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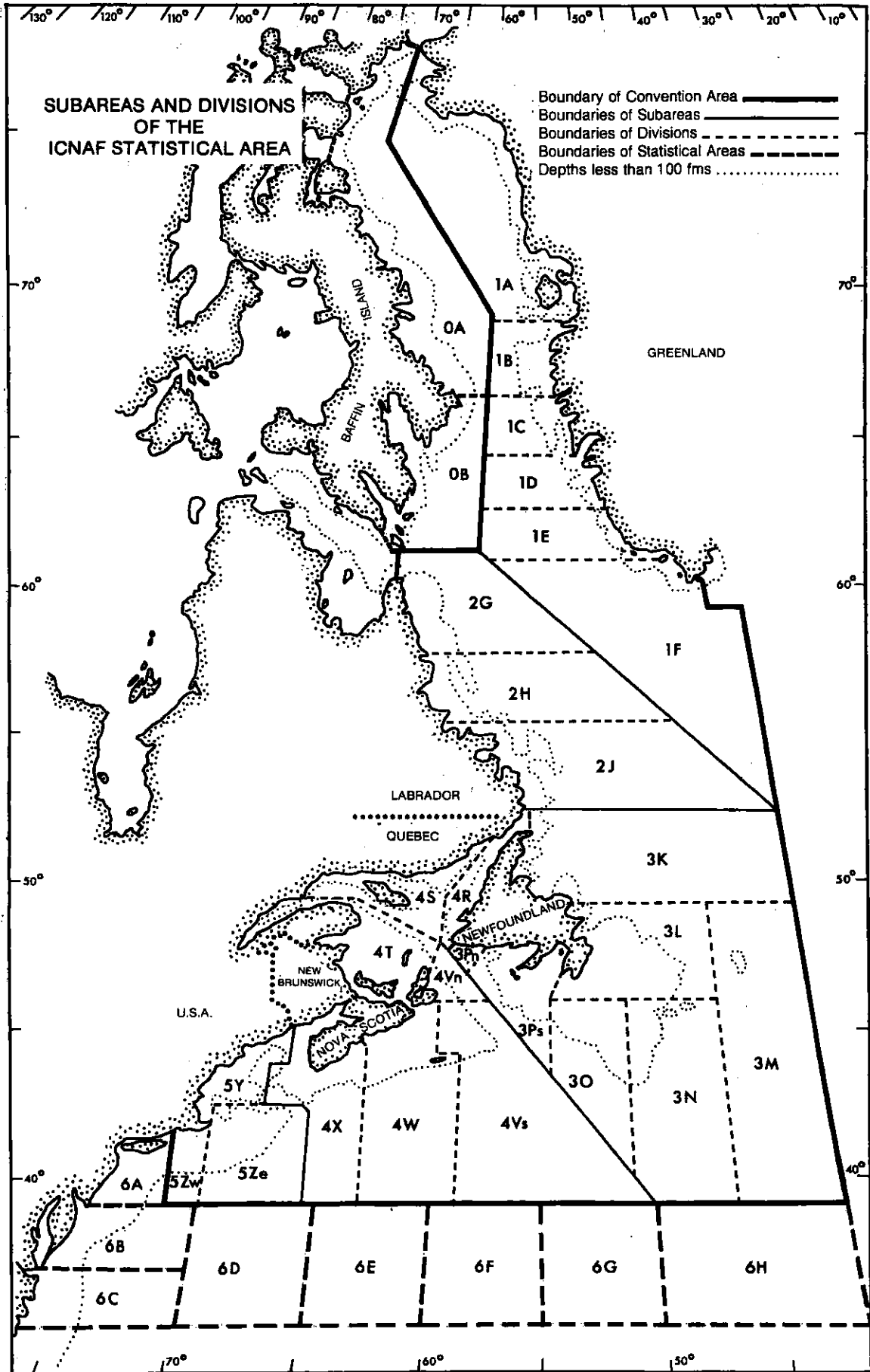
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR THE
NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TENTH SPECIAL MEETING, MARCH 1979
29th ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 1979

Dartmouth • Canada

August 1979



C O N T E N T S

PART I. PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING, MONTREAL, CANADA, 7-9 MARCH 1979	
Proc. 1	Report of the First Plenary Session..... 7
App. I.	List of Participants..... 9
App. II.	Agenda..... 13
Proc. 2	Report of Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) 15
App. I.	Report of Meetings of the STACTIC Working Group..... 16
	Annex 1. Proposed addendum to the ICNAF Scheme of Joint International Enforcement regarding the description and use of a boarding ladder on fishing and support vessels.... 19
	Annex 2. Alternate proposals for amendment of paragraph 4(1) of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement..... 21
	Annex 3. Proposal relating to actions to be taken by the Executive Secretary following information on Member Countries reaching their catch quotas..... 22
App. II.	(1) Proposal for Amendment of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement of the Fishery Regulations in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6..... 23
App. III.	(2) Proposal Relating to Actions to be Taken by the Executive Secretary Following Information on Member Countries Reaching their Catch Quotas..... 27
Proc. 3	Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 3 and 4..... 29
App. I.	Draft Canadian proposal for the regulation of minimum mesh size for the fishing of squid (<i>Illex</i>) within Subareas 3 and 4 of the Convention Area..... 32
Proc. 4	Report of Meetings of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)..... 33
App. I.	Options for termination of ICNAF..... 34
Proc. 5	Report of the Final Plenary Session..... 35
App. I.	(3) Proposal for International Regulation of the Fisheries in Subareas 3 and 4 of the Convention Area, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 9 March 1979..... 36
App. II.	Press Notice..... 37
<hr/>	
PART II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 29TH ANNUAL MEETING, HALIFAX, CANADA, 30 MAY-6 JUNE 1979	
Proc. 1	Report of Meeting of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) (distributed as <i>Redbook</i> 1979, Part C, and not included hereunder)
Proc. 2	Report of the First Plenary Session..... 41
App. I.	List of Participants..... 43
App. II.	Agenda..... 47
Proc. 3	Report of Meetings of Panel 3..... 49

PART II.	Proc. 3	continued	
	App. I.	(1) Proposal for International Mesh Size Regulation of the Fishery for Squid (<i>Illex</i>) outside Areas under National Fisheries Jurisdiction in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area..	54
	Proc. 4	Report of Meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD).....	55
	App. I.	(1) Resolution Relating to the Transition from the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO).....	57
	App. II.	1 July-31 December 1979 Expenditures to be Covered by Appropriations from Contracting Governments and from Other Sources.....	58
	App. III.	Preliminary Calculation of Billing for Member Countries against Proposed Estimates of \$236,900 for the Period 1 July-31 December 1979.....	59
	Proc. 5	Report of Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)	61
	App. I.	(2) Proposal for Amendment of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement of the Fishery Regulations in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6.....	63
	Proc. 6	Report of Joint Meeting of STACRES and STACTIC on a Scientific Observer Scheme	65
	Proc. 7	Report of the Final Plenary Session.....	67
	App. I.	(3) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 5 June 1979.....	69
	App. II.	(2) Resolution Relating to Vessels of Non-Member Countries Operating in the ICNAF Area beyond National Fisheries Jurisdiction, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 5 June 1979.....	71
	App. III.	(3) Resolution Relating to the Conduct of Fisheries during the Transition from the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 6 June 1979.....	72
	App. IV.	Statement by Dr A. W. H. Needler (Canada).....	73
	App. V.	Statement by the Delegate of Portugal (Capt J. C. E. Cardoso)....	75
	App. VI.	Statement by the Delegate of the German Democratic Republic (Dr W. Ranke).....	76
	App. VII.	Statement by the Observer from the United States of America (Mr D. H. Wallace).....	77
	App. VIII.	Press Notice.....	78
		List of Officers, Tenth Special Commission Meeting (March 1979) and 29th Annual Meeting (June 1979)...	83
		Index of Major Recommendations in Parts I and II.....	84

PART I

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING

MONTREAL, CANADA

7 - 9 MARCH 1979



Serial No. 5371

Proceedings No. 1

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

Report of the First Plenary Session

Wednesday, 7 March, 1030 hrs

1. The First Plenary Session of the Tenth Special Meeting of the Commission was convened in the Mackenzie Room of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Canada, at 1030 hrs on 7 March 1979. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr S. Ohkuchi (Japan), who welcomed the representatives of all the ICNAF Member Countries, except Romania, and the observers from Denmark (Faroe Islands), the European Economic Community (EEC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the Government of the United States of America (USA) (Appendix I) as follows:

"Commissioners, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

"Most probably this year will be the last year for ICNAF which has been playing a very leading role since 1950, in the conservation and management of the Northwest Atlantic fishery resources, and I have been honoured to attend ICNAF meetings as Commissioner since 1971. This Commission, to which I feel, and I am quite sure that all of us feel, so attached, will cease to function before long. Let us make this meeting most fruitful to keep alive the good and old tradition of friendship and cooperation of ICNAF to be passed on with pride to the NAFO meeting scheduled to be held just after this meeting.

"Now let us get down to business."

2. The provisional Plenary Agenda (Appendix II) was adopted. The Chairman announced that the Depositary Government for NAFO (the Government of Canada) was planning the official opening of the Organization at 1430 hrs on Thursday, 8 March, not on Friday, 9 March, as shown on the provisional timetable. The Agenda for the Inaugural Meeting of NAFO was being distributed later in the day. The delegate of Canada announced that the Canadian Government would host a reception, from 1800 to 2000 hrs, on Thursday evening. The Plenary agreed that the Executive Secretary should act as Rapporteur.

3. Under Plenary Item 3, Publicity, the Plenary agreed that the Chairman of the Commission, the Chairman of STACFAD, and the Executive Secretary would comprise a committee to prepare a press statement.

4. Under Plenary Item 4, Status of ICNAF and NAFO, the Chairman reviewed the present membership of ICNAF. Following the withdrawal on 31 December 1978 of the following countries: Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and UK, and the withdrawal on 31 December 1977 of the USA, the Members of ICNAF are: Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and the USSR. Depositary Government (Canada) advised that the following Contracting Parties are Members of NAFO: Canada, Cuba, the European Economic Community (EEC), German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Norway, Romania, and the USSR.

5. Under Plenary Item 5, Arrangements re Termination of ICNAF, and 6, Financial Arrangements, the Chairman referred to a paper prepared by Canada regarding the termination of ICNAF (see Appendix I to the Report of STACFAD) and suggested that, since this paper and Item 6 of the Agenda were very closely related, they should be considered together. The Plenary agreed to refer the Canadian paper and Items 5 and 6 to STACFAD to consider and to report back to the Plenary.

The Chairman drew attention to the membership of STACFAD which, with the withdrawal of the Federal Republic of Germany and the UK, required two new members. The Plenary, with the concurrence of Japan and Norway, was pleased to accept these Member Countries as the new members of STACFAD.

6. Under Plenary Item 7, Conservation of Capelin and Squid Stocks in Subareas 3 and 4, the Chairman drew attention to the past procedure of having Canada arrange Informal Intergovernmental Consultations to determine the TAC and national allocations for the fish stocks which lie partly inside and partly outside national fishing limits in Subareas 3 and 4. The results of these consultations would then be considered for adoption in ICNAF by a joint meeting of Panels 3 and 4. The stocks to be considered were capelin in Div. 3LNO, and squid in Subareas 3 and 4. The Plenary agreed to this procedure.

7. Under Plenary Item 9, Report of STACRES on Seals and Shrimp, the Chairman drew attention to the Report which was distributed as Sum. Doc. 79/VI/1. He pointed out that the meeting had been convened to provide advice to Canada on the management of harp and hooded seals on the Front and in the Gulf in the Convention Area, and to Canada and the EEC on shrimp in Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0. The advice contained in the Report had been passed to Canada and the EEC. The Plenary adopted the Report.
8. Under Plenary Item 10, Report of STACRES on Capelin and Squid, the Chairman drew attention to the Report distributed as Sum. Doc. 79/VI/5, and requested the Chairman of STACRES, Dr G. H. Winters (Canada), to present the Report to the Plenary. Following the presentation, the delegate of Canada advised that proposals for the TACs and allocations would be elaborated during Informal Intergovernmental Consultations convened by Canada and presented to the Joint Meeting of Panels 3 and 4 for consideration. He also drew attention to the strong plea recorded by STACRES for Member Countries to ensure the presentation of timely statistics to the Secretariat for use at the March meeting of the Assessments Subcommittee. Such information was vital to ensure the best possible scientific stock assessments and advice for management. The Plenary adopted the Report and thanked the scientists for their continued good efforts.
9. Under Plenary Item 8, Report of STACTIC, the Chairman reported that the STACTIC Working Group on Improvements to the International Inspection Scheme had completed its work during the past two days and a report would be available for consideration by STACTIC this afternoon.
10. Under Plenary Item 14, Canadian Request for Changes in Statistical Reporting Areas for Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait, the Chairman noted that Com. Doc. 79/III/5 contained the Canadian request. The delegate of Canada requested that this item be deferred to a later Plenary session. The Plenary agreed.
11. The Plenary agreed that the Plenary Agenda Items 11, 12, and 13 would be considered at a later Plenary session.
12. There being no other business, the Plenary adjourned at 1115 hrs, 7 March.

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

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TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

Plenary Sessions

Agenda

PROCEDURES

1. Opening
2. Agenda
3. Publicity

ICNAF/NAFO TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

4. Review of present status of ICNAF and NAFO
5. Arrangements re termination of ICNAF
6. Financial arrangements

CONSERVATION MEASURES

7. Conservation of fish stocks lying partly inside and partly outside national fishing limits in Subareas 3 and 4 (*Sum. Doc. 79/III/5*)
 - (a) Capelin in Div. 3LNO of Subarea 3 (*1978 Annu. Mtg. Proc. 7*)
 - (b) Squid in Subareas 3 and 4 (*1978 Ann. Mtg. Proc. 7*)

ENFORCEMENT

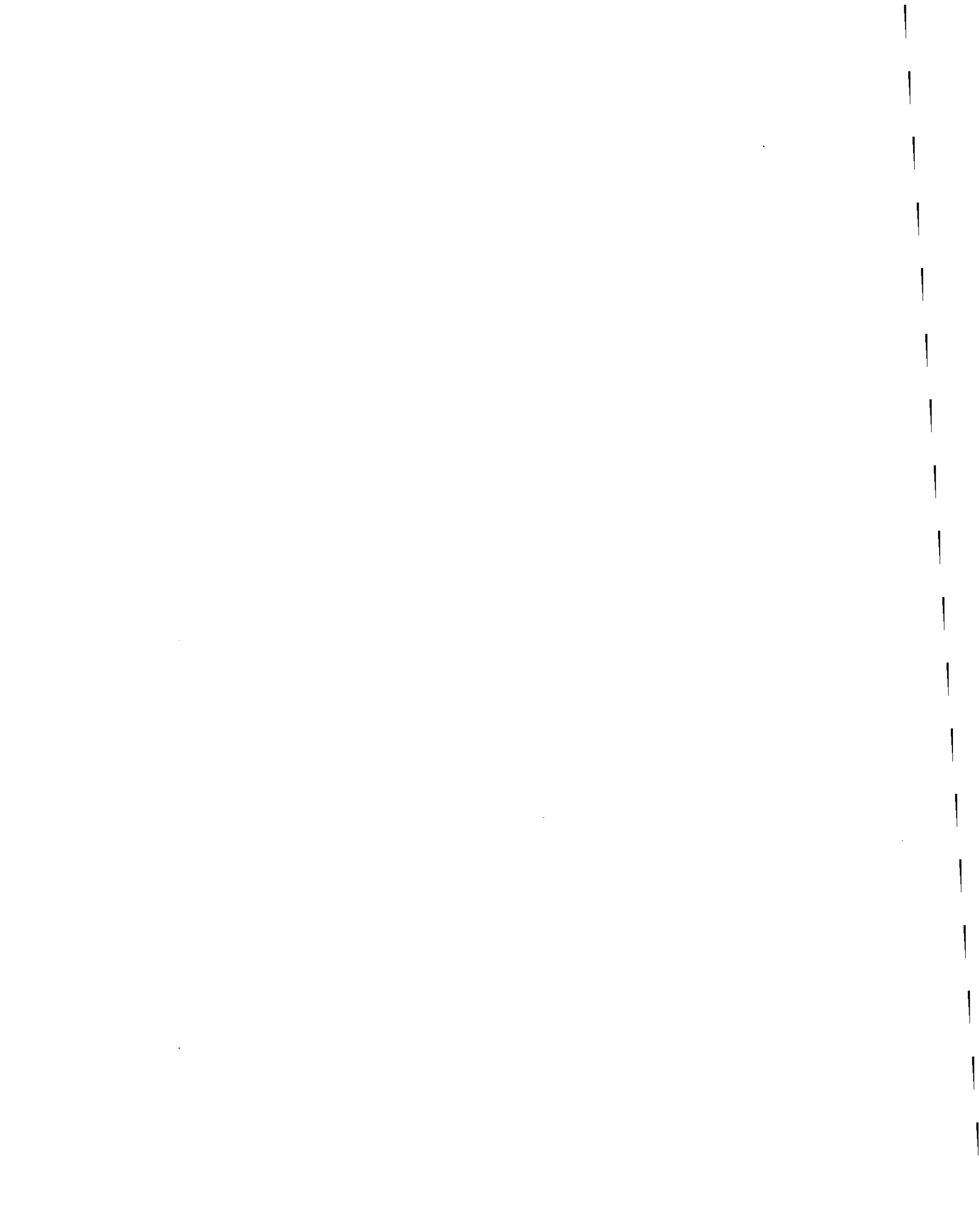
8. Consideration of proposals for improvements to the ICNAF Joint International Enforcement Scheme (*1978 Annu. Mtg. Proc. 7*)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND PANELS

9. Report of Special STACRES Meeting on Seals and Shrimp, Bergen, Norway, 14-17 November 1978 (*Sum. Doc. 79/VI/1*)
10. Report of Special STACRES Meeting on Capelin and Squid, Tokyo, Japan, 14-21 February 1979 (*Sum. Doc. 79/VI/5*)
11. Report of Meeting of STACFAD
12. Report of Joint Meeting of Panels 3 and 4
13. Report of Meeting of STACTIC

OTHER MATTERS

14. Other Business
 - (a) Canadian request for changes in statistical reporting areas for Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait (*Com. Doc. 79/III/5*)
15. Date and Location of Future Meetings
16. Press Statement
17. Adjournment





Serial No. 5372

Proceedings No. 2

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

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

Wednesday, 7 March, 1440 hrs

1. Opening. The Executive Secretary opened the meeting. Representatives from all Member Countries, except Romania, and observers from the European Economic Community (EEC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the USA were present.
2. Election of Chairman. STACTIC unanimously agreed that Captain A. S. Gaspar (Portugal) should act as Chairman of the meeting.
3. Improvements to the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement. The Chairman drew attention to the Report of the STACTIC Working Group on Improvements to the Scheme (Appendix I). Following detailed discussion of the amendments proposed by the Working Group and by the members of STACTIC,

agreed to recommend

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (1) for amendments to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement (Appendix II).

