

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

FOR THE

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES



ANNUAL REPORT

(formerly Annual Proceedings)

Vol. 24

for the year

1973/74

**Dartmouth • Canada
December 1974**

Letter of Transmittal

The Chairman of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries presents his compliments to the Governments signatory of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries signed at Washington under date of 8 February 1949, and to the Commissioners and Observers representing those Governments and has the honour to transmit herewith annual reports of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries for the year 1973/74.

This is the 24th annual report of proceedings of the Commission and is an authoritative record of its activities and achievements from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974. The report contains an account of the activities of the Commission's Secretariat; an account of Third Special Commission Meeting, October, 1973; an account of Fourth Special Commission Meeting, January, 1974; an account of the 24th Annual Meeting, June 1974; and summaries of research carried out in each of the five Convention subareas and on seals in 1973.

This report is prepared and transmitted in conformity with the requirements of Article VI(1) (f) of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and Rules 3.2(g) and 9.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eric Gillett". The signature is written in black ink and includes a horizontal line extending to the right from the end of the name.

E. Gillett,
Chairman,
International Commission for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

Contents

PART 1.	Administrative Report for the Year Ending 30 June 1974, with Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ending 30 June 1974.....	5
PART 2.	Report of the Third Special Commission Meeting, Ottawa, Canada, 15-19 October 1973 ..	17
Appendix	I. List of Participants	22
Appendix	II. Agenda.....	26
Appendix	III. List of Conservation Proposals	27
Appendix	IV. Press Notice	32
PART 3.	Report of the Fourth Special Commission Meeting, FAO, Rome, 22-30 January 1974	35
Appendix	I. List of Participants	46
Appendix	II. Agenda.....	51
Appendix	III. List of Conservation Proposals	52
Appendix	IV. Press Notice	55
PART 4.	Report of the 24th Annual Meeting, June 1974.....	61
Appendix	I. List of Participants	80
Appendix	II. Agenda.....	86
Appendix	III. List of Conservation Proposals	87
Appendix	IV. Press Notice	107
PART 5.	Summaries of Research and Status of Fisheries for Subareas and Seals, 1973	117
	Subarea 1 and East Greenland	117
	Subarea 2	119
	Subarea 3	121
	Subarea 4	122
	Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6	125
	Seals.....	127

PART 1

Administrative Report for the Year Ending 30 June 1974

1. GDR Becomes Commission's 17th Member

The Government of the German Democratic Republic notified the Department of State of the United States of America, as Depositary Government for the Commission, on 21 May 1974 of her adherence to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, thereby becoming the 17th member of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Vessels of the German Democratic Republic have fished substantially throughout the Convention Area since 1958 and have recently provided data on catch and effort for most of those years fished. These data have been published in the Commission's *Statistical Bulletin* series. Representatives of the Government of the German Democratic Republic have been attending the Commission's meetings as guests since June 1972 and in an observer capacity since June 1973.

An application made by the GDR for membership in Panels 2, 3 and 5 to be effective from the date of adherence to the Convention was approved on 21 May 1974 by a telegraphic vote of the Commissioners of the Governments which participate in the Panels in accordance with Panel Rules of Procedure 2.3. Thus, the GDR could vote on questions before Panels 2, 3 and 5 at the Annual Meeting of the Commission in June 1974.

The Chairman of the Commission welcomed the delegation of the GDR to the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission on 4 June 1974 in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

2. The Commission's Officers

Chairman of the Commission	—	Mr M. Fila (Poland) to 22 January 1974
	—	Mr E. Gillett (UK) from 22 January 1974
Vice-Chairman of the Commission	—	Mr E. Gillett (UK) to 22 January 1974
	—	(Vacant) from 22 January 1974
Chairman, Panel 1	—	Mr K. Raasok (Norway)

Chairman, Panel 2	—	Mr K. Henriksen (Canada)
Chairman, Panel 3	—	Mr V. Bermejo (Spain)
Chairman, Panel 4	—	Dr D. Booss (Fed. Rep. Germany)
Chairman, Panel 5	—	Mr D. H. Wallace (USA)
Chairman, Panel A (Seals)	—	Dr A. W. H. Needler (Canada)

With the resignation of Mr M. Fila (Poland) as Chairman of the Commission effective 22 January 1974, Mr E. Gillett (UK), the Vice-Chairman, was elected Chairman for the remainder of Mr Fila's 1973/74 and 1974/75 term of office and began service as Chairman at the Commission's Fourth Special Meeting held 22-30 January 1974 at FAO, Rome. The office of Vice-Chairman was filled at the Annual Meeting, June 1974, with the election of Mr D. H. Wallace (USA). The Chairmen of the Panels, with two exceptions, were elected at the 1973 Annual Meeting to serve for a period of two years. Mr D. H. Wallace (USA) was elected Chairman of Panel 5 at the Third Special Commission Meeting, October 1973, to serve for the 1973/74 and 1974/75 period. Dr A. W. H. Needler (Canada) was elected Chairman of Panel A at the 1972 Annual Meeting to serve for the 1972/73 and 1973/74 period.

Chairman of Standing Committee
on Research and Statistics
(STACRES) — Dr A. W. May (Canada)

Chairman of Standing Committee
on Finance and Administration
(STACFAD) — Mr E. B. Young (Canada)

Chairman of Standing Committee
on Regulatory Measures
(STACREM) — Mr J. Graham (UK)

Chairman of Standing Committee
on International Control
(STACTIC) — Capt J. C. E. Cardoso
(Portugal)

The Chairmen of STACRES and STACFAD were elected at the 1973 Annual Meeting. The Chairman of STACREM has served since 1968. The Chairman of STACTIC has been re-elected annually since 1972.

3. Panel Memberships for 1973/74

Country	Panel					A (Seal)	Total
	1	2	3	4	5		
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	1973	—	1
Canada	—	1952	1951	1951	1951	1966	5
Denmark	1951	—	1969	—	—	1966	3
France	1953	1953	1953	1953	—	—	4
Fed.Rep./ Germany	1957	1960	—	1970	1971	—	4
German/ Dem.Rep.	—	1974 ^a	1974 ^a	—	1974 ^a	—	3
Iceland	1956	—	—	—	—	—	1
Italy	—	—	1960	1960	—	—	2
Japan	—	—	1971	1971	1971	—	3
Norway	1952	1970	1968	—	—	1966	4
Poland	1962	1962	1962	1968	1968	—	5
Portugal	1953	1953	1953	1953	—	—	4
Romania	—	1970	1970	—	1967	—	3
Spain	1952	1954	1952	1952	1972	—	5
USSR	1958	1958	1958	1962	1962	—	5
UK	1951	1960	1951	—	—	—	3
USA	—	—	1952	1951	1951	—	3
TOTAL	10	11	14	10	10	3	58

^aEffective 21 May 1974 (date of GDR adherence to the Convention).

4. The Commission's Office Accommodation

The major basic need of the Secretariat, to allow it to fulfill its role in the Commission's rapidly expanding conservation program, is office accommodation (Comm.Doc. 74/11). Present accommodation (1,700 sq. ft. of heated and lighted office space and about 220 sq. ft. of dry storage space) in the Bedford Institute of Oceanography which is having difficulty accommodating its own staff is totally inadequate for even current operations and staff. Space requirements for the Secretariat under the Commission's program are estimated at a minimum of 5,000 sq. ft. of heated and lighted space. The Canadian Government has been alerted to this need and has taken steps (25 April 1974) to locate suitable space for occupancy in the autumn of 1974.

5. The Commission's Secretariat

Executive Secretary	—	L. R. Day
Assistant Executive Secretary	—	V. M. Hodder
Administrative Assistant	—	W. H. Champion
Senior Secretary	—	Mrs V. C. Kerr
Clerk-Stenographer	—	Mrs E. R. Cornford
Clerk-Statistician	—	G. M. Moulton
Clerk-Machine Operator	—	R. A. Myers

Additional clerical help was provided by:

Miss Berdina Toope (indexing of ICNAF documents and clerical work on catch statistics) Mr Barry T. Crawford (documentation).

A proposal to add six (6) members to the staff of the Secretariat in fiscal year 1974/75 was presented to the 1974 Annual Meeting of the Commission (Comm.Doc. 74/11). The additional staff is urgently needed to meet the requirements of the Commission's rapidly expanding conservation program.

The Executive Secretary discussed the proposals from the 1973 Annual Meeting with Depositary Government (Washington, D.C., 29 June 1973); attended with Mr Hodder, Mr Champion and Mrs Cornford the Third Special Commission Meeting (Ottawa, 11-20 October 1973); attended with Mr Hodder, Mr Champion and Mrs Cornford the Fourth Special Commission Meeting (FAO, Rome, 14-30 January 1974); met with Mr E. B. Young of International Fisheries Branch to discuss office accommodation for the Secretariat (Ottawa, 15-19 March 1974).

The Assistant Executive Secretary attended meetings of international agency secretariats and national fishery statistical offices (Paris, 26-27 September 1973; Madrid, 28 September 1973; and Lisbon, 2 October 1973); attended the 61st ICES Meeting (Lisbon, 1-10 October 1973).

6. The Commission's Publications

The 1973 *Proceedings of the Second Special Commission Meeting, January 1973 and the 23rd Annual Meeting, June 1973* (214 p.) was distributed in December 1973. Part I contains the reports of meetings of the Plenary, Panels 4 and 5, the Standing Committee on Regulatory Measures and an *ad hoc* Committee on Herring Quotas and their Allocation held from 16 to 26 January 1973. Part II contains reports of Plenary, Panels, STACTIC, STACREM and STACFAD held during the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Commission from 5 to 16 June 1973.

The *Annual Report* (formerly *Annual Proceedings*) Vol. 23 for 1972/73 (108 p.) containing the Administrative Report and Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1973, the Report of the Second Special Commission Meeting, January 1973, the Report of the 23rd Annual Meeting, June 1973, Summaries of Research and Status of Fisheries for Subareas and Seals, 1972, was distributed in April 1974.

The *Redbook 1973* was issued in three parts. Part I (133 p.) containing the proceedings of the January 1973 and May 1973 meetings of the STACRES and its Subcommittees and Working Groups, was distributed in August 1973. Part II (109 p.) containing the reports of research in 1972 by Member Countries was distributed in October 1973. Part III (252 p.) containing selected scientific papers from the January and June meetings was distributed in January 1974.

The *Statistical Bulletin* Vol. 22 for the year 1972 (239 p.) containing statistics on catch and effort of the finfish and harp and hood seal fisheries in the Convention and Statistical Areas of the Commission in 1972 was distributed in February 1974.

The *Research Bulletin of ICNAF* No. 10 (168 p.) containing 16 scientific contributions, four of which dealt with special studies on Georges Bank herring in 1970, was distributed in January 1974.

The *Sampling Yearbook* Vol. 17 for 1972 (260 p.) containing length and age data for the major commercial species sampled by the research agencies of the Member Countries in 1972, was distributed in April 1974.

The *Proceedings of the Third Special Commission Meeting, October 1973* (30 p.) and the *Report of the STACRES, October 1973* (4 p.) containing the reports of meetings regarding overall TAC and national allocation for finfish and squid and TACs and national allocations for individual species and species groups for 1974 in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, were distributed in November 1973.

The *Proceedings of the Fourth Special Commission Meeting, January 1974* (71 p.) and the *Report of the STACRES, January 1974* (53 p.) containing reports of meetings of Working Groups, Subcommittees and Panels, were distributed in March 1974.

The *ICES Cooperative Research Report* No. 35 (Fourth Report of the ICES/ICNAF Joint Working Party on North Atlantic Salmon) (37 p.) was distributed in November 1973. ICNAF and ICES contributed equally to the cost of printing.

The *ICES Rapports et Procès-Verbaux des Réunions* Vol. 164 containing a Symposium on Fish Stocks and Recruitment, July 1970 (jointly convened by ICES, ICNAF and FAO) (372 p.) was distributed in July 1973. ICNAF contributed directly to the cost of printing.

The *ICNAF International Inspection Scheme — Translations of Questionnaire* (Revised 1974) (58 p.) containing translations in 12 languages of the Inspection Questionnaire, was distributed in May 1974.

The *ICNAF Handbook — Revised 1974* (78 p.) containing up-to-date Articles of the Convention, Protocols, Commission and Panel Rules of Procedure and Commission Financial Regulations will be distributed in June 1974.

7. Research and Statistics

At the 1973 Annual Meeting, the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) approved a number of significant changes in the format of presentation of *Statistical Bulletin* and every effort was made to incorporate the changes in the current issue. The rearrangement of the tabular material and the inclusion of additional tables in Vol. 22 for 1972 necessitated the complete reorganization of the data-processing procedures used previously to compile the tables for Vol. 20 and 21. The new programs utilize magnetic tape and disc storage facilities and all of the basic tables may now be produced from a common data source through the use of computer sorting routines. Despite the considerable amount of time required to reorganize the data-processing system in the latter months of 1973, data for two Member Countries were still outstanding in early December when the programs were ready to compile the tables. Consequently, Vol. 22 was not issued until February 1974. In addition to 1972 statistical data, this issue contains detailed catch and effort data for German Democratic Republic in 1969-71, which data were not available when Vol. 19-21 were published. It must again be noted that, if all Member Countries adhered to the established deadline of 30 June in submitting their STATLANT 21B returns, *Statistical Bulletin* could be made available as early as September or October.

Sampling Yearbook Vol. 17 for 1972 also underwent some considerable revision in accordance with recommendations of the 1973 Annual Meeting. Much of the reorganization involved the standardization of the format used to present length and age frequencies and the accumulation of all age-length keys in an appendix. As for *Statistical Bulletin*, the compilation of tables for *Sampling Yearbook* was hampered by the late receipt of national submissions, the use of forms other than those specified, the improper application of age-length keys to length frequencies, and in general, the apparent inattention to instructions for completing the forms. It is planned that future issues will be compiled by automatic data-processing methods after a number of further problems have been resolved.

Early in 1973 the statistical and sampling submissions of Member Countries were reviewed in some detail, and reports outlining the major deficiencies in reporting were prepared and countries were individually informed. Subsequently, some improvement was noted in the submission and quality of national reports

from some countries. However, an attempt by the Assessments Subcommittee to initiate the provision of preliminary monthly nominal catch data in time for consideration at the January 1974 Mid-Term Meeting was not very successful, as only a few countries reported in advance of the meeting, some provided data during the meeting, and about one-third of those fishing in the Northwest Atlantic provided no data at all. A further request that the 1973 provisional monthly catch data for selected species be sent to the Secretariat by 31 March 1974 to enable assessment scientists to update stock assessments prior to the 1974 Annual Meeting was equally lacking, in that only one-half of the Member Countries had provided the required data by 30 April 1974, one month after the deadline. The response to a similar request for sampling data was much more encouraging, in that most of the countries which normally report sampling data for inclusion in Sampling Yearbook had submitted a considerable quantity of data well in advance of the Annual Meeting. A major drawback to assessment scientists, however, was the absence of monthly catch data from several of those countries.

Other statistical activities during the year involved:

- a) advance release of Tables 1, 2 and 3 Statistical Bulletin Vol. 22 (1972 provisional nominal catch statistics derived from STATLANT 21A);
- b) preparation of a report on discards and industrial fish for inclusion in Redbook 1973, Part III;
- c) documentation of nominal catches in Statistical Area 6 for the years 1963-65, which were not previously published in Statistical Bulletin;
- d) documentation of amended catch and effort data for Japan in 1967-69, Bulgaria in 1969-70, and German Democratic Republic in 1969-71;
- e) the tabular presentation of finfish and squid catches in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1963-72;
- f) attending meetings of CWP *ad hoc* Working Group at Paris, Madrid and Lisbon with French, Spanish and Portuguese statistical officers concerning the collection of national statistics and reporting to international agencies;
- g) documentation of historical catches (1963-72) by country for 60 stocks proposed for regulation at the 1974 Annual Meeting;
- h) documentation of flounder catches by species and division for the years 1963-69 following receipt from Canadian, Polish and USSR scientists of species breakdowns of the large quantities of flounders previously reported as "Flounders (NS)";
- i) dissemination to assessment scientists of copies of a considerable quantity of available statistical and sampling data prior to their distribution in published form;
- j) preparation of several documents for the 1974 Annual Meeting, viz. preliminary compilation of available data on nominal catches in 1973 by division, country and species from STATLANT 21A returns; compilation of seal catches by species, country and area for 1973; summary of information on discards and industrial fish for 1972 from ICNAF Statistical Form 4; summary of information on trawl materials and mesh size sampling in 1973; compilation of 1973 nominal catches by country and stock for regulated species; preparation of detailed catch/effort data for Div. 5Z Pilot Study.

In view of the rapidly increasing demands for biostatistical data by scientists for assessment purposes and by the Commission for stock management, the Secretariat has been severely hampered by lack of adequate support staff to inventorize and copy the large quantities of data being sent to the Secretariat for dissemination to scientists and to prepare the data for publication in the ICNAF publications. Also, an effort to prepare statistical data of earlier years for computer-processing has virtually been abandoned due to manpower shortage.

8. Mid-Term Meetings

The Third Special Commission Meeting (Part 2) was convened in Ottawa from 15-19 October 1973 to further consider some of the problems not resolved at the Annual Meeting held at Copenhagen in June 1973. These problems related to the over-exploitation of the fishery resources in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in recent years and the conservation measures necessary to restore the biomass to a level consistent with the maximum sustainable yield. The Commission imposed an overall allowable catch of finfish (except menhaden, tunas, billfishes and sharks other than dogfish) and squids, in addition to imposing total allowable catches for the species and species groups making up the finfish and squid resources. In this so-called two-tier catch quota scheme, both the overall allowable catch and the total allowable catches for species and species groups

were allocated nationally. Gear restrictions were recommended in the area off Cape Cod in Subarea 5 in order to protect the yellowtail stocks.

The Fourth Special Commission Meeting (Part 3) was convened at FAO, Rome from 22 to 30 January 1974. Meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics and its Subcommittees and Working Groups were held in Hamburg from 7 to 12 January and in FAO, Rome from 14 to 18 January 1974 (Summ.Doc. 74/8). The Special Meeting considered mainly catch limitation measures in 1974 for various finfish species and squids in Subareas 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6 which were not dealt with at the 1973 Annual Meeting and the October 1973 Special Meeting. Total allowable catches and their national allocation were agreed such that, with one or two exceptions, all major fish stocks in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 would be under catch quota regulation in 1974. Member Countries not able to maintain inspection vessels within the Convention Area were invited to participate with inspectors of Member Countries that operate inspection vessels under the Commission's Joint Enforcement Scheme in the North-west Atlantic.

The ICES/ICNAF Joint Working Party on North Atlantic Salmon met at Charlottenlund, Denmark, from 11 to 15 March 1974 under the chairmanship of Mr B. B. Parrish (UK) (Summ.Doc. 74/17). The Working Party reviewed the latest information on the West Greenland and Norwegian Sea fisheries and examined the preliminary analysis of data from the International Salmon Tagging Experiment at West Greenland in 1972. Home-water catches and future research requirements were considered.

9. Status of Commission Proposals

a) For changes in the Convention

The 1970 Protocol Relating to Amendments to the Convention still requires ratification, approval or adherence by Romania before it can enter into force.

The 1973 Protocol Relating to Basic Payment by Contracting Governments was adopted by the Commission on 16 June 1973. However, it was only forwarded to Depositary Government for circulation on 11 December 1973 when it became obvious that the 1970 Protocol which establishes new procedures for amending the Convention would not enter into force shortly after the 1972 Annual Meeting as was expected.

b) For international regulation of the fisheries

June 1972 proposals (21) and (22) for 130-mm mesh size in the codend only in Subareas 4 and 5, respectively, became operative 1 January 1974.

January 1973 proposals (1) to (7) for 1973 catch quotas on herring, other flounders, mackerel, pollock and redfish came into effect for all Contracting Governments on 15 August 1973 under the normal 6-month waiting procedure.

June 1973 proposal (1) for 1974 catch quota for cod in Subarea 1 came into effect for all Contracting Governments except Iceland on 19 March 1974. Proposals (2) to (30) for 1974 conservation measures on stocks of major finfish species in Subareas 2, 3, 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6 and for harp and hood seals came into effect for all Contracting Governments on 17 January 1974. Proposal (31) amending the Joint Enforcement Scheme for application in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 came into effect for all Contracting Governments on 17 January 1974.

October 1973 proposals (1) for a 1974 two-tier catch quota on finfish and squid in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and (2) for a fishing gear, area and season restriction in part of Subarea 5 came into effect for all Contracting Governments on 7 May 1974.

January 1974 proposals (1) for herring size limit exemption in Subareas 4 and 5, (2) for 1974 catch quotas on additional Subarea 5 and Statistical Area finfish stocks, and (3) for 1974 catch quotas on 12 finfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 were transmitted to Depositary Government on 19 February 1974 and circulated to Contracting Governments on 4 March 1974 for acceptance at an earlier date than 4 September 1974 as provided under the 6-month waiting procedure. In accordance with June 1973 proposals (20), (26), (27), and (28) for commitments for herring in Div. 4XW(b), Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6, Div. 5Y, and mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, respectively, TACs and national allocations were adopted at the Fourth Special Commission Meeting, January 1974, by resolution to be effective 4 March 1974.

10. Catch Quota Reports

a) Total allowable catch for salmon in 1973

Proposal (1) from the 1972 Annual Meeting, effective 23 December 1972, set the 1973 catch limit for Atlantic salmon from the West Greenland fishery at 1,935 tons. Provisional catch statistics show a total of 2,335 tons, the excess being due to larger catches by the native Greenlanders.

b) Total allowable catch for haddock in 1973

In *Div. 4W*, bi-weekly reports of haddock catches totalled 3,027 tons for 1973 against a TAC of 4,000 tons as permitted by the June 1972 proposal effective 1 January 1973. In *Div. 4X*, the reports totalled 12,785

tons for 1973 against a TAC of 9,000 tons in spite of having closed the fishery on 26 April 1973. In *Subarea 5*, reports totalled 5,265 tons for 1973 against a TAC of 6,000 tons.

c) Total allowable catch and national allocation for other finfish species in 1973

National catches in 1973 from six stocks of cod, three stocks of yellowtail, three stocks of silver hake and single stocks of American plaice and red hake for which 1973 catch quotas were set at the June 1972 Annual Meeting and from three herring stocks, and single stocks of other flounders, mackerel, pollock and redfish for which 1973 catch quotas were set at the January 1973 Annual Meeting, were made available to the 1974 Special Meeting from submissions of national catch statistics for 1973 in ICNAF Summary Document 74/7 (Revised).

In accordance with requirements, the Executive Secretary cabled all Contracting Governments (1) that USA had reached its catch quota and had ceased its specialized fishery for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 east of 69°W on 31 October 1973, (2) that Canada ceased fishing against its catch quota for herring in Div. 5Y on 1 May 1973 and on 15 October 1973 USA re-allocated 3,000 tons of its catch quota to Canada, (3) that Canada and Japan ceased fishing against their catch quota for herring in Div. 4X and part of Div. 4W on 17 August 1973 and 12 October 1973, respectively, (4) that Canada ceased fishing against its catch quota for pollock in Subarea 5 and Div. 4X on 29 November 1973.

11. Implementation of Scheme of Joint Enforcement

Under the Scheme of Joint Enforcement in the Convention Area adopted at the 1970 Annual Meeting and operative from 1 July 1971, all Contracting Governments, except Bulgaria, Iceland, Italy and Norway, are ready to inspect and all, except Bulgaria and Iceland, were ready to be inspected. Circular Letters were distributed regularly from the Secretariat updating the status of implementation and reporting changes in inspection officers and vessels.

At the 1973 Annual Meeting, a proposal (31) amending the Scheme of Joint Enforcement to apply in Statistical Area 6 as well as in the Convention Area was adopted. This proposal came into effect on 17 January 1974 under the Convention's 6-month waiting procedure. On 3 January 1974 the Executive Secretary was informed by the USA that domestic legislation would be necessary before the Scheme could be applied by the USA on a mandatory basis in Statistical Area 6.

Meantime, the Scheme would be applied on a voluntary basis. By cable of 7 January 1974, the Executive Secretary informed all Member Countries of the US position and requested information regarding their position. Based on cabled responses and statements to The Fourth Special Commission Meeting, FAO, Rome, January 1974, as at 30 April 1974, Bulgaria, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain and USSR reported participating on a mandatory basis, while Canada, Denmark, France, Fed. Rep. Germany, Portugal, UK and USA reported participating on a voluntary basis pending amendment of domestic legislation. These reports were circulated to all Member Countries by ICNAF Circular Letter 74/14 dated 25 February 1974. Member Countries will be reporting any change in the status of their participation to the 24th Annual Meeting.

Forms were designed by the Secretariat for Member Countries to report national inspections, infringements and the disposition of infringements (STACTIC Form 1); to report international inspections and apparent infringements of other countries' fishing vessels (STACTIC Form 2A); and to report on the disposition of infringements observed as a result of inspections carried out by inspectors of other countries (STACTIC Form 2B) on a calendar year basis. The forms completed by the Member Countries will be summarized and submitted to the Commission for consideration at its 1974 Annual Meeting.

12. Cooperation with Other International Organizations and with Non-Member Countries

In accordance with Convention Article X, the Secretariat has continued to maintain close working arrangements with other public international organizations which have related objectives. Effective collaboration and coordination has been ensured with the Department of Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Cooperation with the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) has avoided duplication of scientific investigations. Through joint working parties, ICNAF and ICES have provided advice to ICNAF and NEAFC on the management of North Atlantic salmon.

Invitations were extended, as in the past, to non-member Countries, other fishery commissions and international organizations concerned with fisheries and their management, to send observers to mid-term and Annual Meetings of ICNAF.

Cooperation with the German Democratic Republic (GDR) has increased. GDR has provided detailed

statistics on their substantial fisheries in the Northwest Atlantic. In return, the Secretariat has made certain that all Commission publications are sent to GDR regularly.

13. Financial Matters

Considerable time and effort has been spent in considering the accommodation, staffing and financial requirements of the Secretariat to meet the Commission's rapidly expanding conservation program. Proposed estimates for 1974/75 include \$44,000 for six proposed new incumbents (Appendix 1 to Agenda for STACFAD) who will have responsibility for the organization, processing, analysis, and publication of statistical, sampling and survey data.

As a means of further improving the revenue to the Commission from deposits (Working Capital Fund) in the Bank of Nova Scotia, Certificates of Deposit in the amount of \$20,000 which were subscribed to in 1972 to yield 7% interest were redeemed and two certificates in

the amount of \$10,000 each and yielding 9 1/4% interest were purchased on 10 May 1974.

14. Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ending 30 June 1974

The accounts of the Commission for the year ending 30 June 1974 show that Can. \$171,000 was appropriated by the Commission for ordinary expenditures.

Obligations incurred during the fiscal year totalled Can \$171,000, which was the total amount appropriated by the Commission.

An audit of the Commission's finances was completed in August 1974 by the Office of the Auditor General of Canada, in accordance with the Commission's Financial Regulations. The report of the Auditor General reads, in part, as follows:

EXHIBIT I

Statement of Budget Appropriations, Obligations Incurred, and Balances of Appropriations for the year ended 30 June 1974

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Purposes of Appropriations	Appropriated by Commission	Obligations Incurred	Surplus or Deficit (-) Balances of Appropriations
Personal services:			
Salaries	\$ 92,500	\$ 92,317	\$ 183
Salary contingencies	4,500	3,141	1,359
Additional help	1,300	1,800	500
Superannuation and Canada Pension Plan	2,200	2,318	118
Superannuation forecast increase	2,500	2,047	453
Group medical and insurance plans	1,000	910	90
Travel	7,000	1,556	5,444
Transportation	1,000	303	697
Communications	7,500	7,527	27
Publications	13,000	17,308	4,308
Other contractual services	15,000	14,654	346
Materials and supplies	6,000	7,288	1,288
Equipment	1,000	562	438
Annual and mid-term meetings	12,500	19,269	6,769
Contingencies	4,000	—	4,000
Totals, ordinary budget	171,000	171,000	—
Pilot Study	6,000	2,150	3,850
Acoustic Symposium	5,000	5,000	—
	\$ 182,000	\$ 178,150	\$ 3,850

EXHIBIT II — GENERAL FUND

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 30 June 1974 (with comparative figures for the year ended 30 June 1973)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	1974	1973
Income (and Source of Funds):		
Members' contributions assessed:		
Bulgaria	\$ 2,986	\$ —
Canada	12,936	10,445
Denmark	7,961	6,465
France	10,449	8,455
Germany, Federal Republic	10,449	8,455
Iceland	2,986	2,484
Italy	5,474	4,475
Japan	7,961	6,465
Norway	10,449	8,455
Poland	12,936	10,445
Portugal	10,449	8,455
Romania	7,961	6,465
Spain	12,936	10,445
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12,936	10,445
United Kingdom	7,961	6,465
United States of America	7,961	6,465
	144,791	114,884
Transferred from Miscellaneous Fund	26,209	35,541
	171,000	150,425
Obligations incurred (Exhibit I)	171,000	150,423
Amount carried to Working Capital Fund (Appendix 2)	\$ —	\$ 2

EXHIBIT III

**Statement of Assets and Liabilities
for the year ended 30 June 1974
(with comparative figures for the year ended 30 June 1973)**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Assets		Liabilities	
	1974	1973	1974	1973
GENERAL FUND				
Cash on hand and in bank				
(Appendix 1)	\$ 9,265	\$ 7,110		
Accounts receivable	259	555		
Due from Member Government	7,961	—		
	<u>\$ 17,485</u>	<u>\$ 7,665</u>		
WORKING CAPITAL FUND				
Cash on deposit	\$ 3,333	\$ 2,802		
Certificates of deposit	20,000	20,000		
Accrued interest	817	234		
Accounts receivable	1,991	83		
Due from Member Government	1,000	—		
	<u>\$ 27,141</u>	<u>\$ 23,119</u>		
Principal of Fund (Appendix 2)			\$ 27,141	\$ 23,119
			<u>\$ 27,141</u>	<u>\$ 23,119</u>
MISCELLANEOUS FUND				
Cash on deposit	\$ 23,422	\$ 26,209		
Due from Member Government	6,468	—		
	<u>\$ 29,890</u>	<u>\$ 26,209</u>		
Principal of Fund (Appendix 2)			\$ 29,890	\$ 26,209
			<u>\$ 29,890</u>	<u>\$ 26,209</u>

APPENDIX 1

General Fund Cash Flow for the year ended 30 June 1974

Cash on hand and in bank, 30 June 1973		\$7,110
Add: Member Government contributions:		
Assessments 1973/74	144,791	
Less: Amounts due from Member Government	<u>7,961</u>	
	136,830	
Funds from Miscellaneous Fund for 1973/74		
appropriations	26,209	
Increase in credits due to Member Governments	123	
Decrease in accounts receivable	<u>296</u>	
		<u>163,458</u>
		170,568
Deduct: Obligations liquidated		
Unliquidated 30 June 1973	1,255	
Obligations incurred	<u>171,000</u>	
	172,255	
Unliquidated 30 June 1974	<u>10,952</u>	
		<u>161,303</u>
Cash on hand and in bank, 30 June 1974		<u>\$ 9,265</u>

Appendix 2

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Balance, 30 June 1973		\$ 23,119
Add: Bank interest	3,920	
Sales of publications	4,789	
Interest on certificates of deposit	1,463	
New Member Government — German Democratic Republic	1,000	
		11,172
		34,291
Deduct: Appropriated for Pilot Study	6,000	
Less: Portion of appropriation not required	3,850	
		2,150
Appropriated for Acoustic Symposium	5,000	
		7,150
Balance, 30 June 1974		\$ 27,141

MISCELLANEOUS FUND

Balance, 30 June 1973		\$ 26,209
Appropriated for 1973/74 obligations		26,209
Add: New Member Government — German		
Democratic Republic	6,468	
Staff assessments 1973/74	15,769	
Ex gratia grant — 1972 provincial income taxes	5,793	
Adjustments to 1972 income taxes	1,860	
		29,890
Balance, 30 June 1974		\$ 29,890

PART 2

Report of the Third Special Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Ottawa, Canada, 15-19 October 1973

BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR M. FILA

1. Introduction

At the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Commission, all Member Governments agreed there was a demonstrable need for drastic action to control the total fishing intensity in Subarea 5 and in adjacent waters to the south and west in Statistical Area 6. However, most Member Governments were unable to accept a United States "package" proposal which included:

- 1) an overall total allowable catch reduction in 1974 of from 40% to 25% from the average catch over the past 3 years;
- 2) continuing individual species quotas for the major stocks;
- 3) use of selective fishing gear for certain areas; and
- 4) an improvement and strengthening of international enforcement.

As a consequence, the Commission agreed that Member Governments be invited to give further consideration to these problems at a Special Meeting of the Commission which would be convened as soon as possible.

2. Time and Place of Meeting

The Third Special Meeting of the Commission was convened at the Canadian Government Conference Centre, Ottawa, from 15 to 19 October 1973 inclusive, under the chairmanship of Mr M. Fila (Poland). The First Plenary Session assigned the Commission agenda item on conservation measures for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 to Panel 5 under the chairmanship of Mr D. H. Wallace (USA). The Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) met on 15 and 16 October 1973 under the chairmanship of Dr A. W. May

(Canada) and reviewed the latest catch and effort statistics from Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and considered the implications of an overall total allowable catch (TAC) together with TACs for individual species. A Working Group on Catch Allocations for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK), recommended overall TACs and their allocations for 1974 in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, while an *ad hoc* Committee on the Implementation of Regulatory Measures, also chaired by Mr E. Gillett (UK), considered a United States proposal for early entry into force of conservation measures for 1974.

3. Participants (Appendix I)

Commissioners and Advisers were present from 12 of the 16 Member Countries and Observers from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

4. Opening Session

The meeting delegates were warmly welcomed by Dr A. W. H. Needler (Canada) on behalf of the Canadian Government and the Minister of Fisheries, Mr J. Davis. The Chairman, Mr M. Fila (Poland), then addressed the meeting as follows:

"Before starting our work, I would like to say only a few words about our Commission. I share with pleasure and satisfaction the common opinion which prevails in the fishing world, that ICNAF is a leading international regional fisheries body, very effective in its actions. Due to the spirit of cooperation of all ICNAF Member Countries and thanks to the hard work of our scientists until now, we have always been able to come through all our problems.

