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Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization

Report of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)

27-29 June 2000
Dartmouth, N.S., Canada

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2000

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At the 1999 Annual Meeting of the Fisheries Commission, STACTIC's recommendation was accepted that an inter-sessional meeting of the committee should take place to begin work on the scientific requirements for the observer program, the existing program and the observer manual. Furthermore, an examination was required to ensure that observers are independent and impartial.

The Fisheries Commission also requested STACTIC to review management options to reduce catches of juvenile fish with a view to incorporating measures into the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures.

Contracting Parties also considered it useful to begin discussions on a number of other issues, in particular on the follow up to the March joint working group on the Precautionary Approach, and on the issues of charters and "flag hopping". Furthermore, the meeting on shrimp stocks held in Washington D.C. in March 2000 requested that STACTIC examine possible new information on shrimp fishing activity in the NAFO Regulatory Area, in order that newly updated data could be provided to the Fisheries Commission before the 2000 Annual Meeting. Other items for discussion are covered in the report below.

1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman, Mr. David Bevan (Canada), opened the meeting at 10.10 on 27 June 2000. Representatives from the following Contracting Parties were present: Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, the European Union, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Russian Federation and the United States. A list of participants is given at Annex 1.

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

Mr. Andrew Thomson (European Union) was appointed rapporteur.

3. Adoption of the Agenda

Following some protracted discussion between the Contracting Parties, it was agreed to adopt the agenda as amended (Annex 2).

The representative from the European Union initially felt that it would be relevant to discuss all issues concerning the Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking under the same agenda item. However, it was pointed out that at its meeting in September 1999, the Fisheries Commission had not given STACTIC a mandate to discuss the review and possible revision of the Program. The three sub-points under point 4 had in fact been carried over from the September 1999 STACTIC meeting. It was therefore agreed that the heading of this item should be amended so that the discussion under point 4 could reflect the full contents of the said Program. However, discussion under point 6 e) would remain separate.

4. Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking

a. Scientific requirements

The representative of Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) introduced their suggestion for an amendment to the existing Program (Annex 3). From their experience and from research carried out, it appeared that the actual amounts of by-catch and discards were much higher than the estimates, which were usually made on a visual basis. He suggested that it would be necessary and compulsory to collect by-catches in boxes or containers (say 20kg capacity) in order to allow for a proper assessment of the quantities involved. He particularly noted the potential dangers in respect of a possible quota of shrimp in area 3M.

Support for the suggestion by Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) came from the representative of the United States, as he felt it would help to alleviate ambiguities and improve the stock assessment. The representative of Japan also supported the proposal, as did the representative of the Russian Federation, although the Canadian representative supported the proposal in principal but felt that further review of the practical implications is required. The representative of Iceland went along with this approach.

The representative of the European Union was not convinced by the Danish paper of the actual value of the suggestion. He felt that it was necessary to have further detailed examination of the underlying problem and the implications of the proposed measures, given that they would involve changes to the processing lines onboard the ships. The representatives of both Canada and Iceland understood this latter concern.

The Chairman asked delegations to gather the needed information on the potential impacts of the Danish suggestion to facilitate a return to this issue at the Annual Meeting in September 2000 and examine possible improvements to data gathering. The representative of Canada suggested that Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) return at the time of the Annual Meeting with a firm proposal for amendment to the Conservation and Enforcement Measures.

Dave Kulka (Canada) made a presentation of a Scientific Council proposal for a harmonised NAFO Observer Data System (NAFO SCS Doc. 00/23). An ad hoc working group of NAFO Scientists had worked inter-sessionally and prepared a series of four draft collection forms and associated documentation designed to capture the basic information required for assessing removals from stocks in the Regulatory Area and presented to STACTIC in September 1999. STACTIC in turn requested that the Scientific Council produce a data description for these forms.

The Scientific Council Observer Working Group reviewed the progress of this work in June 2000. At this time, two separate initiatives were reported, namely a Canadian initiative for a database, which has been capturing observer data since 1998, and a European Union form set, which was a catch-tracking system designed by the European Union NAFO inspectors. There was a high degree of overlap in the European Union system with the one formulated by the Scientific Council working group. However, there were also additional elements in the European Union system not required by NAFO. In essence, the only item not in the European Union system was the length frequency catch data retrieval.

The representative of the European Union noted that observer coverage in its current version made it impossible to place scientific observers on board vessels. Furthermore, he noted that it was necessary to distinguish the idea of using the information already gathered by the control observers for scientific purposes from the idea of requiring observers to carry out additional

scientific work. The latter should be done without putting undue additional burdens on the observers. Furthermore, the future of the whole Program was still in question. He also stressed that it was necessary to highlight those tasks of the observers, which could be of specific use to the scientists.

The representative from Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) was also concerned at giving observers too many tasks. He noted that in Greenland, it would be necessary to have two observers on board to carry out the duties adequately.

The Canadian representative, supported by Mr. Kulka, also noted that in Canada, observers had been carrying out scientific tasks along with control functions since the late 1970s. Furthermore, with 100% observer coverage, control observers would only be required to take two or three samples per week occupying six to nine hours of their time. This could easily be achieved with adequate efficiency. The Japanese representative was able to support this proposal.

In view of the overall discussion, the Parties agreed that it was the element of length-frequency catch data retrieval, which should be considered as the only additional scientific element for the observers. Evaluation of this point should also take place in full co-ordination with the general evaluation requested of the Contracting Parties under item 4 (c) below.

b. Amendments to existing Program

The representative of Norway introduced a proposal to amend Part VI.A.1 (a) of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures with regard to independent and impartial observers (Annex 4). He explained that his proposal was to ensure that anyone working as an observer had that sole responsibility. The Russian representative was able to concur with this approach. The representative of Japan queried whether an observer could work for the company owning the fishing vessel.

The feeling of the representative of the European Union was that the Norwegian approach was incomplete. He questioned whether there really was a problem. If so, what was it? He also pointed out that it might be necessary to clarify what was independent and impartial, as well as to define what was a crewmember.

The Parties recognised that there was a need to ensure that observers were able to perform the duties, which had been established for them, in an independent and impartial manner. After considerable further deliberation, the Parties agreed that a new amendment proposed by the Chairman could replace that proposed by Norway and would be inserted at the end of point A.1 (a) of the existing Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking. The amendment would read as follows:

"*Observers are not to perform duties, other than those described in Sections 3, 4 and 5 below.*"

It was agreed that it would be helpful if Contracting Parties could demonstrate at the Annual Meeting how they themselves ensure impartiality and independence for their own observers. The representative of Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) pointed out that this exercise had already been carried out in 1998 (Ref. to STACTIC Working Paper 98/12). It was agreed, therefore, that all Contracting Parties would provide the next Annual Meeting with updated information on this matter.

c. Observer Manual

The representative of Canada reminded Parties that at the September 1999 STACTIC meeting, it was agreed that there was a need to develop a consistent approach with regard to the duties of observers in NAFO. In order to help expand the discussion in STACTIC, they provided the heads of each delegation with a copy of the existing manual used by Canadian observers in the NAFO Regulatory Area. It was felt that this could provide a useful guideline for the eventual development of a NAFO-specific observer manual. The Canadian manual, whilst in need of updating, was developed in 1996 as a reference for observers and not as a training tool and covers all the duties required of an observer. Using the basis of an existing manual was thought to be easier than starting from scratch.

It was pointed out by the representative of Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) that whilst the Canadian manual was comprehensive, we were seeking a checklist which allowed our observers to operate appropriately.

It was noted that this was a good but ambitious document consisting of three parts, namely training, tasks for observers and working methodology. The representatives of the European Union suggested that discussion should focus on the latter. In line with that, he presented a "NAFO Observer Manual" as proposed by the EU (STACTIC Working Paper 00/10) suggesting a working methodology, which would ensure enhanced transparency. The other aspects covered in the Canadian document were not felt to be relevant in this context. The paper consisted of two parts. Part I covered the tasks to be performed by the observers, Part II of the proposed NAFO Observer Report Form. The United States representative noted that Part I would be very useful, whilst there were similarities of Part II to document SCS 00/23 from the Scientific Council.

The Parties took full account of the paper presented from the Scientific Council meeting of June 2000 (NAFO SCS Doc. 00/23 as referred to under item 4(a) above). They noted that the information contained in the EU proposal encompassed the information set out in the Scientific Council document. The representative of the European Union explained that the codes used in the European Union paper were the standard ISO and FAO international codes, with the primary methodology taken from the North Atlantic format. This enabled the Contracting Parties to avoid being locked into a single system. The representative of the United States was able to endorse document SCS 00/23 meeting the scientific requirements of the observer manual. The representative of Japan supported the use of document SCS 00/23 as an observer manual.

However after some protracted discussion, it was concluded that Contracting Parties should examine and evaluate both the paper from the European Union and document SCS 00/23 prior to the Annual Meeting. This would enable a finalised discussion to take place at the Annual Meeting.

5. Possible Amendments to Conservation and Enforcement Measures Regarding Juvenile Fish

The representative of Canada introduced two proposals to amend the existing Conservation and Enforcement Measures in respect of juvenile fish (Annex 5). He also referred to an information note (Annex 6) which went into further detail on the issue of Greenland halibut. The Chairman noted that no other delegation had a proposal at this stage. In particular the Canadian representative noted that at the Fisheries Commission meeting of September 1999, STACTIC had been directed as follows:

> "In light of the advice of the Scientific Council, STACTIC shall review all management options by which catches of juvenile fish can be reduced taking into account the various NAFO fisheries and elaborate and recommend feasible measures to be incorporated in the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures."

The measures proposed by Canada were:

1. Increase in the mesh size from 130mm to 145mm for all principal groundfish in the Regulatory Area (with redfish and capelin being excluded).

2. Restriction on the directed fishing for Greenland halibut in Divisions 3LNO to be prohibited at depths of less than 400 metres. The 400-metre contour would be delineated by a number of fixed co-ordinates to be determined.

The Canadian representative explained that the measures currently in operation in the Regulatory Area were inadequate for the protection of the juvenile fish. This was hindering the rebuilding of the groundfish stocks. The Canadian mesh size was already 145mm and sometimes 155mm irrespective of the fishing grounds.

With respect to the Greenland halibut, adequate protection must be given to the juveniles. With a depth restriction of 400 metres, great benefit could be accorded to the stock. It was suggested that the 400-metre depth was only an example and perhaps the restriction may need to be at a lower depth. In particular, it was noted that the current Greenland halibut fishery is a juvenile-based fishery. With a depth restriction, far less of the juvenile part of the stock would be targeted since the juveniles do not swim at the greater depths.

The representative of the European Union questioned the reasoning behind the retention of the mesh size for redfish and for restricting the proposed depth restriction measure to Divisions 3LNO.

The Canadian representative explained that while the depth restriction was aimed at protecting juvenile Greenland halibut, reductions in by-catch of other groundfish, including yellowtail flounder and American plaice could also be realised. This, he believed, was an added benefit to such a depth restriction. For redfish, it was not felt appropriate to increase the mesh size; some have even expressed the view in the past that it could be reduced. The omission of area 3M was an oversight on the part of Canada.

The representative of the United States gave full support to the Canadian proposal, although he acknowledged that there could be difficulties in enforcement for the depth restriction measure pending final geographic co-ordinates of such a depth restriction.

The Japanese representative was not at all convinced of the need to take measures to protect the juvenile groundfish using an increased mesh size, or of the need to impose depth restrictions for Greenland halibut. He did, however, acknowledge that excessive incidental by-catch of juveniles was undesirable. The Russian representative concurred with this view.

Once again, the representative of Canada explained the background to the Canadian proposals and in particular, the fact that the Scientific Council had brought the attention of the Fisheries Commission to their concern about the need for the Parties to take measures to reduce catches of juvenile Greenland halibut. It was felt that we could not return to the Fisheries Commission

without a suitable result. The Precautionary Approach indicates that when in doubt, managers should err on the side of caution.

It appeared, from the point of view of the representative of Norway, that there was little to back the demand for an increased mesh size to 145mm, which appeared to do little to protect the juveniles. However, they could go along with the proposal based on the fact that the coastal State has a mesh size of 145mm. He noted that in any case, Norway employed sorting grids. Regarding the depth restriction, Norway was positive to closures to protect juvenile fish, but more evidence was required to support the proposed measure.

The representative of Canada explained the depth surveys, which had been carried out from 1995 to 1999 and which clearly demonstrated the potential positive effect of depth restrictions for the juveniles. For example, Greenland halibut juveniles generally prefer to remain in waters shallower than 500 metres. He also explained for the benefit of Japan that while the mesh size required for avoiding juveniles would in fact be 205mm, the 145 mm mesh size proposed was a compromise to minimise the impact on commercial fishing while reducing juvenile catches. The Japanese representative considered that this would make any commercial fishery very difficult.

In conclusion, the representative of the European Union noted that the mesh size had been discussed on numerous occasions but that no new arguments had been put forward. Any new measures should be appropriate and suitable. With respect to the depth restrictions, the European Union was of an open mind. The matter should be examined carefully and the Scientific Council should make an assessment and report back accordingly. Acknowledging that something needed to be done, the representative of the United States agreed with the need for such an assessment. The representative from Canada, whilst continuing to be frustrated at the lack of real progress, presented a paper as the basis of a request to the Scientific Council on possible depth restrictions in the Greenland halibut fishery. In order to seek advice from the Scientific Council on the costs and benefits of various closure options and fishing mortality rates, the European Union representative formulated a more detailed request to the Scientific Council (Annex 7). The Japanese representative did, however, note that any restrictions additional to those already in place should still enable there to be commercial fisheries. Existing restrictions were considered by Japan to be already sufficient to protect and increase the Greenland halibut stock. The Japanese representative formulated a request to the Scientific Council (Annex 8).