4. The Chairman requested comment on the Working Group proposal for actions to be taken by the Executive Secretary following information on Member Countries reaching their catch allocations. Taking account of minor editorial changes, STACTIC

agreed to recommend

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (2) regarding actions to be taken by the Executive Secretary following information on Member Countries reaching their catch quotas (Appendix III).

5. The Chairman drew attention to the recommendation of the Working Group regarding a Canadian proposal for an International Observer Program and, after some discussion, STACTIC

agreed to recommend for adoption by the Commission

that STACRES consider such further steps which might be desirable to implement the scientific observer scheme as adopted in 1975, and that the STACRES report on this subject be further discussed in a joint meeting of STACRES and STACTIC at the time of the 1979 Annual Meeting.

6. The Chairman drew attention to the Working Group recommendation regarding the EEC proposal to substitute the following for the sixth sentence of paragraph 5(i) of the Scheme for Joint International Enforcement:

"The master must sign such observations and he must also sign the report. The latter signature shall be preceded by the following text which shall be printed in the report:

" I, the undersigned master of the vessel..... hereby confirm that a copy of this report has been delivered to me on this date. My signature does not constitute acceptance of any part of the contents of the report.

Date:

Signature:

""

STACTIC agreed to accept the recommendation of the Working Group and to defer the proposal for further discussion at a STACTIC Working Group meeting in June 1979.

7. There being no other business, the Chairman declared the meeting of STACTIC adjourned at 1600 hrs.

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

Report of Meetings of the STACTIC Working Group

Monday, 5 March, 1000 hrs
Tuesday, 6 March, 1000 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr L. G. Riche (Canada).
2. Rapporteur. Mr D. W. Kulka (Canada) was designated Rapporteur.
3. Participants. Representatives from Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and USSR were present. Observers were also present from Denmark (Faroe Islands), the European Economic Community (EEC), and USA.
4. Adoption of Agenda. The Chairman welcomed the participants and advised that the meeting was a continuation of the meeting of the STACTIC Working Group held in Bonn to consider improvements to the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement (June 1978 Mtg. Proc. 2, Appendix I, p. 7-9). The Agenda as circulated, covering Com. Docs. 79/III/2, 3, and 4, was adopted.
5. Proposals for Improvements to the Scheme (Com. Doc. 78/VI/1, 79/III/2, 3, and 4)
 - (a) Norway. Re paragraph 4(i)(a) of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement (Com. Doc. 78/VI/1, p. 42-53), a proposal by Norway (Com. Doc. 79/III/2) stated that

"within waters under its fishery jurisdiction, all fishing vessels shall use a pilot ladder enabling inspectors or other officials to embark and disembark safely. The ladder shall be used in accordance with our national rules which impose adequate handholds, necessary lighting, etc. Our national rules for the use of pilot ladders are in accordance with Regulation 17 of Chapter V in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974.

"Bearing in mind the concern expressed by Canada (at the June 1978 Meeting of the Working Group) about the safety of inspection officers when boarding fishing vessels at sea, I propose that pilot ladders should be used as laid down in SOLAS and that paragraph 4(i)(a) should read:

"A pilot ladder which shall be used in accordance with Regulation 17 of Chapter V in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974;"

After an exchange of views, the Working Group

agreed to recommend

that paragraph 4(i)(a) of the Scheme should be changed to read as follows:

"A boarding ladder constructed and used as described in Annex C to this Scheme; or" (Annex 1).

- (b) Canada. A Canadian proposal (Com. Doc. 79/III/3) suggested that
 - (i) paragraph 4(iii) of the Scheme be amended to read as follows:

"Fishery support vessels in transit which have not engaged in any fishing or transfer operations while in the Convention Area are not subject to boarding under the Scheme."

The delegate of Cuba felt that inspection of support vessels should be carried out only as required under the present Scheme, i.e., only when these vessels are actually engaged in fishing support activities. To stop support vessels under other circumstances would bring delays, disrupt schedules, and bring about economic loss. After some discussion, the observer from the EEC proposed rewording the proposal to clarify the meaning of support vessel. Other proposals from the observer from the EEC and from the delegates of Poland and Spain received considerable discussion. Finally, the Working Group agreed that two alternative proposals as detailed in Annex 2 (a) and (b) would be presented to STACTIC for consideration and choice of which to recommend to the Commission for adoption.

- (ii) Regarding paragraph 4 of the Scheme, the Canadian proposal to add the following as paragraph 4(vi) was accepted:

"The vessel in charge of a pair trawling operation shall be required to identify itself by flying a pennant or flag on the approach of an inspector."

- (iii) Further, regarding paragraph 4 of the Scheme, the Canadian proposal to add the following as paragraph 4(vii):

"Flag states shall be required to inform the Executive Secretary when an inspection vessel of that state is operating in the Convention Area."

was discussed at length. The observer from the EEC suggested that the wording of the text be changed to reflect the fact that the amended Enforcement Scheme would be adopted for use in NAFO in the near future and that the terms "flag state", "Contracting Government", and "Convention Area" used in ICNAF might be replaced by the terms "Contracting Party" and "Regulatory Area". The Working Group agreed that it would use the ICNAF terminology and that NAFO terminology would be footnoted.

- (iv) Regarding paragraph 5(i) of the Scheme, the Canadian proposal recommended that the last sentence be amended to read as follows:

"A copy of the report shall be given to the master of the vessel and the original shall be transmitted, within 30 days whenever possible, to the appropriate authority of the flag state of the inspected vessel. A copy shall be forwarded to the Commission."

After only brief discussion, the Working Group accepted this recommended change.

- (v) Concerning paragraph 5(ii) of the Scheme, the Canadian proposal to change the words "near the working deck" to "on or below decks" was not accepted by the Working Group because it was felt that including "on or below decks" could lead to inspection of gear stored below decks for use outside the Convention Area.
- (vi) Regarding paragraph 5(iii) of the Scheme, the Canadian proposal suggested that after the word "catch" in the first sentence, the words "and withdraw samples" be added. This proposal was rejected and the original regulation remains the same.
- (vii) Further, regarding paragraph 5(iii) of the Scheme, the Canadian proposal recommended that the last sentence be deleted to avoid ambiguity. This proposal was accepted by the Working Group.
- (viii) Regarding paragraph 5(iv) of the Scheme, the Canadian recommendation adding the words "processing log or processing records" after the words "fishing log" on line 3 was withdrawn by the delegate of Canada.
- (ix) Regarding paragraph 5(iv) of the Scheme, the Canadian proposal to insert "and shall sign such notations" after the word "observed" was accepted by the Working Group. Further, regarding paragraph 5(iv), the Working Group considered the Canadian proposal to add a section which would include the definition of the terms "catch" and "sea fish". After considerable discussion, the observer from the EEC proposed that the words "fishing for sea fish" be replaced by "fishing" and "the treatment of sea fish" be replaced with the words "the treatment of catch". The Working Group agreed that the Executive Secretary should review the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement to note for later discussion where such wording might be inappropriate.

- (c) Canada. A Canadian proposal to authorize the Executive Secretary to close a fishery in special circumstances was presented as proposal (1) in Com. Doc. 79/III/4 as follows:

"When information satisfactory to the Executive Secretary indicates that a national quota has been taken in the Convention Area which lies beyond the areas in which coastal states exercise fisheries jurisdiction, he shall immediately inform authorities of the Member Country, requesting that action be taken to close the fishery for the species in question. If no action is taken by the notified country within seven days, the Executive Secretary shall be authorized to close that country's fishery for the species for which its national allocation has been taken."

The Working Group discussed the proposal and several amendments at great length and finally

agreed to recommend to STACTIC

that the amended proposal at Annex 3 be adopted.

- (d) Canada. A second Canadian proposal included in Com. Doc. 79/III/4 to establish an International Observer Program read as follows:

"In order to improve the level of compliance with ICNAF regulations and the acquisition of technical data, the Commission will adopt an International Observer Scheme to apply in the

Convention Area which lies beyond the areas in which coastal states exercise fisheries jurisdiction authorizing Member Nations to place observers on board vessels of other Member Countries for the purpose of collecting technical data on fishing gear and methods, catches, etc."

After considerable discussion which included the legal and practical problems regarding acceptance of such a proposal, the Executive Secretary drew attention to the resolution relating to the adoption of a scientific observer scheme which the Commission had adopted at the Annual Meeting in June 1975 (1975 ICNAF Mtg. Proc. No. 4, Appendix VI). The delegate of Canada proposed and the Working Group

agreed to recommend

that STACRES consider the June 1975 resolution in the light of the proposed International Observer Program at its March 1979 meeting in preparation for the development of a proposed International Observer Program at a joint meeting of STACTIC and STACRES at the time of the June 1979 Annual Meeting.

The delegate of Canada requested that written proposals in this regard be submitted for consideration.

- (e) EEC. An EEC proposal to amend paragraph 5 of the Scheme by substituting the sixth sentence of paragraph 5(i) with the following:

"The master must sign such observations and he must also sign the report. The latter signature shall be preceded by the following text which shall be printed on the report:

"I, the undersigned master of the vessel..... hereby confirm that a copy of this report has been delivered to me on this date. My signature does not constitute acceptance of any part of the contents of the report.

Date: _____
Signature: _____ "

received considerable support from the members of the Working Group which agreed to defer a decision on the proposal to a meeting of the Working Group in June 1979.

6. Adjournment. There being no other business, the Chairman thanked all participants for their contributions to the discussions and declared the meeting adjourned at 1700 hrs.

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

Proposed addendum to the ICNAF¹ Scheme of Joint International Enforcement regarding the description and use of a boarding ladder on fishing and support vessels

Annex C. Integral part of the ICNAF¹ Scheme of Joint International Enforcement to describe the boarding ladder and its use by fishing vessels and support vessels conducting fishing operations within the Convention Area.

Boarding Ladders

Fishing vessels with an overall length greater than 30 m (100 feet) and support vessels subject to inspections under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement shall comply with the following requirements.

- I. The boarding ladders shall be efficient for the purpose of enabling inspectors to embark and disembark at sea safely. The boarding ladders are to be kept clean and in good order.
- II. The ladder shall be secured in a position so that it is clear from any possible discharges from the ship, that each step rests firmly against the ship's side, that it is clear so far as practicable of the finer lines of the ship and that the inspector can gain safe and convenient access to the ship.
- III. The steps of the boarding ladder shall be:
 - (a) of hardwood or other material of equivalent properties, made in one piece free of knots, having an efficient non-slip surface; the four lowest steps may be made of rubber of sufficient strength and stiffness or of other suitable material of equivalent characteristics;
 - (b) not less than 480 mm (19 inches) long, 115 mm (4-1/2 inches) wide, and 25 mm (1 inch) in depth, excluding any non-slip device; and
 - (c) equally spaced not less than 300 mm (12 inches) nor more than 380 mm (15 inches) apart and may be secured in a manner that they will remain horizontal.
- IV. No boarding ladder shall have more than two replacement steps which are secured in position by a method different from that used in the original construction of the ladder and any steps so secured shall be replaced, as soon as reasonably practicable, by steps secured in position by the method used in the original construction of the ladder.
- V. The side ropes of the ladder shall consist of two uncovered manila or equivalent ropes not less than 60 mm (2-1/2 inches) in circumference on each side; each rope shall be continuous with no joints below the top step; two man ropes properly secured to the ship and not less than 65 mm (2-1/2 inches) in circumference and a safety line shall be kept at hand ready for use if required.
- VI. Battens made of hardwood, or other material of equivalent properties, in one piece and not less than 1.80 m (5 feet 10 inches) long, shall be provided at such intervals as will prevent the boarding ladder from twisting. The lowest batten shall be on the fifth step from the bottom of the ladder and the interval between any batten and the next shall not exceed 9 steps.
- VII. Means shall be provided to ensure safe and convenient passage onto or into and off the ship between the head of the pilot ladder or of any accommodation ladder or other appliance provided. Where such passage is by means of a gateway in the rails or bulwark, adequate handholds shall be provided. Where such passage is by means of a bulwark ladder, such ladder shall be securely attached to the bulwark rail or platform and two handhold stanchions shall be fitted at the point of boarding or leaving the ship not less than 0.70 m (2 feet 3 inches) nor more than 0.80 m (2 feet 7 inches) apart. Each stanchion shall be rigidly secured to the ship's structure at or near its base and also at a higher point, shall be not less than 40 mm (1-1/2 inches) in diameter and shall extend not less than 1.20 m (3 feet 11 inches) above the stop of the bulwark.
- VIII. Lighting shall be provided at night such that both the boarding ladder overside and also the position where the inspector boards the ship shall be adequately lit. A lifebuoy equipped with a self-igniting light shall be kept at hand ready for use. A heaving line shall be kept at hand ready for use if required.

¹ In NAFO = NAFO

- IX. Means shall be provided to enable the boarding ladder to be used on either side of the ship.
- X. The rigging of the ladder and the embarkation and disembarkation of an inspector shall be supervised by a responsible officer of the ship.
- XI. Where on any ship constructional features such as rubbing bands would prevent the implementation of any of these provisions, special arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Commission to ensure that persons are able to embark and disembark safely.

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

Alternate proposals for amendment of paragraph 4(i) of the
Scheme of Joint International Enforcement

Alternate (a)

- "4. (i) Inspection and control under this Scheme shall apply to:
- (a) fishing vessels which are or have been engaged during their present voyage in fishing in that part of the Convention Area where the Scheme applies¹;
 - (b) vessels equipped for processing of fish on board which are or have been engaged during their present voyage in transfer of fish operations in that part of the Convention Area where the Scheme applies¹; and
 - (c) transport vessels which are actually engaged in the transfer of fish in that part of the Convention Area where the Scheme applies¹."

Alternate (b)

- "4. (i) Inspection and control under this Scheme shall apply to the following types of vessels in relation to the following operations only when they are carried out in that part of the Convention Area to which this Scheme applies¹:
- (a) fishing vessels which are or have been engaged during their present voyage in fishing operations;
 - (b) vessels equipped for processing fish on board which are or have been engaged during their present voyage in transfer of fish operations; and
 - (c) transport vessels which are actually engaged in transfer of fish operations."

¹ In NAFO "in that part of the Convention Area where the Scheme applies" = "in the Regulatory Area".

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

Proposal relating to actions to be taken by the Executive Secretary following information on Member Countries reaching their catch quotas

1. When information satisfactory to the Executive Secretary indicates that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the national¹ quota of a Contracting Government² has been taken in a fishery which lies beyond the areas in which coastal states exercise fisheries jurisdiction, or in a fishery that takes place on a stock which occurs both inside a coastal state's fisheries jurisdiction and in the area beyond the coastal state's fisheries jurisdiction, he shall immediately inform the authorities of that Contracting Government². If, within 15 days, no action is taken by that Contracting Government², nor satisfactory information given that the national¹ quota has not been taken, the Executive Secretary shall so report to the Commission.

¹ In NAFO, delete "national".

² In NAFO = Contracting Party or Parties

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

(1) Proposal for Amendment of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement of the Fishery Regulations in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6

STACTIC recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

That, pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article VIII of the Convention, paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement, adopted at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 24, 1973/74, pages 87-88), the Eighth Special Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 26, 1975/76, page 61), and the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 26, 1975/76, page 105), be replaced by the following:

- "4. (i) Inspection and control under this Scheme shall apply to the following types of vessels in relation to the following operations only when they are carried out in that part of the Convention Area and of Statistical Areas 0 and 6¹ to which this Scheme applies:
- (a) fishing vessels which are or have been engaged during their present voyage in fishing operations;
 - (b) vessels equipped for processing fish on board which are or have been engaged during their present voyage in fish transferring operations; and
 - (c) transport vessels which are actually engaged in fish transferring operations.
- (ii) The master of a vessel to which inspection and control apply shall facilitate boarding when given the appropriate signal in the International Code of Signals by a vessel or a helicopter carrying an inspector. The vessel to be boarded shall not be required to stop or manoeuvre when fishing, shooting, or hauling. The master shall nonetheless provide:
- (a) a boarding ladder constructed and used as described in Annex C to this Scheme; or
 - (b) such assistance to boardings from helicopters as specified in Annex A to this Scheme.
- In either case, the master shall observe the ordinary practice of good seamanship to enable an inspection party to board as soon as practicable. With respect to personnel helicopter hoist transfers, in certain circumstances such as those cited in paragraph 7 of Annex A, a boarding, using the helicopter hoist transfer procedure, will not be attempted.
- (iii) The procedures established for personnel helicopter hoist transfers are not intended to place a higher duty of care upon the master of a fishing vessel than would otherwise be the case under International Law.
- (iv) An inspection party will consist of one inspector in charge of making the inspection who may be accompanied by additional inspectors appointed under this Scheme and not more than two witnesses. The word "inspector" hereafter refers only to the inspector in charge unless it is clear that all inspectors appointed under this Scheme and included in the inspection party are referred to.
- (v) The master shall enable the inspector to examine and photograph catch, nets, or other gear and any relevant documents as the inspector deems necessary to verify the observance of the Commission's regulations in force in relation to the flag state² of the vessel concerned.
- (vi) The vessel in charge of a pair trawling operation shall be required to identify itself by flying a pennant or flag on the approach of an inspector.
- (vii) Flag states² shall be required to inform the Executive Secretary when an inspection vessel of that state² is operating in the Convention Area¹.
- "5. (i) Inspections shall be made so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience. The inspector shall limit his inquiries to the ascertainment of the facts in relation to the observance of the Commission's regulations in force in

¹ In NAFO = Regulatory Area

² In NAFO = Contracting Party or Parties

relation to the flag state² of the vessel concerned. In making his examination, the inspector may ask the master for any assistance he may require. He shall draw up a report of the inspection on a form approved by the Commission. The inspector shall sign the report in the presence of the master who shall be entitled to add or have added to the report any observations which he may think suitable. The master must sign such observations, and he must sign the report without prejudice to future proceedings. A copy of the report shall be given to the master of the vessel and the original shall be transmitted, within 30 days whenever possible, to the appropriate authority of the flag state² of the inspected vessel. A copy shall be forwarded to the Commission.