“This special meeting gives us a good opportunity to confirm this opinion.

“As we can remember during the 23rd Annual Meeting in ICNAF in Copenhagen, it was recommended that a special meeting of the Commission should be held to solve the problems which could not be overcome there. So we are in Ottawa this time. We have to continue our discussion and try to reach an agreement upon the regulations needed to protect the fish stocks in ICNAF Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

“This Commission introduced with success many regulatory measures and kept in satisfactory condition many fish stocks in the ICNAF Convention Area. For example, I can mention some of them: closed seasons and areas, gear and mesh regulations, size limits for herring, and total and nationalized catch quotas for particular species in different areas.

“We have also established an effective enforcement scheme.

“The assessment of stocks and the provision of advice concerning the question of regulatory measures and, in particular, catch quotas sometimes are very complicated problems. When dealt with in various scientific committees and at the Plenary Sessions, they provoke lively discussions and agreements on these matters are by no means easy to reach.

“Nevertheless, during the last years, especially under the chairmanship of Mr Knud Løkkegaard, the Commission has, thanks to the spirit of cooperation and almost always of compromise, used its powers to initiate new and more effective measures. We realize, however, that an overwhelming burden of unsolved problems is still on the shoulders of the Commission.

“In opening our meeting, may I express an optimistic feeling that all of us will do our best to sustain the good ICNAF opinion regarding international cooperation. May I encourage all distinguished delegates to help our Commission to pass over our today problems. The fishing world is looking at us and expects that we will be able to tackle these vital problems which we are facing.

“I wish for all of us that this meeting will be a real success.”

5. Agenda (Appendix II)

In accordance with Commission Rules of Procedure 4.2(b), the provisional agenda for the Special Meeting was transmitted to all Contracting Governments

and Commissioners, not less than 60 days in advance of the meeting. The Agenda was adopted without change at the First Plenary Session.

6. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES)

The Report of STACRES (*Redbook* 1974, Part A) was adopted by the Commission in Plenary Session on 18 October 1973. STACRES estimated the harvestable surplus yield for 1973 after adjustments to be 1,056,000 metric tons. This was believed to be a very generous estimate for the following reasons: (a) haddock and herring quotas set for 1973 were known at the time to exceed the TACs recommended by STACRES, hake and mackerel quotas were generous because of provisional assessments, and quotas for some other species may have exceeded their sustainable yields due to redeployment of fishing; (b) the total harvestable surplus was estimated by summing TACs and excluded the effect of the by-catch problem; and (c) the estimate does not take account of longer-term biological interaction between the resources. STACRES reported that, since the available evidence indicates the eventual requirement to stabilize and recover the biomass might be a reduction in catch to 800,000 metric tons. The level selected for the initial reduction must be significantly less than recent catches and might be guided by a total quota which would be 15-20% below the sum of the anticipated TACs for 1974 which is likely to be similar to those in 1973. Had this been applied to the TACs in 1973, total catch would have been 850,000 to 900,000 metric tons.

7. Report of Panel 5 (Item 4)

At its First Plenary Session, the Commission requested Panel 5 to give further consideration to conservation measures in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. Panel 5 set up an *ad hoc* Committee on Implementation of Regulatory Measures to consider the possibilities for implementation from 1 January 1974 of proposals recommended at this Special Commission Meeting. In addition, Panel 5 set up a Working Group on Catch Allocations for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 to consider and propose TACs and national allocations on an overall basis and for each species or species group in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

The Reports of Panel 5, the *ad hoc* Committee and the Working Group were approved by the Commission at the Final Plenary Session on 18 and 19 October 1973.

a) Conservation by Catch Limitation

The first meeting of Panel 5 re-introduced a United States proposal for a two-tier quota scheme involving

catch quotas for individual stocks and a total overall catch quota which had been examined but not approved by the June 1973 Meeting after a United States proposal for effort reduction was set aside. Following preliminary discussion in the Panel, the Working Group on Catch Allocations for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, consisting of a Commissioner and one Adviser from each delegation including that of the GDR, was convened under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK). The Working Group studied a United States paper which proposed alternative overall catch quotas of 800,000 and 900,000 metric tons. General consensus was that in the current stock situation and with other proposals containing economic and sociological arguments which would raise the overall catch quota to over 950,000 metric tons, the Working Group should recommend to Panel 5 and overall TAC of 923,900 metric tons and national allocations for 1974 for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, the overall TAC to be regarded as the first stage in a further program of reduction of the overall quota to 850,000 metric tons for 1975, and if necessary, a subsequent reduction for 1976 consistent with scientific advice and aimed at allowing recovery of the stocks to the maximum sustainable yield, it being understood that these proposals formed part of the package of United States proposals on gear and area restrictions and strengthening of the joint enforcement scheme. On the question of national allocations of the species quotas in 1974, the Working Group noted that consideration of herring, mackerel and "other fish" stocks would be deferred to the 1974 Mid-Term Meeting and that the TACs and national allocations for the 12 individual stocks of species or species groups as generally agreed at the 1973 Annual Meeting should be recommended to Panel 5 for acceptance.

Following receipt of the report of the Working Group on Catch Allocations for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, Panel 5

agreed to recommend

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (1) for international quota regulation of the fisheries for finfish (excluding menhaden, tuna, billfishes, and sharks other than dogfish) and squid in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area and in adjacent waters to the west and south in Statistical Area 6 (Appendix III).

b) Conservation by Gear Restriction

Panel 5 considered a US proposal which had been discussed at the 1973 Annual Meeting (*Annu. Rep.* Vol. 23 for 1972/73, p. 51) and which was designed to protect the US small boat fishery for yellowtail flounder in Southern New England and Gulf of Maine waters.

Following a discussion of the description of the midwater trawl doors as "incapable of being fished on the bottom", the Panel agreed that there was a need for technical advice on the type of other doors which would fit the requirement and how an infringement could be determined, and that these matters should be considered again at the 1974 Mid Term Meeting. Panel 5 then

agreed to recommend

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (2) for international regulation of fishing gear employed in the fisheries in Subarea 5 (Appendix III).

c) Resolution Relating to Implementation of Conservation Proposals

Panel 5 then considered a US draft resolution relating to the implementation on 1 January 1974 of the measures adopted at this meeting concerning fishing activity in Subarea 5 and in the adjacent waters to the west and south in Statistical Area 6. Panel 5, noting that the resolution put into effect the agreement reached in the *ad hoc* Committee on Implementation of Regulatory Measures, **recommended** that the Commission adopt the following resolution requesting acceptance of the proposal on fishing activity in Subarea 5 and in Statistical Area 6 at an earlier date than provided under the normal Commission procedure:

The Commission

Recognizing that proposals designed to achieve the conservation and optimum utilization of stocks of fish in Subarea 5 and the adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 have been adopted at the October 1973 Meeting;

Taking into Account that under Article VIII of the Convention, as amended, these proposals would not enter into force until six months after the date on the notification from the Depository Government transmitting the proposals to the Contracting Governments, which could not occur before late April, 1974, at the earliest;

Bearing in Mind that because the 1973 regulations would not be in force after 31 December 1973, no regulations to ensure conservation and the optimum utilization of stocks would be effective for approximately one-third of 1974;

Having Considered that the purpose of the Convention is to promote the conservation and optimum utilization of fish stocks on the basis of scientific investigation, and economic and technical considerations and that this purpose cannot be successfully achieved unless the

proposals referred to above are applied throughout 1974;

Recognizing that in order to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Convention, fishing activity in the area must be conducted in accordance with these proposals throughout 1974;

- 1) **Invites** the attention of Governments to the above matters;
- 2) **Stipulates** that the proposals referred to above should apply throughout 1974;
- 3) **Requests** Governments whose vessels conduct fishing operations in the area to implement the proposals beginning on 1 January 1974;
- 4) **Expects** that all members of Panel 5 will conduct their fishing operations in accordance with the proposals beginning on 1 January 1974 unless any of the members of the Panel notifies an objection to the Depository Government prior to that date.

8. Further Conservation Measures in Subareas 1-4

The Commission took note of a Canadian memorandum giving notice of Canada's intention to present proposals for species TACs and their allocation for redfish, Greenland halibut, American plaice, round-nose grenadier, cod and argentine in Subareas 2-4 at the 1974 Mid-Term Meeting of the Commission in order to prevent massive diversion of effort from Subarea 5 into Subareas 2-4. The Commission **agreed** that the memorandum should be circulated to participants before the end of this meeting and that it would be taken as the 60-day notice of intention in accordance with Rule 5 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure.

9. Statement by Observer

The **Observer from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)** addressed the meeting as follows:

“Mr Chairman,

“I would like to thank the Commission on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization for the invitation to observe the activities of your meeting and for this opportunity of making a few remarks at the conclusion of your discussions.

“The problems which arise when seeking better ways of managing complex fisheries, particularly where a diversity of species are exploited by international

fleets, are not limited to the ICNAF region but are being increasingly encountered in many other parts of the world. The experience of your Commission in dealing with these problems is thus of considerable interest and value of FAO in relation to its growing involvement with regional fishery bodies elsewhere and to its wider responsibilities in promoting the rational exploitation of the world's fishery resources.

“Since the end of 1971, when sufficient powers were accorded to the Commission, ICNAF has been able to make notable progress in introducing management measures. However, serious problems have remained unresolved and over the last twelve months your continuing debate of these difficulties has been the subject of intense and widespread interest.

“The decisions taken at this Special Meeting will have far-reaching effects, not only upon the future effectiveness of your Commission, but also upon the attitudes of many countries to the principles and practices of control and management of fisheries as they complete their preparations for the forthcoming Law of the Sea Conference.

“It has, thus, been very encouraging to note the agreement achieved this week upon an improved system of management for important fishery resources within the sphere of competence of your Commission. It has also been satisfying to observe that certain aspects of your deliberations this week have been positively influenced by discussions of various management concepts earlier this year during FAO's Technical Conference in Vancouver.

“A vital factor in your activities this week has been the spirit of compromise and of realism which has enabled your Commission to take such important decisions, despite the inadequacies which still exist in the scientific evidence and notwithstanding the differences which remain upon the interpretation of some of the data available. There can be little doubt that the two-tier, phased reduction system of quotas adopted at this meeting marks a significant further step forward not only for ICNAF but also for all concerned with fisheries management. FAO greatly values its long association with the activities of ICNAF; the cooperation which exists between our bodies in fields of joint interest will, I am sure, continue to be of mutual importance and benefit. In particular, FAO looks forward to the possibility of welcoming ICNAF to Rome again for the Mid-Term Meeting.

“Thank you, Mr Chairman.”

10. Other Business

The Commission **agreed** that the 1974 Mid-Term Meeting (Fourth Special Commission Meeting) would be held at FAO, Rome, from 22 to 30 January 1974 with STACRES and its Subcommittees and Working Groups meeting from 7 to 21 January at Hamburg, Fed. Rep. Germany and FAO, Rome.

The Commission further **agreed** that the 1975 Annual Meeting would be held in Halifax, beginning on 10 June, if no invitations were forthcoming from Member Countries.

11. Acknowledgements and Adjournment

The Chairman of the Commission expressed his

gratitude for the spirit of cooperation exhibited during the sessions, commended Mr Gillett (Chairman of the *ad hoc* Committee on Implementation and the *ad hoc* Working Group on Allocations), Mr Wallace (Chairman of Panel 5) and Dr May (Chairman of STACRES) for their excellent leadership. He thanked the Secretariat for its efforts and expressed the appreciation of all to the Canadian Government for its kind hospitality and superb meeting facilities.

There being no other business, the Chairman declared the Third Special Meeting of the Commission adjourned at 1800 hrs, 19 October 1973. A press notice covering the highlights of the Meeting is at Appendix IV.

PART 2

Appendix I

List of Participants

(Head of Delegation in **bold**)

Chairman: Mr M. Fila, Ministry of Shipping, 12 Swietokrzyska St., Warsaw, Poland.

BULGARIA

Commissioner:

Mr D. Nedev, State Economic Board of Fisheries, Bourgas.

Advisers:

Mr P. Kolarov, Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, Varna.

Miss L. Zlatanova, CNIRD — Ribno Stopanstvo, 3 Industrialna Str., Bourgas.

CANADA

Commissioners:

Mr A. A. Etchegary, Fishery Products Ltd., St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr K. Henriksen, H. B. Nickerson & Sons Ltd., P.O. Box 130, North Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Huntsman Marine Laboratory, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

Advisers:

Mr B. Applebaum, Department of External Affairs, L. B. Pearson Building, Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario.

Mr D. Bollivar, Conservation and Protection Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, P.O. Box 550, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr B. J. Comeau, Comeau's Seafoods Ltd., Saulnierville, Digby Co., Nova Scotia.

Mr L. J. Cowley, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, P.O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr E. B. Dunne, Economics and Intelligence Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, P.O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr H. R. Grinnell, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

Dr R. G. Halliday, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Biological Station, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

Mr T. D. Iles, Resource Management Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

Mr H. D. Johnston, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, P.O. Box 550, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Dr F. D. McCracken, Atlantic Research Directors Committee, No. 1 Sackville Place, P.O. Box 159, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr D. A. MacLean, Fisheries Intelligence Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, P.O. Box 550, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Dr A. W. May, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Biological Station, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr M. N. Ozerdam, Department of Fisheries and Environment, Centennial Bldg., Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Mr A. T. Pinhorn, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Biological Station, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr H. D. Pyke, National Sea Products Ltd., Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

Mr R. F. A. Roberts, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

Mr J. A. Rogers, National Fisheries Committees, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

Dr M. P. Shepard, Resource Management Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

Mr G. C. Slade, Department of Fisheries (Newfoundland), St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr E. B. Young, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

DENMARK

Commissioner:

Mr K. Løkkegaard, Ministry of Fisheries, Borgergade 16, 1300 Copenhagen.

Adviser:

Mr Sv. Aa. Horsted, Grønlands Fiskeriundersøgelser, Jaegersborg Allé 1B, 2920 Charlottenlund.

FRANCE

Commissioners:

Mr R. H. Letaconnoux, Institut Scientifique et Technique des Pêches Maritimes, B.P. 1049, F.44037 Nantes.
Mme G. Rossignol, Secrétariat Général de la Marine Marchande, 3 Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Commissioners:

Dr D. Booss, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, 53 Bonn.
Dr A. Schumacher, Federal Research Board of Fisheries, Palmaille 9, 2 Hamburg 50.

Adviser:

Mr D. Koch, German Trawler Owners Association, Preussenstrasse 3, 285 Bremerhaven.

ITALY

Commissioner:

Mr L. De Leon, Ministero della Marina Mercantile, Direzione Generale della Pesca, Viale Asia, 00100 Rome.

Adviser:

Mr I. Toscani, Via Ninfa Alburnea 2, 00040 Lavinio.

JAPAN

Commissioner:

Mr S. Ohkuchi, Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd., 6-2 Otemachi, 2-Chome, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.

Advisers:

Mr K. Iino, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.
Mr K. Imamura, Fishery Agency, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.
Dr F. Nagasaki, Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1000 Orida, Shimizu, Shizuoka.
Mr S. Otsuka, Embassy of Japan, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

NORWAY

Commissioner:

Mr K. Raasok, Ministry of Fisheries, Oslo.

Advisers:

Mr R. T. Andersen, Embassy of Norway, 140 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
Mr P. L. Mietle, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen.

POLAND

Commissioners:

Mr M. Fila, Ministry of Shipping, 12 Swietokrzyska St., Warsaw.
Dr R. Pietraszek, Ministry of Shipping, Warsaw.
Mr W. Polaczek, Fisheries Central Board, 1 Odrowaza St., Szczecin.

Advisers:

Mr E. Antczak, 5841 Point Pleasant Drive, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
Dr B. J. Kowalewski, Sea Fisheries Institute, Skr. Pocz. 184, 81-345 Gdynia.
Dr J. Popiel, Sea Fisheries Institute, Skr. Pocz. 184, 81-345 Gdynia.

PORTUGAL

Commissioner:

Capt J. C. E. Cardoso, Rua 9 de Abril 40, S. Pedro do Estoril.

ROMANIA

Commissioner:

Mr A. Ocanoia, Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication, Civil Marine Directorate, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38, Bucharest.

Adviser:

Mr L. Popescu, Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication, Civil Marine Directorate, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38, Bucharest.

SPAIN

Commissioner:

Mr V. Bermejo, Direccion General de Pesca Maritima, Ruiz de Alarcon 1, Madrid 1.

Advisers:

Mr F. Alemany, Nufiez de Balboa 37, Madrid.

Mr E. C. Lopez Veiga, Instituto Investigaciones Pesqueras, Muelle de Bouzas S/n, Vigo (Pontevedra).

Mr A. Rengifo, Embassy of Spain, 151 Slater St., Suite 610, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Mr J. M. Sobrino, Garcia Barbon 6, Vigo.

Mr J. Viera, General Aranda 86, Vigo.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Commissioners:

Dr A. S. Bogdanov, All-Union Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), v. Krasnoselskaya 17, Moscow.

Mr A. A. Volkov, Ministry of Fisheries, 12 Rozhdestvensky Blvd., Moscow K-45.

Advisers:

Mr V. M. Nikolaev, Central Research Institute of Information on Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, 12 Rozhdestvensky Blvd., Moscow K-45.

Dr V. A. Rikhter, Atlantic Research Institute of Marine Fisheries (AtlantNIRO), 5 Dmitry Donskoy St., Kaliningrad.

UNITED KINGDOM

Commissioner:

Mr E. Gillett, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, St. Andrews House, Edinburgh 1, Scotland.

Advisers:

Mr C. J. Dandy, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE, England.

Mr D. J. Garrod, Sea Fisheries Laboratory, Lowestoft, Suffolk, England.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Commissioners:

Mr R. W. Green, P.O. Box 528, Rockland, Maine.
 Mr D. L. McKernan, Coordinator of Ocean Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20520.
 Mr D. H. Wallace, NOAA, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 20235.

Advisers:

Mr J. D. Ackert, New England Fish Association, Gloucester, Massachusetts, 01930.
 Mr H. R. Beasley, International Activities Staff, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 20235.
 Dr B. E. Brown, Northeast Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, 02543.
 Mr A. W. Brownell, 100 Cambridge St., Boston, Massachusetts, 02202.
 Mr T. R. Buchanan, United States Embassy, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
 Mr G. B. Charles, New England Fisheries Steering Committee, P.O. Box 831, North Truro, Massachusetts, 02652.
 Mr S. T. Chmura, State House, Room 473-C, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Mr J. Cronan, Rhode Island Division Fish and Wildlife, 83 Park St., Providence, Rhode Island.
 Mr J. J. Dykstra, Point Judith Fishermen's Co-op Association, Galilee Road, Narrangansett, Rhode Island, 02882.
 Dr R. L. Edwards, Northeast Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, 02543.
 Mr S. J. Favazza, Gloucester Fisheries Commission, Gloucester, Massachusetts, 01930.
 Mr W. G. Gordon, Northeast Region, National Marine Fisheries Service, Gloucester, Massachusetts, 01930.
 Mr F. Grice, Division of Marine Fisheries, State Office Bldg., 100 Cambridge St., Boston, Massachusetts, 02202.
 Mr R. C. Hennemuth, Northeast Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, 02543.
 Mr R. E. Larson, USCG COMPLANT Area, New York, c/o Commander Atlantic Area, Governor's Island, New York, 10004.
 Mr V. O. Look, 1 Tilbury Park, Gardiner, Maine.
 Cdr J. B. Lynn, Maritime Law and Treaties Branch, USCG, Office of Operations, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C., 20590.
 Mr W. Q. MacLean, Jr, State House, Room 379, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Mr E. J. MacLeod, Kennebec Fish Company, State Fish Pier, Gloucester, Massachusetts, 01930.
 Mr D. Murphy, Department of Natural Resources, 93 Park Street, Providence, Rhode Island.
 Mr T. A. Norris, F. J. O'Hara and Sons Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, 02210.
 Mr H. F. O'Rourke, Boston Fisheries Association, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210.
 Mr R. Reed, Maine Sardine Council, Augusta, Maine.
 Mr A. P. Skinner, New Bedford Fishermen's Union, 62 North Water Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts, 02740.
 Mr C. B. Stinson, Stinson Canning Company, Prospect Harbor, Maine, 04669.
 Mr W. L. Sullivan, Jr, Assistant Coordinator of Ocean Affairs for Marine Science Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20520.
 Mrs. M. B. West, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20520.

Observers

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Mr J. Naylor, Fishery Economics and Institutions Division, Department of Fisheries, FAO, 00100 Rome, Italy.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Miss M. Forster, Ministerium für Bezirkscheleitete und Lebensmittelindustrie, Berlin.
 Mr F. Hartung, Veb Fischkombinat Rostock, 252 Rostock — Marienehe.
 Mr W. Lange, Ministerium für Bezirkscheleitete und Lebensmittelindustrie, Berlin.

SECRETARIAT

Mr L. R. Day, Executive Secretary.
 Mr V. M. Hodder, Assistant Executive Secretary.
 Mr W. H. Champion, Administrative Assistant.
 Mrs E. R. Cornford, Secretary.

SECRETARIAT ASSISTANCE

Miss B. Lefebvre, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.
 Miss C. McDonald, National Fisheries Committees, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

PART 2

Appendix II

Agenda

1. Address of Welcome by a Representative of the host Government of Canada.
2. Adoption of Agenda.
3. Approval of draft report of Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Commission, Copenhagen, June 1973.
4. Further Consideration of Conservation Measures in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.
Note: Since this item is a continuation of consideration of conservation proposals presented to the January 1973 Special Commission Meeting and the June 1973 Annual Meeting, it will be understood that these proposals still apply as proposals for consideration at the present Special Meeting of the Commission.
 - a) Effort Limitation Measures.
 - b) Catch Limitation Measures.
 - i) Total Allowable Catches (TACs) for single species and groups of species.
 - ii) Overall TAC.
 - iii) National Allocations.
 - c) Gear Restriction Measures.
 - i) Minimum mesh size.
 - ii) Selective gear.
 - d) Closed Areas and Seasons.
 - e) Enforcement Capabilities in Relation to Proposed Conservation Measures.
5. Consideration of Need arising out of Action in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for Further Conservation Measures in Subareas 1-4.
6. Other Business.
7. Date and place of 1974 Mid-Term and 1975 Annual Commission Meetings.
8. Adjournment.

PART 2

Appendix III

List of Conservation Proposals (1)-(2) from the

Third Special Meeting, October 1973

(1) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in
Subarea 5 and in the Adjacent Waters to the West and South within
Statistical Area 6

Panel 5 recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

- "1. That Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catch of all species of finfish (excluding menhaden, tuna, billfishes, and sharks other than dogfish) and squid, by persons under their jurisdiction fishing on the stocks of fish found in Subarea 5 and in the adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 so that the aggregate overall catch of these species shall not exceed 923,900 metric tons in 1974, 850,000 metric tons in 1975, and in 1976 an amount which will allow the biomass to recover to a level which will produce the maximum sustainable yield.
- "2. (a) That Competent Authorities from each Government listed below, including Contracting Governments not listed by name listed as "Others", shall limit, in 1974, the catches of the species mentioned in paragraph 1 above, taken by persons under their jurisdiction in the region referred to in paragraph 1 above, to the overall amount listed:

Bulgaria	29,100 metric Tons
Canada	25,000 metric tons
Federal Republic of Germany	27,000 metric tons
German Democratic Republic	97,600 metric tons
Italy	4,700 metric tons
Japan	24,300 metric tons
Poland	152,200 metric tons
Romania	4,300 metric tons
Spain	17,200 metric tons
USSR	342,500 metric tons
USA	195,000 metric tons
Others	5,000 metric tons

"(b) That at the 1974 Annual Meeting, the Commission shall establish allocations for 1975 which shall be substituted for the allocations in paragraph 2(a) above, and which shall not total more than 850,000 metric tons as indicated in paragraph 1 above.

"(c) That at the 1975 Annual Meeting, the Commission, using the criteria set forth in paragraph 1 above, shall establish the level of catch for 1976 and the allocation of that catch. These figures shall be substituted, respectively, for the catch and the allocations thereof in paragraphs 1 and 2(a) above.

- "3. (a) That the Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catch of fish by persons under their jurisdiction fishing on the stocks of fish found in Subarea 5 and in the adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 so that the aggregate catch of each species and stock in 1974 shall not exceed the amount in the table annexed to this proposal. The Competent Authorities from each Government listed in the table annexed to this proposal shall, in the region indicated in the table, limit the catch of each species or stock for which a quota is listed in the table as for it by persons under its jurisdiction to the amount listed. The table annexed to this proposal forms an integral part of this paragraph.

"(b) That the Commission shall establish at the 1974 Annual Meeting a table for 1975 and at the 1975 Annual Meeting a table for 1976, each of which shall be substituted for the table referred to in paragraph 3(a) above.

- "4. (a) That each Government mentioned by name in paragraph 2 above shall take appropriate action to prohibit fishing by persons under its jurisdiction for the species in the region mentioned in paragraph 1 above on the date on which

accumulated reported catch, estimated unreported catch, the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced, and the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the year, equal 100 percent of the allowable catch indicated in paragraph 2 above for it. This shall apply whether or not it has, on that date, caught the full amount allocated to it for any particular species or stock under paragraph 3 above or any other regulation of the Commission. Each Government mentioned by name in paragraph 2 above shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of the date on which persons under its jurisdiction will cease a fishery for the species in the region mentioned in paragraph 1 above. The Executive Secretary shall promptly inform all other Governments mentioned by name in paragraph 2 above and all other Contracting Governments of such notification.

“(b) That each Contracting Government not mentioned by name in paragraph 2 above shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary if persons under its jurisdiction engage in a fishery on the species in the region mentioned in paragraph 1 above, together if possible with an estimate of the projected catch. Each Contracting Government not mentioned by name in paragraph 2 above shall promptly report catches of the species in the region mentioned in paragraph 1 above by persons under its jurisdiction in increments of 100 tons to the Executive Secretary of the Commission. The Executive Secretary shall notify each Government listed by name in paragraph 2 above and all other Contracting Governments, of the date on which accumulated reported catch, estimated unreported catch, the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced, and the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the year, by persons under the jurisdiction of Contracting Governments not listed equal 100 percent of the allowable catch designated as for “Others” in paragraph 2 above. Within 10 days of the receipt of such notification from the Executive Secretary, each Contracting Government not mentioned by name in paragraph 2 above shall prohibit fishing by persons under its jurisdiction for the species in the region mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

- “5. (a) That each Government mentioned by name in paragraph 3 above shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of the date on which its vessels have ceased a specialized fishery in the region indicated in the table for any species or stock for which a quota is listed as for it.

“(b) That each Government not mentioned by name in paragraph 3 above, and each Government mentioned by name in paragraph 3 above which does not have a quota listed as for it for any particular species or stock, shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary if its vessels engage in a fishery for which a quota is not listed as for it in paragraph 3 above in the region indicated in the table, together if possible with an estimate of the projected catch for each species or stock. Each such Government shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of catches for which a quota is not listed as for it in increments of 100 tons, which shall include a breakdown by species or stock. The Executive Secretary shall promptly inform all Governments listed in paragraph 3 above and all other Contracting Governments of such notifications.

“(c) That the Executive Secretary shall notify each Government listed in paragraph 3 above and all other Contracting Governments of the date on which accumulated reported catch, estimated unreported catch, the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced, and the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the year, of each species or stock listed in paragraph 3 above by persons under the jurisdiction of each Government listed which does not have a quota listed as for it and of Contracting Governments not listed equal 100 percent of the allowable catch designated as for “Others” in paragraph 3 above. Within 10 days of receipt of such notification from the Executive Secretary, each Contracting Government not mentioned by name in paragraph 3 above and each Government listed in paragraph 3 above which does not have a quota listed for it for that particular species or stock which is the subject of each notification shall prohibit the fishing by persons under its jurisdiction for that species or stock in the region indicated in the table.

“(d) That a Government shall prohibit fishing by persons under its jurisdiction in the relevant region for a particular species or stock under quota regulation when the relevant individual species or stock quota is reached, as specified in paragraphs 5(a), (b), and (c) above, even if the overall quota applicable for that Government under paragraph 2 above has not yet been reached. When the relevant overall quota is reached, as specified in paragraphs 2 and 4 above, a Government shall prohibit fishing by persons under its jurisdiction for all of the species in the region referred to in paragraph 1 above, including those listed in paragraph 3 above, even if the individual quota for any of the species or stocks under quota regulation has not yet been reached.

- “6. That the Governments take appropriate action to ensure that all vessels under their jurisdiction which fish in Subarea 5 and in the adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 record their catches on a daily basis according to position, amount, date, type of gear, amount of effort, i.e., number of sets (or hooks) × time gear on the bottom (otter trawl) or fishing (midwater trawl, lines, other gear), discards, catch composition, and disposition of catch.

- “7. That the allocations in paragraphs 2 and 3 above are without prejudice to future allocations of catches for these or other species or stocks.”

Integral Part of Paragraph 3 of the Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in Subarea 5 and in the Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 19 October 1973.

Proposed species TACs^a and allocations for 1974 in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

Species	Stock area	Bulgaria	Fed. Rep.		Canada	German Dem. Rep.	Italy	Japan	Poland	Romania	Spain	USSR	USA	Others	TAC ^a
			Germany	Dem. Rep.											
Cod	5Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,677	1,323	10,000
	5Z	-	4,820	-	-	-	-	487	-	-	7,088	2,468	16,590	3,547	35,000
Yellowtail	5(E of 69 ^b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	1,000	16,000
	5(W of 69 ^b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	1,000	10,000
Silver hake	5Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	8,380	1,020	10,000
	5Ze	1,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,248	11,056	7,200	80,000
	5Zw + 6	1,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	-	52,208	18,864	6,932	80,000
Red hake	5Z(W of 69 ^b) + 6	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	15,000	1,500	50,000
Pollock ^b	4 + 5	-	34,000	1,600	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,100	12,000	100	55,000
Redfish	5	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	412	-	1,725	24,747	2,702	30,000
Other Flounders (except Yellowtail)	5 + 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	21,700	700	25,000
Herring ^c	5Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5Z + 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mackerel ^f	5 + 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Finfish ^c	5 + 6	-	-	-	-	-	4,700	24,300	6,800	-	13,000	8,500	5,600	7,100	71,000
Squid	5 + 6	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^aTAC = Total Allowable Catch.

^bTAC and allocations for pollock agreed in Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 (1973 *Annu. Mtg. Proc.* No. 16, Appendix D). Each country will record its catch separately for Subareas 4 and 5 and note that its catch in Subarea 5 must be applied against its share of the total overall allocation agreed for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

^cTAC and allocations to be set at the January 1974 Meeting of the Commission.

(2) Proposal for International Regulation of Fishing Gear Employed in the Fisheries in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area

Panel 5 recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

“1. That each Contracting Government take appropriate action to prohibit the taking of fish, other than crustacea, from vessels over 145 feet (44.2 m) in length by persons under its jurisdiction with fishing gear other than pelagic fishing gear (purse seines or true midwater trawls, using midwater trawl doors incapable of being fished on the bottom) during the period from 1 July through 31 December in the area adjacent to the United States coast within that part of Subarea 5 (Southern New England and Gulf of Maine) north of 40°20'N, south of 43°17'N, and west of the straight line drawn between the points:

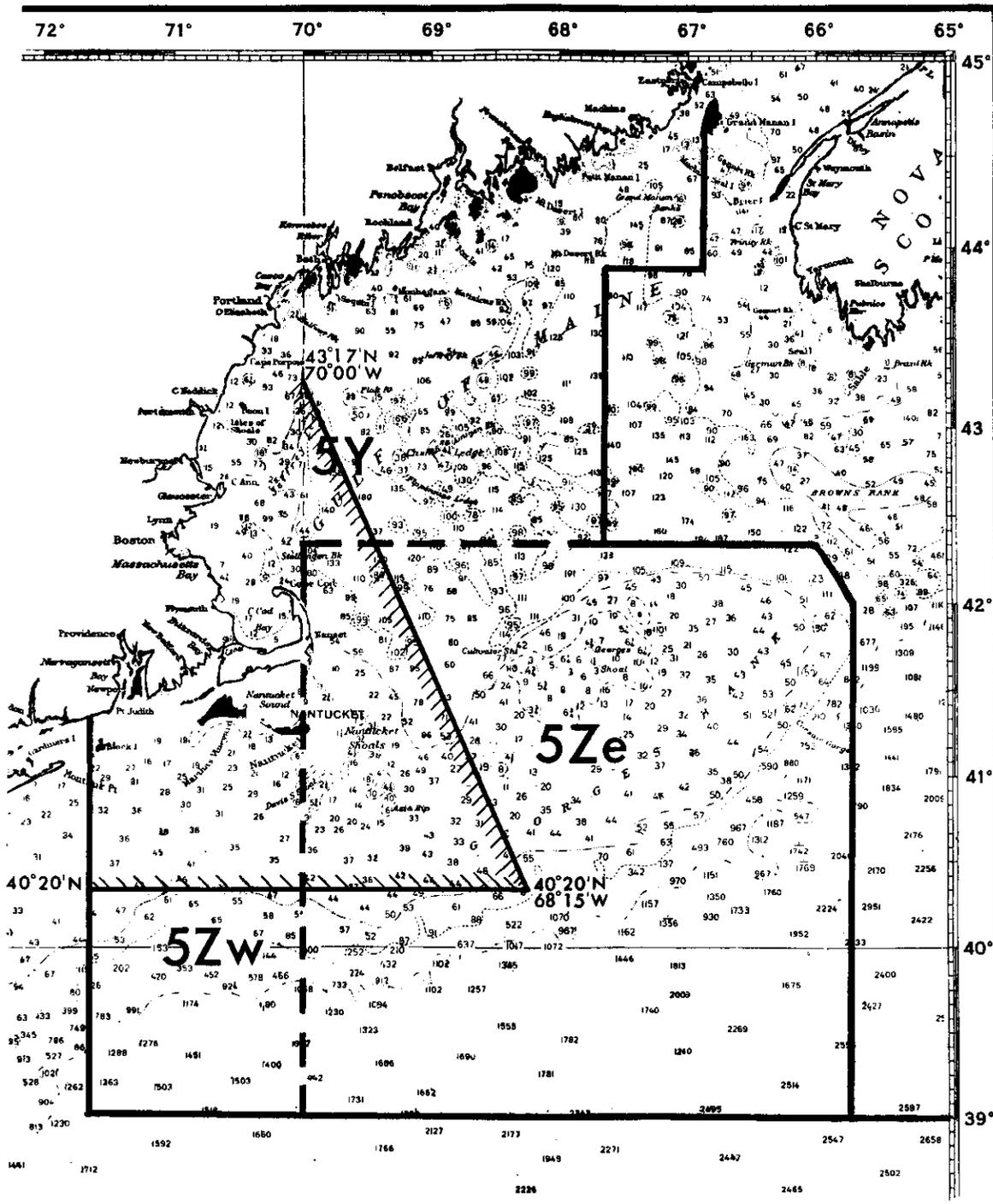
68°15'W, 40°20'N and 70°00'W, 43°17'N.