In order to reflect the urgency of the need for scientific information on the Greenland halibut fishery, it was agreed to reformulate the requests of the European Union and Japan into a single request concentrating on Greenland halibut. The request to the Scientific Council will read as follows:

"The Scientific Council is requested to evaluate:

"1. Whether the current measures, with minimum size, mesh size and requiring vessels to move from areas where high percentages of undersized fish (less than 30cm in length) are caught, allow for the continued rebuilding of the stock in the presence of the current fishery.

"2. The bio-mass of Greenland halibut available to the commercial fishery over the whole distribution area of this species, in depth strata of 0 - 99 metres, 100 - 199 metres, 200 - 299 metres, 300 - 399 metres, 400 - 599 metres, 600 - 799 metres and 800 - 1,000 metres.

"Separate values should be provided for:
"a. Fish above and below the length of 50% maturity.
"b. Fish above and below the current minimum landing size."

Other elements in the European Union proposal will be retained for discussion at a later date.

The Canadian representative read a statement, which is attached to this report (Annex 9). He was particularly insistent on the relationship of NAFO to the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement of 1995 and the consistency of NAFO to the coastal States. The Parties agreed that there would be further discussion of this matter at the Annual Meeting in September 2000 following a reply from the Scientific Council.

6. Other Matters

a. Review of submissions on shrimp catches and effort days

The meeting on shrimp stocks held in Washington D.C. in March 2000 requested that STACTIC examine possible new information on shrimp fishing activity in the NAFO Regulatory Area. This would allow for any newly updated data to be provided to the Fisheries Commission before the 2000 Annual Meeting.

The Executive Secretary introduced a paper on the allocations of days, used days and catches as discussed at the Washington D.C. meeting and as revised for the STACTIC meeting (Annex 10). Any data received since the shrimp meeting had been incorporated. However, it was noted that the data contained in this paper was still open to modification.

The Norwegian representative introduced a working paper (STACTIC Working Paper 00/1), which referred to the meeting in Washington D.C. In particular, he referred to Working Paper (Shrimp) 00/12, which specified the level of detail to be presented by Contracting Parties. It was felt that the current Norwegian working paper enhanced the transparency of Norway's shrimp fishery in area 3M. Furthermore, they would like to see other Contracting Parties providing similar details in their submissions to NAFO.

The representative of Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) introduced a paper covering the revision of data from Greenland on shrimp (Annex 11). In his submission, he agreed with the Norwegian approach, in particular, as this would help the ongoing discussion in the meeting on shrimp and improve the transparency. Furthermore, Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) cautioned the use of data from the STATLANT reports as data in these reports may have been statistically processed by other authorities outside the fisheries management. Data in the STATLANT reports is based on information from fishing logbooks which reflects the actual fishing days and not the fishing days as calculated according to the entry- and exit- hail reports.

The Canadian representative was able to support the Norwegian approach, but had some doubts on where the data should actually be revised. He also felt that it would be necessary for any changes submitted to be clearly explained. Whilst the United States was able to agree with Canada, there was general agreement by all Parties on the need for clear explanation. The Japanese representative noted the doubts raised as a result of the uncertain data.

The representative of the European Union questioned whether it was wise to use figures as far back as 1993. The measure for shrimp was established in 1995. Subsequently, figures had been

constantly changing and as is normal for fisheries, would continue to change. Prior to 1995, the fishery had been entirely unregulated with consequences and uncertainty for any figures from that time. Questioned by Norway about the high number of days used by the European Union for the reference period, the representative of the European Union felt that the emphasis being laid upon this issue by Norway was entirely due to their own high catches in the earlier years.

The representative of Estonia explained, that his country had difficulties in being able to provide suitable statistics for the earlier years in question.

The Chairman referred to the compilation of shrimp catches in area 3M prepared by the Executive Secretary (Annex 12). This was the best available data and was to be read in conjunction with Annex 10 (Working Paper 00/2). It was therefore suggested that this data be forwarded to the Fisheries Commission.

The Norwegian representative still insisted on getting further clarification from other Contracting Parties at this stage from both Iceland and the Russian Federation, in particular for the period 1993 to 1995. He noted the enormous difference in levels of detail contained in the compilation. Enhanced transparency was essential for the discussion at the Annual Meeting. The representative of the European Union felt that we were drowning in data and that there was still enormous uncertainty, suggesting that there should be some form of cut off date and that explanations should only be necessary from those Contracting Parties with revised figures. The representative of the European Union also expressed misgivings about an increased use of STACTIC to address topics other than issues of international control. The Canadian representative suggested that it should be for the Fisheries Commission to establish any cut off date.

In conclusion, the Chairman suggested that the data, being the best available, be forwarded to the Fisheries Commission as soon as possible and in any case, no later than 3 July. In so doing, the different quality of information available would be noted, particularly for the period from 1993 to 1995. The Fisheries Commission should also consider a cut off date for the input of data.

The representative of Norway requested that a statement be attached to this report (Annex 13).

The Japanese delegation suggested that, due to the uncertainty in the data and the ongoing changes, the original data be used.

b. Possible follow-up to the Working Group on the Precautionary Approach

The Chairman referred to the report of the Joint Scientific Council and Fisheries Commission Working Group on the Precautionary Approach held in Brussels from 29 February to 2 March 2000 (FC Doc. 00/2). In particular, he noted that STACTIC needs to examine the report and decide on what steps should be taken next. The report is as yet not adopted by the Fisheries Commission and will be examined by them at the meeting in September 2000.

The Canadian representative noted that the next steps were already set out for three stocks (cod 3NO, yellowtail flounder 3LNO and American plaice in 3LNO) in Annexes 6 to 8 of the report. Their motive for adding this point to the agenda was to deal with supportive management measures and good practices for the three stocks in question and hence, to discuss how to deal with these points. It follows on from the Canadian proposal at the 1999 Annual Meeting for a revision of part I.A.5 of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures.

The representative of the European Union felt that at this stage, it was necessary to get further guidance from the Fisheries Commission and that STACTIC should not be addressing questions of a general nature.

The Chairman noted that the proposal had endeavoured to pre-empt the discussion at the forthcoming Annual Meeting and acknowledged the need at this stage to have further guidance from the Fisheries Commission.

c. Charters / "Flag hopping"

The Canadian representative noted that at the last Annual Meeting, new rules on **chartering** had been adopted under Part I.B of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures. This had led to a pilot project on chartering for 2000 and resulted in a charter between Poland and the Russian Federation. Clarification of this project was requested. Did it comply with the Conservation and Enforcement Measures? Were catch statistics available from the charter? The Executive Secretary indicated that information on this charter had been received from the authorities of both Contracting Parties. The question now arose from the Canadian side as to whether the charter itself had been properly notified to the other Contracting Parties. Both Canada and the European Union had doubts as to whether the Fisheries Commission had given approval in the prescribed manner. The Executive Secretary believed that in his interpretation of the rules, the charter had been properly authorised under Article XI (2) of the Convention. The Parties agreed that the issue of the pilot project should be raised for discussion in the Fisheries Commission at the Annual Meeting in September 2000. It was agreed that Canada would prepare a proposal to the Fisheries Commission to this effect. The representative of the European Union recalled that the currently applicable measures were limited in time to 2000 only. The representative of Japan also noted that his country could only accept chartering if it was in full compliance with the full conservation and enforcement measures.

On the separate subject of **flag hopping**, the representative of the European Union wanted to flag this issue, which, he felt, needs to be addressed in detail at a later stage. The European Union wanted to restate its concerns about the practice of vessel owners from one Contracting Party seeking double registry agreements with other Contracting Parties. It was noted that double-flag vessels are flagless and that this was of concern to both the European Union and Iceland. Material was still being compiled on the magnitude of this problem. The question arises as to whether NAFO wants to be an organisation of fishing States or become an organisation of quota buyers and sellers. This issue will need to be discussed again at the next meeting of the Fisheries Commission in September 2000. There was general support from other Contracting Parties, in particular Canada, Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland), Japan and Iceland. In particular, the Japanese representative noted his country's firm opposition to re-flagging as a means to avoid enforcement in regional fisheries organisations.

d. Possible harmonisation of port inspection reports

The representative of the European Union introduced a paper (Annex 14), which would lead to possible harmonisation of port inspection reports by the Contracting Parties under Part VII of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures. He explained the existing disparities in terms of delay experienced by the European Union, the increased practice of vessels landing in ports of other Contracting Parties and thus the difficulties in obtaining port inspection reports in good time. Harmonised port inspection would ensure a better exchange of information as well as improved data flow. It is felt that port inspection under Part VII of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures is one of the pillars of the existing scheme and an important source of information. The

proposal of the European Union utilises the North Atlantic format and furthermore, will allow for any subsequent computerisation of data if so required.

It was agreed by the Parties, in particular Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) and Canada, that this was a good starting point for discussion. The representative of Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) suggested that there should be greater consistency and harmony between the systems operating on both sides of the Atlantic with regard to the North Atlantic format. The Parties agreed that they would review this proposal in greater depth before the Annual Meeting in September 2000. A two-stage approach would be taken which would examine the manual report and also the relevant codes. It was agreed that the Contracting Parties would prepare for these discussions.

e. Preparation of the review and, as appropriate, the revision of the "Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking"

The representative of the European Union referred to Part VI of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures (Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking). He noted that it was agreed in 1998 that the provisions of the Program are subject to review during 2000 and, as appropriate, revision. If there is a lack of agreement on what to do with this Program, the measures will terminate on 31 December 2000. The measures originally formed part of a package negotiated in 1995. The last evaluation of them was carried out in 1998, but only on the observer component. Satellite tracking is to be on a 100% basis by 1 January 2001 and thereafter, the appropriateness of 100% observer coverage will be questioned. Subsequently, there will be a need to see how the two components of the Program can be properly balanced. At this stage, it is important to flag this issue. The representative of the United States disagreed and indicated that if no changes were necessary to the Program, it should be retained as it is.

Both the representatives of Iceland and Japan agreed with the European Union on the importance of this issue. The representative of Iceland stated that he did not consider 100% observer coverage necessary. However, the representatives of both Canada and the United States did not agree on the interpretation that the measures would drop if there were no agreement of the result of a review. They felt the need to seek further guidance from his authorities and from the Fisheries Commission in September 2000 before proceeding any further. The representative of Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland) felt that it was too early to review the Program as there was still too little experience of Contracting Parties with satellite tracking.

f. New developments / possible overhaul of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures

The representative of the European Union explained that in the opinion of his delegation, it was necessary for all Contracting Parties to be aware that there may need to be a complete overhaul of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures. These measures had evolved over a number of years and clearly needed to be consolidated. Furthermore, there were newer and more recent developments in international fisheries, such as the 1995 UN Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and the FAO Compliance Agreement, which should be examined with a view to reviewing the NAFO measures.

The European Union would suggest at the 2000 Annual Meeting that a working group be established to assist NAFO in this respect. A similar exercise was being carried out in other regional fisheries organisations such as NEAFC in the Northeast Atlantic. It was inappropriate to await the entry into force of or adherence to the UN Agreement. NAFO needs to prepare already considering the practical effects of the current changes. Furthermore, NAFO will need to address

the issue of the relationship between the special NAFO control rules and the general enforcement provisions of the UN Agreement. The aim of all this would be to strengthen NAFO rules and keep NAFO at the forefront of developments.

The Parties recognised the enormous task ahead of NAFO and agreed to address this issue at the Annual Meeting.

7. Adoption of the Report

The report was adopted by STACTIC on 29 June 2000.

8. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 15.05 on 29 June 2000.

Annex 1. List of Participants

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Annex 2. Agenda

1. Opening by the Chairman (D. Bevan - Canada)

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

3. Adoption of Agenda

4. Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking

   (a) scientific requirements
   (b) amendments to existing program
   (c) observer manual

5. Possible amendments to Conservation and Enforcement Measures regarding juvenile fish

6. Other matters

   a) Review of Submissions on shrimp catches and effort days
   b) Possible follow-up to the Working Group on the Precautionary Approach
   c) Charters: "Flag hopping"
   d) Possible harmonization of port inspection reports
   e) Preparation of the review and, as appropriate, the revision of the "Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking"
   f) New developments/possible overhaul of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures

7. Adjournment

Annex 3. Working Paper by Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland)
(STACTIC Working Paper 00/5)

During the discussion of the scientific requirements for the observer program in September 1999 the accuracy of the by-catch estimations and discards were questioned.