- (ii) Inspectors shall have authority to inspect all fishing gear on or near the working deck and readily available for use, and the catch on and below decks. Fishing gear shall be inspected in accordance with the regulations in force for the Subarea in which the inspection takes place. The number of undersized meshes and the width of each mesh in the nets examined shall be entered in the inspector's report together with the average width of the meshes examined.
- (iii) The inspector shall have authority, subject to any limitations by the Commission, to carry out such examination and measurement of the catch as he deems necessary to establish whether the Commission's regulations are being complied with.
- (iv) Where an apparent infringement of the regulations is observed, the inspector shall examine the bridge log, fishing log, or other pertinent documents which contain information relevant to the apparent infringement. The inspector shall enter a notation in the fishing logbook or other relevant document stating the date, location, and type of apparent infringement observed and shall sign such notations. The inspector may make a true copy of any relevant entry in such a document, and shall require the master of the vessel to certify in writing on each page of the copy that it is a true copy of such entry. The inspector shall have full opportunity to document evidence of the apparent infringement with photographs of the relevant fishing vessel, gear, catch, and logs or other documents, in which case copies of the photographs shall be attached to the copy of the report to the flag state².
- (v) Where an inspecting officer observes an apparent infringement of the regulations prohibiting:
 - (a) fishing in a closed area or with gear prohibited in a specific area;
 - (b) fishing for stocks or species in a region after the date on which the Contracting Government² having jurisdiction over the inspected vessel has notified the Executive Secretary that persons under its jurisdiction will cease a directed fishery for those stocks or species;
 - (c) fishing in an "Others" quota without prior notification to the ICNAF³ Secretariat, or more than 10 days after the "Others" quota for that stock or species has been taken and Contracting Governments² have been so informed by the Executive Secretary; or
 - (d) fishing without proper flag state² registration documents for the area where the vessel is found fishing;

the inspector shall, with a view toward facilitating flag state² action on the apparent infringement, immediately attempt to communicate with an inspector of the inspected vessel's flag state² known to be in the vicinity, or the authority of the inspected vessel's flag state² designated in accordance with paragraph 1 above. The master of the inspected vessel shall arrange for messages to be sent and received by using his radio equipment and operator for this purpose. At the request of the inspector, a master shall cease all fishing which appears to the inspector to be in contravention of regulations cited above. During this time, the inspector shall complete the inspection and, if he is unable to communicate with an inspector or designated authority of the flag state² within a reasonable period of time, he shall leave the inspected vessel and communicate as soon as possible with an inspector or designated authority of the flag state². However, if he succeeds in establishing communications while on board the inspected vessel, and provided that the inspector or designated authority of the flag state² agrees, the inspector may remain aboard the inspected vessel. So long as the inspector remains aboard, the master may not resume fishing until the inspector is reasonably satisfied either with the action taken by the vessel's master, or as a result of his communication with an inspector or designated authority of the flag state², that the vessel will not repeat the apparent infringement for which it has been cited.

² In NAFO = Contracting Party or Parties

³ In NAFO = NAFO

- (vi) The inspector may request that the master remove any part of the fishing gear which appears to the inspector to have been used in contravention of the Commission's regulations in force in relation to the flag state² of the vessel concerned. An identification mark approved by the Commission shall be affixed to any part of the fishing gear which appears to the inspector to have been so used, whether removed or not, and the inspector shall record these facts on his report. The mark shall be so affixed as to ensure that this part of the gear will be preserved with the mark attached, and it shall be so preserved until it has been viewed by an inspector or designated authority of the inspected vessel's flag state² who shall determine the subsequent disposition of the gear.

- (vii) The inspector may photograph the fishing gear in such a way that the identification mark and measurements of the fishing gear are visible, in which case the subjects photographed should be listed in the report and copies of the photographs should be attached to the copy of the report to the flag state²."

NOTE: Attached is Annex C which forms an integral part of this proposal.

² In NAFO = Contracting Party or Parties

"Annex C. Integral part of the ICNAF³ Scheme of Joint International Enforcement to describe the boarding ladder and its use by vessels to which inspection and control apply.

Boarding Ladders

Fishing vessels with an overall length greater than 30 m (100 feet) and support vessels subject to inspection under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement shall comply with the following requirements.

- I. The boarding ladders shall be efficient for the purpose of enabling inspectors to embark and disembark at sea safely. The boarding ladders are to be kept clean and in good order.
- II. The ladder shall be secured in a position so that it is clear from any possible discharges from the ship, that each step rests firmly against the ship's side, that it is clear so far as practicable of the finer lines of the ship and that the inspector can gain safe and convenient access to the ship.
- III. The steps of the boarding ladder shall be:
 - (a) of hardwood or other material of equivalent properties, made in one piece free of knots, having an efficient non-slip surface; the four lowest steps may be made of rubber of sufficient strength and stiffness or of other suitable material of equivalent characteristics;
 - (b) not less than 480 mm (19 inches) long, 115 mm (4-1/2 inches) wide, and 25 mm (1 inch) in depth, excluding any non-slip device; and
 - (c) equally spaced not less than 300 mm (12 inches) nor more than 380 mm (15 inches) apart and may be secured in a manner that they will remain horizontal.
- IV. No boarding ladder shall have more than two replacement steps which are secured in position by a method different from that used in the original construction of the ladder and any steps so secured shall be replaced, as soon as reasonably practicable, by steps secured in position by the method used in the original construction of the ladder.
- V. The side ropes of the ladder shall consist of two uncovered manila or equivalent ropes not less than 60 mm (2-1/2 inches) in circumference on each side; each rope shall be continuous with no joints below the top step; two man ropes properly secured to the ship and not less than 65 mm (2-1/2 inches) in circumference and a safety line shall be kept at hand ready for use if required.
- VI. Battens made of hardwood, or other material of equivalent properties, in one piece and not less than 1.80 m (5 feet 10 inches) long, shall be provided at such intervals as will prevent the boarding ladder from twisting. The lowest batten shall be on the fifth step from the bottom of the ladder and the interval between any batten and the next shall not exceed 9 steps.
- VII. Means shall be provided to ensure safe and convenient passage onto or into and off the ship between the head of the pilot ladder or of any accommodation ladder or other appliance provided. Where such passage is by means of a gateway in the rails or bulwark, adequate handholds shall be provided. Where such passage is by means of a bulwark ladder, such ladder shall be securely attached to the bulwark rail or platform and two handhold stanchions shall be fitted at the point of boarding or leaving the ship not less than 0.70 m (2 feet 3 inches) nor more than 0.80 m (2 feet 7 inches) apart. Each stanchion shall be rigidly secured to the ship's structure at or near its base and also at a higher point, shall be not less than 40 mm (1-1/2 inches) in diameter and shall extend not less than 1.20 m (3 feet 11 inches) above the stop of the bulwark.
- VIII. Lighting shall be provided at night such that both the boarding ladder overside and also the position where the inspector boards the ship shall be adequately lit. A lifebuoy equipped with a self-igniting light shall be kept at hand ready for use. A heaving line shall be kept at hand ready for use if required.
- IX. Means shall be provided to enable the boarding ladder to be used on either side of the ship.
- X. The rigging of the ladder and the embarkation and disembarkation of an inspector shall be supervised by a responsible officer of the ship.
- XI. Where on any ship constructional features such as rubbing bands would prevent the implementation of any of these provisions, special arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Commission to ensure that persons are able to embark and disembark safely."

³ In NAFO = NAFO

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

(2) Proposal Relating to Actions to be Taken by the Executive Secretary Following Information on Member Countries Reaching their Catch Quotas

STACTIC recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

"When information satisfactory to the Executive Secretary indicates that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the national¹ quota of a Contracting Government² has been taken in a fishery which lies beyond the areas in which coastal states exercise fisheries jurisdiction, or in a fishery that takes place on a stock which occurs both inside a coastal state's fisheries jurisdiction and in the area beyond the coastal state's fisheries jurisdiction, he shall immediately inform the authorities of that Contracting Government². If, within 15 days, no action is taken by that Contracting Government², nor satisfactory information given that the national¹ quota has not been taken, the Executive Secretary shall so report to the Commission."

¹ In NAFO, delete "national".

² In NAFO = Contracting Party or Parties.



Serial No. 5373

Proceedings No. 3

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 3 and 4

Thursday, 8 March, 1030 hrs

Friday, 9 March, 0930 hrs

1. Opening. Dr J. A. Varea (Cuba) was elected Chairman and called the meeting to order.
2. Appointment of Rapporteur. Dr J. E. Carscadden (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Adoption of Agenda. The provisional Agenda, as circulated, was adopted.
4. Review of Panel Membership. With the withdrawal of the EEC countries from ICNAF, 12 countries remain as members of Panels 3 and 4: Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and the USSR. All Member Countries were represented, except Romania and Spain. Observers from Denmark (Faroe Islands), the European Economic Community (EEC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the USA were present.
5. Conservation Requirements. The Chairman drew attention of the Panels to the Report of STACRES (Sum. Doc. 79/VI/5) concerning conservation measures for capelin stocks in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K and in Div. 3LNO and for the squid (*Illex*) stock in Subareas 3 and 4. The delegate of Canada reported that the Informal Intergovernmental Consultations convened by Canada had considered possible measures for these stocks based primarily on advice from STACRES. He noted that the stocks overlapped the fishing zones of the coastal state and ICNAF and he hoped that the decisions of Informal Intergovernmental Consultations would be recommended by the Panels for adoption by the Commission.
 - (a) Capelin in Div. 3LNO. The Panels reviewed the quota proposals as agreed for capelin in Div. 3LNO in the Informal Intergovernmental Consultations, and
agreed to recommend
that the quotas from the 1979 TAC of 10,000 metric tons for the capelin stock in Div. 3LNO be set at the levels shown in Table 1.
 - (b) Squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 3 and 4. The delegate of Canada proposed that, from the TAC of 120,000 metric tons, Canada would retain 86,500 metric tons for her own use. The remaining 33,500 metric tons would be allocated as in Table 1. The delegate of Canada indicated that Canada's allocation was firm. However, he had no objection to any discussion relating to changes in the allocations to other parties. The delegate of GDR requested an allocation of 500 tons, noting that GDR was one of the first countries to sign a bilateral agreement with Canada and that GDR has always respected and obeyed the rules and regulations of both ICNAF and Canada. The observer from the EEC noted that the Community has coastal state status in Subarea 3 and that the Canadian proposal does not take account of this fact. However, taking into account that no agreement has yet been reached between France and Canada on the delimitation of their respective zones, the EEC would accept the Canadian proposal, it being understood that, in the future, once a solution has been found on the delimitation problem, the EEC will request an allocation taking due account of the existence of this zone. The delegate of Canada observed that the question of coastal state status for the Community in any area had not yet received the attention of the Law of the Sea Conference. He added that the question of coastal state status for the Community or any member of it can arise only with respect to the area under the fisheries jurisdiction of the coastal state concerned and stated that the Canadian proposal had taken into account the existence of an area around St. Pierre and Miquelon which is under the fisheries jurisdiction of the Community. The delegate of Portugal pointed out that Portugal's fishery for squid in 1978 was small because the Portuguese fishery started late in the season. However, in 1979, Portugal would be capable of catching more squid and, therefore, requested an increase of its allocation from 1,000 to 2,000 tons. Portugal would respect Canada's request that at least 10% of the catch be taken in Subarea 3. He suggested further that Canada reconsider its position and allow the 1,500 tons requested by GDR and Portugal to be allocated from the Canadian quota. The delegate

of Canada replied that he could not alter his proposal with respect to the Canadian requirement. The observer from the EEC suggested that a provision be added that any country not able to take its allocation could give its allocation to another country during the year. The delegate of GDR noted that, in the past, any country wishing to develop a fishery was accommodated and repeated his request for an allocation of 500 tons. He submitted a proposal suggesting that this allocation could be provided by reducing the allocation to each country, except Canada, by an amount proportional to its allocation in the Canadian proposal. The Joint Panels' members defeated the GDR proposal, with only Canada and GDR registering positive votes.

Panels 3 and 4, in joint session, with only GDR registering a negative vote and Romania and Spain absent,

agreed to recommend

that the quotas for 1979 from the TAC of 120,000 metric tons for squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 3 and 4 be set at the levels shown in Table 1.

At this point, the delegate of Canada presented three further proposals in relation to the squid (*Illex*) fishery in Subareas 3 and 4. He proposed

- i) that the former split of the squid TAC between Subareas 3 and 4, advised by STACRES, was not necessary but that each Member Country would take at least 10% of its quota in Subarea 3 to ensure distribution of fishing effort throughout the area, in order to yield scientific information about the distribution and biology of squid. Vessels fishing squid within the Canadian fishery zone would also have this requirement written into their licence;
- ii) that, as advised by STACRES, the fishing season for squid in Subareas 3 and 4 should not start until 1 July; and
- iii) that a regulation establishing 60 mm as a minimum mesh size will be imposed by Canada on vessels fishing for squid within the Canadian fishery zone, and that the Panels should consider recommending to the Commission the same minimum mesh size requirement for squid outside the Canadian fishery zone in Subareas 3 and 4.

In response to an inquiry from the delegate of Japan, the delegate of Canada said that the 60-day notice of the proposal, as required by the Convention, had not been given and that, therefore, unanimous agreement would be needed to take a decision regarding the proposal in ICNAF. However, he reminded the members that Canada would be imposing the 60-mm minimum mesh size regulation for squid within the Canadian fishery zone and hoped that the same measure would be adopted for the ICNAF fishery zone as well.

7. Following considerable discussion, the delegate of Canada requested a recess in order to revise its proposal regarding the proposal for the 60-mm minimum mesh size. The meeting of Joint Panels was recessed at 1315 hrs, 8 March.

8. The joint session of Panels 3 and 4 was reconvened at 0930 hrs, 9 March. The Chairman drew attention to the revised Canadian proposal regarding the 60-mm minimum mesh size (Appendix I) and the need for a decision regarding the Canadian proposals regarding the splitting of the TAC between Subareas 3 and 4 and the opening date for the squid fishery.

9. At the suggestion of the delegate of Canada, the Panels

agreed to recommend

that the matter of a minimum mesh size for squid (*Illex*) outside the Canadian fishery zone in Subareas 3 and 4 be deferred until the 1979 Annual Meeting, with the understanding that Canada will introduce, in 1979, a minimum mesh size of 60 mm for bottom trawls fishing for squid within the Canadian fishery zone in Subareas 3 and 4.

10. Panels 3 and 4, in joint session,

agreed to recommend

- i) that each Contracting Government should take a minimum of 10% of its quota for 1979 for squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 3 and 4 in Subarea 3, and
- ii) that the opening date for the squid (*Illex*) fishery be 1 July.

11. Future Research Requirements. The Chairman drew attention to the recommendations of STACRES for future

research on capelin and squid (Sum. Doc. 79/VI/5). The Panels endorsed the plans and agreed that they should be given every support.

12. Approval of Report. Members of the Panels agreed that the Report of the Joint Meetings of Panels 3 and 4 would be presented directly to the Plenary for approval.

13. Adjournment. The meeting participants congratulated Dr Varea (Cuba) on his efficient conduct of the meeting. The Joint Meeting of Panels 3 and 4 adjourned at 0945 hrs, 9 March.

Table 1. Canadian proposal for TACs and quotas for 1979 for the overlapping stocks of capelin in Div. 3LNO and of squid in Subareas 3 and 4.

	CAPELIN Div. 3LNO	SQUID (<i>Illex</i>) Subareas 3 + 4
TAC advised by STACRES	10,000	120,000
Bulgaria	-	1,000
Canada	10,000	86,500
Cuba	-	4,500
European Economic Community (EEC)	-	5,000
Japan	-	4,500
Poland	-	2,000
Portugal	-	1,000
Romania	-	1,000
Spain	-	4,500
USSR	-	10,000
Total	10,000	120,000

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

Draft Canadian proposal for the regulation of minimum mesh size for the fishing of squid (*Illex*) within Subareas 3 and 4 of the Convention Area

Noting the scientific results of mesh selection experiments for squid in Sum. Doc. 79/VI/5 and the practical advantages of having a standard minimum mesh size for small-mesh fisheries in Subareas 3 and 4, and

Noting that the Government of Canada intends to introduce a minimum mesh size of 60 mm for fishing for squid within the Canadian zone in 1979,

To provide consistency of regulation,

The Commission

recommends

1. That Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit the taking of squid, *Illex illecebrosus*, outside areas under national fisheries jurisdiction in Subareas 3 and 4 of the Convention Area by persons under their jurisdiction with trawl nets having in any part of the net, meshes of dimensions of less than 60 mm or 2-3/8 inches as measured by the ICNAF gauge. These mesh sizes relate to netting when measured wet after use irrespective of material, or the equivalent thereof when measured dry before use.
2. That Contracting Governments prohibit the use, by any person to whom this proposal would apply, of any means or device, other than those described in paragraph 3, which would obstruct the meshes of the nets or which would otherwise, in effect, diminish the size of the nets, provided that strengthening ropes may be attached to the codend in such a manner that they will not obstruct the meshes of the codend.
3. That Contracting Governments permit any canvas, netting, or other material to be attached to the underside of the codend of a net to reduce and prevent damage.



