present proposal is given the proper weight is more uncertain. I hope that future scientific research will be able to clarify whether the weight allocated to the coastal state in this proposal was the correct one.

On this basis Norway supported the proposal in FC Working Paper 95/12.

Annex 7. Statement by the Delegate of Japan

I like to explain, for the record, the reason of my vote, which was not quite consistent with the line of approach as I indicated earlier in this meeting.

In casting my vote, I, first of all, weighed the Cuban proposal against the EU proposal and against the possibility of no agreement and resultant chaos, and I have come to the conclusion that on balance the Cuban proposal was better of the two, putting aside the question of our share as proposed. However, I like to make it very clear that my vote yes for the Cuban proposal is only for the nominal catch figures as allocated. It should not be construed as implying my acceptance of the formula or ideas as explained, or for that matter the right or interest of the coastal state beyond and in excess of the relevant provisions of the UNCLOS.

My vote is, therefore, utterly and solely out of my compassion on the unprecedented plight, I hope of temporary nature, of the Canadian coastal communities concerned who have lost all of their viable fishery resources within 200 miles.

I also take this as an interim measure applicable only for this year so that the Commission has further opportunity to work towards a more equitable solution, hopefully, of a consensus of this matter. I request that my statement be recorded in due form in the minutes of this meeting.

Annex 8. Statement on behalf of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania re "Block quota"

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (as Baltic States), welcomed the NAFO's decision at 15th Annual Meeting to hold the Special Fisheries Commission Meeting here in Brussels, where in line with other urgent issues the issue of allocation of quotas fished by vessels of the countries sharing the collective quota had to be addressed. In this regard, the Baltic States would like to express their gratitude to the NAFO Secretariat for convening this special meeting and the delegation of the European Union for the generous offer to host it. The Baltic States are of the opinion that such meetings are the proper fora where existing disputes between the NAFO Contracting Parties should be resolved. Baltic States believe that any kind of tensions in the management questions do not support the achievement of NAFO's objective, which is given in article 2 of the NAFO Convention, to "contribute through consultation and conservation to the optimum utilization, rational management and conservation of the fishery resources of the Convention Area".

Thus, allow us to reiterate the Baltic States position regarding NAFO's objective. The Baltic States are fully aware of importance of sustainable utilization and effective conservation of fish stocks. We confirm our support of all necessary management measures taken by NAFO in pursuing the prime objective of rebuilding depleted fish stocks. The key element to the successful management of fish resources is a sense of common responsibility.

In our view, NAFO has met with some difficulties concerning the management of fish stocks of the Regulatory Area. One severe obstacle is the issue of unresolved collective quota system, which must be regulated in cooperation of all NAFO Contracting Parties. Although the Baltic States welcomed the decision taken at the NAFO 14th Annual Meeting, which provided a collective quota to be fished by vessels of four countries, it was seen as a temporary solution. The Baltic States consider the collective quota a mechanism which compels countries to engage in competitive fishing as having a negative impact to the fish stocks we are endeavouring to rebuild. NAFO's efforts received a setback just a year later when an overfishing was reported. This should suggest an exigent need to break the collective quota system for the sake of sustainable utilization of fish stocks in the Regulatory Area and to provide relevant countries with national quota allocations. The Baltic States believe that resolution of the block quota issue without harming the interest of any other Contracting Party would pave the way not only to the "new ethics of conservation", which was brought to participants of this meeting by Mr. Tobin, but also to better management and utilization policy of fish stocks of the Regulatory Area. Looking back to those meetings where the block quota issue has been addressed, it became evident from the very beginning that Russia is avoiding a constructive discussion. Its suggested proposals has been extremely unusual and unprecedented as well as its recent unilateral establishment of autonomous national quota allocation.

Baltic States are of the understanding that historical fishing should form the basis for national quota allocation. As we have repeatedly stated, it would be complicated to take as an historical point of departure the Soviet period because quota distribution among republics was based on rules of command economy and catch statistics from that period is unreliable. In 1992, three Baltic States became members of NAFO and started their own historical fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area. Thus, the results of fishing activity of vessels of all countries sharing the collective quota are echoed in official statistics gathered and released by the NAFO Secretariat. Obviously, the historical fishing activity of the Baltic States in the area due to the historical

reasons is considerably short. Therefore, the Baltic States would request the NAFO Contracting Parties to consider their quota allocations as the official catches in 1993 up to the date when the collective quota was disrupted.

The Baltic States calls upon all NAFO Contracting Parties to contribute to the resolution of the collective quota issue in a constructive spirit. We believe that providing the countries sharing the collective quota with national quota allocations will be a positive measure to stop the competitive fishing, which is an important step towards the efficient management of common fish resources in the Regulatory Area. We would request NAFO Contracting Parties also to avoid from unilateral quota allocation declarations and call upon Contracting Parties to object strongly against such attempts. Stating that, the Baltic States confirm their willingness to consider any proposals by other NAFO Contracting Parties, which would contribute to resolution of block quota issue.

SECTION II

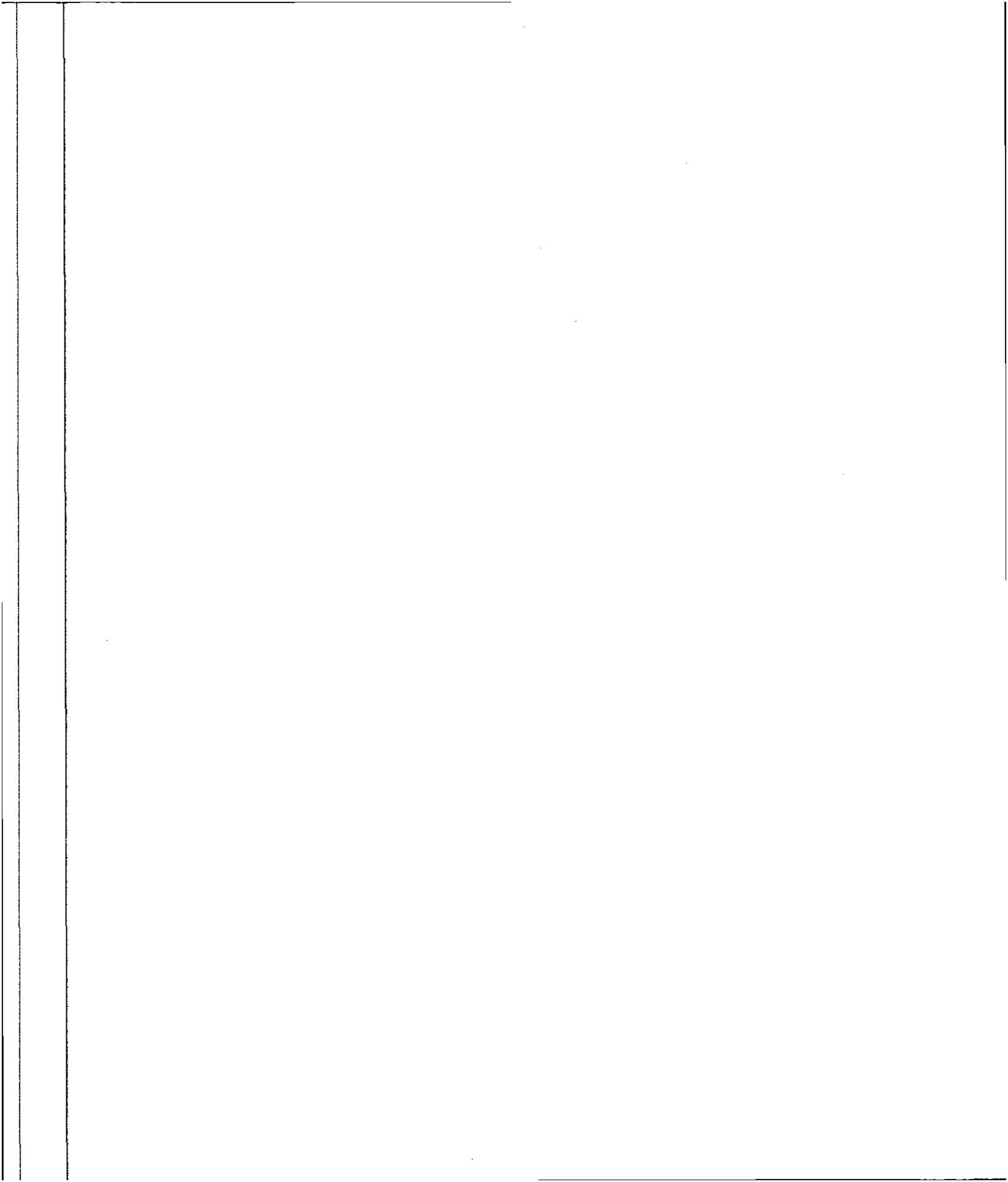
(pages 47 to 78)

Report of the Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)

10-12 May 1995

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

Report of the Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)	49
1. Opening of the Meeting	49
2. Appointment of Rapporteur	49
3. Adoption of Agenda	49
4. Proposals to Amend the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures	49
5. Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking	54
6. Adoption of Report	55
7. Other Business	55
8. Adjournment	55
Annex 1. List of Participants	56
Annex 2. Agenda	59
Annex 3. Inspections	60
Annex 4. Transmission of Information from Inspections	61
Annex 5. Increase of the Inspection Presence	63
Annex 6. Reporting Catch on Board Fishing Vessels Entering and Exiting the Regulatory Area	65
Annex 7. Additional Enforcement Measures	67
Annex 8. Mesh Size	69
Annex 9. Port Inspections	70
Annex 10. Effort Plans and Catch Reporting	71
Annex 11. Infringements	73
Annex 12. Follow-up on Apparent Infringements	75
Annex 13. Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking	76



Report of the Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)

(FC Doc. 95/3)

10-12 May 1995
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman, D. Bevan (Canada), opened the Special STACTIC Meeting on 10 May 1995 at 10.15 a.m. He welcomed all delegates to the meeting which had been jointly requested by the European Union and Canada. Representatives from the following Contracting Parties were present: Canada, Cuba, Denmark (on behalf of Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Estonia, the European Union (EU), Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Norway and Russia (Annex 1).

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

Veronica Cody (EU) was appointed Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of Agenda

The Agenda was adopted following some minor modifications to the provisional presentation. (Annex 2)

4. Proposals to Amend the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures

- 4.1 The Chair pointed out that the European Union and Canada had prepared joint proposals for the amendment of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures and that these would form the basis for discussion at the meeting. He invited these Contracting Parties to present an opening statement on their proposals.
- 4.2 The EU representative explained that the basis of the proposals was the Agreed Minute by the European Union and Canada, as set out in STACTIC Working Paper 95/19. While this was a single document it was comprised of 4 elements: the text of the Agreed Minute itself; Annex I to the Minute; Annex II to the Minute; and an exchange of letters and notes between the EU and Canada. (This last element did not feature in the STACTIC Working Paper but was later distributed as an addendum to the Working Paper). These four elements formed the global package of which the operative content would be presented to the Fisheries Commission for adoption; the text of Annex I could only be adopted as part of this overall package.
- 4.3 The implementation conditions of the package would have to be multilateralised by NAFO. While the European Union and Canada had agreed to promote the Agreement jointly and to make proposals for its implementation, it was necessary that all Contracting Parties be given the opportunity to examine the package of proposals in detail before being asked to take a definitive position on it.

- 4.4 The objective of this meeting was to translate, in so far as possible, the substance of Annex I into the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures. Whether the Community could support and accept a proposal in the Fisheries Commission on all these aspects would be entirely dependent on whether sufficient progress has been accomplished in respect of Annex II, relating to the management of Greenland Halibut, including the establishment of a new allocation key for the distribution of quotas. Unless all aspects of the Agreed Minute were ready for presentation to NAFO for decision, there could be no package agreement.
- 4.5 The Canadian delegation gave a brief outline of the contents of the Agreed Minute.
- 4.6 The Agreed Minute was generally welcomed by delegations. However, certain delegations, notably, Iceland, Japan, Norway and Russia considered that the proposals required some study, particularly in the domain of cost-effectiveness. Iceland stated that the proposed measures, if adopted, would regulate future fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area and, as such, they should be given due consideration by Contracting Parties.
- 4.7 The Danish delegation (on behalf of Greenland and the Faroe Islands) endorsed the concept of the package agreement and its adoption as a prerequisite for agreement on any single element.
- 4.8 Japan requested that small fishing nations in the Northwest Atlantic be exempted from some of the proposals.
- 4.9 The following STACTIC working papers-proposals were discussed: from 95/9 to 95/20.
- 4.10 It was agreed that all of these papers would be recommended for adoption by the Fisheries Commission at its forthcoming meeting, subject to each paper being reexamined in the light of (a) its relation with other papers in the overall package and (b) specific observations and reservations made by delegations.
- 4.11 The outcome of discussions on each of these papers-proposals is set out below in order of the Agenda items from 4 a) to j).

The references to Working Papers-proposals are made in the text, and concrete STACTIC decisions are presented in the Annexes to the Report. The STACTIC meeting **decided** that the proposals as described in the Annexes are to be referred to the upcoming Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission for its consideration and adoption.

The items of the proposals contained in square brackets will be subject to further discussions in the Fisheries Commission.

4.12 **Agenda Item 4 a). Inspections.**

A proposal was presented to the meeting in Working Paper 95/12. The meeting considered the proposal through four (4) revisions (W.P. 95/12, Revision 4) and decided to refer this proposal for adoption by the Fisheries Commission (Annex 3).

In addition, STACTIC recommended that at a forthcoming meeting of STACTIC a sampling plan be developed for use in estimating catch composition and quantities by species if any cartons or other containers are to be opened.

4.13 Agenda Item 4 b). Transmission of Information from Inspectors.

A proposal was presented to the meeting in Working Paper 95/13, which has been considered through four (4) revisions (W.P. 95/13, Revision 4). The meeting decided to present this proposal to the Fisheries Commission (Annex 4). The Representative of Japan noted that he would like to reflect on the wording contained in square brackets.

4.14 Agenda Item 4 c). Increase in Inspection Presence.

A proposal was presented to the meeting in Working Paper 95/14, which has been considered through four (4) revisions (W.P. 95/4, Revision 4). The meeting decided to present this proposal to the Fisheries Commission (Annex 5).

The Representatives of Contracting Parties at the meeting expressed the following views to the proposal:

Both Denmark and Norway expressed the view that all proposed measures on increased inspection, observers and satellite surveillance had to be considered as an integrated whole, and that the package as currently proposed was excessive. These Contracting Parties together with Korea and Russia considered 10 vessels, as the threshold figure for deciding on deployment of an inspection vessel, too low.

The European Union reserved its position on this item. It stated that if a higher figure were to be considered, the provision concerning cooperation in inspection would need to be clarified. Each Contracting Party's participation in inspection and surveillance in the Regulatory Area should be proportionate to its fishing effort.

Iceland pointed out that this STACTIC meeting was discussing measures under special circumstances, which had arisen because of NAFO's ineffectiveness in the past. Since these measures would prevail in the future Contracting Parties should think twice before adopting them. Such far reaching proposals should be dealt with under more normal conditions.

Japan sought an exemption, on the basis of being a small fishing nation, from the provision requiring Contracting Parties to have at least one inspector present in the Convention Area or in a State bordering on the Convention Area.

Both Korea and Russia queried the threshold number of 10 for vessels operating in the area. Korea proposed that it be 20. This proposal was supported by a number of delegations.

Russia queried the meaning of "cooperate in the deployment of inspection vessels." Canada replied that it was open to the imagination of Contracting Parties to determine the form of that cooperation, which could include joint inspections and cost sharing.

It was identified that it would be useful for the Fisheries Commission to establish a rational level of inspection and a suitable key for an equitable sharing of the burden of inspection among Contracting Parties.

4.14 Agenda Item 4 d). Improvements to the Hail System.

A proposal was presented to the meeting in Working Paper 95/15, which has been considered through four (4) revisions (W.P. 95/15, Revision 4). The meeting decided to present this proposal to the Fisheries Commission (Annex 6).

Russia emphasized that it had not joined the Hail System and the relevant rules would not apply to Russian vessels. Nevertheless it will cooperate in participating in the Hail System subject to any bilateral arrangements.

4.15 Agenda Item 4 e). Additional Enforcement Measures.

A proposal was presented to the meeting in Working Paper 95/16, which has been considered through five (5) revisions (W.P. 95/16, Revision 5). The meeting decided to present this proposal to the Fisheries Commission (Annex 7).

In addition, the following considerations were expressed through the meeting:

The asterisked note under PART I.D.2 in square brackets remains to be discussed.

Japan considered that incidental catch of the species for which an "Others" quota had been fully utilized should be allowed to be retained on board under the same rules as for moratorium species.

There was considerable discussion on the issue of discards. The joint Canada-E.U. proposal allows continuation of the existing derogation for Canada from the general requirement to discard fish in specified circumstances. Several delegations proposed that other Contracting Parties with a prohibition against discarding in their national waters also be included in the derogation applying to Canada and set out in the asterisked note on page 3 of the proposal (STACTIC Working Paper 95/16, Revision 2). This proposed amendment to the working paper was strongly opposed by the EU delegation because, unlike Canada, these other Contracting Parties applying a discard ban in their own waters do not have corresponding management measures applicable in the Regulatory Area, such as closed areas in the event that too many small fish are taken. Further, such a solution is likely to result in discriminatory effects for some Contracting Parties and inconsistencies in the NAFO conservation and enforcement regime. Although for that reason no final agreement could be reached and the asterisked note on page 3 contains square brackets, STACTIC agreed that the working paper was otherwise technically complete as a package of amendments consistent with the existing NAFO discard rule.

The recommendation of STACTIC is to have the Fisheries Commission:

- i) Decide on the requests of other Contracting Parties to be included in the derogation applying to Canada as set out in the asterisked note on page 3 of the working paper;

- ii) Adopt the proposals in the working paper as amended to reflect that decision;
- iii) Refer to STACTIC and the Scientific Council the task of examining and advising whether NAFO should move to a no discard policy and, if so, of developing such a policy.

4.16 **Agenda Item 4 f). Mesh Size.**

A proposal was presented to the meeting in Working Paper 95/20, which has been considered through three (3) revisions (W.P. 95/20, Revision 3). The meeting decided to present this proposal to the Fisheries Commission for adoption (Annex 8).

STACTIC recommends referring to the Scientific Council the question of whether it is necessary to establish a mesh size for capelin and, if so, the appropriate mesh size to be established.

4.17 **Agenda Item 4 g). Dockside Inspections.**

A proposal was presented to the meeting in Working Paper 95/17, which has been considered through four (4) revisions (W.P. 95/17, Revision 4). The meeting decided to present this proposal to the Fisheries Commission (Annex 9).

In addition, the following considerations were recorded at the meeting:

Russia raised the question of the measurement of fish size, particularly in the case of processed fish.

Korea and Japan placed a reservation on PART.VII.1(i); they wished to study this element of the proposal further.

It was generally agreed that if France, on behalf of St. Pierre et Miquelon, were not to become a Contracting Party of NAFO this could raise problems in regard to this proposal.

4.18 **Agenda Item 4 h). Effort Plans and Catch Reporting.**

A proposal was presented to the meeting in Working Paper 95/18, which has been considered through four (4) revisions (W.P. 95/18, Revision 4). The meeting decided to present this proposal to the Fisheries Commission (Annex 10).

In addition, the following considerations were recorded at the meeting:

Iceland pointed out that if it fished Greenland Halibut it would be under the "Others" category and it could be difficult to draw up effort plans as other Contracting Parties might have exhausted the quotas.

Canada noted that, given the sensitivity of the Greenland halibut issue, it would be useful for all Contracting Parties to prepare fishing plans, even if they fish from the "Others" quota.

4.19 Agenda Item 4 i). Major Infringements.

A proposal was presented to the meeting in Working Paper 95/9, which has been considered through four (4) revisions (W.P. 95/9, Revision 4). The meeting decided to present this proposal to the Fisheries Commission (Annex 11).

4.20 Agenda Item 4 j). Follow-up on Apparent Infringements.

A proposal was presented to the meeting in the Working Paper 95/10, which has been considered through three (3) revisions (W.P. 95/10, Revision 3). The meeting decided to present this proposal to the Fisheries Commission for adoption (Annex 12).

5. Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking

- 5.1 A proposal was presented to the meeting in Working Paper 95/11, which has been discussed through four (4) revisions (W.P. 95/11, Revision 4). The meeting decided to present this proposal to the Fisheries Commission (Annex 13).

In addition the following considerations were recorded at the meeting.

- 5.2 Russia, Iceland and Cuba were concerned about the necessity of installing satellite tracking systems, the level of surveillance envisaged and the costs involved. They therefore wished to study this element of the proposal further.

Russia also required time to study the observer coverage element of the proposal but stated that it would give its views at the forthcoming meeting of the Fisheries Commission.

- 5.3 The European Union and Canada explained that the proposed 100% observer coverage and 35% satellite surveillance constituted one of the cornerstones of the agreement under discussion. The EU pointed out that the proposed scheme was a pilot scheme and would fall to be discussed at the 1997 NAFO meeting; the cost of placing one extra person on a vessel was minimal; and the International Maritime Organization would oblige all vessels over a certain length to install satellite systems within a few years in any case.

- 5.4 Canada pointed out that in the NAFO Regulatory Area stocks, quotas and the number of vessels fishing were at historical lows. It took the view that this was therefore the ideal time to introduce a pilot scheme of this nature, allowing the stocks to regenerate while incurring a minimal cost.

- 5.5 The EU and Canada stated that, notwithstanding the last sentence on page 5 of the proposal, the Fisheries Commission will in 1997 be completely free to establish whatever permanent scheme it will deem appropriate at that time.

- 5.6 Japan was concerned that the provisions under PART VI.A.3d) could put commercial confidentiality at risk. It wished to study this item further but would give its views at the forthcoming meeting of the Fisheries Commission.

- 5.7 Norway expressed that it was prepared to consider a certain increase in observer coverage. It further welcomed the proposed pilot project on satellite tracking. Participation from Norwegian vessels would however have to be on a voluntary basis as this could not be made compulsory under existing national law.
- 5.8 Norway suggested that NAFO have a database to store and provide access to information on control measures but that this could be examined in September 1997 when the question of a permanent system would be discussed. The EU supported this suggestion.
- 5.9 Japan and Korea considered that they should not be obliged to place observers on board their vessels, but rather that it should be sufficient for them to make an effort to do so. Japan thought that more time was needed to evaluate this issue.
- 5.10 Iceland proposed to exempt the shrimp fishery from the requirement for 100% observation coverage because it was not subject to quotas. In general other means of improving the control of fisheries should be tried before imposing 100% observer coverage.
- 5.11 The EU pointed out that observation was not only necessary to control quotas but also mesh size and other technical measures.
- 5.12 Canada noted that the existing pilot project had not had much of a deterrent effect and, in response to comments that a lot of time was needed to establish an observer program, noted that the EU had produced a large number of trained observers in a very short time and already had 100% observer coverage of its vessels in the Regulatory Area. The Canadian Government had made it clear that there need be no costs for those NAFO members that could not afford observers, as Canadian Government observers would be provided for those NAFO members at Canada's expense. A dispensation for small fleets would therefore not be necessary. Further discussions were continuing on the issue of costs.
- 5.13 Canada appealed to all Contracting Parties to approach the issue with an open mind so that their problems could be solved to increase deterrence and allow NAFO managed stocks to rebuild.

6. Adoption of Report

The Committee reviewed and adopted the Report as a draft text at its closing session on 12 May 1995. The Representatives agreed that the draft text will be open for further comments by Contracting Parties until (including) 17 May 1995. With regard to any such comments, the principal agreement was reached that those should not contradict with the accord(s) recorded in the draft report. The comments will be incorporated in the final report, which will be forwarded in due course to the Fisheries Commission.

7. Other Business

There were no other questions discussed under this item.

8. Adjournment

The Special Meeting of STACTIC was adjourned at 1730 hrs on 12 May 1995.

Annex 1. List of Participants

CANADA

Head of Delegation

- B. Applebaum, Director-General, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, International Directorate, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
- C. J. Allen, Resource Allocation Br., Fisheries Operations, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
- D. Bevan, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
- P. Fauteux, Deputy Director, Legal Operations Div. (JLO), External Affairs and International Trade Canada, Lester B. Pearson Bldg., 125 Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
- L. Strowbridge, Offshore Surveillance, Nfld. Region, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, P.O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
- G. Traverse, Director, Resource Management Div., Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1

CUBA

Head of Delegation

- R. Dominguez, Cuban Fishing Fleet Representative, 1881 Brunswick St., Apt. 911, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

DENMARK (in respect of Faroes and Greenland)

Head of Delegation

- E. Lemche, Director, Gronlands Hjemmestyre, Pilestraede 52, Box 2151, Copenhagen, Denmark
- S. Lage, Greenland Home Rule, Fiskeridirektoratet, Box 269, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland
- K. P. Mortensen, Foroya Landsstyri, P. O. Box 87, FR-110 Torshavn, Faroe Islands
- T. Pedersen, Gronlands Hjemmestyre, Box 269, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland
- P. Pedersen, P. O. Box 310, 3900 Nuuk, Greenland

ESTONIA

Head of Delegation

- T. Roose, National Estonian Board of Fisheries, Lai Street 39/41, EE-0100 Tallinn

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

Head of Delegation

- O. Tougaard, Commission of the European Union, 200 Rue de Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
- H. Koster, Commission of the European Union, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
- P. A. Curran, Directorate General for Fisheries (DGXIV-C-3), Commission of the European Union, Rue Joseph II 99, 7/07, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
- P. Heller, Commission of the European Union, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

- G. F. Kingston, Senior Assistant (Economic and Commercial Affairs), Delegation of the Commission of the EU, 1110-350 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7S8
- P. Davy-Bouchene, (Presidency of the EU) Permanent Representation of France to the EU, 14, Place du Louvain, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
- P. G. Peronne, (Presidency of the EU) Ministere Agriculture et Peche, Direction des Peches Maritimes, 3 Place de Fontenoy, 75700-Paris
- V. Cody, Council of the European Union, Batiment Justus Lipsius, Rue de la Loi, (90.GH.41) B-1040 Brussels
- G. Conrad, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Rochusstr. 1, 53107 Bonn, Germany
- A. McDaid, Permanent Representation of Ireland to the EU, Ave de Galilee 5 (Bte 22), Brussels 1030, Belgium
- J. B. Nielsen, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Slotsholmsgade 12, DK-1216 Copenhagen, Denmark
- M. I. Aragon, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
- J. Herrero, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
- J. T. Santos, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, (Inspeccion), Ortega y Gasset, 57, Madrid, Spain
- M. H. Figueiredo, Direccao Geral das Pescas, Edificio Vasco da Gama, Alcantara, 1300 Lisbon, Portugal
- W. B. McCleary, British High Commission, 80 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5K7
- C. C. Southgate, Room 428, Nobel House, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HX

ICELAND

Head of Delegation

- A. Halldorsson, Ministry of Fisheries, Skulagata 4, 150 Reykjavik

JAPAN

Head of Delegation

- M. Morimoto, Councillor, Oceanic Fisheries Dept., Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
- A. Mae, International Affairs Div., Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100
- N. Takagi, Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association, Ogawacho-Yasuda Bldg., 6 Kanda-Ogawa Cho, 3 Chome, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 101
- Y. Kashio, Halifax Office, Japan Fisheries Association, Suite 1408, Duke Tower, 5251 Duke Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3J 1P6

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Head of Delegation

- Y. J. Jung, Minister, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, 151 Slater Street, 5th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
- J. S. Doo, Deputy Director, Science and Resources Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 77 Sejong-ro, Chongrogu, Seoul
- D. B. Park, First Secretary (for Fisheries), 2450 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

NORWAY

Head of Delegation

- P. Gullestad, Directorate of Fisheries, P. O. Box 185, 5002 Bergen
- E. Ellingsen, Directorate of Fisheries, P. O. Box 185, 5002 Bergen
- S. Johnsen, Directorate of Fisheries, P. O. Box 185, 5002 Bergen

RUSSIA**Head of Delegation**

V. Fedorenko, Chief, Department of International Cooperation, Fisheries Committee of Russian Federation,
12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031

G. V. Goussev, Fisheries Committee of Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031

L. Skalova, Ministry of External Affairs, Moscow

Y. Videneev, Representative of the Russian Federation in Canada on Fisheries, 2074 Robie St., Halifax, Nova Scotia,
Canada B3K 5L3

SECRETARIAT

Dr. L. I. Chepel, Executive Secretary

T. Amaratunga, Assistant Executive Secretary

B. Cruikshank, Senior Secretary

Annex 2. Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting (D. Bevan, Canada)
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Proposals to Amend the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures
 - a) Inspections
 - b) Transmission of Information from Inspections
 - c) Increase in Inspection Presence
 - d) Improvements to Hail System
 - e) Additional Enforcement Measures
 - i) minimum fish size Greenland halibut
 - ii) applicability of discard rules in NRA
 - iii) special rules for fish products e.g. processed length equivalents
 - iv) on board production of fish meal and similar products
 - v) further measures to protect juvenile fish e.g. area/seasonal closures
 - f) Mesh Size
 - g) Dockside Inspections
 - h) Effort Plans and Catch Reporting
 - i) Major Infringements
 - j) Follow-up on Apparent Infringements
5. Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking
 - a) Observers
 - b) Satellite Tracking
 - c) Report on Pilot Projects
6. Adoption of Report
7. Other Business
8. Adjournment

Annex 3. Inspections

Proposal¹

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART IV. 2. (ii) and insert a new point (iii):

- (ii) To ensure objectivity in the realization and distribution of inspections between the Contracting Parties, the number of inspections carried out by the vessels of a Contracting Party on vessels of any other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, reflect the ratio of the inspected Party's fishing activity to the total fishing activity in the Regulatory Area, per quarter, measured on the basis of, inter alia, the level of catches and vessel days on ground and shall also take into account compliance records.
- (iii) The Executive Secretary shall draw up an annual report on the objectivity in the realization and distribution of inspections between the Contracting Parties.

Amend PART IV. 4 - add as (iii) and (iv):

- (iii) No boarding shall be conducted without prior notice by radio being sent to (whether or not received by) the vessel, including the identity of the inspection platform.
- (iv) Each Contracting Party shall ensure that its inspection platforms are kept at a safe distance from fishing vessels and that its inspectors assigned to the Scheme respect the provisions thereof as well as any other applicable rules of international law.

Amend PART IV. 6. (i).

insert at the beginning of the first paragraph to read as follows:

Without limiting the capability of inspectors to carry out their mandate,

insert before the second paragraph:

When carrying out their inspection duties in conformity with Part IV of these Measures, NAFO inspectors shall take all appropriate precautions to avoid causing damage to packaging, wrapping, cartons or other containers and to the contents of same in order to ensure, to the extent practicable, that the quality of the catch on board is maintained.

Cartons and other containers shall be opened in such a way that will facilitate their prompt resealing, repacking and eventual restorage.

¹ new wording underlined and ~~deleted wording struck out~~.

Annex 4. Transmission of Information From Inspections

Proposal¹

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART IV. 6.(i) - to provide for advance notification of apparent infringements, replace the last paragraph insert with the following wording:

In the case of an apparent infringement or a difference between recorded catches and the inspector's estimates of the catches on board, a copy of the inspection report with supporting documentation, including second photographs taken, shall be transmitted ~~as soon as possible~~ within 10 days to the responsible authorities of the Contracting Party for the inspected vessel, after the inspection vessel returns to port. In the case of other inspection reports, the original shall be transmitted within 30 days whenever possible, to a designated authority of the Contracting Party for the inspected vessel. A copy of every inspection report shall also be forwarded to the Executive Secretary.

Notwithstanding the notification of the inspection report, the duly assigned NAFO inspectors conducting the inspection shall prepare and transmit within 24 hours to the Contracting Party of the vessel a statement which shall constitute advance notification of the apparent infringement. A copy of this statement shall be transmitted

a) to the NAFO Executive Secretary and

- b) i) to an inspector of the Contracting Party of the inspected vessel present in the Convention Area or in a [State] [port] bordering this Area or
- ii) an inspector duly authorized by that Contracting Party present in the Convention Area or in a [State] [port] bordering this Area.

This statement shall quote the information entered under points 16 and 18 of the inspection report, cite the relevant NAFO Measures and describe in detail the basis for issuing the citation for an apparent infringement and the evidence to support the said citation.

Amend PART IV 6(i) - to provide information on suspected illegal practices add new paragraphs:

In the case where, in the course of an inspection, NAFO Inspectors make comments and observations in the inspection report, in particular under point 20 thereof, the said inspectors shall promptly prepare a written statement citing the relevant NAFO Measures, ~~and~~ describing the practices observed and substantiating the grounds for their suspicions. This statement shall be sent within 24 hours

¹ new wording underlined and ~~deleted wording struck out~~.

- a) to the Contracting Party of the inspected vessel,
- b)
 - i) to an inspector of that Contracting Party present in the Convention Area or in a [State] [port] bordering this Area or
 - ii) to an inspector duly authorized by that Contracting Party present in the Convention Area or in a [State] [port] bordering this Area and
- c) to the NAFO Executive Secretary.

The NAFO Executive Secretary and the designated authorities shall treat this information with the confidentiality required for the protection of individual data.

Annex 5. Increase of the Inspection Presence

Proposal¹

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART IV. 3 - replace the second subsection to read:

Each Contracting Party having at any time [10] [20] or more vessels operating in the Regulatory Area shall deploy at least during that time one inspection vessel to this Area. Contracting Parties with less than [10] [20] vessels at any time shall cooperate in the deployment of inspection vessels.

Each Contracting Party shall have at least one inspector present in the Convention Area or in a [State] [port] bordering this Area during the time that its vessels are operating in the Regulatory Area, to receive and respond, without delay, to any notice of apparent infringements.

A Contracting Party may authorize inspectors from another Contracting Party to carry out their functions on its behalf.

¹ new wording underlined and ~~deleted wording struck out~~.

Attachment to Annex 5

Number of Fishing Vessels Engaged in Fishing Operations in the Regulatory Area in 1994-95

TABLE 1. Hail Reports up to 10 May 1995.

Contracting Party	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Canada	1	2	8	5	2							
EU	37	42	41	28	25							
Estonia	2	3	6	4	3							
Faroes	-	-	3	3	-							
Iceland	-	1	1	4	2							
Japan	1	1	2	2	-							
Latvia	-	-	1	-	-							
Norway	2	2	2	5	3							
Russia	-	-	2	14	6							
Total	43	51	66	65	41							

Table 2. Hail Reports for 1994.

Contracting Party	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Canada	1	-	4	5	5	5	2	4	3	1	-	1
Cuba	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU	34	38	51	53	43	37	34	40	31	36	37	33
Estonia	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	3	1	3	2	3
Faroes	5	6	5	5	6	2	9	3	7	6	2	4
Greenland	-	-	-	1	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	1	1	-	-	6	4	8	4	2	2	1
Japan	1	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	2
Latvia	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	1	3	3	1	3	1	2	2	-	-	-
Norway	7	2	8	1	11	11	17	11	7	7	-	1
Russia	1	1	-	3	2	10	13	4	6	5	2	1
Total	48	49	78	84	73	77	89	78	61	61	45	46

Annex 6. Reporting of Catch on Board Fishing Vessels Entering and Exiting the Regulatory Area

Proposal¹

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART III E. 1. - to read as follows:

- (a) each entry into the Regulatory Area. This report shall be made at least six (6) hours in advance of the vessel's entry and shall include the date, the time, and geographical position of the vessel and total round weight by species (3 alpha codes) on board in kilograms (rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms).

The total quantity of species for which the total round weight by species is less than one tonne may be reported under the 3 alpha code "MZZ" (marine fish not specified);

- (b) each exit from the Regulatory Area ~~and except as provided in (c), each movement from one NAFO division to another NAFO division.~~ This report shall be made prior to six (6) hours in advance of the vessel's exit from the Regulatory Area or entry into a NAFO division and shall include the date, time, and geographical position of the vessel and catch in round weight taken and retained in the Regulatory Area by species (3 alpha codes) in kilograms (rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms);

The total quantity of species for which the total round weight by species is less than one tonne may be reported under the 3 alpha code "MZZ" (marine fish not specified);

- (c) except as provided in (d), each movement from one NAFO division to another NAFO division. This report shall be made prior to the vessel's entry into a NAFO division and shall include the date, time and geographical position of the vessel;

- (d) EXISTING LETTER (c) BECOMES NEW LETTER (d)

- (e) each offloading for transshipment of fish while the vessel is operating in the Regulatory Area. This report shall be made at least 6 hours in advance and shall include the date, the time, and the geographical position of the vessel and total round weight by species (3 alpha codes) to be transhipped in kilograms (rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms).

4. Vessels equipped with devices which enable the automatic transmission of their position are exempt from the hail requirements set out in (c) and (d) above. Each Contracting Party whose vessels are so equipped shall notify the Executive Secretary of the names of those vessels in accordance with Part III.D. of the Measures. In addition, each Contracting Party shall transmit, to the NAFO Executive Secretary, on a real time basis, messages indicating movements within the Regulatory Area for its vessels equipped with satellite devices. The Executive Secretary shall transmit as quickly as possible such information to Contracting Parties with an inspection vessel in the NAFO Convention Area.

The Executive Secretary shall draw up lists of such vessels and circulate these to Contracting Parties with an inspection presence in the Regulatory Area.

Amend PART III - Annex I - HAIL SYSTEM MESSAGE FORMAT

Insert a new line G in paragraph 1.1 as follows:

G. The total round weight of fish by species (3 alpha codes) on board in kilograms rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms.

Existing line G in paragraph 1.1 becomes new line H

Replace paragraph 1.4 to read as follows:

- 1.4 Each exit from the Regulatory Area. These reports shall be made at least six (6) hours in advance of the vessel's exit from the Regulatory Area and shall contain the following particulars in the following order:
- A. Name of vessel,
 - B. Call sign,
 - C. External identification letters and numbers,
 - D. The date, the time and geographical position,
 - E. Indication of the message code: "EXIT",
 - F. The NAFO division from which the vessel is about to leave,
 - G. The catch in round weight taken in the Regulatory Area by species (3 alpha codes) in kilograms (rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms).
 - H. The name of the master.

Add new paragraph 1.5 to read:

- 1.5 Transshipment in the Regulatory Area. This report shall be made at least six hours in advance and shall contain the following particulars in the following order:
- A. Name of vessel,
 - B. Call sign,
 - C. External identification letters and numbers,
 - D. The date, the time and geographical position,
 - E. Indication of the message code: "TRANSFER",
 - F. The total round weight by species (3 alpha codes) to be transhipped in kilograms (rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms),
 - G. The name of the master

¹ new wording underlined and ~~deleted wording struck out~~

Annex 7. Additional Enforcement Measures

Proposal¹

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART I, A Quotas

Delete in point 2 (lines 7 and 8) the wording which reads:

and the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the period referred to in paragraph 1,

Delete in point 3 paragraph (b) (lines 5 and 6) the wording which reads:

and the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the period

Delete the last part of point 3 paragraph (c) which reads:

except for incidental catches in directed fisheries for other stocks

Replace point 4 paragraph (b) by the following:

Unless otherwise provided in these Measures, in cases where a ban on fishing is in force or an "others" quota has been fully utilized or where no directed fishing is allowed, incidental catches of the species concerned may not exceed 1,250 kg or 5%, whichever is the greater.

Amend in point 4 insert new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

d) In cases where

- (i) a quota allocated to a Contracting Party from a stock listed in Schedule I is exhausted;
- (ii) an "Others" quota has been fully utilized; or
- (iii) a directed fishery is prohibited and the Fisheries Commission so decides;

incidental catches of the species concerned shall not be ground, processed to fishmeal, transshipped, landed, transported, stored, displayed or offered for sale, but must be returned immediately to the sea.

¹ new wording underlined and ~~deleted wording struck out.~~

Amend Part V, Schedule I, Appendix II (Quota table)

Insert new footnote 7 (the Fisheries Commission will decide, on a case by case basis to which stocks this footnote will apply.):

7. Part I Section A.4. paragraph d (iii) of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures shall apply.

Amend PART I.D.2 Minimum fish size to read as follows:

2. Undersized fish shall not be ground, processed to fishmeal, transhipped, landed, transported, stored, displayed or offered for sale, but shall be returned immediately to the sea.

[* Note: Notwithstanding the provisions of Part I.A.4 and D.2 of these Measures, Canadian [and ...] vessels fishing for principal groundfish, flatfishes, other groundfish and other fish with exception of capelin, as listed in part V, Schedule II, Attachment II, will abide (until further decision by the Fisheries Commission) by their equivalent national regulation which requires landing of all catches.]

Amend PART V - SCHEDULE VII Minimum Fish Size as follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Minimum Size</u>
Atlantic cod, <i>Gadus morhua</i> L:	41 cm
American plaice, <i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i> (Fab)	25 cm
Yellowtail flounder, <i>Limanda ferruginea</i> (Storer)	25 cm
<u>Greenland Halibut, <i>Reinhardtius Hippoglossoides</i></u>	<u> </u>

Note : Fish size for Atlantic cod refers to fork length and for other species it is total length.

Amend PART II Gear Section B. Mesh Size

Amend paragraph 2 (c) to read as follows:

- c) ~~Except as provided in paragraph 3,~~ A Contracting Party shall prohibit vessels of that Party from taking in the Regulatory Area species listed in Part V, Schedule IV with nets having in any part of the net meshes of a size less than that specified in that Schedule, as measured wet after use by inserting into the meshes the appropriate gauge as described in Part V, Schedule V.

Delete point 3.

Point 4 becomes new point 3.

Annex 8. Mesh Size

Proposal¹

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Part II - GearNew B - Meshes

A Contracting Party shall permit only the use of meshes which have 4 sides, equally long, of the same material, and 4 knots.

Re-number B,C,D into C,D,E.

Amend PART V - SCHEDULE IV as follows:

Authorized Mesh Size of Nets

<u>Species</u>	<u>M e s h Size</u>
a) All principal groundfish, flatfishes, and other groundfish <u>and other fish with the exception of capelin</u> as listed in part V, Schedule II, Attachment II.	130 mm
b) Short-finned Squid, illex illecebrosus (LeSueur)	60 mm
c) <u>Shrimps and prawns</u>	<u>40 mm</u>
d) <u>Capelin</u>	<u>11 mm</u>

delete note 1

Note 2: Until 1 January 1997, for nets made of polyamide fibres of the following tradenames:

caprolan
dederon
kapron

the equivalent minimum mesh size shall be 120 mm. Vessels using these materials shall have aboard certificates, which establish that the fibres in the net used correspond to the tradenames mentioned above.

new wording underlined and ~~deleted wording struck out~~

Annex 9. Port Inspections

Proposal¹

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

New PART VII - Port Inspections

1. (i) When, in the port of a Contracting Party, a port call is made by a vessel that has been engaged in fishing for stocks subject to these Measures, the Contracting Party whose port is being used shall ensure that an inspector is present and that, on each occasion when catch is offloaded, an inspection takes place to verify the species and quantities caught.
- (ii) The quantities landed by species and the quantities retained on board, if any, shall be cross-checked with the quantities recorded in logbooks, catch reports on exit from the Regulatory Area, and reports of any inspections carried out under this Scheme.
- (iii) Any information from inspections under Part IV of these Measures shall be verified.
- (iv) Inspections shall include verification of mesh size of nets on board and size of fish retained on board.
- (v) Results of port inspections shall be provided to other Contracting Parties on request and communicated to the Executive Secretary on an annual basis.
2. Contracting Parties shall, every two years, check each of their vessels, notified in accordance with Part III.D. of these Measures, to certify the correctness of the vessel's plans for fish rooms and other fish storage places. The master shall ensure that a copy of such certification remains on board to be shown to a NAFO inspector if requested.

¹ new wording underlined and ~~deleted wording struck out.~~

Annex 10. Effort Plans and Catch Reporting

Proposal¹

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART III. D. Notification of Fishing and Processing Vessel - add new paragraph:

4. Each Contracting Party shall, for the first time by 15 June 1995 and thereafter annually before the vessels of that Contracting Party commence fishing for Greenland halibut, notify the Executive Secretary of the fishing plan for their vessels fishing for Greenland halibut in the Regulatory Area.

This fishing plan shall identify, inter alia, the vessels which are notified in accordance with Part III D of these Measures and which will engage in the Greenland halibut fishery. The fishing plan shall represent the total fishing effort to be deployed with respect to this fishery in relation to the extent of the fishing opportunities available to the Contracting Party making the notification.

By January 30 following each year for which a fishing plan has been notified, each Contracting Party shall transmit to the Executive Secretary a report on the implementation of this plan, including the number of vessels actually engaged in this fishery and the total number of days fished.

Amend PART V, Schedule I, Appendix II, (Quota Table for 1995) - replace footnote 6 by the following:

6. Each Contracting Party shall report catches by its vessels of Greenland halibut to the Executive Secretary every Tuesday for the week ending at 2400 hours on the previous Sunday.

¹ new wording underlined and ~~deleted wording struck out.~~

EXAMPLE MESSAGE

Weekly Catch Report of Greenland Halibut Transmitted by
Contracting Parties to the NAFO Executive Secretary

MESSAGE FORMAT

1. Name of Contracting Party
2. Indication of the message "GHL"
3. Week number
4. Quantity caught in kilograms (rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms)

Annex 11. Infringements

Proposal

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

AMEND PART IV - Scheme of Joint International Inspection and Surveillance

Insert new paragraphs 9 and 10 to read as follows:

9. The following apparent infringements shall be subject to paragraph 10:
 - i) misreporting of catches;
 - ii) mesh size violations;
 - iii) hail system violations;
 - iv) interference with the satellite tracking system;
 - [v)] [Conducting a directed fishery on a stock for which fishing is prohibited.]
 - vi) preventing an inspector or an observer from carrying out his or her duties.

10. Notwithstanding paragraphs 7 and 8 above:
 - i) If a NAFO inspector cites a vessel for having committed, to a serious extent, an apparent infringement as listed in paragraph 9 above, the Contracting Party of the vessel shall ensure that the vessel concerned is inspected within 72 hours by an inspector duly authorized by that Contracting Party. In order to preserve the evidence, the NAFO inspector shall take all necessary measures to ensure security and continuity of the evidence, and may remain on board the vessel until the duly authorized inspector arrives;

 - ii) Where justified, the inspector authorized by the Contracting Party of the vessel concerned shall, where duly authorized to do so, require the vessel to proceed immediately to a nearby port, chosen by the Master, which should be either St. Pierre, St. John's, the Azores [,Halifax, Las Palmas] or [,if a master does not choose one of these ports, to a port chosen by the Contracting Party of the vessel] [the home port of the vessel], for a thorough inspection [under the authority of the flag State] and in the presence of a NAFO inspector from any other Contracting Party that wishes to participate. If the vessel is not called to port, the Contracting Party must provide due justification in a timely manner to the Executive Secretary who shall make it available on request to any Contracting Party;

- iii) Where a NAFO inspector cites a vessel for having committed an apparent infringement as listed in paragraph 9 above, the inspector shall immediately report this to the Executive Secretary, who shall in turn immediately report, for information purposes, to the other Contracting Parties with an inspection vessel in the Convention Area;
- iv) Where a vessel is required to proceed to port for a thorough inspection pursuant to paragraph ii) above, a NAFO inspector from another Contracting Party may, subject to the consent of the Contracting Party of the vessel, board the vessel as it is proceeding to port, may remain on board the vessel as it proceeds to port and may be present during the inspection of the vessel in port;
- v) If an apparent infringement of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures has been detected which in the view of the duly authorized inspector is sufficiently serious, the inspector shall take all necessary measures to ensure security and continuity of the evidence including, as appropriate, sealing the vessel's hold for eventual dockside inspection.