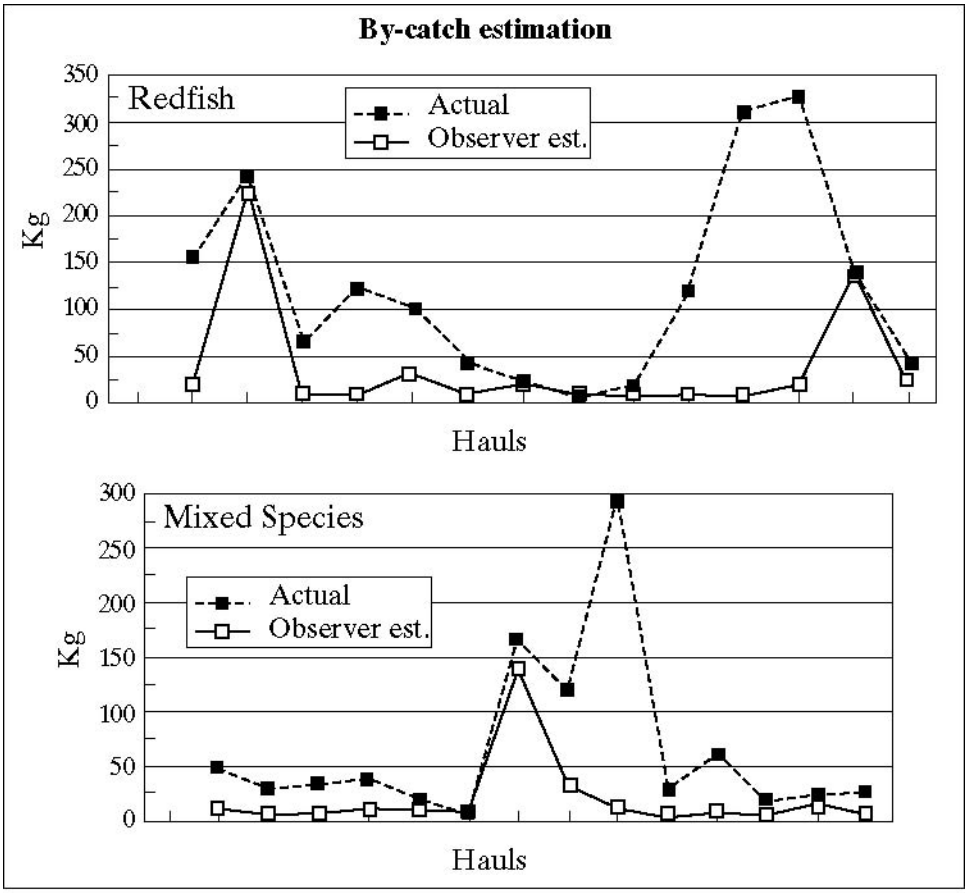
As quantities of by-catches and discards normally are based on a visual estimation made by the masters of the fishing vessels and the observers, Greenland biologists and the Greenland observers carried out a number of tests in order to evaluate the accuracy of by-catch estimations on board shrimp trawlers.

The results of the research, carried out in Greenland waters is displayed in the graphs below.

The estimate is based on a visual judgement of the catch in the codend and when it is emptied into the bin as well as during the processing/sorting of the catch.

The difference is striking, bearing in mind that the estimates are made by experienced observers.

In order to improve the quality of the by-catch- and discard data Denmark (in respect of Greenland and Faroe Islands) suggests that it becomes compulsory to collect by-catches in boxes or containers in order to make a proper estimate before any quantity is discarded.



Annex 4. Proposal (by Norway) to amend the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures, Part VI.A.1(a) regarding independent and impartial observers
(STACTIC Working Paper 00/7)

At the STACTIC Meeting during the NAFO Annual Meeting in September 1999, it was agreed that it was needed to look at an amendment to the Conservation and Enforcement Measures, Part VI.A.1(a), to ensure that observers are independent and impartial.

We propose the following amendment:

These Observers are not to perform other duties e.g. working as crew members onboard the fishing vessel.

Annex 5. Proposals (by Canada) to amend the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures Regarding Protection of Juvenile Groundfish

(STACTIC Working Paper 00/3)

General Background

At the September 1999 annual NAFO meeting, the Fisheries Commission directed that "In light of the advice of the Scientific Council, STACTIC shall review all management options by which catches of juvenile fish can be reduced taking into account the various NAFO fisheries and elaborate and recommend feasible measures to be incorporated in the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures."

The Fisheries Commission made this statement in the context of discussions surrounding the setting of a TAC for 2+3KLMNO Greenland halibut. The subsequent TAC set by the Fisheries Commission was considerably higher than Canada and some other Contracting Parties had favoured, particularly in light of the continuing concern expressed by the Scientific Council over excessive catches of juvenile Greenland halibut.

The Scientific Council has, on a number of occasions, expressed similar concern regarding catches of juveniles in other groundfish stocks as well. The Scientific Council has also raised concerns regarding the need to keep bycatches of stocks, particularly those subject to NAFO moratoria, to the lowest possible level and reducing and controlling the amount of discards in the Regulatory Area.

The February 29-March 2, 2000 report of the Joint Scientific Council and Fisheries Commission Working Group on Precautionary Approach proposes 'next steps' in the implementation of the Precautionary Approach for the three stocks being considered on a pilot basis (3NO cod, 3LNO American plaice and 3LNO yellowtail). In all cases, under the 'Supportive Management Measures/Good Practices" section, the Working Group recommends that the Fisheries Commission take steps to minimize the catch of juveniles. While the Working Group's overall report has not yet been adopted by the Fisheries Commission, it would seem to be only common sense that measures, or good practices, be adopted to protect juveniles.

Adequate measures must be put in place to preserve young, immature fish, giving them a chance to develop and survive in sufficient numbers to spawning age so as to allow stocks to recover. Secondly, discarding of undersized fish at sea must be reduced. The inadequate measures currently in place have hindered the rebuilding of a number of NAFO-managed groundfish stocks. As in other areas of the world the size of fish being taken is too small.

(1) Increase in Mesh Size

Background

The current mesh size for all groundfish in the Regulatory Area is 130 mm. Canada began increasing its minimum mesh size a number of years ago from this level, in consultation with fish managers, scientists and fishermen, because of concerns with the capture of too many juvenile fish.

The minimum mesh size for Canadian fishermen fishing NAFO-managed stocks in both Sub-Areas 2+3 (except redfish and skate) is 145 mm both inside Canadian waters and within the NAFO Regulatory Area and many believe that this is still too small to adequately protect

juveniles. This mesh size was increased a number of years ago as a precautionary measure to enable some greater escapement of small fish without preempting the economics of a trawler fishery. In the context of 75-81 % of the 2+3KLMNO Greenland halibut biomass, for instance, being distributed within coastal state waters but 74 % of the total allocation and 80 % of the catch taking place in the NRA, it would be appropriate for NAFO to adopt the same minimum mesh size as the coastal state. Any benefit that might accrue to the resource as a result of this conservation measure by the coastal state will be effectively undermined if the minimum mesh size stays at 130 mm in the NRA.

Proposal #1

Proposed Amendment to Part V, Schedule IV of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures

Authorized Mesh Size of Nets

	Species	Mesh Size
a)	All principal groundfish, flatfishes and other groundfish and other fish with the exception of capelin and redfish as listed in Part V, Schedule II, Attachment II.	145 mm
b)	redfish	130 mm

Existing (b) and (c) be re-lettered (c) and (d).

(2) Depth Restriction for Greenland halibut

Background

Continued rebuilding of the Greenland halibut resource will depend on the ability of recruiting juvenile fish to reach spawning age. The probability of good recruitment will also be enhanced through the establishment of a rebuilt and stable spawning stock biomass. However, virtually 100% of the fishing mortality in the NAFO Regulatory Area, and much of the fishing mortality in coastal state waters, consists of juvenile fish. Unlike other groundfish fisheries in the NRA, where fishing mortality cuts across a broader age structure consisting primarily of adult fish, the Greenland Halibut fishery is essentially a 'recruitment fishery'.

Previously, the Scientific Council noted that recovery of 2+3KLMNO Greenland Halibut has commenced for the fishable population (>35 cm) which currently was about 40% of levels of the late 1970s through early 1980s. The population of the female spawning stock biomass (>60 cm) remains at or near record lows (less than 10% of historic levels). In its June 2000 meeting, the Scientific Council noted that the high exploitation of immature fish and the low abundance of sexually mature fish (>60 cm) is indicative of a situation of significant biological risk, although this risk cannot be quantified at present. The Council again recommended that measures be considered to reduce, as much as possible, the exploitation of juvenile Greenland halibut in all fisheries.

The Council, in its June 2000 report also notes that it is concerned that increased catches of Greenland halibut will result in increased catches of other species, some of which are currently under moratorium. They strongly recommend that the Fisheries Commission take steps to ensure that any bycatches of other species during the Greenland halibut fishery are true and unavoidable bycatches.

While the fishable biomass appears to be recovering, the same cannot be said for the female spawning biomass (i.e. >60 cm) which remains at or near record low levels. The initial recovery trends of this stock is primarily a result of the emergence of several good year classes. Its continued recovery and future viability will depend in part on the rebuilding of a broad age structure within the spawning stock biomass.

The precautionary approach, and simple common sense, suggests that greater caution is required when managing a recruitment or juvenile-based fishery. If the reality of the commercial trawler fishery results in a greater mortality on juveniles than would otherwise be the case, then specific measures should be undertaken to mitigate any associated impact on the long-term health on the resource, particularly when viewed in the context of a re-building objective. It is not prudent management to rely on recent high recruitment trends from a low spawning stock biomass.

It is also important to note that a natural separation between juvenile and older Greenland halibut appears to follow the 500-fathom contour, as younger halibut prefer depths less than 500 fathoms.

Significant quantities of cod, yellowtail, and American plaice have been caught as by-catch in the NRA. There are higher relative abundance of these species and of juvenile fish (including Greenland halibut) in shallower waters. While permitted under the current by-catch regime, it is apparent that these fish are not being caught as a true incidental catch, at least during the directed Greenland halibut fishery, as the distribution of this fishable biomass occurs in deeper waters. It would be effective and feasible for directed Greenland halibut fisheries to be restricted from geographic coordinates that involve depths less than 400 meters (or perhaps even deeper).

There is virtually no overlap in the 'commercial-size' distribution of Greenland halibut and yellowtail. Similarly, overlap in distribution of Greenland halibut and American plaice/cod generally occurs at depths greater than 200 meters for all sizes and greater than 400-750 meters for commercially fished sizes. Based on this information, it would be effective and feasible for directed Greenland halibut fisheries to be restricted from geographic coordinates that involved depths less than 400-750 meters. Such a restriction would be effective in minimizing by-catch of cod, yellowtail and American plaice, in mitigating the catch of witch, and in mitigating the catch of 'pre-recruit' Greenland halibut. Such a restriction would be enforceable, yet would not place undue hardship on the economic viability of the directed Greenland halibut fishery conducted by the trawler fleet.

Proposal #2

Proposed Amendment to Part I, Management
of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures

Addition of new section L as follows:

L. Other Measures – Management Measures for Greenland halibut in Divisions 3LNO

1. Directing for Greenland halibut in Divisions 3LNO will be prohibited in waters of depths less than 400 meters.
2. For the purpose of paragraph (1), the 400 meter contour will be delineated by the following coordinates:

Annex 6. Additional Information (by Canada) - Depth Proposal for Greenland halibut
(STACTIC Working Paper 00/3, Addendum)

A total of 1803 successful Campelen sets were examined from fall surveys in 3LNO from 1995-99. The following table shows the percentage of catch numbers, by depth zone, for Greenland halibut, yellowtail, American plaice, cod, witch, and skate. **It is important to note** that while representative in a general sense, these percentage figures are overstated in relation to the depth distribution of the respective species that would be available to commercial gear. To illustrate, the percentage of fishable biomass of Greenland halibut (>35 cm) that are at depths less than 400 meters would be significantly lower than the 50.5 % that relates to the small mesh Campelen trawl. **It is also important to note** that a natural separation between juvenile and older Greenland halibut appears to follow the 500 meters contour; as younger halibut prefer depths less than 500 meters.

Depth	Gr. Halibut	Yellowtail	A. Plaice	Cod	Witch	T. Skate
<100 m	2.1 %	99.9 %	36.2 %	53.1 %	20.8 %	67.5 %
<200 m	5.8 %	100 %	74.7 %	73.8 %	39.6 %	73.8 %
<400 m	50.5 %	100 %	89.9 %	98.2 %	51.5 %	95.4 %
<750 m	78.7 %	100 %	96.7 %	100 %	88.9 %	99.7 %
<1000 m	91.4 %	100 %	99.9 %	100 %	98.9 %	99.9 %

There is virtually no overlap in the 'commercial-size' distribution of Greenland halibut and yellowtail. Similarly, overlap in distribution of Greenland halibut and American plaice/cod generally occurs at depths greater than 200 meters for all sizes and greater than 400-750 meters for commercially fished sizes. Based on this information, **it would be effective and feasible for directed Greenland halibut fisheries to be restricted from geographic coordinates that involved depths less than 400-750 meters.** Such a restriction would be effective in minimizing by-catch of cod, yellowtail and American plaice, in mitigating the catch of witch, and in mitigating the catch of 'pre-recruit' Greenland halibut. Such a restriction would be enforceable, yet would not place undue hardship on the economic viability of the directed Greenland halibut fishery conducted by the trawler fleet.

Annex 7. Working Paper by European Union

(STACTIC W.P. 00/11)

Draft of Request to Scientific Council on Greenland Halibut Depth-Distribution and Protection of Juveniles

Scientific Council is requested to evaluate:

1. The fishable biomass of the main commercial species of fish in depth strata of 0-99m, 100-199m, 200-299m, 300-399m.

   For all species, separate values should be provided for

   a. Fish above and below the length of 50% maturity.

   b. Fish above and below the current minimum landing size.

2. The likely future medium-term development for Greenland Halibut, Yellowtail Flounder, cod in 3NO and as many other stocks as possible, under the following assumed constraints:

   a. Closure of targeted Greenland Halibut fishery in depths less than 100, 200, 300, or 400 metres, and redirection of effort so removed onto the remaining depth strata according to recent fishing practices. These cases should be compared with evaluation of current fishing practices.

   b. Subject to the above, likely future medium-term consequences (5 to 10years) for the yield, spawning biomass, exploitable biomass and recruitment, stating the relevant biological assumptions.

   c. The scenarios should be explored for a range of fishing effort assumptions corresponding to :

      i) Maintaining overall fishing effort at the same levels as estimated in the last year for which good information is available.
      ii) Increase or decreases of +/- 30% in fishing effort from this value.
      iii) Additional scenarios as considered appropriate by Scientific Council

In the above scenarios, Scientific Council should evaluate whether these fishing strategies provide adequate long-term protection to juvenile fish to allow maintenance of the spawning biomass at an appropriate level.

Annex 8. Working Paper by Japan

(STACTIC W.P. 00/12)

Draft of Request to Scientific Council to evaluate Greenland Halibut

Whether the current restriction is enough to protect Juveniles

1. Do the current measures with minimum size, mesh size and requiring vessels to move from areas where high percentages of juveniles are caught, allow for the continued rebuilding of the stock in the presence of the current fishery?