“2. That Contracting Governments prohibit any person to whom paragraph 1 above would apply from attaching any protective device to pelagic fishing gear or employing any means which would, in effect, make it possible to fish for demersal species in the area described in paragraph 1 above.

“3. That nothing in this proposal shall affect the trawl mesh-size requirements in force in Subarea 5.”

NOTE: Attached is a chart illustrating the area affected by this proposal.

Chart illustrating the area affected by the Proposal for International Regulation of Fishing Gear Employed in the Fisheries in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 19 October 1973.



PART 2

Appendix IV

Third Special Meeting — October 1973

Press Notice

1. The Special Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries was held at the Canadian Government Conference Center in Ottawa from 15 to 19 October 1973. The Chairman, Mr M. Fila (Poland), presided. About 100 delegates attended from all Member Countries, except Iceland, as follows: Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Observers were present from the German Democratic Republic and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
2. This Special Meeting was convened to further consider some of the problems not resolved at the Annual Meeting held at Copenhagen, Denmark in June 1973. These problems relate to the over-exploitation of the fishery resources in ICNAF Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in recent years and the conservation measures necessary to restore the biomass to a level consistent with the maximum sustainable yield.
3. Total catches of finfish (except menhaden) and squids in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for the years 1971 and 1972 were 1,145,000 and 1,188,000 metric tons, respectively, and the projected catch in 1973 is expected to be about 1,180,000 tons. Scientific evidence indicates that catches of this magnitude are substantially in excess of the maximum sustainable yield from the biomass in the areas concerned. Consequently, the Commission considered the imposition of an overall allowable catch of finfish (except menhaden, tunas, billfishes and sharks other than dogfish) and squids, in addition to the imposition of total allowable catches for the species and species groups which constitute the finfish and squid resources under consideration. The Commission agreed to set the total allowable catch from these resources in 1974 at 923,900 tons and allocated this amount to countries as set out in the last column of Table 1. (It is noted that delegates from the German Democratic Republic took an active part in the deliberations and that the German Democratic Republic has been allotted a share of the overall allowable catch.)
4. The Commission further agreed to limit the overall catch in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 to 850,000 tons for 1975, and for 1976 to an amount which will allow the biomass to recover to a level which will produce the maximum sustainable yield.
5. Noting that the Commission at its Annual Meeting in June 1973 agreed to set total allowable catches (TACs) and national allocations for herring and mackerel at a Special Commission Meeting to be held in January 1974, the Commission at the present meeting agreed to set 1974 TACs and national allocations for stocks of cod, redfish, silver hake, red hake, other flounders (except yellowtail), and squids as indicated in Table 2, and deferred consideration of TAC and national allocation for "other finfish (except menhaden, etc.)" until the January 1974 Meeting. It must be noted that the TAC of 55,000 tons of pollock for 1974 in Subarea 5 and Divisions 4VWX of Subarea 4 was set at the June 1973 Annual Meeting, as was also the closure of haddock stock in Subarea 5 to a directed fishery in 1974.
6. Noting that conservation measures adopted by the Commission ordinarily take effect six months after they are circulated by the Depository Government, the Commission resolved that conservation measures adopted at this meeting be applied for all participating countries on 1 January 1974 unless the Depository Government is notified of an objection prior to that date.
7. The Commission also agreed that, in addition to the trawl mesh-size regulations now in effect in Subarea 5, countries be required to prohibit the taking of fish (except crustaceans) by their vessels over 145 feet in length, using gear other than purse seines or midwater trawls (the latter with trawl doors incapable of being fished on the bottom), during the period from 1 July to 31 December in that part of Subarea 5 north of 40°21'N, south of 43°17'N and west of a straight line connecting the points 40°20'N, 68°15'W and 43°17'N, 70°00'W. This area covers the fishing grounds off New England generally shallower than 40 fathoms.
8. The next meeting of the Commission will be held at Rome, Italy in January 1974 to set quotas on herring, mackerel and capelin for 1974, and also on some stocks of redfish, cod, Greenland halibut, American plaice, grenadiers and argentines which are currently not covered in the proposals adopted for 1974 at the Annual Meeting in June 1973.

TABLE 1. Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 catches of finfish and squids in 1971 to 1973 and proposed overall allowable catches for 1974.

Country	Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 nominal catches of finfish (except menhaden) and squids ('000 tons)			Overall allowable catches agreed for 1974 (tons)
	1971	1972	1973 ^a	
Bulgaria	44.9	39.8	40.0	29,100
Canada	37.8	17.6	17.6	25,000
Federal Republic of Germany	60.0	32.9	37.6	27,000
Italy	—	4.0	6.0	4,700
Japan	27.9	28.8	30.0	24,300
Poland	219.9	206.6	190.0	152,200
Romania	8.7	5.3	9.0 ^b	4,300
Spain	16.0	20.0	26.0	17,200
USSR	406.7	488.9	490.0	342,500
USA	214.6	201.7	191.3	195,000
German Democratic Republic	106.9	139.7	140.0	97,600
Others	1.2	2.7	2.7	5,000
Total	1,144.6	1,188.0	1,180.2	923,900

^aProjected catches for the calendar year.^bEstimated catch to date.

TABLE 2. Proposed species TACs and allocations in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1974.

Country	Cod ^a	Redfish	Silver hake	Red hake ^b	Pollock ^c	Yellow- tail ^a	Other flounders (except yellowtail)	Squids
Bulgaria	—	—	3,048	1,500	—	—	—	—
Canada	4,820	414	—	—	34,000	—	—	—
Fed. Rep. Germany	—	—	—	—	1,600	—	—	1,000
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,700
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,300
Poland	487	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,800
Romania	—	412	444	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	7,088	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	13,000
USSR	2,468	1,725	113,056	32,000	2,100	—	2,600	8,500
USA	25,267	24,747	38,300	15,000	12,000	24,000	21,700	5,600
German Dem. Rep.	—	—	—	—	4,000	—	—	—
Others	4,870	2,702	15,152	1,500	100	2,000	700	7,100
Total	45,000 ^a	30,000 ^a	170,000	50,000 ^b	55,000 ^c	26,000 ^a	25,000	71,000

^aPertains to Subarea 5.^bPertains to Division 5Z (W of 69°).^cPertains to Subarea 5 and Divisions 4VWX of Subarea 4.

PART 3

Report of the Fourth Special Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries FAO, Rome, 22-30 January 1974

BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR E. GILLETT

1. Introduction

At its Third Special Meeting, October 1973, the Commission **agreed** to the imposition of an overall allowable catch (TAC) and national allocation of finfish (except menhaden, tunas, billfishes and sharks other than dogfish) and squids, and to the imposition of total allowable catches and national allocations for the species and species groups which constitute the finfish and squid resources for 1974 in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (see Part 2 of this Annual Report).

In addition, the Commission **agreed** to convene a Fourth Special Meeting in January 1974 to consider (a) catch limitation measures for 1974 for stocks of herring, mackerel, red hake and other finfish in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, (b) catch limitation measures for 1974 for stocks of capelin, redfish, Greenland halibut, roundnose grenadier, American plaice, mackerel, squid, cod, herring and argentinines in Subareas 2, 3 and 4, (c) regulations relating to size limit for herring in Subareas 4 and 5, closed area for haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4, the annual exemption in trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5, and fishing gear in Subarea 5, (d) further improvements to the ICNAF Joint Enforcement Scheme, and (e) further matters related to the establishment of effort limitation as a conservation measure.

2. Time and Place of Meeting

The Fourth Special Meeting of the Commission was convened at FAO, Rome, from 22 to 30 January 1974 inclusive, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK), who, in accordance with Commission Rule of Procedure 3.4, became the Chairman following the resignation of the former Chairman, Mr M. Fila (Poland). The First Plenary Session assigned Commission agenda items and heard the provisional report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics

(STACRES). Meetings of Panel 5, chaired by Mr E. Gillett (UK), considered the conservation items for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. Meetings of the Working Group of Experts on the Practicability of Effort Limitation, under Dr R. L. Edwards (USA), continued its studies of the feasibility of limiting effort to control fishing intensity in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3 and 4, under Mr D. H. Wallace (USA), considered conservation needs in Subareas 2, 3 and 4. Meetings of a Working Group on Improving the International Joint Enforcement Scheme, set up by the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) at the 1973 Annual Meeting (*Annu. Rep.* Vol. 23 for 1972/73, p. 44), met under Captain J. C. E. Cardoso (Portugal) to consider improvements to the Scheme. The Final Plenary Session received all reports for consideration and approval.

The Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) met under Dr A. W. May (Canada) from 7 to 12 January 1974 at the Institute for Sea Fisheries, Hamburg, Fed. Rep. Germany and from 14 to 19 January 1974 at FAO, Rome, to consider stock assessments for regulation in 1974, improvements to the catch/effort and sampling data base and develop coordinated surveys for fishery assessments.

3. Participants (Appendix I)

Commissioners and Advisers were present from all Member Countries and Observers from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the European Economic Community (EEC), and the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

4. Opening Session (Agenda Item 1)

The new Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK), introduced Mr F. E. Popper, Assistant Director-General

(Fisheries), FAO, who welcomed the Commission on behalf of the Director General of FAO, as follows:

“Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

“It gives me great pleasure once again to welcome your Commission to Rome and to FAO. In the two years since your first Special Mid-Term Meeting here, the progress you have made has been remarkable. Several times during these two years, it has seemed that the existence of your Commission has hung by a thread but I believe the main crises are over. You have succeeded in setting up a truly notable system of quotas for virtually all the important fish stocks in the ICNAF Area. In addition, and this clearly has been more difficult, you have reached agreement on how these quotas should be divided between the various participants. This progress has gone beyond those few clearly very heavily exploited stocks such as those of the southern stocks of herring which were the immediate subject of discussion here two years ago. Quotas are now being set as a precautionary measure for some stocks that are so far not yet depleted, so that your actions have ceased to be merely reactions to crises facing particular stocks, and you are endeavouring to anticipate problems. I am sure we will all watch with great interest the degree to which your Commission succeeds in keeping these stocks, such as mackerel, at a highly productive level. You have also tackled the problems of the by-catch and of those stocks for which detailed assessments are not yet available in a remarkably sophisticated system of a two-tiered quota, both by species and by total biomass.

“This progress does not mean that you do not still have a large number of problems to deal with. The long discussions of your scientists at Hamburg and here in Rome over the last two weeks, in which I am pleased to note that a number of members of this Department have taken an active part, have shown that a lot of work has to be done to determine just how much should be taken each year.

“A larger problem is that of enforcement. The best agreement on allocated shares is no use unless the catch limits are enforced, and in a complex international fishery such as ICNAF, must also be seen to be enforced. This again is a problem in which your Commission has made progress and I hope you will succeed in fully resolving this question.

“Another pressing problem that we in FAO are fully aware of is the time taken up in meetings. I understand that the senior scientists can easily be involved in ICNAF meetings for two months or more each year. Adding the time necessary to prepare for

meetings and doubling this time for those who also have responsibilities for other Commissions such as NEAFC in the Eastern Atlantic, it does not seem that we are leaving the scientists much time for their main task of really understanding what is happening to the fish stocks, collecting the relevant data and carefully examining it in peace. With the growing numbers of Commissions in other parts of the world with similar problems to ICNAF and the growing complexity of these problems, it does seem to me that we need to examine carefully how each individual Commission can arrange its business with the minimum demands on the time of busy people. I have mentioned scientists particularly, but I am sure that administrators and others would also be glad of better opportunities to keep up with what they consider their main tasks. As initiators of a not inconsiderable number of fishery meetings, we in FAO will follow with interest any steps you make in enabling the important work that is done at these meetings to be performed with a minimum demand on people's time.

“As I have said, Mr Chairman, ICNAF has made remarkable progress over these two years, even though there are these problems yet to be resolved. We in FAO have watched this progress with great satisfaction. At the risk of repeating what has been said by FAO Observers to ICNAF many times over the past years, the problems being faced by ICNAF are problems that are repeated, often in extremely similar terms, in many other areas of the world. The fisheries people in these areas have often looked to ICNAF, first to provide guidance in tackling the technical aspects of these problems, and secondly and perhaps more important, as a test of whether these problems can be resolved by the type of international collaboration exemplified by ICNAF. I think your recent experience has shown that this type of Commission can work and that it provides an encouraging example of one way of resolving the growing problems of conservation and management of fishery resources.

“It is, therefore, with great hopes for your further progress in this important task that I bid you welcome to Rome, to FAO, and wish you success for your work while here.”

The Chairman recognized the Observer from the German Democratic Republic, Mr W. Lange, who spoke as follows:

“Mr Chairman, Gentlemen:

“In the Government of the GDR, the question of the membership of the GDR in ICNAF was dealt with and a decision was taken. In accordance with this

decision, the GDR will become a member of ICNAF as soon as possible. The prerequisite to the deposition of the declaration of accession is, however, the solution of the following problems:

- “1. In the available ICNAF documents there is at the present moment no quota allocation for the GDR for 1974 for Subareas 1-4. The quotas indicated until now for “Others” or “Non-Members” do not give information about the amount of the actual quotas for the GDR. Therefore, the necessity is given to specify officially the quotas for the GDR in Subareas 1-4, whereby the height of the quotas is to be adjusted in a just way to the requirements of the GDR.
- “2. The overall quota of 97,600 tons allocated to the GDR for 1974 for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 is not covered at the present moment by the allocated species quotas. Contrary to all Member Countries whose sum of the species quotas lies above the overall quota, a deficit of 15,000 tons exists for the GDR. Since the advantage of the two-tier quota system consists in the fact that the sums of the individual quotas exceed a little the overall quota, the GDR desires an increase of its species quotas by 20,000 tons. Taking into consideration the state of the fishery stocks, such an increase is believed possible for mackerel.

“The hope is expressed that the solution of the problems will be possible during the current meeting of ICNAF. After a solution which is satisfactory for the GDR, the deposition of the prepared declaration of accession can be effected in February 1974.

“The solution of these questions as a prerequisite for the immediate accession of the GDR would not only lie in the interest of the GDR, but also the Member Countries and the coastal states, USA and Canada.

“Thank you, Mr. Chairman”.

5. Agenda (Appendix II)

In accordance with Commission Rules of Procedure 4.2(b), the provisional Agenda for the Fourth Special Commission Meeting was transmitted to all Contracting Governments and Commissioners, not less than 60 days in advance of the meeting. The agenda was adopted without change at the First Plenary Session.

6. Report of Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES)

The Report of STACRES, with Subcommittee and Working Group reports appended, is published as Part B of the ICNAF Redbook for 1974. The Report was

adopted by the Commission in Plenary Session on 30 January. STACRES, the Assessments Subcommittee, the Herring Working Group, the Special Working Group on ICNAF Data Base Improvement and the Working Group on Coordinated Surveys dealt with the items summarized below:

a) Assessments

The Assessments Subcommittee reported

- i) that the total allowable catches for 1974 for the 20 species stocks under consideration at this meeting of the Commission should be as follows:

Species	Stock area	TACS (000 tons)		
		1972	1973	1974 ^a
Cod	4TVn	—	—	70 ^b
	4X (offshore)	—	—	8
Redfish	SA 2 + 3K	—	—	25
Red hake	SZ (E of 69°)	—	—	20
Amer. plaice	SA 2 + 3K	—	—	8
	3M	—	—	2
	3Ps	—	—	10
Gr. halibut	SA 2 + 3KL	—	—	30
RN grenadier	SA 2 + 3	—	—	30
Herring	4XW(b)	65 ^c	90 ^c	90 ^c
	5Y	30 ^c	25 ^c	25 ^c
	SZ + SA 6	150	150	150
Mackerel	SA 3 + 4	—	—	— ^d
	SA 5 + 6	—	450	251-312
Argentine	4VWX	—	—	—
	SA 5	—	—	50 ^e
Capelin	SA 2 + 3K	—	—	—
	3LNOPs	—	—	250 ^f
Other finfish ^g	SA 5 + 6	—	—	150
Squids	SA 3 + 4	—	—	— ^d

^aTACs recommended by Assessments Subcommittee, January 1974.

^bSeasonal partition of TAC to be considered.

^cTACs pertain to catches of adults only.

^dNo TACs recommended.

^ePartition equally between Div. 4VWX and SA 5 to be considered; also removal from “other finfish” in SA 5 – 6.

^fPartition of TAC between areas to be considered (suggested maximum 150,000 tons in Div. 3LNOPs).

^gExcludes all regulated species and also excludes menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks; reduction of TAC to be considered if definitive TAC decided for argentinies in SA 5.

- ii) that all countries should be requested to provide revised 1973 monthly catch and sampling data for each groundfish stock for which TACs will be considered at the 1974 Annual Meeting.

A Herring Working Group, in response to questions addressed to it from STACRES which had found that the provision of advice to the Commission had become more difficult due to uncertainties regarding the identification of components of the herring fisheries and identification of adult as opposed to juvenile (herring) fisheries, explained that TACs developed for herring in 1972, 1973 and 1974 applied to the following herring stock components:

- 1) **Div. 4WX** — adult herring caught in the Canadian purse seine fishery off southwestern Nova Scotia mainly in summer and autumn and adults caught by other nations offshore of the area fished by the Canadian fleet, including the overwintering concentrations found on the southern Scotian Shelf.
- 2) **Div. 5Y** — adult herring caught in the substantial adult fishery in the western portion of the Gulf of Maine concentrated on Jeffrey's Ledge, Stellwagen Bank and adjacent areas — this area being distinct from that of the traditional US juvenile herring fishery limited to the Maine coastline.
- 3) **Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6** — adult herring caught in the Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 mobile fleet fisheries.
- 4) in the 1972 herring fishery, adult herring were formally defined as those of age 4 and older at the beginning of the calendar year; with subsequent change in the pattern of recruitment to the adult fisheries in the 1973 and 1974 herring assessments, adult herring have been taken as those of age 3 and older (fish greater than 23 cm in total length).

b) Data Base Improvements

The Special Working Group on ICNAF Data Base Improvement reported

- i) that a pilot study should be conducted for

Div. 5Z to examine the implementation and cost of reporting catch or effort data in finer detail on a routine basis than at present;

- ii) that the Commission should make funds available to the Secretariat for the purpose of processing this pilot study in an amount up to \$6,000.

c) Coordinated Surveys

The Working Group on Coordinated Surveys reported

- i) that stratified random sampling schemes for groundfish surveys in Subareas 2 to 5 and in Statistical Area 6 should be brought together for review and standardization;
- ii) that a Manual on ICNAF Coordinated Groundfish Surveys should be produced with format and content to be decided at the 1974 Annual Meeting;
- iii) that properly developed and executed hydroacoustic experiments and subsequent surveys will likely result in additional information on the rate of change of pelagic fish abundance in the ICNAF Area;
- iv) that the USA will prepare a manual for cooperative hydroacoustic joint surveys.

d) Other Matters

STACRES recommends

- i) that the ICNAF List of Vessels normally published triennially should be updated annually in a summary document giving additions to and deletions from the most recent published List;
- ii) that the delimitation of the area occupied by the Div. 4X offshore cod stock should be that portion of Div. 4X of Subarea 4 lying south and east of the straight lines connecting the coordinates in the following order: 44°20'N, 63°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'W; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.

7. Report of Panel 5 (Items 6, 8, 10 and 11)

The Commission at its First Plenary Session requested Panel 5 to consider 1974 total allowable catch

and national allocation for herring, mackerel, redfish, argentines and other finfish stocks to be added to the table which formed an integral part of paragraph 3 of the two-tier international catch quota proposal (1) adopted by the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting for stocks of finfish and squid in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1974 (see Part 2, Appendix III of this Report). In addition, the Panel was requested to consider the form of an exemption to the size limitation measure for herring in Subareas 4 and 5, possible elimination of the 10% annual exemption clause from the trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5, and any technical advice on the type of midwater trawl doors which would be "incapable of fishing on the bottom" as stated in proposal (2) regarding regulation of fishing gear in Subarea 5 from the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting (see Part 2, Appendix III of this Report).

The Report of Panel 5 was approved by the Commission at the Final Plenary Session on 30 January 1974.

a) Regulation of Fishing Gear Used in Subarea 5

Meetings of Panel 5 were convened under the Chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK) with delegates from all Member Countries and Observers from the German Democratic Republic present.

The Panel reviewed the proposal (2) from the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting regarding the regulation of fishing gear used in Subarea 5 and **agreed** that since no new technical information was available regarding midwater trawl doors "incapable of fishing on the bottom", the item should be referred to the next meeting of the Commission.

b) Size Limit Exemptions for Herring in Subareas 4 and 5

The Panel then considered a Canadian proposal for alternative exemptions to the size limitation measure for herring in Subareas 4 and 5 of 10% by weight on an annual basis or 25% by count on a trip basis and **recommended**

that the commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (1) amending the existing herring size limit regulation in Subarea 5 and part of Subarea 4 (Appendix III).

c) Exemptions in Trawl Regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5

The Panel considered a US proposal that the trawl regulations presently in force for Subareas 3, 4 and 5 and containing a provision for incidental catches of the

regulated species not exceeding 10% by weight of all fish on board the vessel during any period of 12 months be amended to put the exemption on a per-trip basis. The Panel **agreed** that another US proposal would be drafted and distributed for consideration by the 1974 Annual Meeting.

d) Catch Quota Proposal for Finfish Species in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

The Panel then considered catch limitation measures for 1974 for the mackerel stock in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and for the herring stocks in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6, and in Div. 5Y and **agreed** that the TACs should be 300,000 metric tons, 150,000 metric tons and 25,000 metric tons, respectively, with the understanding that the Commission will establish a level of catch for the herring stocks in Div. 5Z of Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and in Div. 5Y of Subarea 5 for 1975 which will maintain the adult stocks at 225,000 metric tons and 60,000 metric tons at least, respectively, it being understood that the level of catch for 1975 will not be increased above that for 1974 unless the adult stock sizes at the end of 1974 have reached a level which will provide the maximum sustainable yields by the end of 1975. Provisional allocations were agreed by the Panel Members who reserved their positions until after the consideration of national allocations in the remaining three Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 stocks and the 12 stocks in Subarea 2, 3 and 4.

Consideration by the Panel resulted in allocation of TACs of 20,000 metric tons for red hake in Div. 5Z east of 69°W, of 25,000 metric tons for argentine in Subarea 5, and 125,000 metric tons for "other finfish" in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, which would be incorporated in the table annexed to and forming an integral part of the two-tier catch quota proposal (1) adopted at the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting (see Part 2, Appendix III). Therefore, Panel 5 **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, a proposal (2) for completion of the international quota regulation of the fisheries in Subarea 5 and adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 (Appendix III).

Returning to consideration of the provisional allocation for the herring and mackerel stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, the Panel acted on an invitation by the Commission to reconsider TACs and allocations for the herring stock in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 and for the mackerel stock in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, the Panel noted an agreement reached at the Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4 (see Section 8) regarding

herring in Div. 4XWb whereby Canada agreed to transfer 5,000 metric tons from its provisional share of the Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring fishery to the USSR which, in accordance with the normal Commission procedure, will not prejudice future national allocations of TACs, and a reduction in the herring allocations in Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 for Canada, FRG, USSR, USA and GDR to increase the amount allocated to "Others" from 3,000 to 4,000 metric tons to satisfy the need of Bulgaria, France, Romania, Japan, and perhaps others. The Panel **agreed to recommend** the proposed re-allocations to the Commission by affirmative vote by all Panel Members, except FRG and Romania who abstained.

Modifications to the TAC for the mackerel stock in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 by the Commission from 300,000 to 304,000 metric tons, thus increasing the allocation for Poland by 4,000 metric tons to 96,000 metric tons, were considered by the Panel which **agreed to recommend** these revisions to the Commission by unanimous affirmative vote.

The Commission, after consideration of the recommendations of Panel 5, and the Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4 (see Section 8) with regard to TACs and allocations for the three herring stocks in Div. 4XWb, Div. 5Y, and Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6, and for the mackerel stock in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area

6, and noting the requirements of paragraph 1 of proposals (20), (26), (27), and (28) adopted by the 1973 Annual Meeting and effective from 17 January 1974, adopted the following Resolution:

The Commission

Noting that under proposal (20) for international quota regulation of the herring fishery in division 4X and the southern part of Division 4W of Subarea 4, (26) in Division 5Z of Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, (27) in Division 5Y of Subarea 5, and (28) of the mackerel fishery in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, adopted by the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting (1973 *Annual Meeting Proceedings* No. 16, Appendices II, III, IV and V, respectively) and entered into force 17 January 1974, the total allowable catches and national quotas recommended by Panels 4 and 5 for the above stocks in 1974 shall become effective following a unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments present and voting at the January 1974 Special Commission Meeting and notification of these amounts by the Depositary Government;

Resolves unanimously to inform the Depositary Government that the amounts in question shall be as listed in the following Table:

Integral Part of Resolution Regarding Catch Limitation for Herring in Division 4X and the Southern Part of Division 4W of Subarea 4, for Herring in Division 5Z of Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, for Herring in Division 5Y of Subarea 5, and for Mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in 1974, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 30 January 1974.

Species	Stock area	Bulgaria	Canada	Fed. Rep. Germany	German Dem. Rep.	Japan	Poland	Romania	USSR	USA	Others	TAC
Herring	4XWb	—	67,500	—	—	1,000	—	—	20,000	1,000	500	90,000
	5Y	—	6,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	16,750	250	25,000
	5X + 6	—	2,980	23,900	31,440	—	39,000	—	41,725	6,955	4,000	150,000
Mackerel	5 + 6	20,000	8,000	1,500	60,000	—	96,000	4,000	108,000	5,000	1,500	304,000

Note:

This Resolution determines the TACs and allocations for herring stocks in Division 5Z and Statistical Area 6, and in Division 5Y and for the mackerel stock in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in 1974 to be included in the Table forming an integral part of proposal (1) adopted at the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting (October 1973 Special Commission Meeting Proceedings No. 3, Appendix D).

The Commission also noted the recommendations

of Panel 5 regarding the level of catch to be established for herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6, and in Div. 5Y, in 1975 and adopted a further Resolution as follows:

The Commission

Having Been Informed of the recommendations of Panel 5 from the January 1974 aimed at achieving the conservation and optimum utilization of stocks of herring in Subarea 5 and adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 for 1974,

Resolves that it will establish a level of catch for the herring stocks in Division 5Z of Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and in Division 5Y of Subarea 5 for 1975 which will maintain the adult stocks at 225,000 metric tons and 60,000 metric tons at least, respectively, it being understood that the level of catch for 1975 will not be increased above that for 1974 unless the adult stock sizes at the end of 1974 have reached a level which will provide the maximum sustainable yields by the end of 1975.

8. Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3 and 4 (Items 7, 8, 9, 10)

Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3 and 4 were convened under the chairmanship of Mr D. H. Wallace (USA) to consider 1974 catch limitation measures for two stocks of capelin, single stocks of redfish, Greenland halibut, roundnose grenadier, squid, herring and argentine, three stocks of American plaice, and two stocks of mackerel and cod in Subareas 2, 3 and 4. In addition, the Joint Panels were requested to consider amendment of the herring size limit exemption item as it applies to Subarea 4, the possible adjustment to the closed area for haddock in Div. 4X, and elimination of the annual exemption clause in the trawl regulations applicable to Subareas 3 and 4.

The Report of the Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3 and 4 was approved by the Commission at the Final Plenary Session on 30 January 1974.

a) **Catch Quota Proposals for Finfish Species in Subareas 2, 3 and 4**

The Joint Panels, in considering possible TACs and allocations for 15 finfish and squid stocks in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 **agreed** to defer decision on the squid stock in Subareas 2 and 3 and the cod stock in the offshore portion of Div. 4X to the 1974 Annual Meeting and to withdrawal of consideration of the small mackerel stock in Subarea 3.

The Joint Panels noted that the Commission had accepted the provisional TAC of 250,000 metric tons recommended by STACRES for 1974 for the developing capelin fisheries in Subarea 2 and Div. 3KLNOPs. An increase in the TAC to 305,000 metric tons and its allocation was proposed by Norway but, when submitted to a vote by those members of Panels 2 and 3 present, was not approved. Following a Canadian proposal, Panels 2 and 3 in joint session, by a vote of 12 in favour and 1 (Norway) opposed, **agreed to recommend to the Commission** that removals from the capelin stock complex in Subarea 2 and Div. 3KLNOPs be limited to

10,000 metric tons for Canada and 100,000 metric tons for USSR from the northern portion (Subarea 2 and Div. 3K) and to 20,000 metric tons for Canada, 85,000 metric tons for USSR, and 43,000 metric tons for Norway from the southern portion (Div. 3LNOPs) of the stock complex with the additional proviso that any country without a specific quota would be limited to 10,000 metric tons from the combined north and south stock complex, no more than 5,000 metric tons of which could be taken from the southern (Div. 3LNOPs) stock complex.

The Joint Panels **agreed provisionally to recommend to the Commission** national allocation for 1974 of TACs of 35,000 metric tons (excluding the Canadian inshore catch of approximately 5,000 metric tons) for the Subarea 2-Div. 3KL Greenland halibut stocks, of 32,000 metric tons for the Subarea 2 and 3 roundnose grenadier stock, of 8,000 metric tons for the Subarea 2-Div. 3K American plaice stock, of 2,000 metric tons for the Div. 3M American plaice stock, of 55,000 metric tons for the Div. 4VWX mackerel stock, of 11,000 metric tons for the Subdiv. 3Ps American plaice stock, of 63,000 metric tons for the Div. 4T cod stock on an annual basis and for the Subdiv. 4Vn cod stock from January through April, of 8,000 metric tons (excluding an inshore Canadian catch of approximately 2,000 metric tons) for the Subdiv. 4Vn cod stock from May through December, of 25,000 metric tons for the Div. 4VWX argentine stock, and of 90,000 metric tons for the Div. 4XWb herring stock with the agreement that Canada would transfer 5,000 metric tons from her provisional allocation in the Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring fishery to the USSR and that, in accordance with normal Commission procedure, such a transfer between countries would not prejudice future national allocations of TACs (for transfer agreements and for Commission resolution relating to TAC and allocations for Div. 4XWb herring stock, see Section 7(d)).

The Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4, having completed consideration of TACs and allocations for 1974 for the 12 fish stocks in Subareas 2, 3 and 4

agreed to recommend

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (3) for international quota regulation of the fisheries for redfish, roundnose grenadier, Greenland halibut, American plaice, cod, mackerel, argentine and capelin in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention Area (Appendix III).

The Commission, in final plenary session, discussed whether there should be a single proposal (3) covering all 12 stocks or 12 separate proposals and whether the proposal(s) should be drafted using the procedural working from the 1973 Annual Meeting or from the October 1973 Special Meeting proposals.

Finally, the Commission **agreed** that the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and with Depositary Government, should prepare a single proposal including necessary changes for submission by the Commission to the Depositary Government for transmittal to Contracting Governments. The Commission recorded that Norway voted against the capelin quotas in Subareas 2 and 3 and that Portugal conditioned acceptance of quota proposals in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 on the recognition that the allowance for "small incidental catches" for countries without specific quota allowance should be incorporated in these quotas as it had been in others was intended to cover unavoidable incidental catches of the particular regulated species in all other directed fisheries. The Commission in an effort to provide early application of the international quota regulation of the fisheries in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 (see proposal (3) above) adopted the following Resolution:

The Commission

Recognizing that proposals designed to achieve the conservation and optimum utilization of stocks of fish in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 have been adopted at the January 1974 Meeting;

Taking Into Account that under Article VIII of the Convention, as amended, these proposals would not enter into force until six months after the date on the notification from the Depositary Government transmitting the proposals to the Contracting Governments, which could not occur before August 1974, at the earliest;

Bearing In Mind that no regulations to ensure conservation and the optimum utilization of these stocks would be effective for approximately two-thirds of 1974;

Having Considered that the purpose of the Convention is to promote the conservation and optimum utilization of fish stocks on the basis of scientific investigation, and economic and technical considerations and that this purpose cannot be successfully achieved unless the proposals referred to above are applied throughout 1974;

Recognizing that in order to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Convention, fishing activity in the area must be conducted in accordance with these proposals throughout 1974;

- 1) **Invites** the attention of Governments to the above matters;
- 2) **Stipulates** that the proposals referred to above should apply throughout 1974;

- 3) **Requests** Governments whose vessels conduct fishing operations in the area to implement the proposals as soon as possible;

- 4) **Expects** that all Members of Panels 2, 3 and 4 will conduct their fishing operations in accordance with the proposals unless any of the Members of the Panel notifies an objection to the Depositary Government prior to 15 March 1974.

b) 1974 Catch Quotas for the German Democratic Republic in Subareas 2 and 3

The Joint Panels noted the wish expressed by the GDR at the First Plenary Session to become a member of the Commission and of Panels 2, 3 and 5 in 1974 and to have their need for specific allocations in the 1974 quotas for cod in Div. 2GH and in Div. 2J-3KL, for witch in Div. 2J-3KL and for redfish in Div. 3LN where they had been included in the allocation for "Others". The Commission, based on the recommendation of Joint Panels 2, 3 and 4 and after full discussion in the Final Plenary Session, adopted the following Resolution:

The Commission

Having Been Informed of the desire of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to become a Member of the Commission as soon as possible;

Desiring to clarify any matters which would expedite such membership;

Recalling that the Third Special Meeting of the Commission in October 1973 specifically allocated an overall quota in Subarea 5 plus Statistical Area 6 and a quota for pollock in Subareas 4 and 5 to the German Democratic Republic;

Recognizing that the German Democratic Republic would be without a specific quota applicable to it in 1974 if it is a Member during the remainder of this year with respect of allocations for 1974 made during the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting in June 1973, which allocations entered into force on 17 January 1974 except for one which was delayed in accordance with Article VIII of the Convention;

Affirms that allocations for the German Democratic Republic were considered at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting and were included in some cases under "Others";

Affirms Further that the allocations for "Others" in the proposals of the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting should be considered to read:

- 1) Cod in Divisions 2G and 2H
 - GDR 1,000 metric tons
 - Others 600 metric tons
- 2) Cod in Divisions 2J and 3KL
 - GDR 15,000 metric tons
 - Others 2,000 metric tons
- 3) Witch in Divisions 2J and 3KL
 - GDR 500 metric tons
 - Others 600 metric tons
- 4) Redfish in Divisions 3L and 3N
 - GDR 1,000 metric tons
 - Others 1,700 metric tons

Requests all Member Governments to so consider the above-mentioned allocations for 1974;

Recalling that the 1973 catch from the cod stock in Division 2J and 3KL was considerably less than the 1974 TAC;

Considers that a 1974 catch by the German Democratic Republic of up to 11,000 metric tons over the above-mentioned German Democratic Republic allocation for this stock would not be contrary to the allocation proposed effective for 1974;

Considers Further that the above clarification would apply to the German Democratic Republic catch during the entire year 1974; and

Requests Further that the Depositary Government circulate this Resolution to all Member Governments.

c) Exemption Clauses in Fishery Regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5

The Joint Panels considered a Canadian proposal proposing alternatives of a 10% exemption by weight on an annual basis or a 25% exemption by count on a per-trip basis in the size limitation measure in effect for herring in Subareas 4 and 5. The Joint Panels, having noted that Panel 5 had recommended to the Commission, the amendment of the January 1972 herring size limit regulation in Subarea 5 and part of Subarea 4 as it applied to Subarea 5 (proposal (1) of Appendix III of this Report), on behalf of Panel 4, also

agreed to recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting

Governments, proposal (1) at Appendix III of this Report amending the existing herring size limit regulation in Subarea 5 and part of Subarea 4 to allow an alternative exemption of 25% by count in part of Subarea 4.