Existing paragraph 9 of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures to be renumbered as paragraph 11.

Annex 12. Follow-up on Apparent Infringements

Proposal¹

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Part IV - Scheme of Joint International Inspection and Surveillance

Insert new second sentence in paragraph 12 as follows:

12. Appropriate authorities of a Contracting Party shall consider and act on reports from inspectors of other Contracting Parties under the scheme on the same basis as reports from its own inspectors. Contracting Parties shall cooperate to follow up apparent infringements using all necessary evidence available from all sources, including evidence from other Contracting Parties as required for effective prosecution or administrative proceedings, subject to the rules governing the admissibility of evidence in domestic courts.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not impose any obligation on the appropriate authorities of a Contracting Party to give the report from a foreign inspector a higher evidentiary value than it would possess in the inspector's own country. Appropriate authorities of Contracting Parties shall collaborate in order to facilitate judicial or other proceedings arising from a report submitted by the inspector under the scheme.

Existing paragraph 14.(ii) and 14.(iii) to be deleted and incorporated in new paragraph 15.

15. a) Appropriate authorities of each Contracting Party shall report to the Executive Secretary by February 1 (for the period July 1-December 31 of the previous year) and September 1 (for the period January 1-June 30 of the current year) each year:
- i) the disposition of apparent infringements notified to it by a Contracting Party. The apparent infringements shall continue to be listed on each subsequent report until the action is concluded under the laws of the Flag State;
 - ii) differences that they consider significant between records of catches in the logbooks of vessels flying the flag of the Contracting Party and inspectors' estimates of catches on board the vessels.
- b) The report required in (a) above shall indicate the current status of the case (i.e. case pending, under appeal, still under investigation, etc) and any penalties imposed shall be described in specific terms (i.e. level of fines, value of forfeited fish and/or gear, written warning given, etc) and shall include an explanation if no action has been taken.

Existing paragraph 15 will be renumbered as paragraph 16.

¹ new wording underlined and ~~delete wording struck out.~~

Annex 13. Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking

Proposal

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

The existing Part VI - "Pilot Project for a NAFO Observer Scheme" of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures will be replaced with the following:

Part VI - Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking

In order to improve compliance with the Conservation and Enforcement Measures for their vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area, Contracting Parties agree to implement a Pilot Project to provide for properly trained and qualified observers on [all] vessels fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area and satellite tracking devices on [35%] of their respective vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area.

A. Observers

1. Each Contracting Party shall require [all] its vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area to accept observers on the basis of the following:
 - a) each Contracting Party shall have the primary responsibility to obtain, for placement on its vessels, independent and impartial observers;
 - b) in cases where a Contracting Party has not placed an observer on a vessel, any other Contracting Party may, subject to the consent of the Contracting Party of the vessel, place an observer on board until that Contracting Party provides a replacement in accordance with paragraph a);
 - c) no vessel shall be required to carry more than one observer pursuant to this Pilot Project at any time.
2. Each Contracting Party shall provide to the Executive Secretary a list of the observers they will be placing on vessels in the Regulatory Area.
3. Observers shall:
 - a) monitor a vessel's compliance with the relevant Conservation and Enforcement Measures. In particular they shall:
 - i) record and report upon the fishing activities of the vessel and verify the position of the vessel when engaged in fishing;
 - ii) observe and estimate catches with a view to identifying catch composition and monitoring discards, by-catches and the taking of undersized fish;
 - iii) record the gear type, mesh size and attachments employed by the master;

- iv) verify entries made to the logbooks (species composition and quantities, round and processed weight and hail reports).
 - b) collect catch and effort data on a set-by-set basis. This data shall include location (latitude/longitude), depth, time of net on the bottom, catch composition and discards;
 - c) carry out such scientific work (for example, collecting samples) as requested by the Fisheries Commission based on the advice of the Scientific Council;
 - d) within 30 days following completion of an assignment on a vessel, provide a report to the Contracting Party of the vessel and to the Executive Secretary, who shall make the report, available to any Contracting Party that requests it. [Copies of reports sent to other Contracting Parties shall not include location of catch in latitude and longitude as required under 3 b), but will include daily totals of catch by species and division.]
4. In the case where an observer is deployed on a vessel equipped with devices for satellite-based automatic remote position recording facilities, the observer shall monitor the functioning of, and report upon any interference with, the satellite system. In order to better distinguish fishing operations from steaming and to contribute to an a posteriori calibration of the signals registered by the receiving station, the observer shall maintain detailed reports on the daily activity of the vessel.
 5. When an apparent infringement of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures is identified by an observer, the observer shall, within 24 hours, report it to a NAFO inspection vessel using an established code, which shall report it to the Executive Secretary.
 6. Contracting Parties shall take all necessary measures to ensure that observers are able to carry out their duties. Subject to any other arrangements between the relevant Contracting Parties, the salary of an observer shall be covered by the sending Contracting Party.
 7. The vessel on which an observer is placed shall provide suitable food and lodging during the observer's deployment. Vessel masters shall ensure that all necessary cooperation is extended to observers in order for them to carry out their duties.

B. Satellite Tracking

1. Each Contracting Party whose vessels fish, or plan to fish, a minimum of 300 days per year in the Regulatory Area, [shall] [may]:
 - a) require 35% of its vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area to be equipped with an autonomous system able to transmit automatically satellite signals to a land-based receiving station permitting a continuous tracking of the position of the vessel by the Contracting Party of the vessel;
 - b) endeavour to test several systems of satellite tracking;
 - c) install at least one receiving station associated with their satellite tracking system;

- d) transmit to the Executive Secretary, on a real time basis, messages of movement between NAFO divisions (as per the requirements of the Hail System outlined in Part III. E of these Measures) for its vessels equipped with satellite devices. The Executive Secretary shall, in turn, transmit such information to Contracting Parties with an inspection vessel or aircraft in the Convention Area;
 - e) cooperate with other Contracting Parties which have a NAFO inspection vessel or aircraft in the Convention Area, in order to exchange information on a real-time basis on the geographical distribution of fishing vessels equipped with satellite devices and, on specific request, information related to the identification of a vessel.
2. Subject to any other arrangements between Contracting Parties, each Contracting Party shall pay all costs associated with the satellite tracking system.

C. Analysis

1. Each Contracting Party shall prepare a report on the results of the Pilot Project from the perspective of efficiency and effectiveness, including:
- a) overall effectiveness of the Project in improving compliance with the Conservation and Enforcement Measures;
 - b) the effectiveness of the different components of the Project;
 - c) costs associated with observers and satellite tracking;
 - d) a summary of observers' reports, specifying type and number of observed infractions and important events;
 - e) estimations of fishing effort from observers as compared to initial estimation by satellite monitoring;
 - f) analysis of the efficiency in terms of cost/benefit, the latter being expressed in terms of compliance with the Conservation and Enforcement Measures and volume of data received for fisheries management.
2. The reports shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary in time for their consideration at the September 1997 Annual Meeting of NAFO and, based on these reports, the Parties agree to establish a permanent scheme that will ensure that the degree of control and enforcement in the Regulatory Area provided by the Project, as indicated above, is maintained.

SECTION III

(pages 79 to 128)

Report of the Fisheries Commission and its Subsidiary Body (STACTIC), Special Meeting 7-9 June 1995 Toronto, Canada

PART I.	Report of the Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission	81
	1. Opening of the Meeting	81
	2. Appointment of Rapporteur	81
	3. Adoption of Agenda	81
	4. Admission of Observers	81
	5. Publicity	81
	6. STACTIC Report	82
	7. Inspections	83
	8. Transmission of Information from Inspections	83
	9. Increase in Inspection Presence	83
	10. Improvements in Hail System	83
	11. Additional Enforcement Measures	84
	12. Mesh Size	84
	13. Dockside/Port Inspections	84
	14. Effort Plans and Catch Reporting	85
	15. Major Infringements	85
	16. Follow-up to Major Infringements	85
	17. Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking	86
	18. Management and Technical Measures for Fish Stocks Straddling National Fishing Limits	
	(i) Greenland halibut in Area 2+3	87
	19. Request for Scientific Council for Scientific Advice	87
	20. Adoption of Report	87
	21. Time and Place of the Next Meeting	87
	22. Other Business	88
	23. Adjournment	88
	Annex 1. List of Participants	89
	Annex 2. Opening Statement by the Representative of the European Union (EU)	94
	Annex 3. Opening Statement by the Representative of Canada	95
	Annex 4. Agenda	97
	Annex 5. Chairman's Compromise for Adoption in September	99
	Annex 6. Japanese Proposal re Increase in Inspection Presence	114
	Annex 7. Additional Enforcement Measures	115
	Annex 8. Fisheries Commission's Request for Scientific Advice	118

Annex 9. Japanese Proposal re Dockside Inspections	119
Annex 10. Japanese Proposal re Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite tracking	120
Annex 11. Resolution	122
Annex 12. Fisheries Commission's Request for Scientific Advice	123
Annex 13. Fisheries Commission's Request for STACTIC Advice	124
PART II. Report of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)	125
1. Opening of the Meeting	125
2. Appointment of Rapporteur	125
3. Adoption of Agenda	125
4. STACTIC Discussions	125

PART I

Report of the Meeting of the Fisheries Commission

(FC Doc. 95/7)

Special Meeting, 7-9 June 1995

Toronto, Canada

1. Opening of the Meeting

- 1.1 The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. H. Koster (EU) on 7 June 1995 at 10:30 hours. He welcomed all delegates to the meeting which had been jointly requested by Canada and the European Union. Representatives of the following Contracting Parties were present: Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, the European Union (EU), Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Norway, Poland, and the Russian Federation (Annex 1).
- 1.2 Opening statements were made by the Representatives of the European Union and Canada (Annexes 2 and 3).

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

- 2.1 Mr. R. Steinbock (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of Agenda

- 3.1 The agenda was adopted following some minor modifications to the provisional presentation (Annex 4).

4. Admission of Observers

- 4.1 Observers from the United States were admitted to the meeting.
- 4.2 The request for NAFO observer status by Greenpeace Canada was considered by the Heads of Delegations and it was agreed to follow past practices not to accept this application as applied from non-Governmental Organization.

5. Publicity

5. It was agreed that the normal NAFO practice should be followed in relation to publicity and that no statements would be made to the media until after the conclusion of the meeting.

6. STACTIC Report

- 6.1 The Chairman introduced the Report (FC Doc. 95/3) of the Special Meeting of STACTIC called by the Fisheries Commission at NAFO Headquarters on 10-12 May 1995 to consider proposals for the amendments of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures. He proposed to accept the report for consideration and debates and asked the Acting Chairman of STACTIC, D. Bevan (Canada) to present the Report. This proposal was accepted by the Meeting.
- 6.2 The Acting Chairman of STACTIC provided a summary of the recommendations of the Special Meeting and highlighted the areas of disagreement which appeared in square brackets in the STACTIC Report.
- 6.3 The Chairman summarized the areas requiring further discussion as those items covered under agenda items 9, 11, 15 and 17 and suggested that those items would constitute major substantive issues of the current Meeting.
- 6.4 The Chairman reiterated that the recommendations of STACTIC were based on the understanding that adoption of individual proposals would be considered in the framework of an overall package (point 4.9 of the STACTIC Report). Against this background, this meeting of the Fisheries Commission should be used to finalize discussions on as many elements as possible. In such a way all Contracting Parties should be clear on the content of the package to be agreed in September.
- (i) The Chairman invited Contracting Parties which did not attend the STACTIC meeting for any observations on the STACTIC report and all Contracting Parties on the approach outlined for the present meeting.
 - (ii) All Contracting Parties agreed to proceed as outlined by the Chairman in conformity with point 4.9 of the STACTIC report ("Each paper being reexamined) (a) in the light of its relation with other papers in the overall package and (b) specific observation and reservations made by delegations").
 - (iii) The Chairman proposed to commence elaboration of a package in Heads of Delegations meetings.
 - (iv) After having presented some brief interim reports, the Chairman presented at the last session of the meeting a compromise (FC Working Paper 95/16, Revision 1). The Chairman summarized in the working paper the consensus which emerged through several Heads of Delegations meetings. The Fisheries Commission agreed with FC Working Paper 95/16, Revision 1 (Annex 5). The Chairman noted the reservation expressed by the Head of the Delegation of the EU on the proposal of the Chairman to postpone the item "increase in inspection presence" to the 1997 Annual NAFO Meeting.

7. Inspections

- 7.1 The meeting agreed on the proposal in FC Working Paper 95/17 (Annex 5).
- 7.2 STACTIC was requested to propose, prior to the 1995 Annual Meeting, sampling plans for use in estimating catch composition and quantities by species if any cartons or other containers are to be opened.
- 7.3 The Representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) noted that the proposal would require further work on the basis of the STACTIC advice.

8. Transmission of Information from Inspections

- 8.1 The Chairman noted there were no square brackets in the text recommended by STACTIC. FC Working Paper 95/18 was agreed (Annex 5).

9. Increase in Inspection Presence

- 9.1 The Representative of Japan noted that he could accept the proposal provided there is some accommodation on duly authorized inspectors to permit them to be sent by the Contracting Party and to allow some flexibility on the proposed requirement for the presence of an officer who can perform an inspection within 72 hours. He proposed an amendment on the deployment of inspectors or designated authorities to the NAFO Convention Area.
- 9.2 This item and the Japanese proposal were referred to STACTIC for review (STACTIC Working Paper 95/26, Revised-Annex 6). No agreement was reached at STACTIC on this agenda item (Part II, item 4). It was agreed to return to this item at the September 1997 Annual Meeting.

10. Improvements in Hail System

- 10.1 The Chairman noted there were no square brackets in the text recommended by STACTIC and suggested the adoption of this proposal (FC Working Paper 95/19-Annex 5). It was agreed by the Meeting.
- 10.2 The Representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) observed that at some point inspections should be conducted on vessels which tranship. He also thought that with respect to new paragraph 1.5, six hours was too little notification and increased time should be required to permit an inspection vessel sufficient time to reach the transshipment area.
- 10.3 STACTIC was requested to provide advice, prior to the 1995 Annual Meeting with respect to the issue of advance notice of transshipping of fish.

11. Additional Enforcement Measures

- 11.1 **Minimum fish size for Greenland halibut:** The Scientific Council was requested to provide advice, at a meeting in advance of the 1995 Annual Meeting, on the minimum fish size for Greenland halibut in SA 2+3, in terms of round (total) length, corresponding to 25% retention by the existing legal minimum mesh size for trawls. It was agreed to adopt at the September 1995 Annual Meeting a minimum fish size for Greenland halibut, taking into account the advice of the NAFO Scientific Council.
- 11.2 **Applicability of discard rules in the NRA:** The Representatives of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) asked whether there were any proposal by other Contracting Parties for derogations to the discard policy similar to that in effect for Canada. The Chairman confirmed there were currently no proposals from other Parties. It was agreed to convene a Workshop for scientists and fishery managers in connection with the September 1996 Annual Meeting with a view to addressing the question of the applicability of discard rules/retention in the NRA in accordance with terms of reference to be elaborated.
- 11.3 **Special rules for fish products, e.g. processed length equivalents:** STACTIC was requested to provide, prior to the 1995 Annual Meeting, advice on STACTIC Working Paper 95/16, Revision 5 (Annex 7) on special rules for fish products, e.g. processed length equivalents and other enforcement measures. It was agreed to consider this item for adoption at the earliest occasion.
- 11.4 **On board production of fish meal and similar products:** See item (11.2) above.
- 11.5 **Further measures to protect juvenile fish, e.g. area/seasonal closures:** The Scientific Council was requested to identify, where practical and sufficient information is available, seasonal and area fishery closures which would reduce the proportion of juveniles of regulated species in commercial catches taking into account available information on the geographical and seasonal distribution of regulated species of various sizes. It was agreed to consider for adoption any further measures to protect juvenile fish of regulated species, e.g. area/seasonal closures, taking into account the advice of the NAFO Scientific Council (FC Doc. 95/4-Annex 8).

12. Mesh Size

- 12.1 FC Working Paper 95/20 was agreed (Annex 5). The Scientific Council was requested to recommend optimal (in terms of maximum yield per recruit) minimum fish sizes for regulated species in the NRA, and advise on the corresponding minimum mesh sizes for trawls and other gear taking into account the implications on conservation of the stocks and long-term harvest of alternative sizes at first entry into the fishery. (Annex 8)
- 12.2 The Scientific Council was also requested to provide advice on the usefulness of a minimum mesh size in the trawl fishery for capelin (Annex 8).

13. Dockside/Port Inspections

- 13.1 The Representative of Japan submitted a proposal to amend the new Part VII.1 (FC Working Paper 95/15- Annex 9).

- 13.2 The Representative of Korea submitted a proposal to Part VII.1(i) to read: "The Contracting Party shall also ensure that the interference in the offloading activity is minimized and that the quality of the catch is not adversely affected". The proposal was incorporated in the text.
- 13.3 STACTIC was requested to provide, prior to the 1995 Annual Meeting, advice on the Japanese proposal. Otherwise, FC Working Paper 95/21 was accepted for adoption at the 1995 Annual Meeting (Annex 5-FC Working Paper 95/21).

14. Effort Plans and Catch Reporting

- 14.1 FC Working Paper 95/22 was agreed (Annex 5).

15. Major Infringements

- 15.1 The Representative of Iceland observed that there appeared to be a serious defect in the STACTIC text, in that it could be interpreted that a NAFO inspector may leave a vessel when the relevant Contracting Party inspector arrives. He suggested that the text be modified to permit the NAFO inspector to remain on the vessel to observe proceedings while the relevant Contracting Party inspector completes his inspection.
- 15.2 This item was referred to STACTIC during the meeting. The issue was resolved with agreement on text. FC Working Paper 95/28 Revision 1 was agreed (Annex 5). The Chairman noted a scrutiny reserve of the Japanese delegation on the question whether the Japanese authorities could authorize the NAFO inspectors which disclosed the major apparent infringement, to conduct the vessel concerned to a nearby port. Subsequently, a Japanese fishery inspector would come over to this port to carry out a detailed inspection.
- 15.3 STACTIC was also asked to discuss possible resolution of the square brackets in the STACTIC proposals on responses to major infringements. It could not reach consensus on a complete list of apparent infringements to include conducting a directed fishery on NAFO stocks subject to moratoria or from a fishery which had been closed.
- 15.4 The Representative of Canada submitted proposed wording as follows: "Retain on board, in excess of provisions described in Part I.A. 2 and 4, fish from a stock under moratorium or fish from a fishery which has been closed".
- 15.5 The Representative of the EU reserved his position on this item.
- 15.6 STACTIC was requested to provide, prior to the 1995 Annual Meeting, an appropriate formulation.
- 15.7 It was agreed to delete Azores and Las Palmas as specified ports recognizing that the Flag State has the opportunity to direct the vessel to the port of its choice.

16. Follow-up to Major Infringements

- 16.1 FC Working Paper 95/24 was agreed (Annex 5).

17. Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking

- 17.1 **Observers:** The Representative of Japan submitted a proposal for observers to monitor a vessel's compliance with the relevant Conservation and Management Measures (FC Working Paper 95/13). STACTIC was requested to consider and provide advice, prior to the 1995 Annual Meeting, on the Japanese proposal. (Annex 5 and Annex 10-FC Working Paper 95/13).
- 17.2 **Satellite Tracking:** STACTIC was requested to convene a STACTIC working group and provide advice on the different satellite systems and their compatibility, prior to December 31, 1995 and sufficiently in advance of the implementation of the Pilot Project. The Representative of the EU proposed that the STACTIC working group meeting be convened in Brussels. The Chairman asked that the invitation be forwarded through the NAFO Secretariat. The Representative of Cuba stated that due to difficult financial circumstances, Cuba would seek external assistance for the installation and maintenance of satellite tracking devices on its vessels.
- 17.3 **Report on Pilot Project:** FC Working Paper 95/25 was agreed (Annex 5). With respect to point C.2, the Representative of Iceland recalled the statement of the EU and Canada that notwithstanding the last sentence, the Fisheries Commission would in 1997 be completely free to establish whatever permanent scheme it will deem appropriate at that time. The text in FC Working Paper 95/25 should not refer to "degree of control" but "degree of compliance".

The Representative of Russia suggested an evaluation of the most effective and efficient methods was necessary to facilitate implementation of the pilot project. This point is reflected in the Chairman's Compromise.

The Representative of Estonia stated that the costs of observers and satellite devices would be additional expenditures on all vessels. He recognized that these costs were an investment in the future of the NAFO Regulatory Area. He expressed confidence that the pilot project would be implemented but noted that Estonia would seek assistance and cooperation at different stages of implementation in particular with respect to the employment and training of observers. The Representative of Latvia also noted that in light of difficult budgetary problems, his government would require financial and education assistance implementing the project. He expressed his attitude, that the implementation of the Project will be supported by Latvia in the 17th Annual Meeting only in case, when all the above mentioned obstacles are eliminated by cooperation framework of the Member States. Otherwise Latvia will be ready for proposal to commit the project implementation and probation to those Member States currently performing demands of the project or being ready to join the project. The Representative of Cuba expressed need for financial assistance for the implementation of satellite tracking on 35% of its vessels since it has no budgetary means.

18. Management and Technical Measures for Fish Stocks Straddling National Fishing Limits - (i) Greenland halibut in Area 2+3

- 18.1 The Representative of Canada described a joint Canada-EU proposal to divide for 1995 the 2+3 Greenland halibut portion of the stock into a northern zone (2+3K - 7 000 tons) and a southern zone (3LMNO - 20 000 tons). A draft Resolution to this subject was circulated as FC Working Paper 95/14. The Representative of Canada noted that the Scientific Council has cautioned for many years about concentrating fishing effort on one part of the stock and recommended distributing effort to guard against overfishing. The proposed split would help ensure that fishing effort is spread more evenly throughout the stock area and not concentrated on one specific stock component. He provided a short overhead presentation to illustrate the rationale for such a geographic split.
- 18.2 It was unanimously agreed to divide 2+3 Greenland halibut for 1995 into two management zones as proposed. The Fisheries Commission adopted FC Doc. 95/5 (Annex 11).
- 18.3 The Scientific Council was requested to provide advice in advance of the 1995 Annual Meeting as follows: In responding to the Commission's request for advice for the management of Greenland halibut in SA 2+3 for 1996, the Scientific Council should recommend an overall TAC for SA 2+3 and provide advice on dividing the overall TAC into two TACs for SA 2 + Div. 3K and for Div. 3LMNO.

19. Request to Scientific Council for Scientific Advice

- 19.1 It was agreed to send a number of requests to the Scientific Council for scientific advice (Annex 12-FC Doc. 95/4).

STACTIC Report

The Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) met during the meeting at the request of the Fisheries Commission. The STACTIC Report was presented to the Meeting by its Chairman, D. Bevan (Canada) and accepted for discussions. (Part II of this Report)

STACTIC was requested to meet and provide advice prior to the 1995 Annual Meeting on a number of questions (FC Doc. 95/6-Annex 13). The place and time of the meeting will be agreed through correspondence by the Executive Secretary.

20. Adoption of Report

- 20.1 It was agreed to adopt the Report of the Special Fisheries Commission Meeting in the usual manner through correspondence.

21. Time and Place of the Next Meeting

- 21.1 The Chairman noted that the next meeting would be held during the Annual NAFO Meeting, September 11-15, 1995 in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

22. Other Business

- 22.1 Under Item 22, Other Business, the Representative of Denmark proposed that Contracting Parties would do their best to provide updated catch statistics in accordance with the NAFO regulation in advance of the Annual Meeting. The Executive Secretary was instructed to write an appropriate memorandum to Contracting Parties after this Special Meeting.

No other matters were considered.

23. Adjournment

- 23.1 The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 12:15 p.m. on June 9, 1995.

Annex 1. List of Participants

CANADA

Head of Delegation

W. A. Rowat, Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Representative

W. A. Rowat (see address above)

Advisers

- M. Allard, Seaku Fisheries, 650-32nd Ave., 6th Floor, Lachine, Quebec H8T 3K9
 C. J. Allen, Resource Management, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 J. R. Angel, Canadian Assoc. of Prawn Producers, 15 Dartmouth Road, Bedford, Nova Scotia B4A 3L9
 B. Applebaum, Director-General, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, International Directorate, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 D. Bevan, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 R. W. Bulmer, President, Fisheries Council of Canada, #806-141 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J3
 B. Bursey, Dept. of Fisheries, Food & Agriculture, P. O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6
 H. Copestake, Government of the Northwest Territories, 219 Argyle St., Suite 510, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 2H4
 W. G. Doubleday, Director General, Fisheries and Oceans Science, 1256-200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 V. Edgar, Office of the Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 D. Elie, Office of the Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 D. L. Gill, International Directorate, Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 R. Glass, Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 C. Goodwin, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, P. O. Box 550, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2S7
 P. A. LaPointe, Ambassador for Fisheries Conservation, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
 G. W. Linstead, Labrador Fishermen's Union Shrimp Co., P. O. Box 44, Lause au Loup, Labrador A0K 3L0
 C. F. MacKinnon, Nova Scotia Dept. of Fisheries, P. O. Box 2223, Halifax, N. S. B3J 3C4
 E. McCurdy, c/o FFAW/CAW, P. O. Box 10, Cormack Bldg., 2 Steers Cove, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5H5
 E. J. Maher, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, P. O. Box 550, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2S7
 N. Melanson, Office of Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 E. Mundell, Mission of Canada to the European Communities, Avenue de Tervuren, 2, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
 W. M. Murphy, Mersey Sea Foods, P. O. Box 1290, Liverpool, Nova Scotia B0T 1K0
 P. G. Quinlan, Labrador Fishermen's Union Shrimp Co., 53 Bond St., St. John's, Newfoundland
 T. Rideout, International Directorate, Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 R. J. Rochon, Director General, Legal Affairs Bureau, Lester B. Pearson Bldg., 125 Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
 M. Rowe, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., 15th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 R. Steinbock, International Directorate, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 L. Stewart, Communications Directorate, Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 L. Strowbridge, Offshore Surveillance, Nfld. Region, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, P.O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 G. Traverse, Director, Resource Management Div., Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 F. Way, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, P. O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland
 E. Wiseman, Director, International Fisheries, Atlantic, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E2

CUBA**Head of Delegation**

J. M. Benjamin, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera, Barlovento, Jaimanitas, Municipio Playa, Ciudad de la Havana

Representative

J. M. Benjamin (see address above)

Advisers

J. Lopez Piedra, Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera, Barlovento, Sta Fe, Playa, La Habana
R. Dominguez, Cuban Fishing Fleet Representative, 1881 Brunswick St., Apt. 911, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3J 3L8

DENMARK (in respect of Faroes and Greenland)**Head of Delegation**

E. Lemche, Director, Gronlands Hjemmestyre, Pilestraede 52, Box 2151, Copenhagen, Denmark

Alternate

K. P. Mortensen, Foroya Landsstyri, P. O. Box 87, FR-110 Torshavn, Faroe Islands

Representatives

E. Lemche (see address above).
K. P. Mortensen (see address above)

Advisers

S. Lage, Greenland Home Rule, Fiskeridirektoratet, Box 269, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland
O. Loewe, Minister Counsellor, Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2, Asiatisk Plads, DK-1448 Copenhagen K, Denmark
P. M. Pedersen, P. O. Box 310, 3900 Nuuk, Greenland

ESTONIA**Head of Delegation**

L. Vaarja, General Director, National Estonian Board of Fisheries, Lai Street 39/41, EE 0100 Tallinn

Representative

L. Vaarja (see address above)

Advisers

T. Roose, National Estonian Board of Fisheries, Lai Street 39/41, EE-0100 Tallinn

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

Head of Delegation

O. Tougaard, Commission of the European Union, 200 Rue de Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

Representative

O. Tougaard (see address above)

Advisers

J. R. Borrell, Commission of the European Union, 200, Rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
 H. Koster, Commission of the European Union, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
 P. Heller, Commission of the European Union, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
 E. Penas, Commission of the European Union, DG XIV-B.1, 200, Rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels
 G. F. Kingston, Senior Adviser (Economic and Commercial Affairs), Delegation of the Commission of the EU, 330-111 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 1A5
 V. Cody, Council of the European Union, Bâtiment Justus Lipsius, Rue de la Loi, (90.GH.41) B-1040 Brussels
 D. F. Silvestre, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Direction des Affaires Susidiées, 37 quou d'Orsay, 75007-Paris, France
 P. Davy-Bouchene, Permanent Representation of France to the EU, 14, Place du Louvain, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
 B. Buch, Repr. Permanente du Danemark, Rue D'Arlon 73, 1040 Brussels, Belgium
 H. Storck, Bundesministerium für Ernährung Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Rochusstr. 1, 53123 Bonn, Germany
 L. Canniffe, Department of Foreign Affairs, 76 Harcourt Street, Dublin 2, Ireland
 V. Fernandes, Embassy of Portugal, 645 Island Park Drive, Ottawa, Ontario
 M. H. Figueiredo, Direcção Geral das Pescas, Edifício Vasco da Gama, Alcantara, 1300 Lisbon, Portugal
 J. Rainha, Direcção Geral das Pescas, Edifício Vasco da Gama, Alcantara, 1300 Lisbon, Portugal
 M. I. Aragon, Secretaria General de Pesca Marítima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
 J. Herrero, Secretaria General de Pesca Marítima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
 J. T. Santos, Secretaria General de Pesca Marítima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
 M. Iriondo, Avda. Ategorrieta, 11, San Sebastian, Spain
 J. L. Meseguer, Asociacion de Empresas de Pesca de Bacalao, Especies Afinesy Asociadas (ARBAC), Enrique Larreta 10, Madrid, Spain
 R. Pombo, Transpesca S.A., Muelle de Linares Rivas 41, 15006 La Coruna, Spain
 F. J. Rodriguez, Cno. Jolsstokieta 5, 20.017 Herrera-San Sebastian, Spain
 C. C. Southgate, Room 428, Nobel House, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HX
 C. Bowles, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, Room 427, London SW1P 3JR

ICELAND

Head of Delegation

A. Halldorsson, Ministry of Fisheries, Skulagata 4, 150 Reykjavik

Representative

A. Halldorsson (see address above)

JAPAN

Head of Delegation

K. Yonezawa, c/o Fishery Division, Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Representatives

K. Yonezawa (see address above)

Advisers

- A. Mae, Assistant Director, *International Affairs* Div., Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
- Y. Ito, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
- M. Yoshida, Executive Managing Director, Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association, 601 Ogawamachi Yasuda Bldg., 3-6
Kanda, Ogawa-Cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

REPUBLIC OF KOREA**Head of Delegation**

Y. J. Jung, Minister, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, 151 Slater Street, 5th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Representative

Y. J. Jung (see address above)

Advisers

- J. S. Doo, Science and Resources Div., Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 77 Sejong-ro, Chongro-gu, Seoul, Korea
- D. B. Park, 1924 Rhode Island Ave., McLean, Virginia 22101 USA

LATVIA**Head of Delegation**

N. Riekstins, Deputy Director, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Latvia, National Board of Fisheries, 63, Kr.
Valdemara Str, Riga, LV-1142

Representative

N. Riekstins (see address above)

NORWAY**Head of Delegation**

P. Gullestad, Directorate of Fisheries, P. O. Box 185, 5002 Bergen

Representative

P. Gullestad (see address above)

Adviser

E. Ellingsen, Directorate of Fisheries, P. O. Box 185, 5002 Bergen

POLAND**Head of Delegation**

M. Kucharski, Consulate General of the Republic of Poland, 233 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016

Representative

M. Kurcharski (see address above)

Advisers

J. Fota, Consul, Polish Trade Commissioner's Office, 3501 Avenue du Musee, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3G 2C8
 W. Wieckowski, Consulate General of the Republic of Poland, 2603 Lakeshore Blvd. W., Toronto, Ontario M8V 1G5

RUSSIA**Head of Delegation**

A. Rodin, First Deputy Chairman, Fisheries Committee of the Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031

Representative

A. Rodin (see address above)

Advisers

G. V. Goussev, Fisheries Committee of Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031
 A. Okhanov, Fisheries Committee of Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031
 L. Skalova, Ministry of External Affairs, Moscow
 V. N. Solodovnik, Embassy of the Russian Federation, 1609 Decatur St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011
 V. P. Torokhov, Sevryba Co., Murmansk, 183000
 F. M. Troyanovsky, Director, Knipovich Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO), 6 Knipovich St. 183763, Murmansk
 Y. Videneev, Representative of the Russian Federation in Canada on Fisheries, 2074 Robie St., Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3K 5L3

OBSERVERS**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

K. H. Miller U.S. Dept. of State (OES/OMC), 2201 C Street, Washington, D.C. 20520
 H. S. Tinkham, Office of Marine Conservation, OES/OMC Room 7820, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520-7818

SECRETARIAT

Dr. L. I. Chepel, Executive Secretary
 F. D. Keating, Accounting Officer
 B. J. Cruikshank, Senior Secretary
 F. E. Perry, Desktop Publishing/Documents Clerk

SECRETARIAT ASSISTANCE

M. Jackman, International Directorate, Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario

Annex 2. Opening Statement by the Representative of the European Union (EU)

Although this meeting has been convened as a result of the exceptional circumstances following incidents in international waters between Canada and vessels flying the flag of a Member State of the European Union, it is the intention of the Community delegation to stress that the questions we are here to discuss for the next three days are the result of difficult, but successful negotiations between two Parties of NAFO. In conformity with UNCLOS we all have a responsibility to collaborate with the view to resolve this matter. Therefore, we hope that the spirit of constructive compromise, that led the European Union and Canada to agree on the issues that we will be discussing, will prevail over the coming days.

The Community hopes very much that the proposals we will examine will constitute the basis for a stable settlement of the recent dispute, and will pave the way for a normal development of the fishing activity in the NAFO Regulatory Area. We firmly believe that the best way to achieve this objective is through the approval of measures applicable to all Contracting Parties, and agreed multilaterally by these Contracting Parties. This meeting, therefore, provides us with the opportunity to find multilaterally agreed solutions for the problems relating to fisheries management and conservation.

The proposals we will examine are based on the understanding that the increase in control measures, aimed at improving our conservation of NAFO stocks, are to be complemented by a fair distribution of the available resources (in this case, Greenland halibut) among the Contracting Parties with legitimate rights to exploit such resources. It is clear that the two aspects cannot be separated. They both form part of a package agreed after very difficult negotiations and can, therefore, only be considered in unison.

For the Community, the objective of this meeting is to make as much progress as possible on all aspects pertinent to the Agreement. If sufficient progress can be attained, one should not exclude the possibility for adoption by NAFO of all the pertinent points during this session.

I wish to make it perfectly clear that there can be no adoption of the various elements, unless all elements are ready for acceptance as NAFO measures.

The European Union is looking forward to collaborating with Canada and all other Contracting Parties in a constructive way, to reinforce NAFO as a regional fisheries organization responsible for the management and conservation of the fisheries resources in the area.

Annex 3. Opening Statement by the Representative of Canada

- Mr. Chairman, a successful outcome to this Special Meeting of the Fisheries Commission is vital for NAFO and for the rebuilding of the stocks of the Northwest Atlantic. The main objective of this meeting is to agree on improved control and enforcement amendments to the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures. An additional issue for consideration is the proposal by Canada and the EU that the TAC for 2+3 Greenland halibut in 1995 be divided into two portions: 2+3K - 7 000 tons, 3LMNO - 20 000 tons.
- The NAFO Standing Committee on International Control or STACTIC met recently and developed a set of proposals for improved conservation and enforcement measures. These proposals originated from the Canada-European Union Agreement on the conservation and management of stocks that straddle Canada's 200-mile limit.
- The STACTIC proposals provide NAFO with the chance to ensure NAFO measures achieve their expected outcome.
- The Canada-EU Agreement is not just about quota sharing or providing protection for the Greenland halibut stock. It is also about rebuilding the cod, yellowtail flounder, American plaice, witch flounder stocks currently under NAFO moratoria. The recovery and rebuilding of these stocks is in the interest of all Contracting Parties.
- The Canada-EU Agreement also reflects a bilateral commitment to introduce a better set of rules and an effective system to enforce them.
- What the Agreement proposes in practical terms for enforcement is essentially this: There is an extremely high probability of detection with 100 percent observer coverage; there is a requirement for a quick reaction to major infringements; there are significant consequences for non-compliance and there is a very high degree of deterrence because of the greater certainty that infractions will be detected and punished.
- Adoption of the proposals will provide, for the first time, an effective system for monitoring catches, controlling fleets, preventing the use of liners in nets, stopping the catch of undersized fish and controlling the catches of fish under moratoria. With the new measures in place, there will be constant control and policing of the type of gear used and checks on catch reporting. These measures will not only provide more effective detection and deterrence, but they will also revamp the process for handling infractions and violations as and when they occur.
- Prior to the Canada-EU Agreement, we had only at-sea inspections. We had two hours to do them in sea conditions. We had citations listed with NAFO. There was uncertainty of any follow-up or any penalties or any action taken to deal with those who had broken the rules. The end result was that we had a very low level of deterrence. That is changed right now between Canada and the EU for 1995 with the Canada-EU Agreement, and will be changed for the future through the adoption of the same rules by NAFO.

- We all recognize that effective enforcement of NAFO measures has varied among Contracting Party fleets. We have recognized that there needs to be some means to ensure that once NAFO rules are set and agreed, all vessels will abide by those rules. In the end, as history has taught us repeatedly, only the credible threat of enforcement action will deter the irresponsible on the high seas.
- It is Canada's hope that the measures contained in the Canada-EU Agreement are adopted by NAFO. We believe that the measures proposed by STACTIC, if adopted, would provide a state-of-the-art conservation and enforcement regime to protect NAFO-managed stocks from overfishing. It is our hope that we can obtain the overall consensus to achieve this goal.
- Our experience in Canadian waters has shown that observers are very effective in ensuring compliance with the rules. It is evident that without observers on the high seas, destructive fishing practices such as illegal liners have been too common. The presence of observers, who are now on board all Canadian and EU vessels in the NAFO Regulatory Area as part of the Canada-EU Agreement, will prevent these destructive fishing practices in the future. Since the observers have been in place since about mid-May, there have been no citations on board these vessels.
- We have heard some reservations expressed about the costs of implementing the full set of STACTIC proposals. The most expensive elements of the STACTIC proposals are contained in the two-year pilot project, which is not a permanent scheme. The pilot will look at the efficiency and effectiveness of such a program. It is our view that this is a worthwhile investment for the future, aimed at determining what should be the elements of a permanent program that will be cost effective.
- Mr. Chairman, this meeting is an historic opportunity for NAFO. It is an opportunity to put in place measures to ensure for the first time in the history of NAFO and its predecessor ICNAF, an effective system of conservation and control, to end overfishing, and ensure the survival and regeneration of the stocks of the NAFO Regulatory Area.

Annex 4. Agenda

I. Opening Procedure

1. Opening by the Chairman, H. Koster (EU)
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Admission of Observers
5. Publicity

II. Conservation and Enforcement Measures

6. STACTIC Report, FC Doc. 95/3 (Special Meeting, 10-12 May 1995)
7. Inspections
8. Transmission of Information from Inspections
9. Increase in Inspection Presence
10. Improvements to Hail System
11. Additional Enforcement Measures
 - (i) Minimum fish size for Greenland halibut
 - (ii) Applicability of discard rules in the NRA
 - (iii) Special rules for fish products, e.g. processed length equivalents
 - (iv) On board production of fish meal and similar products
 - (v) Further measures to protect juvenile fish, e.g. area/seasonal closures
12. Mesh Size
13. Dockside Inspections
14. Effort Plans and Catch Reporting
15. Major Infringements
16. Follow-up to Major Infringements

17. Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking

- (i) Observers
- (ii) Satellite Tracking
- (iii) Report on Pilot Project

III. Conservation of Fish Stocks in the Regulatory Area

18. Management and Technical Measures for Fish Stocks Straddling National Fishing Limits

- (i) Greenland halibut in Area 2+3¹

19. Request to the Scientific Council for Scientific Advice

IV. Closing Procedure

20. Adoption of Report

21. Time and Place of the Next Meeting

22. Other Business

23. Adjournment

¹ Canada and the European Union will jointly propose for 1995:

(a) 2+3K (within Canadian 200 miles)	7 000 tons
(b) 3LMNO	20 000 tons

Annex 5. Chairman's Compromise for Adoption in September

(FC Working Paper 95/16
Revision 1)

The Fisheries Commission

Having considered the STACTIC Reports of the Special Meeting, 10-12 May 1995 and the Meeting of 08 June 1995; and

Noting its decisions for 1995 with respect to Greenland halibut in Subareas 2+3.

AGREED AT ITS JUNE 1995 MEETING

A. on the following proposals for international measures of control and enforcement:

- Inspections (FC Working Paper 95/17)
- Transmission of Information from Inspections (FC Working Paper 95/18)
- Reporting of Catch on Board Fishing Vessels Entering and Exiting the Regulatory Area (FC Working Paper 95/19)
- Mesh Size (FC Working Paper 95/20)
- Port Inspections (FC Working Paper 95/21)
- Effort Plans and Catch Reporting (FC Working Paper 95/22)
- Infringements (FC Working Paper 95/28, Revision 1)
- Follow-Up on Apparent Infringements (FC Working Paper 95/24)
- Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking (FC Working Paper 95/25)

B. to adopt at the September 1995 Annual NAFO Meeting the measures in A together with the following proposal for the total allowable catch (TAC) and quotas (metric tons) for Greenland halibut for 1996, taking into account the advice of the NAFO Scientific Council (figures to be agreed at the September 1995 Annual NAFO Meeting)

1. Bulgaria
2. Canada
3. Cuba
4. Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)
5. European Union
6. Iceland
7. Japan
8. Korea
9. Norway
10. Poland
11. Estonia
12. Latvia
13. Lithuania
14. Russia
15. Others

Total Allowable Catch	3LMNO	tons
-----------------------	-------	------

C. to come back to the question of an increase of the inspection presence (STACTIC Working Paper 95/14, revision 4) at the September 1997 Annual NAFO Meeting.

D. to adopt at the September 1995 Annual NAFO Meeting a minimum fish size for Greenland halibut of ----cm, taking into account the advice of the NAFO Scientific Council.

E. to consider for adoption at the earliest occasion:

- any further measures to protect juvenile fish of regulated species, e.g. area/seasonal closures, taking into account the advice of the NAFO Scientific Council (Fisheries Commission's request for scientific advice-FC Working Paper 95/27); and
- any special rules for fish products, e.g. processed length equivalents as well as additional enforcement measures (STACTIC Working Paper 95/16, Revision 5), taking into account the advice of STACTIC.

F. to convene a STACTIC working group sufficiently in advance of the implementation of the Pilot Project with a view to examine the different satellite systems and their compatibility.

G. to convene a Workshop for scientists and fishery managers in connection with the September 1996 Annual NAFO Meeting with a view to address the question of the applicability of discard rules/retention rules in the NRA in accordance with the following terms of reference (to be elaborated).

Inspections

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART IV. 2. (ii) and insert a new point (iii):

- (ii) To ensure objectivity in the realization and distribution of inspections between the Contracting Parties, the number of inspections carried out by the vessels of a Contracting Party on vessels of any other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, reflect the ratio of the inspected Party's fishing activity to the total fishing activity in the Regulatory Area, per quarter, measured on the basis of, inter alia, the level of catches and vessel days on ground and shall also take into account compliance records.
- (iii) The Executive Secretary shall draw up an annual report on the objectivity in the realization and distribution of inspections between the Contracting Parties.

Amend PART IV. 4 - add as (iii) and (iv):

- (iii) No boarding shall be conducted without prior notice by radio being sent to (whether or not received by) the vessel, including the identity of the inspection platform.
- (iv) Each Contracting Party shall ensure that its inspection platforms are kept at a safe distance from fishing vessels and that its inspectors assigned to the Scheme respect the provisions thereof as well as any other applicable rules of international law.

Amend PART IV. 6. (i).

insert at the beginning of the first paragraph to read as follows:

Without limiting the capability of inspectors to carry out their mandate,

insert before the second paragraph:

When carrying out their inspection duties in conformity with Part IV of these Measures, NAFO inspectors shall take all appropriate precautions to avoid causing damage to packaging, wrapping, cartons or other containers and to the contents of same in order to ensure, to the extent practicable, that the quality of the catch on board is maintained.

Cartons and other containers shall be opened in such a way that will facilitate their prompt resealing, repacking and eventual restorage.

Transmission of Information From Inspections

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART IV. 6.(i) - to provide for advance notification of apparent infringements, replace the last paragraph insert with the following wording:

In the case of an apparent infringement or a difference between recorded catches and the inspector's estimates of the catches on board, a copy of the inspection report with supporting documentation, including second photographs taken, shall be transmitted within 10 days to the responsible authorities of the Contracting Party for the inspected vessel, after the inspection vessel returns to port. In the case of other inspection reports, the original shall be transmitted within 30 days whenever possible, to a designated authority of the Contracting Party for the inspected vessel. A copy of every inspection report shall also be forwarded to the Executive Secretary.

Notwithstanding the notification of the inspection report, the duly assigned NAFO inspectors conducting the inspection shall prepare and transmit within 24 hours to the Contracting Party of the vessel a statement which shall constitute advance notification of the apparent infringement. A copy of this statement shall be transmitted to the NAFO Executive Secretary.

This statement shall quote the information entered under points 16 and 18 of the inspection report, cite the relevant NAFO Measures and describe in detail the basis for issuing the citation for an apparent infringement and the evidence to support the said citation.

Amend PART IV 6(i) - to provide information on suspected illegal practices add new paragraphs:

In the case where, in the course of an inspection, NAFO Inspectors make comments and observations in the inspection report, in particular under point 20 thereof, the said inspectors shall promptly prepare a written statement citing the relevant NAFO Measures, and describing the practices observed and substantiating the grounds for their suspicions. This statement shall be sent within 24 hours

- a) to the Contracting Party of the inspected vessel,
- b) to the NAFO Executive Secretary.

The NAFO Executive Secretary and the designated authorities shall treat this information with the confidentiality required for the protection of individual data.

(FC Working Paper 95/19)

Reporting of Catch on Board Fishing Vessels Entering and Exiting the Regulatory Area

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART III E. 1. - to read as follows:

- (a) each entry into the Regulatory Area. This report shall be made at least six (6) hours in advance of the vessel's entry and shall include the date, the time, geographical position of the vessel and total round weight by species (3 alpha codes) on board in kilograms (rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms).