2. How much catch of juvenile fish will result in risks to the stock rebuilding?

3. If the fishing mortality is largely concentrated on adult fish what is the potential impact on spawning stock biomass?

4. Is a mesh size requirement sufficient to achieve the same conservation goals as a combination of minimum depth and small fish size restrictions?

Annex 9. Statement from the Representative of Canada

Agenda Item 5 - Possible amendments to Conservation and Enforcement Measures regarding juvenile fish

Mr. Chairman,

Canada is getting a little frustrated at lack of any progress on this issue. As I said this morning, the Fisheries Commission gave STACTIC, what we thought, were very clear instructions – I'll read them again:

> "In light of the advice of the Scientific Council, STACTIC shall review all management options by which catches of juvenile fish can be reduced taking into account the various NAFO fisheries and elaborate and recommend feasible measures to be incorporated in the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures."

We do not understand what is unclear about this sentence. It makes no mention as to whether anything should be appropriate or not. (I'm referring here to our earlier discussion on possible revisions to the Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking, if appropriate.) It clearly states that STACTIC should be recommending measures or amendments to existing measures to reduce catches of juvenile fish. It is talking about all fish stocks – not just Greenland halibut.

Once again, I would like to remind delegates why we got these instructions – they were linked to the agreement on a TAC for Greenland halibut for 2000. They came out of the Heads of Delegation meeting. Canada, and others, finally accepted a higher TAC for Greenland halibut but only if STACTIC was instructed to come up with measures to protect juveniles.

So – what ideas have we come up with? Canada has made 2 proposals, neither of which appear to be acceptable to the majority of participants here. But no one else has come up with any other proposals.

A number of statements were made this morning by delegations that had difficulty with accepting our proposals – yet they have not offered any alternatives.

Some have questioned whether or not the Scientific Council has presented any views to back up our proposals. This has always been the excuse in STACTIC for not moving forward on unfavourable proposals. I can understand why some may wish to query the Scientific Council on our proposal for depth restrictions – this is an issue that has never before been contemplated by STACTIC or NAFO. But on mesh size – STACTIC has had plenty of discussions on increasing mesh sizes before – this is not a new concept.

Whatever happened to the concepts embodied in UNFA. Now, we know that not all Contracting Parties around this table have ratified UNFA, but surely to goodness fisheries management around the world has at least bought into the idea embodied in Article 6 of UNFA that "states shall be more cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate. The absence of adequate scientific information shall not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures."

I would just like to remind delegates that Canada's interpretation of the NAFO Convention is that NAFO is supposed to be consistent with the coastal states when it comes to managing straddling stocks – not the other way around.

Canada has put in place a whole suite of management measures that are much more restrictive than what is in place within the NRA. Just like within the NRA, no-one measure by itself will necessarily make a difference – but taken as a whole, yes they can make a difference.

In Canada we reacted a number of years ago to continuing concern about catches of juvenile groundfish. One of the measures we adopted was to increase mesh size. We also implemented what we call a small fish protocol. We have explained these measures and all of our other measures to STACTIC before and to other NAFO Working Groups.

I for one, do not want us to go back to the Fisheries Commission saying that we discussed a couple of ideas but need more input from the Scientific Council before we act.

Annex 10. Shrimp 3M Fishery Statistics, 1993-1999
(STACTIC Working Paper 00/2)

- Allocated/used days and catches (data as discussed at the Washington Meeting, March 2000) - Table 1

- Revised catches and allocated/used days (as received at the Secretariat by June 26, 2000) - Table 2

Table 1. Shrimp 3M allocated/used days and catches 1993-1999 (data as discussed at the Washington meeting in March 2000)

	1993		1994		1995		1996			1997			1998			1999		
Contracting Party	Used	Catch	Used	Catch	Used	Catch	Alloc.	Used	Catch	Alloc.	Used	Catch	Alloc.	Used	Catch	Alloc.	Used	Catch
Canada	507	3191	333	1042	319	968	445	311	908	443	156	784	443	82	435	456	79	385
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	33	119
Den.-Faroes	-	7076	-	4998	-	5993	1785	-	8685	1606	1241	7387	1607	1271	7741	1606	1111	9119
Den.-Greenland	-	3788	-	2275	-	2400	572	-	1107	515	-	104	515	108	865	515	56	576
Estonia	-	-	-	1051	-	2380	1852	993	1973	1217	692	3239	1217	916	5694	1667	1645	10846
European Union	139	754	97	432	44	487	508	-	198	457	63	593	457	105	1553	457	268	1265
France (SP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	100	22	-	N/A	-	-	100	-	-
Iceland	279	2195	638	2355	1842	7481	N/A	5256	20680	N/A	1362	7197	N/A	968	6572	N/A	1312	7643
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	100	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	100	-	-
Latvia	-	-	190	324	545	679	421	504	1253	400	369	997	400	313	1191	416	598	2765
Lithuania	-	-	453	863	638	980	638	918	1585	579	611	1785	579	866	3107	579	709	3370
Norway	1354	7075	2130	8625	2113	9534	2206	1482	5805	1985	334	1831	1985	214	1339	1985	428	2976
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	100	-	400	40	148	100	104	707
Russia	76	54	41	350	1533	3327	N/A	2458	4444	2600	807	1090	2600	-	-	2100	417	1126
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Total	2355	24133	3882	22315	7034	34229	8527	11922	46638	10002	5757	25007	10403	4883	28645	10381	6760	40897

Table 2. Revised Shrimp 3M catches and allocated/used days 1993-1999 (as received at the Secretariat up to June 27 2000)
(Revised data received from Estonia, Faroes, Greenland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Poland); Data for Russia 1993-95 are noted as provisional.

	1993		1994		1995		1996			1997			1998			1999		
Contracting Party	Used	Catch	Used	Catch	Used	Catch	Alloc.	Used	Catch	Alloc.	Used	Catch	Alloc.	Used	Catch	Alloc.	Used	Catch
Canada	507	3191	333	1042	319	968	492	311	908	443	156	784	443	82	435	456	79	385
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	33	119
Den.-Faroes	1324	7333	1785	6791	1093	5993	1785	1831	8688	1606	1250	7410	1606	1292	9368	1606	1051	9199
Den.-Greenland	572	3780	482	2272	265	2316	572	202	1098	515	31	105	515	113	862	515	65	537
Estonia	149	268	609	1051	2153	2379	1852	990	1898	1217	1254	3240	1217	1454	5533	1667	1651	10834
European Union	139	754	97	432	44	487	508	-	198	457	63	593	457	105	1553	457	268	1265
France (SP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	22	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Iceland	279	2195	638	2355	1842	7481	N/A	5256	20682	N/A	1327	6473	N/A	980	6580	N/A	1222	9286
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Latvia	-	-	190	324	649	679	544	504	1253	490	439	997	490	402	1191	490	438	3080
Lithuania	-	-	453	863	638	980	638	918	1585	579	611	1785	579	866	3107	579	620	3371
Norway	1403	7074	2206	8625	2162	9391	2206	1549	5648	1985	329	1886	1985	211	1339	1985	394	2975
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	100	817	100	40	148	100	104	859
Russia	76	54	41	350	1533	3327	N/A	2458	4444	2600	807	1090	2600	-	-	2100	417	1126
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Total	4449	24649	6834	24105	10698	34001	9197	14019	46402	10492	6389	25180	10492	5545	30116	10455	6342	43036

Annex 11. Submission on shrimp catches and effort days - Working Paper by Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands & Greenland)
(STACTIC Working Paper 00/4, Rev. - submitted by Greenland)

With regards to the STACTIC agenda p. 6a and with reference to the Working Group meeting on Shrimp in 3M in Washington, D.C., 27 March 2000 it was agreed that Contracting Parties should provide data revisions to the Secretariat in time for the June 2000 STACTIC meeting.

Greenland hereby forwards information on vessels, catches and effort days for the period 1993-1999.

Entry and Exit dates are according to the hail reports of the vessels and catches are accumulated catches based on logbook entries and landing documentation.

Furthermore a specification on shrimp catches by year and months is also attached.

Greenland

1993		Trip1			Trip 2			Trip 3			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Timmiarmiut	OUKV	4-Jun-93	16-Jul-93	43			0			0	43
Jesper Belinda	OUOQ	28-May-93	13-Jun-93	17	16-Jun-93	26-Jul-93	41	7-Aug-93	15-Aug-93	9	67
Tasermiut	OWQU	31-May-93	4-Jul-93	35	7-Jul-93	20-Jul-93	14			0	49
Polar Princess II	OWTI	26-Jun-93	4-Sep-93	71	7-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	8			0	79
Killiit	OWVM	30-Aug-93	4-Sep-93	6	8-Sep-93	3-Oct-93	26			0	32
Tunnulik	OYCK	29-May-93	15-Jun-93	18	24-Jun-93	7-Jul-93	14			0	32
Tasiilaq	OYHO	31-May-93	1-Aug-93	63			0			0	63
Qipoqqaq	OYKK	8-Jun-93	9-Jul-93	32			0			0	32
Betty Belinda	OYRT	8-Jun-93	7-Jul-93	30			0			0	30
Nanoq Trawl	OYXT	1-Jun-93	22-Jul-93	52			0			0	52
Anso Mølgård	OYZL	7-Jun-93	7-Jul-93	31	10-Jul-93	1-Aug-93	23			0	54
Kaassassuk	OZKO	8-Jun-93	16-Jul-93	39			0			0	39
Total				437			126			9	572
1994		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Timmiarmiut	OUKV	29-May-94	9-Jul-94	42			0			0	42
Tasermiut	OWQU	23-May-94	4-Jul-94	43			0			0	43
Polar Princess II	OWTI	7-Jul-94	27-Sep-94	83			0			0	83
Regina C	OYBZ	26-Jun-94	8-Jul-94	13			0			0	13
Tasiilaq	OYHO	30-May-94	14-Jul-94	46			0			0	46
Betty Belinda	OYRT	29-Jun-94	20-Jul-94	22			0			0	22
Anso Mølgård	OYZL	7-Apr-94	15-May-94	39	19-May-94	3-Jul-94	46	7-Jul-94	13-Aug-94	38	123
Nuuk	OZDH	1-May-94	2-Jun-94	33	6-Jun-94	19-Jul-94	44			0	77
Kaassassuk	OZKO	12-Jun-94	14-Jul-94	33			0			0	33
Total				354			90			38	482
1995		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Kiliutaq	OWGG	22-May-95	23-Jun-95	33	27-Jun-95	4-Aug-95	39			0	72
Tasermiut	OWQU	30-May-95	2-Jul-95	34			0			0	34
Tasiilaq	OYHO	23-Jun-95	20-Jul-95	28			0			0	28
Betty Belinda	OYRT	25-Jun-95	30-Jun-95	6			0			0	6
Nanoq Trawl	OYXT	14-Jun-95	27-Jul-95	44			0			0	44
Nuuk	OZDH	15-May-95	22-Jun-95	39	26-Jun-95	6-Aug-95	42			0	81
Total				184			81			0	265
1996		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Tasiilaq	OYHO	27-May-96	4-Jul-96	39			0			0	39
Nanoq Trawl	OYXT	8-Jun-96	17-Jul-96	40			0			0	40
Regina C	OYBZ	18-Jun-96	20-Jul-96	33			0			0	33
Nicoline C	OYCZ	17-Jun-96	23-Jul-96	37			0			0	37
Kaassassuk	OZKO	9-May-96	2-Jun-96	25			0			0	25
Polar Raaja	OUPJ	3-Sep-96	30-Sep-96	28			0			0	28
Total				202			0			0	202
1997		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Tasiilaq	OYHO	17-May-97	5-Jun-97	20			0			0	20
Nanoq Trawl	OYXT	13-Jul-97	23-Jul-97	11			0			0	11
Total				31			0			0	31
1998		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Polar Amaroq	OZMA	16-May-98	25-Jun-98	41	29-Jun-98	2-Aug-98	35			0	76
Regina C	OYBZ	25-Jun-98	31-Jul-98	37			0			0	37
Total				78			35			0	113
1999		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Polar Amaroq	OZMA	18-May-99	26-Jun-99	40	29-Jun-99	23-Jul-99	25			0	65
Total				40			25			0	65

Greenland - Summary 1993-1999

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
1993					47.85	1859.02	1460.54	242.03	160.81	9.75			
1994				80.39	375.71	854.36	689.49	165.68	106.37				
1995					279.07	933.04	1003.72	100.17					
1996					191.29	466.85	392.86	47					
1997					44.25	14.75	46						
1998					133.89	262.60	448.77	16.74					
1999					115.66	231.32	190.02						

Annex 12. Compilation of Shrimp 3M Catches and Effort Days for 1993-1999
(STACTIC Working Paper 00/8 - NAFO Secretariat)

***NOTE*: This is confidential information from Contracting Parties and not for public release.**

Submissions as received from Contracting Parties up to June 27, 2000 indicating revised catches and efforts days for the shrimp fishery in 3M.

Denmark (Faroe Islands)

3M Shrimp Catch and Effort, 1993-1999

Year	No. Vessels*	Fishing Days	Catch, tonnes
1993	9	1.324	7.333
1994	10	1.785	6.791
1/1-31/8 1995	7	705	4.228
1995	7	1.093	5.993
1996	10	1.831	8.688
1997	6	1.250	7.410
1998	7	1.292	9.368
1999	6	1.051	9.199

* The number of different vessels 1/1-1993 to 31/8-1995 was 11.

3L shrimp catch, 1993-1999

Year	Catch, tonnes[1)]
1993	1.789
1994	356
1995	
1996	79
1997	485
1998	515
1999	700

[1)] Catches in 1994 and following years are in connection with research fishery.