The Joint Panels, on behalf of Panels 3 and 4, **agreed to recommend to the Commission** that further consideration of the possible elimination of the 10% annual exemption clause from the trawl regulations in force in Subareas 3 and 4 await circulation of a revised US proposal for consideration at the 1974 Annual Meeting.

d) Closed Area for Haddock in Div. 4X

The Joint Panels, on behalf of Panel 4, **agreed to recommend to the Commission** that the request by Canada to defer further consideration of proposed modifications to the closed area for haddock in Div. 4X to the 1974 Annual Meeting be accepted.

9. Working Group on Improving the International Joint Enforcement Scheme

The Working Group, set up by the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) at the 1973 Annual Meeting, to continue studies of all possible alternatives for substantial improvements to the Scheme of International Joint Enforcement, met under the chairmanship of Captain J. C. E. Cardoso (Portugal). The Report of the Working Group was adopted by the Commission in Final Plenary Session on 30 January 1974. Major items considered are summarized below:

a) Application of the Scheme of Joint Enforcement in Statistical Area 6

The Working Group reviewed the degree of participation in the Scheme of Joint Enforcement in Statistical Area 6 and noted that Bulgaria, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain and USSR were participating in the Scheme in Statistical Area 6 on a mandatory basis, while Canada, Denmark, France, Fed. Rep. Germany, Portugal, UK and USA were participating on a voluntary basis, it being understood that boardings of foreign flag vessels by Member Countries participating on a voluntary basis would be conducted on a reciprocal basis and would, therefore, be limited to voluntary boardings of foreign vessels.

b) Improvements to the Scheme of Joint Enforcement

The Working Party considered a Canadian proposal for modifications to the Scheme that would provide

for boarding communication procedures, detention of alleged violations, definition of substantial infringement, and procedures when vessels refuse boarding. With a majority of the Member Governments of the view that detention authority would probably not serve a useful purpose in corroborating an alleged infringement, a small working party was asked to draft boarding procedures and joint cooperative inspection activities. After a review of these drafts, the Working Party

agreed to recommend to the Commission

- i) that Canada and USA consider the changes suggested during the discussions and prepare a document for consideration at the 1974 Annual Meeting;
- ii) that Contracting Governments with international enforcement capability should invite designated inspectors from Governments without such a capability to participate in cooperative enforcement activities.

Following this advice, the Commission adopted the following Resolution:

The Commission

Desiring to have the fullest possible participation in the ICNAF Joint Enforcement Scheme;

Recognizing that some Contracting Governments may not be able to maintain inspection vessels within the Convention Area;

Resolves

- 1) that Contracting Governments unable to maintain inspection vessels on the fishing grounds should be invited to designate inspection officials to participate with inspectors of Contracting Governments that maintain inspection vessels on the fishing grounds;
- 2) that the costs of such participation should be met by the Contracting Governments providing the inspectors; and
- 3) that such cooperative enforcement activities should begin as soon as possible.

c) Legal Value of Inspecting Officers Reports

The Working Group wished to draw to the attention of the Commission that statements had now been received from all Member Countries, except Bulgaria and Iceland, indicating the position of their Governments with respect to the legal value of

statements by an international inspecting officer concerning the refusal of a vessel to be boarded, the need for corroboration by witnesses and the need for and procedure for certification.

10. Working Group of Experts on the Practicability of Effort Limitation

The Working Group, set up by the Standing Committee on Regulatory Measures (STACREM), met under the chairmanship of Dr R. L. Edwards (USA) to continue its study of effort limitation. The Working Group examined summary descriptions of national fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, 1969-72, from Poland, Canada, USA, Spain, Fed. Rep. Germany and Japan. Data requested by the Working Group on detailed national fishing effort for each major class of fishing trawler, 1969-72, were supplied by Canada and USA with other countries having useful data but unable to meet the deadline. The Working Group detailed the requirements for study of variations in the catchability coefficient, q , as a measure of fishing effort. The Working Group noted that the USSR "swept volume" method of measuring fishing effort (here the coefficient of catch q is equal to the catch divided by the volume of water swept by the fishing gear and is not the same as the catchability coefficient q as used by biologists) was recognized by one ICES Working Group as a fundamental approach to the solution of the problem of fishing effort evaluation. The Working Group noted that the "swept volume" method might be useful in comparing the fishing power of different classes of vessels as well as providing a useful statistic for the reporting of effort expended and detailed the kind of data required from the Member Countries for such a review and analysis. The Working Group reviewed papers on by-catch ratios and their variations in multi-species fisheries, costs of surveys required to produce management advice and a comparison of long-term yields from catch quotas and effort quotas under conditions of variable recruitment.

11. Resolution Regarding Submission of Data

The Commission, noting that there was a need for more prompt and regular information on accumulated catches against national catch allocations to promote mutual confidence and allay fears among the fishermen of the various countries fishing in the Northwest Atlantic, **agreed** that the Executive Secretary should invite Member Countries to submit information on a quantity basis regarding their fisheries for each stock on a Data Record form on a voluntary basis for the next 6 months and that the matter should then be reconsidered at the 1974 Annual Meeting.

12. Proposal for Management of International Quota Regulations

The Commission considered a draft proposal for management of international quota regulations. The proposal contained the most recently developed procedural matters and was prepared by amending the proposal for the two-tier quota scheme in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 adopted at the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting to make it apply to all national allocation quota regulations and thus remove the present necessity of having to repeat procedural paragraphs for each future proposal for national allocation quota regulation. Following discussion, the Commission **agreed** that the proposal should be referred to the 1974 Annual Meeting for further consideration.

13. Improvements to the Convention

The Commission took note of suggestions by a representative of the Depositary Government for possible improvements to the Convention which would speed up the ratification procedure for regulatory measures, e.g. shorten the present 6-month waiting period to perhaps 3 months or insert an emergency clause in the Convention. In addition, he suggested that the Executive Secretary might be empowered to circulate Commission proposals presently circulated by Depositary Government. The Commission noted that all Member Countries

were willing to study any improvement in ratification procedure and suggested that Member Countries send their views and suggestions to the representative of the Depositary Government, Mr William L. Sullivan Jr, so that any proposals might be circulated 60 days prior to consideration at the 1974 Annual Meeting.

14. Election of Vice-Chairman

The Commission **agreed** that the election of a Vice-Chairman to fill the vacancy left by Mr Fila's retirement and Mr Gillett's elevation to the chairmanship should be held at the 1974 Annual Meeting.

15. Acknowledgements and Adjournment

The Chairman thanked the Chairmen of Panels, Committees and Working Groups and the Delegates and Observers for their contributions to the success of the Meeting. He thanked FAO for its cooperation, accommodation and hospitality. He informed participants that a press notice of the meeting proceedings would be prepared and circulated (Appendix IV). Dr A. W. H. Needler (Canada), on behalf of the meeting participants, thanked Mr Gillett for his able leadership.

There being no other business, the Chairman declared the Fourth Special Commission Meeting adjourned at 1845 hrs, 30 January 1974.

PART 3

Appendix I

List of Participants

(Head of Delegation in Bold)

Chairman: Mr E. Gillett, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, St. Andrews House, Edinburgh 1, Scotland.

BULGARIA

Commissioner:

Mr D. Nedev, State Economic Board, "Ribno Stopanstvo", 3 Industrialna Str., Bourgas.

Advisers:

Mr D. Dekov, 11 rue Sossofferoto, Rome, Italy.

Mr P. Kolarov, Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, Boul. Chervenoarmeisky 4, Varna.

Miss L. Zlatanova, State Economic Board, CNIRD — "Ribno Stopanstvo", 3 Industrialna Str., Bourgas.

CANADA

Commissioners:

Mr A. A. Etchegary, Fishery Products Ltd., St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr K. Henriksen, H. B. Nickerson & Sons Ltd., P.O. Box 130, North Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Dr A. W. H. Needler, Huntsman Marine Laboratory, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

Advisers:

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PART 3

Appendix II

Agenda

1. Opening.
2. Adoption of Agenda.
3. Appointment of Rapporteur.
4. Approval of draft report of Proceedings of the Special Commission Meeting, October 1973.
5. Report of STACRES and Assessments Subcommittee.
6. Consideration of Catch Limitation Measures for Finfish Species in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.
 - a) Herring — Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6,
 - b) Herring — Div. 5Y,
 - c) Mackerel — Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6,
 - d) Red hake — Div. 5Z east of 69°,
 - e) "Other finfish" — Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.
7. Consideration of Catch Limitation Measures for Finfish Species in Subareas 2, 3 and 4.
 - a) Capelin — Subarea 2 and Div. 3K,
 - b) Capelin — Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps,
 - c) Redfish — Subarea 2 and Div. 3K,
 - d) Greenland halibut — Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL,
 - e) Roundnose grenadier — Subareas 2 and 3,
 - f) American plaice — Subarea 2 and Div. 3K,
 - g) American plaice — Div. 3M,
 - h) American plaice — Subdiv. 3Ps,
 - i) Mackerel — Subarea 3,
 - j) Mackerel — Div. 4VWX,
 - k) Squid — Subareas 3 and 4,
 - l) Cod — Div. 4T and Subdiv. 4Vn,
 - m) Cod — Div. 4X offshore,
 - n) Herring — Div. 4XWb,
 - o) Argentines — Subarea 4.
8. Consideration of Exemption Clause in Size Limitation Measure for Herring in Subareas 4 and 5.
9. Consideration of Adjustment to Closed Area for Haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4.
10. Consideration of Elimination of 10% Annual Exemption Clause from the Trawl Regulation in Subareas 3, 4 and 5.
11. Review of October 1973 Special Commission Meeting Proposal (2) Regarding Regulation of Fishing Gear Used in Subarea 5.
12. Consideration of Further Improvements to the ICNAF Joint Inspection Scheme.
13. Further Consideration of Matters Related to the Establishment of Effort Limitation Schemes.
14. Other Business.
15. Adjournment.

PART 3
Appendix III
List of Conservation Proposals (1)-(3) from the
Fourth Special Meeting, January 1974

**(1) Proposal for Amendment to the International Size Limit Regulation of
the Fishery for Herring in Subareas 4 and 5 of the Convention Area**

Panel 5 recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

That paragraph 2 of the International Size Limit Regulation of the Fishery for Herring in Subareas 4 and 5, adopted at the Special Commission Meeting, January-February 1972 (January 1972 Special Meeting Proceedings No. 4, Appendix IV) and entered into force on 17 September 1972, be replaced by the following:

“2. That the Contracting Governments may permit persons under their jurisdiction to take, with a vessel in any year, herring less than 9 inches (22.7 cm) measured as specified in paragraph 1 above in an amount not exceeding 10 percent by weight or 25 percent by count of all herring caught in the areas specified in paragraph 1 above by that vessel during that year.”

(2) Proposal for Completion of the International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in Subarea 5 and in Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6

Panel 5 recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

“That the Table annexed to and forming an integral part of the “Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in Subarea 5 and in the Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6” adopted at the Third Special Commission Meeting, 19 October 1973 (October 1973 Special Commission Meeting Proceedings No. 3, Appendix I) be completed by incorporating the following:

Species	Area	BUL	JAP	POL	USSR	USA	GDR	Others	TAC
Red hake	5Z (E 69°W)	—	—	—	14,000	1,000	—	5,000	20,000
Argentine	5	—	—	—	20,000	500	—	4,500	25,000
Other finfish	5 + 6	4,000	7,000	10,000	30,000	63,000	3,000	8,000	125,000

All provisions of the above-mentioned proposal shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the completed Table, and the term “Other Finfish” shall mean all finfish except those finfish species identified by name or specifically excluded in the above-mentioned proposal.

All TACs and allocations are in metric tons.”

(3) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in Subareas 2, 3 and 4

Panels 2, 3 and 4 recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

"1. That the Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catch of fish by persons under their jurisdiction fishing on the stocks of fish found in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 so that the aggregate catch of each species and stock in 1974 shall not exceed the amount in the table annexed to this proposal. The Competent Authorities from each Government for which a quota is listed in the table shall limit the catch of that species or stock in the region indicated by persons under its jurisdiction to the amount listed. The table annexed to this proposal forms an integral part of this paragraph, each entry in the table being considered a separate proposal under Article VIII of the Convention as amended.

"2. That each Government mentioned by name in paragraph 1 above shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of the date on which its vessels have ceased a specialized fishery in the region indicated in the table for any species or stock for which a quota is listed as for it. Each Government not mentioned by name in paragraph 1 above, and each Government mentioned by name in paragraph 1 above which does not have a quota listed as for it for any particular species or stock, shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary if its vessels engage in a fishery for which a quota is not listed as for it in paragraph 1 above in the region indicated in the table, together if possible with an estimate of the projected catch for each species or stock. Each such Government shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of specialized or incidental catches for which a quota is not listed as for it in increments of 100 tons, which shall include a breakdown by species or stock. The Executive Secretary shall promptly inform all Governments listed in paragraph 1 above and all other Contracting Governments of such notifications. The Executive Secretary shall notify each Government listed in paragraph 1 above and all other Contracting Governments of the date on which accumulated reported catch, estimated unreported catch, the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced, and the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the year, of each species or stock listed in paragraph 1 above by persons under the jurisdiction of each Government listed which does not have a quota listed as for it and of Contracting Governments not listed equal 100 percent of the allowable catch designated as for "Others" in paragraph 1 above. Within 10 days of receipt of such notification from the Executive Secretary, each Contracting Government not mentioned by name in paragraph 1 above and each Government listed in paragraph 1 above which does not have a quota listed for it for that particular species or stock which is the subject of each notification shall prohibit the catching by persons under its jurisdiction of that species or stock in the region indicated in the table, except for small incidental catches.

"3. That the Governments take appropriate action to ensure that all vessels under their jurisdiction which fish in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 record their catches on a daily basis according to position, amount, date, type of gear, amount of effort, i.e., number of sets (or hooks) × time gear on the bottom (otter trawl) or fishing (midwater trawl, lines, other gear), discards, catch composition, and disposition of catch.

"4. That the allocations in paragraph 1 above are without prejudice to future allocations of catches for these or other species or stocks."

Integral part of paragraph 1 of the Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in Subareas 2, 3 and 4, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 30 January 1974.

Proposed species or stock TACs^a (in metric tons) and allocations (in metric tons) for 1974 in Subareas 2, 3 and 4.

Species or Stock	Region ^b	Canada	Denmark	France	Japan	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Spain	USSR	German		Others	TAC
											USA	Dem. Rep.		
Redfish	2 + 3K	3,500	—	—	—	—	4,000	—	—	12,000	750	2,500	7,250	30,000
Roundnose grenadier	2 + 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,000	—	4,000	4,000	32,000
Greenland halibut	2 + 3KL	7,000	—	—	—	—	7,000	—	—	9,000	—	3,000	9,000	35,000
American plaice	2 + 3K	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,500	—	—	1,000	8,000
	3M	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	200	2,000
	3Ps	8,800	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	11,000
Cod	4T (Jan-Dec)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4Vn (Jan-Apr)	46,000	2,000	7,500	—	—	—	1,300	5,700	—	—	—	500	63,000
	4Vn (May-Dec)	5,800	—	400	—	—	—	400	900	—	—	—	500	8,000
Mackerel Argentine	4VWX	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	1,000	—	9,000	55,000
	4VWX	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	16,500	—	—	2,500	25,000
Capelin	2 + 3K	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	—	—	—	^c 110,000 ^f
	3LNOPs	20,000	—	—	—	43,000	—	—	—	85,000	—	—	—	^c 148,000 ^f

^aTAC = Total Allowable Catch

^bRegion means Subarea or Division or Subdivision.

^cCountries with no specific allocation may each take a total of 10,000 tons from the combined northern (Subarea 2-Div. 3K) and southern (Div. 3LNOPs) stocks, no more than 5,000 tons of which may be taken from the southern stock

PART 3

Appendix IV

Fourth Special Meeting — January 1974

Press Notice

1. The Fourth Special Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) was held at Rome, Italy from 22 to 30 January 1974, through the courtesy of the Department of Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The meeting was convened by the Vice-Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK), who was confirmed as Chairman following the resignation of Mr M. Fila (Poland). About 120 delegates attended from all Member Countries as follows: Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Observers were present from the German Democratic Republic, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the European Economic Community.

Items Considered

2. This Special Meeting was convened to consider (a) catch limitation measures in 1974 for various finfish species and squids in Subareas 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6, which were not dealt with at the 1973 Annual Meeting and the October 1973 Special Meeting in Ottawa; (b) review of various regulations relating to size limit for herring, closed areas for haddock, annual exemption clause in trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5, and fishing gear in Subarea 5; (c) further improvements to the ICNAF Joint Insepection Scheme; and (d) further matters related to the establishment of effort limitation as a conservation measure.

Scientific Meetings

3. The Special Commission Meeting was preceded by meetings of the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics from 7 to 12 January 1974 at the Institute for Sea Fisheries, Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, and from 14 to 19 January at FAO, Rome.

Catches (1971-73) and Total Catch Quotas (1972-74)

4. After considering reports of the scientific meetings and other relevant information, the Commission agreed to recommend to the Member Countries measures to conserve in 1974 a number of stocks which hitherto were not regulated and others (herring and mackerel) which were under regulation in 1973. Those stocks for which total allowable catches (TACs) in 1974 were agreed to at this meeting are listed in Table 1, together with recent nominal catches (1971-73) and TACs (1972-74).

Total Allowable Catches and National Catch Quotas for 1974

5. With one or two exceptions, all major fish stocks in the Convention Area (Subareas 1-5) and Statistical Area 6 will now be regulated in 1974 by the imposition of total allowable catches and national allocations. In addition, the overall catch in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 is limited to 923,900 tons, as agreed at the Special Commission Meeting in Ottawa, Canada in October 1973. The 1974 total allowable catches and national allocations (as agreed at the Annual Meeting in June 1973, the Special Meeting in October 1973 and this Special Meeting in January 1974) for Subarea 1 (West Greenland area), Subareas 2 and 3 (Labrador and Newfoundland areas), Subarea 4 (Nova Scotian Banks) and Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (New England and Middle Atlantic areas off the United States coast) are given in Table 2. Geographic locations of the Commission's Subareas, Divisions and Subdivisions are shown in the accompanying map of the Convention and Statistical Area.

Cooperative Enforcement of Fishery Regulations

6. The Commission, agreeing that there should be the fullest possible participation in the Scheme of Joint Enforcement of the Commission's fishery regulations and recognizing that some Member Countries were not able to maintain inspection vessels within the

Convention Area, recommended that those Member Countries should be invited to designate inspection officials to participate with inspectors of Member Countries that maintain inspection vessels on the fishing grounds of the Northwest Atlantic. Both Canada and the United States of America maintain inspection vessels and offered to cooperate.

Next Meeting

7. The 1974 Annual Meeting of the Commission will be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada beginning 4 June, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK).

Office of the Commission, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, 26 February 1974.

TABLE 1. Nominal catches ('000 tons) in 1971-73 and total allowable catches (TACs) ('000 tons) in 1972-74 (where applicable) for species and stocks under consideration at the Fourth Special Commission Meeting, January 1974.

Species	Stock Area	Nominal catches			TACs		
		1971	1972	1973 ¹	1972	1973	1974 ²
Cod	4Vn (Jan-Apr)-4T	56	68)		-	-	8
	4Vn (May-Dec)	11	9)	59	-	-	63
	4X (offshore)	9	7	7	-	-	* ³
Redfish	SA 2 + 3K	19	20	40	-	-	30
Redhake	5Z (E of 69°)	6 ⁴	40 ⁴	25 ⁴	-	-	20
American plaice	SA 2 + 3K	5	9	5	-	-	8
	3M	1	1	+	-	-	2
	3Ps	7	7	12	-	-	11
Greenland halibut	SA 2 + 3KL	24	30	28	-	-	35
Roundnose grenadier	SA 2 + 3	75	24	22	-	-	32
Argentine	4VWX	7	6	2	-	-	25
	SA 5	7	33	2	-	-	25
Capelin	SA 2 + 3K	+	46	132	-	-	110
	3LNOPs	3	25	131	-	-	148
Mackerel	4VWX	17	13	25	-	-	55
	SA 5 + 6	349	387	360	-	450	304
Herring	5Z + 6	267	175	202	150	150	150
	5Y (adults) ⁵			16	30	25	25
	4X-W(b) (adults) ⁵			111	65	90	90
Other finfish ⁶	SA 5 + 6	149	136	157	-	-	125

¹Based on provisional reports of catches by most (but not all) countries.

²TACs proposed at this Meeting.

³Deferred to June 1974 Annual Meeting.

⁴Catches pertain to Subdiv. 5Ze.

⁵Estimated catches of adult herring.

⁶Excludes all regulated species in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and also excludes menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks, and also argentinines listed above.

TABLE 2. Total allowable catches (TACs) in metric tons and allocations in metric tons for 1974 for species and species groups, and stock areas proposed at the June 1973, October 1973 and January 1974 Meetings of the Commission.

Species or Stock	Stock Region	Rec. TAC ¹	Agreed TAC	BULG	CAN	DEN	FRA	FRG	ICE	ITA	JAP	NOR	POL	POR	ROM	SPA	USSR	UK	USA	GDR	OTHERS	TOTAL
Cod	1A-F	80,000	107,000	-	-	30,000	6,300	27,800	-	-	-	8,000	-	10,000	-	7,400	1,000	3,500	-	-	1,000	95,000 ¹²
	2G-H	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	500	4,000	-	-	-	900	4,500	3,200	400	500	2,600	800	-	1,000	600	19,000 ⁸
	2J-3K-L	650,000	650,700	-	60,000	13,800	51,100	43,000	-	4,000	6,000	18,100	43,400	133,600	7,000	94,800	94,700	20,200	-	15,000 ¹³	2,000	606,700 ¹⁴
	3M	35,000	40,000	-	3,000	6,700	8,000	500	-	-	-	1,400	800	8,700	500	2,200	5,700	2,300	-	-	200	40,000
	3N-O	85,000	100,000	-	15,000	1,500	1,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	6,500	-	45,500	25,100	1,500	-	-	1,500	100,100
	3Pu-4R	70,000	70,000	-	40,000	-	5,300	-	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	-	19,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	70,000
Haddock	4T(Jan-Dec)	60,000	63,000	-	46,000	2,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	5,700	-	-	-	-	500	63,000
	4V(Jan-Apr)	10,000	10,000	-	5,800 ⁸	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	900	-	-	-	-	500	8,000 ⁸
	4Vn(May-Dec)	60,000	60,000	-	24,250	1,150	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,500	2,900	-	-	-	1,700	60,000
	4Vs-W	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
	4X(offshore)	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
	5Z	35,000	35,000	-	4,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487	-	-	7,088	2,468	-	-	8,677	-	1,323
Redfish	2+3K	25,000	30,000	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	750	2,500	7,250	30,000
	3M	-	40,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	9,000	40,000
	3L-N	20,000	28,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	1,000	-	-	-	20,500	-	1,000	-	1,700	28,000
	3O	15,000	16,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,800	-	-	-	1,200	16,000
	3P	23,000	25,000	-	9,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,300	-	-	-	1,700	25,000
	4V-W-X	30,000	40,000	-	20,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	412	6,600	-	10,000	-	1,100	40,000
Herring	4	30,000	30,000	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,725	-	24,747	-	2,702	30,000
	4V-W(a)	45,000	45,000	-	39,800	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	700	45,000
	4X-W(b)	90,000	90,000	-	67,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	1,000	-	500	90,000
	5Y	25,000	25,000	-	6,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	16,750	1,000	250	25,000
	5Z-6	150,000	150,000	-	2,980	-	-	21,900	-	-	-	-	39,000	-	-	-	41,725	-	6,955	31,440	4,000	150,000
	American plaice	2+3K	8,000	8,000	-	2,500 ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	1,000
3L-N-O		60,000	60,000	-	48,000	-	900	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	1,200	60,000
3M		2,000	2,000	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	200	2,000
3Ps		10,000	11,000	-	8,800	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	11,000
Yellowtail	3L-N-O	40,000	40,000	-	32,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	600	40,000
	5(E of 69 ⁵)	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	1,000	16,000
	5(W of 69 ⁵)	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	1,000	10,000
Witch	2L-3K-L	17,000	22,000	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,400	-	-	500	600	19,500 ⁸
	3N-O	10,000	10,000	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,900	-	-	-	600	10,000
	3Ps	2,600	3,000	-	2,500	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	3,000
Greenland halibut	2-3K-L	30,000	35,000	-	7,000 ⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	3,000	9,000	35,000
	2-3	30,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	4,000	4,000	32,000

TABLE 2. (continued)

Species or Stock	Stock Region	Rec. TAC ^a	Agreed TAC	FRA	FRG	ICE	ITA	JAP	NOR	POL	POR	ROM	SPA	USSR	UK	USA	GDR	OTHERS	TOTAL
Yellowtail, Witch, American plaice (combined)	4V-W-X	32,000	32,000	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500	-	500	-	700	32,000
Flounders, except Yellowtail	5-6	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	-	21,700	-	700	25,000
Silver hake	4V-W-X	50,000-100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	8,000	100,000
	5Y	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	8,380	-	1,020	10,000
	5Z _e	80,000	80,000	1,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,248	-	11,056	-	7,200	80,000
	5Z _w +6	80,000	80,000	1,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	-	52,208	-	18,864	-	6,932	80,000
Red hake	5Z (W of 69°)+6	50,000-70,000	50,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	15,000	-	1,500	50,000
	5Z (E of 69°)	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	1,000	-	5,000	20,000
Pollock	4V-W-X+5	50,000	55,000	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,100	-	12,000	4,000	100	55,000
Capelin	2-3K 3L-N-O-Ps	250,000	110,000 ¹⁰ 148,000 ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	85,000	110,000 ¹⁰ 148,000 ¹⁰
Mackerel	4V-W-X 5+6	251,000 312,000	304,000	20,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	1,000	-	9,000	304,000
Squid	3-4 5-6	-	55,000 80,000	-	-	-	-	-	96,000	-	-	4,000	-	108,000	-	5,000	60,000	1,500	304,000
Other finfish	5-6	125,000	125,000	4,000	-	-	-	7,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	63,000	3,000	8,000	125,000
Argentina	4V-W-X 5	50,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	16,500	-	500	-	2,500	25,000
All finfish ¹¹	5-6	923,900	923,900	29,100	25,000	-	4,700	24,300	152,200	-	6,800	4,300	17,200	342,500	-	195,000	97,600	5,000	923,900

¹⁰TAC recommend by scientific advisers.

¹¹Does not include 12,000 tons for Denmark outside Convention Area.

¹²Does not include 1,000 tons for Canada outside Convention Area.

¹³Does not include 50,000 tons for Canada outside Convention Area.

¹⁴Does not include 2,500 tons for Canada outside Convention Area.

¹⁵Does not include 5,000 tons for Canada outside Convention Area.

¹⁶Does not include Canadian catch outside Convention Area.

¹⁷Does not include 2,000 tons for Canada outside Convention Area.

¹⁸Deferred to June 1974 Annual Meeting.

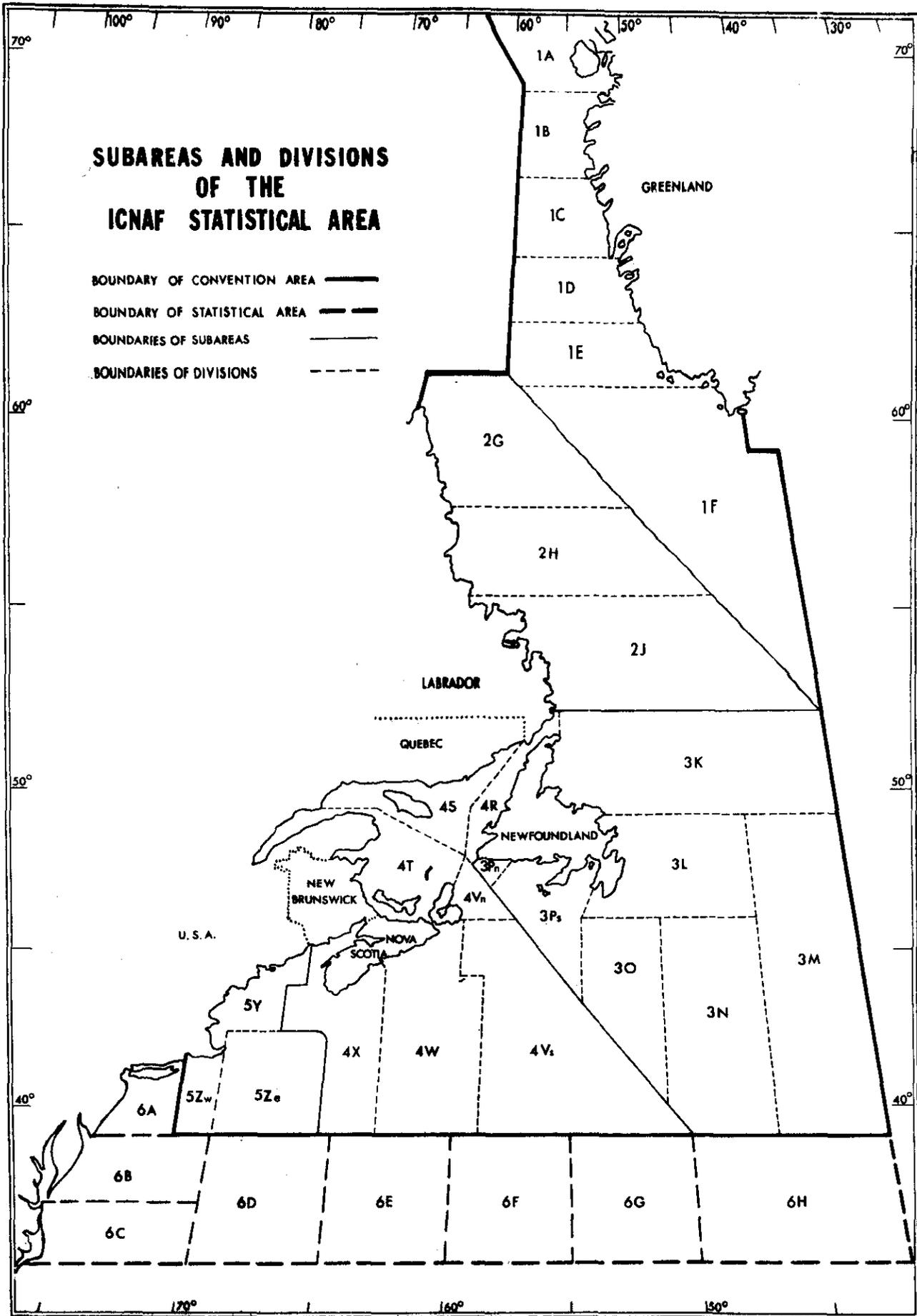
¹⁹Countries with no specific allocation may each take a total of 10,000 tons from the combined northern (Subarea 2-Div. 3K) and southern (Div. 3L-NOPs) stocks, no more than 5,000 tons of which may be taken from the southern stock.

²⁰All finfish (excluding menhaden, tuna, billfishes and sharks other than dogfish).

²¹Objection by Iceland — 17 Oct 1973.

²²January 1974 Resolution (5) allows GDR to take 11,000 tons in excess of TAC.

²³Reservation by Canada — 3 Jan 1974.



PART 4

Report of the 24th Annual Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Halifax, Canada, 4-14 June 1974

BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR E. GILLETT

1. Introduction

Under the terms of a Convention signed in 1949, the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) is responsible for the investigation, protection and conservation of the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic in order to make possible the maintenance of a maximum sustained catch from these fisheries. Based on the results of scientific investigations, promoted and coordinated by the Commission, and on economic and technical considerations, measures to achieve the optimum utilization of the stocks of those species of fish which support international fisheries in the Convention Area are recommended to the 17 Contracting Governments.