The total quantity of species for which the total round weight by species is less than one tonne may be reported under the 3 alpha code "MZZ" (marine fish not specified);

- (b) each exit from the Regulatory Area. This report shall be made six (6) hours in advance of the vessel's exit from the Regulatory Area and shall include the date, time, geographical position of the vessel and catch in round weight taken and retained in the Regulatory Area by species (3 alpha codes) in kilograms (rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms);

The total quantity of species for which the total round weight by species is less than one tonne may be reported under the 3 alpha code "MZZ" (marine fish not specified);

- (c) except as provided in (d), each movement from one NAFO division to another NAFO division. This report shall be made prior to the vessel's entry into a NAFO division and shall include the date, time and geographical position of the vessel;

- (d) EXISTING LETTER (c) BECOMES NEW LETTER (d)

- (e) each offloading for transshipment of fish while the vessel is operating in the Regulatory Area. This report shall be made at least 6 hours in advance and shall include the date, the time, ~~and~~ the geographical position of the vessel and total round weight by species (3 alpha codes) to be transhipped in kilograms (rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms).

4. Vessels equipped with devices which enable the automatic transmission of their position are exempt from the hail requirements set out in (c) and (d) above.

Each Contracting Party whose vessels are so equipped shall notify the Executive Secretary of the names of those vessels in accordance with Part III.D. of the Measures. In addition, each Contracting Party shall transmit, to the NAFO Executive Secretary, on a real time basis, messages indicating movements within the Regulatory Area for its vessels equipped with satellite devices. The Executive Secretary shall transmit as quickly as possible such information to Contracting Parties with an inspection vessel in the NAFO Convention Area.

The Executive Secretary shall draw up lists of such vessels and circulate these to Contracting Parties with an inspection presence in the Regulatory Area.

Amend PART III - Annex I - HAIL SYSTEM MESSAGE FORMAT

Insert a new line G in paragraph 1.1 as follows:

G. The total round weight of fish by species (3 alpha codes) on board in kilograms rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms.

Existing line G in paragraph 1.1 becomes new line H

Replace paragraph 1.4 to read as follows:

- 1.4 Each exit from the Regulatory Area. These reports shall be made at least six (6) hours in advance of the vessel's exit from the Regulatory Area and shall contain the following particulars in the following order:
- A. Name of vessel,
 - B. Call sign,
 - C. External identification letters and numbers,
 - D. The date, the time and geographical position,
 - E. Indication of the message code: "EXIT",
 - F. The NAFO division from which the vessel is about to leave,
 - G. The catch in round weight taken in the Regulatory Area by species (3 alpha codes) in kilograms (rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms).
 - H. The name of the master.

Add new paragraph 1.5 to read:

- 1.5 Transshipment in the Regulatory Area. This report shall be made at least six hours in advance and shall contain the following particulars in the following order:
- A. Name of vessel,
 - B. Call sign,
 - C. External identification letters and numbers,
 - D. The date, the time and geographical position,
 - E. Indication of the message code: "TRANSFER",
 - F. The total round weight by species (3 alpha codes) to be transhipped in kilograms (rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms),
 - G. The name of the master

Mesh Size

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Part II - Gear

New B - Meshes

A Contracting Party shall permit only the use of meshes which have 4 sides, equally long, of the same material, and 4 knots.

Re-number B,C,D into C,D,E.

Amend PART V - SCHEDULE IV as follows:

Authorized Mesh Size of Nets

<u>Species</u>	<u>Mesh Size</u>
a) All principal groundfish, flatfishes, and other groundfish and other fish with the exception of capelin as listed in part V, Schedule II, Attachment II.	130 mm
b) Squid	60 mm
c) Shrimps and prawns	40 mm
d) Capelin	... mm

delete note 1

Note 2: Until 1 January 1997, for nets made of polyamide fibres of the following tradenames:

caprolan

dederon

kapron

the equivalent minimum mesh size shall be 120 mm. Vessels using these materials shall have aboard certificates, which establish that the fibres in the net used correspond to the tradenames mentioned above.

Port Inspections

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

New PART VII - Port Inspections

1.
 - (i) When, in the port of a Contracting Party, a port call is made by a vessel that has been engaged in fishing for stocks subject to these Measures, the Contracting Party whose port is being used shall ensure that an inspector is present and that, on each occasion when catch is offloaded, an inspection takes place to verify the species and quantities caught. The Contracting Party shall also ensure that the interference in the offloading activity is minimized and that the quality of the catch is not adversely affected.
 - (ii) The quantities landed by species and the quantities retained on board, if any, shall be cross-checked with the quantities recorded in logbooks, catch reports on exit from the Regulatory Area, and reports of any inspections carried out under this Scheme.
 - (iii) Any information from inspections under Part IV of these Measures shall be verified.
 - (iv) Inspections shall include verification of mesh size of nets on board and size of fish retained on board.
 - (v) Results of port inspections shall be provided to other Contracting Parties on request and communicated to the Executive Secretary on an annual basis.
2. Contracting Parties shall, every two years, check each of their vessels, notified in accordance with Part III.D. of these Measures, to certify the correctness of the vessel's plans for fish rooms and other fish storage places. The master shall ensure that a copy of such certification remains on board to be shown to a NAFO inspector if requested.

Effort Plans and Catch Reporting

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART III. D. Notification of Fishing and Processing Vessel - add new paragraph:

4. Each Contracting Party shall, for the first time by 15 June 1995 and thereafter annually before the vessels of that Contracting Party commence fishing for Greenland halibut, notify the Executive Secretary of the fishing plan for their vessels fishing for Greenland halibut in the Regulatory Area.

This fishing plan shall identify, inter alia, the vessels which are notified in accordance with Part III D of these Measures and which will engage in the Greenland halibut fishery. The fishing plan shall represent the total fishing effort to be deployed with respect to this fishery in relation to the extent of the fishing opportunities available to the Contracting Party making the notification.

By January 30 following each year for which a fishing plan has been notified, each Contracting Party shall transmit to the Executive Secretary a report on the implementation of this plan, including the number of vessels actually engaged in this fishery and the total number of days fished.

Amend PART V, Schedule I, Appendix II, (Quota Table for 1995) - replace footnote 6 by the following:

6. Each Contracting Party shall report catches by its vessels of Greenland halibut to the Executive Secretary every Tuesday for the week ending at 2400 hours on the previous Sunday.

Infringements

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

AMEND PART IV - Scheme of Joint International Inspection and Surveillance

Insert new paragraphs 9 and 10 to read as follows:

9. The following apparent infringements shall be subject to paragraph 10:
 - i) misreporting of catches;
 - ii) mesh size violations;
 - iii) hail system violations;
 - iv) interference with the satellite tracking system;
 - v) preventing an inspector or an observer from carrying out his or her duties.

10. Notwithstanding paragraphs 7 and 8 above:
 - i) If a NAFO inspector cites a vessel for having committed, to a serious extent, an apparent infringement as listed in paragraph 9 above, the Contracting Party of the vessel shall ensure that the vessel concerned is inspected within 72 hours by an inspector duly authorized by that Contracting Party. In order to preserve the evidence, the NAFO inspector shall take all necessary measures to ensure security and continuity of the evidence, and may remain on board the vessel, for the period necessary to provide information to the duly authorized inspector concerning the apparent infringement.

 - (ii) Where justified, the inspector authorized by the Contracting Party of the vessel concerned shall, where duly authorized to do so, require the vessel to proceed immediately to a nearby port, chosen by the Master, which should be either St. John's, Halifax, the home port of the vessel or a port designated by the Flag State, for a thorough inspection under the authority of the Flag State and in the presence of a NAFO inspector from any other Contracting Party that wishes to participate. If the vessel is not called to port, the Contracting Party must provide due justification in a timely manner to the Executive Secretary who shall make it available on request to any Contracting Party.

- iii) Where a NAFO inspector cites a vessel for having committed an apparent infringement as listed in paragraph 9 above, the inspector shall immediately report this to the Executive Secretary, who shall in turn immediately report, for information purposes, to the other Contracting Parties with an inspection vessel in the Convention Area;
- iv) Where a vessel is required to proceed to port for a thorough inspection pursuant to paragraph ii) above, a NAFO inspector from another Contracting Party may, subject to the consent of the Contracting Party of the vessel, board the vessel as it is proceeding to port, may remain on board the vessel as it proceeds to port and may be present during the inspection of the vessel in port;
- v) If an apparent infringement of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures has been detected which in the view of the duly authorized inspector is sufficiently serious, the inspector shall take all necessary measures to ensure security and continuity of the evidence including, as appropriate, sealing the vessel's hold for eventual dockside inspection.

Existing paragraph 9 of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures to be renumbered as paragraph 11.

Follow-up on Apparent Infringements

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Part IV - Scheme of Joint International Inspection and Surveillance

Insert new second sentence in paragraph 12 as follows:

12. Appropriate authorities of a Contracting Party shall consider and act on reports from inspectors of other Contracting Parties under the scheme on the same basis as reports from its own inspectors. Contracting Parties shall cooperate to follow up apparent infringements using all necessary evidence available from all sources, including evidence from other Contracting Parties as required for effective prosecution or administrative proceedings, subject to the rules governing the admissibility of evidence in domestic courts.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not impose any obligation on the appropriate authorities of a Contracting Party to give the report from a foreign inspector a higher evidentiary value than it would possess in the inspector's own country. Appropriate authorities of Contracting Parties shall collaborate in order to facilitate judicial or other proceedings arising from a report submitted by the inspector under the scheme.

Existing paragraph 14.(ii) and 14.(iii) to be deleted and incorporated in new paragraph 15.

15. a) Appropriate authorities of each Contracting Party shall report to the Executive Secretary by February 1 (for the period July 1-December 31 of the previous year) and September 1 (for the period January 1-June 30 of the current year) each year:
- i) the disposition of apparent infringements notified to it by a Contracting Party. The apparent infringements shall continue to be listed on each subsequent report until the action is concluded under the laws of the Flag State;
 - ii) differences that they consider significant between records of catches in the logbooks of vessels flying the flag of the Contracting Party and inspectors' estimates of catches on board the vessels.
- b) The report required in (a) above shall indicate the current status of the case (i.e. case pending, under appeal, still under investigation, etc) and any penalties imposed shall be described in specific terms (i.e. level of fines, value of forfeited fish and/or gear, written warning given, etc) and shall include an explanation if no action has been taken.

Existing paragraph 15 will be renumbered as paragraph 16.

(FC Working Paper 95/25)

Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

The existing Part VI - "Pilot Project for a NAFO Observer Scheme" of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures will be replaced with the following:

Part VI - Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking

In order to improve compliance with the Conservation and Enforcement Measures for their vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area, Contracting Parties agree to implement during the period from 01 January 1996 to 31 December 1997 a Pilot Project to provide for properly trained and qualified observers on all vessels fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area and satellite tracking devices on 35% of their respective vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area.

A. Observers

1. Each Contracting Party shall require all its vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area to accept observers on the basis of the following:
 - a) each Contracting Party shall have the primary responsibility to obtain, for placement on its vessels, independent and impartial observers;
 - b) in cases where a Contracting Party has not placed an observer on a vessel, any other Contracting Party may, subject to the consent of the Contracting Party of the vessel, place an observer on board until that Contracting Party provides a replacement in accordance with paragraph a);
 - c) no vessel shall be required to carry more than one observer pursuant to this Pilot Project at any time.
2. Each Contracting Party shall provide to the Executive Secretary a list of the observers they will be placing on vessels in the Regulatory Area.
3. Observers shall:
 - a) monitor a vessel's compliance with the relevant Conservation and Enforcement Measures. In particular they shall:
 - i) record and report upon the fishing activities of the vessel and verify the position of the vessel when engaged in fishing;
 - ii) observe and estimate catches with a view to identifying catch composition and monitoring discards, by-catches and the taking of undersized fish;

- iii) record the gear type, mesh size and attachments employed by the master;
 - iv) verify entries made to the logbooks (species composition and quantities, round and processed weight and hail reports).
 - b) collect catch and effort data on a set-by-set basis. This data shall include location (latitude/longitude), depth, time of net on the bottom, catch composition and discards;
 - c) carry out such scientific work (for example, collecting samples) as requested by the Fisheries Commission based on the advice of the Scientific Council;
 - d) within 30 days following completion of an assignment on a vessel, provide a report to the Contracting Party of the vessel and to the Executive Secretary, who shall make the report, available to any Contracting Party that requests it. Copies of reports sent to other Contracting Parties shall not include location of catch in latitude and longitude as required under 3 b), but will include daily totals of catch by species and division.
4. In the case where an observer is deployed on a vessel equipped with devices for satellite-based automatic remote position recording facilities, the observer shall monitor the functioning of, and report upon any interference with, the satellite system. In order to better distinguish fishing operations from steaming and to contribute to an *a posteriori* calibration of the signals registered by the receiving station, the observer shall maintain detailed reports on the daily activity of the vessel.
5. When an apparent infringement of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures is identified by an observer, the observer shall, within 24 hours, report it to a NAFO inspection vessel using an established code, which shall report it to the Executive Secretary.
6. Contracting Parties shall take all necessary measures to ensure that observers are able to carry out their duties. Subject to any other arrangements between the relevant Contracting Parties, the salary of an observer shall be covered by the sending Contracting Party.
7. The vessel on which an observer is placed shall provide suitable food and lodging during the observer's deployment. Vessel masters shall ensure that all necessary cooperation is extended to observers in order for them to carry out their duties.
- B. Satellite Tracking
 1. Each Contracting Party whose vessels fish, or plan to fish, a minimum of 300 days per year in the Regulatory Area, shall:
 - a) require 35% of its vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area to be equipped with an autonomous system able to transmit automatically satellite signals to a land-based receiving station permitting a continuous tracking of the position of the vessel by the Contracting Party of the vessel;

- b) endeavour to test several systems of satellite tracking;
 - c) install at least one receiving station associated with their satellite tracking system;
 - d) transmit to the Executive Secretary, on a real time basis, messages of movement between NAFO divisions (as per the requirements of the Hail System outlined in Part III. E of these Measures) for its vessels equipped with satellite devices. The Executive Secretary shall, in turn, transmit such information to Contracting Parties with an inspection vessel or aircraft in the Convention Area;
 - e) cooperate with other Contracting Parties which have a NAFO inspection vessel or aircraft in the Convention Area, in order to exchange information on a real-time basis on the geographical distribution of fishing vessels equipped with satellite devices and, on specific request, information related to the identification of a vessel.
2. Subject to any other arrangements between Contracting Parties, each Contracting Party shall pay all costs associated with the satellite tracking system.

C. Analysis

1. Each Contracting Party shall prepare a report on the results of the Pilot Project from the perspective of efficiency and effectiveness, including:
- a) overall effectiveness of the Project in improving compliance with the Conservation and Enforcement Measures;
 - b) the effectiveness of the different components of the Project;
 - c) costs associated with observers and satellite tracking;
 - d) a summary of observers' reports, specifying type and number of observed infractions and important events;
 - e) estimations of fishing effort from observers as compared to initial estimation by satellite monitoring;
 - f) analysis of the efficiency in terms of cost/benefit, the latter being expressed in terms of compliance with the Conservation and Enforcement Measures and volume of data received for fisheries management.
2. The reports shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary in time for their consideration at the September 1997 Annual Meeting of NAFO and, based on these reports, the Parties agree to establish a permanent scheme that will ensure that the degree of control and enforcement in the Regulatory Area provided by the Project, as indicated above, is maintained.

Annex 6. Japanese Proposal re Increase in Inspection Presence

(STACTIC Working Paper 95/26
Revised)

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART IV. 3 - replace the second subsection to read:

Each Contracting Party having at any time [10] [20] or more vessels operating in the Regulatory Area shall deploy at least during that time one inspection vessel to this Area. Contracting Parties with less than [10] [20] vessels at any time shall cooperate in the deployment of inspection vessels.

Each Contracting Party shall have at least one inspector or designated authority present in the Convention Area or in a [State] [port] bordering this Area during the time that its vessels are operating in the Regulatory Area, to receive and respond, without delay, to any notice of apparent infringements.

A Contracting Party may authorize inspectors from another Contracting Party to carry out their functions on its behalf.

Annex 7. Additional Enforcement Measures

(STACTIC Working Paper 95/16
Revision 5)

Proposal¹

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amend PART I, A Quotas

Delete in point 2 (lines 7 and 8) the wording which reads:

and the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the period referred to in paragraph 1,

Delete in point 3 paragraph (b) (lines 5 and 6) the wording which reads:

and the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the period

Delete the last part of point 3 paragraph (c) which reads :

except for incidental catches in directed fisheries for other stocks

Replace point 4 paragraph (b) by the following:

Unless otherwise provided in these Measures, in cases where a ban on fishing is in force ~~or an~~ "others" quota ~~has been fully utilized~~ or where no directed fishing is allowed, incidental catches of the species concerned may not exceed 1,250 kg or 5%, whichever is the greater.

Amend in point 4 insert new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

d) In cases where

(i) a quota allocated to a Contracting Party from a stock listed in Schedule I is exhausted;

(ii) an "Others" quota has been fully utilised; or

¹ new wording underlined and ~~deleted wording struck out.~~

- (iii) . a directed fishery is prohibited and the Fisheries Commission so decides;

incidental catches of the species concerned shall not be ground, processed to fishmeal, transhipped, landed, transported, stored, displayed or offered for sale, but must be returned immediately to the sea.

Amend Part V, Schedule I, Appendix II (Quota table)

Insert new footnote 7 (the Fisheries Commission will decide, on a case by case basis to which stocks this footnote will apply.):

7. Part I Section A.4. paragraph d (iii) of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures shall apply.

Amend PART I.D.2 Minimum fish size to read as follows:

2. Undersized fish shall not be ground, processed to fishmeal, transhipped, landed, transported, stored, displayed or offered for sale, but shall be returned immediately to the sea.

[* Note: Notwithstanding the provisions of Part I.A.4 and D.2 of these Measures, Canadian [and ...] vessels fishing for principal groundfish, flatfishes, other groundfish and other fish with exception of capelin, as listed in part V, Schedule II, Attachment II, will abide (until further decision by the Fisheries Commission) by their equivalent national regulation which requires landing of all catches.]

Amend PART V - SCHEDULE VII Minimum Fish Size as follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Minimum Size</u>
Atlantic cod, <i>Gadus morhua</i> L.	41 cm
American plaice, <i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i> (Fab)	25 cm
Yellowtail flounder, <i>Limanda ferruginea</i> (Storer)	25 cm
<u>Greenland Halibut, <i>Reinhardtius Hippoglossoides</i></u>	<u>[]</u>

Note : Fish size for Atlantic cod refers to fork length and for other species it is total length.

Amend PART II Gear Section B. Mesh Size

Amend paragraph 2 (c) to read as follows:

- c) ~~Except as provided in paragraph 3,~~ A Contracting Party shall prohibit vessels of that Party from taking in the Regulatory Area species listed in Part V, Schedule IV with nets having in any part of the net meshes of a size less than that specified in that Schedule, as measured wet after use by inserting into the meshes the appropriate gauge as described in Part V, Schedule V.

Delete point 3.

Point 4 becomes new point 3.

Annex 8. Fisheries Commission's Request for Scientific Advice

(NAFO/FC Doc 95/4)

The Fisheries Commission, with the concurrence of the Coastal State, requests that the Scientific Council, as regards points 1 and 2 at a meeting in advance of the 1995 Annual Meeting, provide scientific advice in response to the following issues:

1. A minimum fish size for Greenland halibut

Provide advice on the minimum fish size for Greenland halibut in SA 2+3, in terms of round (total) length, corresponding to 25% retention by the existing legal minimum mesh size for trawls.

2. TAC's for Greenland halibut in SA 2+ Div. 3K and Div. 3LMNO

The Fisheries Commission has subdivided the 1995 TAC for Greenland halibut in SA 2+3 into two TAC's for SA 2 + Div. 3K and Div. 3LMNO. In responding to the Commission's request for advice for the management of Greenland halibut in SA 2+3 for 1996, the Scientific Council should recommend an overall TAC for SA 2+3 and provide advice on dividing the overall TAC into two TAC's for SA 2 + Div. 3K and for Div. 3LMNO.

3. Further measures to protect juvenile fish of regulated species, e.g. area/seasonal closures

Taking into account available information on the geographical and seasonal distribution of regulated species of various sizes, identify, where practical and sufficient information is available, seasonal and area fishery closures which would reduce the proportion of juveniles of regulated species in commercial catches.

4. Optimal minimum fish sizes

Taking into account the implications on conservation of the stocks and long-term harvest of alternative sizes at first entry into the fishery, recommend optimal (in terms of maximum yield per recruit) minimum fish sizes for regulated species in the NRA, and advise on the corresponding minimum mesh sizes for trawls and other gear.

5. Minimum mesh size in the Capelin fishery

Provide advice on the usefulness of a minimum mesh size in the trawl fishery for Capelin.

Annex 9. Japanese Proposal re Dockside Inspections

(FC Working Paper 95/15)

NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures

Amend the new Part VII.1 (i) as follows:

- (i) When, in the port of a Contracting Party, a port call is made by a vessel that has been engaged in fishing for stocks subject to these Measures, the Contracting Party whose port is being used shall ensure that its inspector is present and that on each occasion when catch is offloaded, an inspection takes place to verify the species and quantities caught.

Amend the new Part VII.1 (v) as follows: (Amendment underlined)

- (v) Result of port inspections shall be provided to other Contracting Parties on request and communicated to the Executive Secretary on an annual basis in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the Contracting port party.

**Annex 10. Japanese Proposal re Pilot Project for
Observers and Satellite Tracking**
(Annex 13 of STACTIC Report-FC Doc. 95/3)

(FC Working Paper 95/13)

NAFO CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Replace the new PART VI A. 3. a) and b) by:

- a) monitor a vessel's compliance with the relevant Conservation and Management Measures and collect the data as specified in Attachment 1.

- 3. c) and d) should read 3. b) and c) respectively.

OBSERVER REPORT (NAFO)

Attachment 1

Date/Month/Year, () Moon Age () the Day of Fishing		Noon Weather	Wind Direction & Force	Weather	Baromet	Sea Condition	Atmospheric Temperature Water Temperature	Name of Observer										
Towing NAFO No. Area	Towing time	Towing Course	Gear Type	Mesh Size	Minimum Fish Size Species / Prohibited Species													
					PLA M.T.	YEL M.T.	COD M.T.	GHL M.T.	Discarded	Retained	Discarded	Retained	Discarded	Retained	Discarded	Retained		
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
Daily Total																		

Catch Composition (M.T.)												P = Production / D = Discard				TOTAL CATCH					
Species (Code No.)	RED			COD			GHL			P			D			Production			Discard		
	P	D	P	P	D	P	P	D	P	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D		
Composition																					
Daily Total																					
Cumulation																					

HAIL SYSTEM	Date/Time	Contents
Departure report from NAFO Regulatory Area		
Entry Report into NAFO Regulatory Area		
Movement report		

Annex 11. Resolution

(FC Doc. 95/5)

RESOLUTION

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION

Having considered the joint proposal by Canada and the European Community to NAFO for 1995 that:

- (a) The 27,000t TAC for 2+3 Greenland halibut be divided as follows:
- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|
| - | 2+3K (Canadian 200 mile zone) | 7,000 tonnes |
| - | 3LMNO | 20,000 tonnes |
- (b) The 7,000t allocation for 2+3K (within Canadian 200 mile zone) for Greenland halibut be allocated to Canada;

Recalling Scientific Council reports which have cautioned about concentrating fishing effort on one part of the stock;

Noting that the catches of Greenland halibut in the NAFO Regulatory Area will take place entirely in 3LMNO;

Noting that Canada will limit its catch in 2+3K to 7,000t and in 3LMNO to 3,000t;

HAS AGREED to implement its decisions for 1995 with respect to 2+3 Greenland halibut by specifying that:

- (a) Sub-area 2+3 shall, as regards the management of Greenland halibut, be geographically divided as follows:
- | | |
|---|-------|
| - | 2+3K |
| - | 3LMNO |
- (b) The TAC for 3LMNO shall be 20,000t.

Annex 12. Fisheries Commission's Request for Scientific Advice

(NAFO/FC Doc. 95/4)

The Fisheries Commission, with the concurrence of the Coastal State, requests that the Scientific Council, as regards points 1 and 2 at a meeting in advance of the 1995 Annual Meeting, provide scientific advice in response to the following issues:

1. A minimum fish size for Greenland halibut

Provide advice on the minimum fish size for Greenland halibut in SA 2+3, in terms of round (total) length, corresponding to 25% retention by the existing legal minimum mesh size for trawls.

2. TAC's for Greenland halibut in SA 2+ Div. 3K and Div. 3LMNO

The Fisheries Commission has subdivided the 1995 TAC for Greenland halibut in SA 2+3 into two TAC's for SA 2 + Div. 3K and Div. 3LMNO. In responding to the Commission's request for advice for the management of Greenland halibut in SA 2+3 for 1996, the Scientific Council should recommend an overall TAC for SA 2+3 and provide advice on dividing the overall TAC into two TAC's for SA 2 + Div. 3K and for Div. 3LMNO.

3. Further measures to protect juvenile fish of regulated species, e.g. area/seasonal closures

Taking into account available information on the geographical and seasonal distribution of regulated species of various sizes, identify, where practical and sufficient information is available, seasonal and area fishery closures which would reduce the proportion of juveniles of regulated species in commercial catches.

4. Optimal minimum fish sizes

Taking into account the implications on conservation of the stocks and long-term harvest of alternative sizes at first entry into the fishery, recommend optimal (in terms of maximum yield per recruit) minimum fish sizes for regulated species in the NRA, and advise on the corresponding minimum mesh sizes for trawls and other gear.

5. Minimum mesh size in the Capelin fishery

Provide advice on the usefulness of a minimum mesh size in the trawl fishery for Capelin.

Annex 13. Fisheries Commission's Request for STACTIC Advice

(NAFO/FC Doc. 95/6)

Terms of Reference

The Fisheries Commission requests that the STACTIC, prior to the Annual NAFO Fisheries Commission Meeting in September 1995:

1. Propose sampling plans for use in estimating catch composition and quantities by species if any cartons or other containers are to be opened.
2. Provide advice on FC Working Paper 95/15 Dockside Inspections, Japanese Proposal.
3. Provide advice on STACTIC Working Paper 95/16, Revision 5 on special rules for fish products, e.g. processed length equivalents and other enforcement measures.
4. Consider and provide advice on FC Working Paper 95/13, the Japanese proposal for the report to be completed by observers.
5. Advise on FC Working Paper 95/28, Revision 1, Infringements, 9.v.
6. Advise on FC Working Paper 95/19, Reporting of Catch on Board Fishing Vessels Entering and Exiting the Regulatory Area, with respect to the issue of transshipping fish.

Prior to December 31, 1995 and sufficiently in advance of the implementation of the Pilot Project, STACTIC is requested to convene a STACTIC working group and provide advice on the different satellite systems and their compatibility.

PART II

Report of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)

(FC Doc. 95/7)

Special Meeting, 7-9 June 1995
7-9 June 1995

1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman, D. Bevan (Canada), opened the meeting at 1030 on 08 June 95. Representatives from the following Contracting Parties were present: Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, the European Union (EU), Iceland, Japan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Norway and Russia.

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

Leo Strowbridge (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of Agenda

The Chairman reviewed items referred to STACTIC by the Fisheries Commission as follows:

- i. A proposal by the delegation from Japan on the deployment of inspectors or designated authorities to the NAFO Convention Area.
- ii. A proposal by the delegation from Iceland on responses to major apparent infringements.
- iii. A request from the Fisheries Commission to discuss possible resolutions of square bracket text in STACTIC proposals on responses to major apparent infringements.

4. STACTIC Discussions

- i. *A proposal from the Japanese delegation on the deployment of inspectors to the NAFO Convention Area.*

STACTIC working papers 95/25 and 95/26 (and subsequent revisions) were introduced by the representative from Japan as amendments to the earlier text dealing with the placement of duly authorized inspectors in the NAFO Convention Area.

The Japanese representative explained the difficulties associated with deploying a duly authorized inspector in the NAFO Convention Area and, as an alternative, proposed that a designated authority represent some Contracting Parties in the NAFO Convention Area. In the event that major apparent infringements were encountered by NAFO inspectors, the Contracting Party or flag state could order the vessel to port for a thorough inspection by a duly authorized inspector.

The EU representative noted that, while the concept of a designated authority was acceptable, clarification was required on the functions and capabilities of this individual in relation to a duly authorized inspector.

Following general discussion of these matters, the text of Fisheries Commission Agenda Item 9 was revised as follows:

Part IV.3 - Inspection Presence

Each Contracting Party having at any time [10] [20] or more vessels operating in the Regulatory Area shall deploy at least during that time one inspection vessel to this Area. Contracting Parties with less than [10] [20] vessels at any time shall cooperate in the deployment of inspection vessels.

Each Contracting Party shall have at least one inspector or designated authority present in the Convention Area or in a [State] [port] bordering this Area during the time that its vessels are operating in the Regulatory Area, to receive and respond, without delay, to any notice of apparent infringements.

A Contracting Party may authorize inspectors from another Contracting Party to carry out their functions on its behalf.

STACTIC further discussed the square bracket text [State][port].

The Japanese and Korean representatives noted flexibility was required for nations with a limited fishing presence in the Regulatory Area and felt that the word [State] provided this flexibility.

The EU representative felt that duly authorized inspectors should be available in a port bordering on the Regulatory Area and suggested that the establishment of a designated authority may provide the flexibility required by Japan and Korea.

Following additional discussion on this matter, STACTIC could not reach consensus on appropriate text.

STACTIC discussed Fisheries Commission Agenda Item 15 and reviewed STACTIC working paper 95/25:

Part IV. 9 and 10 - new 10.vi

- vi) Notwithstanding the sub-paragraphs i) and ii) above, a Contracting Party which has no inspector present in the Convention Area or in a [State] bordering this Area in accordance with paragraph 3 above, when it receives the information from a NAFO inspector that its vessels have committed, to a serious extent, an apparent infringement as listed in paragraph 9 above, shall require the vessels to proceed to one of the ports as designated in sub-paragraph ii) above, for a thorough inspection by the inspector duly authorized by the Contracting Party of the vessel when it deems necessary. If the vessel is not called to port, the Contracting Party must provide due justification in a timely manner to the Executive Secretary who shall make it available on the request to any Contracting Party.

The Japanese representative noted that, in line with the concept of a designated authority, this provision ensures that, in the event major apparent infringements were encountered by NAFO inspectors, the Contracting Party or flag state could order the vessel to port for a thorough inspection by a duly authorized inspector.

STACTIC could not reach consensus on either of the Japanese proposals, but did agree to present both proposals to the Fisheries Commission. The EU reserved its position on both proposals.

ii. A proposal by the delegation from Iceland on responses to major apparent infringements.

STACTIC working paper 95/27 (and subsequent revision) was introduced by the representative from Iceland as amendments to the earlier text dealing with responses to major apparent infringements.

The representative from Iceland explained that NAFO inspectors detecting a major apparent infringement should be permitted to observe the proceedings of the duly authorized inspector as (s)he completes an inspection. Specific text would be as follows:

Part IV.10 - new i. and iv

10. Notwithstanding paragraphs 7 and 8 above:

- i) If a NAFO inspector cites a vessel for having committed, to a serious extent, an apparent infringement as listed in paragraph 9 above, the Contracting Party of the vessel shall ensure that the vessel concerned is inspected within 72 hours by an inspector duly authorized by that Contracting Party. In order to preserve the evidence, the NAFO inspector shall take all necessary measures to ensure security and continuity of the evidence, and may remain on board the vessel, to observe proceedings, until the duly authorized inspector completes an inspection and subsequently pursuant to section (iv) below;
- iv) Where a vessel is required to proceed to port for a thorough inspection pursuant to paragraph ii) above, subject to the consent of the Contracting Party of the vessel, the inspector referred to in section (i) above may remain on the vessel as it proceeds to port, or board the vessel as it is proceeding to port; the NAFO inspector onboard the vessel when it enters the port may be present during the inspection of the vessel in port;

The EU representative noted that this was a substantive amendment and, therefore, felt that the original STACTIC text should remain unchanged.

Other representatives (Canada and Norway) supported the proposal by Iceland, however, STACTIC could not reach a consensus on this matter. It was noted that Iceland could present this proposal for discussion by the Fisheries Commission.

iii. Request from the Fisheries Commission to discuss possible resolutions of square bracket text in STACTIC proposals on responses to major apparent infringements.

STACTIC working paper 95/29 (and subsequent revision) was introduced by the representative from the EU as amendments to the remove square bracket text related to the requirement for vessels to proceed to port for major apparent infringements as well as an amendment to reflect the earlier Japanese proposal on designated authorities. Specific text follows:

Part IV.10

- ii) Where justified, the inspector authorized by the Contracting Party of the vessel concerned [or the designated authority referred to in Part IV.3] shall, where duly authorized to do so, require the vessel to proceed immediately to a nearby port, chosen by the Master, which should be either St. Pierre, St. John's, the Azores, Halifax, [Las Palmas], the home port of the vessel or a port designated by the Flag State, for a thorough inspection under the authority of the flag State and in the presence of a NAFO inspector from any other Contracting Party that wishes to participate. If the vessel is not called to port, the Contracting Party must provide due justification in a timely manner to the Executive Secretary who shall make it available on request to any Contracting Party;

Noting the square bracket text for the designated authority and the port of Las Palmas, STACTIC agreed that the remaining revised text could be recommended to the Fisheries Commission for adoption.

The square bracket text of Part IV.9 was also discussed.

9. The following apparent infringements shall be subject to paragraph 10:

- i) misreporting of catches;
- ii) mesh size violations;
- iii) hail system violations;
- iv) interference with the satellite tracking system;
- [v)] [Conducting a directed fishery on a stock under moratorium or when a fishery has been closed;]
- vi) preventing an inspector or an observer from carrying out his or her duties.

STACTIC discussed the square bracket text, however, agreement on appropriate text could not be reached.

SECTION IV

(pages 129 to 181)

Report of the General Council and its Subsidiary Bodies (STACFAD and STACFAC), 17th Annual Meeting 11-15 September 1995 Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

PART I.	Report of the Meeting of the General Council	131
	1. Opening of the Meeting	131
	2. Supervision and Coordination of the Organizational, Administrative and Other Internal Affairs	132
	3. Coordination of External Relations	135
	4. Fishing Activity in the Regulatory Area Adverse to the Objectives of the NAFO Convention	136
	5. Finance	137
	6. Closing Procedure	138
	Annex 1. List of Participants	140
	Annex 2. Opening Statement by the Representative of the European Union	146
	Annex 3. Opening Remarks by the Representative of Canada	147
	Annex 4. Agenda	148
	Annex 5. Statement by the Observer of NAMMCO	150
	Annex 6. Press Release	151
	Annex 7. List of Decisions and Actions by the General Council	155
 PART II.	 Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)	 157
	1. Opening	157
	2. Appointment of Rapporteur	157
	3. Adoption of Agenda	157
	4. Auditors' Report for 1994	157
	5. Meeting of the Pension Society	157
	6. Review of Cost Implications for the NAFO Secretariat of the Hail System in the Regulatory Area	158
	7. Administrative Report and Financial Statements for 1995	158
	8. Review of Accumulated Surplus Account	159
	9. Preliminary Budget Estimate for the Fiscal Year Ending 31 December 1996	160
	10. Preliminary Budget Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending 31 December 1997	160
	11. Election of Officers	160

12. Time and Place of 1996, 1997 and 1998 Meetings	160
13. Other Business	161
14. Adjournment	162
Annex 1. List of Participants	163
Annex 2. Agenda	164
Annex 3. Preliminary Budget Estimate for 1996	165
Annex 4. Preliminary Calculation of Billing for 1996	166
Annex 5. Preliminary Budget Estimate Forecast 1997	167
PART III. Report of the Standing Committee on Fishing Activity of Non-Contracting Parties in the Regulatory Area (STACFAC)	169
1. Opening of the Meeting	169
2. Information on Activities of Non-Contracting Parties in the Regulatory Area	169
3. Consideration of Measures to Discourage Activities by Non-Contracting Parties	170
4. Report and Recommendations to the General Council	172
5. Other Matters	172
6. Adjournment	172
Annex 1. Agenda	173
Annex 2. Diplomatic Letters to Non-Contracting Parties	174
Annex 3. Terms of Reference for STACFAC Intersessional Meeting, Spring 1996	181

PART I

Report of the General Council Meeting

(GC Doc. 95/5)

17th Annual Meeting, 11-15 September 1995 Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

1. Opening of the Meeting (items 1-5 of the Agenda)

- 1.1 The meeting was opened by the Chairman of the General Council, E. Lemche (Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) at 1020 hrs on 12 September 1995.
- 1.2 Representatives of the following thirteen (13) Contracting Parties were present: Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, European Union (EU), Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea (Korea), Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland and Russia, which constitutes the quorum for decision making. Two Contracting Parties, Bulgaria and Romania, were absent. The total number of registered delegates was 140. (Annex 1)
- 1.3 In the opening address the Chairman welcomed the participants emphasizing on substantial issues facing NAFO as an international body and recalled his address from the first NAFO News stating that "NAFO's greatest problem as an organization (I'm not talking about the lack of fish) is the vessels from non-Members, who are not respecting the NAFO regulatory regime. NAFO's greatest challenge is to find appropriate ways and means - legal and/or economical - which will effectively reduce this undermining of NAFO". The Chairman underlined that the current NAFO Annual Meeting was destined to set a new milestone in the development of NAFO for the multilateral cooperation in international waters. He said this task can be accomplished if the political will is there, and which would require that all Parties would be ready to reconcile their positions they brought from home to this Meeting. In closing, the Chairman wished all participants best luck in solving problems and successful accomplishments of the tasks of the Meeting.
- 1.4 The Representatives of the European Union and Canada presented their opening statements to the Meeting. (Annexes 2 and 3)
- 1.5 The meeting appointed the Executive Secretary as Rapporteur.
- 1.6 The Provisional Agenda was **adopted** without amendment (Annex 4). In addition, the Chairman introduced the timetable elaborated by the Chairmen of NAFO bodies on Monday noting that the priority would be with the Fisheries Commission business and all reports of the Standing Committees be finalized for distribution in the pigeon holes on Thursday, 14 September 1995. This was accepted by the Meeting.
- 1.7 Under item 4 of the Agenda, the Chairman welcomed the Observers from the United States of America and informed the meeting that A. Halldorsson from Iceland represents NAMMCO as observer at the current Meeting.

On behalf of NAMMCO, Mr. Halldorsson presented its opening statement to the Meeting. (Annex 5)

- 1.8 It was decided that Publicity (item 5) has to be handled in the traditional way that no information shall be released to the public on the meeting proceedings during the current annual meeting, and a General Council Press Release would be issued at the closing session on Friday, 15 September.

The Press Release was worked out as decided by the Heads of Delegations through the following procedure: the text was prepared by the Executive Secretary based on preliminary consultations with the Chairmen of NAFO bodies and then discussed by the drafting group of representatives of Delegations. The Press Release was adopted by the Meeting at the closing session on September 15. (Annex 6)

2. Supervision and Coordination of the Organizational, Administrative and Other Internal Affairs (items 6-11)

- 2.1 Under item 6, "Review of Membership", the Chairman noted that membership of the General Council and the number of Contracting Parties are the same as last year - fifteen (15) members of NAFO. He informed the Meeting about his letters sent on behalf of NAFO to two Contracting Parties - Bulgaria and Romania - asking for clarification on future participation and contributions of those members in NAFO business considering that there has not been any relations with those members for a number of years (Romania - 10 years and Bulgaria - 4 years).

This question was referred to STACFAD, which recommended that the Chairman and other Contracting Parties once again contact both Parties and, as well, communication from Canada as Depository country would be appropriate. This was **agreed** by the Meeting.

- 2.2 With regards to the Fisheries Commission membership, the Chairman recalled the provisions of the Article XIII of the NAFO Convention asking the Contracting Parties of their intention to participate in the fishery in the Regulatory Area to determine the membership. There has not been any announcement of non-participation therefore all present members of NAFO at the Meeting would continue to be members of the Fisheries Commission through 1996.

- 2.3 Item 7, Administrative Report (GC Doc. 95/1), was referred to STACFAD and then **adopted** on presentation by the Committee.

To the subject of the possible financial implication of NAFO representation at the Second World Fisheries Congress in Brisbane, Australia in 1996, the Meeting **decided** on proposal by Canada to nominate any Contracting Party who will attend the Meeting through consultations between the Executive Secretary and the Chairmen of the General Council and Fisheries Commission. The Executive Secretary will prepare a statement for the Congress and this statement shall be approved by the Chairmen.

2.4 Item 8, Interpretation of the Provisions for "Quorum" in the NAFO Convention and Rules of Procedure, was referred to STACFAD. The Chairman explained that there was during this year some different interpretations of the said provisions while considering mail vote, and a unified interpretation should be agreed.

- a) STACFAD could not recommend any clear interpretation and suggested only that any changes should be consistent with provisions of Articles V and XIV of the NAFO Convention.

Note from the Executive Secretary: The following provisions of the said Articles deal with the quorum and decision making issue:

Article V

"2. Except where otherwise provided, decisions of the General Council shall be taken by a majority of the votes of all Contracting Parties present and casting affirmative or negative votes, provided that no vote shall be taken unless there is a quorum of at least two-thirds of the Contracting Parties.

3. The General Council shall adopt, and amend as occasion may require, rules for the conduct of its meetings and for the exercise of its functions.

Article XIV

2. Decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority of the votes of all Commission members present and casting affirmative or negative votes, provided that not vote shall be taken unless there is a quorum of at least two-thirds of the Commission members.

3. The Commission shall adopt, and amend as occasion may require, rules for the conduct of its meetings and for the exercise of its functions."

- b) The Chairman emphasized on pragmatic interpretation of the provision of "quorum" in view that the Contracting Parties not entitled to vote should not be accounted for a quorum. He asked the meeting to adopt such an interpretation.

The Representatives of Canada and Iceland agreed with the Chairman's interpretation.

The Representative of the EU pointed out that Article V of the Convention provides regulation for the Contracting Parties in which case the two (2) Contracting Parties in question - Bulgaria and Romania - are still Contracting Parties.

The Canadian Representative noted that provisions of Article V.3 could be effectively used for voting procedure, e.g. - the General Council may amend its rules as occasion may require.

As the result of these discussions, the question has been postponed to the closing session.

- c) At the closing session, the Chairman of the General Council introduced his proposal for amending the Rules of Procedures of the General Council and Fisheries Commission (by agreement with the Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, Mr. H. Koster, EU) along the lines, to read:

Proposal for amendment of the Rules of Procedure:

Rule 2 Voting - New Rule 2.2 - "The quorum shall not include the Contracting Parties which have no right of casting votes under the provisions of Article XVI.9 of the Convention."

The Representatives of the European Union and Japan expressed their reservations toward the possible legal implication of this amendment to the Rules of Procedure.

- d) As the result of ensuing substantive discussions, the Meeting **adopted** the proposal based on the compromise suggested by the Canadian Representative proposing the following:

"The proposal be adopted subject to those with legal reservations returning within any year with any objections they might have, and the issue will be revisited at that time. If any objection presented to this proceeding during the mail vote, this would be registered at the next Annual Meeting.

- 2.5 Item 9, Modification of the Rules of Procedure, was referred to STACFAD. The Chairman clarified that this was his idea for discussion of the item as NAFO Rules of Procedure do not provide clear interpretation of the mail vote on the subject.

The General Council reviewed the recommendation by STACFAD (Part II, item 13) and **agreed** that provisions of the NAFO Convention, Article V for the General Council and Article XIV for the Fisheries Commission, as well, Rule 4 of the Rules of Procedure provide legal guidelines based on which a proposal could be adopted by majority of Contracting Parties/or members of Fisheries Commission present and casting affirmative or negative votes. Consequently, the decisions taken would be legally valid as expression of the will of majority and therefore, it would not require any special modification or amendment of the Rules of Procedure.

- 2.6 Item 10, Clarification of the Use of "Proxy Voting" at NAFO Meetings, was referred to STACFAD (GC Working Paper 95/2). The Chairman advised the STACFAD Chairperson about "proxy vote" rule for the Scientific Council (Rule 2.3).

At the General Council session, the Chairperson of STACFAD reported that the Committee could not reach any conclusion.

The Chairman of the General Council recalled the proxy vote practice at ICNAF times when members of that past Organization would leave proxy vote with the Executive Secretary indicating their position.

The Canadian Representative explained that there are two possible situations for proxy voting: the first in which a Contracting Party does not attend a NAFO meeting and gives it proxy vote to another Party in advance of the meeting; and secondly, a Contracting Party attends the NAFO meeting but leaves prior to the conclusion (perhaps to catch a flight) and gives its proxy vote to another Party. He noted that proxy voting does not appear to be consistent with Articles V and XIV of the NAFO Convention. While neither of the above two situations should be permitted under the Convention, the first situation was primarily of concern. He underlined that the Canadian delegation would be satisfied if the Contracting Parties agreed that the first situation is not acceptable.

The General Council **agreed** with this suggestion.

- 2.7 Item 11, Election of Officers, was postponed to later sessions. At the closing session on 15 September, the Representative of Russia, A. Rodin, was elected Chairman and the delegate from Cuba, R. Dominguez, was elected Vice-Chairman for the term of 1996-1997.

3. Coordination of External Relations (items 12-13)

- 3.1 Under item 12, the meeting noted the letter (GF/95-379 of 26 June 1995) dispatched by the NAFO Secretariat to the UN Headquarters regarding the large-scale pelagic driftnet issue. The letter reaffirmed the NAFO position that large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing is not presently practiced in the NAFO Convention Area.
- 3.2 For Item 13, NAFO Observership at Other International Bodies, the Chairman noted the two papers presented to the Meeting - NAFO/GC Doc. 95/3, Report by Norway at the Fifth North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO) Meeting and NAFO/GC Doc. 95/4, Report by Denmark at the UN Conference on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

At the Request of the Chairman, the representative of Norway reconfirmed its commitment to continue as NAFO Observer at NAMMCO meetings.

The Chairman stated that Denmark will cease its commitment of NAFO Observer at the UN Conference as the Conference has accomplished its task.

- 3.3 The Chairman noted the letter from the Vice-Chairman of ICES (L. S. Parsons, Canada) suggesting closer relations between NAFO and ICES through mutual observership. The meeting **agreed** with the Chairman's proposal to continue and extend relations with ICES through the NAFO Scientific Council.

4. Fishing Activity in the Regulatory Area Adverse to the Objectives of the NAFO Convention (items 14-15)

4.1 Under item 14, the Chairman asked the Meeting if the Delegations had any additional terms of reference for STACFAC discussions. He further explained that there was a General Council Document 95/2 of the summary of diplomatic communications with non-Contracting Parties and, in particular, one response, from the United States of America, was very encouraging and positive. There has been no further discussions on the understanding that all of the problems to this issue would be discussed at STACFAC.

4.2 The STACFAC report was presented to the Meeting by Mr. C. C. Southgate (EU), Chairman of STACFAC including the following basic information and recommendations (Part III of this Report):

- a) During 1995, there has been a withdrawal of vessels registered in Panama, Caymen Islands, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Venezuela and the USA, and continued presence of vessels from Honduras, Belize and Sierra Leone in the Regulatory Area. The USA observer noted that the USA Government discourages its vessels from fishing in the Regulatory Area.

However, in general, the non-Contracting Party (NCP) fishing activity still has been very high.