Serial No. 5374

Proceedings No. 4

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

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

Wednesday, 7 March, 1145 hrs
Wednesday, 7 March, 1345 hrs
Wednesday, 7 March, 1730 hrs

1. The meeting of STACFAD was called to order by the Chairman, Miss Diana Pethick (Canada).
2. The Executive Secretary was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Membership. Representatives were present from Canada, Japan, Norway, Portugal, and USSR. Observers were present from the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
4. Agenda. The provisional Agenda, as circulated, was adopted.
5. Consideration of Financial Arrangements Relating to the Transition from ICNAF to NAFO. STACFAD reviewed a paper concerning the options for the termination of ICNAF proposed by Canada and referred from Plenary (Appendix I). STACFAD recommends the following resolution for adoption by the Commission:

The Commission

Noting the coming into force of NAFO and the need to give consideration to the termination of ICNAF as part of an orderly transition to management by the successor organization,

- Resolves
- (1) that Contracting Governments be called upon to serve, on or before 30 June 1979, notice of withdrawal from the Convention effective 31 December 1979, in accordance with Convention Article XVI; and
 - (2) that Contracting Governments agree that, if requested by NAFO, the Executive Secretary of ICNAF be authorized to receive into its accounts all contributions in respect of NAFO, and to pay any expenses of NAFO until 31 December 1979.

STACFAD discussed, further, the financial arrangements necessary in ICNAF for an orderly transition from ICNAF to NAFO, and

agreed to recommend

that ICNAF establish a budget for the period 1 July 1979 to 31 December 1979.

6. Other Business. The Chairman distributed copies of a letter from the Fisheries Ministry of Denmark concerning their payment to ICNAF for the financial year 1978-1979. Because of their withdrawal from ICNAF on 31 December 1978 and their anticipated contribution, on behalf of Denmark (Greenland) and Denmark (Mainland), through EEC to NAFO beginning 1 January 1979, Denmark would pay a double contribution for the first six months of 1979 on. STACFAD reviewed the letter in relation to the financial regulations of ICNAF. After discussion, STACFAD

recommends

that one-half of Denmark's contribution to ICNAF for the fiscal year 1978/79 (\$12,296.16) be credited to the NAFO accounts for application against the annual contributions which would be required from Denmark (Faroe Islands) on her becoming a member of NAFO.

7. Adjournment. There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 1745 hrs.

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

Options for termination of ICNAF

With the coming into force of NAFO, ICNAF Members will wish to give consideration to the termination of ICNAF as part of an orderly transition to management by the successor organization.

Two questions appear immediately relevant: timing and procedure.

As to timing, ICNAF Members will presumably wish to bear in mind the number of ICNAF Members who have become Party to the NAFO Convention. On the basis of indications received by the Depositary Government, most ICNAF Members will have become Parties to the NAFO Convention by the time of the Annual ICNAF Meeting in June. This suggests that the June meeting will provide an appropriate opportunity to consider this question further.

As to procedure, there would appear to be two options:

- A. Adoption of an amendment to the Convention, in accordance with Article XVII, terminating it on an agreed date;
- B. Withdrawal from the Convention by all Contracting Governments, in accordance with Article XVI.

Option A

This procedure requires 90 days notice in advance of the relevant ICNAF meeting, adoption by a three-fourths majority of the votes of all Contracting Governments, and subsequent approval by three-fourths of all Contracting Governments. It can be blocked by the objection of one Contracting Government.

Option B

This procedure could be initiated by a resolution of the Commission, calling upon all Members to serve, on or before 30 June of the year in which it is decided the ICNAF Convention should terminate, notice of withdrawal from the Convention on the following 31 December.

Comments

Option A offers perhaps the most orderly procedure, terminating the Convention in the most direct manner, effective automatically for all parties. The primary difficulty is that it requires a form of action by Governments, approval of an amendment, which can result in considerable delays.

Option B offers a more indirect procedure: if all ICNAF Members withdraw, the Convention is not legally terminated, but ceases to have any legal or practical effect. However, if any Contracting Governments do not withdraw, the Convention remains in force for those Governments, who thus remain the only parties to ICNAF.

Option B offers a degree of flexibility in that it will be known immediately after the relevant 30 June which Contracting Governments have served notice of withdrawal and, if there is any potential problem, those Governments are free to withdraw their notice before it becomes effective on the following 31 December.

A combination of Options A and B might be considered. This combination could, however, cause complications. Some ICNAF Members might encounter difficulty in taking both actions: approving amendment of the ICNAF Convention and serving notice of withdrawal. Some Members might, for internal reasons, have to opt for the former rather than the latter, "locking" themselves into a procedure which could result in a long delay in terminating their ICNAF membership, as they waited for the requisite three-fourths majority approval. The effect could be that ICNAF could continue in force for a few Members beyond the date of termination for most, raising questions about continuation of the ICNAF Secretariat, financing, etc.



Serial No. 5375

Proceedings No. 5

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

Report of the Final Plenary Session

Friday, 9 March, 1210 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr S. Ohkuchi (Japan) opened the meeting.
2. The Report of the First Plenary Session (Proc. No. 1) was adopted.
3. The Report of STACFAD (Proc. No. 4) was reviewed by its Chairman, Miss D. E. Pethick (Canada). The Report, with its resolution regarding proposed arrangements for the termination of ICNAF and recommendation for disposal of the full year's payment by Denmark to ICNAF, was adopted.
4. The Report of a Joint Meeting of Panels 3 and 4 (Proc. No. 3) was reviewed by its Chairman, Dr J. A. Varea (Cuba) and, with minor editorial changes, adopted with its summary table of recommended 1979 TACs and quotas for the two fish stocks overlapping national fishery limits in Subarea 3. The Plenary, noting that the TACs and quotas also constituted a proposal for international regulation in Subareas 3 and 4, with the June 1974 proposal (4), as amended, providing the management procedure
agreed
that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (3) for international regulation of the fisheries in Subareas 3 and 4 of the Convention Area (Appendix I).
5. The Report of STACTIC (Proc. No. 2) was presented by Capt A. S. Gaspar (Portugal). Regarding the recommendation by STACTIC for amendment of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement, the observer from the EEC pointed out that, if the Commission adopted the proposal, there could be two Schemes operative in 1979, one for NAFO which required that the Scheme as in effect for 1 January 1979 be binding, and one for ICNAF which contained the new amendments. Following various suggestions and proposals in an effort to resolve any difficulty, the Plenary agreed to adopt the Report including Proposals (1) for amendment to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement (Proc. No. 2, Appendix II), and (2) regarding actions to be taken by the Executive Secretary following information on Member Countries reaching their catch quotas (Proc. No. 2, Appendix III).
6. Canadian Proposal Regarding Changes to the Statistical Boundary between Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0 (Com. Doc. 79/III/5). At the request of the delegate of Canada, the Plenary agreed that this item would be deleted from the Plenary Agenda. The delegate of Canada pointed out that the item had already been referred to the Scientific Council of NAFO for consideration and report to the General Council of NAFO.
7. Timely Statistical Reporting. The Chairman drew attention to the Report of the Special Meeting of STACRES on Capelin and Squid (Sum. Doc. 79/VI/5) and the recommendation that the non-reporting of statistics by certain Member Countries should be brought to the attention of the Commission. It was pointed out that all Member Countries should make a special effort to provide adequate and timely statistics to the Secretariat in order that the stock assessments and subsequent advice for management would be as accurate and up-to-date as possible.
8. Adjournment. The Chairman advised that a press notice covering the decisions of the Tenth Special Meeting of ICNAF would be available later in the day (Appendix II). There being no other business, the Chairman thanked the delegates and the Secretariat for their contributions and declared the meeting adjourned at 1326 hrs, 9 March, to reconvene at the 29th Annual Meeting of ICNAF, 30 May-9 June 1979, at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

- (3) Proposal for International Regulation of the Fisheries in Subareas 3 and 4 of the Convention Area, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 9 March 1979

That the Contracting Governments conduct their fisheries outside areas under national fisheries jurisdiction in such a manner that catches shall not exceed the total allowable catch for each stock and the quotas for each stock set out in the following Table:

Table - Integral Part of Proposal (3) for the International Regulation of the Fisheries in Subareas 3 and 4 of the Convention Area, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 9 March 1979. Total allowable catches and quotas (metric tons) for 1979 of particular stocks or species in Subareas 3 and 4 of the Convention Area.

Country	CAPELIN Div. 3LNO	SQUID (<i>Illex</i>) Subareas 3 + 4 ^{2,3}
Bulgaria	-	1,000
Canada ⁴	10,000 ¹	86,500
Cuba ⁴	-	4,500
Japan	-	4,500
Poland	-	2,000
Portugal	-	1,000
Romania ⁴	-	1,000
Spain	-	4,500
USSR ⁴	-	10,000
Reserved for the Members of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization which are Non-Members of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (European Economic Community)	-	5,000
Total	10,000	120,000

¹ Reserved for the Canadian inshore fishery in Div. 3L.

² A minimum of 10% of each quota must be taken in Subarea 3.

³ The opening date for the squid (*Illex*) fishery is 1 July.

⁴ The amount(s) allocated to this country includes the amount(s) allocated for quota regulation of the same stock in the proposal adopted by the Fisheries Commission of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization on 9 March 1979.

TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

Press Notice

1. The Tenth Special Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) was held in Montreal, Canada, during 7-9 March 1979. Representatives from Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and the USSR attended the meeting as participants together with Observers from the European Economic Community (EEC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Denmark (Faroe Islands), and the USA.

2. Scientific Advice

The Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES), which met at Tokyo, Japan, in February 1979, provided advice on the conservation of the capelin stocks in Subareas 2 and 3 and the squid (*Illex*) stock in Subareas 3 and 4 for 1979.

3. Conservation Measures

The Commission agreed to Total Allowable Catches (TAC) and national allocations for 1979 in respect of the capelin stocks in ICNAF Divisions 3LNO and the squid stock in Subareas 3 and 4. The Commission agreed to a TAC of 10,000 metric tons of capelin, all of which was allocated to Canada for inshore fishing. The Commission also agreed to a TAC of 120,000 metric tons of squid, which was allocated as follows: Bulgaria (1,000), Canada (86,500), Cuba (4,500), EEC (5,000), Japan (4,500), Poland (2,000), Portugal (1,000), Romania (1,000), Spain (4,500), and USSR (10,000).

4. Enforcement of Fishery Regulations

The Commission's Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) reviewed present procedures for international control of fishing activities outside the 200-mile fisheries zones of coastal states and proposed a number of improvements which were agreed to by the Commission.

5. Transitional Arrangements

The Commission, noting that organizational arrangements had been initiated for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), agreed to administrative arrangements for the smooth transition during 1979 from ICNAF to its successor organization.

6. Future Meeting

The 29th Annual Meeting of ICNAF will be held concurrently with the First Annual Meeting of NAFO during 30 May-9 June 1979 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

20 March 1979

Office of the Secretariat
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

PART II

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
29TH ANNUAL MEETING

HALIFAX, CANADA
30 MAY - 6 JUNE 1979



Serial No. 5509

Proceedings No. 2

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

Report of the First Plenary Session

Wednesday, 30 May, 1020 hrs

1. The First Plenary Session of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission was called to order by the Chairman, Mr S. Ohkuchi (Japan), who welcomed the delegates present from all Member Countries, except the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Iceland, and Romania, and the Observers from the European Economic Community (EEC), the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF), and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) (Appendix I) as follows:

"I'd like to say a few words at the beginring of this Plenary Meeting.

"This conference is the last session of ICNAF which comes to an end by the end of this year.

"ICNAF has done really excellent and brilliant work since 1951, not only for the management of the resources of the Northwest Atlantic but also as a model of various international organizations in other parts of the world.

"It is said that the last one is the most important.

"I should like to do my best as Chairman, and ask all of you to make an utmost effort to make this important meeting most fruitful and successful."

The Plenary stood in a moment of silence in memory of US Ambassador Donald L. McKernan, for years a highly respected adviser to the US delegation to ICNAF, who died on a US Trade Mission to China on 8 May 1979.

2. The provisional Plenary Agenda (Appendix II) was adopted.
3. Under Plenary Item 3, Publicity, the Plenary agreed that a committee consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission, the Chairman of STACRES and STACFAD, and the Executive Secretary should prepare a press statement.
4. Under Plenary Item 4, Status of ICNAF and NAFO¹, the Executive Secretary drew attention to ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/18 which listed the members of the two bodies. He reported that Faroe Islands (Denmark) had joined NAFO on 22 May 1979 and Portugal on 24 May 1979. Membership in ICNAF now stood at 12.
5. Under Plenary Item 5, Proceedings of the Tenth Special Commission Meeting, Montreal, March 1979, the Plenary had no comments and adopted the Proceedings.
6. Under Plenary Item 6, Proceedings of the Inaugural Meeting of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, Montreal, March 1979, the Plenary received the Proceedings for information only.
7. Plenary Items 7, Transfer of Personnel Services, Assets and Liabilities, and Inventory to NAFO, 8, Auditor's Report 1977/78, 9, Administrative Report, 10, Budget Estimate, 1 July-31 December 1979, were referred to the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance (STACFAD).
8. Under Plenary Items 11 and 12, Status of Commission Proposals, the Plenary noted that the Protocols relating to the basic payment by the Contracting Governments and relating to continued functioning of the Commission (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/12, Tabulation I) were still not in effect. Tabulation II of the Document showing the status of conservation proposals was reviewed by the Executive Secretary.
9. Under Plenary Items 13, 14, and 15, International Control, the Plenary referred these items to the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC).
10. Under Plenary Items 16 and 17, Conservation, the Plenary agreed that the three stocks outside national

¹ Following this meeting, the Executive Secretary was advised by Depositary Government that Bulgaria had become a member of NAFO effective 25 May 1979.

fishing limits in Subarea 3 should be considered in Panel 3 and that the seven stocks lying partly inside and partly outside national fishing limits in Subarea 3 should be considered in Panel 3, following informal intergovernmental consultations on these stocks conducted by Canada.

11. Under Plenary Item 18, Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES), the Chairman of STACRES, Dr R. G. Halliday (Canada) presented a summary of the provisional Report of STACRES (Proc. 1) and the Report of its Assessments Subcommittee (ICNAF Sum. Doc. 79/VI/11). The delegate of Canada noted the suggestions of STACRES that the scientific meetings be held just prior to the Annual Meeting in May-June in order to have more time to analyze the data for assessment purposes. He also drew attention to the possibility of having the Annual Meeting of NAFO later in the year and suggested that consideration be given to this matter in the NAFO meeting.
12. The Chairman of the Commission thanked the Chairman of STACRES and scientists for their continued excellent efforts.
13. There being no other discussion, the Plenary adjourned at 1230 hrs, 30 May.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

List of Participants

(Head of Delegation underlined)

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

Plenary Sessions

Agenda

PROCEDURES

1. Opening by Chairman, Mr S. Ohkuchi (Japan)
2. Agenda
3. Publicity

FUTURE OF ICNAF

4. Review of status of ICNAF and NAFO
5. Report of 10th Special Commission Meeting, March 1979 (ICNAF Sum. Doc. 79/VI/8)
6. Report of Inaugural Meeting of NAFO, March 1979 (NAFO Circular Letter 79/1)
7. Re Transfer of Personnel Services, Assets and Liabilities, and Inventory to NAFO

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

8. Auditor's Report, 1977/78
9. Administrative Report with Financial Statements for 1978/79 (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/11)
10. Budget Estimate, 1 July-31 December 1979 (Appendix I to STACFAD Agenda)

COMMISSION PROPOSALS (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/12)

11. Re changes in the Convention
12. Re regulation of fisheries

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

13. Annual Return of Infringements, 1978 (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/13)
14. Fishing Vessel Registration, 1979 (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/14)
15. Scheme of Joint International Enforcement (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/9)

CONSERVATION

16. Conservation of fish stocks outside national fishing limits in Subarea 3
 - (a) Cod in Div. 3M
 - (b) Redfish in Div. 3M
 - (c) American plaice in Div. 3M
17. Conservation of fish stocks lying partly inside and partly outside national fishing limits in Subarea 3
 - (a) Cod in Div. 3NO
 - (b) Redfish in Div. 3LN
 - (c) American plaice in Div. 3LNO
 - (d) Witch in Div. 3NO
 - (e) Yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO
 - (f) Capelin in Div. 3LNO
 - (g) Squid (*Illex*) in Subarea 3 and 4

REPORTS

18. Report of Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) (ICNAF Sum. Doc. 79/VI/11)
19. Report of Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)
20. Report of Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)
21. Report of Panel(s) 3 and 4

OTHER MEETINGS

22. Date and location of future meetings
23. Press Statement
24. Other Business
25. Adjournment



Serial No. 5510

Proceedings No. 3

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

Report of Meetings of Panel 3

Thursday, 31 May, 1035 hrs
Friday, 1 June, 1030 hrs
Tuesday, 5 June, 1030 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Capt A. S. Gaspar (Portugal). Representatives of all Member Countries (except the German Democratic Republic (GDR) which joined the meeting on 1 June, Iceland, and Romania on 5 June) and Observers from the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Government of the United States of America (USA) (on 5 June) were present.
2. Appointment of Rapporteur. Mr J. S. Beckett (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Adoption of Agenda. The agenda items relevant to Panel 3 in the previously circulated provisional Agenda for a Joint Meeting of Panels 3 and 4 were adopted as agenda items.
4. Conservation Requirements for Fish Stocks Lying Partly Inside and Partly Outside National Fishing Limits in Subarea 3
 - (a) Subarea 3 and 4 squid, and Div. 3LNO capelin