The Commission has six panels, five of which review the fisheries and recommend conservation measures in geographic subareas of the Convention Area (Subarea 1, off West Greenland; Subarea 2, off Labrador; Subarea 3, off East and South Newfoundland; Subarea 4, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Nova Scotia banks; and Subarea 5, the Gulf of Maine). The sixth panel has jurisdiction respecting harp and hood seals in the Convention Area.

The Commission has Standing Committees on Research and Statistics (STACRES), on Finance and Administration (STACFAD), on Regulatory Measures (STACREM), and on International Control (STACTIC).

2. Time and Place of Meeting

The 24th Annual Meeting of the Commission was convened at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, from 4 to 14 June 1974, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK). Special meetings of the Commission were held from 15 to 19 October 1973 at Ottawa, Canada (see Part 2 herein) and from 22 to 30 January 1974 at FAO, Rome, Italy (see Part 3 herein).

Reports of these special meetings were adopted by the 24th Annual Meeting of the Commission in Plenary Session on 4 June 1974.

The Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) met under the chairmanship of Dr A. W. May (Canada) from 15 to 19 October 1973, at Ottawa, Canada, from 7 to 14 January 1974 at the Institute for Sea Fisheries at Hamburg, Fed. Rep. Germany and from 15 to 21 January 1974 at FAO, Rome, Italy, in connection with the Special Commission Meetings cited above.

The ICES/ICNAF Joint Working Group on North Atlantic Salmon met from 8 to 15 March 1974 at Copenhagen under the chairmanship of Mr B. B. Parrish (UK), and prepared a report which was presented to STACRES meetings held at the ICNAF Secretariat, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada from 21 to 31 May 1974, just prior to the 24th Annual Meeting. Meetings of Subcommittees and Working Groups of STACRES were held during the period.

Scientific Advisers to each of Panels 1 to 5 and Panel A (Seals) met on 1 and 3 June 1974.

From 4 to 14 June 1974, agenda items for the 24th Annual Meeting were considered in Plenary Session or assigned for study and reporting. Reports and recommendations from meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES), on Finance and Administration (STACFAD), on Regulatory Measures (STACREM), and on International Control (STACTIC), from meetings of each of the six Panels and from joint meetings of Panels 1 to 5, 2 and 3, 3 and 4, 4 and 5, and 3, 4 and 5, were considered for approval by the Commission in Plenary Sessions.

3. Participants (Appendix I)

Commissioners, their Advisers and Experts were

present from 16 of the 17 Member Countries. Observers were in attendance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF), the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the European Economic Community (EEC), and the Government of Cuba. Meeting participants are recorded at Appendix I. The organization and officers of the Commission for the year 1974-75 are recorded on p. 3 and 4 of this Report.

4. Ceremonial Opening (Agenda Item 1)

The Ceremonial Opening of the 24th Annual Meeting of the Commission was convened in the Regency Ballroom of the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada at 1000 hrs on 4 June 1974. The Chairman of the Commission welcomed the Commissioners, Advisers, Observers and Guests and introduced Mr K. C. Lucas, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Fisheries and Marine) of the Environment for Canada, who addressed the meeting on behalf of the Government of Canada, as follows:

“Mr Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

“On behalf of the Honourable Jack Davis, Canada’s Minister of Fisheries, who unfortunately could not be here with us today, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the 24th Annual Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

“Your meeting is being held in Halifax, the capital city of Nova Scotia, one of Canada’s most active fishing provinces. I hope you will have an opportunity to visit some of our local fishing ports during your stay in Canada. Fishing is one of Canada’s oldest industries. Today, approximately 80,000 people scattered in many communities along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are engaged in one way or another in ocean fishing or fish processing activities. The well-being of these communities depends on the maintenance of the fish stocks off our coasts in a healthy and productive condition, together with the assurance that our fishermen, most of whom have no alternate form of livelihood, have the opportunity to continue and expand their fishing activities in the waters within reach of their vessels. Because of the dependence of our Atlantic communities on fish, Canada, more than any other Member Country, has a

vital interest in the workings of this Commission and a vital stake in the outcome of its deliberations.

“These are challenging times. Modern technology and growing demand have placed unbearable strains on many of the world’s important fisheries resources, necessitating development of increasingly sophisticated techniques for their management. ICNAF has been in the forefront of these developments. Although there are still many deficiencies, the extent of cooperation in developments. Although there are still many deficiencies, the extent of cooperation in developing mechanisms for scientific assessment, quota regulation and enforcement are nevertheless unprecedented within the world fishing community.

“These developments within ICNAF have been taking place against the broader background of world fisheries development wherein the ambitions of developing coastal states, the interests of nations which have traditionally conducted distant-water fisheries, and the urgent need to conserve the resources of the sea, have come sharply into focus. These factors will be reflected in key issues to be discussed at the largest intergovernmental meeting ever to be held — the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas which begins before the end of this month.

“I need not tell you that, because of the vital interests of our coastal fishermen, Canada is on the side of those nations favouring extension of coastal state jurisdiction for fisheries purposes. We are looking forward to ultimate establishment of a world-wide regime which would give coastal states an expanded role in the management of the resources off their coast and which would also give coastal state fishermen the opportunity to improve their lot through expansion of their fisheries.

“Establishment of such an extended fisheries jurisdiction regime would have broad implications in Canada’s international fisheries policy. Whatever the outcome of the Law of the Sea Conference, however, Canada sees a continuing need for international commissions such as ICNAF, even if their terms of reference may change. We view the present productive course of ICNAF as being entirely consistent with the development of new forms of international cooperation based on coastal state management of fisheries in a broad zone beyond the territorial sea. I urge you to continue your steady progress toward improving the basis for conservation and allocation of catches of fish stocks of immediate joint interest.

“To a considerable extent, Canada’s attitude on the future role of ICNAF in a broader international framework will be developed in the light of ICNAF’s

achievements in the next year or two. It is for this reason that our Government will be reviewing the outcome of your deliberations with great care and interest.

"I wish you every success in your meetings. May your stay in Halifax be a pleasant one and if there is any way in which our officials can make your stay more enjoyable, I am sure they would be only too pleased to assist you.

"Thank you, Mr Chairman."

The Chairman thanked Mr Lucas for his good wishes and for his kind remarks regarding the Commission's future. He then introduced Mr W. Lange, Head of Delegation of the German Democratic Republic, who spoke as follows:

"Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"Since 1958 the deep-sea fishery of the German democratic Republic has fished and carried out research in the ICNAF Convention Area. From the beginning it was interested in participating as a Member Country of ICNAF in the multi-lateral solution of problems and tasks for the conservation of the fish stocks. Therefore, it was much regretted by the GDR that the political conditions existing in the past have prevented for more than 10 years a membership of the GDR.

"With satisfaction, the Government of the GDR has taken notice of the readiness of ICNAF to admit the GDR in ICNAF and of the decisions taken at the last ICNAF meeting with reference to the GDR.

In documents of multi-lateral character, the GDR has emphasized repeatedly that it attributes a great importance to the international regional fishing organizations for the purpose of the joint preparation and implementation of measures for the conservation and the re-building of fish stocks and for the regulation of fishery which is in the interest of all countries.

"Based on the intention to assist these fishing organizations in the solution of their tasks, the Government of the GDR has decided in April 1974 to adhere to several fishing conventions.

"When depositing the instruments of adherence to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries on 21 May 1974, in Washington, D.C., the GDR pledges to participate actively in the realization of the aims and regulations of the Convention which serve the interests of all states which participate in the fishery in this area.

"In this connection the GDR will observe all the catch quotas fixed by ICNAF for the whole of 1974 for the GDR.

"Furthermore, the GDR feels that its membership in ICNAF includes that its membership in Panels 2, 3 and 5 comes immediately into effect.

"The GDR expresses its conviction that, with the adherence of the GDR, it has given its contribution so that ICNAF can carry out in the future its responsible task in a still more complete and more effective way."

The Chairman thanked Mr Lange and his Government for their pledge to serve the Commission's interests and aims and welcomed his delegation on behalf of the Commission.

The Chairman then welcomed Observers from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Pacific Halibut Commission, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna, the European Economic Community, and the Government of Cuba.

The Observer from the Government of Cuba spoke as follows:

"Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"The Cuban delegation extends its greetings to the Canadian authorities here present, and through them to the Government of the host country. We also warmly greet the functionaries of ICNAF and the representatives of the Member Nations.

"We, the delegation of Cuba, wish to express thanks to ICNAF for inviting us to participate in its 24th Annual Meeting; and to its Executive Secretary for his many attentions and helpfulness, and for sending us conference materials.

"Cuba has been present at these meetings since 1968 and that has been of great value to us. Because of ICNAF, we have increased our knowledge of the correct way to manage the fish resources of the sea.

"As you know, our country is making great efforts to develop its fishing industry. During the last 15 years our catches have multiplied eight times. Nevertheless, this is not yet sufficient to meet our people's demand for fish products. There are still regions of Cuba which are insufficiently provided for and the country's per-capita consumption is far from reaching the desired level. To this we must add that Cuba is still an importer of fish products.

“Our Government has chosen fishing as one of our main lines of development and to this end, so far we have dedicated close to 500 million dollars for the construction of fishing ports, refrigerated facilities and fishing vessels.

“For an underdeveloped country like ours, this means a huge endeavour, not only as far as investments are concerned, but also in the training of thousands of Cubans in the management of the modern and complex techniques of present-day fishing.

“The Northwest Atlantic region is a natural fishing ground for Cuba. In the past, several factors determined that our presence in this region was not significant. But, in the present circumstances of our development and our necessities, the Northwest Atlantic region becomes an important objective for our fishing fleet.

“The addition of new fishing vessels, the nearness of this region to Cuba where fishing port facilities have been built, the need of more food for our people, and the fact that Cuba is part of this continent imply that it is our intention to increase our fishing effort in this region, and this will begin next year.

“Our Government is in favour of: exploiting the fishery resources of the ocean on a scientific basis; avoiding the over-exploitation of these resources; and exploiting fisheries in an organized manner and through regional agreements that will permit the participants to harmonize their interests.

“Cuba, undoubtedly, not only has a definite interest, but also rights in this region, at least the right that is given by the need to feed its people and develop itself into a prosperous nation.

“It is said that nations have historical rights to the fish stocks in certain areas. Cuba is not against this principle, but cannot accept it in an excluding manner. To do so would mean that Cuba, being an underdeveloped nation, is condemned to continue to be so, and this, we must all agree, is unjust.

“That is why we state here today, with all clarity and also with all honesty, what our situation is and what our intentions are: we intend to progressively increase our participation in the fishing grounds of the Northwest Atlantic region beginning next year, within the principles that reign over ICNAF and within the scope of this organization.

“We wish to state also that it is our intention to adhere to this Convention in the near future and to contribute, within our possibilities, to its continuing

success.

“Finally, we request from the Commission, in its forthcoming meetings, to consider the allocation to Cuba of a quota that will satisfy our needs for 1975, as structured in a request that we will present at the proper time.

“I thank you all.”

The Chairman, on behalf of the Commission, welcomed the frank statement of the Cuban Observer and noted with pleasure the wish of the Cuban Government to adhere to the ICNAF principles for proper management of the fisheries in the Convention Area. He said that their increasing interest in the fisheries in the Convention Area would be taken into account and suggested that his delegation would be welcomed by the Panel Chairmen and Members as participating Observers. He noted with pleasure the expressed interest in the possibility of becoming a Member of the Commission.

The Chairman then declared the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the Commission recessed to 1100 hrs.

Following the opening ceremonies, the First Plenary Session was convened by the Chairman who extended a warm welcome, on behalf of the Commission, to the Delegates of the Government of the German Democratic Republic who were representing their country for the first time as a new Member of the Commission. Second, Third and Final Plenary Sessions were convened on 10, 13 and 14 June. Between 20 May and 14 June inclusive, the following business of the Commission was concluded.

5. Agenda (Appendix II)

In accordance with Commission Rules of Procedure 4.2(b), a provisional agenda for the Annual Meeting was transmitted to all Contracting Governments and Commissioners not less than 60 days in advance of the meeting. The agenda was adopted at the First Plenary Session on 4 June.

6. Publicity (Agenda Item 3)

In accordance with established practice, the Commission appointed the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, with the Chairman of STACFAD and the Executive Secretary to a committee on policy regarding publicity. A press release covering the major items of interest and importance is at Appendix IV.

7. Report of STACFAD (Agenda Item 45)

The Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD) met on 13 June and considered items on its agenda and financial and administrative items assigned from the Plenary Agenda (Items 5-10 and 50). The Report with recommendations of STACFAD were presented to the Final Plenary Session on 14 June 1974.

a) Panel Memberships

Panel memberships were reviewed, in accordance with Article IV(2) of the Convention. STACFAD noted that an application by the German Democratic Republic (GDR) for membership in Panels 2, 3 and 5 to be effective from their date of adherence to the Convention was approved on 21 May 1974 by a telegraphic vote of the Commissioners of the Governments participating in the Panels in accordance with Panel Rules of Procedure 2.3. Applications by Bulgaria for membership in Panels 2 and 3, by Denmark in Panel 4, by France in Panel 5, by Iceland in Panel 2, and by Italy in Panel 5 with withdrawal from Panels 3 and 4, effective 1 July 1974 were approved by the Panels and STACFAD and adopted by the Commission. Panel memberships for 1974/75 total 62 and are distributed among the 17 Member Countries as follows:

Member Country	Panel						A (Seal)	Total
	1	2	3	4	5			
Bulgaria	-	1974	1974	-	1973	-	-	3
Canada	-	1952	1951	1951	1951	1966	-	5
Denmark	1951	-	1969	1974	-	1966	-	4
France	1953	1953	1953	1953	1974	-	-	5
Fed. Rep. Germany	1957	1960	-	1970	1971	-	-	4
German Dem. Rep.	-	1974 ^a	1974 ^a	-	1974 ^a	-	-	3
Iceland	1956	1974	-	-	-	-	-	2
Italy	-	-	-	-	1974	-	-	1
Japan	-	-	1971	1971	1971	-	-	3
Norway	1952	1970	1968	-	-	1966	-	4
Poland	1962	1962	1962	1968	1968	-	-	5
Portugal	1953	1953	1953	1953	-	-	-	4
Romania	-	1970	1970	-	1967	-	-	3
Spain	1952	1954	1952	1952	1972	-	-	5
USSR	1958	1958	1958	1962	1962	-	-	5
UK	1951	1960	1951	-	-	-	-	3
USA	-	-	1952	1951	1951	-	-	3
Total	10	13	14	10	12	3	62	

^aGerman Dem. Rep. panel membership effective from date of adherence, 21 May 1974.

b) Reports by the Secretariat

The Executive Secretary presented the following reports on administrative and financial matters:

- i) Auditor's Report for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1973 (*Annu.Rep.* Vol. 23 for the year 1972/73, p. 10-14);
- ii) Administrative and Financial Report for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1974 (estimated from 30 April 1974) (Comm.Doc. 74/7);
- iii) Budget estimate for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1975 (Appendix I to the 1974 STACFAD agenda);
- iv) Budget forecast for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1976 (Appendix II to the 1974 STACFAD agenda);
- v) Staff and accommodation for expanded ICNAF Secretariat 1974/75 (Comm. Doc. 74/11).

c) Recommendations on Finance and Administration

The Commission adopted the following recommendations:

- i) that the Auditor's Report showing appropriations of Can \$150,425 and obligations incurred of Can \$150,423 for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1973 be adopted;
- ii) that the provisional Administrative Report with the financial statements for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1974 (estimated from 30 April 1974) be adopted;
- iii) that the staff of the Secretariat be increased after 1 July 1974 by the addition of one bio-statistician, two statistical clerks, one clerk-typist, one documentation and mailing clerk and one duplicator-machine operator;
- iv) that the salary of the Executive Secretary be set at the D-1 level (US \$32,540-38,840) in the United Nations salary schedule for Professional Category and Above at the third step, US \$34,640, effective 1 July 1974;
- v) that the present incumbent as Executive Secretary submit to the Commission in estimates for future years, the annual increments for salary as set out in the United

Nations salary schedule for consideration of the Commission and STACFAD, taking into account any changes which may from time to time be made to the United Nations salary schedule;

- vi) that the Executive Secretary investigate and report upon the benefits which accrue to staff of the United Nations organization and their applicability to the ICNAF staff;
- vii) that the Commission approve retroactive increases for the Executive Secretary to conform with Canadian Government increases in the SX-1 and SX-2 categories, effective 1 January 1973 and 1 April 1974;
- viii) that, in view of the heavy financial commitments in the fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, the proposed appropriation of Can \$5,000 from the Working Capital Fund for preparation of a history of fishery science and management in the Northwest Atlantic be cancelled and the Executive Secretary investigate the possibility of a voluntary contribution;
- ix) that the Commission appropriate a sum of Can \$240,000 from the Contracting Governments and from the Miscellaneous Fund to meet ordinary expenses and Can \$3,000 from the Working Capital Fund to support the inflated cost of publication of the ICES/ICNAF/IBP Symposium on the Biology of the Seal, Guelph, August 1972, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, the appropriations to be used for the following purposes:

1.	Personal Services	
a)	Salaries	\$131,450
b)	Superannuation	4,800
c)	Additional help	1,500
d)	Group medical and insurance plans	1,650
e)	Retroactive salary estimates	3,000
f)	Forecast salary estimates	6,500
g)	Contingencies	5,000
2.	Travel	5,000
3.	Transportation	1,000
4.	Communications	8,000
5.	Publications	18,000
6.	Other Contractual Services	16,000
7.	Materials and Supplies	7,000
8.	Equipment	7,000
9.	Annual and Mid-Term Meetings	15,000
10.	Contingencies	9,100
Total ordinary expenditures		\$240,000
Special appropriation WCF:		
Further appropriation for Seal Symposium		3,000

x) that the Contracting Governments be billed by the Commission for payments due under the 1974/75 administrative budget, in accordance with Article XI of the Convention, on 15 August 1974;

xi) that the Contracting Governments give consideration at the 1975 Annual Meeting to authorizing appropriations of Can \$272,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Commission, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1976, the appropriations to be used for the following purposes:

1.	Personal Services	
a)	Salaries	\$149,000
b)	Superannuation	5,000
c)	Additional help	2,000
d)	Group medical and insurance plans	2,000
e)	Retroactive salary estimates	-
f)	Forecast salary estimates	-
g)	Contingencies	20,000
2.	Travel	5,000
3.	Transportation	1,000
4.	Communications	9,000
5.	Publications	20,000
6.	Other Contractual Services	16,000
7.	Materials and Supplies	8,000
8.	Equipment	5,000
9.	Annual and Mid-Term Meetings	10,000
10.	Contingencies	20,000
Total ordinary expenditures		\$272,000

xii) that the Commission express regret to Dr K. Ronald of the University of Guelph at being unable to support the cost of publication of a world bibliography of seals;

xiii) that the Commission accept with pleasure to hold its 25th Annual Meeting at Edinburgh, Scotland beginning 10 to 20 June 1975, and that if no invitations are extended, the 1976 and 1977 Annual Meetings be held at the Commission's Headquarters, at a date to be agreed later;

xiv) that the Commission note the re-election of Mr E. B. Young (Canada) as Chairman of STACFAD for 1974/75.

8. Status of Commission Proposals (Agenda Item 11)

The Commission reviewed the status of proposals for changes in the Convention and for international regulation of the fisheries.

a) Changes in the Convention

The Commission **noted** with regret that the 1970 Protocol Relating to Amendments to the Convention still required ratification, approval or adherence by the Government of Romania before it could enter into force.

b) International Regulation of the Fisheries

The Commission **noted** that the **January 1973 proposals** (1) to (7) (*Annu.Rep.* Vol. 23, 1972/73, p. 28-35) for national catch quotas on herring in Div. 5Z, Div. 5Y and Div. 4XW; on flounders (except yellowtail) in Subarea 5; on mackerel in Subarea 5; on pollock in Div. 4X and Subarea 5; and on redfish in Subarea 5 came into force for the 1973 calendar year only on 15 August 1973, in spite of a resolution requesting acceptance by 15 April 1973.

The Commission **noted** that, of the **June 1973 proposals** (1) to (31) from the 23rd Annual Meeting (*Annu.Rep.* Vol. 23, 1972/73, p. 62-92), proposal (1) for 1974 catch quota for cod in Subarea 1 came into effect for all Contracting Governments except Iceland on 19 March 1974. Proposals (2) to (16) and (18) to (30) for 1974 conservation measures on stocks of major finfish species in Subareas 2, 3, 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6 and for harp and hood seals came into effect for all Contracting Governments on 17 January 1974. Proposal (17) for 1974 catch quota for haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4 came into effect for all Contracting Governments on 19 March 1974. Proposal (31) amending the Joint Enforcement Scheme for application in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 came into effect for all Contracting Governments on 17 January 1974.

The Commission also **noted** that, of the **October 1973 proposals** (1) and (2) from the Third Special Commission Meeting, October 1973 (this Report, Part 2), proposal (1) for a 1974 two-tier catch quota on finfish and squid in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and (2) for a fishing gear, area and season restriction in part of Subarea 5 came into effect for all Contracting Governments on 7 May 1974, supported by a resolution requesting Governments to implement the proposals beginning 1 January 1974.

The Commission **noted** too that the **January 1974 proposals** (1) to (3) from the Fourth Special Commission Meeting, January 1974 (this Report, Part 3), proposal (1) for herring size limit exemption in Subareas 4 and 5, (2) for 1974 catch quotas on additional Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 finfish stocks, and (3) for 1974 catch quotas on 12 finfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 were transmitted to Depositary Government on 19 February 1974 and circulated to Contracting Governments on 4 March 1974 for acceptance at an earlier date

than 4 September 1974, as provided under the normal 6-month waiting procedure. In accordance with June 1973 proposals (20), (26), (27), and (28) for commitments for herring in Div. 4XWb, Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6, Div. 5Y, and mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, respectively, total allowable catches and national allocations were adopted at the Fourth Special Commission Meeting, January 1974, by resolution to be effective 4 March 1974.

9. Report of STACRES (Agenda Item 44)

The Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) met under the chairmanship of Dr A. W. May (Canada), with Mr V. M. Hodder (ICNAF) as rapporteur, at Dartmouth, Canada, during 21 to 31 May and 13 June 1974. The ICES/ICNAF Joint Working Group on North Atlantic Salmon met at Copenhagen, Denmark, during 11-15 March 1974.

The Report of STACRES, with Subcommittee and Working Group reports appended, is published as Section C in ICNAF *Redbook* 1974. The Report was adopted by the Commission in Plenary Session on 14 June 1974. Major items considered are summarized below.

a) Assessments

The Assessments Subcommittee reported

- i) that the total nominal catch of all species in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 was 4,400,000 (metric) tons, an increase in catch of about 200,000 tons from 1972; major declines occurred for cod (231,000 tons), herring (65,000 tons), which were offset by increases for hakes (192,000 tons), capelin (199,000 tons) and shellfish (67,000 tons). Catches declined in Subarea 1 (38,000 tons), Subarea 2 (60,000 tons) and Statistical Area 6 (85,000 tons) and increased in Subarea 3 (36,000 tons), Subarea 4 (228,000 tons) and Subarea 5 (124,000 tons).
- ii) that over 60 stocks of fish and squid in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 for which TACs were in effect or proposed were re-assessed in order to recommend TAC levels for 1975 (see Section C of *Redbook* 1974); the assessments generally fall in the category of a) analytical models based on analysis of age structure of a stock over time, b) general production models where stock size as a whole is known but age composition data are not available, c) general biological information, or d) catch statistics alone.

- iii) that the Commission may wish to implement precautionary catch quotas on developing fisheries for Greenland halibut, roundnose grenadier and to a small extent redfish, in the area east of Baffin Island and west of Subarea 1.
- iv) that areas meriting particular attention in 1974-75 are (a) stock differentiation and definition of management areas for capelin, mackerel and silver hake, (b) re-assessment of silver hake in Div. 4VWX, (c) inclusion of juvenile herring fisheries in the appraisal of the overall effect of fishing on the herring resources as a whole, and (d) further analysis of species interaction and potential yield of a mixed fishery as a basis for review of the overall TAC for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 at the next meeting.

b) Coordinated Surveys

The Working Group on Coordinated Surveys reported

- i) that the proposed expansion of Secretariat facilities would assist in the handling of increasingly large amounts of larvae, young fish, groundfish and hydroacoustic survey data by computer for more precise assessments;
- ii) that a proposed manual on ICNAF coordinated groundfish surveys would contain practical advice and instructions for planning, execution and analysis of data from groundfish surveys;
- iii) that, in view of the potential importance of hydroacoustic techniques for fish abundance estimations, Member Countries should be encouraged to participate in the experimental work necessary before such methods can be used on a routine basis.

c) Statistics and Sampling

The Statistics and Sampling Subcommittee reported

- i) that the Eighth Session of the Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fisheries Statistics would meet at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, France, in September 1974;
- ii) that Member Countries compile preliminary

monthly catch statistics for selected species for 1974 and forward the tables to the Secretariat by airmail not later than 31 March 1975 for compilation and circulation to assessment scientists as soon as possible;

- iii) that Member Countries should provide any available information on the quantities of fish by species being used for industrial purposes in their National Research Reports;
- iv) that the ICNAF List of Vessels continue to be published every third year with annual amendments to be presented in a Summary Document to Annual Meetings;
- v) that a new statistical area, "Baffin Island Area" and coded "O" (zero) be established with the marine boundary commencing on the east coast of Baffin Island at lat 66°15'N and running due east to the meridian 59°00'W, thence due south to lat 61°00'N, thence due west to the meridian 65°00'W, thence in a northwesterly direction along a rhumb line to meet the southeast coast of Baffin Island at East Bluff (61°55'N, 66°20'W);
- vi) that sampling data for which TACs are to be considered at the Annual Meeting in any year be airtailed to the ICNAF Secretariat to arrive by 31 March in that year;
- vii) that the Sampling Yearbook be discontinued and a list of commercial and research samples, available on request from the Secretariat, be published in Redbook annually.

d) Data Base Improvements

The Special Working Group on Data Base Improvements reported

- i) that a more detailed statistical reporting system was necessary based on 30 × 30 minute areas and twice-monthly time periods, the time periods and areas proposed to be adjusted as necessary to complete subsets of the present month and division strata; necessary annual costs to the Commission to fully implement the system would be about \$70,000 (Can. 1974);
- ii) that an ICNAF sampling requirement should be specified at one sample per 1,000 tons of fish caught for each division, quarter of year, and year; as a guideline, the samples should

consist of 300 fish from the entire length range for length composition and one fish per centimetre length group for age composition.

e) Environmental Studies

The Environmental Subcommittee noted the cold conditions prevalent since 1969 in West Greenland waters persisted in late winter and spring, but some warming occurred in the upper layers in the summer and autumn. However, a 5-year running mean of sea surface temperature anomalies showed a decrease to the same low level of the 1900-1920 period. On the Labrador Shelf temperatures in the intermediate layers and deep slope water were unusually low. Over the western Grand Bank conditions were colder than at any time in the past 20 years. Surface water temperatures over Georges Bank were between 15° and 16°C in September, reducing to 14° and 15°C in November with salinities near 32‰. On the Nova Scotian Shelf colder (11-13°C) and more saline water was found.

The Subcommittee recommended

- i) that the 11 papers presented on 20 May 1974 at the ICNAF Symposium on Environmental Conditions in the Grand Bank Area in 1972 be published in the ICNAF Special Publication series;
 - ii) that the Executive Secretary draw attention of Member Countries to the Commission's request of 1973 that fishing vessels operating off Greenland and Canada be encouraged to provide at least one weather report daily to the coastal maritime radio stations when ice is in the vicinity;
 - iii) that an Environmental Working Group, incorporating the membership and duties of the two *ad hoc* Working Groups on Standardization of Hydrographic Sections, be established to prepare a comprehensive plan for coordinated environmental research in the ICNAF Area, with the following terms of references: "to suggest a proposal aimed at determining the factors involved in the production of good and poor year-classes in some of the main fisheries of the ICNAF Area", and that the Working Group should meet in Copenhagen in early October at the time of the next ICES meeting.
- f) ICES/ICNAF Joint Working Party on North Atlantic Salmon**

The Committee received the report of the Working

Party's meeting held in Copenhagen in March 1974 and reviewed the latest catch and biological data on the salmon fisheries in the Northwest Atlantic and preliminary results of the International Salmon Tagging Experiment at West Greenland in 1972.

The Committee noted that the total West Greenland catch was 2,353 tons in 1973, 313 tons greater than in 1972, and was taken by the Greenland fishermen (1,585 tons) and by the offshore drift net vessels from Norway (212 tons), Faroe (171 tons), and Denmark (385 tons). Results of length and age analyses of samples taken during the International Tagging Experiment further confirm conclusions that the direct effects of the West Greenland fishery on homewater stocks and fisheries in North America and Europe are confined to two or more sea-winter fish. Research results suggest that in 1970-72 the proportion of North American salmon in the stock exploited at West Greenland probably ranged between 20-50%. Limited earlier data suggest that before 1970 the proportion may have been higher than 50%. New assessments indicate that for a West Greenland catch of 2,000 tons, the immediate and direct losses to the homewater stocks and catches amount to between 1,800-2,550 and 1,080-1,530 tons, respectively. These estimates take no account of the possible long-term effects on smolt production and recruitment through decrease in spawning stock-size. More data are required for these effects to be assessed for the homewater stocks as a whole.

The Committee noted that homewater catches of salmon and grilse combined were greater in 1973 than in 1972 in the main salmon-producing countries. Increase in the salmon component was particularly marked in Canada, Scotland and Norway.

g) Other Matters

The Committee reviewed its organization and formed a new Biological Surveys Subcommittee, incorporating the functions of the Working Group on Coordinated Groundfish Surveys as well as larval and young fish and hydroacoustic surveys. The Committee also agreed to set up an *ad hoc* Working Group on Fishing Effort Studies to continue technical studies relevant to the effort limitation concept.

Following a review of publications, the Committee agreed to discontinue Redbook Part II, "National Research Reports", and Part III, "Selected Papers from the Annual Meeting".

The Committee, noting that the system for reporting details of tag releases to ICNAF, as adopted at the 1962 Annual Meeting, was not operating as

successfully as in earlier years, **recommended**.

that Member Countries be requested to report promptly to the Secretariat details of tag releases in the Northwest Atlantic, and that the Secretariat promptly circulate the information to all Member Countries, and collate the information annually in a Summary Document for presentation to the Annual Meeting.

The Committee observed a moment of silence in memory of Mr J. Morice, Director of the Fisheries Laboratory at St. Pierre and Miquelon and Dr K. Schubert of the Institute of Sea Fisheries, Hamburg, Fed. Rep. Germany.

10. Report of STACTIC (Agenda Items 13-15 and 47)

The Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) met, under the chairmanship of Captain J. C. E. Cardoso (Portugal) on 4 and 11 June to review the annual returns of infringements and to consider improvements to the Scheme of Joint Enforcement and to consider the practicability for enforcement of proposed fishery regulations. The Report of STACTIC was presented for adoption at the Commission's Final Plenary Session on 14 June 1974. Major items adopted are summarized below:

- i) that there was a need for more positive action on the part of Member Countries in relation to the reporting of the disposition of infringements to the international fishery regulations;
- ii) that the German Democratic Republic would be ready to participate in the Joint Enforcement Scheme in all respects on 1 January 1975;
- iii) that the 1974 revision of the Translations of the Questionnaire used by inspectors under the Joint Enforcement Scheme was completed;
- iv) that, because of practical difficulties only three Member Countries were participating to date in the Joint Enforcement Scheme, cooperative enforcement activities would be arranged between Member Countries to provide a much needed increase in inspections at sea;
- v) that, following the advice of a STACTIC Working Group on Improving the Joint International Enforcement Scheme, the

Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (1) for amendment of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement of the Fisheries Regulations in the Convention Area and in Statistical Area 6, adopted in 1973 for international control outside national fishery limits for the purpose of ensuring the application of the Convention and the measures in force thereunder (Appendix III);

- vi) that, the USSR would prepare a paper for STACTIC on how to determine the material used in the making of nets and on the different selectivity of materials, such information to be considered in relation to a proposal to have uniform mesh size regardless of materials in trawl nets used in the Convention Area;
- vii) STACTIC unanimously elected Mr W. G. Gordon (USA) Chairman for the year ending 30 June 1975.

11. Report of STACREM (Agenda Items 16 and 46)

The Standing Committee on Regulatory Measures (STACREM) met under the chairmanship of Mr J. Graham (UK) on 5 and 11 June 1974, to give further consideration to the problems of limiting fishing as a conservation measure, of mixed fisheries and by-catch and of quota allocation. STACREM reviewed the report of the latest meeting of the Working Group of Experts on the Practicability of Effort Limitation and noted the advice that attempts should continue to develop methodology for investigating the variability of catchability coefficients as a basis for establishing a standard unit of effort. STACREM agreed that a more effective study of the problem of managing fishing effort could be accomplished by dividing the work of the present Working Group into two areas and **recommended**

- i) that the technical studies of managing fishing effort, such as the intercalibration of different types of gear and estimates of overall standardized fishing effort should be continued under a working group of STACRES;
- ii) that other studies involving economic, allocation, social and political aspects should be dealt with by STACREM; and
- iii) that a laboratory should be designated by STACRES to take the lead in technological

studies and to provide a working paper on the methodological aspects of the problem including detailed data analysis.

STACREM noted the report of the Working Group on Improvement of the ICNAF Data Base and the usefulness of the Div. 5Z pilot study data analysis for assessing the variability of catchability coefficients. STACREM agreed that the results of the effort limitation studies could be of interest to ICES and to FAO's ACMRR Working Party on Fishing Effort and Monitoring of Fish Stock Abundance and that there would be opportunity for discussion of the problem by ICNAF and ICES scientists during the 1975 ICES Meeting in Montreal, Canada.

STACREM endorsed a US proposal that the total allowable catches and national allocation of herring and mackerel for 1975 and 1976 should be set at the 1974 and 1975 Annual Meetings, instead of as in the past at Special Mid-Term Commission Meetings held early in the year to which the quota regulation would apply. Such a procedure would allow the Commission to establish total "biomass" quotas under the two-tier quota system at its Annual Meeting, based on full assessments for all species involved.