Denmark (Greenland)

3M Shrimp Catch and Effort, 1993-1999

3M Shrimp Catch/Effort 1993-1999											
1993		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Timmiarmiut	OUKV	4-Jun-93	16-Jul-93	43			0			0	43
Jesper Belinda	OUOO	28-May-93	13-Jun-93	17	16-Jun-93	26-Jul-93	41	7-Aug-93	15-Aug-93	9	67
Tasermiut	OWQU	31-May-93	4-Jul-93	35	7-Jul-93	20-Jul-93	14			0	49
Polar Princess II	OWTI	26-Jun-93	4-Sep-93	71	7-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	8			0	79
Killiit	OWVM	30-Aug-93	4-Sep-93	6	8-Sep-93	3-Oct-93	26			0	32
Tunnulik	OYCK	29-May-93	15-Jun-93	18	24-Jun-93	7-Jul-93	14			0	32
Tasiilaq	OYHO	31-May-93	1-Aug-93	63			0			0	63
Qipoggag	OYKK	8-Jun-93	9-Jul-93	32			0			0	32
Betty Belinda	OYRT	8-Jun-93	7-Jul-93	30			0			0	30
Nanoq Trawl	OYXT	1-Jun-93	22-Jul-93	52			0			0	52
Anso Mølgård	OYZL	7-Jun-93	7-Jul-93	31	10-Jul-93	1-Aug-93	23			0	54
Kaassassuk	OZKO	8-Jun-93	16-Jul-93	39			0			0	39
Total				437			126			9	572
1994		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Timmiarmiut	OUKV	29-May-94	9-Jul-94	42			0			0	42
Tasermiut	OWQU	23-May-94	4-Jul-94	43			0			0	43
Polar Princess II	OWTI	7-Jul-94	27-Sep-94	83			0			0	83
Regina C	OYBZ	26-Jun-94	8-Jul-94	13			0			0	13
Tasiilaq	OYHO	30-May-94	14-Jul-94	46			0			0	46
Betty Belinda	OYRT	29-Jun-94	20-Jul-94	22			0			0	22
Anso Mølgård	OYZL	7-Apr-94	15-May-94	39	19-May-94	3-Jul-94	46	7-Jul-94	13-Aug-94	38	123
Nuuk	OZDH	1-May-94	2-Jun-94	33	6-Jun-94	19-Jul-94	44			0	77
Kaassassuk	OZKO	12-Jun-94	14-Jul-94	33			0			0	33
Total				354			90			38	482
1995		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Kiliutaq	OWGG	22-May-95	23-Jun-95	33	27-Jun-95	4-Aug-95	39			0	72
Tasermiut	OWQU	30-May-95	2-Jul-95	34			0			0	34
Tasiilaq	OYHO	23-Jun-95	20-Jul-95	28			0			0	28
Betty Belinda	OYRT	25-Jun-95	30-Jun-95	6			0			0	6
Nanoq Trawl	OYXT	14-Jun-95	27-Jul-95	44			0			0	44
Nuuk	OZDH	15-May-95	22-Jun-95	39	26-Jun-95	6-Aug-95	42			0	81
Total				184			81			0	265
1996		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Tasiilaq	OYHO	27-May-96	4-Jul-96	39			0			0	39
Nanoq Trawl	OYXT	8-Jun-96	17-Jul-96	40			0			0	40
Regina C	OYBZ	18-Jun-96	20-Jul-96	33			0			0	33
Nicoline C	OYCZ	17-Jun-96	23-Jul-96	37			0			0	37
Kaassassuk	OZKO	9-May-96	2-Jun-96	25			0			0	25
Polar Raaja	OUPJ	3-Sep-96	30-Sep-96	28			0			0	28
Total				202			0			0	202
1997		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Tasiilaq	OYHO	17-May-97	5-Jun-97	20			0			0	20
Nanoq Trawl	OYXT	13-Jul-97	23-Jul-97	11			0			0	11
Total				31			0			0	31
1998		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Polar Amarog	OZMA	16-May-98	25-Jun-98	41	29-Jun-98	2-Aug-98	35			0	76
Regina C	OYBZ	25-Jun-98	31-Jul-98	37			0			0	37
Total				78			35			0	113
1999		**Trip1**			**Trip 2**			**Trip 3**			
Vessel Name	R/C	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	In	Out	Days	Total Days
Polar Amarog	OZMA	18-May-99	26-Jun-99	40	29-Jun-99	23-Jul-99	25			0	65
Total				40			25			0	65

Greenland - Summary 1993-1999

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
1993					47.85	1859.02	1460.54	242.03	160.81	9.75			
1994				80.39	375.71	854.36	689.49	165.68	106.37				
1995					279.07	933.04	1003.72	100.17					
1996					191.29	466.85	392.86	47					
1997					44.25	14.75	46						
1998					133.89	262.60	448.77	16.74					
1999					115.66	231.32	190.02						

Estonia

3M Shrimp Catch and Effort, 1993-1999

1993			1994			1995			1996			
Days Used	No. of Vessels	Catch	Days Used	No. of Vessels	Catch	Days Used	No. of Vessels	Catch	Days Allocated	Days Used	No. of Vessels	Catch
149	1	268	609	4	1051	2153	9	2379	1852	990	5	1898

Up to 31 August		
Days Used	No. of Vessels	Catch
1852	9	1654

1997				1998				1999			
Days Allocated	Days Used	No. of Vessels	Catch	Days Allocated	Days Used	No. of Vessels	Catch	Days Allocated	Days Used	No. of Vessels	Catch
1217	1254	6	3240	1217	1454	7	5533	1667	1651	9	10834

Iceland

3M Shrimp Catch and Effort, 1993-1999

Year	Reg. No.	Vessels name.		No.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sptember	October	November	December
1993	1383	Skutull	ÍS	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	119296	0	0	0	0	0
1993	1742	Jón Finnsson	RE	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	138569	0	0	0	0	0
1993	1807	Hákon	ÞH	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	171111	155277	159653	0	0	0
1993	1809	Pétur Jónsson	RE	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	152812	161223	0	0	0	0
1993	2061	Sunna	SI	67	0	0	0	0	0	173101	206310	140996	248116	0	220985	147781
		Total			0	0	0	0	0	173101	788098	457496	407769	0	220985	147781
		Total catch 1993:			2195230											
1994	1128	Arnarnes	SI	70	0	0	0	0	0	65843	63538	0	61236	46661	49537	0
1994	1383	Skutull	ÍS	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	89276	65795	0	0	0	0
1994	1742	Jón Finnsson	RE	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	83354	0	0	0	0	0
1994	2061	Sunna	SI	67	0	245893	161028	0	0	0	245771	137945	81622	0	0	0
1994	2204	Hafrafell	ÍS	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92270	0	54696	0	0
1994	2206	Baldur	EA	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78605	95341	3358	0	0
1994	2211	Andvari	VE	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	81904	87079	0	0	0	0
1994	2216	Pétur Jónsson	RE	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79379	0	0	0
1994	2218	Otto Wathne	NS	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169823	81728	0	0	133409
		Total			0	245893	161028	0	0	65843	563843	631517	399306	104715	49537	133409
		Total catch 1994:			2355091											

1995	1128	Arnarnes	SI	70	0	0	0	64110	59629	71188	74008	59862	59314	48048	50857	46216
1995	1383	Skutull	ÍS	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	87458	73665	0	0	0	0
1995	1626	Klettur	SU	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12499	56768
1995	1753	Guðmundur Péturs	ÍS	45	0	0	0	0	79541	0	111320	77204	0	118275	0	0
1995	1768	Nökkvi	HU	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37752	0	0	0	0
1995	1903	Helga II	RE	373	0	0	0	0	185939	129817	174928	119743	142486	0	0	0
1995	1905	Jöfur	ÍS	172	0	0	0	0	0	130017	138724	0	0	0	0	0
1995	1916	Sigurfari	ÖF	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58819	63733	0	0	0
1995	1942	Bliki	EA	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84608	84773	0	0	0
1995	2061	Sunna	SI	67	0	0	0	0	0	252501	210975	90420	0	0	0	0
1995	2155	Brimir	SU	383	0	0	0	0	0	92393	100880	0	0	0	0	0
1995	2197	Blængur	NK	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	212424	104369	0	0	0	0
1995	2204	Hafrafell	ÍS	222	0	0	0	0	25000	94378	0	106020	0	79306	0	0
1995	2211	Andvari	VE	100	0	0	0	0	102082	100559	103646	82496	93440	209626	56852	0
1995	2216	Pétur Jónsson	RE	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177093	13655	0	0	0
1995	2218	Otto Wathne	NS	90	0	0	0	174336	205830	0	0	198969	148459	137208	111550	84505
1995	2220	Svalbakur	EA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194667	0	0	0	0
1995	2237	Dalborg	EA	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136310	0	218953	96196	103691
1995	2244	Klara Sveinsdóttir	SU	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	160001	144530	104419	105156	134301	72524
1995	2258	Erik	BA	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83125
1995	2259	Kan	BA	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56887
		Total			0	0	0	238446	658021	870853	1374364	1746527	710279	916572	462255	503716
		Total catch 1995:			7481033											

1996	1276	Sólbakur	EA	307	0	0	0	0	0	141476	103431	92636	48956	62335	0	0
1996	1352	Svalbarði	SI	302	0	0	0	0	0	194832	119821	136989	0	124520	148616	118382
1996	1407	Siglfirðingur	SI	150	0	0	0	0	100296	112744	43656	54769	0	0	0	0
1996	1462	Þórunn Havsteen	ÞH	40	0	0	0	0	48014	120820	53112	57128	57801	0	0	0
1996	1484	Margrét	EA	710	0	0	0	139192	95030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1506	Heiðrún	ÍS	4	0	0	0	0	79171	107336	136601	57105	55839	51685	0	0
1996	1514	Hjalteyrin	EA	310	0	0	0	105122	105015	82835	83165	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1576	Kolbeinsey	ÞH	10	0	0	0	0	98825	117313	96985	113448	66914	143284	0	0
1996	1609	Stakfell	ÞH	360	0	0	0	86898	0	122965	158405	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1626	Klettur	SU	100	0	31229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1634	Hólmadrangur	ST	70	0	0	96073	155709	117619	142622	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1742	Hersir	ÁR	4	0	0	0	0	0	88207	97194	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1752	Gissur	ÁR	6	0	0	0	0	0	59913	80094	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1753	Guðmundur Péturs	ÍS	45	0	0	0	0	0	85910	52864	72802	85980	86967	0	0
1996	1757	Hamra-Svanur	SH	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	96794	67940	0	0	0	0
1996	1768	Nökkvi	HU	15	0	0	95824	86344	75771	83767	78678	67937	65221	48957	0	0
1996	1905	Jöfur	ÍS	172	0	0	0	113683	86110	99504	71876	79039	110819	56899	0	0
1996	1916	Sigurfari	ÓF	30	0	0	0	0	61742	67318	155154	71202	0	54434	0	0
1996	1942	Bliki	EA	12	0	0	108203	92966	89196	96008	49936	0	0	0	0	0
1996	2013	Bessi	ÍS	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	118420	141395	132456	103153	31789	0
1996	2061	Sunna	SI	67	90328	201510	204017	170305	164749	170724	189414	0	0	144754	71240	0
1996	2155	Brimir	SU	383	0	0	0	0	79981	100887	76869	65734	52469	0	0	0
1996	2197	Blængur	NK	117	0	0	0	0	0	167546	148177	0	0	0	0	0
1996	2204	Hafrafell	ÍS	222	0	0	40000	0	58418	23141	0	24377	30227	28880	0	0
1996	2206	Hvannaberg	ÓF	72	0	0	0	0	100235	113451	66408	0	0	0	0	0
1996	2211	Andvari	VE	100	0	0	0	87308	87471	120253	95254	99555	100258	0	68826	0
1996	2212	Guðbjörg	ÍS	46	0	0	0	308725	249445	315065	235950	0	229133	197409	122847	0
1996	2216	Pétur Jónsson	RE	69	0	0	0	250357	193180	195823	205784	0	0	0	0	0
1996	2218	Otto Wathne	NS	90	0	150353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	2218	Snæfell	SH	740	0	0	0	0	0	229875	99461	144713	0	113671	0	165025
1996	2220	Svalbakur	EA	2	0	0	0	271858	0	249181	205264	117576	0	0	0	0
1996	2237	Dalborg	EA	317	0	90670	0	0	105666	149496	142226	106033	0	71961	59367	80770
1996	2244	Klara Sveinsdóttir	SU	50	0	0	176468	141350	0	121583	154815	130369	0	92544	88818	83889
1996	2258	Erik	BA	204	0	99779	169503	0	112071	177185	153604	0	83229	87389	79551	55860
1996	2259	Kan	BA	101	0	102992	161330	0	102225	132043	108672	90243	0	146802	54467	58983
1996	2262	Júlíus Havsteen	ÞH	1	0	0	0	0	0	94886	104735	0	98525	159581	0	0
1996	2266	Helga Björg	HU	7	0	0	0	0	138926	103193	107832	110712	0	106414	0	0
1996	2270	Arnarborg	EA	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73000	0	61470	0	0
1996	2271	Andenes	RE	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69181	77251	46091	9836
		Total			90328	676533	1051418	2009817	2349156	4187902	3690651	1974702	1287008	2020360	771612	572745
		Total catch 1996:			20682232											