The delegate of Canada noted that discussion of squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 3 and 4 and capelin in Div. 3LNO should be deferred until after a special meeting of STACRES late in 1979 or early in 1980. He introduced ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/21 which presented a proposal for TACs and national allocations for the five other stocks (cod in Div. 3NO, redfish in Div. 3LN, witch flounder in Div. 3NO, yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO, and American plaice in Div. 3LNO). In particular, the proposal for Div. 3NO cod was that, in recognition of the STACRES advice that the catches be kept as low as possible, there be no directed fishery on this stock in 1980. The Canadian proposal presented illustrative national allocations that might be necessary to cover a 10% by-catch of cod in directed fisheries for other stocks in the relevant Divisions, with adjustments made for catches in Div. 3L from stocks occurring in Div. 3L as well as Div. 3NO. The delegate of Portugal stated that he could accept a "by-catch only" regulation for cod in Div. 3NO, provided the regulation included a 10% by-catch allowance in catches actually made of other species. The delegate of Spain noted that, since Spain has not had allocations of species other than cod in the area, a "by-catch only" regulation would exclude his country's vessels from the area. He therefore proposed that a special meeting of STACRES be held in September or October to review the scientific advice and, in particular, to present more specific options than the rather general advice to keep catches as low as possible. He stated that he would reserve his position on all five stocks in Div. 3LNO until after discussion of the stocks in Div. 3M. The Observer from the EEC stated that he could accept the principle of a "by-catch only" regulation, and suggested that the figures in the Canadian proposal be considered as indicative. The delegate of Canada agreed to redraft his proposal to specify that catches of cod in Div. 3NO should be limited to 10% of catches actually made of other stocks. He pointed out that, in his opinion, the scientific advice was clear, in that it stated that a catch of 16,000 tons could possibly be made without reducing the stock, but that if the stock was to be rebuilt, which was the policy adopted generally by ICNAF, then catches must be reduced. He had no objection to a re-assessment by STACRES but, in the meantime, the Panel should recommend regulatory measures which could be reviewed at a special meeting, perhaps of the Fisheries Commission of NAFO, should the scientific advice change. The delegate of Spain stated that he could not accept a regulation that implied limiting the catch to as low as 6,900 tons, particularly in light of the wide fluctuations in the scientific advice in recent years. Furthermore, he noted, there was a precedent for delaying decisions until after further scientific review. There followed a discussion of the timing for the proposed review of scientific advice and management decision, during which the Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES, Dr G. H. Winters (Canada), stated that new data needed for the scientific review would not be available until early in 1980. The Panel agreed tentatively that the scientists should review the status of the stock early in 1980, with a possible review by the Fisheries Commission of NAFO at the time of consideration of squid and capelin for 1980. Further discussion on the Div. 3NO cod stock was deferred to the next meeting of the Panel.

- (b) Div. 3LN redfish, Div. 3LNO American plaice, Div. 3LNO yellowtail flounder, and Div. 3NO witch flounder

Panel 3

agreed to recommend

that the 1980 TACs and national allocations for Div. 3LN redfish, Div. 3LNO American plaice, Div. 3LNO yellowtail flounder, and Div. 3NO witch flounder be set at the levels shown in Table 1.

5. Conservation Requirements for the Fish Stocks Occurring Entirely Outside National Fisheries Jurisdiction

- (a) Div. 3M cod

The Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES, Dr G. H. Winters (Canada) reported that the majority of the scientists had concluded that the stock was extremely depressed owing to the strength of the 1973 year-class having been overestimated greatly in 1978. However, the USSR scientists believed that the strength of this year-class had not been overestimated and that a TAC of 25,000 to 30,000 tons for 1980 would not be too high. During considerable discussion, the delegate of Canada noted that his country's cod allocation for 1980 would only be enough to cover by-catch in the redfish fishery since it had proved impossible to initiate a directed fishery for Div. 3M cod, while the delegate of Portugal suggested a tentative TAC of 25,000 tons to be subject to review, and the delegate of the USSR proposed a TAC for the first three months of 1980 of 10,000 tons with a review of the matter during that period. The Observer from the EEC noted that an initial period of four months might be more appropriate in order to allow for a meeting of the Fisheries Commission of NAFO in February and expiration of the objection period (60 days). Further discussion was deferred for the time being.

- (b) Div. 3M redfish

The delegate of Japan proposed maintenance for 1980 of the 1979 TAC and allocations. The Observer from the EEC proposed reducing the Cuban and "Others" allocations to provide the EEC with an allocation in recognition of the fishing in the area by vessels of the Member Countries of the Community. No delegates indicated support for this proposal. The delegates were advised that the 1979 "Others" quota had already been taken by vessels of Bulgaria, GDR, Japan, and Romania, and the "Others" fishery closed. Following discussion of procedural matters, Panel members agreed that the Observer from the EEC would prepare a new proposal for sub-allocation of the "Others" category.

- (c) Div. 3M American plaice

Following a proposal by the delegate of Canada, Panel 3

agreed to recommend

that the 1980 TAC and national allocations for Div. 3M American plaice be maintained at the 1979 levels set out in Table 1.

6. Consideration of Minimum Mesh Size for Redfish in Subareas 3 and 4 and Particularly in Div. 3M. The delegate of Canada reported that, having studied the advice of STACRES, he was withdrawing the Canadian proposal for a reduction of the minimum mesh size permitted in the redfish fishery in Div. 3M.

7. The Panel recessed at 1756 hrs, 31 May, and reconvened at 1030 hrs, Friday, 1 June.

8. Further Consideration of Conservation Requirements for Fish Stocks Outside National Fisheries Jurisdiction

- (a) Div. 3M cod

Following a proposal by the delegate of Portugal, Panel 3

agreed to recommend

that a TAC of 10,280 tons for the first four months of 1980 with national allocations for Div. 3M cod that included special provisions for Norway and Poland be adopted (Table 1), it being understood that the matter would be reviewed early in 1980 and a decision taken at that time on measures for the whole of 1980.

(b) Div. 3M redfish

The Observer from the EEC drew attention to the history of fishing for this stock by vessels of countries without specific allocations and proposed the initiation of allocations to Japan and the EEC, with the "Others" category reduced to 100 tons and slight reductions in the allocations to countries with allocations in the past. The delegates of Cuba, Poland, and Spain could not accept the reduction in the "Others" category. The delegate of Japan advised the proposed allocation of 400 tons to his country was inadequate, while the delegate of Bulgaria wished it noted that his country's vessels had taken 1,500 tons from the "Others" allocation in 1979, in full conformity with the regulations. The delegate of Canada suggested that two principles were involved. The provision for new entrants in early ICNAF allocations might not be relevant when stocks were fully exploited. In addition, under the NAFO Convention, Canada has special consideration in allocations in the area and it would be inappropriate to reduce the Canadian allocation. The delegate of the USSR noted his country's long history of fishing this stock and that historic performance was also a recognized principle under the NAFO Convention. He could, therefore, not accept a reduction in his country's allocation. Panel 3

agreed to recommend

that the 1980 TAC and national allocations for the Div. 3M redfish stock be maintained at the 1979 levels as set out in Table 1.

9. Further Consideration of Conservation Measures for Fish Stocks Lying Partly Inside and Partly Outside National Fisheries Jurisdiction

(a) Div. 3NO cod

The delegate of Canada introduced ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/25 that proposed a regulation restricting catches of cod to a 10% by-catch in directed fisheries for other stocks in Div. 3NO. He reaffirmed that the scientific assessment should be reviewed early in 1980 in order that a decision on any changes in the proposed management measures could be adopted early in the year.

Panel 3, voting 8 in favour, with Spain voting against and GDR, Iceland, and Romania absent,

agreed to recommend

that, for 1980, the amount of cod caught and retained in Div. 3N and 3O not exceed the greater of 2,500 kg and 10% total weight on board the vessel of all species caught in Div. 3N and 3O (Table 1).

The delegate of Spain stated that he would be recommending to his government the lodging of an objection to the proposal.

10. Minimum Mesh Size for Squid (*Illex*) in Subarea 3 Outside National Fishing Limits. The delegate of Canada reported that vessels fishing for squid within the area of Canada's fisheries jurisdiction in 1979 would be required to use trawls with a minimum mesh size of 60 mm. He suggested that it would be appropriate to establish a similar regulation, at least for bottom trawls, for the squid fisheries in the areas beyond national fisheries jurisdiction. The delegate of Japan noted that off-bottom trawls were permitted to have a minimum mesh size of 45 mm in other areas under national fisheries jurisdiction in the Northwest Atlantic. The Panel agreed to defer consideration of this item to a further meeting of the Panel.
11. Future Research. The delegate of Canada proposed acceptance of STACRES recommendations for future research and stressed the importance of the need for intensive study of cod stocks in Div. 3M and 3NO prior to the scientific review in early 1980. He urged delegates to impress on their governments the need for timely submission of statistical information, particularly in view of delays in the publication of the *ICNAF Statistical Bulletin* for 1977 caused by late submission of such information.
12. Further Consideration of Minimum Mesh Size for Squid (*Illex*) in Areas Beyond National Fisheries Jurisdiction. The delegate of Canada referred to ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/III/7 (2nd Revision) which had been introduced at the Tenth Special Commission Meeting in Montreal in March 1979, proposing the establishment of a minimum mesh size of 60 mm for trawl nets of any material used in squid (*Illex*) fisheries in areas beyond national fisheries jurisdiction. He stated that for 1979 Canada would be implementing a minimum mesh size of 60 mm manila standard for all squid (*Illex*) fisheries within the Canadian zone, with 45 mm permitted in certain off-bottom trawls following a case by case study of the evidence respecting minimum incidental catches of other species by such gear. He stated further that, for 1980, Canada would be applying the 60-mm minimum mesh size for codends of any material (rather than based on the manila standard) and would not allow exemptions for any type of gear. He noted that, in view of these Canadian regulations, it appeared appropriate to establish similar regulations in 1980 for adjacent areas where only limited fishing for squid occurred. The delegates of Cuba and the USSR

noted that, even though the proposed minimum mesh size referred to 1980, problems would result from the need to replace netting already manufactured to the manila standard. The Observer from the USA reported that, within US fishing limits, chain-type off-bottom trawls used for *Loligo* as well as *Illex* squid were permitted with 45-mm mesh in the codends but that bottom trawls must have meshes of 60 mm or more. He stated that bottom trawls were, however, only permitted in the period January to March and only in restricted areas. The delegate of Canada noted that a smaller mesh might be appropriate for *Loligo* squid but that for *Illex* squid the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES had indicated that an even larger mesh size than 60 mm, i.e., 90 mm, might be appropriate. Furthermore, fisheries for *Illex* squid within Canadian fishing limits were often conducted with fishing operations for silver hake for which a minimum mesh size of 60 mm was in effect. The delegate of Portugal, while supporting the Canadian proposal as presented to come into effect on 1 January 1980, noted the practical benefits of applying the same mesh size regulations both inside and outside areas under national fisheries jurisdiction, and pointed out differences in the fishing conditions existing between the US and Canadian fisheries zones, differences which, in his opinion, invalidated extrapolating from a flatfish and lobster bottom fishery into a silver hake fishery. The delegate of Spain stated that, while he could consider favourably the proposal if it were amended to refer only to bottom trawls, he could not accept the present proposal as it would apply to all gears. Panel 3, voting 10 in favour with Spain voting against and Iceland absent,

agreed to recommend

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (1) for regulation, beginning 1 January 1980, by minimum mesh size of codend of the squid (*Illex*) fishery beyond national fisheries jurisdiction in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area (Appendix I).

13. Adoption of Report. The delegate of Romania noted that he had been unable to attend the earlier meetings of the Panel, but wished to note that, with respect to redfish in Div. 3M, vessels of his country had taken some 500 tons from the "Others" category in 1979. He stated that, in regard to the vote of the Panel on the management measures for cod in Div. 3NO for 1980, Romania was in favour of the measures being adopted.
14. Other Business. The Panel thanked warmly the Chairman, Capt A. S. Gaspar (Portugal) for guiding so effectively the deliberations of the Panel.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and national allocations (in metric tons) proposed for fish stocks outside and overlapping national fishing limits in Subarea 3 in 1980.

	COD		REDFISH		AMERICAN PLAICE		YELLOWTAIL	WITCH	CAPELIN	SQUID (Illex)
	3M ¹	3NO ²	3M	3LN	3M	3LNO	3LNO	3NO	3LNO	3 + 4
TAC advised by STACRES			20,000	25,000	2,000	47,000	18,000	7,000		
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Canada	100	Y	5,500	12,900	250	46,200	17,500	4,900		
Cuba	480	X	1,550	1,600	-	-	-	-		
European Economic Community	2,405	H	-	-	-	700	400	-		
Faroe Islands (Denmark)	1,775	S	-	-	-	-	-	-		
German Democratic Republic	-	H	-	600	-	-	-	-		
Iceland	-	D	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Japan	-	E	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Norway	500	L	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Poland	500	C	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Portugal	2,590	R	600	600	250	-	-	-		
Romania	-	D	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Spain	560	O	-	-	-	-	-	-		
USSR	1,270	N	10,350	9,200	1,000	-	-	2,030		
Others	100		2,000	100	500	100	100	70		
Total	10,280	0 ²	20,000	25,000	2,000	47,000	18,000	7,000		

¹ Allowable catches are for the period 1 January - 30 April 1980.

² The amount of cod caught and retained in Div. 3N and 3O shall not exceed the greater of 2,500 kg and 10% total weight on board the vessel of all species caught in Div. 3N and 3O.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

(1) Proposal for International Mesh Size Regulation of the Fishery for Squid (*Illex*) outside Areas under National Fisheries Jurisdiction in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area

Panel 3 recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal, for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

"That, with effect from 1 January 1980:

"1. Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit the taking of squid, *Illex illecebrosus*, outside areas under national fisheries jurisdiction in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area by persons under their jurisdiction with trawl nets having in any part of the net, meshes of dimensions of less than 60 millimeters or 2-3/8 inches as measured by the ICNAF gauge. These mesh sizes relate to netting when measured wet after use irrespective of material, or the equivalent thereof when measured dry before use.

"2. Contracting Governments prohibit the use, by any person to whom this proposal would apply, of any means or device, other than those described in paragraph 3, which would obstruct the meshes of the nets or which would otherwise, in effect, diminish the size of the nets, provided that strengthening ropes may be attached to the codend in such a manner that they will not obstruct the meshes of the codend.

"3. Contracting Governments permit any canvas, netting, or other material to be attached to the underside of the codend of a net to reduce and prevent damage."



Serial No. 5511

Proceedings No. 4

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

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

Friday, 1 June, 1800 hrs
Tuesday, 5 June, 1430 hrs

1. The meeting of STACFAD was called to order by the Chairman, Miss Diana Pethick (Canada).
2. The Executive Secretary was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda, as circulated, was adopted.
4. Membership. Representatives were present from Canada (Miss D. Pethick), Japan (Mr K. Shimizu), Norway (Mr F. Bergesen, Jr), Portugal (Capt A. S. Gaspar), USSR (Messrs A. A. Volkov, G. Gusev, and V. Kletnoy), and the ICNAF Secretariat (Messrs L. R. Day, W. H. Champion, and F. D. Keating).
5. Auditor's Report. The Auditor's Report for the financial year 1977/78 was distributed on 26 February 1979. The Executive Secretary reviewed the financial statements and explained the new format as suggested by the Auditor General of Canada. STACFAD, noting that no comments were received from the Contracting Governments,

recommends

that the Auditor's Report for 1977/78 be adopted.

6. Administrative Report and Financial Statements (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/11). The Executive Secretary reviewed the Administrative Report, referring especially to the activities of the Secretariat in relation to ICNAF Commission and scientific meetings, the publication of Commission material, and the collection, compilation, and storage of scientific data for use in providing advice on management to the Commission.

The Executive Secretary reported that morale was very high in the Secretariat and commended the staff for the willing and efficient manner they have conducted the business of the Commission during the transitional period.

On presenting the financial statements for 1978/79, the Executive Secretary noted that an administrative fee of \$37,127 had been assessed the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) and that an estimated surplus of \$24,500 would be available at the end of the 1978/79 fiscal year. He drew attention to the 1978/79 contributions which were still outstanding from Member Governments as follows:

Bulgaria	\$ 8,000.00
Cuba	24,592.33
Romania	18,587.05
	<u>\$ 51,179.38</u>

STACFAD

recommends

that the Administrative Report with the Financial Statements for 1978/79 (estimated from 30 April 1979) be adopted.

7. Report of STACFAD, March 1979 (ICNAF Sum. Doc. 79/VI/8, Proc. 4). The Chairman noted the resolution made by STACFAD at the March meeting concerning the orderly transition from ICNAF to the successor organization, NAFO, and asked the Executive Secretary for a status of these commitments.

The Executive Secretary noted that a 6-month budget of ICNAF (1 July-31 December 1979) had been prepared as recommended. This was scheduled for later discussion on the agenda.

NAFO had been assessed an administrative fee in the ICNAF accounts for Secretariat services rendered during the first half of 1979.

8. Arrangements re Transfer of Personnel Services, Assets and Liabilities, and Inventory to NAFO. STACFAD noted the resolution passed by the General Council of NAFO in March 1979 regarding the establishment of a Secretariat and the commitment concerning the assets and financial obligations of ICNAF. STACFAD

recommends

that the Commission adopt Resolution (1) regarding the transition from ICNAF to NAFO (Appendix I).