- b) The diplomatic contacts and demarches to NCPs dispatched at the 16th Annual Meeting have had some positive effects (demarches to: Belize, Caymen Islands, Honduras, Panama, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, USA, Venezuela).

Therefore, this method of discouraging NCP activity should be continued in combination with other actions discussed at the meeting.

- c) STACFAC recommended the following measures to the General Council:

- to adopt the texts of diplomatic demarches formulated by STACFAC to Belize, Honduras, Sierra Leone and New Zealand (new entry to the NCP vessels in 1995) as presented in Annex 2 of STACFAC Report (Part III).

Note (from Executive Secretary):

The demarches were signed by the President of NAFO, Mr. E. Lemche, on 15 September and delivered to the Canadian delegation, which agreed to communicate the diplomatic demarches to the NCP's.

- to call in Spring 1996 an intersessional STACFAC Meeting to discuss outstanding issues as per terms of reference attached in Annex 3 (Part III).
- to establish contacts with other international organizations, probably like NASCO, which faces a similar problem of NCP activity.

- 4.3 The General Council adopted the STACFAC Report and recommendations agreeing on a proposal by the Representative of the EU that the place of the intersessional meeting will be in Brussels and the time of the meeting will be figured out through consultations among Contracting Parties and Chairman of STACFAC. The NAFO Secretariat will undertake its usual liaison mission for the subject.

The Chairman of the General Council summarized from STACFAC Report that some other international regional organizations like NASCO and NEAFC should be invited to the intersessional meeting.

5. Finance (items 16-18)

- 5.1 The items 16 through 18 were referred to STACFAD for discussion in the Committee and presentation of the Report to the General Council.
- 5.2 The Chairperson of STACFAD, J. Quintal-McGrath (Canada) presented the Report (see Part II) on 14 September and highlighted the following issues:
- a) Under item 16 of the General Council Agenda, New Sharing of Contributions Among Contracting Parties, the suggestion from Denmark for new calculation of contributions was considered without any decision or recommendation to the General Council.
 - b) Auditors Report transmitted to the Contracting Parties in March 1995 was recommended for formal adoption.
 - c) The activity and participation of the NAFO Secretariat in the Pension Society (Pension plan for NAFO employees) were approved by STACFAD and this was recommended for adoption by the General Council.
 - d) The estimated total cost of the Hail System reports would be \$7000 in 1995, which amount is \$2000 less than in 1994. This was due to less activity in the Regulatory Area and more efficient management of the Hail System. The delegates expressed their concern with costs and hoped to introduce more effective automatic computer system.
 - e) The major budgetary items of the Report were agreed as follows:
 - the budget for 1996 to be adopted in the amount of \$996,000 Cdn.;
 - the Accumulated Surplus Account be maintained at the level of \$75,000 Cdn.;
 - The outstanding contributions owing from Romania (1995) and Bulgaria (1995) be deducted from Accumulated Surplus Account in the amount of \$33,229.56 Cdn.

- f) Meeting dates for the Annual Meeting (item 19 of the General Council Agenda) were recommended as follows in 1996-1998:

1996	-	Scientific Council	- 04-13 September
	-	Fisheries Commission	- 09-13 September
	-	General Council	- 09-13 September
1997	-	Scientific Council	- 10-19 September
	-	Fisheries Commission	- 15-19 September
	-	General Council	- 15-19 September
1998	-	Scientific Council	- 09-18 September
	-	Fisheries Commission	- 14-18 September
	-	General Council	- 14-18 September

The place of 1996 and 1998 meetings will be in the Halifax-Dartmouth area unless any invitations to host the Annual Meeting would be extended and accepted by the Contracting Parties. The 1997 Annual Meeting will be held in St. John's, Canada.

- 5.3 The General Council reviewed the STACFAD Report and **adopted** the recommendations as noted in this Report (please see decisions for Agenda items 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 of the General Council Report). The budgetary and financial recommendations of the STACFAD Report were **adopted** by the General Council, and the STACFAD Report was adopted as a whole (Part II).

6. Closing Procedure (items 19-22)

- 6.1 Item "Time and Place of the Next Annual Meeting" was referred to STACFAD.

At the closing session, the Meeting **agreed** to hold the next Annual Meeting at Dartmouth, N.S., Canada, through 9-13 September 1996.

- 6.2 There has not been any subject announced for discussion under item of Other Business.

- 6.3 It was decided to handle the Press Release at the closing session. The Press Release was **adopted** by the Meeting (Annex 6).

- 6.4 Acknowledgement by the General Council:

The representative of Japan, Mr. K. Yonezawa, took the floor with announcement that he realized that the member of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. B. Applebaum, the Director General of the International Directorate of DFO in Ottawa will be retiring from his position this year. Mr. Yonezawa recalled many years of distinguished participation by Mr. Applebaum in the events of ICNAF and NAFO. He praised Mr. Applebaum for his contributions and diligent work at NAFO.

The General Council acknowledged this presentation by acclamation and wished Mr. Applebaum further success in the future.

- 6.5 The Chairman thanked all participants, the NAFO Secretariat and organizers of the Meeting for fruitful work and adjourned the 17th Annual Meeting of NAFO at 1300 hrs on 15 September 1995.

Adoption of Report

The Report of the General Council including proceedings of its Committees - STACFAD and STACFAC - has been finalized through two (2) circulations of the drafts to the Heads of Delegations and, therefore, adopted in accordance with the established procedure.

Annex 1. List of Participants

CANADA

Head of Delegation

W. A. Rowat, Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Representative

W. A. Rowat (see address above)

Advisers

- M. Allard, Seaku Fisheries, 650-32nd Ave, 6th Floor, Lachine, Quebec H8T 3K5
 C. J. Allen, Resource Management, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 J. Angel, Canadian Association of Prawn Producers, 15 Dartmouth Rd., Suite 310, Bedford, N.S. B4A 3X6
 B. Applebaum, Director-General, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, International Directorate, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 D. B. Atkinson, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 J. S. Beckett, Fisheries Research Br., Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 D. Bevan, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 W. R. Bowering, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 W. B. Brodie, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 B. Bursey, P. O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland
 A. W. Chester, Marland HQ, FMO Halifax, Halifax, N. S. B3K 2X0
 H. Copestake, Government of the Northwest Territories, 219 Argyle St., Suite 510, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 2H4
 L. J. Dean, Government of Newfoundland-Labrador, P. O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6
 A. Donohue, Dept. of External Affairs (DFAIT/NEX), Tower A, 8th Floor, Lester B. Pearson Bldg., 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
 S. Dutton, Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, P. O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6
 V. Edgar, Office of the Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 D. Elie, Office of the Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 D. L. Gill, International Directorate, Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Stn. 1452, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 N. Greig, P. O. Box 1058, Kuujuaq, Quebec J0M 1C0
 R. G. Halliday, Marine Fish Div., DFO, BIO, P. O. Box 1006, Dartmouth, N. S. B2Y 4A2
 P. A. LaPointe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
 C. F. MacKinnon, Marine Advisor, Nova Scotia Dept. of Fisheries, P. O. Box 2223, Halifax, N. S. B3J 3C4
 E. McCurdy, c/o FFAW/CAW, P. O. Box 10, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5H5
 P. McGuinness, Vice-President, Fisheries Council of Canada, #806-141 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J3
 N. Melanson, Office of Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 E. Mundell, Mission of Canada to the European Communities, Avenue de Tervuren, 2, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
 W. M. Murphy, Mersey Sea Foods, P. O. Box 1290, Liverpool, Nova Scotia B0T 1K0
 D. Parsons, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 D. Power, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 J. Quintal-McGrath, International Directorate, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 R. J. Rochon, Director General, Legal Affairs Bureau, Lester B. Pearson Bldg., 125 Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
 M. Rowe, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, c/o Office of the Deputy Minister, 200 Kent St., 15th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 R. Sciocchetti, Fisheries and Oceans, P. O. Box 550, Halifax, N. S.
 Max Short, 15 Riverside Dr., Goulds, Newfoundland
 B. Sjare, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 U. S. Snarby, P. O. Box 339, Liverpool, Nova Scotia B0T 1K0
 R. Steinbock, International Directorate, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Stn. 1452, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 G. B. Stenson, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 L. Stewart, Communications Directorate, Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

R. Stirling, SPANS, P. O. Box 991, Dartmouth, N. S. B2Y 3Z6
 L. Strowbridge, Offshore Surveillance, Nfld. Region, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, P.O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 G. C. Vernon, 180 Iona Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1Z 7B4
 W. E. Wells, P. O. Box 550, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5L1
 B. Whelan, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 E. Wiseman, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, International Directorate, 200 Kent Street, Stn. 1452, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

CUBA

Head of Delegation

J. M. Benjamin, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera, Barlovento, Jaimanitas, Municipio Playa, Ciudad de la Havana

Representative

J. M. Benjamin (see address above)

Advisers

R. Dominguez, Cuban Fishing Fleet Representative, 1881 Brunswick St., Apt. 911, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3J 3L8
 J. Lopez Piedra, Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera, Barlovento, Sta Fe, Playa, La Habana

DENMARK (in respect of Faroes and Greenland)

Head of Delegation

E. Lemche, Director, Gronlands Hjemmestyre, Pilestraede 52, Box 2151, Copenhagen, Denmark

Alternate

K. P. Mortensen, Foroya Landsstyri, P. O. Box 87, FR-110 Torshavn, Faroe Islands

Representatives

E. Lemche (see address above)
 K. P. Mortensen (see address above)

Advisers

F. O. Kapel, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Tagensvej 135, 1 DK-2200 Kobenhavn N
 S. Lage, Greenland Home Rule, Fiskeridirektoratet, Box 269, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland
 O. Loewe, Minister Counsellor, Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2, Asiatisk Plads, DK-1448 Copenhagen K, Denmark
 A. Nicolaisen, Fiskerannsóknarstofvan, Fish. Lab. Noatun, P. O. Box 3051, FR-110 Torshavn, Faroe Islands
 P. M. Pedersen, P. O. Box 310, 3900 Nuuk, Greenland
 H. Siegstad, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Box 570, 3900 Nuuk, Greenland

ESTONIA

Head of Delegation

L. Vaarja, General Director, National Estonian Board of Fisheries, Lai Street 39/41, EE 0100 Tallinn

Representative

L. Vaarja (see address above)

Advisers

T. Lukk, Ravala 9, Tallinn EE-0100

T. Rouse, National Estonian Board of Fisheries, Lai Street 39/41, EE-0100 Tallinn

V. Ruul, Vaike-Posti 11, EE-3600 Parnu

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**Head of Delegation**

O. Tougaard, Commission of the European Union, 200 Rue de Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

Representative

O. Tougaard (see address above)

Advisers

J. Beck, Ambassador and Head of Delegation of the Commission of the EU, 330-111 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 1A5

J. R. Borrell, Commission of the European Union, 200, Rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

H. B. Baggendorff, Eurostat, Commission of the EU, Batiment Jean Monnet, BP 1907, L-2920 Luxembourg

H. Koster, Commission of the European Union, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

F. Wieland, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

A. Astudillo, Commission of the European Union, DG XIV, Rue Joseph II, 99, 1049 Brussels, Belgium, Brussels

P. Curran, Directorate General for Fisheries, Commission of the European Union, Rue Joseph II, 99 B-1049 Brussels,
Belgium

P. Heller, Commission of the European Union, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

D. Cross, Eurostat, Commission of the EU, Batiment Jean Monnet, BP 1907, L-2920 Luxembourg

G. F. Kingston, Senior Adviser (Economic and Commercial Affairs), Delegation of the Commission of the EU, 330-111
Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 1A5

V. Cody, Council of the European Union, Batiment Justus Lipsius, Rue de la Loi, (90.GH.41) B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

R. Conde, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain

M. I. Aragon, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain

C. Dominguez, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain

J. T. Santos, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain

J. Consarnau, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Plaza de la Provincia, 1, Madrid, Spain

G. T. Conrad, Bundesministerium fur Ernahrung Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Rochusstr. 1, 53123 Bonn, Germany

H. P. Cornus, Institut fur Seefischerei, Palmaille 9, D-22767 Hamburg, Germany

M. Stein, Institut fur Seefischerei, Palmaille 9, D-22767 Hamburg, Germany

J. F. Gilon, Direction de Peche Maritimes, 3 Place de Fontenoy, 75007, Paris, France

D. Briand, IFREMER, B. P. 4240, 97500 St. Pierre et Miquelon, France

J. B. Nielsen, Slotsholmsgade 10, DK-1216 Copenhagen, Denmark

H. Lassen, Danish Institute for Fisheries Research, Charlottenlund Slot, DK-2920 Charlottenlund, Denmark

M. Rouine, First Secretary, Permanent Representation of Ireland to the EU, Avenue Galilee 5, 1030 Brussels, Belgium

V. Fernandes, Embassy of Portugal, 645 Island Park Drive, Ottawa, Ontario

M. H. Figueiredo, Direccao Geral das Pescas, Edificio Vasco da Gama, Alcantara, 1300 Lisbon, Portugal

J. Rainha, Direccao Geral das Pescas, Edificio Vasco da Gama, Alcantara, 1300 Lisbon, Portugal

C. Gomes, Direccao-Geral dos Assuntos Europeus, Rua da Cova da Moura No. 1, 1100 Lisbon, Portugal

A. Avila de Melo, Instituto Portugues de Investigacao Maritima (IPIMAR), Av. de Brasilia, Lisbon, Portugal

M. L. Godinho, Instituto Portugues de Investigacao Maritima (IPIMAR), Av. de Brasilia, Lisbon, Portugal

P. Franca, S. P. Miradouro, Av. Pedro Alvares Cabral, 3830 Ilhavo, Portugal

A. Pajao, Apartado 12, Gafanha da Nazare, 3830 Ilhavo, Portugal

J. R. Fuertes Gamundi, 'ANAVAR, 'ANAMER, 'AGARBA', Puerto Pesquero, Vigo, Spain

R. Gordejuela, ANAVAR, Puerto Pesquero, Vigo, Spain

A. Hermida, Direccion Xeral de Pesca e Industrias Pesqueiras, Xunta de Galicia, C/Sar-N. 75, Santiago, A Coruna, Spain
 M. Iriondo, Avda. Ategorrieta, 11, San Sebastian, Spain
 J. M. Liria, ANAMER, Puerto Pesquero, Vigo, Spain
 J. L. Meseguer, Asociacion de Empresas de Pesca de Bacalao, Especies Afinesy Asociadas (ARBAC), Enrique Larreta 10, Madrid, Spain
 F. J. Rodriguez, Cno. Jolastokieta 5, 20.017 Herrera-San Sebastian, Spain
 E. deCardenas, Instituto Espanol de Oceanografia, Aptdo 240, Santander, Spain
 L. Motos, AZTI, Instituto para la Ciencia y Tecnologia Pesquera, Av. Satrustegi 8, 20008 San Sebastian, Spain
 A. Vazquez, Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas, Muelle de Bouzas, 36208 Vigo, Spain
 C. C. Southgate, Room 428, Nobel House, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HX
 J. Casey, Fisheries Laboratory, Pakefield Rd., Lowestoft, Suffolk NR33 OHT, United Kingdom

ICELAND

Head of Delegation

A. Halldorsson, Ministry of Fisheries, Skulagata 4, 150 Reykjavik

Representative

A. Halldorsson (see address above)

Advisor

J. Sigurjonsson, Marine Research Institute, Skulagata 4, P. O. Box 1390, 121-Reykjavik

JAPAN

Head of Delegation

K. Yonezawa, c/o Fishery Division, Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Representative

K. Yonezawa (see address above)

Advisers

Y. Aoki, Embassy of Japan, 255 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 9E6

T. Harada, Far Seas Fisheries Div., Oceanic Fisheries Dept., Fisheries Agency Government of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

O. Hiroko, Fisheries Agency of Japan, Kasumigaseki 1-2-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Y. Kashio, Japan Fisheries Association, Suite 1408, Duke Tower, 5251 Duke Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3J 1P6

A. Mae, International Affairs Div., Fisheries Agency, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

T. Murai, Deputy Director, Development Dept., Japan Marine Fishery Resources Research Center, Godo Kaikan Bldg, 3-27 Kioi-Cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102

H. Ohmori, International Affairs Div., Fisheries Agency, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

H. Yamada, Resources Management Div., Seikai National Fisheries Research Institute, 49 Kokubu-Machi, Nagasaki 850

K. Yokawa, National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, 5-7-1 Orido, Shimizu 424

M. Yoshida, Executive Managing Director, Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association, 601 Ogawamachi Yasuda Bldg., 3-6 Kanda, Ogawa-Cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Head of Delegation

D. B. Park, Fisheries Attache, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, 2450 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

Representatives

D. B. Park (see address above)

LATVIA**Head of Delegation**

N. Riekstins, Director, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Latvia, National Board of Fisheries, 63, Kr. Valdemara Str, Riga, LV-1142

Representative

N. Riekstins (see address above)

Advisers

M. Lacis, Embassy of Latvia, 112 Kent Street, Tower B, Suite 208, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5P2
A. Ugainis, Joint Stock Company "Brivais Vilnis", Pernavas Street, Salacgriva, Riga, LV-4033
A. Ukis, Fisheries Consulting Company, 63 Kr. Valdemara str., Riga, LV-1142

LITHUANIA**Head of Delegation**

A. Rusakevicius, Deputy Minister, Director of Fisheries Dept. Ministry of Agriculture, 9, Juozapavichiaus str., Vilnius 2600

Representative

A. Rusakevicius (see address above)

NORWAY**Head of Delegation**

P. Gullestad, Directorate of Fisheries, P. O. Box 185, 5002 Bergen

Representative

P. Gullestad (see address above)

Adviser

T. Konow, Directorate of Fisheries, P. O. Box 185, 5002 Bergen
A. Maraak, Fiskebatredernes Forbund, P. O. Box 94, 6001 Aalesund

POLAND**Head of Delegation**

J. Fota, Consul, Polish Trade Commissioner's Office, 3501 Avenue du Musee, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3G 2C8

Representative

J. Fota (see address above)

Advisers

L. Dybiec, Ministry of Transport and Maritime Economy, Sea Fishery Dept. Chalubinskeigo Str. 4/6, 00-958 Warsaw

RUSSIA

Head of Delegation

A. Rodin, First Deputy Chairman, Fisheries Committee of the Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031

Representative

A. Rodin (see address above)

Advisers

G. V. Goussev, Fisheries Committee of Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031

V. Kolesnikov, Kaliningrad Regional Administration, Dm Donskoy Str. 1, Kaliningrad 236007

V. K. Ofitserov, Dm. Donskoy Str. 5, 23600 Kaliningrad

A. Okhanov, Fisheries Committee of Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031

V. N. Shibanov, PINRO, 6 Knopovich St., Murmansk 183763

T. Shmelkin, Dm. Donskoy Str. 5, 23600 Kaliningrad

V. N. Solodovnik, Embassy of the Russian Federation, 1609 Decatur St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011

V. P. Torokhov, Sevryba Co., Murmansk, 183000

F. M. Troyanovsky, Director, Knipovich Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO), 6 Knipovich St. 183763, Murmansk

Y. Videnev, Representative of the Russian Federation in Canada on Fisheries, 2074 Robie St., Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3K 5L3

OBSERVERS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

K. Blankenkoper, National Marine Fisheries Service/NOAA, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910

H. Foster, U.S. Embassy, 100 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5T1

A. Peterson, National Marine Fisheries Service, Box 166, Woods Hole, MA 02534

H. S. Tinkham, Office of Marine Conservation, OES/OMC Room 7820, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520-7818

W. J. Quigley, Coast Guard Liaison, Dept. of State, Office of Marine Conservation, 2201 C. St., NW, Room 7820, Washington, D.C. 20520

F. Serchuk, NMFS, Northeast Fisheries Science Center, 166 Water St., Woods Hole, MA 02543-1097

L. Tobey, U.S. Consulate General, Cogswell Tower #910, Scotia Square, Halifax, N.S., Canada B3J 3K1

SECRETARIAT

Dr. L. I. Chepel, Executive Secretary

T. Amaratunga, Assistant Executive Secretary

F. D. Keating, Administrative Assistant

B. J. Cruikshank, Senior Secretary

S. Goodick, Accounting Officer

F. E. Perry, Desktop Publishing/Documents Clerk

D. C. A. Auby, Clerk-Typist

G. Moulton, Statistical Officer

R. A. Myers, Graphic Arts/Printing Technician

B. T. Crawford, Graphic Arts/Printing Technician

B. L. Marshall, Statistical Clerk

Annex 2. Opening Statement by the Representative of the European Union

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Annual Meeting this year is a particularly important one for the European Community. The international context in which it will take place is marked by the recent dispute over Greenland halibut and the conclusion of the work of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. In this context, NAFO will have to prove this year, more than ever, that it is an effective multilateral organization where the problems of fisheries management can be most adequately and effectively resolved.

At this meeting we will be discussing and hopefully adopting the "compromise of the chairman" which came out of the June meeting of the Fisheries Commission and which constitutes an indivisible package composed of two equally important elements, one relating to control and the other to the sharing out of Greenland halibut. The new control measures envisaged in this paper constitute an unprecedented effort towards the enforcement of conservation rules. If these measures are adopted the NAFO Regulatory Area will probably become the most strictly controlled international fishing area in the world.

This is of course good news for conservation. But this tight regime can only become a positive step towards an adequate management of the stocks if it is accompanied by a satisfactory solution to the question that has caused so much trouble this year: the allocation of Greenland halibut. We want to stress once again that we see the "compromise of the chairman" as an indivisible package to solve the recent conflicts. Adopting only a part of the package without a satisfactory solution for the other part will be simply an invitation to repeat recent situations that we all wish to leave behind.

This has been a particularly intense year. Never before NAFO has convened two intersessional meetings of the Fisheries Commission. This indicates the exceptional circumstances surrounding fisheries management that we hope will not be repeated in the future. NAFO has to go back to normal, to a situation where fisheries are managed in a calm atmosphere and only on the basis of scientific evidence and objective criteria. Taking management decisions under the pressure of media campaigns and public opinion is not a good practice.

The recent experience also shows that the best solutions are those reached through cooperation by consensus which reflects all interests involved. We have now an opportunity to show that NAFO offers the Contracting Parties the appropriate framework to discharge their obligation to cooperate and that it can work effectively as a multilateral organization where no major decisions are imposed.

The European Community reiterates its full commitment to a responsible and effective conservation of fisheries resources based on multilateral cooperation in NAFO among all its members.

Mr. Chairman, in this spirit we look forward to working closely with you and all participants to secure a satisfactory outcome of this important meeting.

Annex 3. Opening Remarks by the Representative of Canada

This meeting is an important one for NAFO and for Canada. The successful outcome of this meeting would be vital for NAFO and rebuilding of the stocks in the Northwest Atlantic. The main objectives of the meeting are to adopt the improved control and enforcement amendments to the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures which we agreed to at the Fisheries Commission Special Meeting in Toronto in June this year. Also TACs and quotas for 1996 and any additional conservation and enforcement measures should be adopted to protect stocks.

Our challenge continues to be the conservation of dwindling stocks, adoption of control measures agreed at the said meeting in June, the careful analyses of advice received from the Scientific Council, and sensible management decisions during this week in accordance with that advice will demonstrate commitment of all Parties to the objectives of NAFO.

My delegation and I are looking forward to working with all the other Contracting Parties in a constructive and positive way and dialogue to tackle the challenges ahead for the benefit of all members of NAFO.

Annex 4. Agenda

I. Opening Procedure

1. Opening by Chairman, E. Lemche (Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Admission of Observers
5. Publicity

II. Supervision and Coordination of the Organizational, Administrative and Other Internal Affairs

6. Review of Membership
 - a) General Council
 - b) Fisheries Commission
7. Administrative Report
8. Interpretation of the Provisions for "Quorum" in the NAFO Convention and Rules of Procedure
9. Modification of the Rules of Procedure:
 - a) "Dead"lines for voting
 - b) Waiving of the Rules of Procedure
 - c) Presentation of Proposals for discussion
10. Clarification of the use of "proxy voting" at NAFO meetings
11. Election of Officers: Chairman and Vice-Chairman

III. Coordination of External Relations

12. Communication with the United Nations re large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing
13. NAFO Observership at other International Bodies
 - a) NAFO Observer at NAMMCO
 - b) NAFO Observer at the UN Conference on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

IV. Fishing Activities in the Regulatory Area Adverse to the
Objectives of the NAFO Convention

14. Consideration of Non-Contracting Parties activities in the NAFO Regulatory Area and agreement on the task of STACFAC at the current meeting
15. Report of STACFAC at the Annual Meeting and decisions on actions

V. Finance

16. New Sharing of Contributions Among Contracting Parties
17. Report of STACFAD at the Annual Meeting
18. Adoption of the Budget for 1996

VI. Closing Procedure

19. Time and Place of Next Annual Meeting
20. Other Business
21. Press Release
22. Adjournment

Annex 5. Statement by the Observer of NAMMCO

On behalf of NAMMCO I would like to express my sincere thanks for having the opportunity to participate, as an observer, at this 17th Annual Meeting of NAFO. This meeting is of particular interest to NAMMCO as it is held just after the completion of the joint NAFO-ICES Symposium on the Role of Marine Mammals in the Ecosystem.

It is much in place that scientists from both sides of the Atlantic Ocean have joined in their efforts to understand better the key issues that are at stake. Increased emphasis is now put on multi-species management or more ecological directed approaches in the fisheries management in the North Atlantic. Individually and together, states have managed to systematise their work in this field. The joint NAFO/ICES Symposium will certainly be an important basis for future work, also some aspects of the future work of NAMMCO.

To enhance the development of multi-species management, the Council of NAMMCO has requested its Scientific Committee to monitor stock levels and trends in stocks of all marine mammals in the North Atlantic. It may be of interest to the member states of NAFO to know that harp and hooded seals are among those species that are given priority in the work of the Scientific Committee of NAMMCO and that the joint ICES/NAFO Working Group on Harp and Hooded Seals has been requested for advice on these stocks.

Certain attitudes against utilization of marine mammals have had detrimental effect on the life of the people that were entirely dependent on their utilization. Some of these people were fortunate enough to be able to switch to other fisheries. Other were deprived their source of living. It is overwhelmingly likely that the unrestricted protection of certain marine mammal species will have a damaging effect on the people that base their life on fisheries. One of NAMMCO's main role is to inform the rest of the world about this.

It is important to continue, with all our effort, to study the role of marine mammals in the ecosystem and their interactions with other marine living resources. Otherwise we will not be able to take well founded management decisions for areas where marine mammals are abundant.

Co-operation is needed in this area between scientists with the necessary expertise. NAMMCO is fully prepared for such co-operation.

Annex 6. Press Release

1. The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) was held in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada through 11-15 September 1995, under the chairmanship of E. Lemche, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), President of NAFO. All sessions of the NAFO bodies - General Council, Fisheries Commission, Scientific Council convened at the Holiday Inn.
2. There were 140 participants from thirteen (13) Contracting Parties - Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, European Union (EU), Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, and Russian Federation (Russia). Observers were admitted from the United States of America, the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission, and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES).
3. The following NAFO meetings have been organized through the year discussing major substantial issues in preparation for the Annual Meeting: Special Scientific Council Meeting (NAFO Headquarters, November 1994); Special Fisheries Commission Meeting (Brussels, February 1995); STACTIC Meeting (NAFO Headquarters, May 1995); Special Fisheries Commission (Toronto, Canada, June 1995); Regular Scientific Council Meeting (Keddy's Inn, Dartmouth, Canada, June 1995); Symposium "The Role of Marine Mammals in the Ecosystem" (Holiday Inn, Dartmouth, Canada, September 1995).

The Marine Mammal Symposium gathered a prominent audience of leading scientists from around the world and best industry experts in this field. The results of discussions and its publication by NAFO will undoubtedly greatly enrich the knowledge about marine mammals and their interaction with fisheries.

4. The Scientific Council, under the chairmanship of H. Lassen (European Union), reviewed and assessed the state of stocks in the NAFO Convention Area. The scientific advice for the management and conservation of fishery resources in the NAFO Convention Area was reported to the Fisheries Commission. In summary, the Scientific Council recommended: there has been a continual decline in the mean estimates of biomass of cod stock in the Labrador-Newfoundland Area Divisions (Div.) 2J+3KL. Therefore, the scientific advice has been to continue the fishing moratorium to let stock rebuild; similar advice was recommended on cod stock in Div. 3NO.

Due to the uncertain status of the redfish stock in Div. 3L and 3N, the advice was that catches should not be higher than in previous years. The Flemish Cap redfish stock (3M) was prognosed as increased probably due to the reduced fishing mortality in the previous years. All stocks of flatfishes (American plaice, witch flounder, and yellowtail flounder) were forecast at very low levels: no directed fishery should be allowed for those stocks in 1996.

5. The Fisheries Commission, under the chairmanship of H. Koster (European Union), considered the Scientific Council recommendations and took decisions on a number of substantial issues intended to improve the conservation and management of the fishery resources in the Regulatory Area.

The Fisheries Commission unanimously agreed to the advice by the Scientific Council to maintain the ban on fisheries for depleted stocks of Cod in Div. 3NO and 3L in the Regulatory Area, American Plaice in Div. 3M and 3LNO, Yellowtail in Div. 3LNO, Witch in Div. 3NO and Capelin in Div. 3NO. (Quota Table is attached) With regards to Greenland halibut, it was decided to set the TAC for 3LMNO at 20,000 tons consistent with the scientific advice.

The following major conservation measures have been agreed and introduced into the NAFO Regulations:

- improvements to inspection procedures and to dispositions of apparent infringements;
- a modification of the hail system by incorporation of catch reports and other practical features;
- a minimum retention size for Greenland halibut of 30 cm;
- fishing plans for vessels fishing Greenland halibut in the Regulatory Area;
- to implement during the period of 01 January 1996 to 31 December 1997 a Pilot Observer Project for 100% observer coverage of all vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area and satellite tracking devices on 35% of all vessels.

The Fisheries Commission agreed to continue a moratorium on shrimp fishery in Div. 3LNO. The shrimp fishery in Div. 3M will be regulated by mesh size 40mm and sorting grates, as well as a system of fishing effort control.

6. The General Council discussed several outstanding issues with regard to undermining activities by non-Contracting Parties in the Regulatory Area and adopted the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Fishing Activities of Non-Contracting Parties in the Regulatory Area (STACFAC, Chairman C. C. Southgate, EU).

On this issue, it was noted with satisfaction that the number of Non-Contracting Parties' vessels, outside of the NAFO regime, has substantially decreased. However, non-Contracting Parties fishing activity continues to threaten stocks in the Regulatory Area.

The support of NAFO diplomatic demarches from one non-Contracting Party - the United States of America, was very strong and resolute indicating full curtailment of the USA vessels activity in the NAFO Area and unequivocal support of the NAFO objectives.

The vessels of the following countries still fishing in the Regulatory Area - Belize, Honduras, New Zealand, Sierra Leone have been addressed through the NAFO diplomatic demarches asking them to withdraw their vessels from the NAFO Regulatory Area.

The General Council strongly emphasized that any such fishing activity would be contrary to the letter and spirit of the recent draft United Nations Agreement on straddling stocks and highly migratory stocks and the objectives of NAFO.

7. Major elections took place for the constituent and subsidiary bodies of NAFO for the next term of two (2) years, 1996-1997:

President of the Organization and Chairman of the General Council	- A. V. Rodin (Russian Federation)
Vice-Chairman of the General Council	- R. Dominguez (Cuba)
Chairman of the Fisheries Commission	- H. Koster (EU)
Vice-Chairman of the Fisheries Commission	- P. Gullestad (Norway)
Chairman of the Scientific Council	- W. R. Bowering (Canada)
Vice-Chairman of the Scientific Council	- H. P. Cornus (EU)
Chairman of the Standing Committee on Research Coordination (STACREC)	- D. Power (Canada)
Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)	- J. Quintal-McGrath (Canada)
Vice-Chairman of STACFAD	- (EU)
Chairman of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)	- D. Bevan (Canada)

8. Decisions taken at this year NAFO Annual Meeting signify a new era of enhanced cooperation to conserve and manage the fish stocks of the Northwest Atlantic.

General Council
NAFO
Canada
15 September 1995

NAFO Secretariat
Dartmouth, N.S.,

QUOTA TABLE: Total allowable catches (TACs) and quotas (metric tons) for 1996 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 fishing zone, where applicable.

Contracting Party	Cod		Redfish		American plaice		Yellowtail		Witch		Capelin		Greenland halibut		Squid (llæx) ^{2,3}	
	Div. 3M	Div. 3NO*	Div. 3M	Div. 3LN	Div. 3M*	Div. 3LNO*	Div. 3LNO*	Div. 3LNO*	Div. 3NO*	Div. 3NO*	Div. 3NO*	Div. 3LMO	Div. 3LMNO	Subareas 3+4	Subareas 3+4	
1. Bulgaria	-	-	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
2. Canada	85	0	650	4 686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 000	-	3 000	N.S. ⁴	-
3. Cuba	407	-	2 275	1 078	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	2 250	-
4. Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	2461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. European Union	5485	0	4 030	374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 070	-	11 070	N.S. ⁴	-
6. Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Japan	-	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2 050	-	2 050	2 250	-
8. Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	2 000	-
9. Norway	1 018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
10. Poland	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1 000	-
11. Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
12. Latvia	1 078 ¹	0	18 005 ¹	4 796 ¹	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	5 000 ¹	-
13. Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 550	-	2 550	-	-
15. Others	42	0	130	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1 330 ⁶	-	1 330 ⁶	3 000	-
Total Allowable Catch	11 000	*	26 000	11 000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20 000	-	20 000	150,000 ⁵	-

¹ Quotas to be fished by vessels from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Russian Federation. The provisions of Part 1, Section A.3 of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures shall apply.

² The opening date for the Squid (llæx) fishery is 1 July.

³ Any quota listed for squid may be increased 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.

⁴ Not specified because the allocation to these Contracting Parties are as yet undetermined, although their sum shall not exceed the difference between the total of allocations to other Contracting Parties and the TAC.

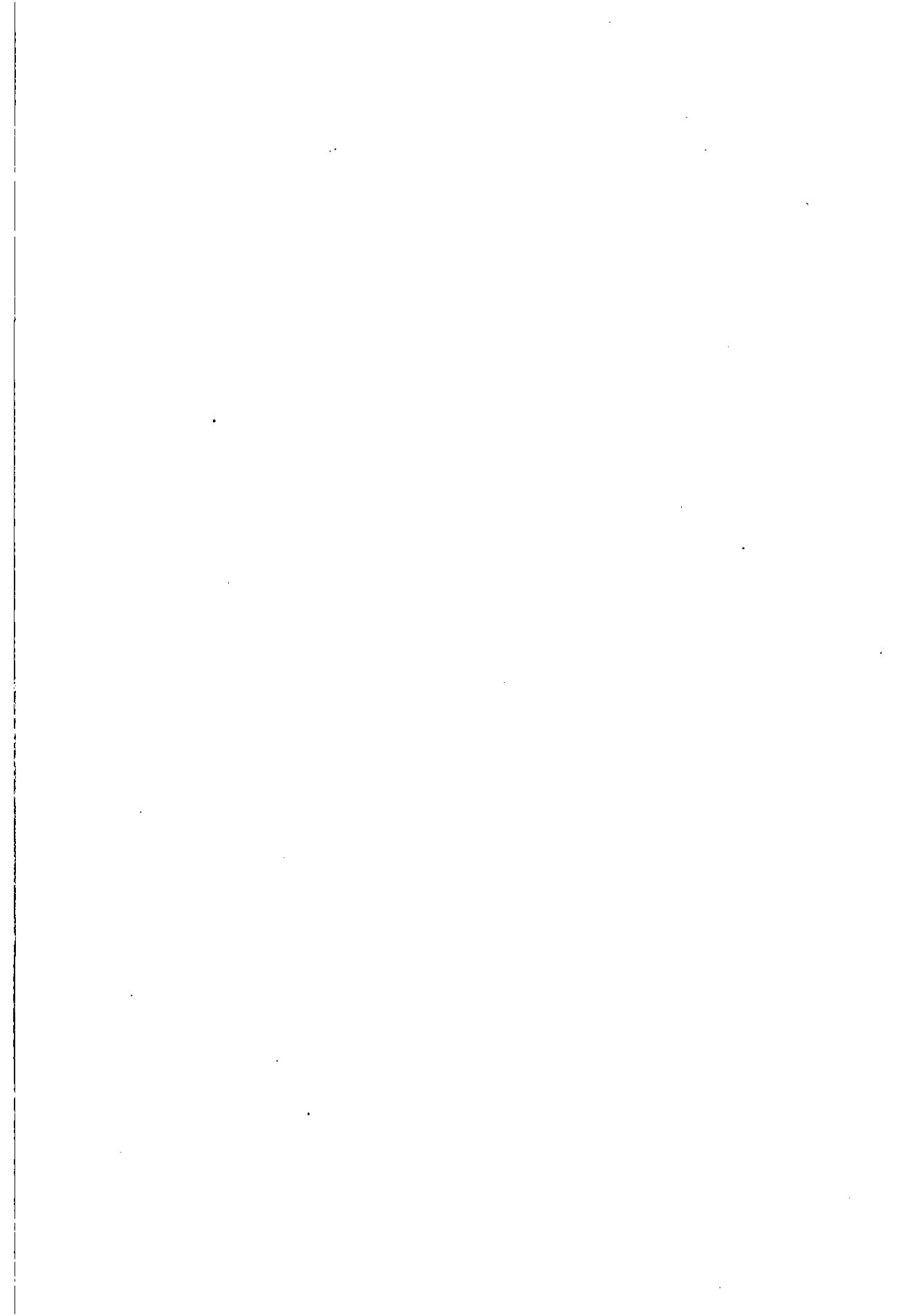
⁵ The TAC would remain at 150 000 tonnes subject to adjustment where warranted by scientific advice.

⁶ Of which no more than 40% (532 t) may be fished before 1 May 1996 and no more than 80% (1064 t) may be fished before 1 October 1996.

* No directed fishing - The provisions of Part 1, Section A.4(b) of NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures shall apply.

**Annex 7. List of Decisions and Actions
by the General Council
(17th Annual Meeting; 11-15 September 1995)**

Substantive issue (propositions/motions)	Decision/Action (Item of the Report)
1. Participation in NAFO by two Contracting Parties - Bulgaria & Romania	The President of NAFO will contact the authorities of those countries. The Depositary, Canada, will communicate to the countries; item 2.1.
2. Membership of the Fisheries Commission	All Contracting Parties, except Bulgaria and Romania; item 2.2.
3. Participation in the Second World Fisheries Congress in Brisbane, Australia, in 1996	NAFO will be represented by one of the Contracting Parties participating in the Congress; item 2.3.
4. Rules of Procedure, New Rule 2.2	Adopted: "The quorum shall not include the Contracting Parties which have no right of casting votes under the provisions of Article XVI.9 of the Convention"; item 2.4.
5. Clarification of the use of "proxy voting" at NAFO Meetings	Agreed on the interpretation by Canada; item 2.6.
6. Representation of NAFO in other International bodies	
- NAMMCO by Norway	Agreed; item 3.2.
- ICES by the NAFO Scientific Council	Agreed; item 3.3.
7. Report of STACFAC at the Meeting:	Adopted; item 4.3.
- New diplomatic demarches to Belize, Honduras, Sierra Leone, New Zealand	Agreed - signed by the President; item 4.2c).
- Intersessional Meeting of STACFAC, in Brussels, in spring 1996	Agreed.
8. Report of STACFAD at the Meeting:	Adopted; item 5.
- Auditors Report	Adopted
- Accumulated Surplus Account	\$75,000 Cdn.
- Bulgaria's and Romania's uncollectible debt for 1995	\$33,229.56 Cdn to write-off
9. Budget for 1996	\$996,000 Cdn.; item 5.2e)
10. Election of officers:	
- Chairman and President of NAFO	A. V. Rodin (Russia)
- Vice-Chairman	R. Dominguez (Cuba); item 2.7.
11. Meeting dates in 1996-1998	Agreed; item 5.2f)



PART II

Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)

(GC Doc. 95/5)

Monday, 11 September 1995 (1415-1730 hours)
Tuesday, 12 September 1995 (1545-1750 hours)
Wednesday, 13 September 1995 (1000-1215 hours)
Wednesday, 13 September 1995 (1500-1800 hours)
Wednesday, 13 September 1995 (1930-0020 hours)

1. Opening

The Chairperson, J. Quintal-McGrath (Canada), opened the meeting and welcomed the participants (Annex 1).

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

F. Keating and S. Goodick of the NAFO Secretariat were appointed Rapporteurs.

3. Adoption of Agenda

The provisional agenda was adopted as circulated to Contracting Parties (Annex 2).

4. Auditors' Report for 1994

The Auditors' Report was circulated to the STACFAD participants for their review and comments.

The Executive Secretary informed STACFAD that the Auditors' Report was circulated to the Heads of Delegations in early March, 1995 and no comments had been received on the Report.

It was brought to the attention of the STACFAD participants that the liability as of 31 December 1994 resulting from the enhanced employee termination benefit package in the Staff Rules amounted to approximately \$110,300. It was noted once again that the Organization is funding this liability at the rate of \$10,000 per annum as approved by the General Council at its September 1994 annual meeting.

STACFAD **recommended** to the General Council that the Auditors' Report for 1994 be adopted.

5. Meeting of the Pension Society

The Chairperson informed participants that the annual meeting of the International Fisheries Commissions Pension Society took place in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada during 24-26 May 1995. The NAFO Secretariat was represented by Dr Chepel, T. Amaratunga, F. Keating and S. Goodick. The Executive Secretary was asked by the Chairperson to introduce STACFAD Working Paper 95/1 (Report of the Meeting of the Pension Society). With regard to the Administrative Agent's fee, it was noted that pursuant to the Rule 3.2i) of the Rules of Procedure for the General

Council and Rule 4.4 of the Financial Regulations, the Executive Secretary was authorized to allocate the noted funds to the 1995 NAFO Budget from the Accumulated Surplus Account.

6. Review of Cost Implications for the NAFO Secretariat of the Hail System in the Regulatory Area

The Executive Secretary introduced STACFAD Working Paper 95/2. It was noted that an estimated \$7,052.00 (approximately \$2,000.00 less than in 1994) would be spent on the transmission of Hail Reports from the NAFO Secretariat to Contracting Parties with inspection vessels in the Regulatory Area. This reduction resulted from a decrease in the number of transmissions and the implementation of a more efficient system for the management of hails in the NAFO Secretariat.

The Representative from Norway inquired about the content of the transmissions from the Secretariat. The Executive Secretary explained that a summarized report of the hails received is transmitted at the end of each working day. The Representative from Norway could foresee that there would be a requirement for changes to the pilot project in such a way that each Contracting Party should be able to access a database monitored by the Secretariat for current fishing vessel activity. This would eliminate daily transmissions from the Secretariat.

The representatives from Latvia and Russia inquired about the duplication of hail transmissions to Brussels and the EU inspection vessels from the Secretariat. Direct contact between Brussels and the EU inspection vessels would reduce the Secretariat's costs.

The representative from the European Union noted the above concerns and informed the Committee that the Inmarsat transmissions from the NAFO Secretariat to the inspection vessel was requested because of the clarity of the transmissions. He also noted that future transmittals would hopefully be done by E-Mail, or any other automated computer system which would reduce incurred costs.

7. Administrative Report and Financial Statements for 1995 (estimated from 31 July 1995)

The Administrative Report (NAFO GC Doc. 95/1) was referred to STACFAD from the General Council and reviewed by the Committee.

The Committee was informed of the Scientific Council recommendation for the Assistant Executive Secretary to attend the CWP ad hoc consultation planned for July 1996 in Rome; the 17th Session of CWP in Hobart, Australia during January 1997; and 2nd World Fisheries Congress, under the auspices of the FAO, to be held 28 July - 2 August 1996 in Brisbane, Australia.

It was noted that the 17th Session of CWP would not take place until early 1997 and Canada could represent NAFO at the 2nd World Fisheries Congress, therefore, no additional cost implications would be incurred in the 1996 budget estimate.

The representative from the European Union requested an explanation on the role of the 2nd World Fisheries Congress before he could make a decision on this additional budget item.

The Chairman of the Scientific Council explained that the main topic of the 2nd World Fisheries Congress deals with the management of fish stocks attended by managers, University personnel and fishery researchers.

The representative from the European Union stated that on the one hand, if NAFO is to be represented as an Observer only, then a Contracting Party could be suitable to represent NAFO. On the other hand, if a presentation is required on behalf of NAFO, it would be more appropriate that a member of the NAFO Secretariat attend.

STACFAD was in agreement that if NAFO should be represented at the 2nd World Fisheries Congress, the cost implications was a major item of concern. STACFAD offers to the General Council for their consideration the following alternatives:

1. NAFO could be represented by any Contracting Party attending the conference with no budgetary cost implications to NAFO.
2. NAFO could be represented by the Secretariat with cost implications of approximately \$7,500 to the NAFO budget.

The Executive Secretary reviewed each financial statement in detail and drew attention to the contributions receivable from Contracting Parties shown in Statement III (\$149,119). It was noted that payment has been received in full from the European Union.

The Representative from Latvia advised that to the best of his knowledge its payment was processed and was surprised that its membership contribution was still outstanding. He stated that he would investigate this matter following the meeting.

The Representatives from Cuba, Lithuania and Poland advised that their contributions would be forthcoming.

The Executive Secretary also noted that outstanding contributions from Bulgaria and Romania should be handled in the same manner as suggested by NAFO Auditors, and written off. The total amount of \$33,228 is deemed uncollectible and has been written off to the Accumulated Surplus account as shown in Statement IV of the Financial Statements.

8. Review of Accumulated Surplus Account

The Executive Secretary reviewed the Statement of Accumulated Surplus and it was noted that the year end balance is estimated to be \$233,496 provided that all outstanding membership contributions are received. As in past years it is suggested that \$75,000 would be appropriated to maintain a minimum balance in this account.

The estimated unappropriated Accumulated Surplus balance (\$158,496) at the end of 1995 will be used to reduce contributions due from Contracting Parties.

The Representative from the Russian Federation inquired whether there was any contact with the Governments of Bulgaria and Romania with regard to their outstanding contributions. The Executive Secretary informed the Committee that attempts to contact the respective Governments from the Secretariat and the President of NAFO were not responded to.

The Executive Secretary noted that NAFO will once again apply for the *ex gratia* grant from the Province of Nova Scotia. The Representative from Canada offered to contact the proper provincial authorities should there be any delays in receiving the payment of this grant.

STACFAD **recommended** to the General Council that the Accumulated Surplus be maintained at \$75,000 and the balance (approximately \$158,496) be used to reduce membership contributions of Contracting Parties for 1996.

9. Preliminary Budget Estimate for the Fiscal Year Ending 31 December 1996

The Executive Secretary presented the preliminary budget estimate for 1996 (GC Working Paper 95/1) and drew attention to the fact that the Secretariat showed fiscal restraint by maintaining the 1996 budget estimate at the same level as the previous budget forecast.

The Representative from Canada stated that they would be hard pressed to allocate funds to NAFO for salary increases as shown in the budget while the Canadian Government is experiencing a wage freeze.

STACFAD **recommended** that the salary budget estimate of \$596,500 remain as presented on the condition that no salary increases be implemented until the Canadian Government lifts its federal wage freeze.