1997

Regn.no.	Vessels name	In	Out	Days	Port of unloading	Catch(kg)	Total Catch	Catch pr. day
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	20-May	18-Jun	30	Argentia	201,570		6,719
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	23-Jun	26-Jul	34	Hafnarfjörður	313,770		9,229
				64		515,340	515,340	8,052
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	27-Jul	24-May	28	Harbour Grace	114,100		4,075
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	1-Jun	28-Jun	28	Argentia	123,789		4,421
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	6-Jul	10-Aug	36	Harbour Grace	193,037		5,362
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	19-Aug	14-Sep	30	Argentia	146,051		4,868
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	21-Sep	19-Oct	29	Harbour Grace	138,634		4,780
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	24-Oct	10-Nov	18	Harbour Grace	66,470		3,693
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	17-Nov	14-Dec	28	Siglufjörður	101,421		3,622
				197		883,502	883,502	4,485
2258	Erik BA-101	12-Jan	27-Jan	16	Argentia	0		-
2258	Erik BA-101	30-Jan	22-Feb	27	Argentia	125,498		4,648
				43		125,498	125,498	2,919
2013	Bessi ÍS-410	18-Jun	22-Jul	35	Argentia	185,761		5,307
2013	Bessi ÍS-410	27-Jul	26-Aug	31	Argentia	149,041		4,808
2013	Bessi ÍS-410	2-Sep	30-Sep	29	Ísafjörður	155,624		5,366
				95		490,426	490,426	5,162
2061	Sunna SI-67	28-Apr	29-May	32	Argentia	174,792		5,462
2061	Sunna SI-67	5-Jun	2-Jul	28	Argentia	207,270		7,403
2061	Sunna SI-67	9-Jul	4-Aug	27	Siglufjörður	173,806		6,437
				87		555,868	555,868	6,389
1383	Skutull ÍS-180	19-Jul	20-Aug	33	Ísafjörður	149,110		4,518
				33		149,110	149,110	4,518
2218	Snæfell SH-740	8-May	11-Jun	35	Harbour Grace	160,906		4,597
2218	Snæfell SH-740	15-Jun	15-Jul	31	Harbour Grace	186,410		6,013
2218	Snæfell SH-740	21-Jul	23-Aug	34	Harbour Grace	181,355		5,334
2218	Snæfell SH-740	9-Sep	15-Oct	37	Harbour Grace	80,940		2,188
2218	Snæfell SH-740	20-Oct	21-Nov	32	Ólafsvík	337,857		10,558
				169		947,468	947,468	5,606
2286	Bliki EA-12	28-May	15-Jun	24		0		
2286	Bliki EA-12	20-Jun	28-Jun	9	Argentia	86,400		
2286	Bliki EA-12	4-Jul	5-Aug	33	Argentia	161,300		
2286	Bliki EA-12	11-Aug	14-Sep	35	Dalvík	155,600		
				101		403,300	403,300	3,993
2197	Blængur NK-117	8-Jun	12-Jul	35	Argentia	201,668		5,762
2197	Blængur NK-117	18-Jul	19-Aug	33	Neskaupsstaður	183,719		5,567
				68		385,387	385,387	5,667
1628	Sléttanes ÍS-808	15-Jul	31-Jul	17		0		0
1628	Sléttanes ÍS-808	7-Aug	24-Aug	18	Ísafjörður	153,425		8,524
				35		153,425	153,425	4,384
1216	Húsvíkingur ÞH-1	22-Aug	22-Sep	32	Argentia	123,143		3,848
1216	Húsvíkingur ÞH-1	28-Sep	25-Oct	28	Akureyri	296,260		10,581
				60		419,403	419,403	6,990
2206	Hvannaberg ÓF-72	28-Apr	5-Jun	39	Ólafsfjörður	123,919		3,177
				39		123,919	123,919	3,177
2211	Andvari VE-100	21-Apr	10-May	20	Argentia	103,058		5,153
2211	Andvari VE-100	17-May	8-Jun	23	Argentia	102,017		4,436
2211	Andvari VE-100	15-Jun	5-Jul	21	Argentia	113,261		5,393
2211	Andvari VE-100	12-Jul	1-Aug	21	Argentia	116,514		5,548
2211	Andvari VE-100	9-Aug	29-Aug	21	Argentia	115,227		5,487
2211	Andvari VE-100	5-Sep	26-Sep	22	Argentia	101,186		4,599
2211	Andvari VE-100	2-Oct	24-Oct	23	Argentia	99,575		4,329
				151		750,838	750,838	4,972
2259	Kan BA-101	15-Jan	27-Jan	0	0	0		0
2259	Kan BA-101	30-Jan	13-Feb	0	0	0		0
2259	Kan BA-101	15-Feb	25-Feb	38	Argentia	81,440		2,143
2259	Kan BA-101	20-Apr	28-May	39	Argentia	113,000		2,897
2259	Kan BA-101	3-Jun	25-Jun	23	0	0		0
2259	Kan BA-101	28-Jun	12-Jul	15	Harbour Grace	100,705		6,714
2259	Kan BA-101	29-Jul	1-Sep	35	Harbour Grace	132,100		3,774
2259	Kan BA-101	17-Sep	7-Oct	21	0	0		0
2259	Kan BA-101	9-Oct	22-Oct	14	Argentia	142,500		10,179
				185		569,745	569,745	3,080
			Effort days	*1327*		*Toltal Catch:*	*6,473,229*	*4,878*

1998

Regn.no.	Vessels name	In	Out	Days	Port of unloading	Catch(kg)	Total Catch	Catch pr. day
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	11-May	6-Jun	27	Argentia	306,431		11,349
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	11-Jun	8-Jul	28	Argentia	377,177		13,471
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	12-Jul	8-Aug	28	Argentia	267,714		9,561
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	13-Aug	7-Sep	26	Argentia	235,159		9,045
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	12-Sep	16-Oct	35	Argentia	217,771		6,222
				144		1,404,252	1,404,252	9,752
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	19-Feb	16-Mar	26	Harbour Grace	177,216		6,816
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	23-Mar	20-Apr	29	Harbour Grace	221,771		7,647
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	25-Apr	25-May	31	Harbour Grace	224,748		7,250
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	31-May	13-Jun	14	Harbour Grace	102,139		7,296
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	22-Jun	19-Jul	28	Harbour Grace	231,208		8,257
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	26-Jul	24-Aug	30	Harbour Grace	179,951		5,998
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	30-Aug	1-Sep	3	Harbour Grace	0		0
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	7-Sep	5-Oct	29	Harbour Grace	155,451		5,360
				190		1,292,484	1,292,484	6,803
2190	Eyborg EA-59	16-May	8-Jun	24	Argentia	89,483		3,728
2190	Eyborg EA-59	18-Jun	12-Jul	25	Argentia	100,821		4,033
2190	Eyborg EA-59	18-Jul	25-Jul	8	St. Jhons	0		-
2190	Eyborg EA-59	28-Jul	18-Aug	22	Akaureyri	134,913		6,132
				79		325,217	325,217	4,117
2216	Húsvíkingur ÞH-1	12-May	13-Jun	33	Argentia	364,165		11,035
2216	Húsvíkingur ÞH-1	20-Jun	19-Jul	30	Bay Roberts	386,463		12,882
2216	Húsvíkingur ÞH-1	24-Jul	26-Aug	34	Hafnarfjörður.	303,566		8,928
				97		1,054,194	1,054,194	10,868
2061	Sunna SI-67	7-Sep	5-Oct	29	Argentia	188,157		6,488
2061	Sunna SI-67	10-Oct	16-Nov	38	Siglufjörður	255,290		6,718
				67		443,447	443,447	6,619
1609	Stakfell ÞH-360	22-May	24-Jun	34	Ísafjörður	181,033		5,325
				34		181,033	181,033	5,325
2218	Snæfell SH-740	7-Sep	11-Oct	35	Harbour Grace	174,939		4,998
2218	Snæfell SH-740	18-Oct	17-Nov	31	Harbour Grace	95,964		3,096
2218	Snæfell SH-740	21-Nov	15-Dec	25	Reykjavík.	189,102		7,564
				91		460,005	460,005	5,055
2242	Orri ÍS	7-Sep	6-Oct	30	Argentia	0		
2242	Orri ÍS	10-Oct	8-Nov	30	Argentia	209,402		6,980
2242	Orri ÍS	14-Nov	16-Dec	33	Ísafjörður	298,858		9,056
				93		508,260	508,260	5,465
2279	Lómur HF-177	25-May	24-Jun	24	Harbour Grace	143,786		5,991
2279	Lómur HF-177	1-Jul	28-Jul	28	Hafnarfjörður.	147,766		5,277
				52		291,552	291,552	5,607
2212	Guðbjörg ÍS-46	9-Sep	29-Sep	21	Argentia	49,950		2,379
2212	Guðbjörg ÍS-46	4-Oct	26-Oct	23	Akureyri	187,790		8,165
				44		237,740	237,740	5,403
2286	Bliki EA-12	25-Jun	22-Jul	28	Harbour Grace	137,700		4,918
2286	Bliki EA-12	27-Jul	23-Aug	28	Bay Roberts	124,200		4,436
2286	Bliki EA-12	31-Aug	2-Oct	33	Dalvík	119,500		3,621
				89		381,400	381,400	4,285
			Effort days	*980*		*Toltal Catch:*	*6,579,584*	*6,714*

1999

Regn.no.	Vessels name	In	Out	Days	Port of unloading	Catch(kg)	Total Catch	Catch pr. day
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	16. febr.	16. mars.	29	Bay Roberts	272,678		9,403
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	20. mars.	20. apríl.	32	Bay Roberts	364,633		11,395
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	24. apríl.	25. mai	32	Bay Roberts	315,597		9,862
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	29. mai.	29. Júní.	32	Bay Roberts	331,580		10,362
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	3. Júli	3. Ágúst.	32	Bay Roberts	318,953		9,967
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	7. ágúst.	7. Sept.	32	Bay Roberts	306,585		9,581
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	11. Sept.	12. okt.	32	Bay Roberts	289,213		9,038
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	16.okt.	16.nóv.	32	Bay Roberts	225,865		7,058
2288	Pétur Jónss. RE-69	20. nóv.	16. des.	27	Hafnarfjörður	285,663		
				280		2,710,767	2,710,767	9,681
1768	Nökkvi HU-15	2. mars.	22. mars.	21	Argentia	81,367		3,875
1768	Nökkvi HU-15	28. mars.	11. apríl.	15	Argentia	81,253		5,417
1768	Nökkvi HU-15	17. apríl.	4. mai.	18	Argentia	82,144		4,564
1768	Nökkvi HU-15	11. mai.	28.mai	18	Blönduós	80,479		
				72		325,243	325,243	4,517
2286	Bliki EA-12	7. mars.	30. mars.	24	Bay Roberts	154,500		6,438
2286	Bliki EA-12	4. apríl.	26. apríl.	23	Bay Roberts	136,500		5,935
2286	Bliki EA-12	2. mai.	30. mai.	29	Bay Roberts	144,500		4,983
2286	Bliki EA-12	4. júni.	1. Júlí.	28	Dalvík.	167,400		5,979
				104		602,900	602,900	5,797
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	5. apríl.	4. mai.	30	Harbour Grace	210,529		7,018
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	9. mai.	7. júni.	30	Bay Roberts	238,716		7,957
1352	Svalbarði SI-302	15. Júni.	12. Júlí.	31	Siglufjörður.	244,125		7,875
				91		693,370	693,370	7,619
2190	Eyborg EA-59	21. apríl.	19. mai.	29	Argentia	134,470		4,637
2190	Eyborg EA-59	27. mai.	22. Júni.	27	Argentia	103,063		3,817
2190	Eyborg EA-59	28. Júni.	22. júli.	25	Dalvík.	104,908		
				81		342,441	342,441	4,228
1634	Hólmadrangur ST-70	20. apríl.	20. mai.	31	Hólmavík	127,193		4,103
1634	Hólmadrangur ST-70	15. Júni.	15. júli.	31	Hólmavík	168,776		
				62		295,969	295,969	4,774
2061	Sunna SI-67	25. apríl.	17. mai	23	Argentia	207,211		9,009
2061	Sunna SI-67	22. mai.	31. Mai.	10	Ekki landað.			
2061	Sunna SI-67	2.Júni.	20. júni.	21	Argentia	238,285		11,347
2061	Sunna SI-67	24. Júni.	21 júli.	28	Argentia	247,689		8,846
2061	Sunna SI-67	26. Júli.	17.sept.	23	Argentia	195,028		8,479
2061	Sunna SI-67	22 ágúst.	28-Aug	7	Ekki landað.			
2061	Sunna SI-67	31 ágúst.	17 sept.	18	Bay Roberts **	198,602		7,944
2061	Sunna SI-67	22. Sept.	19. okt.	28	Bay Roberts **	251,286		8,975
2061	Sunna SI-67	24. okt.	23. nóv.	31	Siglufjörður **	273,956		8,837
				189		1,612,057	1,612,057	8,529
1383	Skutull ÍS-180	13. nóv.	13. des.	31	Hafnarfjörður.	151,886		
				31		151,886	151,886	
2249	Helga RE-49.	4. mai.	1. júni.	29	Bay Roberts	279,176		9,627
2249	Helga RE-49.	5. júni.	4. júli.	30	Bay Roberts	327,973		10,932
2249	Helga RE-49.	8. Júlí.	9. Ágúst.	33	Bay Roberts	331,654		10,050
2249	Helga RE-49.	13. ágúst.	12 sept.	31	Bay Roberts	298,574		9,631
2249	Helga RE-49.	16 sept.	19. okt.		Reykjavík.	295,665		
				123		1,533,042	1,533,042	
2242	Orri ÍS	22. mai.	5 júni.	15	??????			
2242	Orri ÍS	9. júni.	10. júlí.	32	Argentia	331,027		7,043
2242	Orri ÍS	16. Júlí.	9. ágúst.	25	Bay Roberts	194,739		7,790
2242	Orri ÍS	13. ágúst.	7. Sept.	26	Ísafjarðar.	167,289		6,434
				98		693,055	693,055	
2332	Askur ÁR	24. mai	7. júni.	15				
2332	Askur ÁR	12. júni.	4. júli.	23	Bay Roberts	196,238		5,164
2332	Askur ÁR	9. júlí.	30 júlí.	22	Reykjavík.	128,539		5,843
				60		324,777	324,777	5,413
			Effort days	*1222*		*Toltal Catch:*	*9,285,507*	*7,599*

Latvia

3M Shrimp Catch and Effort
1993-1999

	1993	1994	1995/ 8 months	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of vessels	-	2	4	4	4	2	3
Fishing days allocated*	-	-	-	544	490	490	490
Fishing days used	-	190	649/544	504	439	402	438
Catches of shrimp (mt)	-	324	679/605	1253	997	1191	3080

NOTE**:** Concerning the way Latvia accounted fishing days and how they were shown in the Statlant 21B form, we have concluded, that during 1993-1995 the number of days was previously fixed only for the days spent directly for fishing, but not for the total number off days on the fishing ground. In subsequent years 1996-1999 al the days spent in shrimp fishery were counted in a different way, taking into account the total number of the days which vessels were represented in the NAFO area. Furthermore, it should be mentioned, that the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures did not lay down the principles or rules for the accounting of fishing days as in hail reports.