9. Review of Working Capital Fund. In discussing the budget for 1 July-31 December 1979, STACFAD noted that the Working Capital Fund, which was agreed by the 1977 Annual Meeting, should be maintained at or near \$50,000, and in any event should not be permitted to be less than \$50,000, was estimated to be, as of 30 June 1979, at \$74,716. STACFAD noted that, at the 1978 Annual Meeting, the Commission agreed to transfer \$26,000 from the Working Capital Fund to the Miscellaneous Fund for application against the operating expenses of the Commission for the 1979/80 fiscal year. The Executive Secretary noted that the \$26,000 was to be transferred to decrease costs for a complete fiscal year and a decision on whether to recommend transfer of the full amount or possibly \$13,000 was discussed.
10. Budget Estimate, 1 July-31 December 1979. The budget estimates, 1 July to 31 December 1979, were reviewed by STACFAD. The Executive Secretary explained that the financial obligations of the Secretariat for the first six months of the financial year total more than 50% of a 12-month budget because of billings for leased equipment and that \$249,000 would be required for the ordinary expenses of the Commission from 1 July to 31 December 1979. On the suggestion of the representative from Japan, STACFAD agreed that, because there were no meetings foreseen to 31 December, the Annual and Mid-Year Meeting item of \$12,500 could be removed from the budget estimate. STACFAD agreed that, in order to ensure a smooth transition in the level of contributions from Contracting Parties between the current financial period and the forthcoming NAFO financial year, the amount of \$26,000 would not be transferred from the Working Capital Fund to decrease appropriations but would be left in the Working Capital Fund to ensure that a sufficiently high level of monies would be available in the accumulated surplus account of NAFO to cover appropriations from Contracting Parties. However, the amount of staff assessments in the ICNAF Miscellaneous Fund (approximately \$54,598) would be applied against the operating expenses of the Commission for the next six-month period. STACFAD, therefore,

recommends

- i) that the ordinary expenses of the Commission for the period 1 July-31 December 1979 be set at \$236,900 (Appendix II);
 - ii) that an estimated amount of \$54,598 be transferred from the Miscellaneous Fund and applied against the amount in (i) above;
 - iii) that an administrative fee assessed the European Economic Community (EEC) of \$37,127 and the Faroe Islands (Denmark) of \$3,236.50, as members of NAFO, be applied against the amount in (i) above; and
 - iv) that a total of \$141,938.50 be appropriated from Member Countries in the period 1 July-31 December 1979 (Appendix III).
11. Protocol re Basic Annual Fee Structure. The Executive Secretary reported that the June 1973 Protocol relating to the basic annual fee structure (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/12) was not yet in force and because ICNAF may terminate at 31 December 1979, no discussion was necessary.
12. Publications. The Executive Secretary reviewed the status of the Commission's publications as presented in ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/11. He reported that all of the ICNAF publications are edited and printed in the Secretariat. The Executive Secretary drew attention to the ICES Second Symposium on the Early Life History of Fish held at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, USA. As the Commission's contribution in support of this Symposium, the Secretariat has agreed to typeset and print approximately 1,000 copies of the Symposium proceedings for the ICES Rapports et Procès-Verbaux des Réunions series.
13. The billing date for the period 1 July-31 December 1979 was set at 15 August 1979.
14. Time and Place for Future Meetings. STACFAD noted that no further annual or special meetings would be necessary for ICNAF in 1979.
15. Election of Chairman. Miss Diana Pethick (Canada) was re-elected Chairman by unanimous vote for the balance of 1979.
16. Adjournment. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1630 hrs, 5 June.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

- (1) Resolution Relating to the Transition from the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)

The Commission

Noting the need for a transitional arrangement concerning the ICNAF Secretariat and the ICNAF assets and liabilities to NAFO;

Noting the Resolution adopted by the March 1979 Special ICNAF Meeting (March 1979 Meeting Proceedings No. 5) concerning the proposed arrangements for the termination of ICNAF;

Noting the Resolution adopted by the General Council of NAFO at the Organization's Inaugural Meeting, 5-9 March 1979, concerning the transfer of assets from ICNAF to NAFO, and the undertaking by NAFO to assume the financial obligations of ICNAF;

- Hereby Resolves that
- (1) the Executive Secretary of ICNAF may be co-appointed with effect from 9 March 1979 as Executive Secretary of NAFO on the understanding that he will continue to act as Executive Secretary to ICNAF at least until 31 December 1979;
 - (2) the staff of the ICNAF Secretariat may be appointed as staff of the NAFO Secretariat on the understanding that the staff will continue to act as the staff of the ICNAF Secretariat at least until 31 December 1979;
 - (3) all assets of ICNAF shall be transferred to NAFO, and the financial obligations assumed by NAFO, effective 31 December 1979.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

1 July-31 December 1979 Expenditures to be Covered by Appropriations
from Contracting Governments and from Other Sources

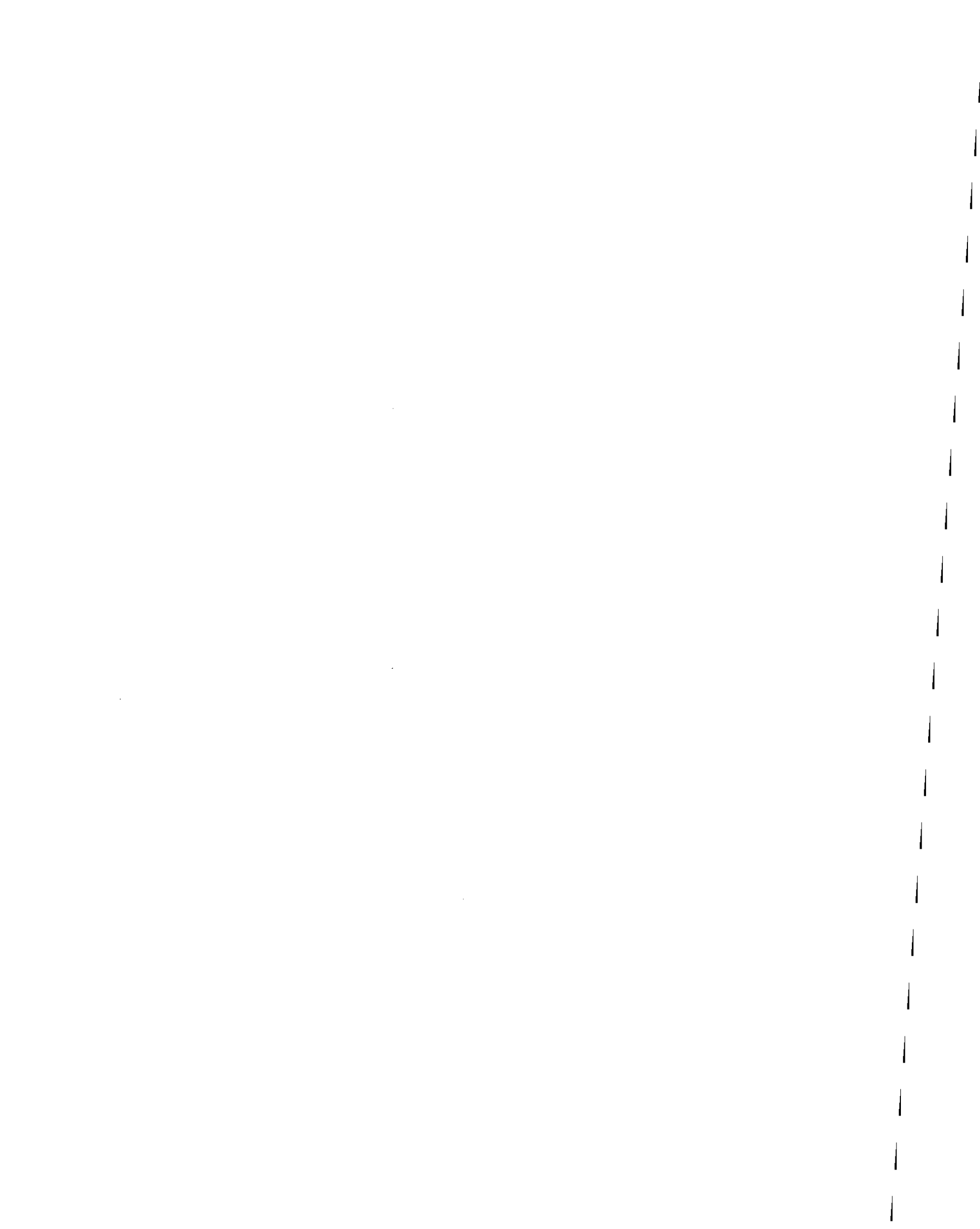
	Proposed estimates <u>1 Jul-31 Dec 1979</u>
1. Personal Services	
(a) Salaries	\$ 126,500
(b) Superannuation	14,000
(c) Additional help	500
(d) Group medical and insurance plans	1,900
(e) Contingencies	6,000
2. Travel	2,000
3. Transportation of Things	500
4. Communications	12,500
5. Publications	16,000
6. Other Contractual Services	23,000
7. Materials and Supplies	7,000
8. Equipment	2,000
9. Computer Services	20,000
10. Contingencies	5,000
	<hr/>
Total Ordinary Expenditures	\$ 236,900

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

Preliminary Calculation of Billing for Member Countries against
Proposed Estimates of \$236,900 for the Period 1 July-31 December 1979

Budget:	\$ 236,900.00
Deduct: Estimated transfer from Miscellaneous Fund	54,598.00
	<u>\$ 182,302.00</u>
Deduct: Administrative fee charged NAFO on behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC)	37,127.00
Administrative fee charged NAFO on behalf of the Faroe Islands (Denmark)	3,236.40
	<u>\$ 141,938.50</u>

Governments	No. of Panel Memberships	Charge for Panel Memberships	Charge per Member Government	Deduct Advance Contributions	Estimated Billing
Bulgaria	3	\$ 8,809.79	\$ 571.25	\$ -	\$ 9,381.04
Canada	5	14,682.99	571.25	-	15,254.24
Cuba	4	11,746.39	571.25	-	12,317.64
German Democratic Republic	3	8,809.79	571.25	-	9,381.04
Iceland	2	5,873.20	571.25	917.39	5,527.06
Japan	3	8,809.79	571.25	-	9,381.04
Norway	4	11,746.39	571.25	-	12,317.64
Poland	5	14,682.99	571.25	-	15,254.24
Portugal	4	11,746.39	571.25	-	12,317.64
Romania	3	8,809.79	571.25	-	9,381.04
Spain	5	14,682.99	571.25	-	15,254.24
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	5	14,682.99	571.25	8,790.71	6,463.53
	46	\$ 135,083.50	\$ 6,855.00	\$ 9,708.10	\$ 132,230.40





Serial No. 5512

Proceedings No. 5

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

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

Monday, 4 June, 1000 hrs

1. The meeting of STACTIC opened with the following Member Countries represented: Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, German Democratic Republic (GDR), Iceland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and USSR. Also present were Observers from the European Economic Community (EEC), the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF), the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), and the USA.
2. Election of Chairman and Rapporteur. STACTIC agreed that Capt A. S. Gaspar (Portugal) would act as Chairman of the meeting and Mr P. H. Sutherland (Canada) would be Rapporteur.
3. Adoption of Agenda. The provisional Agenda was adopted, with the following additions under Item 10, "Other Matters".
 - (a) Canadian proposal for reporting fish on board vessels entering the ICNAF Area (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/19);
 - (b) Canadian request for action by the Commission, pursuant to Article XIII of the Convention, with respect to the operations of non-Member Countries in the ICNAF Area beyond national fisheries jurisdiction (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/20);
 - (c) Canadian proposal for a resolution relating to vessels of non-Member Countries operating in the ICNAF Area (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/23);
 - (d) Report on inspections under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement in 1979 (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/26).
4. Review of Scheme of Joint International Enforcement
 - (a) The Chairman drew the attention of STACTIC members to ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/15 and asked for comments. It was suggested by the Observer from the EEC, and agreed that, as the member nations of the EEC are not Members of ICNAF, any reference to EEC members should be removed from both Annex A and B of the document. The Executive Secretary asked that any additional changes be brought to his attention prior to the end of the present ICNAF/NAFO meetings.
 - (b) (i) Signature of vessel master

The Chairman drew attention to the EEC proposal from the March 1979 Meeting of STACTIC (March 1979 Meeting Proc. 2, para. 6) to amend paragraph 5 (i) of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement to require vessel masters to sign the inspection officer's report to confirm that a copy has been delivered to him. STACTIC unanimously agreed to recommend

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (2) regarding amendment to paragraph 5 (i) of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement (Appendix I).
 - (ii) Other improvements

There were no additional proposals received from the members of STACTIC.
5. Joint Meeting of STACRES and STACTIC re International Observer Program. STACTIC agreed that the Report of the Joint Meeting of STACRES and STACTIC on a Scientific Observer Scheme (Proc. 6) be further considered in the appropriate bodies of NAFO.

6. Annual Return of Infringements, 1978 (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/13). The Executive Secretary introduced this document and invited comments. The delegate of Canada stated that, while the number of infringements appeared small, there was concern that proper quota management was being made most difficult because some countries are failing to report their monthly catches in the Convention Area as required. He also noted that the record of disposition of infringements was not complete and asked for any additional information. The delegate of Cuba responded that it would formally report on the one infringement noted for Cuba in 1978 prior to the conclusion of the ICNAF/NAFO meetings. He advised the meeting, however, that action had been taken to warn the master concerned and that the infraction had been noted on the master's record.
7. Registration of Fishing Vessels, 1979 (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/14). The Executive Secretary reminded the members of STACTIC of the September 1975 proposal which entered into force in April 1976, requiring the registration of fishing vessels with the Secretariat prior to fishing in the Convention Area outside national fishing limits. He noted that only four Member Countries had registered vessels to date in 1979 and asked that, in future, registration be completed at an earlier date. The Observer from the EEC noted that any reference to France found on page 2, paragraph 4 of the document, should be removed as France was not a Member of ICNAF.
8. Other Matters
 - (a) Canadian proposal for reporting fish on board vessels entering the ICNAF Area (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/19). The delegate of Canada proposed that ICNAF introduce a measure requiring fishing vessels of Member Countries to report any fish on board prior to entering the Convention Area outside national fisheries jurisdiction. He outlined the problem which now exists whereby international inspectors have difficulty in determining the actual catch within the Convention Area when vessels arrive with fish already on board. A discussion, entered into by the delegates of Canada, Portugal, and USSR and the Observer from the EEC, followed in which suggestions concerning the use of logbooks rather than a report and the complexity of individual vessels reporting to the Commission were highlighted. The delegate of Canada agreed to re-draft his proposal and submit it to NAFO, taking into consideration the comments made at the STACTIC meeting.
 - (b) Canadian request for action by the Commission, pursuant to Article XIII of the Convention, with respect to the operations of non-Member Countries in the ICNAF Area beyond national fisheries jurisdiction (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/20). STACTIC proposed that this document be discussed in a Plenary session rather than in STACTIC.
 - (c) Canadian proposal for a resolution relating to vessels of non-Member Countries operating in the ICNAF Area (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/23). STACTIC agreed that this proposal should be discussed in a Plenary session in conjunction with Com. Doc. 79/VI/20).
 - (d) Report on inspections under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement in 1979 (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/26). This document was introduced by the delegate of Canada who stated that the infractions noted clearly illustrated the need for some mechanism for reporting fish on board prior to entering the Convention Area as discussed under Section 8 (a) of this proceedings. This document again created discussion concerning the complexity of individual vessels reporting directly to the Commission. While the delegate of Canada accepted the Portuguese proposal that vessels arriving empty might not need to report, he continued to express concern that some reporting mechanism was necessary to identify to international inspectors those vessels that arrived in the Convention Area with fish on board. The delegate of Portugal continued to maintain that entries in the official logbook of the accumulated catch on board prior to entry into the Convention Area was all that would be necessary to cite violations. The delegate of Canada agreed to re-draft his proposal and submit it to NAFO. The delegate of Spain reported to the meeting that, once an official report of possible violations was received, the Spanish Government would take appropriate action in accordance with the internal laws of Spain. On the other hand, without prejudice of proof to the contrary, the entries in the logbooks are considered by Spanish law as valid.
 - (e) Report on fishing activity and enforcement in 1978 (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/17). The Executive Secretary introduced this document and outlined its content. There were no comments received from the STACTIC members.
9. Election of Chairman. As this was the last meeting of STACTIC, it was considered unnecessary to elect a Chairman.
10. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 1230 hrs, 4 June.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

(2) Proposal for Amendment of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement of the Fishery Regulations in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6

STACTIC recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal, for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

"That, pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article VIII of the Convention, the sixth sentence of paragraph 5 (1) of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement, proposed for adoption on 9 March 1979 at the Tenth Special Commission Meeting (March 1979 Meeting Proceedings No. 2, Appendix II), be substituted by the following:

"The master must sign such observations and he must also sign the report. The latter signature shall be preceded by the following text which shall be printed in the report:

"I, the undersigned, master of the vessel hereby confirm that a copy of the report has been delivered to me on this date. My signature does not constitute acceptance of any part of the contents of the report.