STACFAD **recommended** to the General Council that the budget of \$996,000 be adopted (Annex 3).

Preliminary calculations of the 1996 billing for Contracting Parties was reviewed by the Committee (Annex 4).

10. Preliminary Budget Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending 31 December 1997

STACFAD noted the preliminary budget forecast of \$1,008,000 for 1997 would be reviewed in detail during the 18th Annual Meeting (Annex 5).

11. Election of Officers: Chairman and Vice-Chairman

J. Quintal-McGrath of Canada was re-elected as Chairperson of STACFAD for a term of two years (1996-1997).

The Committee recommended that the EU representative be elected as Vice-Chairman of STACFAD. The EU representative reported to the Committee that the EU has accepted the nomination for Vice-Chairman and would advise STACFAD of the candidate's name at a later date.

12. Time and Place of the 1996, 1997 and 1998 Meetings

The location of the Annual Meetings in 1996 and 1998 are to be held in the Halifax-Dartmouth area if no invitations to host the Annual Meetings are extended by a Contracting Party and accepted by the Organization. The Committee was informed of the decision of the General Council to hold the 1997 Annual Meeting in St. John's, Newfoundland.

The dates of the next Annual Meetings are as follows:

1996	-	Scientific Council	-	04-13 September
	-	Fisheries Commission	-	09-13 September
	-	General Council	-	09-13 September
1997	-	Scientific Council	-	10-19 September
	-	Fisheries Commission	-	15-19 September
	-	General Council	-	15-19 September

and STACFAD recommended that the dates of the 1998 Annual Meeting be as follows:

1998	-	Scientific Council	-	09-18 September
	-	Fisheries Commission	-	14-18 September
	-	General Council	-	14-18 September

13. Other Business

The following items were referred over from the General Council for the consideration and clarification by STACFAD:

Item 6(a) of the General Council Agenda, Review of Membership of the General Council

This item was discussed under item 8 of this report.

STACFAD **recommended** that the Chairman of the General Council once again contact the Governments of Bulgaria and Romania as to their intentions with respect to participation in NAFO affairs and Contracting Parties should consider other appropriate alternatives including representations by the Canadian Government as Depository and representations by NAFO and Contracting Parties.

Item 8 of the General Council Agenda, Interpretation of the Provisions for "Quorum" in the NAFO Convention and Rules of Procedure

This item was discussed in detail by the members of STACFAD. It was recognized that there have been no problems in recent years in achieving a quorum in the General Council and the Fisheries Commission; however a problem could develop in the future. STACFAD could not reach a conclusion but suggests that any changes should be consistent with Articles V and XIV of the NAFO Convention.

Item 9 of the General Council Agenda, Modification of the Rules of Procedure: a) "Dead" lines for voting; b) Waiving of the Rules of Procedure; c) Presentation of Proposals for discussion

This item was discussed by STACFAD. The Committee concluded that Articles V and XIV of the NAFO Convention and Rule 4 of the Rules of Procedure allow the rules of procedure to be amended by a simple majority of those casting affirmative or negative votes. Accordingly it was concluded there is no need for unanimous consent to waive or modify any procedures in order to allow for legally binding decisions of the General Council or Fisheries Commission. It concluded that at any meeting, or if there is no actual meeting and a mail vote is done instead, the NAFO body can decide by a majority vote, of those voting "yes" or "no" to amend any procedural rules they choose to waive or modify.

STACFAD suggests that all Contracting Parties be notified when any such modifications, amendments or waivers are made.

Item 10 of the General Council Agenda, Clarification of the use of "proxy voting" at NAFO Meetings

After a lengthy and thorough round table discussion of GC Working Paper 95/2, the Committee could not reach any conclusions.

Item 16 of the General Council Agenda, New Sharing of Contributions Among Contracting Parties

The Chairperson noted that this item had been referred to STACFAD by the General Council and asked the representative of Denmark to present its explanation.

The representative of Denmark suggested that catches in the Regulatory Area should be taken for the purposes of calculating the contributions of the Contracting Parties explaining that the inclusion of catches from the Convention Area results in a much larger contribution from Denmark.

Representatives from other Contracting Parties at the Meeting expressed their concerns as they could not accept the Danish suggestion. They were unanimous considering the economic and legal implications.

In particular, the Representative of Russia especially emphasized on the provisions of Articles I and II of the Convention noting that the major objective of the NAFO Convention and contributions of the Contracting Parties are very closely related to the concept of the Convention Area. Therefore, the suggestion by Denmark to establish a new sharing formula based on the catches in the Regulatory Area would be contradictory to the NAFO Convention and its basic principles.

The Representative of Cuba concurred with the Russian statement reiterating that any changes in a sharing formula would require amendments to the Convention.

The Representatives of Estonia and Latvia were very much concerned with a very high increase of the costs of their catches if a new sharing formula were introduced. The Estonian representative emphasized that dues should be allocated on the basis of catches in the Convention Area in accordance with the provisions of the NAFO Convention.

The representative from Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) thanked the Committee for their time and comments and stated that Denmark would like to continue to pursue the subject at the next Annual Meeting.

14. Adjournment

The Chairperson thanked the members of the Secretariat for their support and all participants for their cooperation and participation in the meetings.

All participants expressed sincere thanks to Ms. Quintal-McGrath for her efforts as Chairperson.

The meeting adjourned on 14 September 1995 at 0020 hrs.

Annex 1. List of Participants

Name	Contracting Party
J. Quintal-McGrath	Canada
R. Steinbock	Canada
R. Dominguez	Cuba
J. Lopez	Cuba
E. Lemche	Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland)
S. Lage	Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland)
T. Roose	Estonia
L. Vaarja	Estonia
F. Kingston	European Union (EU)
H. Lassen	European Union
Y. Aoki	Japan
H. Omori	Japan
D. Park	Republic of Korea
N. Riekstins	Latvia
A. Ukis	Latvia
A. Rusakevicius	Lithuania
P. Gullestad	Norway
T. Konow	Norway
L. Dybiec	Poland
J. Fota	Poland
V. Solodovnick	Russian Federation
L. Chepel	NAFO Secretariat
F. Keating	NAFO Secretariat
S. Goodick	NAFO Secretariat

Annex 2. Agenda

1. Opening by the Chairperson, J. Quintal-McGrath (Canada)
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Auditor's Report
5. Meeting of the Pension Society
6. Review of Cost Implications for the NAFO Secretariat of the Hail System in the Regulatory Area
7. Administrative Report and Financial Statements for 1995 (July)
8. Review of Accumulated Surplus Account
9. Preliminary Budget Estimate for 1996
10. Preliminary Budget Forecast for 1997
11. Election of Officers: Chairman and Vice-Chairman
12. Time and Place of 1998 Meeting
13. Other Business
14. Adjournment

Annex 3. Preliminary Budget Estimate for 1996

	Approved Budget for 1995	Preliminary Budget Forecast for 1996	Preliminary Budget Estimate for 1996
1. Personal Services			
a) Salaries	\$ 589,000	\$ 589,000	\$ 596,500 ^a
b) Superannuation and Annuities	78,000	80,000	85,000 ^b
c) Additional Help	1,000	1,000	500
d) Group Medical and Insurance Plans	40,000	42,000	41,000
e) Termination Benefits	18,000	20,000	26,000 ^c
f) Accrued Vacation Pay	2,000	2,000	1,000
g) Termination Benefits Liability	10,000	10,000	10,000
2. Travel	6,000	25,000	18,000 ^d
3. Transportation	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. Communications	57,000	58,000	62,000
5. Publications	22,000	22,000	22,000
6. Other Contractual Service	46,000	48,000	48,000
7. Materials and Supplies	32,000	34,000	30,000
8. Equipment	5,000	5,000	5,000
9. Annual and Mid-Year Meetings	42,000	42,000	35,000 ^e
10. Computer Services	15,000	17,000	15,000
	\$ 964,000	\$ 996,000	\$ 996,000

^a This amount includes salary increases effective June 16, 1996. No salary increases are to be expended until the Canadian Government's wage freeze is lifted.

^b The amount includes \$6,500 for the administration of the pension fund.

^c This figure is for 1996 credits and conforms with NAFO Staff Rule 10.4(a).

^d This figure includes home leave to Russia for Executive Secretary and family; two persons to meeting of Directors and Executive Secretaries of the seven International Commissions located in North America re discussion of pension scheme for employees, May 1996, Washington, D.C., USA; Assistant Executive Secretary attendance at the *ad hoc* Interagency Consultations of the CWP, Rome.

^e This figure includes the cost for September Annual Meeting and the June Scientific Council Meeting if held in the Halifax-Dartmouth area.

Annex 4. Preliminary Calculation of Billing for 1996

Preliminary calculation of billing for Contracting Parties
against the proposed estimate of \$996,000.00 for the 1996
financial year (based on 15 Contracting Parties to NAFO).

Budget Estimate.....	\$996,000.00
Deduct: Amount from Accumulated Surplus Account.....	<u>158,496.00</u>
Funds required to meet 1996 Administrative Budget.....	<u>\$837,504.00</u>

60% of funds required = \$ 502,502.40
30% of funds required = 251,251.20
10% of funds required = 83,750.40

Contracting Parties	Nominal Catches for 1993	% of Total Catch in the Convention Area	10%	30%	60%	Amount billed
Bulgaria	-	-	-	16,750.08	-	\$ 16,750.08
Canada ¹	587,964	71.46	71,225.97	16,750.08	359,079.30	447,055.35
Cuba	2,765	0.34	-	16,750.08	1,688.63	18,438.71
Denmark (Faroes, and Greenland) ²	103,388	12.57	12,524.43	16,750.08	63,140.76	92,415.27
Estonia	6,934	0.84	-	16,750.08	4,234.71	20,984.79
European Union ¹	70,838	8.61	-	16,750.08	43,261.93	60,012.01
Iceland	2,196	0.27	-	16,750.08	1,341.13	18,091.21
Japan	6,076	0.74	-	16,750.08	3,710.71	20,460.79
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	16,750.08	-	16,750.08
Latvia	8,585	1.04	-	16,750.08	5,243.00	21,993.08
Lithuania	3,904	0.47	-	16,750.08	2,384.24	19,134.32
Norway ¹	13,445	1.63	-	16,750.08	8,211.08	24,961.16
Poland	-	-	-	16,750.08	-	16,750.08
Romania	-	-	-	16,750.08	-	16,750.08
Russia ¹	16,713	2.03	-	16,750.08	10,206.91	26,956.99
	822,808	100.00	83,750.40	251,251.20	502,502.40	<u>\$837,504.00</u>
Funds required to meet 1 January - 31 December 1996 Administrative Budget						<u>\$837,504.00</u>

¹ **Provisional** Statistics used when calculating 1993 nominal catches.

² Faroe Islands = 12,876 metric tons
Greenland = 90,512 metric tons

Annex 5. Preliminary Budget Estimate Forecast 1997

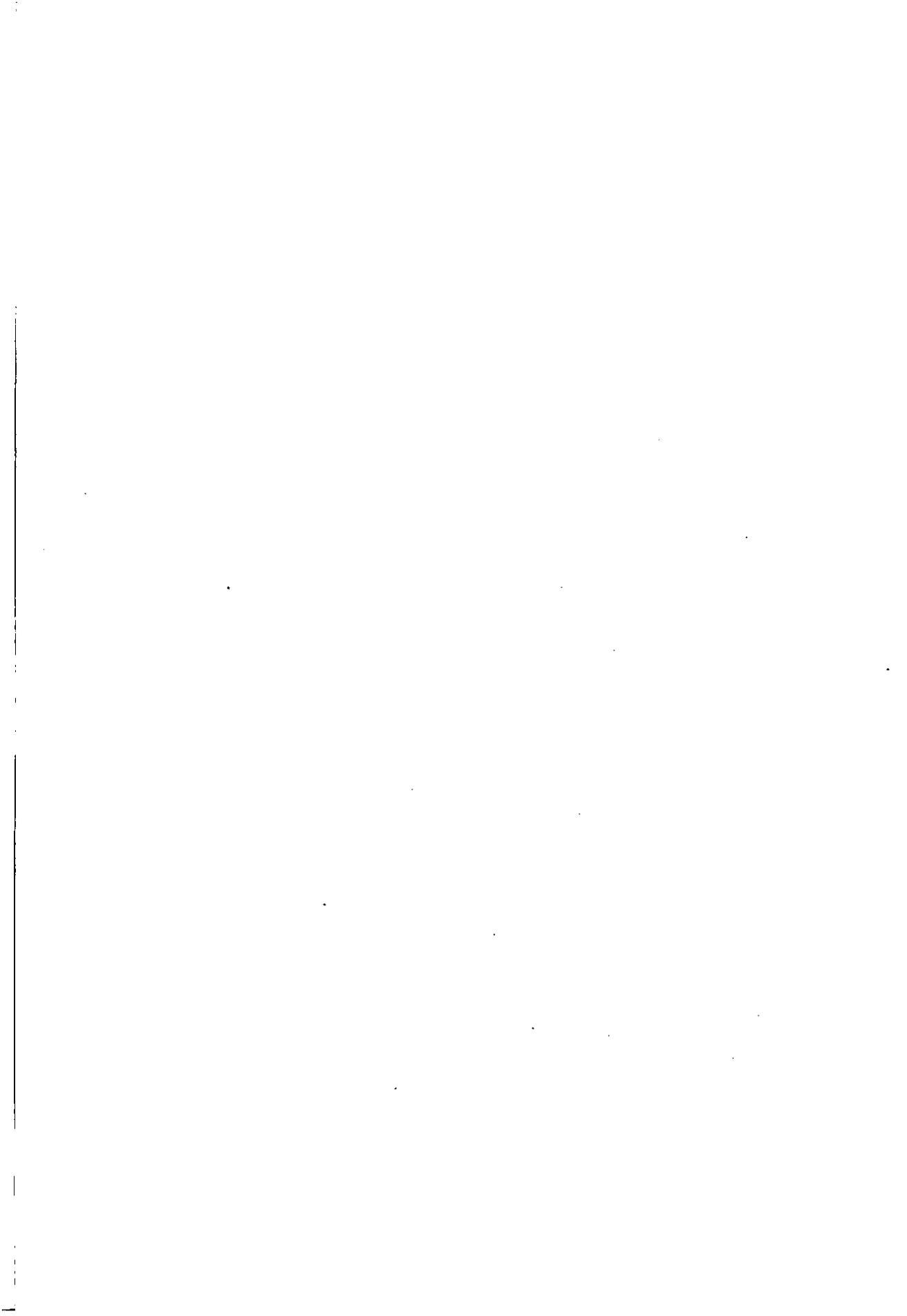
1.	Personal Services	
	a) Salaries	\$ 609,000
	b) Superannuation and Annuities	87,000 ^a
	c) Additional Help	1,000
	d) Group Medical and Insurance Plans	41,000
	e) Termination Benefits	20,000 ^b
	f) Accrued Vacation Pay	1,000
	g) Termination Benefits Liability	10,000
2.	Travel	15,000 ^c
3.	Transportation	1,000
4.	Communications	63,000
5.	Publications	22,000
6.	Other Contractual Services	48,000
7.	Materials and Supplies	30,000
8.	Equipment	5,000
9.	Annual and Mid-Year Meetings	40,000 ^d
10.	Computer Services	<u>15,000</u>
		<u>\$1,008,000</u>

^a The amount includes \$6,500 for the administration of the pension fund.

^b This figure is for 1997 credits and conforms with NAFO Staff Rule 10.4(a).

^c This figure includes two persons to meeting of Directors and Executive Secretaries of the seven International Commissions located in North America re discussion of pension scheme for employees, May 1997, Victoria, B.C.; Assistant Executive Secretary attendance at the *ad hoc* Interagency Consultations of the CWP.

^d This figure includes the cost for Annual Meeting, September 1997, St. John's, Nfld, Canada and the Scientific Council Meeting, June 1997, Dartmouth, N.S., Canada.



PART III

Report of the Standing Committee on Fishing Activity of Non-Contracting Parties in the Regulatory Area (STACFAC) (GC Doc. 95/5)

1. Opening of the Meeting (items 1-3 of Agenda)

- 1.1 The meeting was opened by the Chairman C.C. Southgate (EU) at 1015 hrs 11 September. Sessions were held through September 11-13, 1995.
- 1.2 The following Contracting Parties were represented: Canada, Denmark [in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland] (Denmark), Estonia, EU, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Norway, Russia.
- 1.3 Observers from the United States of America were present.
- 1.4 E. Mundell (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
- 1.5 The agenda was adopted as presented (Annex 1). At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed to review the facts of the current situation and then to consider proposed measures, particularly in light of international developments since the last meeting, notably the FAO "Compliance" Agreement, the UN Convention on Straddling and Highly Migratory Stocks, opening for signature in December 1995 during the UN General Assembly, and continuing work in the FAO on a Code of Conduct.

2. Information on Activities of Non-Contracting Parties in the Regulatory Area (items 4-7)

- 2.1 Sightings Information - The Chairman reviewed the contents of the Canadian report on sightings in 1994 (STACFAC Working Paper 95/2), noting that although the level of activity had decreased from previous years, non-Contracting Party fishing activity continued to threaten stocks in Div. 3M. The Chairman pointed in particular to estimated non-Contracting Parties' groundfish catches of 22,500 tonnes in 1994. Trends in 1994 were: withdrawal of vessels from certain non-Contracting Parties; doubling of effort and catches by USA vessels in 1994; and new activity - a New Zealand vessel fishing shrimp in 3M. The representative of Korea reminded that Korean vessels had been withdrawn in 1993 and that Korea had joined NAFO. The EU delegate advised that EU information on 1994 sightings would be provided shortly. Canada reviewed orally information on non-Contracting Party fishing activity in 1995, noting the absence of vessels registered in Panama, Cayman Islands, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Venezuela and continued presence of vessels from Honduras, Belize and Sierra Leone. The USA Observer explained efforts of the US Government to discourage its vessels from fishing in the Regulatory Area and the absence of USA activity in the Regulatory Area in 1995. The USA Observer noted the USA's historical presence in the Regulatory Area.

- 2.2 Diplomatic Contacts - The Chairman drew the attention of representatives to GC Doc. 95/2 and GC Doc. 95/2 (Addendum) containing correspondence between the NAFO Secretariat and non-Contracting Parties and reviewed joint demarches to non-Contracting Parties authorities by NAFO Contracting Parties during 1994. Canada summarized its own diplomatic contacts in 1994 and 1995 with the Governments of the USA, Panama, Honduras and Belize, adding that no diplomatic contacts had been possible with Sierra Leone.
- 2.3 Landings and Transshipments - The EU representative tabled information on imports from non-Contracting Party vessels in 1994 into Spanish ports and noted that no such landings in Spanish ports had been recorded to the end of July 1995. The representative of Canada expressed interest in data from Korea on any landings there by the vessel Danica. Canada's closure of its ports to non-Contracting Parties' vessels was noted.
- 2.4 Imports - The Japanese representative provided import information for 1994 (STACFAC Working Paper 95/1), commenting that it is not possible to distinguish groundfish products from the Regulatory Area from such products from other parts of the world. He also noted that imports were stable over 1993-94 and represented only three percent of total imports. Measures to target these imports would have to avoid barriers to legitimate trade in such products. The Chairman observed that import information tabled to date reveals that Japan is not a main market of non-Contracting Parties caught fish from the Regulatory Area but has not indicated much else on the nature of the market for this fish.

3. Consideration of Measures to Discourage Activities by Non-Contracting Parties (items 8-10)

- 3.1 The Chairman noted that measures for discussion were those raised at the 16th Annual Meeting, which had not been discussed as planned at an Intersessional Meeting of STACFAC, namely, port closures and restriction of landings and right of arrest and other deterrent measures, including the Canadian draft resolution on possible arrangements for boarding, inspection and arrest of non-Contracting Parties' vessels. The Chairman observed that these measures could not perhaps be retained in their present form, given recent international developments, notably the recent Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.
- 3.2 Port Closures and Restriction of Landings - The Chairman summarized the different approaches: closure of ports to individual vessels versus closure of ports to all fishing vessels of non-Contracting Parties, noting that a general ban might be more enforceable. The representative of Canada stated that closing ports to all fishing vessels of a non-Contracting Party was effective and an important disincentive to registration of these vessels. The representative of Estonia cautioned against banning port access to vessels in emergency situations and noted the need to avoid taking action without prior notification and to give an offending state the opportunity to remove a vessel from the Regulatory Area. The Chair agreed that states might not be aware that vessels flying their flag were fishing in the Regulatory Area nor of the significance of this situation.

The EU representative noted that non-Contracting Parties' vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area might not necessarily be violating the NAFO rules. The representative of Canada noted that NAFO rules incorporated a variety of conservation measures in addition to TACs and quotas and that any fishing by non-Contracting Parties' vessels in the Regulatory Area in practice undermined the NAFO conservation regime.

- 3.3 The representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) observed that diplomatic demarches had had some success and should be continued. He proposed that Contracting Parties should focus as a first step on discouraging the activities of the remaining vessels by denying them port facilities. This method had been successfully followed by NASCO and had the advantage of being in accordance with GATT and IMO rules. The EU representative agreed that diplomatic demarches had been successful but observed that the time had come for additional steps. The representative of Canada supported closure of ports against specific vessels as a first step.
- 3.4 Representatives considered the implications of the new Agreement on Straddling and Highly Migratory Stocks and whether its provisions should be taken into account in proposed action by Contracting Parties to discourage non-Contracting Parties' vessels from fishing in the Regulatory Area. It was agreed that the implications of the new Convention, not yet in force, were not clear and that this would be premature.
- 3.5 The representative of Estonia raised the question of cooperation with other regional organizations. The Chairman supported this suggestion, noting that the problem of non-Contracting Parties fishing occurred in other waters and often involved vessels from the same states of registry.
- 3.6 Discussion of sending diplomatic letters to non-Contracting Parties whose vessels are continuing to fish in the Regulatory Area raised the question of references in the letters to further action, such as port closures. Representatives considered that such references might be problematic, given uncertainty by Contracting Parties as to legal competence and authority. The representative of Canada warned that the credibility of NAFO could be jeopardized if action were threatened but not taken for lack of legal means. It was agreed that diplomatic letters could be sent without such references, pending an intersessional meeting to discuss various further measures and subsequent re-drafting of the diplomatic letters, as appropriate.
- 3.7 It was agreed that diplomatic letters would be sent immediately to Belize, Honduras and Sierra Leone, whose vessels have continued to fish in the Regulatory Area in 1995 and to New Zealand, the state of registry of a vessel that fished briefly for shrimp in Div. 3M in 1995. Terms of reference for an intersessional meeting of STACFAC to discuss further measures were also discussed and agreed. During the latter discussion, the representative of Canada proposed that the intersessional meeting also begin to consider the implications of the new UN Agreement. The EU representative noted that assessing the implications of the new Agreement would be a task of broad scope that would be better left for consideration at the 18th Annual Meeting and would be premature to include now in the terms of reference for a STACFAC intersessional meeting. The EU representative added that the FAO Code of Conduct, anticipated to be agreed later this year, would also be relevant, particularly as it might include provisions on trade aspects.

The Chair agreed, noting that the scope of the new UN Agreement would have implications for NAFO beyond the mandate of STACFAC. This was agreed. It was also agreed that the draft resolution tabled by Canada at the 16th Annual Meeting, proposing arrangements for boarding, inspection and arrest of non-Contracting Parties' vessels, had been overtaken by the new UN Agreement and would not be discussed as a specific item at the Intersessional Meeting.

4. Report and Recommendations to the General Council (item 11)

- 4.1 STACFAC recommends that the President of NAFO write to the Foreign Ministers of Belize, Honduras, Sierra Leone and New Zealand, as at Annex 2.
- 4.2 STACFAC recommends that the General Council approve a STACFAC Intersessional Meeting with Terms of Reference as set out in Annex 3.

It is proposed that the Chairman of STACFAC coordinate consultations among Contracting Parties on dates and a location for the Intersessional Meeting.

5. Other Matters (item 12)

- 5.1 There was no other business.

6. Adjournment (item 13)

- 6.1 The meeting adjourned at 1830 hrs on 13 September 1995.

Annex 1. Agenda

1. Opening by the Chairman, C. C. Southgate (EU)
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Review of 1995 information on activities of non-Contracting Party vessels in the Regulatory Area
5. Review of 1995 information on landings and transshipments of fish caught in the Regulatory Area by non-Contracting Party vessels
6. Review of information on imports by Contracting Parties of groundfish species regulated by NAFO from non-Contracting Parties whose vessels have fished in the Regulatory Area
7. Reports by Contracting Parties on diplomatic contacts with non-Contracting Party governments concerning fishing by their vessels in the Regulatory Area
8. Examination of options open to Contracting Parties and the General Council to discourage activities by non-Contracting Parties in the Regulatory Area
9. Consideration of steps to deter reflagging of Contracting Party vessels for the purpose of fishing contrary to NAFO conservation and management decisions
10. Other NAFO measures against stateless vessels and vessels from non-Contracting Parties
11. Report and Recommendations to the General Council
12. Other Matters
13. Adjournment

Annex 2. Diplomatic Letters to Non-Contracting Parties

The Honourable Dean O. Barrow
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Belize

Dear Mr. Minister:

Further to my letter of November 1994, I have been instructed by all members of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) present at its 17th Annual Meeting to raise again at the highest level their concern about fishing activity by vessels flying your flag in the NAFO Regulatory Area.

NAFO was established in 1979 inter alia to implement the obligations of States under international law regarding conservation and management of fishery resources in the Northwest Atlantic beyond the areas in which coastal States exercise fisheries jurisdiction, referred to as the "Regulatory Area" of NAFO.

The Contracting Parties to NAFO have made very substantial reductions in their permitted catches and introduced moratoria for the most severely depleted stocks. The fishing interests of the Contracting Parties of NAFO have thus made sacrifices in order to sustain resources for the future. They therefore expect that Non-Contracting Parties will respect their actions and not undermine them.

The Contracting Parties are deeply concerned that Non-Contracting Parties permitting vessels flying their flags to fish in the NAFO Regulatory Area do not comply with their obligations to cooperate in conservation and management and that such vessels have continued to be present in the NAFO Regulatory Area fishing on resources which are at historically depleted and critical levels.

I note with satisfaction that Belize has deregistered the vessels "Gadus" and "Albri II" but have to report that they continue to fish in the Regulatory Area under the flag of Belize. I would therefore be grateful if you could confirm that these vessels no longer have any connection with Belize. Furthermore, the following vessels registered in Belize have again been observed fishing in the area to the severe detriment of critical resources: "Cidade de Aveiro", "Santa Joana", "Santa Princesca" and "Austral". The "Santa Joana" flies at different times the flags of either Belize or Sierra Leone.

The Government of Belize has stated that it does not wish to undermine the effectiveness of NAFO's conservation and management regime. The Contracting Parties to NAFO have collectively and individually taken diplomatic initiatives to urge States which do not cooperate with NAFO to withdraw their vessels from the Regulatory Area. Several States have already complied. NAFO again urges the Government of Belize to withdraw its vessels forthwith and to take effective measures to prevent their return to the Regulatory Area. There is real urgency for the immediate withdrawal of these vessels given the critical state of many of the NAFO-managed fish stocks.

The Contracting Parties to NAFO draw the attention of the Government of Belize to the FAO's Compliance Agreement adopted unanimously at the November 1993 meeting of the FAO Council. The FAO Compliance Agreement lays down legal conditions for the regulation of High Seas fishing by Flag States and provides a suitable basis on which the Government of Belize could prevent its vessels from fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area, undermining the conservation measures applied by NAFO Contracting Parties.

On behalf of the Contracting Parties to NAFO present at its 17th Annual Meeting: Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, European Union, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland and the Russian Federation.

(DATE)

E. Lemche
President and
Chairman of General Council

The Minister of External Relations
Honduras

Dear Mr. Minister:

Further to my letter of November 1994, I have been instructed by all members of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) present at its 17th Annual Meeting to raise again at the highest level their concern about fishing activity by vessels flying your flag in the NAFO Regulatory Area.

NAFO was established in 1979 inter alia to implement the obligations of States under international law regarding conservation and management of fishery resources in the Northwest Atlantic beyond the areas in which coastal States exercise fisheries jurisdiction, referred to as the "Regulatory Area" of NAFO.

The Contracting Parties to NAFO have made very substantial reductions in their permitted catches and introduced moratoria for the most severely depleted stocks. The fishing interests of the Contracting Parties of NAFO have thus made sacrifices in order to sustain resources for the future. They therefore expect that Non-Contracting Parties will respect their actions and not undermine them.

The Contracting Parties are deeply concerned that Non-Contracting Parties permitting vessels flying their flags to fish in the NAFO Regulatory Area do not comply with their obligations to cooperate in conservation and management and that such vessels have continued to be present in the NAFO Regulatory Area fishing on resources which are at historically depleted and critical levels.

I note with satisfaction that Honduras has deregistered the vessel "Espadarte". However, the "Danica", registered in Honduras, has again been observed fishing in the area to the severe detriment of critical resources.

The Government of Honduras has stated that it does not wish to undermine the effectiveness of NAFO's conservation and management regime. The Contracting Parties to NAFO have collectively and individually taken diplomatic initiatives to urge States which do not cooperate with NAFO to withdraw their vessels from the Regulatory Area. Several States have already complied. NAFO again urges the Government of Honduras to withdraw its vessels forthwith and to take effective measures to prevent their return to the Regulatory Area. There is real urgency for the immediate withdrawal of these vessels given the critical state of many of the NAFO-managed fish stocks.

The Contracting Parties to NAFO draw the attention of the Government of Honduras to the FAO's Compliance Agreement adopted unanimously at the November 1993 meeting of the FAO Council. The FAO Compliance Agreement lays down legal conditions for the regulation of High Seas fishing by Flag States and provides a suitable basis on which the Government of Honduras could prevent its vessels from fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area, undermining the conservation measures applied by NAFO Contracting Parties.

On behalf of the Contracting Parties to NAFO present at its 17th Annual Meeting: Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, European Union, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland and the Russian Federation.

(DATE)

E. Lemche
President and
Chairman of General Council

Secretary of State
Sierra Leone

Dear Mr. Minister:

Further to my letter of November 1994, I have been instructed by all members of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) present at its 17th Annual Meeting to raise again at the highest level their concern about fishing activity by vessels flying your flag in the NAFO Regulatory Area.

NAFO was established in 1979 inter alia to implement the obligations of States under international law regarding conservation and management of fishery resources in the Northwest Atlantic beyond the areas in which coastal States exercise fisheries jurisdiction, referred to as the "Regulatory Area" of NAFO.

The Contracting Parties to NAFO have made very substantial reductions in their permitted catches and introduced moratoria for the most severely depleted stocks. The fishing interests of the Contracting Parties of NAFO have thus made sacrifices in order to sustain resources for the future. They therefore expect that Non-Contracting Parties will respect their actions and not undermine them.

The Contracting Parties are deeply concerned that Non-Contracting Parties permitting vessels flying their flags to fish in the NAFO Regulatory Area do not comply with their obligations to cooperate in conservation and management and that such vessels have continued to be present in the NAFO Regulatory Area fishing on resources which are at historically depleted and critical levels.

The following vessels registered in Sierra Leone have again been observed fishing in the area to the severe detriment of critical resources: "Leone", and "Santa Joana". The "Santa Joana" flies at different times the flags of either Sierra Leone or Belize.

The Government of Sierra Leone has stated that it does not wish to undermine the effectiveness of NAFO's conservation and management regime. The Contracting Parties to NAFO have collectively and individually taken diplomatic initiatives to urge States which do not cooperate with NAFO to withdraw their vessels from the Regulatory Area. Several States have already complied. NAFO again urges the Government of Sierra Leone to withdraw its vessels forthwith and to take effective measures to prevent their return to the Regulatory Area. There is real urgency for the immediate withdrawal of these vessels given the critical state of many of the NAFO-managed fish stocks.

The Contracting Parties to NAFO draw the attention of the Government of Sierra Leone to the FAO's Compliance Agreement adopted unanimously at the November 1993 meeting of the FAO Council. The FAO Compliance Agreement lays down legal conditions for the regulation of High Seas fishing by Flag States and provides a suitable basis on which the Government of Sierra Leone could prevent its vessels from fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area, undermining the conservation measures applied by NAFO Contracting Parties.

On behalf of the Contracting Parties to NAFO present at its 17th Annual Meeting: Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, European Union, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland and the Russian Federation.

(DATE)

E. Lemche
President and
Chairman of General Council

Minister of Foreign Affairs
Wellington

Dear Mr. Minister,

The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) is a regional fisheries organization established in 1979 inter alia to implement the obligations of States under international law regarding conservation and management of fishery resources in the northwest Atlantic beyond the areas in which coastal States exercise fisheries jurisdiction, referred to as the "Regulatory Area" of NAFO.

NAFO has established a ban on shrimp fishing in the Regulatory Area except for Division 3M (the Flemish Cap) and closely monitors the state of the shrimp stock in 3M with a view to ensuring their effective conservation. It is therefore with concern that all members of NAFO present at its 17th Annual Meeting noted that a vessel flying the flag of New Zealand has been sighted fishing for shrimp in the Regulatory Area. Since New Zealand is not a Contracting Party to NAFO I have been asked to request your cooperation in ensuring that NAFO conservation and management measures are not undermined.

I attach a note containing details of the vessel concerned and its activity in the Regulatory Area.

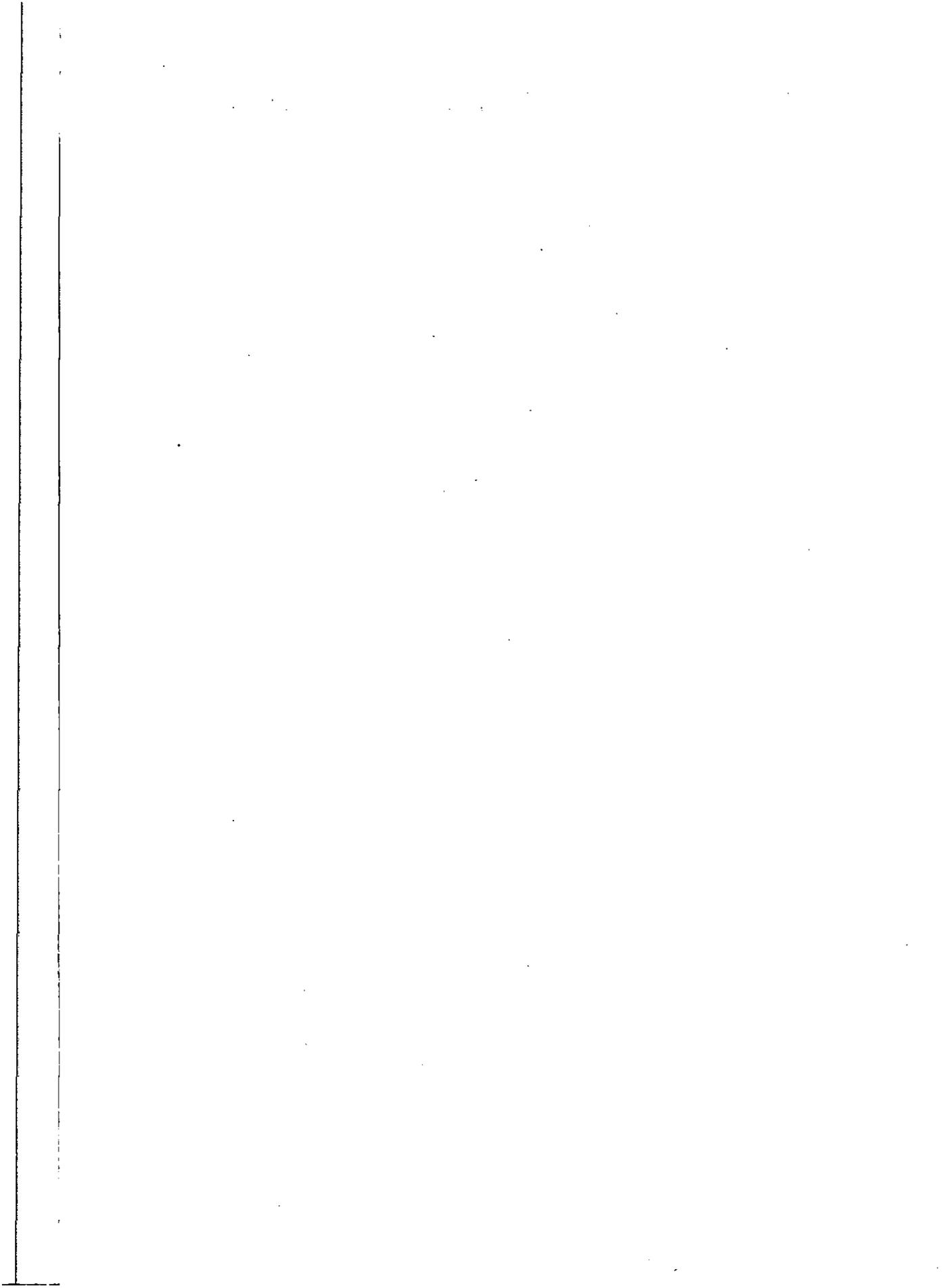
(Date)

E. Lemche
President and Chairman of
the General Council

Annex 3. Terms of Reference for STACFAC Intersessional Meeting, Spring 1996

- a) To consider measures to discourage non-Contracting Party vessels from fishing activities which undermine NAFO's conservation and management measures for the Regulatory Area;
- b) In particular to draw up a scheme to prevent landings of fish caught in the Regulatory Area by identified non-Contracting Party vessels;

Such prohibited landings should include species regulated by NAFO but could also include other species caught in contravention of NAFO conservation measures;
- c) To consider the implications of a NAFO system of denial of port facilities to fishing vessels from Non-Contracting Parties which fail to cooperate.
- d) Other issues.



SECTION V

(pages 183 to 227)

Report of the Fisheries Commission and its Subsidiary Body (STACTIC), 17th Annual Meeting 11-15 September 1995 Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

PART I.	Report of the Fisheries Commission Meeting	185
	1. Opening Procedures	185
	2. Administrative	185
	3. Conservation and Enforcement Measures	186
	4. Conservation of Fish Stocks in the Regulatory Area	190
	5. Closing Procedures	197
	Annex 1. List of Participants	198
	Annex 2. Opening Remarks by the Representative of Canada	205
	Annex 3. Agenda	206
	Annex 4. Decisions by the Fisheries Commission on Items Referred to the Annual Meeting from the Special FC Meeting in June 1995	208
	Annex 5. Terms of Reference re Workshop on the Compatibility and Applicability of Discard/Retention Rules for Conservation and Utilization of Fishery Resources in the Northwest Atlantic	210
	Annex 6. Responses to Fisheries Commission by Scientific Council	211
	Annex 7. Quota Table for 1996	215
	Annex 8. Fisheries Commission's Request for Scientific Advice on Management in 1997 of Certain Stocks in Subareas 3 and 4	216
	Annex 9. List of Decisions and Actions by the Fisheries Commission	219
PART II.	Report of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)	221
	1. Opening of the Meeting	221
	2. Appointment of Rapporteur	221
	3. Adoption of Agenda	221
	4. Review of Annual Return of Infringements	221
	5. Review of Surveillance and Inspection Reports	222
	6. Review of the NAFO Observer Scheme Pilot Project	222

7. Minimum Fish Size (Witch, Redfish, G. halibut) and Minimum Size of Processed Fish (Witch, Redfish, G. halibut, Cod, A. plaice, Yellowtail)	222
8. Review of Operation of the Hail System	223
9. Discussion of Other Conservation and Enforcement Measures	223
10. Election of Officers	225
11. Time and Place for Next Meeting	225
12. Other Matters	226
13. Adoption of Report	226
14. Adjournment	226
 Annex 1. Agenda	 227

PART I

Report of the Meeting of the Fisheries Commission

(FC Doc. 95/23)

17th Annual Meeting, 11-15 September 1995

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

1. Opening Procedures (items 1-5 of the Agenda)

- 1.1 The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. H. Koster (EU) on 11 September 1995 at 11:40 hours. Representatives of the following Contracting Parties were present: Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, the European Union (EU), Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, and the Russian Federation. (Annex 1)
- 1.2 An opening statement was made by the Representative of Canada (Annex 2).
- 1.3 Mr. R. Steinbock (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
- 1.4 The provisional agenda was adopted. (Annex 3)
- 1.5 Representatives of the United States of America were welcomed to the Meeting as observers. The North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO) was represented by the Representative of Iceland.
- 1.6 It was agreed that normal NAFO practice should be followed in relation to publicity and that no statements would be made to the media until after the conclusion of the meeting when a press release would be adopted by the General Council and issued by the NAFO Secretariat to the public.

2. Administrative (items 6-7)

- 2.1 The review of Commission membership was referred to the General Council authority (under provisions of Article XIII of the Convention).

Note from the Executive Secretary:

The General Council decided that all thirteen (13) Contracting Parties present at the current meeting will be members of the Fisheries Commission in 1996.

- 2.2 Election of Officers: Mr. H. Koster (EU) was re-elected as Chairman of the Fisheries Commission and Mr. P. Gullestad (Norway) was re-elected as Vice-Chairman for a term of two years (1996-1997).

3. Conservation and Enforcement Measures (items 8-11)

- 3.1 Item 8 of the FC Agenda, Annual Return of Infringement, Surveillance, Inspection Reports, was referred to STACTIC.

The STACTIC conclusions and recommendations to the Fisheries Commission are presented under item 3.4 below and in Part II of this Report.

- 3.2 Item 9 of the FC Agenda, specific issues regarding the items referred to the Annual Meeting from the Special Fisheries Commission Meeting in June 1995 (Toronto, Canada), have been referred to STACTIC. At the closing session, the Fisheries Commission **adopted** FC Working Paper 95/39 (after adoption became FC Doc. 95/20) - "Items Referred to the Annual Meeting from the Special Fisheries Commission Meeting in June 1995" which includes the control and enforcement measures as amended (see point 3.4 of this report) as well as the proposal for the total allowable catch and quotas for Greenland halibut for 1996 and a minimum size of 30cm for Greenland halibut. (Annex 4)

Issues concerning discards were referred to a Working Group, the terms of reference for which are outlined in FC Working Paper 95/37 - "Workshop on the compatibility and applicability of discard/retention rules for the conservation and utilization of fishery resources in the Northwest Atlantic" (Annex 5). Following a proposal by the Representative of Norway, supported by the Representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), it was **agreed** to hold this Working Group meeting two days prior to the 1996 NAFO Annual Meeting, on 7-8 September 1996.

The Representative of the EU offered to host the Working Group Meeting on implementation of the Pilot Project regarding the compatibility of different satellite systems in Madrid, Spain during the second half of October 1995. The Chairman requested the EU to provide further information on dates and location to the NAFO Secretariat as soon as possible.

Note from the Executive Secretary

After the Meeting, the Contracting Parties agreed on proposal by the European Union to change the place of the Working Group Meeting to Brussels; the W.G. was held in Brussels through 24-26 October 1995.

- 3.3 Item 10 of the FC Agenda, Minimum Fish Size (witch, redfish, Greenland halibut) and Minimum Size of Processed Fish (witch, redfish, Greenland halibut, cod, A. plaice, yellowtail flounder), was referred to STACTIC.
- 3.4 Item 11 of the FC Agenda, Report of STACTIC at the Annual Meeting, the Chairman of STACTIC (D. Bevan - Canada) reported the conclusions and recommendations of STACTIC to the following items of its agenda:
- a) Review of annual returns of infringements; it had been noted that some Contracting Parties had not submitted the disposition of apparent infringements for 1993 and 1994. It was agreed that these reports should be forwarded to the

NAFO Secretariat as soon as possible. It was agreed that any Contracting Party which had a disagreement with the report on the disposition of Apparent Infringements should send their comments to the NAFO Secretariat.

- b) Review of Surveillance and Inspection Reports; STACTIC W.P. 95/35 - "Report by the European Union re STACTIC Agenda Item 5" and STACTIC W.P. 95/37 - "1994 Canadian Report on Surveillance Activities and Inspections in the Regulatory Area" were accepted by STACTIC and forwarded to the Fisheries Commission.
- c) Review of NAFO Observer Scheme Pilot Project; STACTIC W.P. 95/34 Addendum - "Report by the European Union on the Implementation of the NAFO Pilot Observer Scheme" represents the reporting format used by EU observers, a form which has some differences from that recommended by Japan. The Chairman clarified that the Japanese form was for reporting to the NAFO Secretariat and the EU form was the format used by its observers. STACTIC W.P. 95/34, 95/34 Addendum and 95/36 - "Canadian Report to NAFO, Pilot Project - NAFO Observer Scheme" were accepted by STACTIC and forwarded to the Fisheries Commission.

The Fisheries Commission was **in agreement** with the use by Japan of the proposed form. (FC Working Paper 95/13)

- d) Minimum Fish Size (Witch, Redfish, G. Halibut) and Minimum Size of Processed Fish (Witch, Redfish, G. Halibut, A. Plaice, Yellowtail); the question had been raised whether it was wise to establish a minimum size for groundfish given that when 100% observer coverage comes into effect in 1996-1997 improper fishing activities may decrease. FC Working Paper 95/35 - "Responses by the Scientific Council to Special Requests by the Fisheries Commission" recommended a minimum size of 30-35cm for Greenland halibut. It had been noted by the Representative of Japan that with a mesh size of 130mm and the minimum size set at 35cm, up to 10% of the catch could be undersized. The Canadian delegation had stated its interpretation that all catch, whether kept or discarded, is to be counted towards the quota and that the minimum fish size should be considered in this context. Since other Contracting Parties disagreed, as proposed by Denmark, this question was referred by the Fisheries Commission to STACTIC. While the Representative of Japan had proposed that the minimum size be set at 30cm due to other conservation measures, the Representative of the EU noted that STACTIC was not mandated to change the advice of the Scientific Council which recommended 35cm. The issue was sent to the Fisheries Commission for consideration.

In order to reduce discard of unavoidable by-catch, Japan proposed a minimum fish size of 30 cm. The Fisheries Commission **agreed** with this proposal.

- e) Review of the Operation of the Hail System; FC Working Paper 95/34 Addendum - "Annual return of surveillance information in compliance with the hail system for 1994" listed notices of apparent infringements issued to Canadians, most of which had been issued in error since some fisheries are exempt from the NAFO Convention (i.e. tuna, swordfish, sedentary species).

The Chairman noted that Contracting Parties should correspond with the NAFO Secretariat if further refinement of the Report is required. STACTIC W.P. 95/38 - "Operation of the NAFO Hail System" was accepted on the above understanding and forwarded to the Fisheries Commission.

f) Discussion of other Conservation and Enforcement Measures (by terms of reference from the Fisheries Commission):

i) STACTIC agreed that a discussion paper on sampling protocols be prepared with a view to developing a working paper for consideration at the next STACTIC meeting. The Fisheries Commission requested STACTIC to continue its work with a view to developing a sampling protocol. The Japanese proposals for Part VII.1 (i) and (v) were accepted (FC Working Paper 95/15, Dockside Inspections).

ii) The proposal for special rules for fish products, e.g. processed length equivalents (STACTIC W.P. 95/30, revision 1 - "Joint Canada-EU Paper - Provide advice on STACTIC W.P. 95/16 Rev. 5 on special rules for fish products, e.g. processed length equivalents and other enforcement measures"), with reservations from Japan and Russia, was forwarded to the Fisheries Commission without consensus.