Discussions in STACREM emphasized that effective management is dependent on an adequate data base and expressed concern at the lack of adequate reporting of by-catches in the mixed species fisheries. There was an urgent need for the Commission to improve its data base and step up its enforcement system.

Discussion in STACREM, initiated by the US delegate, revealed an urgent need for further consideration of the method of allocating country quotas under the two-tier system in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 because of the Commission's decision to set the overall quota at 850,000 metric tons in 1975, a substantial reduction from the 1974 level of 923,900 metric tons. Possibilities for achieving this reduction were based on simple pro-ration on historical catch performance, and/or on differential sacrifices according to the nature of a country's fisheries, e.g. the largest sacrifice being made by those pursuing mixed fisheries and having the largest by-catches. A US paper illustrated the influence of mixed fishery on the estimation of individual species quotas. Since, however, the proportion of by-catch in directed fisheries varied from country to country, it might be desirable to establish a pattern of fishing for each country to ensure that its individual quotas and its overall quota for all species collectively were complied with.

STACREM commended the USA for initiating these studies and those of an *ad hoc* Working Group on

Principles of Quota Allocation in Relation to By-Catch and recommended

that STACRES continue the study of quota allocation in relation to by-catch and report on progress to the next Annual Meeting.

12. Report of Panels (Agenda Items 17-40 and 48)

The Commission at its First Plenary Session reviewed the Plenary Agenda Items to ensure that the conservation of the various stocks of species and species groups would be considered in meetings of the appropriate Panel or Panels.

The Report of the meetings of Panel A (Seals) was received and adopted with recommendations by the Commission in Plenary Session on 10 June 1974. Reports of meetings of Panel 1, Panel 2, and Panels 2 and 3 were adopted by the Commission in Plenary Session on 13 June 1974 with Iceland abstaining from voting on all proposals for catch quota regulation. Reports of meetings of Panels 3, 4 and 5 and joint meetings of Panels 3 and 4, 4 and 5, 1 to 5, and 3 to 5 were adopted by the Commission in Final Plenary Session on 14 June 1974, with Denmark being unable to accept the allocation of the TACs for the cod stocks in Subdiv. 4Vn (May-December) and in Subdiv. 4VsW.

- a) **Panel 1.** The Panel, under the chairmanship of Mr K. Raasok (Norway), noted the further reduction of the cod catch and stock in Subarea 1 and agreed to a decrease in the total allowable catch (TAC) to 60,000 tons for 1975 from 107,000 tons for 1974. The Panel also agreed to a Danish proposal that, in view of the possible diversion of fishing effort to the exploitation of roundnose grenadier in Subarea 1, that species should be subject to quota regulation in 1975. Consequently, the Panel **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation of the fishery for cod in Subarea 1 and for roundnose grenadier in Subarea 1 and in the Statistical Area "O" east of Baffin Island in 1975 (see proposal (13) in Appendix III).

The Panel also recommended

that the Commission bring to the attention of the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) that proper management of the cod stocks off West Greenland, especially if the

stock/recruitment relationship is taken into account, is a matter of management not only inside the ICNAF Subarea 1, but also of regulation of the fisheries off East Greenland in the NEAFC Area.

The Panel noted the STACRES recommendation to establish a new Baffin Island Statistical Area and agreed that the Commission might consider including this area in an extension of the Convention Area as suggested for Statistical Area 6.

- b) **Panel 2.** The Panel, under the chairmanship of Mr K. Henriksen (Canada), after considering conservation requirements for cod in the Subarea, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, a proposal for international quota regulation of the fishery for cod in Div. 2G and 2H of Subarea 2 in 1975 (see proposal (13) in Appendix III).

The Panel also **recommended**

that the Commission establish a new Baffin Island Statistical Area, but that the question of modifying the boundaries of the Convention Area should not be considered at this time.

The Panel approved applications from Bulgaria and Iceland for membership in Panel 2.

- c) **Panel 3.** The Panel, under the chairmanship of Mr V. Bermejo (Spain), considered TACs for 1975 for 14 stocks of redfish, cod, American plaice, witch, yellowtail and capelin in Subarea 3. The Panel agreed unanimously that the setting of the TAC and allocation for the capelin stock in Div. 3L, 3N, 3O and Subdiv. 3Ps of Subarea 3 be deferred for consideration at a Mid-Term Meeting early in 1975.

The Panel, having agreed to total allowable catch levels for the remaining 13 stocks as recommended by STACRES, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation of the fisheries for cod in Div. 3M, in Div. 3N, and in Subdiv. 3Ps; for redfish in Div. 3M, in Div. 3LN, in Div. 3O, and in Div. 3P; for American plaice in Div. 3M, in Div. 3LNO and in Subdiv. 3Ps; for witch in Div. 3NO and in Subdiv. 3Ps; and for yellowtail in Div. 3LNO of Subarea 3 in 1975 (see proposal (13) in Appendix III).

- d) **Panels 2 and 3.** Joint meetings of Panels 2 and 3 were convened under the joint chairmanship of Mr D. H. Wallace (USA) and Mr E. Gillett (UK) to consider conservation measures for 7 stocks of cod, witch, redfish, American plaice, roundnose grenadier, Greenland halibut and capelin overlapping in Subareas 2 and 3. The Panels, recognizing the lack of information on the level of sustainable yield of the capelin stocks in Subareas 2 and 3, and on the role played by capelin in the trophic system as food for cod, seals and other species, and noting that research should provide some information in 1974, agreed to defer the establishment of TACs and allocations for capelin stocks in Subarea 2-Division 3K and in Div. 3LNOPs for 1975 to a Special Mid-Term Meeting early in 1975 and **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (2) for international quota regulation of the fisheries for capelin in Subareas 2 and 3 for 1975 (Appendix III).

The Panels, in agreeing to a TAC of 554,000 tons in 1975 for the cod stock in Div. 2J of Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL of Subarea 3 which was a considerable decrease from the TAC of 650,000 tons set for 1974, noted objection by Canada and USA to the upward revision of the TAC by 4,000 tons above that recommended by STACRES. Following eventual allocation of the TAC, the Panels noted the Italian negative vote and the Portuguese disagreement with the practice of a coastal state "using its coastal state preference" for bargaining for allocations with other Member Countries.

Following agreement on the TACs and allocations for the remaining 5 overlapping stocks, the Panels **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation of the fisheries for cod and witch in Div. 2J of Subarea 2 and Div. 3K and 3L of Subarea 3; for redfish and American plaice in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K of Subarea 3; for roundnose grenadier in Subareas 2 and 3; and for Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K and 3L of Subarea 3 in 1975 (see proposal (13) in Appendix III).

The Panels were pleased to record the gratitude of the Canadian Government representative that authorized fishing for capelin by USSR vessels in Div. 3L was being shifted in response to the

concern of Newfoundland fishermen regarding the possible deleterious effects on the inshore capelin stock in Div. 3L.

- e) **Panel 4.** The Panel, under the chairmanship of Dr D. Booss (Fed.Rep. Germany), approved the application of Denmark for membership in Panel 4 effective 1 July 1974 and noted that Italy wished to withdraw from membership in Panel 4 effective 30 June 1974.

The Panel, in considering conservation measures for 1975 for 13 stocks of cod, haddock, herring, redfish, silver hake and yellowtail, witch and American plaice combined, agreed that STACRES should examine the difficulties for the Faroese fishing fleet in the Cape Breton area of Div. 4V where the Faroese effort for cod did not readily conform to the subdivision of the management area.

The Panel agreed to a TAC and allocation for the cod stock which occupies Div. 4T during the period January to December and Subdiv. 4Vn during the period January to April, with Spain registering a negative vote. The Panel also agreed to TACs and allocations for the cod stock which occupies Subdiv. 4Vn during May to December and for the stock which occupies Subdiv. 4VsW, with Denmark unable to accept the allocations.

The Panel further agreed that the cod stock in the offshore area of Div. 4X should be regulated by catch quota and that the boundary between the inshore and offshore cod stock should be defined as the straight lines connecting the coordinates in the order listed: 44°20'N, 63°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'W; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.

The Panel agreed to set a TAC of 15,000 tons for 1975 for the haddock stock in Div. 4X and establish new boundaries for the Div. 4X closed area which would have a gear restriction clause identical to that proposed for the Subarea 5 closed area Regulation (see Panel 5 and Panels 4 and 5 for recommendations).

The Panel agreed to set the TAC for the herring stock in Div. 4V and the northern part of Div. 4W on a seasonal basis, i.e., TACs and allocations for the period 1 January to 30 June 1975 and for the period 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976.

The Panel agreed to a provisional TAC for the herring stock in Div. 4X and the southern part of Div. 4W but, because questions arose involving other herring stocks, agreed to defer allocation to a Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5.

Having considered possible conservation needs for

the above stocks and others, the Panel **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation of the fishery for cod in Div. 4T (January-December)-4Vn(January-April) of Subarea 4, in Subdiv. 4Vn (May-December), in Subdiv. 4VsW, and in Div. 4X (offshore); for haddock in Div. 4VW and in Div. 4X; for herring in Div. 4V and the northern part of Div. 4W, in the period January to June 1975 and the period July 1975 to June 1976; for redfish, for silver hake, for argentine, and for yellowtail, witch and American plaice combined in Div. 4VWX of Subarea 4 for 1975 (see proposal (13) in Appendix III).

- f) **Panels 3 and 4.** The Joint Meeting of Panels 3 and 4, under the chairmanship of Mr V. Bermejo (Spain), agreed to set a precautionary TAC for squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 3 and 4 at 25,000 tons and to allow development of the fishery agreed that new entrants would be allowed to take up to 3,000 tons. The Panel, having noted that the mackerel in Subareas 3 to 5 may belong to the same stock and that setting a TAC for mackerel in Subareas 3 and 4 may allow over-exploitation, agreed to a TAC for mackerel in Subareas 3 and 4 which was recommended by STACRES and took into account this factor. Subsequently, Panels 3 and 4 in joint session **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation of the fishery for squid (*Illex*) and mackerel in Subareas 3 and 4 in 1975 (see proposal (13) in Appendix III).

- g) **Panel 5.** The Panel was convened by the Chairman, Mr D. H. Wallace (USA), who was given permission by the Panel to retire as Chairman in favour of Mr Wm. L. Sullivan Jr (USA). The Panel approved applications for membership in Panel 5 from France and Italy effective 1 July 1974. The Panel gave long and detailed consideration to allocating the overall TAC of 850,000 tons agreed at the Special Commission Meeting, October 1973, for all finfish and squid for 1975 in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and to allocating TACs for the 19 individual stocks of cod, haddock, herring, mackerel, yellowtail, silver hake, red hake, redfish, other flounders (except yellowtail), squid, argentine, and other finfish, both of which make up the so-called "two-tier" quota scheme for regulating the fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical

Area 6. Allocation of the overall TAC of 850,000 tons was not agreed by the Panel until TACs and allocations for all individual stocks of species had been established, except those for yellowtail in Subarea 5 west of 69°W. The Panel agreed to a single TAC and allocation for other finfish and argentine in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and to defer consideration of a minimum size limit proposal as additional to a quota regulation for mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. Further, the Panel **recommended** that the Commission adopt the following resolution relating to total allowable catches for herring stocks in Div. 5Z of Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and in Div. 5Y of Subarea 5 in 1976:

The Commission

Having Been Informed of the recommendation of Panel 5 from the June 1974 Annual Meeting aimed at achieving the conservation and optimum utilization of stocks of herring in Subarea 5 and adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 for 1975;

Resolves that it will establish a level of catch for the herring stocks in Division 5Z of Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and in Division 5Y of Subarea 5 for 1976 which will maintain the adult stocks at 225,000 tons and 60,000 tons at least, respectively, it being understood that the level of catch for 1976 will not be increased above that for 1975 unless the adult stock sizes at the end of 1975 have reached a level which will provide the maximum sustainable yields by the end of 1976; and

Further Resolves that STACRES consider the need for possible adjustments to these adult stock size objectives prior to the 1975 Annual Meeting.

Having negotiated TACs and allocations for 17 stocks of species, the Panel **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation for other finfish and argentine in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6; for cod in Div. 5Y and Div. 5Z of Subarea 5; for haddock in Subarea 5; for redfish in Subarea 5; for silver hake in Div. 5Y, in Subdiv. 5Ze, in Subdiv. 5Z west and Statistical Area 6; for red hake in Subdiv. 5Z east of 69° West, in Subdiv. 5Z west of 69° West and Statistical Area 6; for yellowtail in Subarea 5 east of 69° West; for flounders (except yellowtail) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, for mackerel in Subarea 5

and Statistical Area 6; for herring in Div. 5Y of Subarea 5, and provisionally in Div. 5Z of Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6; and for all finfish and squid in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in 1975 (see proposal (13) of Appendix III).

The Panel considered fishing gear restrictions and measures related to the yellowtail fishery in Subarea 5 west of 69°W and Statistical Area 6. A US proposal to modify the existing Subarea 5 fishing gear regulations (Proposal (2) from the special Commission Meeting, October 1973) in order to extend the area covered by the regulation to the southwest into Statistical Area 6, to decrease the existing vessel size limit to 130 feet and, to extend the applicable period of the regulation to cover the entire year was defeated. The Panel, after having the advice of a working group set up to discuss Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 fishing gear restrictions and the need for further restrictions on the yellowtail fishery in Subarea 5 west of 69°W, agreed to extend the area of application of the 1973 Subarea 5 fishing gear proposal into Statistical Area 6 and to require that by 31 December 1976, the amended regulation would apply to all vessels over 130 feet in length, which use other than pelagic fishing gear, and **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (11) for international regulation of fishing gear employed in the fisheries in Subarea 5 and part of Statistical Area 6 for 1975 (Appendix III).

Panel 5, taking further note of items assigned for discussion in the working group, **recommended**

that

- i) the period of prohibition for the Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 fishing gear proposal (ICNAF Commissioner's Document 74/29),
- ii) an exemption clause for the Subarea 5 and Div. 4VW haddock fishery proposal (ICNAF Commissioner's Document 74/32),
- iii) a TAC and allocation and possible exemption clause for the Subarea 5 (west of 69°W) and Statistical Area 6 yellowtail flounder fishery proposal (ICNAF Commissioner's Document 74/33), and

- iv) the need for a renewal for 1975 of the red and silver hake closed area regulation

be addressed at a special meeting of the members of Panels 4 and 5 in the autumn of 1974 at a time and place to be determined later.

- h) Panels 4 and 5.** The Panels met in three sessions under the chairmanship of Mr Wm. L. Sullivan Jr (USA), Mr E. Gillett (UK) and Dr D. Booss (Fed.Rep. Germany), respectively. Consideration was given to conservation measures for pollock, herring, haddock, and yellowtail in Subareas 4 and 5. The Panels, having agreed to a TAC and allocation for pollock and to modifications to the allocations in the herring stocks in Subareas 4 and 5 whereby Canada would receive 1,000 tons from the USSR quota for Div. 4XWb herring and USSR would receive 1,000 tons from the Canadian quota for Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation of the fisheries for pollock in Div. 4VWX of Subarea 4 and for herring in Div. 4X and the southern part of Div. 4W of Subarea 4 and in Div. 5Z of Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in 1975 (see proposal (13) in Appendix III).

The Panels considered a Canadian proposal for revision of the herring size limit exemption in part of Subarea 4 and 5 (proposal (1) from the Special Commission Meeting, January 1974). The proposal stressed the need for a more practical "per trip" exemption rather than an annual exemption. The Panel agreed to accept the advice of a working group with the condition that the definition of "trip" as 90 days on the grounds would apply only to this case in the herring fishery and not create a precedent as an overall definition of "per trip", and **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (10) for international size limit regulation of the fishery for herring in Subareas 4 and 5 (Appendix III).

The Panels considered i) the wording drafted by a Panel 5 working group proposing a gear restriction clause in the haddock closed areas in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 and in Subarea 5, similar to that adopted by Panel 5 for the Subarea 5 and part of Statistical Area 6 fishing gear proposal (see proposal (11) in Appendix III), ii) the adoption by Panel 4 of the new haddock closed area in Div. 4X of Subarea 4

(see Panel 4), iii) the decision of Panel 4 and Panel 5 to set a zero quota for haddock in Div. 4VW of Subarea 4 (see Panel 4) and in Subarea 5 (see Panel 5), and iv) the need for a by-catch exemption clause in the Div. 4VW and Subarea 5 haddock fisheries, and for a TAC and allocation for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 west of 69°W and in Statistical Area 6 to be set for 1975 at a Special Meeting in the autumn of 1974 (see Panels 4 and 5). Following discussion, Panels 4 and 5, in joint session, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals (7), (8) and (9) for amendment of the international quota regulations, adopted in June 1973, of the fishery for haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4, in Subarea 5, and in Div. 4VW of Subarea 4, respectively, and proposal (12) for replacement of the international quota regulation of the fishery for yellowtail flounder in the area west of 69° West in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, in 1975 (Appendix III).

- i) Panels 3, 4 and 5.** The Panels, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK), considered the report of an *ad hoc* working group on by-catch exemptions in the trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5. The Panels noted that most panel members approved the working group's report, while the USA accepted it with great reluctance because it did not resolve the problem of excessive by-catches and **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals (4), (5) and (6) for amendment of the international mesh regulation of the trawl fisheries for regulated species in Subarea 3, adopted June 1965, in Subarea 4, adopted June 1965, and in Subarea 5, adopted June 1970, respectively (Appendix III).

- j) Panels 1-5.** The Panels, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK), examined a Danish proposal (ICNAF Commissioner's Document 74/14) to increase the salmon quota for the native Greenland fishermen above the 1,100 tons agreed at the June 1972 Commission Meeting, because of the serious economic conditions due to the lack of employment alternatives and to the decrease in catches of species other than salmon at Greenland. Canada, USA, UK and Spain expressed sympathy and understanding but regretted that any increase was unacceptable. The view was held that present regulations provided the Greenlanders with a catch of large salmon comparable to that of a major

salmon-producing country and that only countries assuming the cost of producing salmon and imposing bans on local commercial fishing to rebuild the depleted stocks should receive a catch preference. Voting on a Danish proposal to increase the Greenlanders' catch to 1,400 tons annually was recorded as follows: Voting "No" were Canada, France, Iceland, UK and USA; voting "Yes" were Denmark and Japan; abstaining were Bulgaria, Fed.Rep. Germany, German Dem.Rep., Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and USSR. The Panels noted that Denmark interpreted the authorized level of catch for the Greenlanders to be the actual mean annual catch for the period 1964-71, which was 1,191 metric tons, rather than the assumed figure of 1,100 metric tons.

The Panels considered a Canadian proposal (ICNAF Commissioner's Document 74/18) for uniform mesh size throughout the Convention Area. Topics considered were a single uniform mesh size irrespective of net material used and uniformity of mesh size in parts of the net other than the codend. In the light of the different views on selectivity of materials and the selective action of parts of the net other than the codend, the Canadian proposal was withdrawn. The Panels agreed that STACTIC should consider methods of identifying the different types of net material and that Member Countries, which did not fully accept the STACRES Report that uniform mesh size would not conform with the principle of uniform selectivity, should discuss the matter further at the scientific level before the next Annual Meeting.

The Panels considered a US proposal (ICNAF Commissioner's Document 74/30) for elimination of the 10% annual exemption from the trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 and provide for higher by-catches by weight than under the present regulations. Following discussion in which it was pointed out that the present regulations are impossible to enforce for large distant-water vessels and the US proposed maximum by-catch was unrealistic for larger vessels and favoured small vessels with short trips, the Panels agreed to set up a small *ad hoc* working group to discuss the problem of by-catch exemption in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 trawl regulations and report to a joint meeting of Panels 3, 4 and 5 (see Panels 3, 4 and 5).

- k) **Panel A (Seals).** The Panel, under the chairmanship of Dr A. W. H. Needler (Canada), **took note** of a US brief which again expressed the view of the US Commissioners that countries engaged in sealing should consider the achievement of

optimum sustainable yield on the basis of seals relative to a balanced eco-system rather than on their economic utility alone. The Panel reviewed the status of the harp and hood seals and **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (3) for international regulation of the fishery for harp and hood seals by catch quota and season in the 'Front' and 'Gulf' Areas of the Convention Area (Appendix III).

The Panel **noted** that there should be an interim meeting of the Scientific Advisers to Panel A, if convenient, at the time and place of the mid-term meeting of the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES.

The Panel unanimously elected Mr K. Vartdal (Norway), Chairman of the Panel for 1974/75 and 1975/76.

13. Improvements to the Convention (Agenda Item 12)

The Commission reviewed US proposals for amendments to the Convention (ICNAF Commissioner's Document 74/9 and Addendum I) in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Commission. The US suggestions were as follows:

- A. Extension of the Convention Area to Statistical Area 6 (Convention Article I, para 1)
- B. To note votes greater than a minimum two thirds (Convention Article II, para 7)
- C. To clarify existing practice of extending regulations to the range of a stock (Convention Article VIII, para 1)
- D. Circulation of proposals by the Secretariat (Convention Article VIII, paras 2-6)
- E. Shorten the time period before regulations take effect (Convention Article VIII, para 7)
- F. To withdraw reservations (Convention Article VIII, para 8)
- G. To reflect the Protocol Relating to Entry into Force of Proposals (Convention Article XII).

After considerable discussion of the proposed

amendments, the Commission **agreed** that delegates of Member Countries should submit any special problems regarding the wording of the amendments to the Depositary Government representative before leaving the meeting and that a further revised document would be prepared and presented by Depositary Government to the next Annual Meeting of the Commission.

14. Management of International Quota Regulations (Agenda Item 41)

The Commission considered a proposal by the Depositary Government, pursuant to its responsibility under paragraph 6 of Article VIII of the Convention, to facilitate the complexity of the administrative aspects of the national quota allocation regulations by adopting a standing regulation on the management of quota regulations which would apply to all such quota regulations unless otherwise specified because of special circumstance. Such a regulation would relieve the Commission and the Contracting Governments of the burden of continually reviewing and renewing the administrative details of such regulations and permit them to concentrate on the more substantive aspects.

Following suggestions by the delegates of Contracting Governments and discussions with the Depositary Government representative, the Commission, in Plenary Session, **agreed**

to transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (14) for international quota regulation of the fisheries in the Convention Area and in adjacent waters to the west and south in Statistical Area 6 (Appendix III).

The Commission **noted** the Panel and Joint Panel Reports which showed that TACs and allocations for 1975 had been agreed in respect to 55 stocks in the Convention Area and in Statistical Area 6. The Commission further **noted** that a table of these proposed TACs and allocations comprised a proposal for international quota regulation of the fisheries in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 and that proposal (14) already adopted by the Commission (Appendix III) would provide the administrative necessities for management of these proposed TACs and allocations, and **agreed**

to transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (13) for international quota regulation of the fisheries in the Convention Area and in adjacent waters to the west and south in Statistical Area 6 and to the west in Statistical Area "O" (Baffin Area) (Appendix III).

15. Reporting Catches of Quota Controlled Species (Agenda Item 42)

The Commission reviewed a Canadian proposal (ICNAF Commissioner's Document 74/17) which would require monthly reporting by Contracting Governments of catches of stocks of species under quota control as an aid in developing mutual confidence in the quota system and to facilitate the planning of enforcement activities. Following discussion in which it was determined that there were great practical difficulties for Contracting Governments to provide provisional estimates of reported monthly catches within a month, the Commission, in Plenary Session, adopted the following Resolution Relating to the Provision of Monthly Catch Statistics:

The Commission

Noting Article VI, paragraphs 1 and 3 of the 1949 International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries;

Recognizing the need to develop mutual confidence in the ICNAF quota regulation scheme and to facilitate the planning of enforcement activities by Member Governments;

Resolves

1. that Member Governments shall from 1 January 1975 report to the Secretariat on forms prescribed (Annex 1) provisional monthly catches by species and stock area, whether or not the Governments concerned have quota allocations for the stocks from which catches are obtained,
2. that the aforementioned catch statistics shall be reported to the Secretariat within 30 days following the calendar month in which the catches were made, and
3. that the Secretariat shall, within 10 days following the monthly deadlines for receipt of the provisional catch statistics, collate the received information and circulate to Member Governments.

16. Election of Vice-Chairman (Agenda Item 49)

Mr D. H. Wallace (USA) was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission to complete the term of office for 1973/74 and 1974/75 to succeed Mr E. Gillett (UK), the former Vice-Chairman, who was confirmed as Chairman of the Commission on the

retirement of Mr M. Fila (Poland) at the January 1974 Special Meeting of the Commission.

17. Acknowledgements and Adjournment

The Chairman acknowledged the Observers from Cuba, the European Economic Community, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and from the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. Mr V. M. Kamentsev (USSR), on behalf of the USSR delegation and the meeting

participants, expressed gratitude for the excellent work of the Chairman in bringing to a successful conclusion such difficult and lengthy deliberations. The Chairman responded by recognizing the sincerity, skill, ability and forbearance of the delegates during difficult negotiations. He pointed out that everyone had made concessions to reach solutions. Much had been achieved but he felt the Commission could do still better.

There being no other business, the Chairman declared the 24th Annual Meeting of the Commission adjourned at 1315 hrs, 14 June 1974.

ANNEX 1. Integral part of Resolution (1) Relating to the Provision of Monthly Catch Statistics, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 14 June 1974.

Provisional Monthly Catch Statistics (metric tons)

Year:		Month:		Country:			
		Provisional Catch		Provisional Catch			
Species	Stock area	for year to date	for month	Species	Stock area	for year to date	for month
Cod	SA ¹			A. plaice	2 + 3K		
	2GH				3M		
	2J-3KL				3LNO		
	3M				3Ps		
	3NO			Witch	2J + 3KL		
	3Ps				3NO		
	4TVn ¹				3Ps		
	4Vn ²			Yellowtail	2LNO		
	4VsW				5 (E69°)		
	4X (offshore)				5 (W69°) + 6		
	5Y			G. halibut	2 + 3KL		
5Z							
Haddock	4VW			Flounders	4VWX ⁴		
	4X				SA 5 + 6 ⁵		
	SA 5			Herring	4VW (a) ⁶		
Redfish	2 + 3K				4XW (b) ⁷		
	3M				5Y		
	3LN				5Z + 6		
	3O			Mackerel	3 + 4		
	3P				5 + 6		
	4VWX			Argentine	4VWX		
SA 5							
Silver hake	4VWX			Capelin	2 + 3K		
	5Y				3LNOPs		
	5Ze			O. finfish ⁸	5 + 6		
5Zw + 6			Squids	3 + 4			
Red hake	5Z (E69°)				5 + 6		
	5Z (W69°) + 6			All finfish ⁹	5 + 6		
Pollock	4VWX			& Squids			
	SA 5						
RN grenadier	0 ⁸ + 1						
	2 + 3						

¹4T (Jan-Dec) + 4vn (Jan-Apr).

²4Vn (May-Dec).

³New Statistical Area "Zero" (Baffin Island area).

⁴American plaice, witch and yellowtail combined.

⁵All flounders except yellowtail.

⁶4W(a) is that part of Div. 4W north of 44°52'N.

⁷4W(b) is that part of Div. 4W south of 44°52'N.

⁸Species other than regulated species and menhaden, billfishes, tunas, and sharks (except dogfish).

⁹All finfish species except menhaden, billfishes, tunas and sharks (except dogfish).

PART 4

Appendix I

List of Participants

(Head of Delegation in **bold**)

Chairman: Mr E. Gillett, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, St. Andrews House, Edinburgh 1, Scotland.

BULGARIA

Commissioner:

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PART 4.

Appendix II

Agenda

PROCEDURES

1. Opening
2. Agenda
3. Publicity

ADMINISTRATION

4. Approval of draft report of Proceedings of Fourth Special Commission Meeting, Rome, January 1974.
5. Panel Memberships.
6. Administrative Report.

FINANCE

7. Auditor's Report (1972/73).
8. Financial Statement, 1973/74.
9. Budget Estimate, 1974/75.
10. Budget Forecast, 1975/76.

COMMISSION PROPOSALS

11. Status of proposals adopted by the Commission.
 - (a) for changes in the Convention.
 - (b) for regulation of fisheries.
12. Improvements to the Convention.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

13. Annual Returns of Infringements.
14. Scheme of Joint Enforcement.
15. Practicability for enforcement of proposed fishery regulations.

CONSERVATION

16. Consideration of principles and problems of limiting fishing as a conservation measure.
17. Conservation of Atlantic salmon in the Convention Area.
18. Conservation of cod stocks in the Convention Area.
19. Conservation of haddock stocks in Subareas 4 and 5.
20. Conservation of herring stocks in Subareas 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6.
21. Conservation of mackerel stocks in Subareas 4 and 5.
22. Conservation of silver and red hake stocks in Subareas 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6.
23. Conservation of redfish stocks in Subareas 2-5.
24. Conservation of pollock stocks in Subareas 4 and 5.
25. Conservation of American plaice stocks in Subareas 2 and 3.
26. Conservation of yellowtail stocks in Subareas 3 and 5
27. Conservation of witch stocks in Subareas 2 and 3.

28. Conservation of yellowtail, witch and American plaice stock in Subarea 4.
29. Conservation of Greenland halibut stock in Subareas 2 and 3.
30. Conservation of other flounders (except yellowtail) stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.
31. Conservation of capelin stocks in Subareas 2 and 3.
32. Conservation of roundnose grenadier stocks in Subareas 1, 2 and 3.
33. Conservation of argentine stocks in Subareas 4 and 5.
34. Conservation of squid stocks in Subareas 3, 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6.
35. Conservation of "other finfish" stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.
36. Conservation of all finfish and squid stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.
37. Conservation of scallop stock in Subarea 5.
38. Conservation of harp and hood seals in the Convention Area.
39. Consideration of exemption clauses in ICNAF Trawl Regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 and herring size limit regulations in Subareas 4 and 5.
40. Consideration of uniform mesh size for trawl nets in the Convention Area.
41. Consideration of proposal for management of International Quota Regulations.
42. Consideration of proposal re regular reporting of catches of species under quota control.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

43. Reports of Meetings of NEAFC, ICES, FAO, IOC and OECD.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND PANELS

44. Report of Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES)
45. Report of Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD).
46. Report of Standing Committee on Regulatory Measures (STACREM).
47. Report of Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC).
48. Reports of Panels 1-5 and Panel A (Seals).

OTHER MATTERS

49. Election of Vice-Chairman for 1974/75.
50. Date and location of 1975, 1976 and 1977 Annual Meetings.
51. Press Statement.
52. Other Business.
53. Adjournment.

PART 4

Appendix III

List of Conservation Proposals (14) from the Annual Meeting, June 1974

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

That pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article VIII of the Convention, the following arrangements be established to replace the Scheme of Joint Enforcement of the Fishery Regulations in the Convention Area, adopted at the Twentieth Annual Meeting (Annual Proceedings Vol. 20, 1969-70, pages 21-22) and revised at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 23, 1972-73, pages 92-93), for international control outside national fishery limits for the purpose of ensuring the application of the Convention and the measures in force thereunder:

- “1. Control shall be carried out by inspectors of the fishery control services of Contracting Governments. The names of the inspectors appointed for that purpose by the appropriate authority of the respective Governments shall be notified to the Commission. Appropriate authorities of Contracting Governments shall also notify the Commission of the names of the flag state authorities designated to receive immediate notice of infringements and the means by which they may receive and respond to radio communications.
- “2. Vessels carrying inspectors shall fly a special flag or pennant approved by the Commission to indicate that the inspector is carrying out international inspection duties. The names of the vessels so used for the time being, which may be either special inspection vessels or fishing vessels, shall be notified to the Commission.
- “3. Each inspector shall carry a document of identity supplied by the appropriate authorities of the flag state in a form approved by the Commission and given him on appointment stating that he has the authority to act under the Scheme approved by the Commission. The document shall be produced by the inspector upon boarding a vessel under this Scheme.
- “4. (i) The master of a vessel employed for the time being in fishing for sea fish or in the treatment of sea fish in the Convention Area or in Statistical Area 6 shall facilitate boarding when given the appropriate signal in the International Code of Signals by a vessel carrying an inspector. The vessel to be boarded shall not be required to stop or manoeuvre when fishing, shooting, or hauling; but the master shall nonetheless provide a boarding ladder and otherwise observe the ordinary practices of good seamanship to enable an inspection party coming alongside to board as soon as practicable.
- (ii) Fishery support vessels in transit and not for the time being connected with fishing or transferring unprocessed fish are not subject to boarding under this Scheme.
- (iii) An inspection party will consist of one inspector in charge of making the inspection who may be accompanied by additional inspectors appointed under this Scheme and not more than two witnesses. The word “inspector” hereafter refers only to the inspector in charge unless it is clear that all inspectors appointed under this Scheme and included in the inspection party are referred to.
- (iv) The master shall enable the inspector to examine and photograph catch, nets, or other gear and any relevant documents as the inspector deems necessary to verify the observance of the Commission’s regulations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned.
- “5. (i) Inspections shall be made so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience. The inspector shall limit his inquiries to the ascertainment of the facts in relation to the observance of the Commission’s regulations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned. In making his examination, the inspector may ask the master for any assistance he may require. He shall draw up a report of the inspection on a form approved by the Commission. The inspector shall sign the report in the presence of the master who shall be entitled to add or have added to the report any observations which he may think suitable. The master must sign such observations, and he must sign the report without prejudice to future proceedings. Copies of the report shall be given to the master of the vessel and transmitted, within 30 days whenever possible, to an appropriate authority of the flag state of the vessel and to the Commission.
- (ii) Inspectors shall have authority to inspect all fishing gear on or near the working deck and readily available for use, and the catch on and below decks. Fishing gear shall be inspected in accordance with the regulations in force for the Subarea in which the inspection takes place. The number of undersized meshes and the width of each mesh in the nets examined shall be entered in the inspector’s report together with the average width of the meshes examined.