Date:

Signature:

""



Serial No. 5518

Proceedings No. 6

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

Report of Joint Meeting of STACRES and STACTIC on a Scientific Observer Scheme

Friday, 1 June, 1530 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting was called to order by the Executive Secretary. The participants unanimously agreed that Dr R. G. Halliday (Canada) act as Chairman.
2. Rapporteur. The Assistant Executive Secretary was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Chairman indicated that the bases for discussion are as follows:
 - (a) The March 1979 recommendation to the Commission by STACTIC "that STACRES consider such further steps which might be desirable to implement the scientific observer scheme as adopted in 1975, and that the STACRES report on this subject be further discussed in a joint meeting of STACRES and STACTIC at the time of the 1979 Annual Meeting" (Part I, this volume);
 - (b) The comments of STACRES, as contained in its report to this Annual Meeting (*ICNAF Redbook 1979, Part C, Section XI (1)*).
 - (c) The Canadian proposal for an International Scientific Observer Scheme (*ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/24*).
4. STACRES Views on International Observer Program. The Chairman summarized the discussions in STACRES on this matter, indicating that STACRES continues to hold the view that implementation of a scientific observer program would significantly improve scientific knowledge on the effects of fishing on the resources, and that, although the data collected would be utilized to formulate new or revised management measures, the scientific observer program cannot be used as the basis for enforcement actions without prejudicing its effectiveness. This view is consistent with that expressed to the Commission at the June 1975 Annual Meeting. It was pointed out that STACRES has already set up a working group to consider the most appropriate standardized methods of data collection, reporting, and processing.
5. Consideration of Canadian Proposal Regarding Implementation of the Observer Program. The Canadian proposal (*ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/24*) was examined in detail with comments solicited paragraph by paragraph. While recognizing the problems associated with stock assessments based on inadequate data for fisheries outside the 200-mile zone in Subarea 3, it was the opinion of some participants that the problems of implementing a multilateral observer scheme were similar to those encountered during the development and implementation of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement. It was pointed out that, if the observer scheme is to operate in a manner other than on a voluntary basis, an amendment to the Convention would be necessary.

Recognizing that the legal question of implementing a multilateral observer scheme does not allow a decision at this time and that any future decision should preferably be made by NAFO, it was decided to concentrate on the practical aspects of the proposed scheme. The need for precise descriptions of the types of information to be collected, including the authority and duties of the observer, was emphasized. Also, the need for coordinating the logistics of such a program was stressed, involving bilateral arrangements for the scheduling of operations so as to make the most efficient use of the available observers. There was some question as to the amount of detail that would be required about the fishing operations, it being pointed out that the present Canadian Observer Scheme within the 200-mile zone required a much more detailed description of the gear than would be necessary for scientific use in assessments. It was noted that the simplest way of implementing the scheme would be on a bilateral basis and that this could be done without reference to STACTIC or the Commission, as is being done now within the 200-mile fisheries zones. However, it was argued that implementation of the scheme on a voluntary basis would be less effective than through a multilateral agreement.

In conclusion, the Joint Meeting agreed that the legal aspects of implementing an international scientific observer scheme should be considered by the General Council of NAFO, and that the practical aspects relating to standards of data collection should be considered by the Scientific Council of NAFO. The Canadian representative agreed to prepare a revised proposal for consideration by the appropriate bodies of NAFO.

6. The meeting adjourned at 1730 hrs, 1 June.



Serial No. 5520

Proceedings No. 7

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

Report of the Final Plenary Session

Tuesday, 5 June, 1730 hrs
Wednesday, 6 June, 1030 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr S. Ohkuchi (Japan), opened the meeting.
2. The Report of STACRES (Proc. 1 and Addendum; also *ICNAF Redbook 1979*, Part C) was adopted. The Plenary noted that scientific advice had to be provided on conservation measures in 1980 for the shrimp stocks in Statistical Area 0 and Subarea 1, the capelin stocks in Subareas 2 and 3, the squid (*Illex*) stocks in Subareas 3 and 4, the silver hake stock in Div. 4VWX, as well as the reconsideration of advice for the 1980 management of the cod stocks in Div. 3M and 3NO required by the Commission. The Observer from the EEC pointed to the need for scientific advice on the shrimp (prawn) stock in Statistical Area 0 and Subarea 1 by September or October in order to get a management program in place for 1980. The delegate of Portugal advised the Plenary that he had been empowered by his Government to issue an invitation to the Scientific Council and the Fisheries Commission to hold the above meetings, if required, in Lisbon, Portugal, in late January. The delegate of Canada pointed out that scientific advice on seal management for 1980 would be needed. The Plenary agreed to refer the timing and location of future meetings to NAFO for discussion and decision.
3. The Report of the First Plenary Session (Proc. 2) was adopted.
4. The Report of Meetings of Panel 3 (Proc. 3). The Report with proposal (1) for a minimum mesh size for squid (*Illex*) fishing in Subarea 3 effective 1 January 1980 (Proc. 3, Appendix I) was adopted. The summary table containing recommended 1980 TACs and quotas for three stocks outside national fishing limits in Subarea 3 and for five stocks overlapping national fishing limits in Subarea 3 and a recommended incidental catch only of cod in Div. 3N and 3O up to 2,500 kg and 10% of the total weight on the vessel of all species caught in these Divisions were noted and, based on the recommendations, the Plenary agreed

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (3) for international regulation of the fisheries in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area (Appendix I).

The delegate of Spain pointed out that the decision taken in Panel 3 for a zero TAC in the cod stock in Div. 3NO had serious consequences for the Spanish fleet. This fishery was of the utmost importance to the Spanish fleet and has been conducted over several centuries. He advised the Plenary that the Spanish Government will object to the TAC of zero proposed for the cod stock in Div. 3NO.

5. The Report of STACTIC (Proc. 5), with minor editorial changes to the text and with proposal (2) regarding amendment to the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement (Proc. 5, Appendix I), was adopted by the Plenary.
6. The Report of STACFAD (Proc. 4) was reviewed by the Chairman, Miss D. Pethick (Canada). The Report, with resolution (1) regarding the transfer of personnel services, assets and liabilities, and inventory to NAFO (Proc. 4, Appendix I) and with budget estimates for the period 1 July to 31 December 1979 (Proc. 4, Appendix II), was adopted. The Executive Secretary suggested that, to avoid costs which had not been budgeted for, the September-October meeting regarding shrimp (prawn) stock assessments for 1980 be held at the Secretariat. The delegate of Romania assured the Plenary that the Romanian contribution for the financial year 1978/79 would be forwarded to the Secretariat in the near future.
7. The Report of the Joint Meeting of STACRES and STACTIC on a Scientific Observer Scheme (Proc. 6), with minor editorial changes, was adopted by the Plenary.
8. Operations of Non-Member Countries in the ICNAF Regulatory Area. The delegate of Canada presented details of the operations of fishing vessels flying the flags of Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela in the ICNAF Area outside national fishing limits (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/20). They have been operating outside the Commission's established conservation regime, thus posing a serious threat to the stocks.

The Chairman of the Commission pointed out that letters had been sent over his signature last year, as instructed by the Commission, drawing attention of the Governments of these countries to the seriousness of the situation. To date, the letters have not been answered or even acknowledged. The delegate of Canada reviewed a Canadian proposal for action relating to vessels of non-Member Countries operating in the ICNAF Area beyond national fisheries jurisdiction (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/23 (Revised)). The Plenary agreed to adopt resolution (2) relating to vessels of non-Member Countries operating in the ICNAF Area beyond national fisheries jurisdiction (Appendix II). At the same time, at the suggestion of the delegate of Portugal and, in accordance with Article XIII of the Convention, the Plenary agreed that each head of delegation request his Government to give consideration to writing to the Governments of Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela concerning this serious conservation problem.

9. Conduct of Fisheries during Transition from ICNAF to NAFO. The delegate of Canada drew attention to the need for assuring that fisheries in the Northwest Atlantic in the area beyond national fisheries jurisdiction are conducted in accordance with internationally-agreed management measures during the transition from ICNAF to NAFO. He reviewed a Canadian document (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/22) which contained possible actions for consideration by the Commission. After considerable discussion, the delegate of Canada agreed to revise the Canadian proposal.
10. The Final Plenary recessed at 1630 hrs, 5 June.

11. The Final Plenary reconvened at 1030 hrs, 6 June, and continued discussion of the Canadian proposal regarding the conduct of fisheries during transition from ICNAF to NAFO which had now been revised (ICNAF Com. Doc. 79/VI/22 (Revised)). The Plenary, after discussing further minor amendments, agreed to adopt resolution (3) relating to the conduct of fisheries during the transition from ICNAF to NAFO (Appendix III).
12. Future Meetings. The Plenary agreed to refer this item to NAFO for decision.
13. Adjournment. The Chairman reminded the delegates that this was the last meeting of ICNAF and invited any remarks on this memorable occasion. The delegate of Canada introduced Dr A. W. H. Needler (Canada) who had been associated with ICNAF since its birth. Dr Needler's remarks are at Appendix IV. The remarks by the delegate of Portugal are at Appendix V, by the delegate of the GDR at Appendix VI, and by the Observer from the USA at Appendix VII. The Chairman of the Commission said:

"In closing this ICNAF Meeting which must be the last one in the very long history of 30 years, I should like to say a few words on this memorable moment as your Chairman, a position which I feel highly honoured to occupy.

"As I stated at the initial Plenary Session, during its long history, ICNAF has achieved very brilliant and distinguished successes in fulfilling its objectives. Over the past two years, in the field of fisheries, we have experienced an entirely different fisheries management regime in every part of the world.

"In the theatre of the Northwest Atlantic, a music interlude is now being played between Act I and Act II. Many people in the world are now looking forward to enjoying Act II after the very long and impressive Act I.

"The curtain will be rising soon.

"Whether the next Act will be as successful and enjoyable as the previous one is the responsibility of all of us.

"I am very grateful to all of you, and particularly to the Executive Secretary and his staff, for your cooperation and patience. At the same time, I would like to express my profound gratitude to the Executive Secretary, Mr Lew Day, for his very thoughtful assistance without which I might not have been able to accomplish my duties.

"Thank you very much.

"I declare this last meeting of ICNAF adjourned."

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of ICNAF was adjourned at 1120 hrs, 6 June 1979. A press notice summarizing the highlights of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of ICNAF and the First Annual Meeting of NAFO is at Appendix VIII.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

- (3) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 5 June 1979

"That Contracting Parties conduct their fisheries outside areas under national fisheries jurisdiction in such a manner that catches shall not exceed the total allowable catch for each stock and the national quotas for each stock set out in the attached Table, except that, in the case of the cod stock in Divisions 3N and 30, the following shall apply:

- "i) the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate action to prohibit persons under their jurisdiction from conducting directed fisheries for cod in Divisions 3N and 30 in 1980;
- "ii) any vessels of a Contracting Party which conducts fishing operations, pursuant to the national quota of that Contracting Party set out in the attached Table, may retain any incidental catch of cod in Divisions 3N and 30 provided that the amount of cod caught and retained in Divisions 3N and 30 does not exceed the greater of 2,500 kg and 10% of the total weight on the vessel of all species caught in Divisions 3N and 30."

Table - Integral Part of Proposal (3) for the International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 5 June 1979. Total allowable catches and quotas (metric tons) for 1980 of particular stocks or species in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area.

Country	COD		REDFISH		AMERICAN PLAICE		YELLOWTAIL	WITCH	CAPELIN	SQUID (Illex)
	3M ¹	3NO	3M	3LN	3M	3LNO	3LNO	3NO	3LNO	3 + 4
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada ²	100	-	5,500	12,900	250	46,200	17,500	4,900	-	-
Cuba ²	480	-	1,550	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic ²	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway ²	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland ²	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal ²	2,590	-	600	600	250	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USSR ²	1,270	-	10,350	9,200	1,000	-	-	2,030	-	-
Others ²	100	-	2,000	100	500	100	100	70	-	-
Reserved for Members of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization which are non-Members of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries:										
European Economic Community	2,405	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-
Faroe Islands (Denmark)	1,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,280	0	20,000	25,000	2,000	47,000	18,000	7,000	-	-

¹ Allowable catch of cod in Division 3M by Contracting Parties are for the period 1 January-30 April 1980 only.

² The amount(s) allocated to this Party and to "Others" include(s) the amount(s) allocated for quota regulation of the same stock in the proposal adopted by the Fisheries Commission of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization on 7 June 1979.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

- (2) Resolution Relating to Vessels of Non-Member Countries Operating in the ICNAF Area beyond National Fisheries Jurisdiction, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 5 June 1979

The Commission

Noting that, in 1978 and 1979, vessels flying the flags of Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico have fished in the Convention Area outside national fisheries jurisdiction,

Noting that Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico are not Members of ICNAF or NAFO, and that the vessels in question have operated outside the conservation regime established by ICNAF,

Noting that the fish stocks of the ICNAF Convention Area are, at present, being fully utilized by Members of ICNAF and NAFO,

Noting, in consequence, that fishing by states which are not Members of ICNAF represents a serious threat to conservation in the ICNAF Convention Area,

Noting that the vessels in question have links with Members of ICNAF or NAFO and, in particular, that at least some of these vessels are owned either wholly or in part by fishing interests in Member Countries, and that at least some of the catch of these vessels is landed in Member Countries,

- Resolves:
- (1) that all Members of ICNAF be called upon to take all practicable steps to prevent arrangements between their nationals and vessels flying the flags of non-Member States where such arrangements involve fishing by such vessels in the ICNAF Convention Area beyond national fisheries jurisdiction;
 - (2) that Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela be informed by the Chairman of the Commission of the difficulties created by fishing vessels flying their flags with regard to the conservation of the stocks of the Convention Area beyond national fisheries jurisdiction.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

- (3) Resolution Relating to the Conduct of Fisheries during the Transition from the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 6 June 1979

The Commission,

Noting the resolution passed at its Tenth Special Meeting, 5-9 March 1979, calling on all Member States to withdraw from the ICNAF Convention effective 31 December 1979,

Having Regard to the possibility that some Members of ICNAF who have not yet joined NAFO may not have done so by the time of the 1980 fishing season,

Recognizing the importance of assuring that fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic in the area beyond national fisheries jurisdiction are conducted in accordance with internationally-agreed management measures,

- Resolves:
- (1) that all states which are, at present, Members of ICNAF, and which are not parties to either the ICNAF or the NAFO Conventions at the time their relevant fisheries take place in 1980, be called upon to take steps to ensure that in 1980 their fisheries in the Northwest Atlantic in the area beyond national fisheries jurisdiction are conducted in accordance with the measures agreed by ICNAF at its current meeting, unless subsequently changed by international agreement, and
 - (2) that all states which are, at present, Members of ICNAF, and which are not parties to either the ICNAF or the NAFO Conventions at the time their relevant fisheries take place in 1980, be called upon to continue, in 1980, to participate in the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement which has applied under ICNAF.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

Statement by Dr A. W. H. Needler (Canada)

Thank you, Mr Chairman. I have had such a long and interesting and pleasant association with ICNAF that it might be considered a doubtful pleasure to give ICNAF a decent burial. However, I think it is worthwhile trying to get the ICNAF time and ICNAF accomplishments in perspective. During the period when ICNAF existed, indeed from the period when ICNAF was first negotiated in 1949 to the present, in that period of 30 years, there has been a great deal of change in the world and especially in the fisheries world. During that period, we have seen the world catch increase from about 20,000,000 tons to about 70,000,000 tons. We have seen real overfishing rear its ugly head in one part of the world after another, although it really seems that on the high seas and in the Northwest Atlantic there was no real overfishing until ICNAF was well on its way. ICNAF was originally conceived, however, by North American countries which were concerned with the regulation and management of the fisheries because of the possibilities of overfishing. It was not until the late 1950's or early 1960's, however, that conditions became such that the scientists believed that it was necessary to restrict or to control the actual amount of fishing. Before that, reliance had been placed on other measures which you might call qualitative rather than quantitative and were such things as mesh limits and so forth. But, in the 1960's, it became evident that this was inadequate and ICNAF from that time on moved very quickly. In my experience, it has seemed very often slow when one looks ahead but, when one looks back, one realizes that things did move rather quickly. ICNAF very soon, in a series of special meetings, agreed that it would establish quotas, this being more practical than to attempt to establish single figures for fishing effort because, after all, that would mean you would have to quantify the fishing effort by the small inshore boat and the large freezer trawler. On the same basis, they agreed then on quotas and they agreed very quickly that if we would have quotas we would have to have national allocations because a single overall quota would simply lead to a mad scramble. This meant that it was necessary to obtain an amendment to the constitution to enable ICNAF to establish the regime of fisheries management with which we are now all familiar. ICNAF got the authority, the mandate, to recommend national allocations to governments in December 1971. That is not very long ago. Within six weeks, ICNAF had, for the first time, established quotas, total allowable catches, and national allocations in the multinational fishery. It had never been done before, and this was for the three large herring stocks. Within six months, ICNAF did the same for a score or so of groundfish stocks. In 1973, less than 18 months after it had the authority, ICNAF extended this system to almost all the stocks which are subject to international fishing. Mr Chairman, this means that the first year when the quota regulation became general in the ICNAF Convention Area was 1974. This is not very long ago. Of course, the introduction of such a regulation carried with it all kinds of difficulties. There were enforcement and domestic difficulties because each country had to develop a system of control of catches that would enable it to stay within quotas. Some of us didn't do this as quickly as we should have. Indeed, some of us don't seem to have quite completed the job yet. But that's only five years ago.

ICNAF had a number of other firsts. ICNAF was the first body in which it was generally realized by the scientific community that to regulate the catch at the calculated maximum sustainable yield level was inadequate, and that agreement was reached on the basis of only two or three years' experience. But it was adopted, and ICNAF commencing in 1976 set the TACs (some in 1975) about one-third below the maximum sustainable yield and that, Mr Chairman, was a turning point. From that point, the groundfish stocks started to recover. I remember going six months after that to a meeting of the American Fisheries Society and hearing a keynote address by one of our Canadian biologists, a university man, who was like university academics sometimes are, a little bit behind the times. He was putting forward, as an original idea, that the MSY regulation concept had a number of weaknesses. ICNAF was well ahead of this announcement.

ICNAF had a number of other firsts. It set some quotas on a precautionary basis. It instituted, in one or two cases, a regime in which it agreed not to increase the fishery unless the spawning stock was at a certain level. I believe that this also was original with ICNAF. ICNAF adopted a Scheme of Joint International Control which actually went beyond its original purposes. When it was first instituted, I think we will all recall that nobody really expected that it would have a bearing on the observance of quotas. It was found, however, that sometimes it could have.