On the request of the Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, Japan and Russia stated that they could lift their reservations. The Fisheries Commission **adopted** the processed length equivalents (FC Doc. 95/10).

iii) Re advice on FC Working Paper 95/28, Revision 1, Infringements, item 9, STACTIC accepted the Canada-EU proposal to add the major infringement "(vi) directed fishing for a stock which is subject to a moratorium or for which fishing is prohibited." and modification to (v) - "preventing an inspector or an observer from carrying out his/her duties. The Fisheries Commission **adopted** this advice (FC Doc. 95/19).

STACTIC accepted the proposal by the Representative of Japan to allow the inspector or the Japan Fisheries Agency to order a vessel to port. The Fisheries Commission **adopted** the amendment advised by STACTIC (STACTIC W.P. 95/33 Revision 1 - "Modifications to FC Working Paper 95/28, Revision 1, Infringements 10.(ii)").

iv) Re Advice on FC Working Paper 95/19 - "Reporting of Catch on Board Fishing Vessels Entering and Exiting the Regulatory Area", with respect to the issue of transshipping fish, STACTIC accepted the Canada-EU proposal (STACTIC W.P.95/31) to amend Part III - Annex I - Hail System Format - new paragraph 1.5, by replacing the words "six hours" with "twenty-four hours" in the new paragraph 1.5. The Fisheries Commission **adopted** this amendment (FC Doc. 95/13).

v) Re Mesh Size, the Chairman noted that capelin had been deleted from the list of species subject to authorized mesh sizes in view of the Scientific Council advice (FC Doc. 95/14 - "Mesh Size"). The Fisheries Commission **agreed** with this amendment.

- g) STACTIC elected David Bevan (Canada) to serve as Chairman for the two-year period 1996-1997. The Chairman of the Fisheries Commission thanked David Bevan and all other STACTIC members for their active participation and constructive collaboration.
- h) STACTIC recommended to convene a Working Group on Pilot Satellite Project, sufficiently in advance of the implementation of the Pilot Project, to discuss implementation of the provisions requiring satellite transponders, as per the modified conservation and enforcement measures (contained in FC Doc. 95/7, item 17), with a view to examining the different satellite systems and their compatibility.

3.5 The Fisheries Commission considered the STACTIC report and **adopted** its recommendations as noted in the Fisheries Commission report, and the STACTIC report was **adopted** as a whole (please see Part II). In addition, the following issues were considered by the Meeting:

- a) The Representative of Canada registered concern with respect to the disposition of Apparent Infringements, that there was a need to ensure more timeliness and precision in the provision of information on the type and nature of convictions and respective penalties. He noted that FC Working Paper 95/32 - "Summary of inspection information for 1994 according to the Fisheries Commission decision ..." still contained many blanks reflecting either no information or incomplete information. He noted that at the Toronto meeting, FC Working Paper 95/24 - (page 34, paragraph 15) was proposed to clarify the requirements in reporting disposition of apparent infringements. The Representative of Denmark echoed the Canadian concern.
- b) The Representative of Russia noted a document had been produced (STACTIC W.P. 95/39 - "Statement of the Russian Delegation re FC Working Paper 95/32 (Revised), p. 20") to correct information in FC Working Paper 95/32.
- c) The Representative of Norway provided additional information regarding the disposition of apparent infringements following inspections of Norwegian fishing and processing vessels fishing in the NRA in 1994 (FC Working Paper 95/32 (Revised) -Addendum - "Information received by the Delegation of Norway re Disposition of Apparent Infringements, 1994").
- d) Following a proposal by the Representative of Russia, the Fisheries Commission **requested** that the 1996 STACTIC meeting consider an addition to the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures, Part I.D. Minimum Fish Size with regard to the derogation from the rules regarding discards for the Russian Federation similar to that of Canada (STACTIC W.P. 95/40) to recognize the fact that under the Russian national regulation all fish caught by Russian vessels must be retained on board. Following a proposal by the Representative of Russia, the Fisheries Commission also **requested** that the next STACTIC meeting consider the use of 90mm mesh size for pelagic trawls for the redfish fishery in the NAFO Regulatory Area (FC Working Paper 95/42 - "Proposal of the Russian Delegation" (Conservation and Enforcement Measures, Part V-Schedule IV. Authorized Mesh Size of Nets).

- e) The Fisheries Commission agreed with FC Working Paper 95/41 - "Proposal of Iceland" for a request to STACTIC to review Part V. Schedule II - Attachment (Type of Fishing Gear) in order to have new gear categories included, to establish criteria for gear and net size and to make proposals for subsequent changes in Part II of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures.

4. Conservation of Fish Stocks in the Regulatory Area

(items 12-16)

- 4.1 Item 12 of the FC Agenda, the Chairman of the Scientific Council (Mr. H. Lassen - EU) gave a summary of SCS Doc. 95/19 - "Report of the Scientific Council - June 1995" which provided management advice for 1996 for fish stocks in the NAFO Regulatory Area as set out below. He also provided a summary of FC Working Paper 95/35 - "Responses by the Scientific Council to Special Requests by the Fisheries Commission" and of FC Working Paper 95/36 - "Responses to the Fisheries Commission by the Scientific Council".

- Cod 3M	catch should be limited to vicinity of current TAC (11 000 tons)
- Cod 3NO	no directed fishery
- Redfish 3M	20 000 tons
- Redfish 3LN	not exceeding 14 000 tons
- American plaice 3M	no directed fishery
- American plaice 3LNO	no directed fishery
- Yellowtail flounder 3LNO	no directed fishery
- Witch flounder 3NO	no directed fishery
- Capelin 3NO	no directed fishery
- Squid (SA 3 and 4)	no advice
- Greenland halibut 3LMNO	TAC should be set well below the catches achieved in 1990-94 until it is clear that the fishable stock is increasing
- Shrimp 3M	no directed fishery
- Shrimp 3LNO	no directed fishery
- Cod 2J3KL in NRA	no directed fishery

- 4.2 The presentation was followed by a number of questions and requests for clarification.
- 4.3 With respect to 3M cod, the Representative of Norway asked why the Scientific Council had changed its advice this year to allow a TAC of 11 000 tons and whether the change was attributable to biological reasons. The Chairman of the Scientific Council stated that this was not only due to biological reasons. The Scientific Council had concluded that the Fisheries Commission had decided that the management strategy was to harvest 11 000 tons whenever the Scientific Council advised a moratorium on fishing and was therefore saying that the Commission is to keep actual catches to the level of the TAC. He noted that there were occasional strong year-classes which the fishery quickly targeted while at a very small size thus never allowing the stock to rebuild. In response to a question from the Representative of Denmark, Mr. Lassen stated that the major proportion of the 1990-91 year-class had not yet entered the spawning stock.

The Representative of Canada asked about the long-term outlook for the recovery of the stock and what the level of the current spawning stock biomass would be had previous strong year-classes been allowed to recruit to the fishery. In FC Working Paper 95/36, Request on the equilibrium yield and corresponding spawning stock biomass for 3M cod, it was noted that "at the present low level of spawning stock biomass, recruitment varies widely between years. The recruitment and in particular its variability that would be produced at a much higher level of spawning stock biomass, remain unknown. Assuming that the recruitment followed the pattern seen in the period 1988-1994, the yield would be around twice the current TAC but varying consistently between years. The spawning stock biomass could be 3 to 25 times greater than the level recently observed." The Representative of Canada noted that the stock appeared to be capable of yielding a much steadier harvest and considerably larger fish if a fishing moratorium were observed until the spawning stock biomass strengthened. The Representative of Denmark welcomed the advice for a TAC of 11 000 tons and the evidence of a stronger year class entering the fishery. He noted that while there had been concern about groundfish by-catch during the shrimp fishery, this problem seemed to have been alleviated with the use of grates and other measures. He stated that with 100% observer coverage in 1996 and other proposed measures, it should be possible to protect young fish and ensure that the TAC is adhered to. The Representative of the EU noted that the fishery for 3M cod was an opportunistic one, and that the stock had been exploited annually at a level far beyond 20 000 tons which indicated to him that the stock was extremely resilient. He believed that with the new control measures expected to begin in 1996 and the decline of non-Contracting Party fishing, that the TAC of 11 000 tons would be respected. The Representative of the EU preferred that the TAC be set in accordance with the Scientific Council advice.

- 4.4 With respect to 3M redfish, the Representative of Canada expressed the view that the TAC be set at 20 000 tons consistent with the Scientific Council advice. In response to a question from the Representative of Canada on redfish discards in the shrimp fishery, the Scientific Council Chairman could not provide this information given the absence of data. The Representative of Japan urged that the by-catch of redfish be considered in establishing a TAC. The Representative of the EU noted the high abundance of juveniles despite the use of grates in the shrimp fishery.
- 4.5 With respect to 3M shrimp, the Representative of Denmark asked whether the current exploitation pattern reduced the potential yield for 1996. The Chairman of the Scientific Council stated that the current fishery was concentrated on males of the 1993 year-class and thus adversely affected the reproductive potential of that year-class. The Representative of Iceland asked if the stock were not a self-sustaining stock, then what year-class should be targeted by the fishery to obtain the maximum yield. The Chairman of the Scientific Council replied that this would depend on the assumptions used in the yield-per-recruit calculations. Annex 6 (FC Working Paper 95/36, Revised - "Responses to Fisheries Commission by Scientific Council") provided a detailed response to questions related to the yield-per-recruit for shrimp in 3M and the amount of data used in the assessment of 3M shrimp. In response to a question from the Representative of Iceland, the Chairman of the Scientific Council noted that the distribution of shrimp will be affected by the circulation of currents but that the effect is not well understood.

- 4.6 With respect to 3LN redfish, the Representative of Canada noted the advice of the Scientific Council that the TAC remain at 14 000 tons. He noted the 1994 catch was about 7 000 tons and that this was the first year since 1985 that the TAC was not exceeded. The reduction was primarily due to reduced effort because of a relatively poor fishery on the Beothuk Knoll. He noted that Canada's Fisheries Resource Conservation Council (FRCC) had advised that the TAC be reduced to 7 000 tons in 1996 in order that the decline in the stock be stopped and the stock be allowed to rebuild.
- 4.7 The Chairman of the Scientific Council also noted that the report entitled Responses by the Scientific Council to Special Requests by the Fisheries Commission (FC Working Paper 95/35) also included information on a minimum fish size for Greenland halibut using 130mm mesh, advice on research coordination for Greenland halibut, measures to protect juvenile fish of regulated species, optimum minimum fish sizes for regulated species and the usefulness of a *minimum* mesh size in the capelin fishery.
- 4.8 Item 14 of the FC Agenda, Management and Technical Measures for Fish Stocks Straddling National Fishing Limits (agenda items 14.1 to 14.10), had been discussed in advance of item 13. The Chairman noted the following non-controversial proposals and requested whether all Contracting Parties were in agreement:

- Cod 3NO	no directed fishery
- American plaice 3LNO	no directed fishery
- Yellowtail flounder 3LNO	no directed fishery
- Witch flounder 3NO	no directed fishery
- Capelin 3NO	no directed fishery
- Squid (Illex) (SA 3 and 4)	150 000 tons
- Cod 2J3KL in NRA	no directed fishery

This being the case, the Chairman concluded that the Fisheries Commission **adopted** these proposals.

- 4.9 Item 13 of the FC Agenda, Management and Technical Measures for Fish Stocks in the Regulatory Area and Straddling national fishing limits (agenda items 13.1 to 13.4 and 14), the Chairman noted that consensus emerged in Heads of Delegation meetings around the following proposals:

- Cod 3M	11 000 tons (with reservations by several Contracting Parties)
- Redfish 3M	26 000 tons
- American plaice 3M	no directed fishery
- Shrimp 3M	effort limitation (FC Working Paper 95/38 with reservations by several Contracting Parties; became FC Doc. 95/21)
- Shrimp 3LNO	no directed fishery
- Redfish 3LN	11 000 tons
- G. halibut 3LMNO	20 000 tons

It was agreed that Contracting Parties would defer making statements regarding their reservations until all management measures for fish stocks had been taken (See 4.11-4.17).

- 4.10 As regards shrimp, the Fisheries Commission **agreed** to a proposal by Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway to amend Part I.F. and Part I.G of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures - F. Management Measures for Shrimp in Div. 3M; and G.- Management Measures for Shrimp in Divisions 3LNO (FC Doc. 95/21). The Representative of Denmark explained that while the first three items in this proposal were a roll-over from those in effect during 1995, item 4 was a new element in that it introduced a ceiling on fishing effort in the shrimp fishery in 3M. He noted that a quota system had been rejected on the basis that if the scientists are right in their assessment, then a quota system could prompt Contracting Parties to fish out the stock. He reasoned that the proposed effort controls should be effective in the event that the stock is in poor condition. He noted that the Executive Secretary would compile the details specified in the effort allocation scheme and distribute them to Contracting Parties before December 31, 1995 on the basis of information the Parties provided to NAFO as to which vessels had fished 3M shrimp and the maximum number of fishing days observed for their vessels in one of the years 1993, 1994, or 1995 (until August 31, 1995).
- 4.11 The Fisheries Commission **adopted the Quota Table** as attached (Annex 7) in accordance with Schedule I of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures with the exception of four Parties - Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia, for which a "block quota" was allocated on the same conditions as last year as is noted in footnote 1 thereto. It was agreed that the "Others" quota for 3LMNO Greenland halibut (1 330 tons) would be allocated seasonally - no more than 40% (532 tons) may be fished before May 1, 1996 and nor more than 80% (1 064 tons) may be fished before October 1, 1996 (FC Working Paper 95/39).
- 4.12 In a statement regarding the proposals adopted by the Fisheries Commission, the Representative of Canada expressed the view that NAFO had made an enormous step forward with the final approval of the new control measures, especially 100% observer coverage; that for the first time, all Contracting Parties could have confidence that NAFO's conservation decisions will be adhered to in practice. He noted that while straddling stocks had been pushed to the brink of commercial extinction, the long process for re-building could now begin and that nothing should be permitted to interrupt or delay this process. He also expressed satisfaction that the issue of national quotas for Greenland halibut had been resolved at this meeting. He expressed appreciation to those Contracting Parties which had contributed to resolution of this issue at some cost to their fisheries in the short term, but for the benefit of all in the long term.

He stated that while NAFO had pursued the right course in its conservation decisions for straddling stocks, consistent in all cases with the Scientific Council advice, the same was not true for the stocks on the Flemish Cap. In this regard, he noted that while the Scientific Council had recommended a TAC of 20 000 tons for 3M redfish, the Fisheries Commission had decided on a TAC of 26 000 tons. He emphasized that 3M shrimp is in an even more serious situation than 3M redfish. While the Scientific Council had advised closure of this fishery for two years to avoid possible collapse of the resource, the

Fisheries Commission decided to continue an unregulated fishery as to level of catches. He believed that this was understandable only if one believes that this is a resource that will soon collapse from natural factors. He expressed the view that the Fisheries Commission had put in place an effort control for 3M shrimp that does not control effort, but that it was at least the beginning of a control instrument if introduced as a ceiling. He urged all Parties to live up to their word that this is indeed the first step to the introduction of a much more restrictive conservation regime next year. He acknowledged that the Fisheries Commission did follow the advice of the Scientific Council in setting the TAC for 3M cod at 11 000 tons. However, he expressed the view that for the first time in NAFO, we have seen the introduction of pragmatic scientific advice. He noted that it may be that 3M cod can be fished at the level of 11 000 tons without doing further damage to an already depleted stock, but he would not consider this to be precautionary management. He stated that NAFO should be seeking to re-build stocks toward their optimal production levels which would yield higher sustainable catches, greater security against depletion and better economic returns.

He stated that on a positive note NAFO had again acted responsibly on straddling stocks as moratoria were continued on the five key cod and flounder stocks in recognition that they must be allowed to re-build properly. He also felt that the decision on 3LN redfish to move to 11 000 tons from 14 000 tons was prudent and good management.

He expressed the view that the Convention adopted in August 1995 by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks was a development of considerable importance for the future of NAFO. It was noted that the new UN Convention established new rules for regional fisheries management organizations, like NAFO, and was relevant for all States whose vessels fish on the high seas. He referred to some of the most important provisions relating to dispute settlement and the precautionary approach, both of which are needed in NAFO. Noting that the new UN Convention will come into force when 30 countries have ratified it, he stated that Canada will be among the first to do so and he urged all NAFO Contracting Parties to ratify it in the coming year.

He expressed the view that NAFO in a way stands at a crossroads - that while NAFO has put in place important new control measures and made the right conservation decisions on straddling stocks, it has failed to take the right decisions for the Flemish Cap stocks. He concluded that while Canada's vital interests relate to straddling stocks, it is also concerned with conservation on the Flemish Cap. He urged NAFO members to make a commitment to full re-building of resources and, then, to harvesting them in a sustainable way.

- 4.13 The Representative of Norway stated that he shared Canada's reservations regarding the Fisheries Commission's decision for the TAC of 3M cod.
- 4.14 The Representative of Korea stated his reservations regarding the decisions taken by the Fisheries Commission. He noted that Korea is willing to cooperate with all Contracting Parties in a constructive way to reinforce NAFO as a responsible regional fisheries management organization. However, Korea has reservations about the management decisions taken, especially the allocation of 3M redfish and the seasonal quota allocation system for the "Others" quota of 3LMNO Greenland halibut are not acceptable.

He noted that Korea, as one of the major distant water fishing nations, had been actively participating in international efforts to establish a responsible and transparent fishing regime on the high seas. He stated that the Korean Government will continue its role as a responsible fishing nation for the promotion of the conservation and management of fish stocks for the long-term conservation and sustainable utilization of the fisheries resources. He drew attention to the important issue of NAFO quotas for Korea. The Korean Government had suspended fishing by Korean vessels in the NAFO Regulatory Area since April 1993, in spite of serious protests from Korean fishermen. At that time, the Korean Government promised its fishermen that their fishing would be resumed soon under NAFO. Korea acceded to NAFO and became a member.

The Representative of Korea called on all NAFO members to consider allocating appropriate quotas to Korea as a new member in order that Korean fisheries could resume fishing in the NAFO area. He also emphasized that application of the non-discrimination principle to new entrants to NAFO would help solve the "over-fishing" problem and fishing disputes, encouraging non-member States to join NAFO.

- 4.15 The Representative of Japan stated that in adopting the decision on 3M shrimp as part of the overall "package deal" involving control measures and the TAC and quotas for 3LMNO Greenland halibut, he wished to register his sense of discomfort as the decision is so grossly inconsistent with the advice of the Scientific Council. He noted that although admittedly the Council's advice contained elements or honest disputes both from scientific and practical resource management points of view, the sense of the Scientific Council left no doubt with the Japanese delegation that there is an urgent need for substantial reduction in the catches of males in the shrimp fishery in coming years. The Representative of Japan noted that his delegation finds this decision deviates deplorably from this sense, and in stark contrast with the important achievements by the Fisheries Commission this year.
- 4.16 The Representative of the EU expressed the view that in consideration of the Scientific Council advice for 3M shrimp, more could have been achieved by the Fisheries Commission at this year's meeting to ensure the sustainability of the 3M shrimp stock. He stated that in view of the inconsistency of the management decision with the Scientific Council advice, the EU delegation will take note of developments.
- 4.17 The Representative of Latvia stated that during this session, Latvia's side has done everything in taking steps towards the achievement of a common point of view on matters discussed, even though they have not always corresponded with Latvia's position.

Understanding Canada's efforts and interests, to preserve 3LN redfish stocks, Latvia has been forthcoming towards Canada's proposal concerning the achievement of the agreement on this issue. Nevertheless, Latvia considers that there has been little justification for the reduction of TAC, because it has neither scientific nor practical foundation and there is no foreseeable increase in the fishing effort concerning these resources.

The second issue necessary to be discussed is that of Latvia's long-standing and unsuccessful "struggle" to receive national quotas within the NAFO region. This "struggle" continues since 1992. Latvian fishing activities in this region are based on the

long-term commercial fishing since 1970's and regardless of the current economic difficulties this fishing continues up to this date. Latvia cannot accept the situation when the solution of national quota issue cannot be found by an international organization for such a long period and while the practice of applying block quotas for 3M cod, 3M and 3LN redfish, nine other countries under the title "Others" is being applied in the fishing of Greenland halibut. We are convinced that it is not a well-founded solution for establishing a responsible and sustainable fishery. Although the simplest way would be to determine only the total TAC for all the member states of NAFO and to organize "Olympic" fisheries, but it is not acceptable practice for the international organization which aims at the highest level to establish regulatory rules of the sustainable exploitation of the stock and its protection, as well as to ensure the maximum responsibility for the fishery of every participating country. Latvia is willing to take this responsibility in full respect receiving its own national quota in NAFO region in the nearest future.

- 4.18 The Representative of Iceland stated that the Scientific Council recommendation received earlier in the week on 3M shrimp was shocking to most Contracting Parties. He noted that this assessment had been criticized for not being accurate and that its weakness was due in part to a lack of data from the Contracting Parties. In view of the *scientific advice*, a management decision had to be taken for this stock. He suggested that in order to fill the scientific gaps, the Contracting Parties whose vessels are fishing this stock should endeavour to monitor the stock and the impact of fisheries thereon and provide the Scientific Council with the information that is currently lacking. He suggested that if this were done from now until the end of the fisheries in 1995 and during the first month of 1996, then Parties would be in a position to ask the Scientific Council for an assessment or at least a preliminary assessment for the stock at its June 1996 meeting. He stated that it was necessary to obtain as much information well in advance of the NAFO Annual Meeting to make it possible to develop proposals regarding management of the 3M shrimp stock.

He suggested that if the evidence so warrants, Parties should consider forming a workshop to consider future management regimes for shrimp in the NAFO Regulatory Area and to provide the next Annual Meeting with advice on such future management. He concluded that the first step has been taken to control effort on the stock; while this step could have been taken differently, Parties should consider the management possibilities at or before the next Annual Meeting.

- 4.19 Item 15 of the FC Agenda, Formulation of Request to the Scientific Council for Scientific Advice on the Management of Fish Stocks in 1997, following a proposal by the Representative of Canada, it was agreed to submit a request to the Scientific Council for scientific advice on management in 1997 of certain fish stocks in Subareas 3 and 4 (Annex 8).
- 4.20 Item 16 of the FC Agenda, Transfer of Quotas between Contracting Parties, the Representative of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) referred to previous NAFO proceedings. He felt that the cumulative impact of three management criteria on small quota allocations were extremely severe. These criteria were:
- a low "others" quota
 - a rigid distribution key
 - the practice of quota transfers

He added that it was unfair to operate swaps of underutilized quotas between Contracting Parties without taking into account the interests of other Contracting Parties who are in real need of fishing opportunities and have nothing to offer in return. He would be particularly concerned if the allocation of quota for Greenland halibut would be transferred. A short-term remedy would be an increase in the "Others" quota for transfer to such Parties.

5. Closing Procedures (Items 17-19 of the Agenda)

- 5.1 Item 17, Time and Place of the Next Meeting; the 18th Annual Meeting will be held on September 9-13, 1996 in the Halifax-Dartmouth area subject to the decision of the General Council.
- 5.2 Item 18, Other business; there was no other business to discuss at the Meeting.
- 5.3 Item 19, Adjournment; the Annual Meeting of the Fisheries Commission was adjourned at noon on 15 September 1995.

Adoption of Report

The Report of the Fisheries Commission including proceedings of its Committee - STACTIC - has been finalized through two (2) circulations of the drafts to the Heads of Delegations and, therefore, adopted in accordance with the established procedure.

Annex 1. List of Participants

CANADA

Head of Delegation

W. A. Rowat, Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Representative

W. A. Rowat (see address above)

Advisers

- M. Allard, Seaku Fisheries, 650-32nd Ave, 6th Floor, Lachine, Quebec H8T 3K5
 C. J. Allen, Resource Management, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 J. Angel, Canadian Association of Prawn Producers, 15 Dartmouth Rd., Suite 310, Bedford, N.S. B4A 3X6
 B. Applebaum, Director-General, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, International Directorate, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 D. B. Atkinson, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 J. S. Beckett, Fisheries Research Br., Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 D. Bevan, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 W. R. Bowering, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 W. B. Brodie, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 B. Burse, P. O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland
 A. W. Chester, Marlan HQ, FMO Halifax, Halifax, N. S. B3K 2X0
 H. Copestake, Government of the Northwest Territories, 219 Argyle St., Suite 510, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 2H4
 L. J. Dean, Government of Newfoundland-Labrador, P. O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6
 A. Donohue, Dept. of External Affairs (DFAIT/NEX), Tower A, 8th Floor, Lester B. Pearson Bldg., 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
 S. Dutton, Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, P. O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6
 V. Edgar, Office of the Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 D. Elie, Office of the Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 D. L. Gill, International Directorate, Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Stn. 1452, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 N. Greig, P. O. Box 1058, Kuujuaq, Quebec J0M 1C0
 R. G. Halliday, Marine Fish Div., DFO, BIO, P. O. Box 1006, Dartmouth, N. S. B2Y 4A2
 P. A. LaPointe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
 C. F. MacKinnon, Marine Advisor, Nova Scotia Dept. of Fisheries, P. O. Box 2223, Halifax, N. S. B3J 3C4
 E. McCurdy, c/o FFAW/CAW, P. O. Box 10, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5H5
 P. McGuinness, Vice-President, Fisheries Council of Canada, #806-141 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J3
 N. Melanson, Office of Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 E. Mundell, Mission of Canada to the European Communities, Avenue de Tervuren, 2, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
 W. M. Murphy, Mersey Sea Foods, P. O. Box 1290, Liverpool, Nova Scotia B0T 1K0
 D. Parsons, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 D. Power, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 J. Quintal-McGrath, International Directorate, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 R. J. Rochon, Director General, Legal Affairs Bureau, Lester B. Pearson Bldg., 125 Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
 M. Rowe, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, c/o Office of the Deputy Minister, 200 Kent St., 15th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 R. Sciochetti, Fisheries and Oceans, P. O. Box 550, Halifax, N. S.
 Max Short, 15 Riverside Dr., Goulds, Newfoundland
 B. Sjare, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 U. S. Snarby, P. O. Box 339, Liverpool, Nova Scotia B0T 1K0
 R. Steinbock, International Directorate, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Stn. 1452, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
 G. B. Stenson, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 L. Stewart, Communications Directorate, Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

- R. Stirling, SPANS, P. O. Box 991, Dartmouth, N. S. B2Y 3Z6
 L. Strowbridge, Offshore Surveillance, Nfld. Region, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, P.O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 G. C. Vernon, 180 Iona Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1Z 7B4
 W. E. Wells, P. O. Box 550, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5L1
 B. Whelan, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
 E. Wiseman, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, International Directorate, 200 Kent Street, Srm. 1452, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

CUBA

Head of Delegation

J. M. Benjamin, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera, Barlovento, Jaimanitas, Municipio Playa, Ciudad de la Havana

Representative

J. M. Benjamin (see address above)

Advisers

R. Dominguez, Cuban Fishing Fleet Representative, 1881 Brunswick St., Apt. 911, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3J 3L8
 J. Lopez Piedra, Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera, Barlovento, Sta Fe, Playa, La Habana

DENMARK (in respect of Faroes and Greenland)

Head of Delegation

E. Lemche, Director, Gronlands Hjemmestyre, Pilestraede 52, Box 2151, Copenhagen, Denmark

Alternate

K. P. Mortensen, Foroya Landsstyri, P. O. Box 87, FR-110 Torshavn, Faroe Islands

Representatives

E. Lemche (see address above)
 K. P. Mortensen (see address above)

Advisers

F. O. Kapel, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Tagensvej 135, 1 DK-2200 Kobenhavn N
 S. Lage, Greenland Home Rule, Fiskeridirektoratet, Box 269, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland
 O. Løwe, Minister Counsellor, Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2, Asiatisk Plads, DK-1448 Copenhagen K, Denmark
 A. Nicolaisen, Fiskorannoknarstovan, Fish. Lab. Noatun, P. O. Box 3051, FR-110 Torshavn, Faroe Islands
 P. M. Pedersen, P. O. Box 310, 3900 Nuuk, Greenland
 H. Siegstad, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Box 570, 3900 Nuuk, Greenland

ESTONIA

Head of Delegation

L. Vaarja, General Director, National Estonian Board of Fisheries, Lai Street 39/41, EE 0100 Tallinn

Representative

L. Vaarja (see address above)

Advisers

T. Lukk, Ravala 9, Tallinn EE-0100

T. Roose, National Estonian Board of Fisheries, Lai Street 39/41, EE-0100 Tallinn

V. Ruul, Vaike-Posti 11, EE-3600 Parnu

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**Head of Delegation**

O. Tougaard, Commission of the European Union, 200 Rue de Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

Representative

O. Tougaard (see address above)

Advisers

- J. Beck, Ambassador and Head of Delegation of the Commission of the EU, 330-111 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 1A5
- J. R. Borrell, Commission of the European Union, 200, Rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
- H. B. Baggendorff, Eurostat, Commission of the EU, Batiment Jean Monnet, BP 1907, L-2920 Luxembourg
- H. Koster, Commission of the European Union, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
- F. Wieland, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
- A. Astudillo, Commission of the European Union, DG XIV, Rue Joseph II, 99, 1049 Brussels, Belgium, Brussels
- P. Curran, Directorate General for Fisheries, Commission of the European Union, Rue Joseph II, 99 B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
- P. Heller, Commission of the European Union, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
- D. Cross, Eurostat, Commission of the EU, Batiment Jean Monnet, BP 1907, L-2920 Luxembourg
- G. F. Kingston, Senior Adviser (Economic and Commercial Affairs), Delegation of the Commission of the EU, 330-111 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 1A5
- V. Cody, Council of the European Union, Batiment Justus Lipsius, Rue de la Loi, (90.GH.41) B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
- R. Conde, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
- M. I. Aragon, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
- C. Dominguez, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
- J. T. Santos, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
- J. Consarnau, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Plaza de la Provincia, 1, Madrid, Spain
- G. T. Conrad, Bundesministerium fur Ernährung Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Rochusstr. 1, 53123 Bonn, Germany
- H. P. Cornus, Institut fur Seefischerei, Palmaille 9, D-22767 Hamburg, Germany
- M. Stein, Institut fur Seefischerei, Palmaille 9, D-22767 Hamburg, Germany
- J. F. Gilon, Direction de Peche Maritimes, 3 Place de Fontenoy, 75007, Paris, France
- D. Briand, IFREMER, B. P. 4240, 97500 St. Pierre et Miquelon, France
- J. B. Nielsen, Slotsholmsgade 10, DK-1216 Copenhagen, Denmark
- H. Lassen, Danish Institute for Fisheries Research, Charlottenlund Slot, DK-2920 Charlottenlund, Denmark
- M. Rouine, First Secretary, Permanent Representation of Ireland to the EU, Avenue Galilee 5, 1030 Brussels, Belgium
- V. Fernandes, Embassy of Portugal, 645 Island Park Drive, Ottawa, Ontario
- M. H. Figueiredo, Direccao Geral das Pescas, Edificio Vasco da Gama, Alcantara, 1300 Lisbon, Portugal
- J. Rainha, Direccao Geral das Pescas, Edificio Vasco da Gama, Alcantara, 1300 Lisbon, Portugal
- C. Gomes, Direccao-Geral dos Assuntos Europeus, Rua da Cova da Moura No. 1, 1100 Lisbon, Portugal
- A. Avila de Melo, Instituto Portugues de Investigacao Maritima (IPIMAR), Av. de Brasilia, Lisbon, Portugal
- M. L. Godinho, Instituto Portugues de Investigacao Maritima (IPIMAR), Av. de Brasilia, Lisbon, Portugal
- P. Franca, S. P. Miradouro, Av. Pedro Alvares Cabral, 3830 Ilhavo, Portugal
- A. Paiao, Apartado 12, Gafanha da Nazare, 3830 Ilhavo, Portugal
- J. R. Fuertes Gamundi, 'ANAVAR, 'ANAMER, 'AGARBA', Puerto Pesquero, Vigo, Spain

R. Gordejuela, ANAVAR, Puerto Pesquero, Vigo, Spain
 A. Hermida, Direccion Xeral de Pesca e Industrias Pesqueiras, Xunta de Galicia, C/Sar-N. 75, Santiago, A Coruna, Spain
 M. Iriondo, Avda. Aregorrieta, 11, San Sebastian, Spain
 J. M. Liria, ANAMER, Puerto Pesquero, Vigo, Spain
 J. L. Meseguer, Asociacion de Empresas de Pesca de Bacalao, Especies Afines y Asociadas (ARBAC), Enrique Larreta 10, Madrid, Spain
 F. J. Rodriguez, Cno. Jolastokieta 5, 20.017 Herrera-San Sebastian, Spain
 E. deCardenas, Instituto Espanol de Oceanografia, Aprdo 240, Santander, Spain
 L. Motos, AZTI, Instituto para la Ciencia y Tecnologia Pesquera, Av. Satrustegi 8, 20008 San Sebastian, Spain
 A. Vazquez, Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas, Muelle de Bouzas, 36208 Vigo, Spain
 C. C. Southgate, Room 428, Nobel House, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HX
 J. Casey, Fisheries Laboratory, Pakefield Rd., Lowestoft, Suffolk NR33 0HT, United Kingdom

ICELAND

Head of Delegation

A. Halldorsson, Ministry of Fisheries, Skulagata 4, 150 Reykjavik

Representative

A. Halldorsson (see address above)

Adviser

J. Sigurjonsson, Marine Research Institute, Skulagata 4, P. O. Box 1390, 121-Reykjavik

JAPAN

Head of Delegation

K. Yonezawa, c/o Fishery Division, Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Representative

K. Yonezawa (see address above)

Advisers

Y. Aoki, Embassy of Japan, 255 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 9E6

T. Harada, Far Seas Fisheries Div., Oceanic Fisheries Dept., Fisheries Agency Government of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

O. Hiroko, Fisheries Agency of Japan, Kasumigaseki 1-2-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Y. Kashio, Japan Fisheries Association, Suite 1408, Duke Tower, 5251 Duke Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3J 1P6

A. Mae, International Affairs Div., Fisheries Agency, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

T. Murai, Deputy Director, Development Dept., Japan Marine Fishery Resources Research Center, Godo Kaikan Bldg. 3-27 Kioi-Cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102

H. Ohmori, International Affairs Div., Fisheries Agency, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

H. Yamada, Resources Management Div., Seikai National Fisheries Research Institute, 49 Kokubu-Machi, Nagasaki 850

K. Yokawa, National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, 5-7-1 Orido, Shimizu 424

M. Yoshida, Executive Managing Director, Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association, 601 Ogawamachi Yasuda Bldg., 3-6 Kanda, Ogawa-Cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Head of Delegation

D. B. Park, Fisheries Attache, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, 2450 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008
USA

Representative

D. B. Park (see address above)

LATVIA

Head of Delegation

N. Riekstins, Director, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Latvia, National Board of Fisheries, 63, Kr. Valdemara Str, Riga, LV-1142

Representative

N. Riekstins (see address above)

Advisers

M. Lacis, Embassy of Latvia, 112 Kent Street, Tower B, Suite 208, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5P2
A. Ugainis, Joint Stock Company "Brivais Vilnis", Pernavas Street, Salacgriva, Riga, LV-4033
A. Ukis, Fisheries Consulting Company, 63 Kr. Valdemara str., Riga, LV-1142

LITHUANIA

Head of Delegation

A. Rusakevicius, Deputy Minister, Director of Fisheries Dept. Ministry of Agriculture, 9, Juozapavichiaus str., Vilnius 2600

Representative

A. Rusakevicius (see address above)

NORWAY

Head of Delegation

P. Gullestad, Directorate of Fisheries, P. O. Box 185, 5002 Bergen

Representative

P. Gullestad (see address above)

Adviser

T. Konow, Directorate of Fisheries, P. O. Box 185, 5002 Bergen
A. Maraak, Fiskebatredernes Forbund, P. O. Box 94, 6001 Aalesund

POLAND

Head of Delegation

J. Fota, Consul, Polish Trade Commissioner's Office, 3501 Avenue du Musee, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3G 2C8

Representative

J. Fota (see address above)

Advisers

L. Dybiec, Ministry of Transport and Maritime Economy, Sea Fishery Dept. Chalubinskeigo Str. 4/6, 00-958 Warsaw

RUSSIA

Head of Delegation

A. Rodin, First Deputy Chairman, Fisheries Committee of the Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031

Representative

A. Rodin (see address above)

Advisers

G. V. Goussev, Fisheries Committee of Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031

V. Kolesnikov, Kaliningrad Regional Administration, Dm Donskoy Str. 1, Kaliningrad 236007

V. K. Ofitserov, Dm. Donskoy Str. 5, 23600 Kaliningrad

A. Okhanov, Fisheries Committee of Russian Federation, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boul., Moscow 103031

V. N. Shibanov, PINRO, 6 Knopovich St., Murmansk 183763

T. Shmelkin, Dm. Donskoy Str. 5, 23600 Kaliningrad

V. N. Solodovnik, Embassy of the Russian Federation, 1609 Decatur St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011

V. P. Torokhov, Sevryba Co., Murmansk, 183000

F. M. Troyanovsky, Director, Knipovich Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO), 6 Knipovich St. 183763, Murmansk

Y. Videneev, Representative of the Russian Federation in Canada on Fisheries, 2074 Robie St., Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3K 5L3

OBSERVERS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

K. Blankenbeker, National Marine Fisheries Service/NOAA, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910

H. Foster, U.S. Embassy, 100 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5T1

A. Peterson, National Marine Fisheries Service, Box 166, Woods Hole, MA 02534

H. S. Tinkham, Office of Marine Conservation, OES/OMC Room 7820, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520-7818

W. J. Quigley, Coast Guard Liaison, Dept. of State, Office of Marine Conservation, 2201 C. St., NW, Room 7820, Washington, D.C. 20520

F. Serchuk, NMFS, Northeast Fisheries Science Center, 166 Water St., Woods Hole, MA 02543-1097

L. Tobey, U.S. Consulate General, Cogswell Tower #910, Scotia Square, Halifax, N.S., Canada B3J 3K1

SECRETARIAT

Dr. L. I. Chepel, Executive Secretary
T. Amaratunga, Assistant Executive Secretary
F. D. Keating, Administrative Assistant
B. J. Cruikshank, Senior Secretary
S. Goodick, Accounting Officer
F. E. Perry, Desktop Publishing/Documents Clerk
D. C. A. Auby, Clerk-Typist
G. Moulton, Statistical Officer
R. A. Myers, Graphic Arts/Printing Technician
B. T. Crawford, Graphic Arts/Printing Technician
B. L. Marshall, Statistical Clerk

Annex 2. Opening Remarks by the Representative of Canada

1. Mr. Chairman, this is the fourth meeting of the Fisheries Commission in the past twelve months.
2. At our last Annual Meeting, we followed the usual process in adopting management arrangements for the following year and reviewing conservation and enforcement measures for the NAFO Regulatory Area.
3. We did one thing at that meeting that was not part of the usual process. We set a TAC for an additional stock, 2+3 Greenland halibut. This was the first time since the establishment of NAFO that a new stock had been brought under its management control. We have all seen how difficult this turned out to be.
4. Since that meeting two more Fisheries Commission meetings have been held. The first was last February to determine quota shares for Greenland halibut for 1995. The second, in June, provided the occasion for NAFO to agree on enhanced conservation measures for adoption together with management measures at this meeting.
5. Mr. Chairman, everyone here is aware of the importance Canada attaches to the adoption of the control measures agreed at the special NAFO meeting last June.
6. But the adoption of these control measures should be, and we hope is, of fundamental importance to all NAFO Parties.
7. The incorporation of these improved control and enforcement measures will lay the groundwork for the recovery and rebuilding of not only Greenland halibut but cod and flatfish currently under NAFO moratorium. This will benefit all Contracting Parties who wish to see renewed fishing possibilities in the NAFO Regulatory Area.
8. In fact, Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to see how any Party could oppose these measures. To do so would in effect be saying - we want our vessels to be able to cheat, and we want other vessels to be able to cheat as well. I do not believe that any responsible NAFO member will take this position.
9. Mr. Chairman much work must be done during this meeting to decide on TACs and quotas for 1996. This will not be easy and will require short-term sacrifices by all Contracting Parties if long-term gains are to be achieved.
10. The Scientific Council and STACTIC will both play a key role in the final results of this meeting. Let me say that the Canadian delegation greatly appreciates the willingness of the Scientific Council to have met over the past weekend to review the many additional questions we put to it over the past year.
11. I am hopeful that this meeting will be the conclusion of a long and difficult twelve months in the northwest Atlantic fishery as well as the beginning of a renewed conservation ethic in NAFO which will ensure a viable fishery well into the twenty-first century.
12. This meeting is an historic opportunity for NAFO to demonstrate to the world that a Regional Fisheries Management Organization can overcome the pressures to maximize fishing possibilities and adopt effective conservation and management measures. Together we can make it happen.

Annex 3. Agenda

I. Opening Procedure

1. Opening by the Chairman, H. Koster (EU)
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Admission of Observers
5. Publicity

II. Administrative

6. Review of Commission Membership
7. Election of Officers: Chairman and Vice-Chairman

III. Conservation and Enforcement Measures

8. Annual Return of Infringement, Surveillance, Inspection Reports
9. Items referred to the Annual Meeting from the Special Fisheries Commission Meeting in June 1995 (Toronto, Canada)
10. Minimum Fish Size (witch, redfish, Greenland halibut) and Minimum Size of Processed Fish (witch, redfish, G. halibut, cod, A. plaice, yellowtail flounder)
11. Report of STACTIC at the Annual Meeting

IV. Conservation of Fish Stocks in the Regulatory Area

12. Summary of Scientific Advice by the Scientific Council
13. Management and Technical Measures for Fish Stocks in the Regulatory Area
 - 13.1 Cod in Div. 3M
 - 13.2 Redfish in Div. 3M
 - 13.3 American plaice in Div. 3M
 - 13.4 Shrimp in Div. 3M

14. Management and Technical Measures for Fish Stocks Straddling National Fishing Limits
 - 14.1 Cod in Div. 3NO
 - 14.2 Redfish in Div. 3LN
 - 14.3 American plaice in Div. 3LNO
 - 14.4 Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO
 - 14.5 Witch flounder in Div. 3NO
 - 14.6 Capelin in Div. 3NO
 - 14.7 Squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 3 and 4
 - 14.8 Shrimp in Div. 3LNO
 - 14.9 If available in the Regulatory Area in 1996:
 - i) Cod in Div. 2J3KL
 - 14.10 Greenland halibut in Div. 3LMNO
15. Formulation of Request to the Scientific Council for Scientific Advice on the Management of Fish Stocks in 1997
16. Transfer of Quotas Between Contracting Parties

V. Closing Procedure

17. Time and Place of the Next Meeting
18. Other Business
19. Adjournment

Annex 4. Decision of the Fisheries Commission on Items Referred to the Annual Meeting from the Special Fisheries Commission Meeting in June 1995

The Fisheries Commission

Having considered the STACTIC Reports of the Special Meeting, 10-12 May 1995 and the Meeting of 08 June 1995; and

Noting its decisions for 1995 with respect to Greenland halibut in Subareas 2+3.

Noting FC Working Paper 95/16, Revision 1, agreed at its June 1995 Meeting

A. Adopts the following proposals for international measures of control and enforcement:

- Inspections (FC Doc. 95/12))
- Transmission of Information from Inspections (FC Doc. 95/11)
- Reporting of Catch on Board Fishing Vessels Entering and Exiting the Regulatory Area (FC Doc. 95/13)
- Mesh Size (FC Doc. 95/14)
- Port Inspections (FC Doc. 95/15)
- Effort Plans and Catch Reporting (FC Doc. 95/18)
- Infringements (FC Doc. 95/19)
- Follow-Up on Apparent Infringements (FC Doc. 95/16)
- Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking (FC Doc. 95/17)
- Minimum Fish Size (FC Doc. 95/9)
- Processed Length Equivalentents (FC Doc. 95/10)

B. Adopts the following proposal for the total allowable catch (TAC) and quotas (metric tons) for Greenland halibut for 1996, taking into account the advice of the NAFO Scientific Council

1.	Bulgaria	-
2.	Canada	3 000
3.	Cuba	-
4.	Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	-
5.	European Union	11 070
6.	Iceland	-
7.	Japan	2 050
8.	Korea	-
9.	Norway	-
10.	Poland	-
11.	Estonia	-
12.	Latvia	-
13.	Lithuania	-
14.	Russia	2 550
15.	Others	1 330*

Total Allowable Catch	3LMNO	20 000 tons
-----------------------	-------	-------------

* of which no more than 40% (532 tons) may be fished before 1 May 1996 and no more than 80% (1 064 tons) may be fished before 1 October 1996.

- C. agrees to come back to the question of an increase of the inspection presence (STACTIC Working Paper 95/14, revision 4) at the September 1997 Annual NAFO Meeting.
- D. adopts a minimum fish size for Greenland halibut of 30cm, taking into account the advice of the NAFO Scientific Council.
- E. agrees to consider for adoption at the earliest occasion:
- any further measures to protect juvenile fish of regulated species, e.g. area/seasonal closures, taking into account the advice of the NAFO Scientific Council (Fisheries Commission's request for scientific advice-FC Working Paper 95/27); and
 - any special rules for fish products, as well as additional enforcement measures (STACTIC Working Paper 95/16, Revision 5), taking into account the advice of STACTIC.
- F. decides to convene a STACTIC working group sufficiently in advance of the implementation of the Pilot Project with a view to examine the different satellite systems and their compatibility.
- G. decides to convene a Workshop for scientists and fishery managers in connection with the September 1996 Annual NAFO Meeting with a view to address the question of the applicability of discard rules/retention rules in the NRA in accordance with the attached terms of reference (FC Working Paper 95/37).

Annex 5. Terms of Reference

Workshop on the compatibility and applicability of discard/retention rules for conservation and utilization of fishery resources in the Northwest Atlantic.

A workshop addressing the question of the compatibility and the applicability of discard/retention rules for conservation and utilization of fishery resources in the NCA will be convened immediately before the September 1996 Annual NAFO meeting. The purpose of this Workshop will be discussion among fishery biologists, economists, managers and enforcement specialists of the merits in the medium term of different approaches to discard/retention issues. Furthermore, discussion between biologists, managers and enforcement specialists will encourage dialogue on and increase the understanding of the impact of these different approaches on the conservation and utilization of fishery resources.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

- I. Review of current by-catch/juvenile rules in the Northwest Atlantic.
- II. Scope of the problem of by-catches of juveniles, high grading and non-targeted species
 - by-catches of juvenile fish:
 - occurrence of unavoidable catches of undersized fish in different fisheries (target species, area, season);
 - evaluation of potential catches of undersized fish and the impact thereof under different management systems.
 - by-catches of non-targeted fish:
 - existence of unregulated species justifying directed fisheries and impact thereof on regulated species (species, area, season);
 - evaluation of potential catches of non-targeted fish and impact thereof under different management systems.
- III. Applicability and enforceability of discard/retention rules
 - efficiency of different management and enforcement strategies used in the Northwest Atlantic in preventing the catch of juvenile fish and fish in excess of quota;
 - cost/benefit analysis of these strategies.
- IV. Compatibility of different management systems and corresponding enforcement strategies in the Northwest Atlantic.