On that background we have made a correction for the year 1995 taking as a basis the days of entry and exit from the fishing area. Accordingly it is necessary to update the number of fishing days allocated for Latvia from 1996 to 2000.

Lithuania

3M Shrimp Catch and Effort
1993-1999

Year:	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Catch, MT	863	980	1585	1785	3107	3371
Used days	453	638	918	611	866	620

NOTE: The data as presented to the NAFO Secretariat in Statlant 21A and B forms.

Norway

3M Shrimp Catch and Effort, 1993-1999

Year	Month												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1993			41	30	384	1,695	1,026	1,669	187	829	1,213		7,074
1994			1,072	443	169	134	2,138	2,174	597	1,009	339	550	8,625
1995		1	145	140	217	1,413	2,031	1,886	2,482	372	426	277	9,391
1996					141	171	779	771	760	559	474	1,993	5,648
1997	0			172.6	392	156.4	217.4	456.2		256	130.5	104.8	1,886
1998						280		622.2	194.9	242.1			1,339
1999					737.8	616.8	249.7	388	4.2	324.4	198.2	455.7	2,975
Total	0	1	1,258	785	2,041	4,466	6,441	7,966	4,226	3,592	2,781	3,380	36,937

1993		Trip 1			Trip 2			Trip 3			Trip 4			Trip 5			Trip 6			
Vesselname	Radiosign	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	Total days
Arctic	LHIY	11-Jun	18-Jul	38	11-Aug	4-Sep	25	8-Sep	8-Sep	1										64
Bjergvin Senior	JXCK	17-Sep	28-Oct	42																42
Gisund	LHQL	30-May	22-Jun	24																24
Ingar Iversen	JXXJ	18-Jun	11-Aug	55	23-Aug	19-Oct	58	1-Nov	22-Dec	52										165
John Longva	LGSO	8-Sep	4-Oct	27	7-Oct	27-Oct	21	13-Nov	13-Nov	1										49
Kap Farvel	LCKT	9-Jun	6-Jul	28	24-Jul	31-Aug	39	13-Sep	13-Sep	1										68
Lyshaug	LMEM	24-May	16-Jun	24																24
Ocean Trawler	LNBR	11-Jun	9-Aug	60																60
Ole Nordgård	LNQA	27-Jun	31-Jul	35	11-Aug	17-Sep	38													73
Olympic Prawn	LMJF	13-Jun	4-Jul	22	8-Jul	21-Jul	14	23-Jul	7-Aug	16	15-Sep	3-Nov	50							102
Polar Prawns	LDVP	9-Sep	29-Oct	51																51
Polarfangst	LGPZ	3-Nov	6-Dec	34																34
Remøy	JWYW	2-Jun	4-Jul	33	19-Jul	14-Sep	58	30-Sep	5-Dec	67										158
Remøytrål	JXOK	14-Jun	14-Jul	31	28-Jul	1-Sep	36	13-Sep	13-Sep	1										68
Rossvik	LNJV	24-May	8-Jun	16																16
Ståltind I	LKON	17-Jul	31-Aug	46	24-Sep	10-Oct	17	14-Oct	10-Nov	28										91
Ståltor	LARD	23-May	11-Jun	20	23-Jun	23-Jul	31													51
Syltefjord	LNYG	13-Jul	13-Aug	32	3-Sep	10-Oct	38													70
Tromsbas	LFMR	20-Jun	24-Jul	35																35
Valderøy	JWVC	22-Jul	5-Aug	15	10-Aug	31-Aug	22													37
Vikatrål	JXLV	11-Nov	10-Dec	30																30
Volstad Viking	LAIR	14-Jun	24-Jul	41	5-Aug	23-Sep	50													91
Total				739			447			167			50			0				1403

1994		Trip 1			Trip 2			Trip 3			Trip 4			Trip 5			Trip 6			
Vesselname	Radiosign	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	Total days
Arctic	LHIY	28-Jan	22-Mar	54	26-May	7-Jul	43													97
Bjørgvin Senior	JXCK	11-Jun	23-Jul	43	29-Jul	20-Aug	23													66
Gisund	LHQL	25-May	6-Jul	43	11-Jul	21-Aug	42													85
Hekktind	LAVJ	19-Mar	14-May	57	21-May	5-Jul	46	11-Jul	28-Aug	49	1-Sep	15-Oct	45							197
Ingar Iversen	JXXJ	5-Jan	16-Mar	71	20-Mar	3-Apr	15	10-May	15-Jun	37	25-Jul	10-Oct	78	17-Oct	22-Oct	6	16-Dec	26-Dec	11	218
John Longva	LGSO	5-Jan	26-Feb	53	2-Jun	24-Jul	53	30-Jul	26-Aug	28										134
Kap Farvel	LCKT	11-Jan	20-Feb	41	12-Jun	26-Jul	45													86
Nyhorizont	LGAT	13-Jun	15-Jun	3	18-Jun	6-Jul	19	16-Jul	9-Aug	25	14-Aug	24-Aug	11							58
Ocean Trawler	LNBR	26-May	30-Jun	36	26-Jul	3-Oct	70													106
Ole Nordgård	LNQA	28-Jan	25-Mar	57	19-May	20-Jun	33	6-Aug	23-Aug	18										108
Olympic Prawn	LMJF	11-Jan	15-Mar	64	6-Jun	8-Aug	64	9-Sep	29-Oct	51										179
Polar Prawns	LDVP	1-Mar	4-May	65	27-May	17-Jul	52	7-Aug	19-Sep	44										161
Remøy	JWYW	3-Jun	23-Jul	51	19-Sep	26-Oct	38													89
Remøytrål	JXOK	18-May	3-Jul	47	7-Jul	18-Aug	43													90
Ståltind I	LKON	19-Mar	17-May	60	22-May	10-Jul	50	17-Jul	28-Aug	43	1-Sep	11-Oct	41							194
Ståltor	LARD	5-May	1-Jun	28	6-Jun	20-Jul	45													73
Tromsbas	LFMR	6-Jun	15-Jul	40																40
Tromsland	JXDH	27-Jul	29-Aug	34	2-Sep	5-Oct	34													68
Volstad Viking	LAIR	12-Jan	6-Mar	54	25-May	19-Jul	56	22-Jul	6-Sep	47										157
Total				901			771			342			175			6			11	2206

1995		Trip 1			Trip 2			Trip 3			Trip 4			Trip 5			Trip 6			
Vesselname	Radiosign	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	Total days
Andenesfisk 1	LLOW	2-Aug	6-Sep	36																36
Arctic	LHIY	12-May	11-Jun	31	12-Jul	14-Aug	34													65
Bjørgvin Senior	JXCK	13-Jul	8-Sep	58																58
Gisund	LHQL	20-Apr	1-Jun	43	6-Jun	18-Jul	43													86
Hekktind	LAVJ	8-Apr	21-May	44	25-May	6-Jul	43	10-Jul	21-Aug	43	24-Aug	9-Sep	17							147
Ingar Iversen	JXXJ	1-Jan	9-Jan	9	11-Jan	11-Jan	1	23-Feb	17-Mar	23	14-May	12-Jun	30	15-Jun	13-Aug	60	18-Aug	8-Sep	22	145
John Longva	LGSO	26-May	25-Jun	31	28-Jun	26-Jul	29													60
Kap Farvel	LCKT	18-May	1-Jul	45																45
Myrefisk II	LGBZ	15-May	27-Jun	44	1-Jul	12-Aug	43	16-Aug	4-Sep	20										107
Ocean Trawler	LNBR	26-May	2-Aug	69																69
Odd Erik	JXAX	21-Jun	18-Jul	28	23-Jul	22-Aug	31	29-Aug	10-Oct	43	16-Oct	14-Nov	30							132
Ole Nordgård	LNQA	29-May	12-Jul	45																45
Olympic Prawn	LMJF	7-Apr	6-Jun	61	24-Jun	7-Aug	45													106
Orion	JWOP	4-Jul	12-Aug	40	17-Aug	17-Aug	1													41
Remøy	JWYW	26-Jan	10-Mar	44	4-Jun	28-Jul	55													99
Remøytrål	JXOK	4-Feb	4-Feb	1	9-Feb	15-Feb	7	23-May	2-Jul	41										49
Sletnes	LHVR	1-Jun	4-Jul	34	10-Jul	7-Aug	29	19-Aug	19-Aug	1										64
Ståltind I	LKON	30-Jun	11-Jul	12	22-Jul	23-Aug	33	26-Aug	9-Oct	45										90
Ståltor	LARD	8-Apr	6-May	29	15-May	17-Jun	34	21-Jun	1-Aug	42	5-Aug	9-Aug	5							110
Syltefjord	LNYG	20-Jul	26-Aug	38	31-Aug	16-Sep	17	20-Sep	26-Sep	7										62
Sæviking	LHSK	12-Dec	18-Dec	7																7
Tromsbas	LFMR	21-Apr	8-May	18	13-May	14-Jun	33	22-Jun	13-Jul	22	17-Jul	19-Aug	34							107
Tromsland	JXDH	13-Jul	7-Aug	26	10-Aug	4-Sep	26													52
Tønsnes	LAIH	17-May	11-Jun	26	16-Jun	3-Jul	18													44
Vesttind	LHLU	11-May	24-Jun	45	30-Jun	21-Aug	53	2-Sep	22-Oct	51										149
Vikatrål	JXLV	19-Jul	23-Aug	36	30-Aug	6-Nov	69													105
Volstad Viking	LAIR	21-May	20-Jun	31	23-Jun	4-Jul	12	7-Jul	14-Aug	39										82
TOTAL				931			656			377			118			60			22	2162

1996		Trip 1			Trip 2			Trip 3			Trip 4			Trip 5			Trip 6			
Vesselname	Radiosign	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	Total days
Hekktind	LAVJ	16-Apr	19-May	34	23-May	8-Jul	47	14-Jul	4-Sep	53										134
Ingar Iversen	JXXJ	23-May	30-Jun	39	4-Jul	26-Aug	54	29-Aug	27-Oct	60	2-Nov	21-Dec	50							203
John Longva	LGSO	31-May	27-Jun	28	30-Jun	31-Jul	32													60
Myrefisk II	LGBZ	24-May	6-Jul	44	11-Jul	23-Aug	44													88
Ole Nordgård	LNQA	30-May	6-Jul	38																38
Olympic Prawn	LMJF	3-Jun	14-Jul	42	19-Jul	30-Aug	43													85
Remøy	JWYW	7-Jun	10-Jul	34																34
Remøytrål	JXOK	15-Jun	21-Jul	37	26-Jul	24-Aug	30													67
Spitsbergen	LHZR	29-Jun	4-Jul	6	7-Jul	21-Aug	46	25-Aug	6-Sep	13	10-Sep	11-Oct	32	14-Oct	5-Nov	23	10-Nov	1-Dec	22	142
Stáltind I	LKON/LHWY	6-Apr	20-May	45	25-May	1-Jul	38	8-Jul	31-Aug	55										138
Stáltor	LARD	15-Apr	26-May	42	30-May	15-Jul	47	20-Jul	21-Aug	33										122
Sæviking	LHSK	1-Jul	25-Aug	56	31-Aug	12-Oct	43													99
Tromsland	JXDH	7-Apr	11-May	35	15-May	4-Jun	21	9-Jun	8-Jul	30	12-Jul	18-Aug	38							124
Vesttind	LHLU	21-Apr	9-Jun	50	15-Jun	27-Jul	43	1-Aug	21-Sep	52	26-Sep	1-Nov	37							182
Vima	LFMR	29-May	30-May	2	4-Jun	4-Jul	31													33
TOTAL				532			519			296			157			23			22	1,549

1997		Trip 1			Trip 2			Trip 3			Trip 4			Trip 5			Trip 6			Trip 7			Trip 8			
Vesselname	Radiosign	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	Total days
Ingar Iversen	JXXJ	17-Mar	21-Apr	36	23-Apr	11-May	19	16-May	24-Jun	40	27-Jun	17-Jul	21	2-Aug	25-Aug	24	28-Aug	12-Oct	46	15-Oct	11-Nov	28	20-Nov	16-Dec	27	241
Volstad Viking	LAIR	1-Apr	4-May	34	7-May	26-Jun	51																			88
TOTAL				70			70			40			21			24			46							329

1998		Trip 1			Trip 2			Trip 3			Trip 4			Trip 5			Trip 6			
Vesselname	Radiosign	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	Total days
Ingar Iversen	JXXJ	30-May	27-Jun	29	1-Jul	1-Aug	32	5-Aug	30-Aug	26	1-Sep	15-Oct	45							132
Volstad Viking	LAIR	2-Jul	5-Aug	35	8-Aug	20-Sep	44													79
TOTAL				64			76			26			45			0			0	211

1999		Trip 1			Trip 2			Trip 3			Trip 4			Trip 5			Trip 6			Trip 7			Trip 8			
Vesselname	Radiosign	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	IN	OUT	Days	Total days
Ingar Iversen	JXXJ	9-Mar	6-Apr	29	9-Apr	10-May	32	14-May	16-Jun	34	19-Jun	21-Jul	33	25-Jul	8-Aug	15	15-Sep	5-Oct	21	9-Oct	19-Nov	42	21-Nov	25-Nov	5	211
Volstad Viking	LAIR	17-Apr	17-May	31	22-May	21-Jun	31	25-Jun	3-Aug	40	17-Sep	16-Oct	30	25-Oct	18-Nov	25	20-Nov	15-Dec	26							183
TOTAL				60			63			74			63			40			47			42			5	394

Russia

3M Shrimp Catch and Effort, 1993, 1999

In accordance with the Working Group on Allocation and Shrimp meeting (Washington, D.C., USA, March 27-30, 2000) recommendation and further to the STACTIC (Dartmouth, N.S., Canada, June 27-29, 2000) meeting discussion, this is to note that the Russian Federation could not completely verify its data on shrimp fishery at present stage. As the Russian delegation had explained during previous annual NAFO meetings, the catches/effort statistics of Russian vessels in NAFO Regulatory Area during 1993-1995 have not been accurately monitored properly by many newly individual companies in Russia and State Committee of the Russian Federation for fisheries did not have complete reports of all vessels catching in this period in NRA. Also, there were a large number of Russian vessels conduction all time mixed - redfish & shrimp fishery in 3M during 1995. For preparing the 1995 divide total fishing days between redfish and shrimp fishery. We have not official statistics about the effort of Russian vessels during 1995 on 3M shrimp fishery are 2800 fishing days. Considering above, the Russian Federation have established limitation of number of fishing vessels - 17 for 1996, and 1997-1998 number of fishing days 3M shrimp fishery - 2600, 1999-2000 number of fishing days 2100.