I think that we should all leave ICNAF with the feeling that it was a great success. In its last seven or eight years, it made rapid progress and was successful in arresting the overfishing trend and moving toward the restoration of depleted stocks. It also leaves a very valuable legacy. While it is, I think, inevitable that scientific opinion is sometimes influenced by non-scientific considerations, no scientist manages to be completely objective, he only tries. In ICNAF, there was a very high degree of separation between the objective scientific process of determining what the stocks would stand and of the political process of determining how the stocks and the catch would be shared. There was sometimes slippage in the early days of quota negotiation and sometimes TACs were changed in order to make it possible to reach agreement on sharing. We haven't done that lately. That's good!

ICNAF developed a very fine statistical machinery. I think ICNAF has the best fisheries statistics

in the world. I think that it has a secretariat that is skilled and industrious and ICNAF can pass these and the traditions of good objective fisheries management on to NAFO with pride, Mr Chairman. I think that we must all agree that ICNAF did a good job and has left us with a good basis for the future and, I might add, Mr Chairman, that I am an optimist as far as the further development of fishery regulation in the Northwest Atlantic is concerned. Thank you, Mr Chairman.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

Statement by the Delegate of Portugal (Capt J. C. E. Cardoso)

ICNAF dies today, but continues in NAFO so that this is not a moment of death but of renewal.

It is a pity, however, that the last days brought on a situation of discontent on the state of some stocks and of scientific advice which appears not quite so carefully formulated as we had, with pride, been accustomed to receive. Maybe the pressure imposed by the appearance of flags of convenience has thrown a mantle of emotion over the procedures, but a scientific basis should not ever have a shadow of emotional stress. These, we hope, are just incidental tremors of an acute phase of the metamorphosis of ICNAF.

Let us rejoice in the memory of the magnificent pioneer work of this organization.

I wish to recall some of the people that were ICNAF, for example, Ambassador McKernan and Captain Tavares de Almeida, both unfortunately gone from our midst, but who still live with us.

Fortunately, there is still present with us another man who, we just heard, is the embodiment of that same period, of that same spirit and knowledge - Dr Needler, a professor of fishery science, an example of moderation and wit, a quiet, persistent builder of what the Canadian fisheries are on the way of being today.

May the spirit and the manner of these men be with us forever so that our work in the coming future will be fair and adequate and maintain those characteristics of distinction and class that it always had.

Thank you.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

Statement by the Delegate of the German Democratic Republic (Dr W. Ranke)

ICNAF has now accomplished its work. The time of ICNAF is over, but the creation of NAFO clearly indicates that there is still space for an international fisheries organization in the Northwest Atlantic to operate under the new Law of the Sea regime in this area which means under the conditions of the 200-mile national fishing zones of the coastal states.

Let me in this context refer to the work we have done in the Second Committee of the Third United Nations Law of the Sea Conference since 1974. In the sessions of this Conference, we also discussed the future of regional fisheries organizations under the conditions of extended coastal states jurisdiction over the living resources in the economic or national fishing zones. Representatives of several Member States of this Commission participated in those debates in the Law of the Sea Conference.

Let me stress that we have all been in full support of multilateral cooperation in the framework of regional fisheries organizations covering areas inside and outside of the zones of national jurisdiction over the living resources.

After having created NAFO, we believe, at least to a certain degree, that we have been successful in those discussions and negotiations. From this starting point, we hope that NAFO will be a success.

Thank you.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

Statement by the Observer from the United States of America (Mr D. H. Wallace)

Thank you, Mr Chairman. While I am only here as an Observer, the United States, for many years, was very deeply involved in ICNAF and I hope you will bear with me to make just a few remarks. As all of you know, we have been deeply involved in ICNAF from its very inception. Our scientists for many years have worked closely with the scientists from other countries in developing the technical base for the understanding and management of the fisheries off our coast. We have also had deep involvement with our government officials, and as Captain Cardoso said, the late Ambassador McKernan was one of the Commissioners of the United States to this body. We have also had involvement on the part of our industry in looking at the problems of this Commission and in trying to work out the solutions to some of the naughty things that press us. My own involvement has been relatively short, but I guess in many ways almost the very crux of the work of this Commission has developed during the period when I was present as the Commissioner. I am speaking really of the first five or six years of this decade when ICNAF itself decided that it must establish a new role whereby it would try to bring about management of the stocks. I believe, Mr Chairman, that the steps that ICNAF took during that very critical period had been critical to the fisheries, at least those off the United States coast, and I suspect those off of Canada as well. We believe that these steps to bring about the measure of control of fishing has helped to turn the tide of the depletion which was facing these stocks of fish, and already there are beginning to be signs that some of these stocks are recovering. We believe that over the next few years we can look again to having the kind of fishing capability, because of the healthy state of the stocks, which we had early in the century. As all of you know, the United States withdrew from ICNAF in 1976 because our country passed legislation extending our jurisdiction. I still think, and I believe that all of us agree, that the goals that we are trying to accomplish really were generated by the efforts of ICNAF itself. I wish to say "thank you" to all of those who participated with us in this effort. I believe that, in the future through NAFO and our own activities, we can look forward to some opportunities for the development of these resources which mean so much to all of us.

Thank you sir.

ICNAF/NAFO ANNUAL MEETINGS - MAY/JUNE 1979PRESS NOTICE

1. Parties to International Fisheries Agreements covering the Northwest Atlantic Ocean concluded historic meetings in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on 7 June 1979.
2. The International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), which has been in existence since 1951, held its final meeting. Termination of ICNAF was also the occasion for the first annual meeting of its replacement body, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO). The Organization has three, independent bodies, a General Council, a Scientific Council, and a Fisheries Commission, and will, it is expected, provide the forum for international cooperation in fisheries management in the Northwest Atlantic beginning 1 January 1980.
3. The following Parties attended as Members of ICNAF: Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Iceland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Parties attending as Members of NAFO were: Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, the European Economic Community (EEC), Faroe Islands (Denmark), the GDR, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Romania, and the USSR. Observers were welcomed from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF), the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), and the Government of the United States of America (USA).
4. Officers were elected for two-year terms as follows:

<u>for NAFO:</u>	Dr A. W. May, Assistant Deputy Minister, Atlantic Fisheries (Canada)	- President of the Organization and Chairman of the General Council
	Dr V. K. Zilanov (USSR)	- Vice-Chairman of the General Council
	Mr R. H. Letaconnoux (EEC)	- Chairman of the Scientific Council
	Dr R. G. Halliday (Canada)	- Vice-Chairman of the Scientific Council
	Capt J. C. E. Cardoso (Portugal)	- Chairman of the Fisheries Commission
	Mr J. Farnell (EEC)	- Vice-Chairman of the Fisheries Commission
<u>for ICNAF:</u>	Mr S. Ohkuchi (Japan)	- Chairman of the Commission
	Dr W. Ranke (GDR)	- Vice-Chairman of the Commission

Important institutional arrangements were agreed concerning the transition from ICNAF to NAFO.

5. As an item of major importance, the combined ICNAF/NAFO meetings considered management measures for 1980 for three stocks of cod, redfish, and American plaice which are entirely outside the Canadian 200-mile fishing zone in Division 3M (Flemish Cap), and seven stocks of cod, redfish, American plaice, yellowtail flounder, witch flounder, capelin, and squid (*Illex* species), which overlap the 200-mile fishing limit in Divisions 3L, 3N, and 3O (stocks of the Grand Banks) (see Table 1). Mid-term meetings of the Scientific Council of NAFO will be required to review the scientific advice to be given to the Fisheries Commission of NAFO at a special meeting early in 1980 for further management decisions, if necessary.
6. Other decisions of NAFO and ICNAF included:
 - (a) adoption by the Fisheries Commission of NAFO of a minimum mesh size of 60 millimeters for trawl nets fishing for squid (*Illex*) outside the Canadian fishing limit;
 - (b) agreement in the General Council of NAFO on required changes in the boundary between Subareas 0 and 1 to be effective on 1 January 1980, as a result of the extension of fishing limits by Canada and the EEC in respect of Denmark (Greenland);
 - (c) agreement to initiate an international scientific observer scheme for vessels fishing outside the 200-mile fishing zone, in order to provide better scientific and statistical information on the fisheries;
 - (d) adoption by the Fisheries Commission of NAFO of procedures requiring vessels entering the Convention Area to have a record of previous catches of each species recorded in their fishing logs;

- (e) agreement on actions to be taken by NAFO and ICNAF, in view of recent substantial fishing operations by vessels of non-Members of NAFO or ICNAF in the area outside the Canadian 200-mile fishing limit; and
 - (f) adoption of amendments to the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement by the Fisheries Commission of NAFO for application by NAFO.
7. The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization will hold its Annual Meeting in September 1980, in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada.

19 June 1979

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

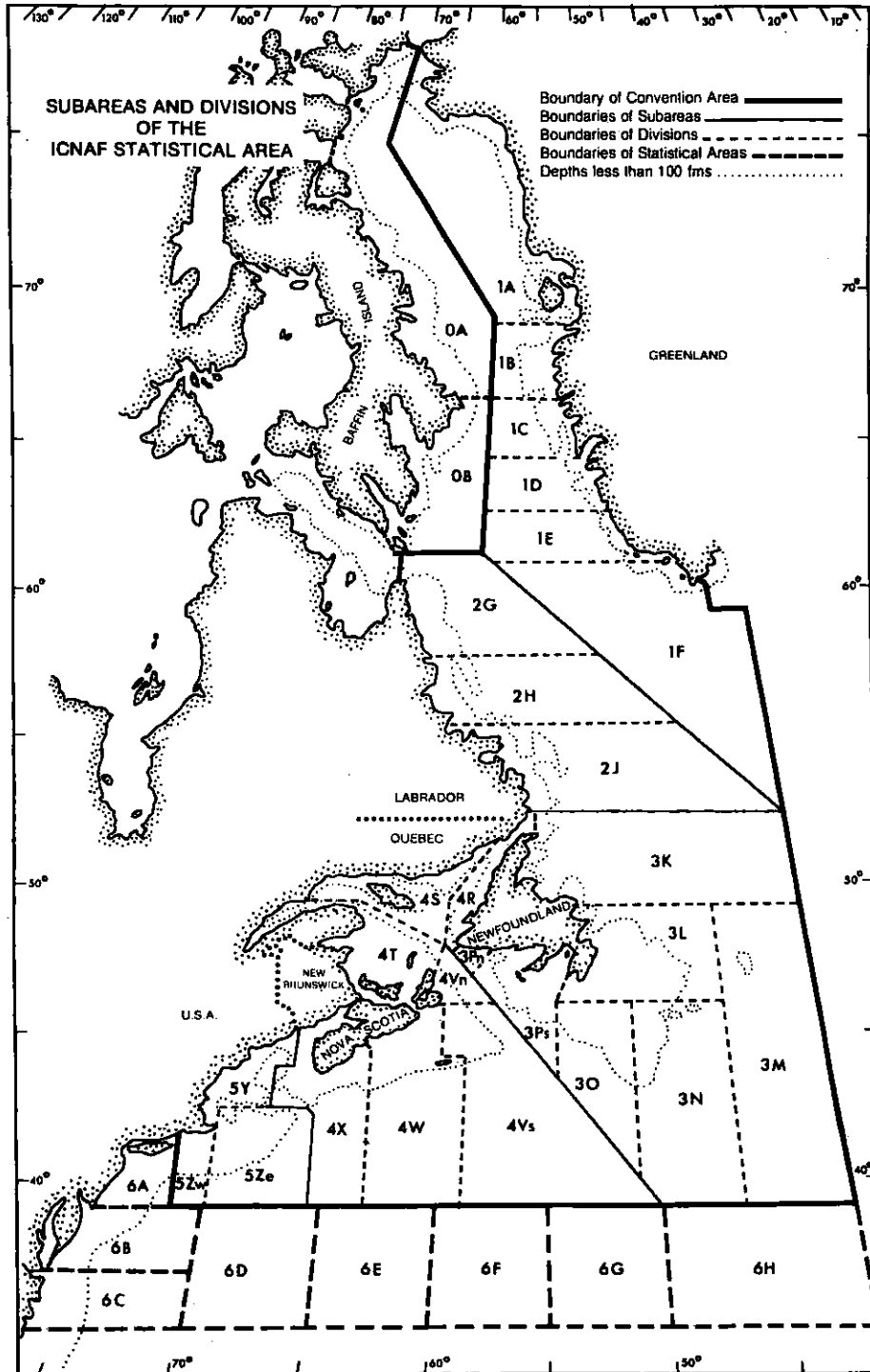
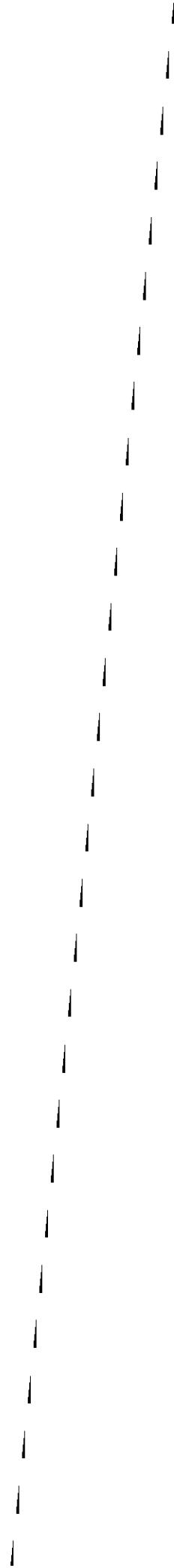


Table 1. Total allowable catches and national quotas (metric tons) for 1980 of particular stocks in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area. (The values listed include quantities to be taken both inside and outside the 200-mile fisheries zone, where applicable.)

Country	COD		REDFISH		AMERICAN PLAICE		YELLOWTAIL	WITCH	CAPELIN	SQUID (1980)
	3M ¹	3NO ²	3M	3LN	3M	3LNO	3LNO	3NO	3LNO	3 + 4
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	100	X	5,500	12,900	250	46,200	17,500	4,900	-	-
Cuba	480	X	1,550	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Economic Community	2,405	X	-	-	-	700	400	-	-	-
Faroe Islands (Denmark)	1,775	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic	-	X	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	500	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	500	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	2,590	X	600	600	250	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	560	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USSR	1,270	X	10,350	9,200	1,000	-	-	2,030	-	-
Others	100	-	2,000	100	500	100	100	70	-	-
Total	10,280	0 ²	20,000	25,000	2,000	47,000	18,000	7,000	-	-

¹ Allowable catch of cod in Division 3M by Contracting Parties are for the period 1 January-30 April 1980 only.

² The incidental catch of cod in fisheries for other species must not exceed the greater of 2,500 kg and 10% of the total weight on board the vessel of all species caught in Divisions 3N and 3O.



TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

AND

29TH ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

OFFICERS

Chairman of the Commission - Mr S. Ohkuchi (Japan)
Vice-Chairman of the Commission - Dr W. Ranke (German Democratic Republic)

Panels

Chairman, Panel 1 - Vacant
" Scientific Advisers - Vacant
Chairman, Panel 2 - Vacant
" Scientific Advisers - Vacant
Chairman, Panel 3 - Capt A. S. Gaspar (Portugal)
" Scientific Advisers - Vacant
Chairman, Panel 4 - Vacant
" Scientific Advisers - Vacant
Chairman, Panel 5 - Vacant
" Scientific Advisers - Vacant
Chairman, Panel A (Seals) - Vacant
" Scientific Advisers - Vacant

Research and Statistics

Chairman of Standing Committee on
Research and Statistics (STACRES) - Dr R. G. Halliday (Canada)

Finance and Administration

Chairman of Standing Committee on
Finance and Administration (STACFAD) - Miss D. E. Pethick (Canada)

Regulatory Measures

Chairman of Standing Committee on
Regulatory Measures (STACREM) - Vacant

International Control

Chairman of Standing Committee on
International Control (STACTIC) - Capt A. S. Gaspar (Portugal)

INDEX OF MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

PART I - PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - MARCH 1979

<u>Conservation Proposals</u>		<u>Pages</u>
1) Amendments of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement - paragraphs 4 and 5 and added Annex C (Boarding Ladder)	Proc. 2 with App. II	15, 23
2) Actions by Executive Secretary re Member Countries reaching catch quota	Proc. 2 with App. III	15, 27
3) TACs and Allocations - Capelin in Div. 3LNO and Squid in Subareas 3 and 4 - for 1979	Proc. 3 with Table 1 Proc. 5 with App. I	29, 31 35, 36

Resolutions

1) Transitional Arrangements ICNAF to NAFO - re notice of withdrawal from ICNAF and NAFO contributions and expenses to ICNAF to 31 December 1979	Proc. 4	33
--	---------	----

PART II - PROCEEDINGS OF TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

<u>Conservation Proposals</u>		
1) Squid (<i>Illex</i>) - mesh size outside national fishing limits - Subarea 3	Proc. 3 with App. I	51, 54
2) Amendment to Paragraph 5(i) of Scheme of Joint International Enforcement re signature of master	Proc. 5 with App. I	61, 63
3) TACs and Allocations - 8 stocks of cod, redfish, American plaice, yellowtail, and witch - for 1980 - Subarea 3	Proc. 3 with Table 1 Proc. 7 with App. I	50, 53 67, 69

Resolutions

1) Transitional Arrangements ICNAF to NAFO re appointment of NAFO Executive Secretary and staff and transfer assets and financial obligations to NAFO 31 December 1979	Proc. 4 with App. I	56, 57
2) Non-Member Countries operating outside national fishing limits	Proc. 7 with App. II	67, 71
3) Conduct of fisheries during transition ICNAF to NAFO	Proc. 7 with App. III	68, 72

Finance

Budget 1 July 1979 - 31 December 1979	Proc. 4 with App. II	56, 58
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