Annex 6. Responses to Fisheries Commission by Scientific Council

Request on Yield-per-recruit for Shrimp in Div. 3M

Introduction

It is stressed that the analyses presented below are very preliminary and there is much uncertainty surrounding the inputs of natural mortality (M), weight at age, and the knife-edge recruitment pattern. No sensitivity analyses have been performed and the Commission should note the Research Recommendation in the Report of STACFIS, requesting yield per recruit analyses for consideration at the September 1996 meeting.

Estimates of M for northern shrimp have varied widely - from as low as 0.25 for males to 1.5 for females after spawning. No estimates have yet been calculated for shrimp on Flemish Cap and in the preliminary yield-per-recruit analyses, two values were shown to illustrate the uncertainty.

Method

Yield-per-recruit calculations were performed using the following assumptions:

1. The age range used was 2 to 6+
2. The spawning stock biomass (females) is represented by ages 5 and 6+
3. Natural mortality (M) was set at two levels, 0.25 and 0.7 on all ages
4. Fishing mortality (F) was fixed at 1.0 for both scenarios of M and for all ages.

Mean weights-at-age were approximated as:

Age	Weight (g)
2	2.6
3	5.0
4	7.6
5	9.8
6+	12.4

Simulations were performed which progressively increased the age at first capture from age 2 to age 5 inclusive to investigate the possible effects of such a management measure.

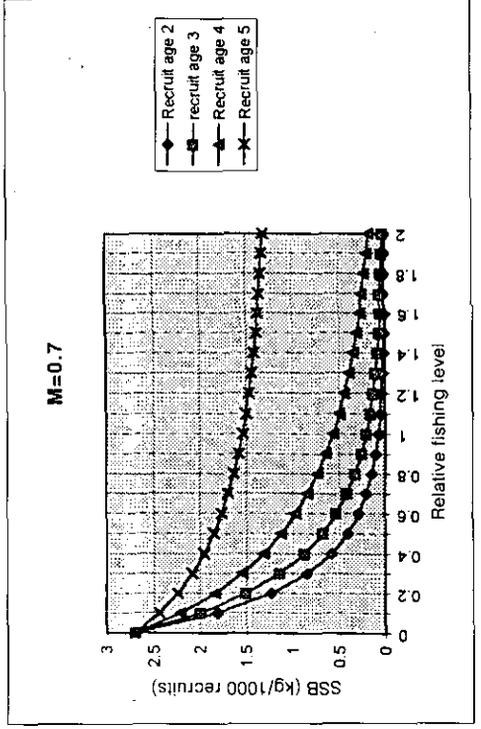
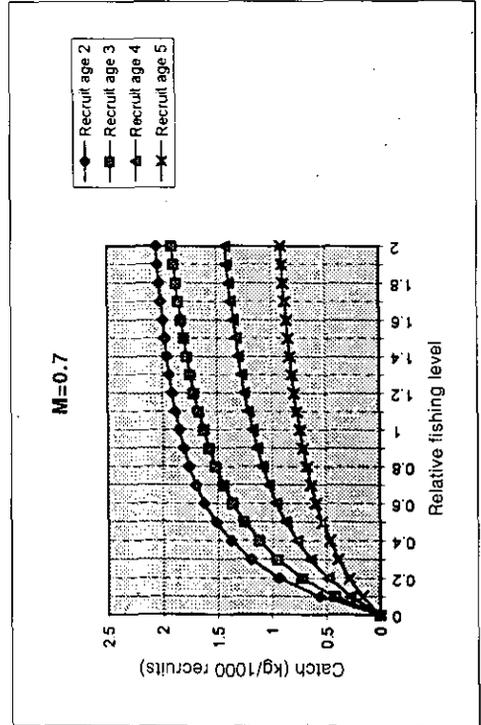
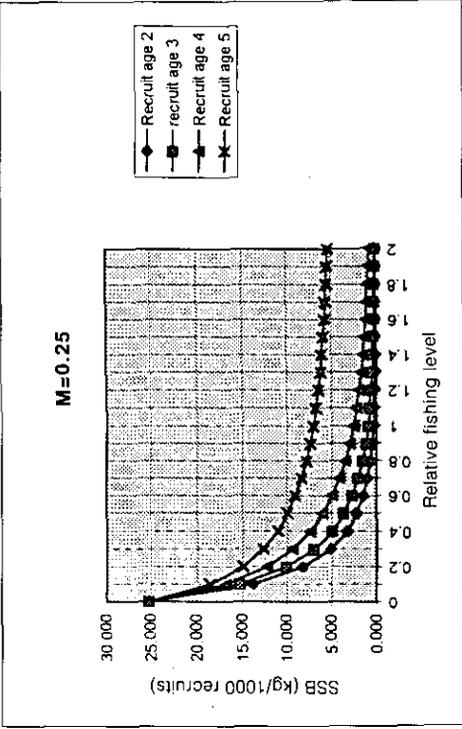
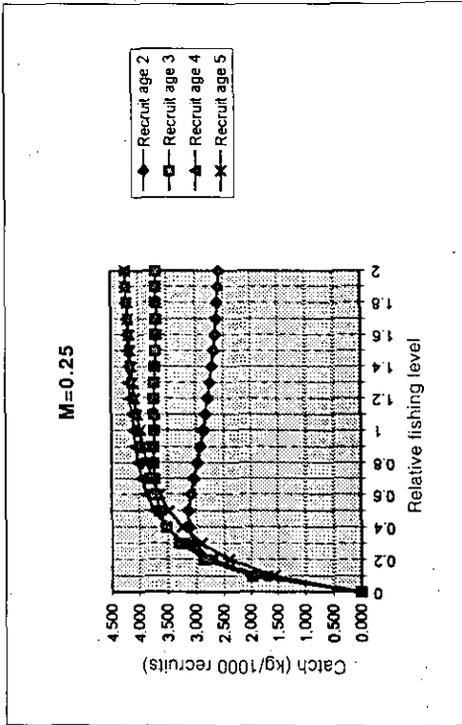
Results

Results are presented in Figure 1 below.

Yield - By increasing age at first capture, increases in yield are only foreseen for the lower value of M. Losses in yield were projected for the higher value of M.

Spawning stock biomass - As expected, significant gains in SSB are predicted by increasing age at first capture under each assumption of M.

Yield and Spawning Stock Biomass per recruit for 3M shrimp, assuming two different levels of natural mortality (M). Results are shown for differing age at recruitment to the fishery. The fishing mortality corresponding to a relative fishing level equal to 1, is 1.0 per year on exploited age groups.



Request on the Amount of data used in the assessment of the Shrimp in Div. 3M

The data available to the Council are summarized in the table below. The Council noted that several countries had substantial fisheries on the Flemish Cap for shrimp without submitting any biological data. The lack of such data weakened the assessment.

Data available from the 1995 shrimp fishery in Div. 3M by nation.

Nation	Min. no. of Vessels	Catch	Effort	CPUE	Fishing Positions	No. Shrimp Measured*	Shrimp Discard	By-catch	Total Catch
CAN	7	X	X	X	X	26,381	X	X	939
EST	6	X	X	X					1616
FRO	6	X	X	X					3990
GRL	6	X	X	X	X	16,677	X	X	2321
ISL	16	X	X	X					4269
LVA	4								*350
LTV	4								*675
NOR	20					42,899			*6100
POR	1								*150
RUS	15								*2500
E/ESP	1								*158
Total	86					85,957			23,068

* Catch estimates from Canadian surveillance only.

+ Approximately 500 shrimp per sample.

Request on the equilibrium yield and corresponding spawning stock biomass for Div. 3M Cod

The yield-per-recruit for Division 3M Cod was calculated for a 130 mm mesh size. The mean length and weight-at-age were taken from data from the EU survey series. The natural mortality was assumed to be 0.2 per year. The result was $Y/R = 0.888$ Kg per recruit for $F_{0.1}$. The $F_{0.1}$ was calculated at 0.12 per year.

At the June 1995 Meeting an Extended Survival Analysis was presented, however, the Council considered that these results were illustrative of abundance and biomass trends but not reliable for use in projections.

At the present low level of spawning stock biomass, recruitment varies widely between years. The recruitment and in particular its variability that would be produced at a much higher level of spawning stock biomass, remain unknown.

Assuming that the recruitment followed pattern seen in the period 1988-1994, the yield would be around twice the current TAC but varying considerably between years. The spawning stock biomass could be 3 to 25 times greater than the level recently observed.

Annex 7. Quota Table for 1996

QUOTA TABLE. Total allowable catches (TACs) and quotas (metric tons) for 1996 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 fishing zone, where applicable.

Contracting Party	Cod		Redfish		American plaice		Yellowtail		Witch		Capelin		Greenland halibut		Squid (llæx) ³	
	Div. 3M	Div. 3NO*	Div. 3M	Div. 3LN	Div. 3M*	Div. 3LNO*	Div. 3LNO*	Div. 3LNO*	Div. 3NO*	Div. 3NO*	Div. 3NO*	Div. 3NO*	Div. 3LMNO	Div. 3LMNO	Subareas 3+4	Subareas 3+4
1. Bulgaria	-	-	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
2. Canada	85	0	650	4 686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 000	0	N.S. ⁴	N.S. ⁴
3. Cuba	407	-	2 275	1 078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 750	2 750
4. Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland)	2461	-	-	374	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. European Union	5485	0	4 030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 070	0	N.S. ⁴	N.S. ⁴
6. Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Japan	-	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 050	2 250	2 250
8. Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 000
9. Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000
11. Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Lithuania	1 078 ¹	0	18 005 ¹	4 796 ¹	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	5 000 ¹	5 000 ¹
14. Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 550	-	-	-
15. Others	42	0	130	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1 330 ⁶	-	-	3 000
Total Allowable Catch	11 000	*	26 000	11 000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20 000	*	150 000 ⁵	150 000 ⁵

¹ Quotas to be fished by vessels from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Russian Federation. The provisions of Part I, Section A.3 of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures shall apply.

² The opening date for the Squid (llæx) fishery is 1 July.

³ Any quota listed for squid may be increased 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.

⁴ Not specified because the allocation to these Contracting Parties are as yet undetermined, although their sum shall not exceed the difference between the total of allocations to other Contracting Parties and the TAC.

⁵ The TAC would remain at 150 000 tonnes subject to adjustment where warranted by scientific advice.

⁶ Of which no more than 40% (532 t) may be fished before 1 May 1996 and no more than 80% (1064 t) may be fished before 1 October 1996.

* No directed fishing. The provisions of Part I, Section A.4b) of NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures shall apply.

Annex 8. Fisheries Commission's Request for Scientific Advice on Management in 1997 of Certain Stocks in Subareas 3 and 4

1. The Fisheries Commission with the concurrence of the Coastal State as regards the stocks below which occur within its jurisdiction, requests that the Scientific Council, at a meeting in advance of the 1996 Annual Meeting, provide advice on the scientific basis for the management of the following fish and invertebrate stocks or groups of stocks in 1997:

Cod (Div. 3NO; Div. 3M)
 Redfish (Div. 3LN; Div. 3M)
 American plaice (Div. 3LNO; Div. 3M)
 Witch flounder (Div. 3NO)
 Yellowtail flounder (Div. 3LNO)
 Capelin (Div. 3NO)
 Squid (Subareas 3 and 4)
 Shrimp (Div. 3M)
 Greenland halibut (Subareas 2 and 3)

2. The Commission and the Coastal State request the Scientific Council to consider the following options in assessing and projecting future stock levels for those stocks listed above:

- a) For those stocks subject to analytical dynamic-pool type assessments, the status of the stock should be reviewed and management options evaluated in terms of their implications for fishable stock size in both the short and long term. As general reference points the implications of fishing at $F_{0.1}$, F_{1995} and F_{max} in 1997 and subsequent years should be evaluated. The present stock size and spawning stock size should be described in relation to those observed historically and those expected in the longer term under this range of options.

Opinions of the Scientific council should be expressed in regard to stock size, spawning stock sizes, recruitment prospects, catch rates and TACs implied by these management strategies for 1997 and the long term. Values of F corresponding to the reference points should be given and their accuracy assessed.

- b) For those stocks subject to general production-type assessments, the time series of data should be updated, the status of the stock should be reviewed and management options evaluated in the way described above to the extent possible. In this case, the general reference points should be the level of fishing effort or fishing mortality (F) which is calculated to be required to take the MSY catch in the long term and two-thirds of that effort level.
- c) For those resources of which only general biological and/or catch data are available, no standard criteria on which to base advice can be established. The evidence of stock status should, however, be weighed against a strategy of optimum yield management and maintenance of stock biomass at levels of about two-thirds of the virgin stock.

- d) Spawning stock biomass levels that might be considered necessary for maintenance of sustained recruitment should be recommended for each stock. In those cases where present spawning stock size is a matter of scientific concern in relation to the continuing productive potential of the stock, management options should be offered that specifically respond to such concerns.
- e) Presentation of the result should include the following:
- i) for stocks for which analytical dynamic-pool type assessments are possible:
 - a graph of yield and fishing mortality for at least the past 10 years.
 - a graph of spawning stock biomass and recruitment levels for at least the past 10 years.
 - a graph of catch options for the year 1997 over a range of fishing mortality rates (F) at least from $F_{0.1}$ to F_{max} .
 - a graph showing spawning stock biomass at 1.1.1998 corresponding to each catch option.
 - graphs showing the yield-per-recruit and spawning stock per-recruit values for a range of fishing mortality.
 - ii) for stocks for which advice is based on general production models, the relevant graph of production on fishing mortality rate or fishing effort.

In all cases the three reference points, actual F, F_{max} and $F_{0.1}$ should be shown.

3. The Fisheries Commission with the concurrence of the Coastal State requests that the Scientific Council continue to provide information, if available, on the stock separation in Div. 2J+3KL and the proportion of the biomass of the cod stock in Div. 3L in the Regulatory Area and a projection if possible of the proportion likely to be available in the Regulatory Area in future years. Information is also requested on the age composition of that portion of the stock occurring in the Regulatory Area.
4. Noting that the Scientific Council held a Symposium on Seals in the Ecosystem, the Fisheries Commission requests that studies are continued on the impact of marine mammals on fish populations, together with recommendations on research needed to quantify further interactions.
5. Noting the Scientific Council's recommendations for coordinated research on Greenland halibut in particular the implementation of a large-scale research survey, the Fisheries Commission and the two Coastal States emphasize the urgency of acquiring basic information to study on the distribution and stock status. The Scientific Council is requested to pursue its coordinated efforts and member countries are urged to commit the necessary resources to the research.

6. It is noted that the Scientific Council has provided some advice on the 3 following questions but the Council is requested to keep these questions under review:

- a) TAC's for Greenland halibut in SA 2+ Div. 3K and Div. 3LMNO

The Fisheries Commission has subdivided the 1995 TAC for Greenland halibut in SA 2+3 into two TAC's for SA 2 + Div. 3K and Div. 3LMNO. In responding to the Commission's request for advice for the management of Greenland halibut in SA 2+3 for 1996, the Scientific Council should recommend an overall TAC for SA 2+3 and provide advice on dividing the overall TAC into two TAC's for SA 2 + Div. 3K and for Div. 3LMNO.

- b) Further measures to protect juvenile fish of regulated species, e.g. area/seasonal closures

Taking into account available information on the geographical and seasonal distribution of regulated species of various sizes, identify, where practical and sufficient information is available, seasonal and area fishery closures which would reduce the proportion of juveniles of regulated species in commercial catches.

- c) Optimal minimum fish sizes

Taking into account the implications on conservation of the stocks and long-term harvest of alternative sizes at first entry into the fishery, recommend optimal (in terms of maximum yield per recruit) minimum fish sizes for regulated species in the NRA, and advise on the corresponding minimum mesh sizes for trawls and other gear.

**Annex 9. List of Decisions and Actions by
the Fisheries Commission
(17th Annual Meeting; 11-15 September 1995)**

Substantive issue (propositions/motions)	Decision/Action (item of the Report)
1. Amendments to the Conservation and Enforcement Measures (FC Doc. 95/20)	Adopted; item 3.2
- Minimum fish size for Greenland halibut, 30 cm; FC Doc. 95/9	Adopted; item 3.2
- Processed length equivalent for Atlantic Cod, American plaice, Yellowtail flounder; FC Doc. 95/10	Adopted; item 3.2
- Transmission of information from inspections (to provide advance notification of apparent infringements; FC Doc. 95/11	Adopted; item 3.2
- Inspection (objectivity in the distribution of inspections); FC Doc. 95/12	Adopted; item 3.2
- Reporting of catch on board fishing vessels entering and exiting the Regulatory Area; FC Doc. 95/13	Adopted; item 3.2
- Mesh size; FC Doc. 95/14	Adopted; item 3.2
- Port Inspections; FC Doc. 95/15	Adopted; item 3.2
- Follow-up of Apparent Infringements; FC Doc. 95/16	Adopted; item 3.2
- Pilot Project for Observer and Satellite Tracking; FC Doc. 95/17	Adopted; item 3.2
- Effort Plans and Catch Reporting; FC Doc. 95/18	Adopted; item 3.2
- Infringements; FC Doc. 95/19	Adopted; item 3.2
2. Workshop on the compatibility and applicability of discard/retention rules; Dartmouth, Canada, 7-8 September 1996	Agreed; item 3.2
3. STACTIC Working Group on Satellite Tracking Systems; Madrid, Spain, October 1995	Agreed; item 3.2
4. The reporting form used by Japanese observers to report to NAFO	In agreement; item 3.2c)
5. Requests from Russia to STACTIC (FC W.P. 95/42) to consider 90 mm mesh size for pelagic trawls for the redfish fishery in the Regulatory Area and derogation from rules re discards	Agreed; item 3.5d)

Substantive issue (propositions/motions)	Decision/Action (item of the Report)
6. Request from Iceland to STACTIC (FC W.P. 95/42 to consider 90 mm mesh size for pelagic trawls for the redfish fishery in the Regulatory Area and derogation from rules re discards	Agreed; item 3.5e)
7. Report of STACTIC at the Meeting	Adopted; item 3.5
8. TACs, Regulatory Measures for major species for 1996 in the Regulatory Area	Adopted; items 4.8-4.9
Cod 2J3KL in NRA Cod in Div. 3M	No directed fishery 11,000t (with reservation by several Contracting Parties) 26,000t
Redfish in Div. 3M American plaice in Div. 3M	No directed fishery
Cod in Div. 3NO	No directed fishery
Redfish in Div. 3LN	11,000t
American plaice in Div. 3LNO	No directed fishery
Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO	No directed fishery
Witch flounder in Div. 3NO	No directed fishery
Capelin in Div. 3NO	No directed fishery
G. halibut in Div. 3LMNO	20,000t
Squid (Illex) in SA 3+4	150,000t
9. Management of shrimp fishery (FC Doc. 95/21)	Adopted; item 4.10
- Shrimp in Div. 3LNO	No directed fishery
- Shrimp in Div. 3M	Effort limitation (with reservations by several Contracting Parties)
10. Schedule I - Quota Table for 1996 of NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures for international regulation of the fisheries	Adopted; item 4.11
11. Request to the Scientific Council for scientific advice on management of fish stocks in 1997; FC Doc. 95/22	Adopted; item 4.20
12. Election of Officers	
- Chairman	H. Koster (EU)
- Vice-Chairman	P. Gullestad (Norway)

PART II

Report of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)

(FC Doc. 95/23)

17th Annual Meeting, 11-15 September 1995
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

1. Opening of the Meeting

The Acting Chairman, D. Bevan (Canada), opened the meeting at 1015 on 11 September 95. Representatives from the following Contracting Parties were present: Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, the European Union (EU), Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, and Russia.

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

Ben Whelan (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of Agenda

The Agenda was adopted. (Annex 1)

4. Review of Annual Returns of Infringements

Part IV 14 (ii) of the Conservation and Enforcement measures states that "apparent infringements shall be listed annually until the action is concluded under the laws of the flag state, and any penalties imposed shall be described in specific terms". The Canadian and EU representatives noted that some Contracting Parties had not submitted the disposition of apparent infringements for 1993 and 1994. The representative for Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) stated that the system worked slowly in these matters but that reports should be completed. It was agreed that these reports be forwarded to the NAFO Secretariat as soon as possible.

The Representative for Russia noted that with respect to FC Working Paper 95/32 - Revised, there had been errors with respect to the apparent infringements attributed to Russian vessels. The Russian representative noted that a document (STACTIC W.P. 95/39) would be produced on this matter.

The representative for the EU noted that document FC Working Paper 95/32 - revised, pages 6-9 lists (Canadian) Apparent Infringements issued to EU vessels following inspection. There are 11 Apparent Infringements that the EU did not process and, therefore, the list would be amended and a revised working paper would be issued.

The representative for Norway noted that they will submit dispositions of Apparent Infringements for 1994 (FC Working Paper 95/32 Revised-Addendum).

The representative for Canada noted that at the Toronto meeting, FC Working Paper 95/24 (page 34 paragraph 15) was proposed to clarify the requirements in reporting disposition of apparent Infringements.

STACTIC agreed that any Contracting Party which had a disagreement with the report on the disposition of Apparent Infringements should send their comments to the NAFO Secretariat.

5. Review of Surveillance and Inspection Reports

The representative for the EU noted that FC Working Paper 95/32 Revised indicated that Canada had completed 45 courtesy boardings on Non-Contracting Party vessels. The representative for the EU requested that Canada provide a report on the activities or practices on these vessels. The representative of Canada agreed to this request. (This information is now included in FC Working Paper 95/32, Revision 2).

The Chairman called for any comments from the delegations on STACTIC Working Paper 95/35 and STACTIC Working Paper 95/37.

The reports were accepted and forwarded to the Fisheries Commission. (STACTIC Working Papers 95/35 and 95/37)

6. Review of NAFO Observer Scheme Pilot Project

The representative for the EU noted that STACTIC Working Paper 95/34 Addendum represents the form currently used by EU observers. He further noted that there were some differences between this format and that recommended by Japan.

The Chairman clarified that the Japanese form was a reporting format for the NAFO Secretariat and the EU form was one completed by its observers.

The reports were accepted and forwarded to the Fisheries Commission. (STACTIC Working Paper 95/34, 95/34 Addendum and 95/36)

7. Minimum Fish Size (Witch, Redfish, G. Halibut) and Minimum Size of Processed Fish (Witch, Redfish, G. Halibut, Cod, A. Plaice, Yellowtail)

The representative for Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) raised the question as to whether it was wise to establish a minimum fish size for groundfish. He further stated that when the 100% Observer Coverage comes into effect in January 1996 improper activity may decrease. The representative for Norway noted that under Part I D 1 a vessel which has fish in excess of 10% undersized fish in one haul, the vessel has to change the fishing area by a minimum of 5 nautical miles.

The representative for Japan noted that the advice in FC Working Paper 95/35 recommended a minimum fish size of 30 - 35 cm (for Greenland halibut). He also noted that under the current Conservation and Enforcement measures there are two points: 1. The retention of fish onboard and 2. The requirement for vessels which catch in excess of 10% undersized fish in any haul to change area by a minimum of 5 nautical miles. The representative for Japan also noted that with

the mesh size at 130mm and the minimum fish size set at 35, there could be up to 10% of the catch that would be undersized.

The Canadian delegation stated that its interpretation of the conservation and enforcement measures is that all catch, whether kept or discarded, is counted toward the quota and that the minimum fish size should be considered in view of this. While there was no discussion at the time, when reviewing the STACTIC report several delegations did not share the Canadian interpretation.

The representative for Japan put forward a proposal that the minimum fish size be set at 30 instead of 35 due to other conservation measures.

The representative for the EU noted that, FC Doc. 95/7 had referred the question of minimum fish size for Greenland halibut to the Scientific Council for their response. He further noted that STACTIC was not mandated to question or change the advice of the Scientific Council which noted that for Greenland halibut the minimum landing size corresponding to a 130mm stretched mesh in the codend is 35cm.

This issue was sent to the Fisheries Commission for consideration.

8. Review of Operation of the Hail System

The representative for the EU noted that the FC Working Paper 95/34 (Canadian paper on the operation of the Hail System) suggested that, based on 5290 aerial sightings, the compliance level for the hail system was 100%. Given that several citations were issued during at-sea inspections, it might be appropriate to reference this fact in FC Working Paper 95/34 Addendum.

The representative for Canada noted that FC Working Paper 95/34 Addendum showed apparent infringements issued to Canadian for improper hailing. He further noted that under the Convention there are fisheries which are exempt from NAFO jurisdiction (tuna, whales, swordfish and sedentary species) and, accordingly, several citations were issued in error.

The Chairman noted that the Contracting Parties should send correspondence to the NAFO Secretariat on this matter if they feel that further refinement of the Report is required.

The report was accepted on the above understanding and forwarded to the Fisheries Commission. (STACTIC Working Paper 95/38)

9. Discussion of other Conservation and Enforcement Measures

9(a) Propose sampling plans for use in estimating catch composition and quantities by species if any cartons or other containers are to be opened.

At the June 7-9 STACTIC meetings, it was proposed that a sampling protocol for inspectors be established.

The representative for the EU noted that Canada and the EU have had discussions on this matter. No working paper was available for consideration by STACTIC. He also noted that

currently the sampling protocol is left to the discretion of the boarding party. The EU suggested that other Contracting Parties provide comments on a possible sampling protocol so that a discussion paper could be produced.

The representative for Canada noted that a discussion paper would be an appropriate course of action.

STACTIC agreed that a discussion paper on sampling protocols be prepared with a view to developing a working paper for consideration at the next STACTIC meeting.

9(b) Provide advice on FC Working Paper 95/15 Dockside Inspections, Japanese Proposal.

The Japanese representative introduced a proposal, amending the new Part VII.1 (I) to read "its inspector" rather than "an inspector" and Part VII.1 (v) to include "in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the Port Contracting Party".

The Korean representative noted that the phrase "an inspector" should provide flexibility for Contracting Parties to interpret as "its inspector".

The Norwegian representative indicated that the Japanese proposal would identify who actually had the responsibility to perform certain duties.

The Japanese proposals for Part VII.1(i) and (v) were accepted. (FC Working Paper 95/15)
9(c) Provide advice on STACTIC Working Paper 95/16, Revision 5 on special rules for fish products, e.g. processed length equivalents and other enforcement measures.

The representative for Canada introduced the STACTIC Working Paper 95/30 Revision 1. He noted that there were three species and three product types specified. He further noted that it would not be possible to provide processed length equivalents for every species/product. The representative for Canada also noted that observer coverage would deter most masters from retaining undersize fish.

The representative for Japan reserved their position on this matter, noting that further investigation would be needed.

The representative for the EU noted that this matter has been discussed several times in the past, so it was time to put forward some figures. He also noted that it was a good starting point. He further noted that the proposed process length equivalents were based on the length of processed fish expected to be derived from fish bigger than the minimum whole fish lengths.

The representative for Russia reserved their position on this matter due to Russian requirements that prohibit discarding fish. The Russian delegation will send a proposal and response to the Fisheries Commission.

The proposal, with reservations from Japan and Russia, was forwarded to the Fisheries Commission. (STACTIC Working Paper 95/30 revision 1)

9(d) Consider and provide advice on FC Working Paper 95/13, the Japanese proposal for the report to be completed by observers.

The representative for Japan introduced this proposal and expressed concern over the confidentiality of the position of the vessel. The EU representative stated that a revised form may cause difficulties because some Contracting Parties had already developed forms for this purpose. The Danish representative supported the proposal but did indicate that the form could only be used for an otter trawl fishery.

The Chairman indicated that the proposal from Japan only covered reports sent to the Executive Secretary of NAFO and that Contracting Parties are free to design their own forms.

STACTIC agreed to maintain Part VI.A.3 of the revised Conservation and Enforcement Measures (as contained in FC Doc. 95/7) and allow the use of the Japanese form contained in FC Working Paper 95/13 on a voluntary basis.

9(e) Advice on Working Paper 95/28, revised, Infringements, 9.v.

STACTIC Working Paper 95/32 is a joint proposal between Canada and the EU. This proposal adds the major infringement "(vi) directed fishing for a stock which is subject to a moratorium or for which fishing is prohibited."

The proposal was accepted. (STACTIC Working Paper 95/32)

The Representative for Japan introduced STACTIC Working Paper 95/33. The representative for Japan noted that in Japan the Inspector or the Japanese Fisheries Agency could order a vessel to port. To deal with this situation, the following revision to FC Working Paper 95/28, was proposed - "Where justified, the competent authority of the Contracting Party or the inspector authorized by the competent authority".

The Proposal was accepted. (STACTIC Working Paper 95/33 Revision 1)

9(f) Advise on FC Working Paper 95/19, Reporting of Catch on Board Fishing Vessels Entering and Exiting the Regulatory Area, with respect to the issue of transshipping fish.

STACTIC Working Paper 95/31 is a joint proposal between Canada and the EU. The proposal would amend Part III - Annex I - Hail System Format - new paragraph 1.5, by replacing the words "six hours" with "twenty-four hours" in the new paragraph 1.5.

The proposal was accepted. (STACTIC Working Paper 95/31)

10. Election of Officers

The EU nominated David Bevan (Canada) to act as Chairman for the two-year period (1996-1997). Canada supported this and the other delegations agreed.

11. Time and Place for Next Meeting

The next STACTIC meeting will be scheduled in conjunction with the next Annual Meeting of the Fisheries Commission.

12. Other Matters

There will be a Working Group formed to discuss implementation of provisions requiring Satellite transponders on vessels as per the modified conservation and enforcement measures contained in FC Doc. 95/7.

As noted under agenda item 9(a), STACTIC will continue its work on the sampling protocol as requested in FC Doc. 95/7.

13. Adoption of Report

The report was adopted for forwarding to the Fisheries Commission.

14. Adjournment

STACTIC adjourned 13 September 1995 at 1900 hours.

Annex 1. Agenda

1. Opening by the Chairman, D. Brock (Canada)
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Review of Annual Returns of Infringements
5. Review of Surveillance and Inspection Reports
6. Review of the NAFO Observer Scheme Pilot Project
7. Minimum Fish Size (Witch, Redfish, G. Halibut) and Minimum Size of Processed Fish (Witch, Redfish, G. Halibut, Cod, A. Plaice, Yellowtail)
8. Review of Operation of the Hail System
9. Discussion of Other Conservation and Enforcement Measures (by terms of reference from the Fisheries Commission)
 - a) Propose sampling plans for use in estimating catch composition and quantities by species if any cartons or other containers are to be opened.
 - b) Provide advice on FC Working Paper 95/15 Dockside Inspections, Japanese Proposal.
 - c) Provide advice on STACTIC Working Paper 95/16, Revision 5 on special rules for fish products, e.g. processed length equivalents and other enforcement measures.
 - d) Consider and provide advice on FC Working Paper 95/13, the Japanese proposal for the report to be completed by observers.
 - e) Advise on FC Working Paper 95/23, Revised, Infringements, 9.v.
 - f) Advise on FC Working Paper 95/19, Reporting of Catch on Board Fishing Vessels Entering and Exiting the Regulatory Area, with respect to the issue of transshipping fish.
10. Election of Officers: Chairman
11. Time and Place of the Next Meeting
12. Other Matters
13. Adoption of Report
14. Adjournment

SECTION VI

(pages 229 to 263)

Report of the STACTIC Working Group Meeting on Pilot Satellite Project 24-26 October 1995 Brussels, Belgium

Report of the STACTIC Working Group on Pilot Satellite Project	231
1. Opening of the Meeting	231
2. Appointment of Rapporteur	231
3. Adoption of Agenda	231
4. Presentation by system providers on satellite tracking system which can be used in the NAFO Regulatory Area	231
5. Cost estimation	232
6. Reports by delegates of Contracting Parties on national programmes on satellite tracking	234
7. Consideration of criteria which can be used by different systems	234
8. Compatibility between different systems when used within the NAFO Scheme of Joint International Inspection and Surveillance (hardware-software)	235
9. Consideration of the most acceptable system or systems to be used in the NAFO Regulatory Area	235
10. Recommendations/Report to the Fisheries Commission	236
11. Other business	236
12. Adjournment	236
Annex 1. List of Participants	237
Annex 2. Agenda	239
Annex 3. Report by the Delegate of Norway	240
Annex 4. Report by the Delegate of Iceland	242
Annex 5. Report by the Delegate of Japan	244
Annex 6. Report by the Delegate of Canada	253
Annex 7. Report by the Delegate of the European Union	256
Annex 8. Message Format	260

Report of the STACTIC Working Group Meeting on Pilot Satellite Project

(FC Doc. 95/24)

24-26 October 1995

Brussels, Belgium

1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman of the Fisheries Commission (Mr. H. Koster, EU) called the meeting to order at 1030 hrs on 24 October 1995. He stated that unfortunately the STACTIC Chairman (Mr. D. Bevan, Canada) was unable to attend this meeting.

Delegates were present from the following Contracting Parties: Canada, Denmark (in respect of the Faroes and Greenland), Estonia, European Union, Iceland, Japan, Latvia and Norway. Also, representatives of ARGOS, EUTELSAT and INMARSAT were present at the meeting. (Annex 1)

Since according to the NAFO practice an *ad hoc* Working Group elects its own Chairman, it was suggested to Contracting Parties to propose a Chairman. The Canadian delegate proposed Mr. H. Koster (EU) to chair this meeting. No other suggestions being available, it was agreed to follow this proposal.

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

Mr. M. Nedergaard (EU) was appointed Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of Agenda

The provisional agenda was adopted without modifications. (Annex 2)

4. Presentation by system providers on satellite tracking system which can be used in the NAFO Regulatory Area

Representatives of ARGOS, EUTELSAT and INMARSAT were present at the meeting.

Each system provider made an extensive presentation on its satellite tracking system and the capabilities to track fishing vessels particular in the NAFO Regulatory Area. Since not all Contracting Parties were present at the meeting, the Chairman requested these system providers to circulate in writing their presentations to all Contracting Parties.

The delegates reviewed these presentations in detail, with emphasis on the following features:

ARGOS

By using polar-orbiting satellites, global coverage is provided. At present, 2-3 NOAA satellites are used and it is expected that a fourth satellite will enter into service in 1996.

The number of position reports increases with the latitude. At 50° typically 20 reports are obtained. In the NAFO area normally 20-24 fixes/day. If the GPS module in the ARGOS fails, the land station will still be able to determine the vessel position.

EUTELSAT

Does not provide global coverage - only regional. However, the coverage will be expanded by moving the stationary satellites (East/West). Provides real time communication and guarantee of privacy. Positions are determined by the land station.

INMARSAT-C

Provides in best cases coverage from approx. 80°N to 80°S. The Inmarsat-C system will develop into smaller units and offer higher data-transmission speed. If the integrated GPS system fails in the Satcom-C terminal no position will be reported, unless an external GPS navigator is connected. Hardware prices and communication costs may also decrease.

The Chairman thanked the service providers for attending the meeting and their constructive and open contribution to the discussions on this point of the agenda.

5. Cost estimation

The system providers presented the following price estimates:

INMARSAT

1.	<u>On board equipment</u> (single unit)	5000 US \$
	More than 100 units (excl. message terminal)	3000 US \$
2.	<u>Transmissions</u>	
	Data-report "single" (position only)	0.05 US \$
	Data-report (incl. course and speed)	0.07-0.09 US \$
3.	<u>LES-station data report fee</u> (depends on location)	0.04-0.06 US \$
	Subject to competition between the LES in the areas.	
4.	<u>Base station</u> PC + software	20,000 US \$

In addition national telecommunication authorities will add their own service charge, which can be quite considerable. This can, however, often be negotiated (National RTT and Fisheries Enforcement Service).

- Vessel "polling" will add 5 to 7 cents to the message price (typical 15-20%)
Group polling 2.00 \$
- Data message which include catch data, if within the size of 1KB cost approx.
0.90-1.10 \$
- Fleet net messages (2-256 vessels) 2.00-2.65 \$

2/3 of the service providers do not charge subscription fee.

EUTELSAT

As a primary service provider for the purpose of the NAFO pilot project:

1. Ship borne equipment
One unit/part
(incl. installation) 5000-6000 ECU
2. Land based station
(PC + software + adaptation) 10,000 ECU
3. Service
No land lines (public telephone lines) a pure Euteltrac communication via Eutelsat satellites.

Fixed terminal 5,000 ECU
Communication -
Position-reports 3,000 ECU/mobile
terminal/24 months

One position/hour (typically 15-20 msg/day) as standard, which can be increased to "fast" position report.

For a "European" vessel/Contracting Party the communication configuration will be with two networks. (N-America and Europe). For a Canadian vessel only one network is needed.
4. Training (2 days) base station 5000 ECU
Training for shipborne equipment 200 ECU

(1 ECU approx. 1.32 US \$ (Oct 1995))

ARGOS

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 1. | <u>On board equipment</u>
Beacon (transmitter) and a "Psion"-terminal | 2000-2500 US \$ |
| 2. | <u>Software</u>
"Elsa"-software and certain maps | 4000 US \$ |
| 3. | <u>Service charges for the NAFO Pilot Project</u>
Lump sum | 2500 \$/year/boat |

13-14 fixes/day incl. catch data position, course speed activity catch data using a standard design.

No local charges automatic communication by X.25 to the flag state and NAFO Secretariat.

6. Reports by delegates of Contracting Parties on national programmes on satellite tracking

All delegations at the meeting reported on their experience with fishing vessel tracking systems. The reports of Norway, Iceland, Japan, Canada and the EU are attached (Annexes 3 to 7 respectively).

Although Greenland, Estonia and Latvia had experience with satellite position and communication systems, they had no experience with an automatic tracking system. These Contracting Parties considered the NAFO pilot project as a useful means with a view to obtain experience in this field.

The Chairman summarized on the reports that whilst in the framework of the NAFO pilot project some Contracting Parties hoped to obtain some experience with satellite tracking of fishing vessels for enforcement purposes, others used already satellite tracking or carried out extensive testing. Therefore, he hesitated to draw conclusions which could preclude at this stage Contracting Parties from testing to the full extent any system considered appropriate.

7. Consideration of criteria which can be used by different systems

The meeting discussed to some extent criteria which should be met by satellite tracking systems. In the pilot phase it was, however, not considered opportune to fix specific criteria. None of the systems should be excluded beforehand, since it is likely that their performance will advance if tested in the NAFO Regulatory Area. It was identified that Contracting Parties may endeavour to test satellite tracking systems allowing an accuracy of the position of fishing vessels by 500 meters with 99% certainty and allowing 24 position reports on 24 hours.

**8. Compatibility between different systems when used within the NAFO
Scheme of Joint International Inspection and Surveillance
(hardware-software)**

Although the systems as such are not compatible, the information obtained by the different satellite systems can be made compatible. The system providers are able to provide the information in a form modulated to the customer. In most cases each system provider will supply its own software. As a provisional solution software has been developed which can process simultaneously information from ARGOS, EUTELSAT and INMARSAT.

The representative of INMARSAT stated that the compatibility question can be resolved when fishing nations agree on a common format in which the information should be supplied. He considered that such question should be resolved in the FAO rather than in the NAFO.

The representatives of Denmark (on behalf of Greenland) and Norway noted that in NEAFC standardization work is underway. The EU mentioned similar attempts in other parts of the world (USA, Australia).

The representatives of the Contracting Parties present at the meeting considered the format for exchange of satellite tracking information as well as the exchange protocol as issues to be reflected on during the pilot phase. Some standardization such as the use of UTC (Universal time count) and WGS 84 (World Grid System, raster longitude latitude) was considered a possibility for being able to use exchanged information. All Contracting Parties would examine in the framework of the procedures and rules applicable within Contracting Parties which standards could be usefully applied.

It was agreed that when transmitting information obtained by satellite tracking, Contracting Parties will identify the standard used.

As an example of an exchange format, a model developed within the EU by Denmark, including an extension developed by Spain, was circulated in the meeting (Annex 8).

As regards the NAFO Secretariat, the Chairman concluded that no provision was made by NAFO for investment in soft and hardware. With the experience obtained in the framework of the NAFO pilot project consideration should be given to this question. In conformity with the decision taken by the Fisheries Commission, each Contracting Party shall provide the NAFO Secretariat with information in the form as pointed out in the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement rules and as it can be received (fax, telex, etc.).

**9. Consideration of the most acceptable system or systems
to be used in the NAFO Regulatory Area**

It was obvious from the presentation by the above system providers that several systems seem available. It was not considered opportune during the pilot phase to close the door for any system.

10. Recommendations/Report to the Fisheries Commission

A first draft of the report has been discussed in the meeting. The Chairman suggested that a provisional report of the meeting would be transmitted to the participants by Dr. Chepel with a request for observations. Dr. Chepel would finalize the report in the light of these observations.

The following recommendations to the Fisheries Commission were agreed:

- As regards standardization of information and protocols for exchanging information
- it is suggested that the results of the work underway in NEAFC on this issue be circulated by the NAFO Secretariat to all NAFO Contracting Parties.
- the Fisheries Commission will reflect on the liaison between NAFO and NEAFC regarding further standardization work.
- In accordance with the NAFO Pilot Project for Observers and Satellite Tracking
- Contracting Parties be encouraged to test to the full extent several systems of satellite tracking
- Contracting Parties be encouraged to make the results of their testing available to other Contracting Parties
- Consideration be given to question of the installation of the necessary communication and data processing equipment in the NAFO Secretariat comparable with the equipment used by Contracting Parties.

11. Other business

No points were raised under this agenda item.

12. Adjournment

The Chairman thanked the participants for attending the meeting and their contributions. The meeting was adjourned at 1200 hrs on 26 October 1995.

Annex 1. List of Participants

CANADA

- K. Penny, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
- M. Knight, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, P. O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X1
- E. Mundell, Mission of Canada to the European Communities, Avenue de Tervuren, 2, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

DENMARK (in respect of Faroes and Greenland)

- S. Lage, Greenland Home Rule, Fiskeridirektoratet, Box 269, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland

ESTONIA

- L. Vaarja, General Director, National Estonian Board of Fisheries, Lai Street 39/41, EE 0100 Tallinn
- T. Roose, National Estonian Board of Fisheries, Lai Street 39/41, EE-0100 Tallinn

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

- H. Koster, Commission of the European Union, Directorate General for Fisheries, Rue Joseph II, 99, 6/57, B-1049 Brussels
- F. Wieland, Commission of the European Union, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1040 Brussels
- P. Curran, Commission of the European Union, Directorate General for Fisheries, C-3, Rue Joseph II, 99, 7/07, B-1049 Brussels
- J. P. Verborgh, Commission of the European Union, Directorate General for Fisheries, Rue Joseph II, 99, 6/78, Westraat 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
- M. T. Nedergaard, Commission of the European Union, Directorate General for Fisheries, C-3, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
- A. M. Lemahieu, Commission of the European Union, Rue Joseph II, 99, 6/84, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
- M. Speltens, Commission of the European Union, Directorate General for Fisheries, Rue Joseph II, 99, 6/78, Westraat 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
- I. Minguez, Permanent Representation of Spain, 52 Boulevard du Regent, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
- J. Navarro, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, Corazon de Maria, 8, 28002 Madrid, Spain
- U. Link, Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung, Refrat 522, Palmaille 9, 22767 Hamburg, Germany
- J. F. Gilon, Direction de Peche Maritimes, 3 Place de Fontenoy, 75007, Paris, France

ICELAND

- H. Aspelund, First Secretary, Icelandic Mission to the EU, Embassy of Iceland, 74 Rue de Treves, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
- G. Geirsson, Icelandic Coast Guard, P. O. Box 7120, 127 Reykjavik

JAPAN

- M. Mino, Fisheries Agency of Japan, Kasumigaseki 1-2-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
- A. Karasawa, Mission of Japan to the EU, Ave. des Arts 58, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

LATVIA

J. Zlidnis, Chief Communications Engineer, Maritime Administration of Latvia, 5 Trijadibas, Riga, LV-1048

NORWAY

O. A. Davidsen, Directorate of Fisheries, P. O. Box 185, 5002, Bergen

OBSERVERS

CLS ARGOS

J. P. Cauzac, CLS Argos, 18 Avenue Edouard-Belin, 31055 Toulouse Cedex, France

A. Monsaingeon, CLS Argos, 18 Avenue Edouard-Belin, 31055 Toulouse Cedex, France

EUTELSAT

G. deBalbine, IDL Tech, 18590 Ventura #201, Tarzana, CA 91356 USA

L. Paul, Eutelsat, Tour Maine-Montparnasse-33, Ave du Maine, BP 19, 75755 Paris Cedex 15, France

INMARSAT

R. Gallagher, Inmarsat, 99 City Road, London, EC1Y 1AX United Kingdom

SECRETARIAT

G. Moulton, Statistical Officer

B. Cruikshank, Senior Secretary

Annex 2. Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting by the Chairman, Mr. H. Koster (EU)
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Presentation by system providers on satellite tracking systems which can be used in the NAFO Regulatory Area
5. Estimates of costs of the system for Contracting Parties
6. Reports by delegates of Contracting Parties on national programmes on satellite tracking
7. Consideration of criteria which can be used by different systems
8. Compatibility between different systems when used within the NAFO Scheme of Joint International Inspection and Surveillance (hardware-software)
9. Consideration of the most acceptable system or systems to be used in the NAFO Regulatory Area
10. Recommendations/Report to the Fisheries Commission
11. Other business
12. Adjournment

Annex 3. Report by the Delegate of Norway

Norwegian National Satellite Tracking Activities

Norway has not yet adopted satellite tracking as part of any national fishing regulation. Norwegian fisheries authorities have, however, carried out a number of tests to learn about the possible use of the various satellite systems for tracking and data reporting purposes.

The first of these trials was to some extent triggered by the use of satellite tracking in the North Pacific fishing regulations from 1990 onwards.

From April until July 1991 the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries therefore sought permission from the Institute of Marine Research to keep ARGOS Mar-90 transmitters on board three of their research vessels, in order to ascertain possible achievements by the use of this system in our latitudes. During the trial period the vessels carried out their ordinary surveys.

The ARGOS system showed capabilities of tracking vessels at sea, even in difficult fjord surroundings. An average of 15 locations a day was obtained, with a maximum of 25 at high latitudes. This was based on a two-satellite operation, which was the ARGOS standard at the time.

In 1993 the ARGOS Mar-90 system was therefore also selected as the platform for carrying out tests trying to establish whether tracking by satellite could give indications as to the actual fishing activity of a vessel. A total of 6 transmitters were installed on board three types of fishing vessels: 2 trawlers, 2 purse-seiners and 2 long-liners. This was done in close cooperation with the fishermen. At the end of the trial, the satellite trackings were compared with the logbooks from the respective vessels. Overall, a rather good correlation was found between fishing behaviour as indicated by the trackings, compared to actual fishing activity. A report in Norwegian has been written to summarize these results.

In the autumn of 1993 the Directorate of Fisheries carried out further tests both with ARGOS and INMARSAT-C equipment on a total of 5 vessels, to check the feasibility of using small bit-mapped messages, 256 bits long, to transmit by satellite reports on catch and fishing activity as required by the Norwegian Quota Control System. These tests were as such successful, although they did identify a number of potential problems. A special PC program - MONRAP - which has later been improved, was developed for the tests.