The Russian Federation will be trying to verify these data further, if possible, and any new information available will be advised to the NAFO Secretariat.

(original signed by A. Okhanov, Representative of the Russian Federation in Canada on Fisheries)

Annex 13. Statement from the Representative of Norway

Agenda Item 6 (a) - Review of submissions on shrimp catches and effort days

Prior to this meeting in STACTIC, Norway circulated the Working Paper, which we introduced earlier. In that paper we urged the other Contracting Parties to forward similar information regarding the activity of vessels flying their flag fishing for shrimp in 3M. Our inte0ntion is of course to increase transparency regarding all figures on catch and effort in order to have a fruitful discussion at the annual meeting of NAFO, when the Fisheries Commission shall decide upon the future management measures for this stock.

At this meeting, Norway would like to stress the importance of this point. As a follow up to our Working Paper, we have asked the various Contracting Parties to disseminate information about catch and effort in the fishery. We must conclude, however, that for some Contracting Parties, this information is still not available. We would therefore, once again, urge these Contracting Parties to forward such information to the Executive Secretary of NAFO, Dr. Chepel, in due time before the Annual Meeting. We would also propose that the Executive Secretary of NAFO distribute these data to all Contracting Parties two weeks prior to the annual meeting.

Annex 14. Proposal (by European Union) to amend the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures regarding "Part VII-Port Inspections"
(STACTIC W.P. 00/9+Corr.)

Background

Part VII of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures requires Contracting Parties to ensure that port inspection take place on any occasion a fishing vessel having been fishing subject to NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures is discharging catch. According to the current measures, the results from port inspection shall be provided to the NAFO secretariat and shall be communicated to any other Contracting Party on request.

The content of port inspection should include verification of catches, of logbook records, mesh size and of inspection at sea. Sea inspection reports are sent to the Contracting Party without delay.

Communication of port inspection are sometimes delayed when vessels land in ports outside the Flag Contracting Party. In order to contribute to enhanced transparency and a better efficiency of the implementation of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures, it is proposed that the results of port inspection are communicated to the Flag Contracting Party without delay. Furthermore, a standard report form would help to harmonise record of results of port inspection.

Proposal

1. Amend Part VII-1 of NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures to read :

Part VII-1

"(v) Results of port inspection shall be given in the "NAFO port inspection report", as defined in Part VII -Schedule I.

(vi) The authorities of the Contracting Party of the port State shall, within 7 working days as from the date on which the inspection has been completed, transmit the "NAFO port inspection report" form to the Contracting Party of the flag State.

(vii) Copy of the "NAFO port inspection report" shall be transmitted to the NAFO Executive Secretary within 30 days as from the date on which the landing has been completed and shall be provided to other Contracting Party on request."

2. Insert Part VII-Schedule I : "NAFO port inspection report" (see annex)

CONTENT

Part VII-Schedule I:
"NAFO port inspection report"

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1. INSPECTION INFORMATION

Inspection authority		
Date of the report		
Port and Country of inspection	**Port Code:**	**Country Code:**

1.1 Format of the data

Data Element	Code	M /O	Type	Content	Category ; Definition
Inspection authority	IA	M	Char*99	Text	Inspection detail : Name of the inspection authority
Date	DR	M	Num*8	YYYYM MDD	Inspection detail : Date the report is compiled
Country		M	FAO Code	Country Code	Vessel activity detail : Country where the vessel is discharging,
Port of inspection	LP	M	Char*99	Text/ ISO 3 alpha country code	Vessel activity detail : Place where the vessel is inspected : port followed by ISO –3 code of the country as "Boulogne-sur-mer / FRA"

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2. TRIP INFORMATION

To be filled in by the inspection authority as soon as the vessel land to port, based on logbook records.

Vessel name	
Trip number	
Date trip started	
Activity in the NAFO RA :	
Date Entry in the RA	
Date Exit from the RA	
Other areas visited	
Date trip ended	

2.1 Format of the data

Data Element	Code	M /O	Type	Content	Category ; Definition
Vessel Name	NA	M	Char*30	ISO 8859.1	Vessel registration detail; name of the vessel
Vessel trip number	TN	M	Num*3	001-999	Vessel activity details : Number of the fishing trip in current year
Date trip started	TS	M	Num*8	YYYYM MDD	Vessel activity details : date started the current fishing trip
Date Entry in the RA	NE	M	Num*8	YYYYM MDD	Vessel activity details : Date the vessel entered the NRA for the current fishing trip
Date Exit from the RA	NX	M	Num*8	YYYYM MDD	Vessel activity details : Date the vessel exited from the NRA for the current fishing trip
Other areas visited	RF	O	Char*25 5	Text	Vessel activity detail : other area where vessel have been fishing during the current trip
Date trip Ended	TE	M	num*8	YYYYM MDD	Vessel activity details : date ended the current fishing trip

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3. VESSEL IDENTIFICATION

To be filled in based on the licence information.

External Identification	
International Radio Call Sign	
Flag State	
NAFO Contracting Party	
Home port	
Vessel owner	
Vessel operator	
Master name	

3.1 Format of the data

Data Element	Code	M /O	Type	Content	Category ; Definition
External Identification Number	XR	M	Char*14	ISO 8859.1	Vessel registration details : Side Number of the vessel
International Radio Call Sign	RC	M	Char*7	IRCS Code	Vessel registration details : International Radio Call Sign of the vessel
Flag State	FS	M	Char*3	ISO-3166	Vessel registration detail; State where the vessel is registered, 3-ISO country code
NAFO Contracting Party	CP	O (1)	Char*3	ISO-3166	Vessel registration detail :NAFO contracting party of the vessel, as ISO code of the country, EUR for European Community, NCP for Non Contracting Party
Home port	PO	O	Char*20	ISO 8859.1	Vessel registration details : Port of registration of the vessel or homeport
Vessel owner	VO	M	Char*60	ISO 8859.1	Vessel registration details : name and address of the vessel owner
Vessel operator	VC	M (2)	Char*60	ISO 8859.1	Vessel registration details : responsible for using the vessel
Master name	MA	O	Char*30	ISO 8859.1	Vessel activity details : name of the master

(1) mandatory when use as single identification in other messages
(2) if different from vessel owner

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4. RESULT OF PORT INSPECTION

To be filled in after completion of landing

4.1 General information

Start of landing:	Date		Time	
End of landing :	Date		Time	
Has vessel landed all catches on board ?	YES		*If YES, fill in table 4.2*	
	NO		*IF NO, fill table 4.3*	
Comments				

4.1.1 Format of the data

Data Element	Code	M /O	Type	Content	Category ; Definition
Start date of landing	LS	M	num*8	YYYYM MDD	Landing detail : date the vessel started landing
End date of landing	LE	M	Char*1	T, S, P	Landing detail : date the vessel finished landing
Has vessel landed all catches on board ?	QQ	M	Char*1	Y, N	Landing detail : Has vessel landed all catches on board ?, answer Y if yes, N if not
Comments	CO	O	Char*255	Text	Landing detail : comments as necessary. If landing has not been completed, please give an estimation on catch still on board

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4.2. Quantity landed

Species (FAO Code)	Presentation	Live Weight (Log Book, Kg)	Conversion factor	Landing Processed Wt (kg)	Equivalent live weight (kg)	Diff (Kg)	Diff (%)

Comments	

4.2.1 Format of the data

Note : Quantities should be mention in regard to the species concerned and with reference to the nature of the information, e.g. : COD/OB350/PW320/DI50/BC8,2.

Data Element	Code	M /O	Type	Content	Category ; Definition
Species	FI	M	Char*3	FAO species code	Landing detail : FAO 3-alpha code (part V, schedule II, attachment II)
Presentation	FP	M	Char*5	Product form code	Landing detail : Product form code, as mention in attachment ***Z***, codes being associated were necessary, i.e : gutted (G) head off (H) skin off (P)-frozen (F) : GHPF
Live Weight		M	Num*5	0-99999	Quantities determined from the log-book.
Conversion factor	CF	O	Num*3	0,00-9,99	Product detail : Conversion factor as define by the master for the corresponding species, size and presentation, optional if already mention in table B
Process weight	PW	M	Num*5	0-99999	Landing detail : Quantities landed by species and presentation, in kilograms of product, rounded to the nearest 10 kg
Equivalent live weight	LW	M	Num*5	0-99999	Landing detail : Quantities landed in equivalent live weight, as “product weight x conversion factor”, in kilograms, rounded to the nearest 10 kg
Comments	MS		Char*255	ISO 8859.1	Landing Details : free text area

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4.3 Quantity staying on board the vessel

To be filled where part of the catches stay on board after completion of landing

Species	Presentation	Conversion factor	Process weight (kg)	Equivalent live weight (kg)

Comments	

4.3.1 Format of the data

Note : Quantities should be mentioned in regard to the species concerned and with reference to the nature of the information, e.g. : COD/OB350/PW320/DI50/BC8,2.

Data Element	Code	M /O	Type	Content	Category ; Definition
Species	FI	M	Char*3	FAO species code	Landing detail : FAO 3-alpha code (part V, schedule II, attachment II)
Presentation	FP	M	Char*5	Product form code	Landing detail : Product form code, as mention in attachment ***Z***, codes being associated were necessary, i.e : gutted (G) head off (H) skin off (P)-frozen (F) : GHPF
Conversion factor	CF	O	Num*3	0,00-9,99	Product detail : Conversion factor as define by the master for the corresponding species, size and presentation, optional if already mention in table B
Process weight	PW	M	Num*5	0-99999	Landing detail : Quantities landed by species and presentation, in kilograms of product, rounded to the nearest 10 kg
Equivalent live weight	LW	M	Num*5	0-99999	Landing detail : Quantities landed in equivalent live weight, as “product weight x conversion factor”, in kilograms, rounded to the nearest 10 kg
Comments	MS		Char*255	ISO 8859.1	Landing Details : free text area

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5. GEAR INSPECTION IN PORT

Verification shall be done when non compliance have been cited / observed during inspection at sea.

To be filled in when port inspection will also concerned inspection of gears on board. A detail form shall be filled in for every gear having been subject to port inspection

5.1 General data

Number of gear inspected	
Date gear inspection	
Has the vessel been cited ? If Yes, complete the full "verification of inspection in port" form. If No, complete the form with the exception of the NAFO Seal Details.	☐ Yes ☐ No

5.1.1 Format of the data

Data Element	Code	M /O	Type	Content	Category ; Definition
Date of inspection	DR	M	Num*8	YYYYM MDD	Inspection detail : Date of current gear inspection
Inspected gear	IG	M	Num*2	00-99	Inspection detail : number of gear checked during port inspection

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5.2 Otter Trawl details

NAFO Seal number				
Is seal undamaged ?	Yes		No	
Gear Type:				
Attachments:				
Grate Bar Spacing (mm)				
Mesh Type:				

Average mesh sizes (mm)

TRAWL PART	
Wings:	
Body:	
Lengthening. Piece:	
Codend:	

5.2.1. Format of the data

Data Element	Code	M /O	Type	Content	Category ; Definition
NAFO seal number	NS	M (1)	Num*8		Inspection detail (If required) : Number of the NAFO seal attached to the gear after inspection at sea
Is Seal Undamaged ?			Char*1	'Y' or 'N'	Whether NAFO inspection seal is intact.
Gear type	GE	M	Char*3	FAO Code	International Standard Statistical Classification of the Fishing Gear , OTB for otter trawl
Attachments					Otter trawl detail : attachment to footrope
Grade bar spacing	GB	M	Num*2	01-99	Otter trawl detail : grade bar spacing in millimetres
Mesh type	GT	M	Char*30	SQ, DI,	Otter trawl detail : respectively mesh type: SQ for square mesh , DI for diamant mesh
Mesh size average	GS	M			Otter trawl detail : average mesh size in the trawl part, by pair
Trawl part		M	Char*3	Wng, bod, lep, cod	Trawl part measured
Mesh size		M	Num*3	001-999	Mesh size in millimetres