- (iii) The inspector shall have authority, subject to any limitations by the Commission, to carry out such examination and measurement of the catch as he deems necessary to establish whether the Commission's regulations are being complied with. He shall report his findings to the authorities of the flag state of the inspected vessel as soon as possible.
- (iv) Where an apparent infringement of the regulations is observed, the inspector shall examine the bridge log, fishing log, or other pertinent documents which contain information relevant to the apparent infringement. The inspector shall enter a notation in the fishing logbook or other relevant document stating the date, location, and type of apparent infringement observed. The inspector may make a true copy of any relevant entry in such a document, and shall require the master of the vessel to certify in writing on each page of the copy that it is a true copy of such entry. The inspector shall have full opportunity to document evidence of the apparent infringement with photographs of the relevant fishing vessels, gear, catch, and logs or other documents, in which case copies of the photographs shall be attached to the copy of the report to the flag state.
- (v) Where an apparent infringement of the regulations is observed, the inspector may, with a view to facilitating flag state action on the apparent infringement, immediately attempt to communicate with any inspector of the inspected vessel's flag state known to be in the vicinity or a designated authority of the inspected vessel's flag state, which shall be notified to the Commission. The master of the inspected vessel shall arrange for messages to be sent and received by using his radio equipment and operator for this purpose. If the inspector is unable to communicate with an inspector or designated authority of the flag state within a reasonable period of time, he shall complete the inspection, leave the inspected vessel, and communicate as soon as possible with an inspector or designated authority of the flag state. However, if he succeeds in establishing communications while on board the inspected vessel and providing the flag state inspector or designated authority of the flag state agrees, the inspector may remain aboard the inspected vessel to facilitate preservation of the evidence of the apparent infringement until boarding of the vessel by a competent authority of the flag state. While the inspector remains on board, the inspected vessel may continue to fish.
- (vi) The inspector may request that the master remove any part of the fishing gear which appears to the inspector to have been used in contravention of the Commission's regulations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned. An identification mark approved by the Commission shall be affixed to any part of the fishing gear which appears to the inspector to have been so used, whether removed or not, and the inspector shall record these facts on his report. The mark shall be so affixed as to ensure that this part of the gear will be preserved with the mark attached, and it shall be so preserved until it has been viewed by an inspector or designated authority of the inspected vessel's flag state who shall determine the subsequent disposition of the gear.
- (vii) The inspector may photograph the fishing gear in such a way that the identification mark and measurements of the fishing gear are visible, in which case the subjects photographed should be listed in the report and copies of the photographs should be attached to the copy of the report to the flag state.

"6. Appropriate authorities of a Contracting Government notified of an apparent infringement committed by a vessel of their flag shall take prompt action to receive and consider the evidence of the alleged infringement, conduct any further investigation necessary for disposition of the alleged infringement, and whenever possible, board the vessel involved. Appropriate authorities of the flag state shall cooperate fully with appropriate authorities of the inspector's state to ensure that the evidence of the alleged infringement is prepared and preserved in a form which will facilitate judicial action on it.

"7. An inspector observing a failure of a vessel to enable an inspection party to board after being properly signalled shall:

- (i) Report the apparent infringement as soon as possible to any inspector of the flag state known to be in the vicinity or a designated authority of the flag state.
- (ii) Prepare a report giving as much information as possible, including the distance from which the signal was given and the visibility at the time.

"8. Resistance to an inspector or failure to comply with his directions shall be treated by the flag state of the vessel as if the inspector were an inspector of that state.

"9. Inspectors shall carry out their duties in accordance with the rules set out in this Scheme, but they shall remain under the operational control of their national authorities and shall be responsible to them.

"10. Appropriate authorities of Contracting Governments shall consider and act on reports of foreign inspectors under this Scheme on the same basis as reports of national inspectors. The provisions of this paragraph shall not impose any obligation on the appropriate authorities of a Contracting Government to give the report of a foreign inspector a higher evidential value than it would possess in the inspector's own country. Appropriate authorities of Contracting Governments shall collaborate in order to facilitate judicial or other proceedings arising from a report of an inspector under this Scheme.

- "11. (i) Appropriate authorities of the Contracting Governments shall inform the Commission by 1 March each year of the provisional plans for participation in these arrangements in that and the following year and the Commission may make suggestions to the appropriate authorities of the Contracting Governments for the coordination of national operations in this field including the number of inspectors and the number of ships carrying inspectors.
- (ii) The arrangements set out in this regulation and the plans for participation shall apply between Contracting Governments unless otherwise agreed between them; and such agreement shall be notified to the Commission: Provided, however, that implementation of the Scheme shall be suspended between any two Contracting Governments for no more than one year, if either of them has notified the Commission to that effect, pending completion of an agreement.

“12. Appropriate authorities of each Contracting Government shall report to the Commission by 1 March each year for the previous year.

- (i) Compilation of the inspections of the vessels of their own flag by any authorized ICNAF inspectors. This report shall refer specifically to each inspection by vessel name, date, position, and the nature of any alleged infringement.
- (ii) The status of disposition of each alleged infringement by a vessel of their flag. Each alleged infringement shall be listed annually until the action taken is final under the laws of the flag state. Any punishment imposed shall be described in specific terms, including the amount of any monetary penalty actually paid and the length of any imprisonment actually served.”

**(2) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for
Capelin in Subareas 2 and 3 of the Convention Area**

That the Capelin Quota Regulation for Subareas 2 and 3, adopted at the Special Commission Meeting, January 1974 (January 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 5, Appendix I) and pending entry into force for 1974, be replaced by the following:

“1. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catches of capelin by persons under their jurisdiction fishing in Subareas 2 and 3 so that the aggregate catches of capelin by vessels from these stocks shall not exceed in 1975 the amounts which are decided for specified areas at a Special Commission Meeting in January 1975 by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments present and voting, which amounts and areas shall become effective for all Contracting Governments upon receipt of notification from the Depository Government of the amounts decided by the Commission.

2. That Competent Authorities from each Contracting Government shall limit in 1975 the catches of capelin taken by persons under their jurisdiction from the above-mentioned stocks to the amounts which are decided for each Contracting Government in the specified areas decided upon at the above-mentioned Special Meeting by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments present and voting, which amounts and which specified areas shall become effective for all Contracting Governments upon receipt of notification from the Depository Government of the amounts and specified areas decided by the Commission.”

(3) Proposal for International Regulation Respecting the Protection of Seals in the 'Gulf' and 'Front' Areas of the Convention Area

That the International Regulation of Seals in the 'Gulf' and 'Front' Areas of the Convention Area, adopted at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 23, 1972-73, page 91) and entered into force on 17 January 1974, be replaced by the following:

"1. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to ensure that, for the year 1975 only, the total allowable catch in the 'Front'¹ and 'Gulf'² Areas be 150,100 harp seals, *Pagophilus groenlandica*, including a quota of 60,000 for Canada, 60,000 for Norway, and 100 unallocated, and an estimate of 30,000 harp seals to be caught by indigenous non-mobile fisheries of the 'Front' and 'Gulf' Areas.

"2. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to ensure that, for the year 1975 only, the total allowable catch in the 'Front' Area be 15,000 hood seals, *Cystophora cristata*. (The quota does not apply to West Greenland, but includes an allowance of 100 hood seals for possible other participants in the fishery.)

"3. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to ensure that the open season in the 'Front' Area for the taking of harp seals shall commence not earlier than 0900 hours GMT on 12 March 1975 and terminate not later than 2400 hours GMT on 24 April 1975, and for the taking of hood seals shall commence not earlier than 0900 hours GMT on 20 March 1975 and terminate not later than 2400 hours GMT on 24 April 1975.

"4. That Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit the killing of adult (harp) seals in whelping patches in the 'Gulf' and 'Front' Areas.

"5. That Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit the killing of harp and hood seals by vessels in the 'Front' Area during the open season each day between the hours 2400 GMT and 0900 GMT.

"6. That Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit the killing of the newly rediscovered herds of whelping hood seals in the Davis Strait from vessels of over 50 gross tons.

"7. That the Proposal for Management of the International Quota Regulations, adopted by the Commission in Plenary Session on 14 June 1974, shall not apply."

¹All the waters of the Strait of Belle Isle and the Atlantic Ocean east of a straight line between the lighthouse at Amour Point on the east coast of Labrador and the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland.

²All the waters and territories west of a straight line between the lighthouse at Amour Point on the coast of Labrador and the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland.

(4) Proposal for International Mesh Regulation of the Trawl Fishery for Cod, Haddock, Redfish, Halibut, Witch, Yellowtail Flounder, American Plaice, Greenland Halibut, Pollock and White Hake in Subarea 3 of the Convention Area

That paragraph 3 of the Trawl Regulations for Subarea 3, adopted at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting (Annual Proceedings Vol. 15, 1964-65, pages 18-24) and entered into force on 21 September 1968, be replaced by the following:

- “3. (i) In order to avoid impairment of fisheries conducted primarily for redfish (genus *Sebastes*) in the area specified in paragraph 2 above and which take small quantities of cod, haddock, and other regulated species incidentally, the Contracting Governments permit persons under their jurisdiction to take these species with nets having a mesh size less than that specified in paragraph 1 above,
- (a) so long as such persons do not have in possession (either at sea or at the time of off-loading) on board a vessel, fishing primarily for redfish with small meshed nets, which has been fishing in the Convention Area or Statistical Area 6 for 10 days or more since leaving port or previously off-loading, cod, haddock, or other species mentioned in paragraph 1 above in excess of 10% by weight for each, of all fish on board such vessel, or
 - (b) so long as such persons, who do not land or off-load within 10 days, following an initial period of the first 48 hours fishing in the Convention Area or in Statistical Area 6 do not have on board, at any time up to 10 days, a vessel fishing primarily for redfish, cod, haddock, or other species mentioned in paragraph 1 above taken together in amounts in excess of 5,000 kg for each or 20% by weight for each, of all fish on board such vessel, whichever is greater, or
 - (c) so long as such persons, on landing or off-loading the catch less than 10 days after previously landing or off-loading, do not have in possession on board a vessel fishing primarily for redfish, cod, haddock, or other species mentioned in paragraph 1 above taken together in amounts in excess of 2,500 kg for each, or 15% by weight for each, of all fish on board such vessel, whichever is greater.
- (ii) Should it be observed during an inspection under the Joint Enforcement Scheme that a vessel is taking protected species in excessive amounts during the first 48 hours fishing in the Convention Area or Statistical Area 6 since leaving port or previously off-loading, the inspector shall note this fact on the inspection report and bring it to the attention of the master. Such an observation in itself shall not be considered on infringement.”

**(5) Proposal for International Mesh Regulation of the Trawl Fishery for
Cod, Haddock and Flounders in Subarea 4 of the Convention Area**

That paragraph 2 of the Trawl Regulations for Subarea 4, adopted at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting (Annual Proceedings Vol. 15, 1964-65, pages 18-24) and entered into force on 22 December 1967, be replaced by the following:

- “2. (i) In order to avoid impairment of fisheries conducted primarily for other species and which take small quantities of cod, haddock and flounders incidentally, the Contracting Governments permit persons under their jurisdiction to take cod, haddock and flounders with nets having a mesh size less than that specified in the preceding paragraph,
- (a) so long as such persons do not have in possession (either at sea or at the time of off-loading) on board a vessel fishing primarily for other species which has been fishing in the Convention Area or Statistical Area 6 for 10 days or more since leaving port or previously off-loading, cod, haddock, or flounders in excess of 10% by weight for each, of all fish on board such vessel, or
 - (b) so long as such persons, who do not land or off-load within 10 days, following an initial period of the first 48 hours fishing in the Convention Area or in Statistical Area 6 do not have on board, at any time up to 10 days, a vessel fishing primarily for other species, cod, haddock, or flounders in amounts in excess of 5,000 kg for each or 20% by weight for each, of all fish on board such vessel, whichever is greater, or
 - (c) so long as such persons, on landing or off-loading the catch less than 10 days after previously landing or off-loading, do not have in possession on board a vessel fishing primarily for other species, cod, haddock, or flounders in amounts in excess of 2,500 kg for each, or 15% by weight for each, of all fish on board such vessel, whichever is greater.
- (ii) Should it be observed during an inspection under the Joint Enforcement Scheme that a vessel is taking protected species in excessive amounts during the first 48 hours fishing in the Convention Area or Statistical Area 6 since leaving port or previously off-loading, the inspector shall note this fact on the inspection report and bring it to the attention of the master. Such an observation in itself shall not be considered an infringement.”

**(6) Proposal for International Mesh Regulation of the Trawl Fishery for
Cod, Haddock and Yellowtail Flounder in Subarea 5 of the
Convention Area**

That paragraph 2 of the Trawl Regulations for Subarea 5, adopted at the Twentieth Annual Meeting (Annual Proceedings Vol. 20, 1969-70, page 27) and entered into force on 7 January 1971, be replaced by the following:

- “2. (i) In order to avoid impairment of fisheries conducted primarily for other species and which take small quantities of cod, haddock, and yellowtail flounder incidentally, the Contracting Governments permit persons under their jurisdictions to take cod, haddock, and yellowtail flounder with nets having a mesh size less than that specified in the preceding paragraph,
- (a) so long as such persons do not have in possession (either at sea or at the time of off-loading) on board a vessel fishing primarily for other species which has been fishing in the Convention Area or Statistical Area 6 for 10 days or more since leaving port or previously off-loading, cod, haddock, or yellowtail flounder in excess of 10% by weight for each, of all fish on board such vessel, or
 - (b) so long as such persons, who do not land or off-load within 10 days, following an initial period of the first 48 hours fishing in the Convention Area or in Statistical Area 6 do not have on board, at any time up to 10 days, a vessel fishing primarily for other species, cod, haddock, or yellowtail flounder in amounts in excess of 5,000 kg for each or 20% by weight for each, of all fish on board such vessel, whichever is greater, or
 - (c) so long as such persons, on landing or off-loading the catch less than 10 days after previously landing or off-loading, do not have in possession on board a vessel fishing primarily for other species, cod, haddock, or yellowtail flounder in amounts in excess of 2,500 kg for each, or 15% by weight for each, of all fish on board such vessel, whichever is greater.
- (ii) Should it be observed during an inspection under the Joint Enforcement Scheme that a vessel is taking protected species in excessive amounts during the first 48 hours fishing in the Convention Area or Statistical Area 6 since leaving port or previously off-loading, the inspector shall note this fact on the inspection report and bring it to the attention of the master. Such an observation in itself shall not be considered an infringement.”

**(7) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for
Haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area**

That the Haddock Quota Regulation in Division 4X of Subarea 4, adopted at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 23, 1972-73, page 78) and entered into force on 19 March 1974, be replaced in part by the following (Proposal (13) adopted on 14 June 1974 also replaces in part the Haddock Quota Regulation in Division 4X of Subarea 4):

“That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit persons under their jurisdiction from using fishing gear other than pelagic fishing gear (purse seines or true midwater trawls, using midwater trawl doors incapable of being fished on the bottom) and from attaching any protective device to pelagic fishing gear or employing any means which would in effect make it possible to fish for demersal species during March, April and May in that part of Division 4X of Subarea 4 bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

65°44'W, 42°04'N
64°30'W, 42°37'N
64°30'W, 43°00'N
67°00'W, 43°00'N
66°32'W, 42°42'N
66°32'W, 42°20'N
66°00'W, 42°20'N.”

**(8) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for
Haddock in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area**

That paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Haddock Quota Regulation for Subarea 5, adopted at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 23, 1972-73, page 86) and entered into force on 17 January 1974, be replaced by the following:

"2. That in order to avoid impairment of fisheries conducted for other species and which take small quantities of haddock incidentally, the Contracting Governments may permit persons under their jurisdiction to have on board a vessel fishing for other species, haddock caught in Subarea 5 in amounts not exceeding an amount to be determined at a subsequent Special Meeting and approved by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments, which amount shall become effective for all Contracting Governments on 1 January 1975, or on the date of receipt of notification from the Depositary Government of the amount decided by the Commission if that notification comes later than 1 January 1975.

"3. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit persons under their jurisdiction from using fishing gear other than pelagic fishing gear (purse seines or true midwater trawls, using midwater trawl doors incapable of being fished on the bottom) and from attaching any protective device to pelagic fishing gear or employing any means which would in effect make it possible to fish for demersal species during March, April and May in areas of Subarea 5 bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|-------------------|
| (a) | 69°55'W, 42°10'N | (b) | 67°00'W, 42°20'N |
| | 69°10'W, 41°10'N | | 67°00'W, 41°15'N |
| | 68°30'W, 41°35'N | | 65°40'W, 41°15'N |
| | 68°45'W, 41°50'N | | 65°40'W, 42°00'N |
| | 69°00'W, 41°50'N | | 66°00'W, 42°20'N. |

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to vessels that fish in area (a) with hooks having a gape of not less than 3 cm."

**(9) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for
Haddock in Divisions 4V and 4W of Subarea 4
of the Convention Area**

That paragraph 2 of the Haddock Quota Regulation in Divisions 4V and 4W of Subarea 4, adopted at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 23, 1972-73, page 79) and entered into force on 17 January 1974, be replaced by the following:

“2. That in order to avoid impairment of fisheries conducted for other species and which take small quantities of haddock incidentally, the Contracting Governments may permit persons under their jurisdiction to have on board a vessel fishing for other species, haddock caught in Divisions 4V and 4W of Subarea 4 in amounts not exceeding an amount to be determined at a subsequent Special Meeting and approved by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments, which amount shall become effective for all Contracting Governments on 1 January 1975, or on the date of receipt of notification from the Depository Government of the amount decided by the Commission if that notification comes later than 1 January 1975.”

(10) Proposal for Amendment to the International Size Limit Regulation of the Fishery for Herring in Subareas 4 and 5 of the Convention Area

That paragraph 2 of the International Size Limit Regulation of the Fishery for Herring in Subareas 4 and 5, adopted at the Special Commission Meeting, January 1974 (January 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 3, Appendix II) and pending entry into force, be replaced by the following:

"2. That the Contracting Governments may permit persons under their jurisdiction to take herring less than 9 inches (22.7 cm) measured as specified in paragraph 1 above so long as such persons do not have in possession on board a vessel each trip herring under this size limit in an amount exceeding 10% by weight or 25% by count of all herring on board the vessel caught in areas specified in paragraph 1 above which can be identified as to size at the time of landing. However, should it be observed during an inspection under the Joint Enforcement Scheme that a vessel is taking an excessive amount of undersize herring, the inspector shall note this fact on the inspection report and bring it to the attention of the master of the vessel concerned. Such an observation in itself shall not be considered to be an infringement. For the purpose of this regulation, a trip shall be considered to be not more than 90 days on ground as determined by an examination of the logbook."

**(11) Proposal for International Regulation of Fishing Gear Employed in
the Fisheries in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area and
in the Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6**

That the International Regulation of Fishing Gear in Subarea 5, adopted at the Special Commission Meeting, October 1973 (October 1973 Meeting Proceedings No. 3, Appendix II) and entered into force 7 May 1974, be replaced by the following:

"1. That each Contracting Government take appropriate action to prohibit the taking of fish, other than crustacea, from vessels over 145 feet (44.2 m) in length by persons under its jurisdiction with fishing gear other than pelagic fishing gear (purse seines or true midwater trawls, using midwater trawl doors incapable of being fished on the bottom) during the period from 1 July through 31 December in the area adjacent to the United States coast within that part of Subarea 5 (Southern New England and Gulf of Maine) and the adjacent waters to the west and south which lies north of $39^{\circ}00'N$ and north of straight lines connecting $39^{\circ}00'N, 73^{\circ}00'W$; $40^{\circ}20'N, 71^{\circ}40'W$ and $40^{\circ}20'N, 68^{\circ}15'W$, and south and west of a straight line drawn between the points: $68^{\circ}15'W, 40^{\circ}20'N$ and $70^{\circ}00'W, 43^{\circ}17'N$.

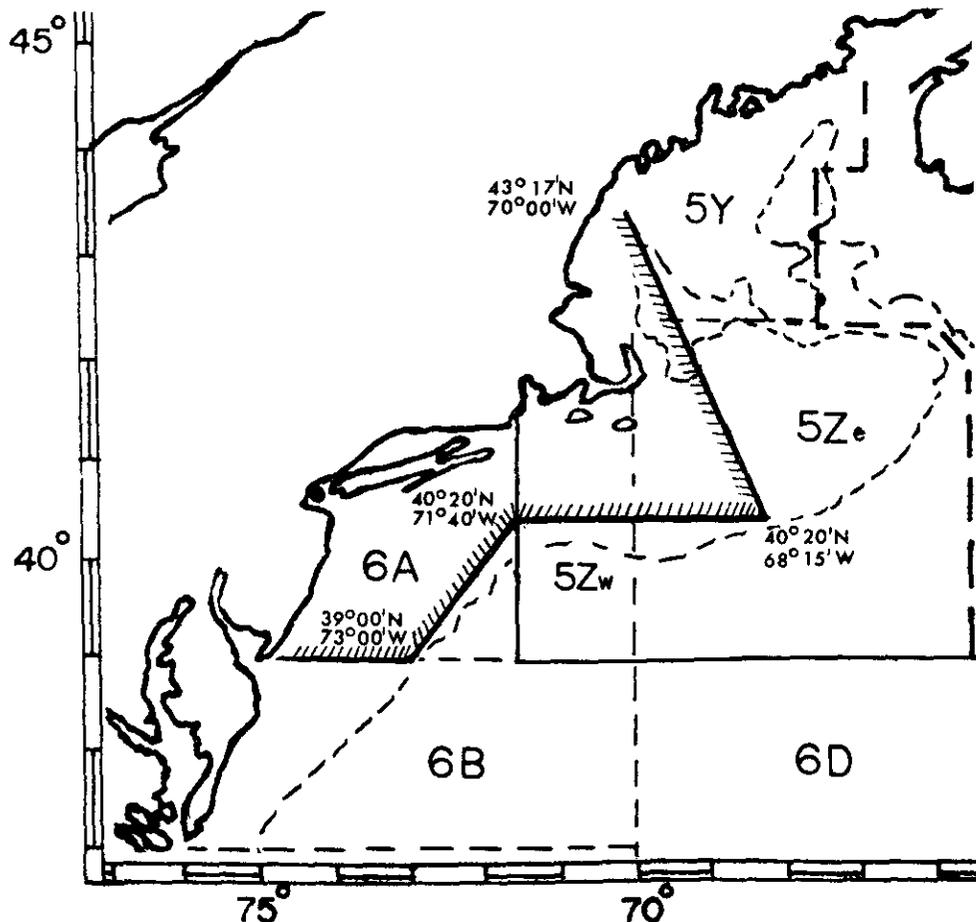
"2. That Contracting Governments prohibit any person to whom paragraph 1 above would apply from attaching any protective device to pelagic fishing gear or employing any means which would, in effect, make it possible to fish for demersal species in the area described in paragraph 1 above.

"3. That nothing in this proposal shall affect the trawl mesh-size requirements in force in Subarea 5.

"4. That Contracting Governments shall take appropriate action to phase out fishing operations in this area by vessels between 130 feet (39.6 m) and 145 feet (44.2 m) in length by 31 December 1976. The number of these vessels operating in the area specified in paragraph 1 above shall be reduced by 50% in 1975 and a reduction of the remaining number of vessels shall take place during 1976."

NOTE: Attached is a chart illustrating the area affected by this proposal.

Chart illustrating the area affected by the Proposal for International Regulation of Fishing Gear Employed in the Fisheries in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area and in Adjacent Waters to the West and South in Statistical Area 6, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 14 June 1974.



**(12) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for
Yellowtail Flounder in the Area West of 69° West in Subarea 5
of the Convention Area and in Statistical Area 6**

That the Yellowtail Flounder Quota Regulation for Subarea 5 West of 69° West and Statistical Area 6, adopted at the Special Commission Meeting, October 1973 (October 1973 Meeting Proceedings No. 3, Appendix I) and entered into force on 7 May 1974, be replaced by the following:

“1. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catch of yellowtail by persons under their jurisdiction fishing in the area west of 69° west in Subarea 5 and in adjacent waters to the west and south in Statistical Area 6 so that the aggregate catch of yellowtail by vessels from this stock shall not exceed in 1975 an amount which is decided at a subsequent Special Meeting and approved by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments, which amount shall become effective for all Contracting Governments on 1 January 1975, or on the date of receipt of notification from the Depositary Government of the amount decided by the Commission, if that notification comes later than 1 January 1975;

“2. That Competent Authorities from each Contracting Government shall limit in 1975 the catch of yellowtail taken by persons under its jurisdiction from the above-mentioned stock to the amount which is decided for each Contracting Government at the above-mentioned Special Meeting and approved by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments, which amount shall become effective for all Contracting Governments on 1 January 1975, or on the date of receipt of notification from the Depositary Government of the amounts decided by the Commission if that notification comes later than 1 January 1975.”

**(13) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in
the Convention Area and in Adjacent Waters to the West and
South within Statistical Area 6**

- “That (a) the national quota allocation for 1975 of particular stocks or species in the Convention Area, and
- (b) the national quota allocation for 1975 of the whole group of stocks or species in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area and in adjacent waters to the west and south in Statistical Area 6 (excluding menhaden, tunas, billfishes and sharks other than dogfish)

shall be in accordance with the following table:

TABLE (a) continued

Species or stock	Stock Region	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	France	Fed. Rep. Germany	German Dem. Rep.	Iceland	Italy	Japan	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Spain	USSR	UK	USA	Others	Total
American plaice	2 + 3K	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	-	-	300	8,000
	3M	-	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	500	2,000
	3LNO	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	500	60,000
	3Ps	-	49,700	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	11,000
		-	8,800	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowtail	3LNO	-	30,500	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	15,000	100	35,000
	5 (E of 69°)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	16,000
	5 (W of 69°) + 6 ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Witch	2L-3KL	-	4,600	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	4,600	-	-	-	4,900	-	-	500	17,000
		-	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3NO	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,900	-	-	100	10,000
	3Ps	-	2,500	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	3,000
Greenland halibut	2 + 3KL	-	9,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	8,400	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	5,600	40,000
		-	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roundnose grenadier	0 + 1	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	2,000	10,000 ^b
	2 + 3	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	4,000	32,000
Yellowtail, American plaice (combined)	4VWX	-	20,000	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500	-	500	700	32,000
Flounders, except yellowtail	5 + 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	23,900	100	25,000
Silver hake	4VWX	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,000	-	-	8,000	120,000
	5Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	13,000	1,100	15,000
	5Ze	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,200	-	11,100	7,700	80,000
	5Zw + 6	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	52,200	-	18,900	7,400	80,000
Red hake	5Z (E of 69°)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	1,000	5,000	20,000
	5Z (W of 69°) + 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,400	-	11,900	2,700	45,000

TABLE (a) - continued

Species or stock	Stock Region	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	France	Fed. Rep. Germany	German Dem. Rep.	Iceland	Italy	Japan	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Spain	USSR	UK	USA	Others	Total
Pollock	4VWX + 5	-	33,500	-	-	1,600	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,100	-	11,500	1,600	55,000
Capelin	2 + 3K ⁴ 3LNOs ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mackerel	3 + 4	-	19,000 (20,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	1,000	8,000	70,000
	5 + 6	18,750	7,500	-	-	1,400	56,250	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	3,750	-	101,250	-	4,700	1,400	285,000
Argentine	4VWX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	16,500	-	-	2,500	25,000
Squid	3 + 4 ⁵ 5 + 6	-	10,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	4,700	24,300	-	6,800	-	-	13,000	8,500	-	5,600	7,100	71,000 ⁶
Other finfish ⁶	5 + 6	4,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	68,000	15,000	150,000

¹Defined as that portion of Div. 4X lying south and east of the straight lines joining coordinates in the order listed: 44°20'N, 60°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'W; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.

²Deferred to Special Meeting, November 1974.

³TACs and allocations pertain to Subarea 1 and Statistical Area "Zero" (Baffin Island area).

⁴Deferred to Special Meeting, January 1975.

⁵Countries without an allocation may take not more than 3,000 tons each, in addition to TAC.

⁶Includes Argentine.

TABLE (b). National allocations for 1975 of stocks or species (collectively) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

Species or stock	Stock Region	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	France	Fed. Rep. Germany	German Dem. Rep.	Iceland	Italy	Japan	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Spain	USSR	UK	USA	Others	Total
All finfish and squid	5 + 6	24,650	26,000	-	2,950	24,850	82,850	-	4,150	21,250	-	129,250	-	3,850	14,800	301,800	-	211,600	2,000	850,000

(14) Proposal for Management of International Quota Regulations

"1. That this regulation shall apply to all national allocation quota regulations (each such regulation hereinafter referred to as "the regulation") unless any such regulation shall specify otherwise.

First Tier Quotas

"2. That, for any such regulation for particular stocks or species,

- (a) Competent Authorities from each Government shall limit, in the period to which the regulation applies (each such period hereinafter referred to as "the period"), the catches of the stocks or species mentioned in the regulation, taken by persons under its jurisdiction in the region referred to in the regulation, to the amount listed for that Government or in the case of Contracting Governments not listed by name to the amount listed under "Others";
- (b) Each Government mentioned by name shall take appropriate action to prohibit fishing during the period by persons under its jurisdiction for the stocks or species in the region mentioned in the regulation on the date on which
 - i) accumulated reported catch,
 - ii) estimated unreported catch,
 - iii) the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced, and
 - iv) the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the period,
 equal 100 percent of the allowable catch indicated in the regulation for it. Each Government mentioned by name shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of the date on which persons under its jurisdiction will cease a directed fishery for the stocks or species in the region mentioned in the regulation. The Executive Secretary shall promptly inform all Contracting Governments of such notification;
- (c) Each Contracting Government not mentioned by name shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary if persons under its jurisdiction engage in a fishery during the period on the stocks or species in the region mentioned in the regulation, together if possible with an estimate of the projected catch and it shall also promptly report catches of the stocks or species in the region mentioned in the regulation by persons under its jurisdiction in increments of 100 tons. The Executive Secretary shall notify all Contracting Governments, of the date on which
 - i) accumulated reported catch,
 - ii) estimated unreported catch,
 - iii) the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced, and
 - iv) the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the period,
 by persons under the jurisdiction of Contracting Governments not mentioned by name equal 100 percent of the allowable catch designated as for "Others" in the regulation. Within 10 days of the receipt of such notification from the Executive Secretary, each Contracting Government not mentioned by name shall prohibit fishing by persons under its jurisdiction for the stocks or species in the region mentioned in the regulation, except for small unavoidable incidental catches in directed fisheries for other stocks or species.

Second Tier Quotas

"3. That, for any group of stocks or species for which an allocation is prescribed for the whole group in addition to allocations for the particular stocks or species,

- (a) Competent Authorities from each Government shall limit the catches of the stocks or species of the whole group taken during the period by persons under its jurisdiction in the region referred to in the regulation, to the amount listed for that Government or in the case of Contracting Governments not mentioned by name to the amount listed under "Others";
- (b) Each Government mentioned by name shall take appropriate action to prohibit fishing during the period by persons under its jurisdiction in the region mentioned in the regulation on the date on which
 - i) accumulated reported catch,
 - ii) estimated unreported catch, and
 - iii) the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced,
 equal 100 percent of its allowable catch for the whole group of stocks or species indicated in the regulation. This shall apply whether or not it has, on that date, caught the full amount allocated to it for any particular species or stock in that area under any regulation. Each Government mentioned by name shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of the date on which its vessel will cease a fishery in the region mentioned in the regulation. The Executive Secretary shall promptly inform all Contracting Governments of such notification;
- (c) Each Contracting Government not mentioned by name shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary if persons under its jurisdiction engage in a fishery during the period in the region mentioned in the regulation, together if possible with an estimate of the projected catch, and it shall also promptly report catches in the region mentioned in the regulation by persons under its jurisdiction in increments of 100 tons. The Executive Secretary shall notify all Contracting Governments, of the date on which
 - i) accumulated reported catch,

- ii) estimated unreported catch, and
 - iii) the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced,
- by persons under the jurisdiction of Contracting Governments not mentioned by name equal 100 percent of the allowable catch for the whole group of stocks or species designated as for "Others" in the regulation. Within 10 days of the receipt of such notification from the Executive Secretary, each Contracting Government not mentioned by name shall prohibit fishing by persons under its jurisdiction in the region mentioned in the regulation. This shall apply whether or not any such Government has, on that date, caught the full amount allocated to it for any particular species or stock in that area under any regulation.

Recording of Catch

"4. That the Governments take appropriate action to ensure that all vessels under their jurisdiction which fish in the Convention Area and in the adjacent waters to the west within Statistical Area 0 and in the adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 record their catches during the period on a daily basis according to position, amount, date, type of gear, amount of effort, i.e., number of sets (or hooks) × time gear on the bottom (otter trawl) or fishing (midwater trawl, lines, other gear), discards, catch composition, and disposition of catch.

Other

"5. That, with regard to any national allocation quota regulations set out in tabular form, each linear entry in the table shall be considered a separate proposal under Article VIII of the Convention as amended. Further, sub-paragraphs 2(c) and 3(c) shall apply to each Contracting Government without a specific quota allocation in any linear entry in the table notwithstanding that sub-paragraphs 2(b) and 3(b) may apply to it with respect to another linear entry in the table.

"6. That the allocations in any quota regulation are without prejudice to future allocations of catches for any species or stocks."

PART 4

Appendix IV

24th Annual Meeting — June 1974

Press Notice

1. The 24th Annual Meeting of ICNAF was held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 4 to 14 June 1974. About 200 attended from all Member Countries (except Romania) as follows: Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and United States of America.

The German Democratic Republic was welcomed as a Member for the first time. Observers were present from Cuba, who indicated their intention to join the Commission, European Economic Council (EEC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF), International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), and International Pacific Halibut Commission (INPHC). The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK).

Subjects considered

2. The main purpose of the meeting was to establish national quotas for 1975 for the major fish stocks in the Northwest Atlantic, to consider improvements in existing regulations relating to the management of fish stocks in the Joint Enforcement Scheme, and in the Convention under which the Commission operates.

Scientific advice

3. In order to provide authoritative advice on the state of the fish stocks, the total catch of each which would be allowed, and the other measures of control which are desirable, the Commission's STACRES met at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, from 20 May to 2 June and submitted a unanimous report on these subjects.