From 1990 onwards Norwegian research has been applied to develop INMARSAT-C as a suitable platform for maritime communication in northern waters. A main consideration has been its use on board fishing vessels. With conventional antenna systems, good mobile coverage with geostationary satellite systems can generally not be guaranteed unless the satellite is visible at least 5° above the horizon. Unfortunately, this is still well south of the Svalbard Islands.

During the first part of the domestic INMARSAT-C trials in 1990-91, a two-antenna system was developed which could even give an amount of coverage with the satellite slightly (0.6°) below the horizon. Three fishing vessels and two research vessels participated in these trials. The two-antenna system is now commercially available. With such a system communication is possible to some extent even at about 81°N.

During 1992-93 the INMARSAT-C trials were extended, and equipment installed on board a total of 13 Coast Guard vessels, 4 research vessels and 10 conventional fishing vessels.

In 1993, in cooperation with the Coast Guard, the Directorate of Fisheries developed a transaction driven system - MONUT - whereby the Coast Guard vessels can access the Norwegian Quota Control System from sea by means of INMARSAT-C; to obtain data on overall fishing activity, or data related to specific fishing vessels. The Coast Guard can also upload their own inspection data into the central data base by satellite. This system is now utilized by all the 13 Coast Guard vessels.

From January 1994 the Directorate of Fisheries carried out tests of the EUTELTRACS system on board the research vessel "Johan Hjord". An English language report on the first three months of this test has been written. The report shows that within the area of coverage, the positioning accuracy of the EUTELTRACS system in the Barents Sea area was quite good. The trial was later extended to provide data from the vessel for an additional 12 months.

The "Johan Hjord" trials, among others, show that careful attention to details such as the placing of the antenna is important, if one shall achieve uninterrupted tracking of platforms by means of geostationary satellite systems in their areas of marginal coverage.

At the same time, the "Johan Hjord" also carried an ARGOS Mar-90 transmitter. A report has been written which indicates a certain loss of accuracy for the traditional ARGOS positioning algorithm when the platform is moving at cruising speeds. Be aware that the new ARGOS-GI platform with GPS positioning is now being offered as the standard ARGOS system.

Of current Norwegian activities concerning satellite tracking, a trial of polled tracking of INMARSAT-C platforms using the 4 Norwegian marine research vessels is worth mentioning. Since mid-95 these vessels have been tracked automatically, based on 15-minute interval polling. The results so far have been very satisfactory. This system - MONPOL - can also handle data from e.g. ARGOS and EUTELTRACS, although this will then be scheduled, and not polled, positioning.

The - MONPOL - data programs show how the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries may organize their activities in connection with the NAFO Satellite Tracking Pilot Project.

At present the Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries is studying plans for an eventual large scale national pilot test, using satellite technology on board fishing vessels. Tracking is one of the elements of such a test. As the recommendations from this study are not scheduled until mid-November, however, a possible decision to proceed with larger scale national trials is still some time off.

Annex 4. Report by the Delegate of Iceland

Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

My name is Gylfi Geirsson and I am a Lieutenant Commander in the Icelandic Coast Guard. I would like to take this opportunity to give you a brief overview of the situation in Iceland concerning remote tracking of fishing vessels.

Iceland has had a duty position reporting system in force for the fishing vessels for nearly 30 years. This is a manual system, intended solely for safety purposes. For the last few years there have been plans and preparations for an automated system, working either via VHF repeaters or via satellites, or a combination of both, but still solely for safety purposes.

The Icelandic Coast Guard has though been running a position reporting system for many years, intended for fishery control for foreign vessels which have been licensed to fish in Icelandic waters. That is to say boats from Faroes, Norway and Belgium.

In June this year a committee on behalf of the Ministry for Fisheries started investigating the possibility of a remote tracking of the fishing vessels activity. This is formed on the ground of a new fishing law, which gives the smallest fishing boats the possibility to choose between fixed days allowed for fishing and with coda restrictions on cod, or choose the days themselves and then without coda restrictions on cod but considerably less days for fishing. In the latter case the boats will be subject to remote monitoring of their movements. The system would then automatically count their days at sea. This system will according to the new fishery law be ready no later than 1 February 1996.

Since it was not thought to be realistic that a fully automated system would be ready before that date, an alternate manual but nevertheless a computerized system will be used in the meantime.

Early in the process it was decided that the system used must be fully compatible with the future automatic position reporting system. The committee has studied several systems and different means of communication, including VHF, Inmarsat C, ARGOS and Euteltrack. A pilot project will start with some or all those equipment on board 30-40 vessels in the next few months.

Since it was obvious, even for the smallest boats that the line of sight VHF coverage is not sufficient, and there could exist shadow areas in the Inmarsat C system inside fjords because of the low horizon of the satellites in our latitude, a study of the satellite coverage was undertaken.

The Icelandic Coast Guard on behalf of the Ministry for Fisheries, launched a survey program, where all fjords in Iceland where a possible shadow could exist were surveyed. The survey was done with a small rubber dinghy, equipped with two Standard C satcoms, two computers and a GPS receiver. The satcom antennas were only about 2 meters above sea level. One satcom was logged into Atlantic Area East, and the other to Atlantic Area West.

A special software was made to constantly log the information from the satcoms and to display the signal strength to the operator in the boat, showing a figure from Zero to Five. For the ease of the operation the figures were made to completely fill the screen and turned to red if the signal was below 2. Additionally an indication of the ocean area East or West was displayed.

The survey was in brief conducted in such a way that the rubber dinghy sailed the south side of the fjords, as close to the coast as possible, following the shoreline until both satcoms showed signal strength Zero. Then a 90° turn was made from the shoreline, sailing slowly until either one showed full signal again. Then the shoreline was approached again with an angle of 45°.

The result is very promising and as you can see on the slides the shadow areas are very limited, and in many cases where there was no signal from one satellite, there was full signal from the other.

To compare this with the result from our Coast Guard vessels which are also equipped with Standard C and have the satcom antennas installed about 18 meters above sea level, we have simply not found a black area around Iceland, even in the narrowest fjords with the highest mountains and sailing as close to the coast as possible.

The Icelandic Coast Guard has some experience in automatic position reporting, since all Coast Guard vessels and our F-27 patrol aircraft have been using the Inmarsat Standard C for that purpose for some years.

The Coast Guard has great interest in remote tracking of the fishing fleet, since it can greatly improve the surveillance and make it more economic, especially the airborne surveillance.

Therefore a system working on either VHF or system such as ARGOS, where the transmission of position report and identification could be intercepted from an aircraft, is of interest. If this is intergraded with the radar information and displayed on a plotter aboard the aircraft, the airborne surveillance could be conducted from much higher altitudes than today, giving considerable greater radar coverage. Given those circumstances the aircraft would only have to descend down to those radar echoes which are not remotely identified, for visual identification.

Of course this can also been done with use of other systems, where the position reports are transmitted to the aircraft in flight and also be memorizing the radar signature from each vessel, or by giving a polling command rom the aircraft, but this will in my view never give the same degree of accuracy as when received directly from the fishing vessel.

The committee in Iceland on remote monitoring of fishing vessels has not finished its work and no decision has been taken about which system will be used to track the Icelandic fishing fleet.

We intend to observer closely all activity in this field, with that in view that the system to be used in Iceland, should be fully compatible with other such systems.

This concludes my briefing, thank-you.

Annex 5. Report by the Delegate of Japan

Summary Report on the Satellite Program in Japan

In resource management, it is essential to grasp accurately the information concerning operation such as operating position and catch amount of fishing vessels. It is desirable to obtain that information on a real-time basis to a maximum practicable extent.

Japan, as a responsible fishing nation, considers it crucial to obtain data such as operating position of fishing vessels and catch amount on a real-time basis, with a view to ensure transparency of fishing activities. Based on this recognition, Japan launched development of real-time position and catch reporting system using satellites.

1. Background

(1) In the 1980s, submission of records of NNSS (Nav. Navigation Satellite System) was required by the Government of Japan, in order to determine the operating position of trawling vessels operating in the Bering high Sea. But there were major issues surrounding this requirement, that is, the vessel position could not be grasped on a real-time basis.

(2) Later, through consultations with the United States and Canada, monitoring was launched to determine the vessel position on a real time basis by installing the ARGOS vessel tracking system on 215 squid driftnet fishing vessels in the North Pacific in 1990.

Fishing vessels operating on the high seas of the Bering Sea were also obliged to carry the ARGOS system onboard.

(3) ARGOS system does not have any problem in obtaining information on vessel position, but it cannot transmit large amount of information on catch amount. We have studied what type of system is most appropriate for installation on fishing vessels from the viewpoint of implementing better resource management.

As a considerable some points, discussions were made on a method in which the communication function of INMARSAT A and ARGOS.

(4) Each system has its own features, and it is necessary to consider the following conditions in determining which system is to be adopted.

- that the equipment should not cause excessive financial burden on fisherman as regards the instalment cost and system usage fee
- that the confidentiality of the contents of the communications be preserved
- that there should be no risk of vessel position data to be falsified
- the size of equipment should fit the size of the fishing vessels
- if possible, the equipment can be maneuvered within the certification of the fishing vessels crew (radio operator) now on board
- the equipment can be used for other communication purposes as far as possible
- that it has durability against vibrations of the vessels and causes little or no troubles

2. INMARSAT A

(1) After considering the above conditions, Japan decided to adopt the system combining GPS and INMARSAT for the position and catch report system in the future based on the recognition that (a) in INMARSAT, there is no limit to the amount of information when catch volume and other data are transmitted, (b) the number of fishing vessels which the INMARSAT as communication means, is expected to increase (c) relatively large scale fishing vessels are already using INMARSAT A system as communication means, and GPS/INMARSAT combined system is considered to be acceptable to fisherman, and (d) the maintenance cost of this system after the whole system went into operation will be small. Against this background, development of prototype of the equipment to be installed onboard fishing vessels was initiated.

(2) Japan selected relatively large-scale longline tuna fishing vessels as the first target, and developed prototype of personal computer incorporating GPS using INMARSAT A system which a bulk of these fishing vessels have already installed. The equipment was installed onboard some tuna longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic from 1992, in which data were transmitted on a experiment basis. The test confirmed the possibility of real time availability of position information.

3. ARGOS

Transponders have been installed on distant-water trawling vessels operating in the North Pacific and information on the Operation position of the vessels has been collected through the ARGOS System. About 50 fishing vessels now have transponders onboard in this region. ARGOS System does not have any problems in transmitting position data.

The information on fishing vessels position is a satellite-based system as in the following procedures: Transponders on board the fishing vessels transmit the position data in electronic wave of certain frequency, which is perceived by the NOAA satellite. Then fishing position is calculated at the processing center of ARGOS, and the data are transmitted to the Japan Fisheries Information Service Center.

4. Status of the present system development

Now the GPS-INMARSAT A system and ARGOS are workable without problems concerning this system. Besides this system, INMARSAT C system including a catch report is now being developed. INMARSAT C unit is very small compared with INMARSAT A. So it can be fitted to smaller vessels. However, there are some problems; the number of Japanese fishing vessels installing INMARSAT C system is still very small because it allows only key-board-based communications and contains neither telephone nor facsimile function.

Figure System Outline

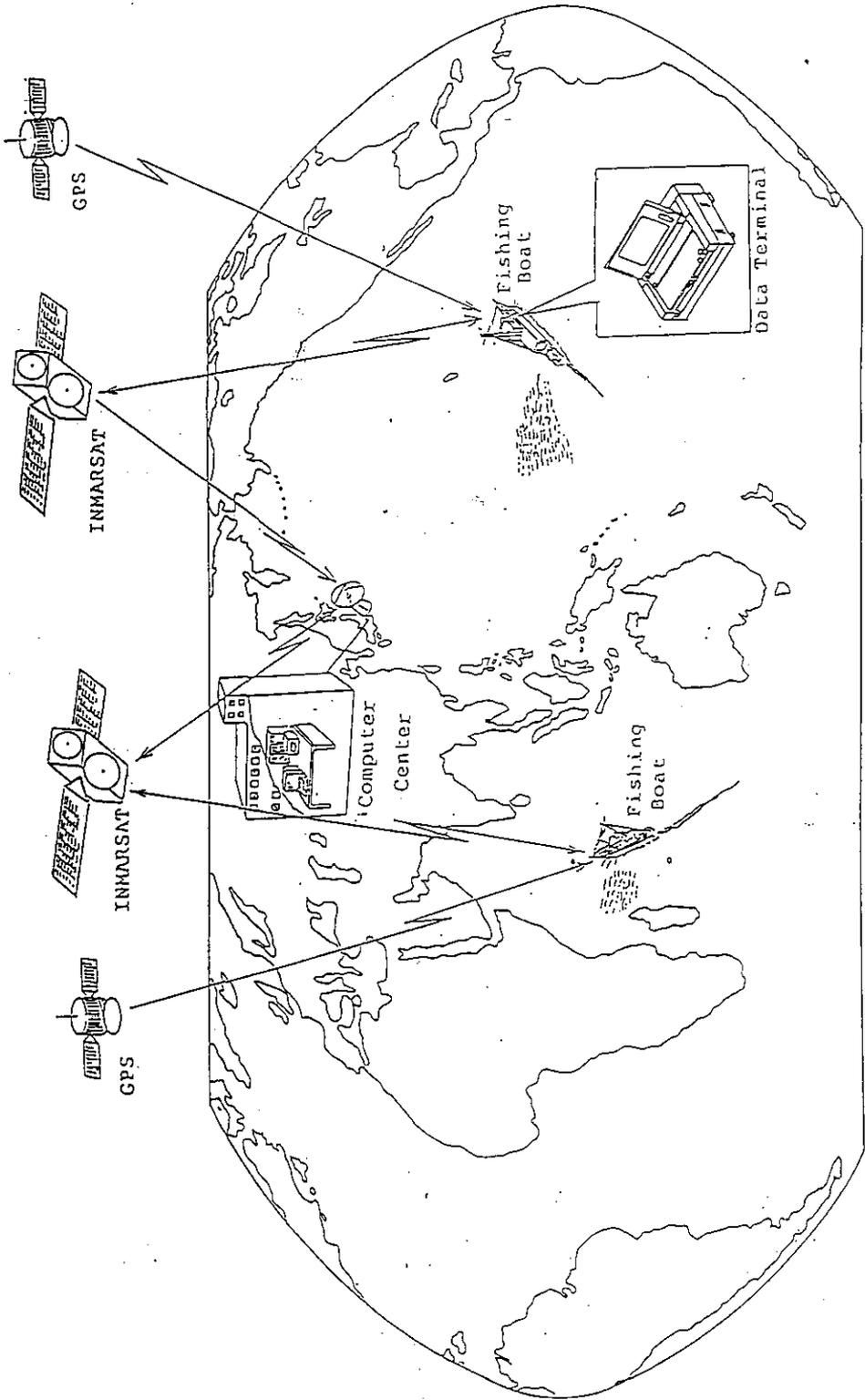
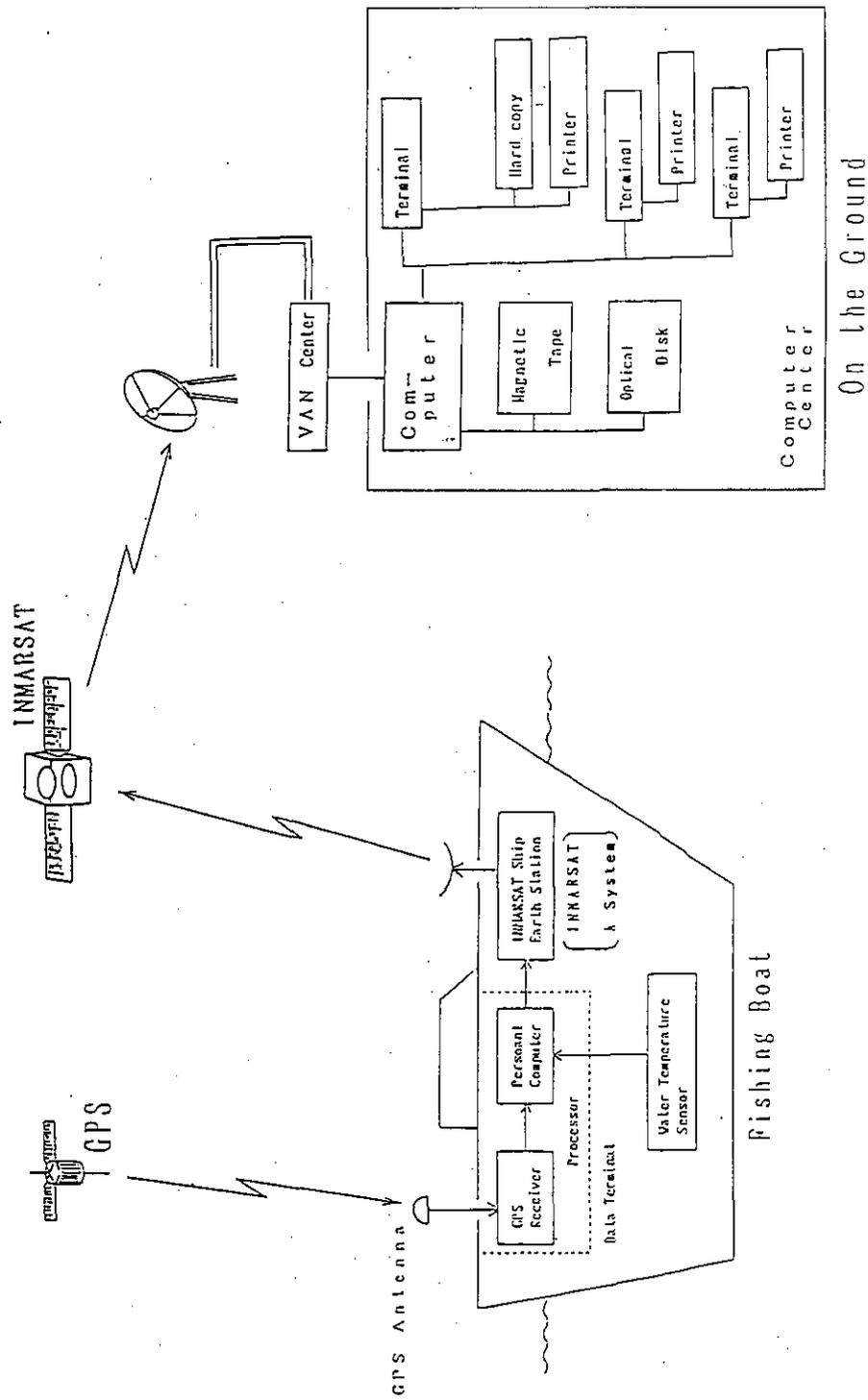
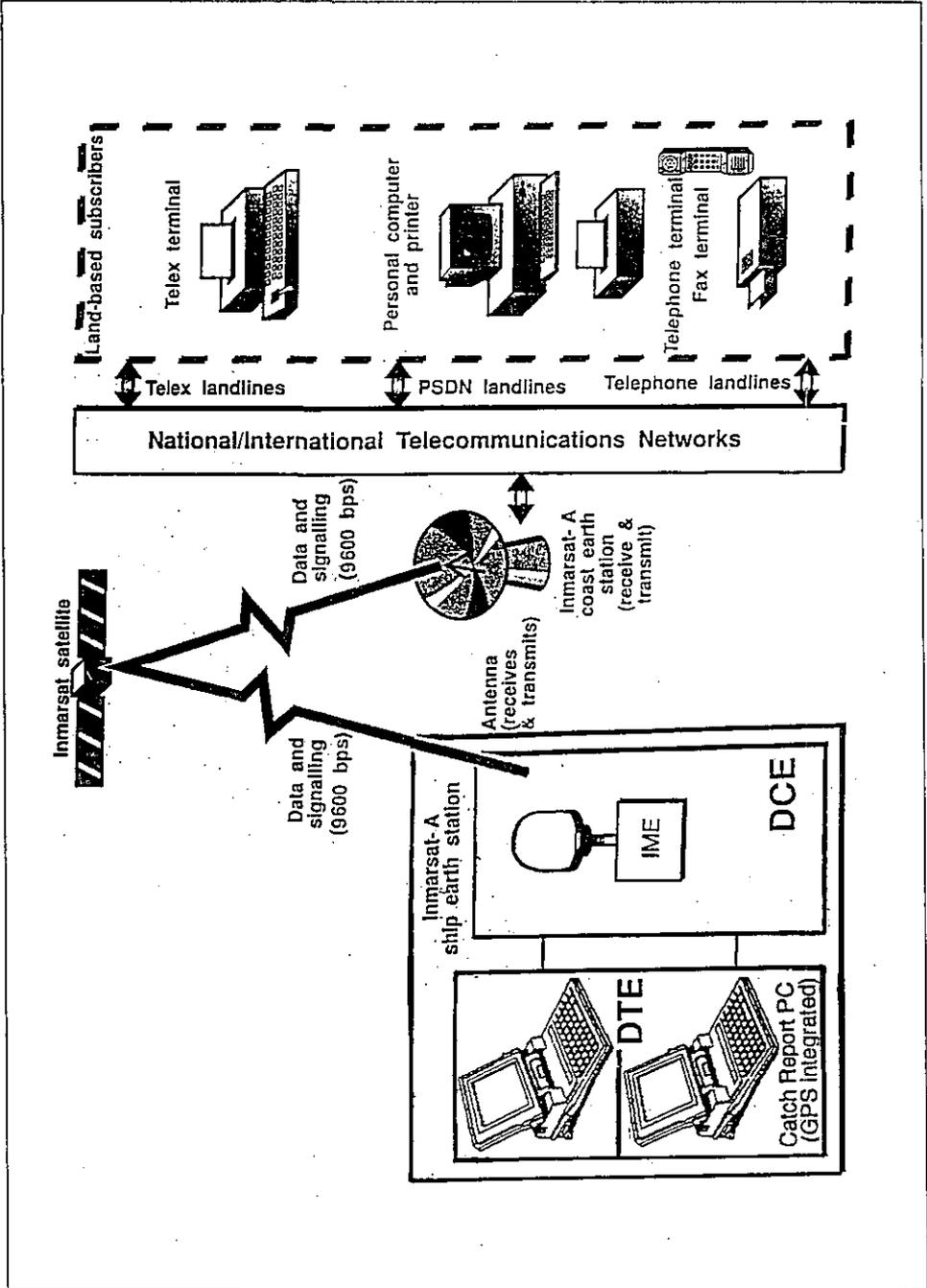
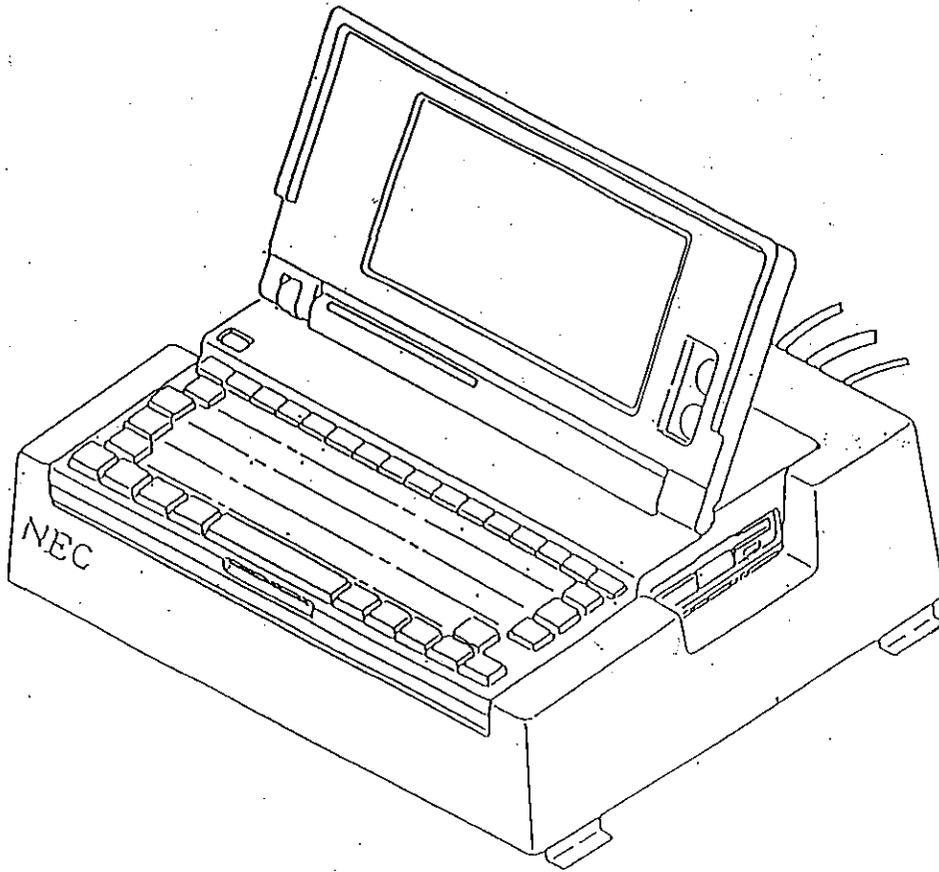


Figure System Diagram







Dimensions/Weight

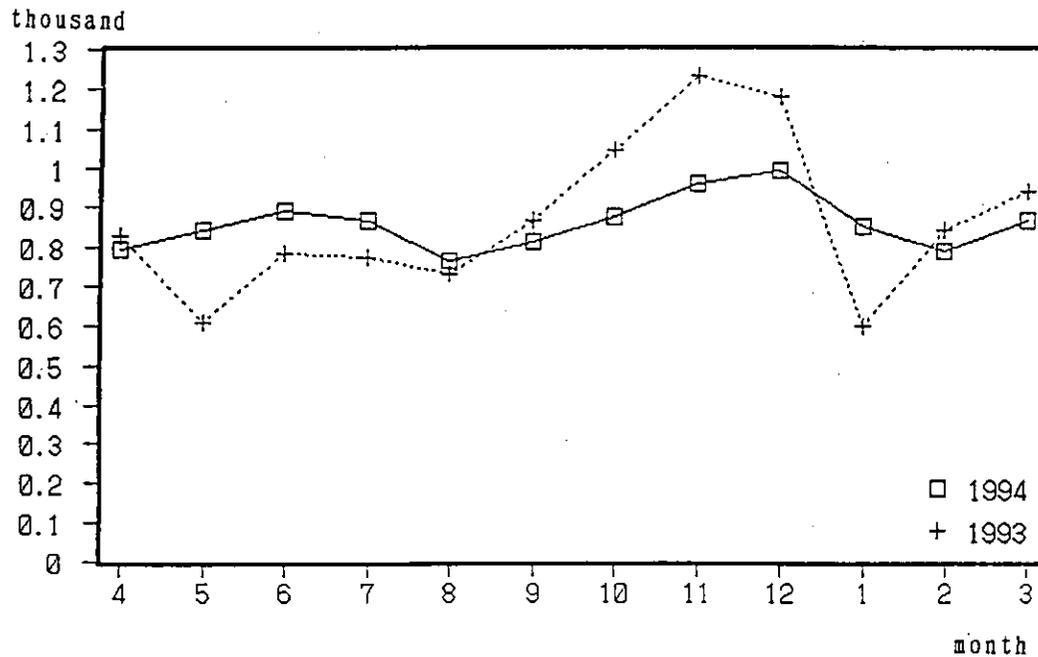
Height: 118mm
Width : 380mm
Depth : 320mm
Weight: 5kg

Figure Data Terminal

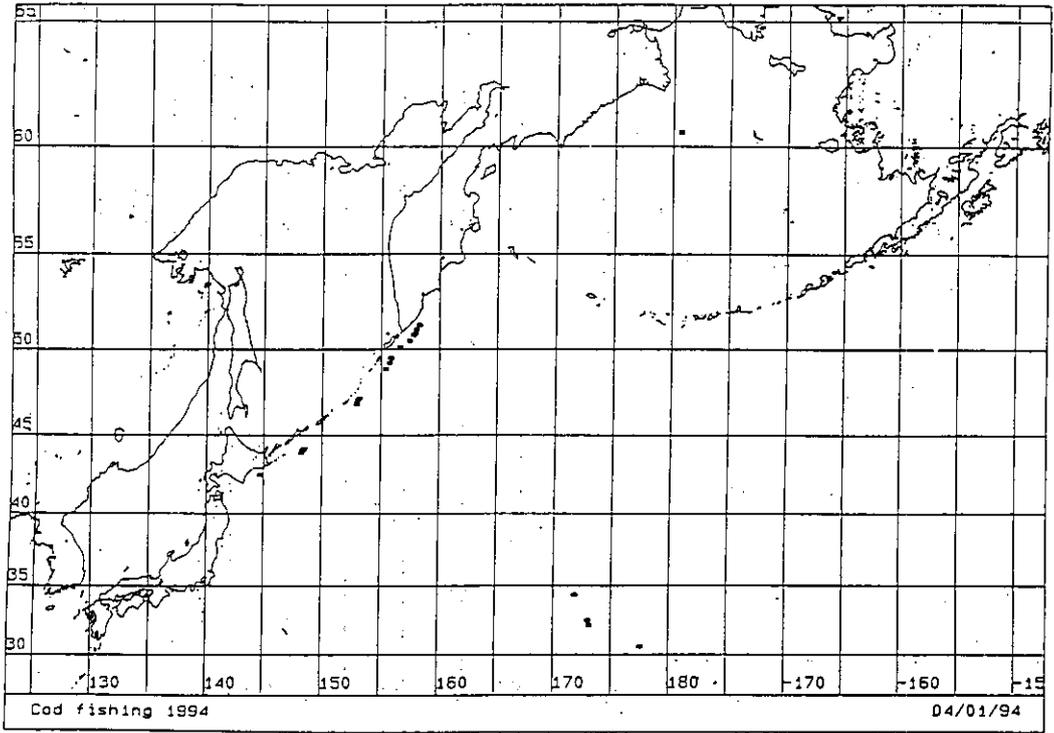
漁獲成績報告書・入力画面 (5/7)		1993/04/21 10:45 S 35:00:00 E 160:00:00 2次元測定中	
入力項目			
14. 漁獲物	尾数	重量 [kg]	
(1) マグロ類 クロマグロ	[■]	[]	
(2) ミナミマグロ	[]	[]	
(3) ビンナガ	[]	[]	
(4) メバチ	[]	[]	
(5) キハダ	[]	[]	
(1) マグロ類 クロマグロ.....尾数			
■			
f.1	f.2	f.3	f.4
f.5	f.6	f.7	f.8
f.9	f.10	f.11	f.12
中止	前頁	次頁	終了

Table Kinds of fish caught No. 1

month	1994	number/day	1993	number/day
4	794	26.47	828	27.60
5	846	27.29	610	19.68
6	894	29.80	787	26.23
7	867	27.97	778	25.10
8	766	24.71	735	23.71
9	817	27.23	868	28.93
10	877	28.29	1,045	33.71
11	958	31.93	1,234	41.13
12	993	32.03	1,179	38.03
1	854	27.55	602	19.42
2	792	28.29	842	30.07
3	868	28.00	940	30.32
total	10,326	28.29	10,448	28.62



Data received number in 1993, 1994



Position Report :ARGOS(Trawling Vessels)

Annex 6. Report by the Delegate of Canada

- The Government of Canada has mandated the Department of Fisheries and Oceans with the responsibility for the conservation, protection and management of the fisheries resource.
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans also has responsibility for ocean sciences and hydrography as well as a large number of small craft harbours.
- Within the Department, the Conservation and Protection sector has responsibility for surveillance and enforcement.
- Canada has numerous fishery restrictions to monitor within its 200-mile economic zone as well as in international waters.
- There are about 20-25,000 registered commercial fishing vessels on Canada's Atlantic coast. The vast majority of the vessels are small boats; about 4,000 are over 10 meters in length of which only about 200 have capability to fish in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA).
- Over recent years, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans has undergone a number of budget cuts as the Government of Canada attempts to deal with fiscal responsibilities.
- Budget reductions have meant that we have had to investigate all methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our enforcement programs.
- Canada has been interested in the potential of satellite vessel monitoring since the early 1980s. It has been believed that such systems may hold potential to improve our surveillance and enforcement capability.
- We originally investigated the idea of developing our own system but, determined this would be very expensive. A decision was made to wait for private industry to develop the technology.
- Canada continued to monitor technology improvements and in recent years, it has reached the point where operational systems are available "off the shelf".
- Canada uses a mix of fishery enforcement tools including: extensive aircraft patrols; patrol vessels; on-board fishery observers; Fishery Officer boardings/inspection; onshore dockside monitoring of landings.
- It is our belief that satellite monitoring will not replace conventional enforcement methods; however, they may be made more efficient and effective. This could help compensate for shrinking resource levels.
- Cost savings may be realized through more efficient deployment of enforcement platforms, e.g., aircraft and vessel patrols. For example, satellite monitoring may identify problem areas to be checked on a priority basis.

- Depending on the sophistication of the system employed, certain offences may be more easily detected e.g., area restrictions, fishing time restrictions, misreporting of catch, misreporting of area fished.
- However, satellite monitoring will have very little effectiveness in detecting other very serious offences occurring at sea including: dumping/discarding; highgrading; illegal gear (liners, small mesh); taking of prohibited species; taking fish below legal size limits; etc.
- It is recognized that the potential benefits from satellite monitoring will largely depend on well thought out, effective data management. This is a key factor, otherwise, data will not be very useful. Data management must package and present the data to convert it to useable information.
- Canada has not made a commitment to satellite monitoring on an operational basis for domestic fisheries. It is felt that further information, experience and testing is required before a decision can be taken.
- Potential benefits must be clearly defined and quantified. At this point, it is not clear whether satellite monitoring will provide sufficient benefits to warrant implementation on an operational basis.
- Canada has limited "hands on" experience with such systems; however, we are satisfied that the technology works and is not a limitation.
- We were recently involved in a small pilot test program to evaluate satellite monitoring on Canada's Atlantic coast and the NRA. This program helped demonstrate and confirm that these systems do in fact work.
- As well, the pilot program helped define specific requirements which we feel will be required for satellite monitoring.
- Canada has not decided on any particular system as we wish to keep options open. However, at this time, we feel it would be most beneficial to investigate systems providing a broad range of features. This would likely prove more attractive and beneficial to private industry thereby increasing acceptance.
- We look forward to the NAFO pilot satellite project. We feel this will be a valuable opportunity to increase our experience and knowledge of what the systems offer in terms of enforcement capability. This will undoubtedly help to further evaluate how the systems can be integrated with our other programs.
- At this point, our experience and understanding of satellite monitoring has indicated that the following important requirements should be adopted by Canada for the NAFO Pilot:
 - the system should be a complete "turnkey" service from a qualified service provider;
 - the system must have continuous and redundant satellite coverage in all NAFO areas;
 - the position accuracy should be equal or greater than that of GPS;

- there must be two-way data communications fully addressable to one or multiple destinations;
- the system must be capable of segregating official and private/commercial data;
- security and integrity of data must be assured;
- the system must have integrated GPS;
- environmental operating conditions must be proven and ensured;
- telex, e-mail and facsimile gateways for ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship traffic.

Various other requirements have also been identified.

- Should Canada proceed with satellite monitoring on an operational basis at some future time, we feel that there will be a need for strong regulatory measures to ensure the systems are kept operational.
- In summary, Canada intends to take advantage of every opportunity new technology offers; however, we must ensure there are demonstrated benefits before moving ahead.
- It is hoped that new techniques and technology can help increase enforcement effectiveness and reduce costs in the future.

Annex 7. Report by the Delegate of the European Union

EU PROGRAMMES ON SATELLITE MONITORING

INTRODUCTION

The European Community

The European Community comprises 15 Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). There are 11 official languages in the Community.

Only two Member States, Luxembourg and Austria, do not have a fishing fleet.

The Community is managed by a number of common institutions of which the most important are:

- a democratically elected Parliament
- a Council representing the Member States and composed of government ministers
- a Commission which has the power to initiate, and to ensure compliance with, Community legislation (executive body)
- a Court of Justice which ensures that Community law is observed.

The Community is a member of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The Community participates as a contracting party in the work of various international fisheries organisations: NAFO, NEAFC, NASCO, CCAMLR, IBSFC, ... In addition it is an observer at ICCAT, ICES, IWC, OECD, ...

The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)

The CFP is one of the Community's integrated common policies, and involves a significant transfer of authority from the Member States to the Community.

The CFP is a typical case of European integration and concerns all aspects of Community activities from external relations, including fisheries agreements with third countries, to regional policy.

The main areas of the CFP are:

- marketing and trade measures
- structural policies
- conservation of fish stocks.

Conservation policy relating to EU fishing areas and resources

The EC's conservation policy has been designed to provide the maximum protection for stocks and is based on scientific information provided by STECF, the Community's Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries, by ICES, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, by the NAFO Scientific Council, ...

The main instruments of the EC's conservation policy are:

- the technical measures for the protection of juvenile fish,
- the exploitation rates.

The technical measures cover essentially the mesh size of fishing nets and the minimum size of fish landed. They also include limits on different fishing seasons, areas where certain types of fishing are banned and restrictions on fishing gear.

The exploitation rates are based on the concept of TACs, total allowable catches. On the basis of scientific advice, the European Commission presents proposals for TACs for the various stocks. The final decision on the level of catches that can be made for the following year is taken by the Council of Ministers (Fisheries Council) each December. TACs are divided into national quotas according to agreed allocation keys. When a TAC or a quota has been exhausted, the fishery must be closed, a policy endorsed by the European Court of Justice.

The Council has recently adopted a Regulation on the management of the fishing effort relating to certain Community fishing areas and resources. This Regulation establishes, with effect from 1 January 1996, the criteria and procedures for the introduction of a system for the management of fishing effort in certain ICES divisions.

Conservation measures apply in management units (NEAFC regions, ICES divisions, etc.) across the Exclusive Economic Zones of the individual Member States as well as in management units in international waters (NAFO Regulatory Area, CCAMLR, ...).

Monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing activities

Fishing activities must be monitored to ensure that the CFP is respected.

Notwithstanding that the rules are adopted at Community level, the main responsibility for ensuring that the rules are applied lies with the competent authorities of the Member States. Each Member state must police its own waters and control the landings on its territory.

It should be taken into account that the MCS resources (manpower, patrol vessels, aircraft, ...), as well as the legal means and the sanctions, differ from one Member State to another and that this may entail differences in the way fishing activities are monitored and in the way infringements are prosecuted. Sanctions, decided by national Court, may range from fines, confiscation of gear and catch, or even of the fishing vessel, to temporary suspension or permanent withdrawal of fishing licences.

The organization of the MCS services differs indeed from one Member State to another. Some have inspection services dedicated specifically to fisheries activities whilst others call on several different government departments which also perform functions other than fisheries surveillance.

The Community is helping the Member States by providing financial aid to strengthen their control measures. Under this scheme, Member States have mainly applied for a financial contribution to the purchase of fisheries protection vessels and aircraft. The Commission has prepared a proposal to make it possible, as from 1996 onwards, to provide financial aid for community-wide data communication networks for fisheries control as well as for the training and exchange of officials involved in enforcement.

The European Commission has its own team of fisheries inspectors, which increased from 7 in 1983 to 22 today. Their task is to inspect the national MCS services, but not the fishermen themselves. They are "the eyes and the ears" of the European Commission.

In 1993, a decision was taken to extend fisheries control to the port-harvest sector in order to allow for cross-checks between the details entered into the logbooks by the fishermen on the one hand and the landing declarations and the various sales notes issued on the other hand. To that end the information will have to be entered on computerised data bases.

The European Union is indeed in favour of the use of modern technologies for MCS tasks. This is further illustrated by its interest in the potential of satellite monitoring.

EU PROGRAMMES FOR SATELLITE MONITORING

EU Pilot projects for satellite monitoring (1994-1995)

Member States are at present carrying out pilot projects for satellite monitoring, involving up to 350 vessels throughout the Community. Argos, Euteltracs and Inmarsat are being used to track their movements. Several Member States are testing more than one of these systems. The United Kingdom is the only Member state that conducts also a trial with automatic position recorders (APR). The pilot projects are funded with ECU 10 million from the Community budget. The results of the exercise will provide the input for a future Council Regulation on the application of satellite monitoring.

The way in which the pilot projects are set up is also an illustration of the co-operation between Member States.

Each Member State operates through a Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC), which must be able to determine the position of its fishing vessels included in the pilot project, wherever they operate. The data from each vessel are always directed to the FMC of its **Flag State**. If the vessel's position is in the waters under the jurisdiction of another Member State, the Flag State FMC will re-transmit the position data to the relevant **Coastal State FMC**. By this procedure each Member State receives position information relating to all vessels included in the pilots and located in waters under its jurisdiction.

Member states have started to exchange position reports among themselves on a test basis, although the implementation of the procedures took more time than expected. The competent authorities are using the data exchange format proposed by Denmark as well as the X.25 as data exchange protocol. The data exchange between Member states is a very important part of the pilot projects. A failure to exchange data between flag states and coastal states on a regular basis could undermine the credibility of the decentralised system architecture preferred by most Member states.

The pilot projects are coordinated by the European Commission. The Commission regularly organises meetings of the **Expert Group Fisheries Control** with the responsible officials from the Member states in order to monitor the progress of the projects. The Commission is also keeping up-to-date common information such as the list of contact persons, the list of participating vessels and the data communication addresses. Finally, the Commission is administering the Community financial contribution (approval of project proposals, payment of advances and reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the Member states).

NAFO Pilot Project for Satellite Tracking (1996-1997)

During the 17th Annual Meeting, in September 1995, NAFO Contracting Parties agreed to implement during the period from 01 January 1996 to 31 December 1997 a Pilot Project to provide for satellite tracking devices on 35% of their respective vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area.

As a Contracting Party, the European Community participates in this pilot project.

DG XIV trials (since 1992)

The Directorate General for Fisheries (DG XIV) of the European Commission has also been conducting its proper trials since 1992. DG XIV is using its inspection vessel operating in the NAFO Regulatory Area for this purpose. During 1992-1993 several systems have been tested on board the ERNST HAËCKEL: Argos, Euteltracs, Monicap and a GPS/Inmarsat terminal (Capsat from Thrane&Thrane). Monitoring software was installed at DG XIV's offices in Brussels, Belgium. During 1994, the KOMMANDOR AMALIE was equipped with Argos and GPS-Argos. The Prodat system was tested as well. During 1995, the tests with GPS-ARGOS continue. Further trials will be conducted as necessary.

* * *

For more information on satellite monitoring in the European Community please contact:

Jacques VERBORGH
J-99 6/78
XIV-C-3 Monitoring, Inspection and Licences
Directorate General for Fisheries
European Commission
Wetstraat 200, rue de la Loi
B-1049 Brussels
Belgium

Tel. +32-2-295.13.52
Fax +32-2-296.23.38

Annex 8. Message Format

EU Danish format

Field name	Field code	Number of characters	Remarks	Mandatory/Optional
Start record	SR			Mandatory
From	FR	3	DNK,DEU,....	Mandatory
Addressee	AD	3	DNK,DEU,....	Optional
Internal fleet register no.	IR	12		Mandatory
External identification no.	XR	12		Mandatory
Vessel name	NA	34		Optional
Flag state	FS	3	DNK,DEU,....(see note 1)	Optional
Time (UTC)	TI	6	HHMMSS	Mandatory
Date	DA	6	YYMMDD	Mandatory
Latitude	LA	6	eg: 56124N = 56°12,4N	Mandatory
Longitude	LO	7	eg: 012346E = 012°34,6E	Mandatory
Speed	SP	3	eg: 105 = 10,5 knots	Optional
Course	CO	3	000 - 359	Optional
End record	ER			Mandatory
Trailer Start	TS	Max. 80 char.		Optional
Trailer end	TE			Mandatory if TS is used

NOTE. If flag state is omitted, then it is assumed that the code in the FROM field is the flag state.

Examples:

ex. no. 1:

```
//SR//FR/DNK//AD/DEU//IR/DNK000004962//XR/FN112//NA/ANJA//FS/DNK//TI/235959//DA/930314//LA/563412N//LO/0123512E//SP/08//CO/345//ER//
//SR//FR/DNK//AD/DEU//IR/DNK000014847//XR/HG214//NA/ASTORIA//FS/DNK//TI/235959//DA/930314//LA/561234N//LO/0113412E//SP/10//CO/180//ER//
//TS//THIS IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENT, EG. TRANSMISSION DELAYED DUE TO SYSTEM ERROR//TE//
```

ex. no. 2:

```
//SR//FR/DNK//IR/DNK0000001234//XR/FN112//TI/123423//DA/930412//LA/56124N//LO/012346E//ER//
```

ex. no. 3:

```
//SR//LA/56123N//FR/DNK//LO/012345E//TI/123456//IR/DNK0000001234//DA/931225//XR/FN112//ER//
```

Characters are only to be sent in uppercase

character-set is ISO 6 (ASCII US-ENGLISH)

danish. Æ Ø Å is translaged into [\]

Spanish extension of the Danish format

Field name	Field code	Number of characters	Remarks	Mandatory/Optional
Start record	SR			Mandatory
From	FR	3	DNK,DEU,...	Mandatory
Addressee	AD	3	DNK,DEU,...	Optional
Internal fleet register no.	IR	12		Mandatory
External identification no.	XR	12		Mandatory
Vessel name	NA	34		Optional
Flag state	FS	3	DNK,DEU,....	Optional
Time (UTC)	TI	6	HMMSS	Mandatory
Date	DA	6	YYMMDD	Mandatory
Type of message	TM	Max. 20 char.	(see note 1)	Optional
Activity	AC	Max. 6 char.	(see note 2)	Optional
Latitude	LA	6	eg: 56124N = 56°12,4N	Mandatory
Longitude	LO	7	eg: 012346E = 012°34,6E	Mandatory
Speed	SP	3	eg: 105 = 10,5 knots	Optional
Course	CO	3	000 - 359	Optional
End record	ER			Mandatory
Trailer Start	TS	Max. 80 char.		Optional
Trailer end	TE			Mandatory if TS is used

Note 1. CONTENTS OF THE FIELD "TYPE OF MESSAGE"

COMMENTS

ROUTINE	(Routine position message).
ENTRY EEZ	
EXIT EEZ	
START FISHING	(The START FISHING button has been pushed).
END FISHING	(The END FISHING button has been pushed).
ENTRY (name of the port)	Ex.: ENTRY ULLAPOOL
EXIT (name of the port)	Ex.: EXIT CORK
MOVE (name of ICES subdivision)	Ex.: MOVE 8C

Note 2. CONTENTS OF THE FIELD "ACTIVITY"

ACTIVE
PASIVE
PORT

EXAMPLES

//SR//FR/ESP//IR/ESFP000014962//XR/V1-3-1862//TI/182300//DA/950212//TM/ROUTINE//AC/PASIVE//LA/56124N//LO/012346//ER//
//SR//FR/ESP//IR/ESFP00000573//XR/CO-2-2341//TI/202330//DA/950331//TM/START FISHING//AC/ACTIVE//LA/46353N//LO/008237W//ER//
//SR//FR/ESP//IR/ESFP000014962//XR/V1-3-1862//TI/033025//DA/950520//TM/MOVE 7//AC/ACTIVE//LA/51342N//LO/011351W//ER//