TACs and national catch quotas

4. The Commission agreed to Total Allowable Catches (TACs) for 1975 in respect to 55 stocks or species, and with four exceptions, these were within the figures recommended by the scientific advisers (Table 1). National allocations were agreed to in all cases. These are listed in Table 2. It was decided to defer a decision on the TAC for capelin for 1975 and its national allocation until a meeting which will be held early next year. Quotas were also agreed for harp and hood seals in the northern part of the Convention Area. (The areas to which the quotas refer are shown in the attached map.) The Commission was not prepared to accept a proposal by Denmark for an increase in the quota of salmon allowed to Greenland fishermen.

5. The Commission agreed to modify the regulations which allow vessels to take a certain by-catch of cod, haddock and flounder in the southern part of the Convention Area when fishing with small mesh nets for pelagic species so as to limit the by-catch on board at any time (in place of an annual average), thus facilitating enforcement of the regulations by means of inspection of fishing vessels at sea or at the time of landing. A similar improvement was made to the regulations relating to by-catches of undersized herring.

6. For the protection of bottom-living species, it was agreed to extend the area in the southern part of the Convention Area and southwards in which fishing by boats over 130 feet is prohibited except by pelagic gear during the second half of the year, and to phase out vessels between 130 feet and 145 feet by the end of 1976.

7. The possibilities of managing fisheries by limitation of fishing effort were again discussed, and it was agreed that technical studies should continue. A study was instituted of the possibility of taking the level of by-catch in different fisheries into account in allocating quotas.

Enforcement of fishery regulations

8. The Scheme under which enforcement vessels of any of the Member Countries may inspect the gear and catch of fishing vessels of any of the Member Countries at sea was improved so as to facilitate boarding by inspectors, to obtain and preserve evidence of alleged infringement of the regulations and to permit inspectors to remain on board, with the permission of the flag state, until a flag state inspection vessel takes over.

Improvements to the Convention

9. Improvements to the Convention were considered and will be further considered by USA, the Depositary Government. These extend the Convention Area to the south (at present known as Statistical Area 6), shorten the period within which proposals take effect (in the absence of formal objections), and provide for urgent proposals to come into force even sooner.

Next Annual Meeting

10. The Commission was invited to hold its next Annual Meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland, beginning 10 June 1975.

Election of Vice-Chairman

11. Mr D. H. Wallace, Commissioner for the United States of America to ICNAF, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission.
Office of the Secretariat, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, 14 June 1974.

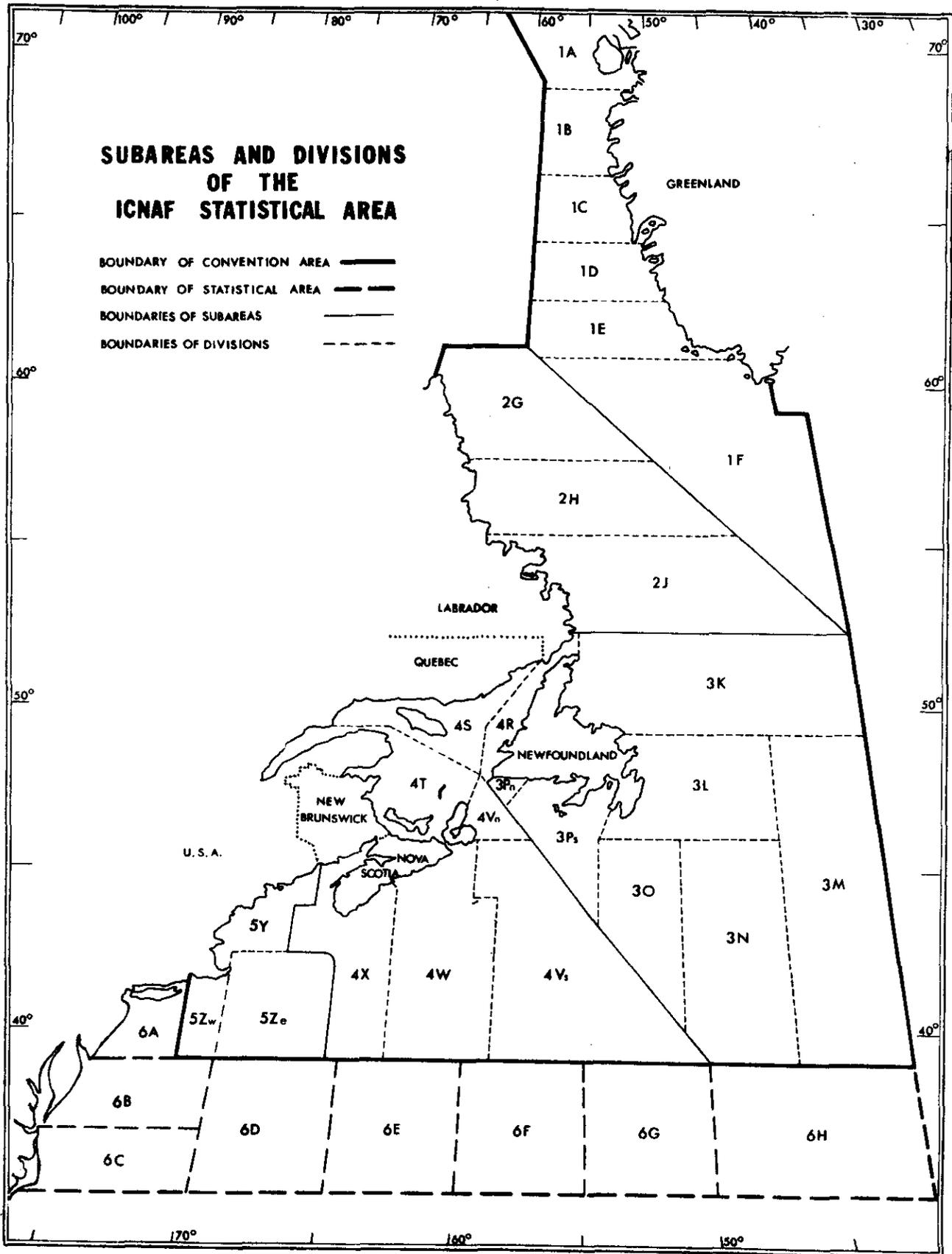


TABLE 1. Nominal catches by species and stock areas for 1971-73, and agreed total allowable catches for 1975 with 1973 and 1974 values for comparison. (Quantities in parentheses are catches estimated for inshore waters outside the Convention Area.)

Species	Stock Area	Catches (000 tons)			TACs (000 tons) ²		
		1971	1972	1973 ¹	1973	1974	1975
Cod	1	121	111	63	—	107(12)	60(9)
	2GH	13	14	+	—	20(1)	20(1)
	2J + 3KL	432	458	354	665(50)	657(50)	554(50)
	3M	34	58	23	—	40	40
	3NO	126	103	80	103	101	87.7
	3Ps	64	44	53	70	70(20)	62.4(21)
	4Vn (Jan-Apr) + 4T	57	68	51	—	63	50(10)
	4Vn (May-Dec)	11	9	6	—	10(2)	10(2)
	4VsW	54	62	54	60	60	60
	4X (offshore)	9	7	7	—	—	5
	5Y	8	7	6	10	10	10
5Z	28	25	29	35	35	35	
Haddock	4VW	13	5	4	4	0	0
	4X	18	13	13	9	0	15
	5	12	7	6	6	0	0
Redfish	2 + 3K	19	20	40	—	30	30
	3M	8	42	23	—	40	16
	3LN	34	29	32	—	28	20
	3O	20	16	9	—	16	16
	3P	28	26	18	—	25	25
	4VWX	62	50	40	—	40	30
5	20	19	17	30	30	25	
Amer. plaice	2 + 3K	5	9	5	—	10.5(2.5)	8(1)
	3M	1	1	1	—	2	2
	3LNO	68	59	53	60.5	60	60
	3Ps	7	7	15	—	11	11
Yellowtail	3LNO	37	39	33	50	40	35
	5(E69°)				16	16	16
	5(W69°)	24	30	26	10	10	*3
Witch	2J + 3KL	16	17	24	—	22(2.5)	17(2)
	3NO	15	9	7	—	10	10
	3Ps	2	2	3	—	3	3
Flounders ⁴	4VWX	34	24	28	—	32	32
O. flounders ⁵	5 + 6	28	24	22	25	25	25
Gr. halibut	2 + 3KL	25	30	29	—	40(5)	40(5)

TABLE 1. (continued)

Species	Stock Area	Catches (000 tons)			TACs (000 tons) ²		
		1971	1972	1973 ¹	1973	1974	1975
Silver hake	4VWX	129	114	299	—	100	120
	5Y	8	7	9	10	10	15
	5Ze	72	78	62	80	80	80
	5Zw + 6	28	31	65	80	80	80
Red hake	5Z (E69 ³)	9 ⁶	39 ⁶	25 ⁶	—	20	20
	5Z (W69 ³) + 6	31 ⁷	36 ⁷	42 ⁷	40	50	45
Pollock	4VWX + 5	26	33	43	50	55	55
Argentine	4VWX	7	6	1	—	25	25
RN grenadier	1 + Baffin I.	5	8	5	—	—	10
	2 + 3	75	24	18	—	32	32
Capelin	2 + 3K	+	46	136	—	110	*3
	3LNOPs	3	25	132	—	148	*3
Herring	4VW(a)	69	41	30	—	45	—
	4VW(a) (Jan-Jun 74)						30
	4VW(a) (Jul 74-Jun75)						45
	4XW(b) (adults)	70	85	91	90	90	90
	5Y (adults)	39	43	17	25	25	25
	5Z + 6	267	174	200	150	150	150
Mackerel	3 + 4	24	22	38	—	55 ⁸	70(20)
	5 + 6	349	387	381	450	304	285
Other finfish and argentine	5 + 6	146	147	158	—	150	150
Squid	3 + 4	9	2	9	—	—	25
	5 + 6	22	49	54	—	71	71
Overall 2nd tier	5 + 6				—	923.9 ⁸	850 ⁸

¹Provisional statistics.

²Total allowable catches consist of agreed TACs for the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 plus catches estimated to be taken in inshore waters outside the Convention Area; the latter quantities are given in brackets.

³Deferred for consideration at Special Panel Meetings.

⁴Includes American plaice, witch and yellowtail.

⁵All flounder species except yellowtail.

⁶Catches pertain to 5Ze.

⁷Catches pertain to 5Zw + 6.

⁸Reduction from 1974 to 1975 agreed at Special Commission Meeting in Ottawa in October 1973.

⁹TAC for 1974 in Div. 4VWX.

TABLE 2. Species and stock area total allowable catches and national allocations agreed at the 1975 Annual Meeting. (Quantities in parentheses are estimated catches expected to be taken in inshore waters outside the Convention Area. (a) National allocations for 1975 of particular stocks or species in the Convention Area. (b) National allocations for 1975 of stocks or species (collectively) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

	Cod SA 1	Roundnose grenadier SA 0 + 1 ¹	Cod 2GH	Cod 2J-3KL	Redfish 2 + 3K	American plaice 2 + 3K	Witch 2J-3KL	Greenland halibut 2 + 3KL	Roundnose grenadier SA 2 + 3	Cape- lin 2 + 3K	Cod 3M	Cod 3NO	Cod 3Ps
BUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAN	-	-	-	38,000 (1,000)	3,500	2,500 (1,000)	4,600 (2,000)	9,000 (5,000)	-	-	3,000	12,700	15,900 (20,000)
DEN	19,600 (9,000)	3,500	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,200	800	-
FRA	2,800	-	500	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	900	4,400 (1,000)
FRG	12,000	-	4,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
GDR	700	-	1,000	25,000	2,500	-	400	3,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
ICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOR	4,800	-	900	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	2,100	1,400
POL	-	-	4,500	37,000	4,000	-	4,600	8,400	-	-	800	-	-
POR	4,900	-	3,200	105,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	10,400	5,500	-
ROM	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPA	4,000	-	500	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	39,600	14,100
USSR	200	4,500	2,600	90,000	12,000	4,200	4,900	9,000	24,000	-	5,200	21,800	1,600
UK	1,500	-	800	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	1,300	-
USA	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS	500	2,000	600	13,000	4,750	300	500	5,600	4,000	-	100	3,000	4,000
TAC													
TOTAL	60,000	10,000	20,000	554,000	30,000	8,000	17,000	40,000	32,000	-	40,000	87,700	62,400

¹TAC and allocations pertain to Subarea 1 and new Statistical Area "Zero" (off Baffin Island).

TABLE 2.(a) (Continued)

	Red- fish 3M	Red- fish 3LN	Red- fish 3O	Red- fish 3P	American plaice 3M	American plaice 3LNO	American plaice 3Ps	Witch 3NO	Witch 3Ps	Yellow- tail 3LNO	Capelin 3LNOPs	Squid SA 3+4	Mackerel SA 3+4
BUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAN	1,000	1,300	500	12,500	500	49,700	8,800	5,000	2,500	30,500		10,000	19,000 (20,000)
DEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRA	-	-	-	2,000	-	900	800	-	400	400		-	-
FRG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
GDR	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
ICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
ITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
JAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
POL	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-		-	-
POR	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
ROM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
SPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
USSR	12,600	13,800	14,300	8,800	1,000	8,000	-	4,900	-	4,000		15,000	22,000
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1,000
OTHERS	2,400	2,900	1,200	1,700	500	500	1,400	100	100	100		-	8,000
TAC													
TOTAL	16,000	20,000	16,000	25,000	2,000	60,000	11,000	10,000	3,000	35,000		25,000 ¹	70,000

¹Countries without an allocation may take not more than 3,000 tons each, in addition to TAC.

TABLE 2.(a) (Continued)

	Cod 4TVn ¹	Cod 4Vn ²	Cod 4VsW (offshore)	Cod 4X	Haddock 4VW	Haddock 4X	Red- fish 4VWX	Silver hake 4VWX	Floun- ders ³ 4VWX	Herring 4VW(a)		Herring 4XW (b)	Argen- tine 4VWX
										Jan-Jun 1975	Jul 1975 Jun 1976		
BUL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CAN	27,700 (10,000)	5,800 (2,000)	24,250	3,200	—	12,500	14,860	4,000	20,000	26,500	39,800	68,500	—
DEN	1,300	—	1,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRA	6,500	400	1,500	—	—	—	740	—	300	—	—	—	—
FRG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,500	—	—
GDR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ICE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ITA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	6,000
NOR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POL	—	—	—	—	—	—	970	—	—	—	—	—	—
POR	750	400	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPA	3,450	900	28,500	1,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USSR	—	—	2,900	200	—	—	4,900	108,000	10,500	2,000	3,000	19,000	16,500
UK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USA	—	—	—	300	—	2,000	7,430	—	500	—	—	1,000	—
OTHERS	300	500	1,200	200	—	500	1,100	8,000	700	500	700	500	2,500
TAC													
TOTAL	50,000	10,000	60,000	5,000	0	15,000	30,000	120,000	32,000	30,000	45,000	90,000	25,000

¹4T (Jan-Dec) + 4Vn (Jan-Apr).²4Vn (May-Dec).³American plaice, witch and yellowtail combined.

TABLE 2.(a) (Continued)

	Pollock 4VW + 5	Cod 5Y	Cod 5Z	Haddock SA 5	Redfish SA 5	Silver hake 5Y	Silver hake 5Ze	Silver hake 5Zw + 6	Red hake 5Z(E69)	Red hake 5Z(W69) + 6	Yellow- tail 5(E69)	Yellow- tail 5(W69) + 6	Other flounder SA 5 + 6
BUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
CAN	33,500	-	4,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRG	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDR	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POL	-	-	487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROM	-	-	-	-	343	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
SPA	1,200	-	7,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USSR	2,100	-	2,468	-	1,438	900	60,200	52,200	14,000	30,400	-	-	1,000
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	11,500	9,000	19,000	-	20,622	13,000	11,100	18,900	1,000	11,900	15,000	-	23,900
OTHERS	1,600	1,000	1,137	-	2,597	1,100	7,700	7,400	5,000	2,700	1,000	-	100
TAC													
TOTAL	55,000	10,000	35,000	0	25,000	15,000	80,000	80,000	20,000	45,000	16,000	-	25,000

D E F E R R E D

TABLE 2.(a) (Continued)

TABLE 2.(b) National allocations for 1975 of stocks or species (collectively) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

	Herring 5Y	Herring 5Z + 6	Mackerel SA 5 + 6	Other finfish ¹ SA 5 + 6	Squid SA 5 + 6	All finfish & squid ² SA 5 + 6
BUL	-	-	18,750	4,000	-	24,650
CAN	7,000	2,000	7,500	-	-	26,000
DEN	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRA	-	-	-	-	-	2,950
FRG	750	23,750	1,400	-	1,000	24,850
GDR	750	31,150	56,250	3,000	-	82,850
ICE	-	-3	-	-	-	-
ITA	-	-	-	-	4,700	4,150
JAP	-	-	-	-	24,300	21,250
NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-
POL	-	38,400	90,000	10,000	6,800	129,250
POR	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROM	-	-	3,750	-	-	3,850
SPA	-	-	-	-	13,000	14,800
USSR	-	42,100	101,250	50,000	8,500	301,800
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	16,250	8,400	4,700	68,000	5,600	211,600
OTHERS	250	4,200	1,400	15,000	7,100	2,000
TAC						
TOTAL	25,000	150,000	285,000	150,000	71,000	850,000

¹Includes argentine.²Pertains to 2nd tier overall allocations

PART 5

Summaries of Research and Status of Fisheries for Subareas and Seals

The following summaries are based on reports prepared by the Chairmen of the Groups of Scientific Advisers to the Panels from National Research Reports and the pertinent documents submitted to the 1974 Annual Meeting of the Commission from Member Countries.

The Chairmen were:

for Subarea 1 — Sv. Aa. Horsted (Denmark);

for Subarea 2 — A. W. May (Canada);

for Subarea 3 — R. Monteiro (Portugal);

for Subarea 4 — S. N. Tibbo (Canada);

for Subarea 5 — R. L. Edwards (USA);

for Seals — M. A. Bigg (Canada).

Subarea 1 and East Greenland

Reports on research in 1973 were submitted by Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany (FRG), German Democratic Republic (GDR), Portugal, Spain, USSR, and the UK.

1. Status of Fisheries

In **Subarea 1** the total catch of all species decreased from 139,000 tons (metric) in 1972 to 105,000 tons in 1973 and continues the steady and drastic decline from a high of 530,000 tons in 1962.

Catches by countries in 1973, in metric tons (1972 in parentheses) were: Denmark (Faroes) 6,000 (11,000); Denmark (Greenland) 41,000 (41,000); France 38 (6,000); FRG 9,000 (20,000); GDR 3,000 (100); Norway 19,000 (33,000); Portugal 8,000 (8,000); Spain 10,000 (13,000); USSR 6,000 (4,000) and UK 1,000 (1,000).

Cod catches decreased from 111,000 tons in 1972 to 63,000 tons in 1973, about 15% of the level of catch in the mid-1960's. Cod which formerly made up more than 90% of the total catch of all species now accounts for only 60%.

Catches of redfish remained at the same levels as in 1972 (3,000 tons). Catches of roundnose grenadier increased from 2,000 tons in 1972 to 4,000 tons in 1973. Catches of Greenland halibut continued to increase from 4,000 tons in 1972 to 7,000 tons in 1973, as did the

catches of deep-sea prawn from 9,000 tons to 13,000 tons. Catches of other species, e.g. wolffishes, capelin and flounders, increased from 7,000 tons to 13,000 tons. The 1973 salmon catch totalled 2,341 tons. The fishery by local Greenland fishermen was closed for the year in late September. However, due to unexpectedly good fishing, their catch exceeded their quota so that the overall quota of 1,935 tons set by the Commission for 1973 in phasing out the high seas fishery for salmon by 1 January 1976 was exceeded.

The **East Greenland** fisheries for cod and redfish have decreased by more than half to 14,000 tons for 1973 taken almost exclusively by FGR trawlers.

2. Work Carried Out

- a) **Denmark:** Hydrographic sections worked by RV *Adolf Jensen*, January-October. Plankton sampling at some standard hydrographic sections in June-July and off Godthaab, May-October. Hydro- and bio-sampling in Umanak district off a lead and zinc mining development. Cod egg and larvae sampling over standard sections. Sampling pre-recruit cod, February, April, June and October. Tagged 183 cod in Div. 1D near Godthaab. Biological data on American plaice (49 tagged) in Div. 1D, Greenland halibut (175 tagged) in Div. 1A, deep-sea prawn in Div. 1A, 1C, 1D and 1F, and snow crab in Div. 1D. Experimental fishing for capelin in Div. 1C. Sampling Greenland halibut fishery in Baffin Island area.

- b) **Fed.Rep. Germany:** Hydrographic sections worked by RV *Walther Herwig* in November-December. Cod lengths (20,810) and age (5,432) sampling, March, April, June and December in Div. 1C and 1F. Sampling pre-recruit cod in Div. 1C, 1D and 1F.
- c) **German Dem.Rep.:** Sampling of commercial catches of roundnose grenadier (6,762 measured, 300 aged) and Greenland halibut (3,170 measured).
- d) **Portugal:** Sampling of commercial catches of cod (7,725 lengths, including 500 aged fish). Maturity studies.
- e) **Spain:** Sampling of commercial catches of cod (17,701 lengths, including 2,521 aged fish) and observation on by-catches in the trawl fishery for cod.
- f) **USSR:** Hydrographic studies from RV *Artemida*. Greenland halibut lengths (1,220) and stomach contents in October in Div. 1C. American plaice lengths in Div. 1C in February (1,337), March (3,216), and April (3,348).
- g) **UK:** Hydrographic sections worked by RV *Cirolana*, November, off Cape Desolation (Div. 1F), Noname Bank (Div. 1E), Danas Bank (Div. 1D), and Fyllas Bank (Div. 1D), including groundfish survey of 18 trawling stations. Continuous Plankton Recorder survey covering 1,417 miles.

3. Hydrography

The cold conditions prevalent since 1969 in West Greenland waters persisted in late winter and spring of 1973 and water temperatures were still very low in May in the upper 100 m in the Fyllas Bank area. However, in June and August relatively high temperatures were founded over the Bank, and the polar component of the West Greenland Current was apparently weak during the summer as no negative temperatures were found off the western slope of the Fyllas Bank. On the other hand, temperatures in the deep water (deeper than 3000 m) did not reach a level of more than between 3° and 4°C in August so that the Irminger component of the West Greenland Current seems to have been relatively cold. An inflow of warmer Irminger water was noted in October in the deep water west of the Fyllas Bank, but the strength of the Irminger component at the end of 1973 was less than at the same time in 1972. On the northern part of Store Hellefiske Bank, temperatures in September were much lower than observed in the period 1962/67. In November-December temperatures over the

southern part of the Bank were more than 1°C warmer than in 1972. Generally, some improvement seems to have occurred in the upper water layers in summer and autumn. The 5-year running mean of sea surface temperature anomalies has decreased to the level obtained in the cold period before the cod period began around 1920.

4. Ice Observations

After the rather severe ice years 1969-72, 1973 has shown more normal ice conditions off West Greenland. Polar ice did not pass north of Frederikshåb (62°N). Some polar ice reappeared in the southernmost part of Julianhåb Bay (Div. 1F) in September and covered the whole Bay through October but was absent again in November. Also, the west ice has been rather normal reaching the West Greenland coast at lat 66°N in January. South of 66°N formations of pancake ice were observed on several places in the winter 1972-73.

5. Plankton

The Continuous Plankton Recorder Surveys operating from the Oceanographic Laboratory, Edinburgh, on commercial vessels, in Subarea 1, showed that phytoplankton production was lower in all months of 1973 than the monthly mean for the 1959-72 period, but the peak in spring occurred at the normal time of the year. Total numbers of copepods were slightly above the 1959-72 average in April-July and slightly below the average in the remainder part of the year. Redfish larvae were unusually abundant in July. The plankton volume on the Fyllas Bank section was the lowest, except for one year, since 1961.

6. Cod

- a) **Eggs and larvae.** Danish plankton surveys showed cod larvae to be as scarce as in 1972. Although temperatures in the upper water layers increased in the summer compared to the preceding cold years since 1969, the number of cod larvae does not give support to the hope that the 1973 year-class will be more than modest.
- b) **Young fish.** Groundfish surveys conducted by the FRG and the UK revealed only small quantities of pre-recruit cod. The Danish standard stations for trawling also showed very limited numbers of young cod compared to earlier years. Information on discards and industrial fish shows that the discarding has been insignificant, and also in the Greenland pound net fishery the number of

pre-recruit cod has been small. On the other hand, observations on board Spanish pair trawlers in the period August-November in Div. 1B, 1C and 1D showed their catches to contain up to 18% by number of 3-year-old cod (year-class 1970), especially in Div. 1C in August, but less in Div. 1D (up to 4%).

- c) **Commercial stock.** Length and age composition of commercial catches reported by Denmark and the FRG demonstrates that their trawl fisheries in 1973 have been dependent upon the 1968 year-class which in some samples constitutes about 90% of the sample. Also, the inshore pound net catches have, to a large extent, consisted of the 1968 year-class. This year-class seems to be rather evenly distributed in the Subarea.

The Spanish pair trawlers' catches taken mainly in the last half of the year and in Div. 1B-1D also show that the 1968 year-class probably makes up the greatest weight of their catch. However, contradictory to the Danish and German trawlers, the Spanish trawlers' catches also contain many fish of the 1969 year-class, especially in Div. 1B and 1C, whereas in Div. 1D the 1968 year-class predominates.

The gillnet fishery sampled by Portugal and Denmark exploits much bigger and older fish than the trawlers do. The Portuguese catches taken primarily in Div. 1B-1D consist mainly of 7- and 8-year-olds (year-classes 1966 and 1965, respectively), whereas Danish catches from Div. 1F contain mainly 9- and 10-year-olds (year-classes 1964 and 1963, respectively). The 1968 year-class will presumably make up a much bigger part of the gillnet catches in 1974 and 1975.

Off East Greenland the 1964 and 1963 year-classes dominated in the FRG catches. The former

predominant 1961 year-class seems to be disappearing, partly due to fishing and natural mortality but also due to emigration to Icelandic waters. To what extent the 1968 year-class will contribute to the spawning stock off East Greenland in 1975 and following year is not known.

The Subarea 1 spawning stock, at present very low, may increase temporarily in 1975-76 when the 1968 year-class is likely to reach its maximum spawning potential, but due to the poor year-classes expected after 1968, the spawning potential may decrease again after 1975-76.

7. Atlantic Salmon

Scientists of the various laboratories who participated in the 1972 International Salmon Tagging Experiment at West Greenland have begun analysis of data in preparation for publication. Recaptures from the 1972 tagging had totalled 205 by 31 December 1973, 157 from West Greenland area, 11 from Canadian waters, 8 from England and Wales, 2 from France, 7 from Ireland, 19 from Scotland, and 1 from Spain.

8. Other Species

GDR studies in Div. 1C on roundnose grenadier showed mean lengths to be 59 cm and ages to range from 9 to 24 years (ages 14-19 most predominant). USSR and GDR studies of Greenland halibut showed that this species fed on grenadiers, redfish, Greenland halibut juveniles and cephalopods. USSR studies of American plaice showed pre-spawning and spawning concentrations in Div. 1C in February, March and April, which were quite unusual and suggest that extreme cooling in the northern part of the Subarea favoured such a concentration.

Subarea 2

Reports on research in 1973 were submitted by Canada, Denmark, FRG, Norway, Poland, USSR, and UK.

1. Status of Fisheries

Total catch of all species showed a sharp decline to 160,000 metric tons in 1973, being one-third that of the peak year 1969. Catches by countries in 1973, in metric tons (1972 in parentheses), were: Canada 6,000 (4,000); Denmark 1,000 (1,000); France 1,000 (5,000); FRG

10,000 (11,000); Norway 2,000 (3,000); Poland 14,000 (24,000); Portugal 15,000 (20,000); Romania — (1,000); Spain 1,000 (2,000); USSR 106,000 (133,000); UK 1,000 (4,000); GDR 4,000 (12,000).

Cod catches decreased drastically from 163,000 tons in 1972 to 59,000 tons in 1973 due largely to adverse ice conditions. Declines in catches were recorded for all countries, except Canada. Denmark entered the cod fishery for the first time.

Redfish catches increased slightly to 12,000 tons

from 10,000 tons in 1972. American plaice decreased from 5,000 to 2,000 tons and witch flounder catches remained at 1,000 tons. Catches of Greenland halibut increased slightly to 15,000 tons from 13,000 tons, while roundnose grenadier catches increased to 7,000 tons from 3,000 tons. Catches in the new capelin fishery increased from 18,000 tons in 1972 to 60,000 tons in 1973, due mainly to increased USSR fishing effort.

2. Work Carried Out

- a) **Canada.** Monitoring of size and age composition in the coastal cod fishery was continued. Other studies were conducted on redfish (survey cruises on the shelf and over oceanic depths) and Atlantic salmon (tagging and commercial sampling). Hydrographic observations were made in August.
- b) **Fed.Rep. Germany.** A groundfish survey and 3 hydrographic sections were completed in November. Commercial samples of cod and redfish were collected in March.
- c) **German Dem.Rep.** Biological sampling for length and age was carried out from cod and roundnose grenadier fisheries.
- d) **Norway.** Research on harp and hood seal stocks was continued.
- e) **Poland.** Commercial catches of cod and redfish were sampled for size and age.
- f) **USSR.** Hydrographic observations were made in November. Cod were sampled for size and age. Tagging experiments were conducted on cod and American plaice. A survey for cod eggs extended into the southern part of the area.
- g) **UK.** The Continuous Plankton Recorder survey sampled 2,253 miles in the area in 1973.

3. Hydrography

Surface temperatures over the Labrador Shelf were above average in July-August, and lower than the 1951-71 average at intermediate depths, though not as low as in 1972. In the deep slope water, however, temperatures were even lower than the abnormally low temperatures of 1972. In November, the Arctic component was warmer and the slope water cooler than in previous years.

Ice conditions were again severe in late winter and early spring, as in 1972. The USSR fleet was forced to

leave the area in February, and several national research reports make reference to the severe ice conditions which limited fisheries in the area early in 1973.

4. Plankton

The Continuous Plankton Recorder survey indicated low abundance of phytoplankton in the area during the first half of 1973, but above average abundance in October and December. Total copepods were above average in the May to July period. Young stages of *Sebastes* were unusually abundant in May in Subarea 2. Abundance of cod eggs off southern Labrador was about one-half that in 1970 and 1972, and, as in 1972, spawning was later than usual.

5. Cod

The fisheries were severely restricted by ice conditions during the first part of 1973, i.e., the period when the fishery is most productive, and cod catches totalled only 59,000 tons. USSR sampling showed that cod of 40-60 cm and the 1964-67 year-classes were most numerous in the catches. The 1966 and 1967 year-classes are believed to be relatively strong. Average size in Polish catch samples increased from 45 cm in January to 50 cm in March. Samples from the GDR fisheries showed the 1966 and 1967 year-classes as most abundant. The cod sampling by FRG also confirms the dominance of these year-classes. Younger fish were taken in January as evidenced by size compositions from commercial sampling in that month. The year-classes of 1969 and 1970 are considered to be relatively poor.

6. Redfish

Attempts to locate commercial concentrations over oceanic depths during a Canadian survey in the June to August period were unsuccessful. Sampling of Polish catches of redfish showed that fish of lengths 21-30 cm were most common in the catches.

7. Flatfishes

The fishery for Greenland halibut has in recent years extended northward beyond Subarea 2 and westward from Subarea 1 to waters outside the Convention Area east of Baffin Island. Catches in 1972 were about 10,000 tons. Sampling of Danish (Greenland) trawler catches in August indicated a mean length of 67 cm and an estimated discard rate of 5-10% by numbers.

8. Roundnose Grenadier

This species is also taken off Baffin Island (5,783 tons in 1972) outside the Convention Area. GDR

sampling in Div. 2G in November indicated a wide range of lengths and ages in the catch (36-80 cm with an average length of 66 cm, age 9-22 years with ages 15-19 dominant).

Subarea 3

Reports on research in 1973 were submitted by Canada, Denmark, France, FRG, GDR, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, USSR, UK and USA.

1. Status of the Fisheries

Total catch of all species in 1973 increased to 995,000 metric tons from 958,000 metric tons in 1972. Decreased catches were recorded by Canada 268,000 to 227,000 tons, France 19,000 to 9,000 tons, Spain from 161,000 to 107,000 tons, and UK from 10,000 to 7,000 tons. Increased catches were reported by Denmark 8,000 to 13,000 tons, FRG 21,000 to 36,000 tons, Japan 2,000 to 3,000 tons, Norway 7,000 to 49,000 tons, Poland from 36,000 to 49,000 tons, USSR from 310,000 to 368,000 tons, and GDR from 19,000 to 28,000 tons. Portuguese catches remained at 94,000 tons.

Cod catches decreased from 524,000 to 462,000 tons and now make up less than half of the total catch. Substantial decreases were reported by Canada, France, Spain, USSR and UK, while Denmark, FRG, Norway, Poland, and GDR recorded small increases.

Redfish catches declined to 111,000 tons from 123,000 tons in 1972 with the major decline reported from the USSR fishery (105,000 to 74,000 tons).

Greenland halibut catches decreased from 18,000 to 15,000 tons. American plaice increased 1,000 tons to 72,000 tons. Catches of witch increased from 28,000 to 33,000 tons, while yellowtail flounder catches decreased from 40,000 to 34,000 tons.

Roundnose grenadier catches declined from 21,000 to 11,000 tons.

Capelin catches continued to increase drastically from 3,000 tons in 1971, to 53,000 tons in 1972 and 209,000 tons in 1973.

2. Work Carried Out

a) **Canada:** Five standard hydrographic sections across Labrador Current from southern Labrador to the Grand Bank, July-August, Station 27 off Cape

Spear occupied monthly, coastal and offshore navigational and resource charting. Biological sampling of coastal and offshore commercial stock. Groundfish surveys. Exploratory fishing and biological sampling of capelin in Div. 3KLN. Salmon sampling and tagging.

- b) **Denmark:** Biological studies of cod in Div. 3KL in May.
- c) **France:** RV *Cryos* hydrographic sections in Div. 3P. Biological studies of cod, American plaice, yellowtail and squids off southern Newfoundland and on St. Pierre and Grand Bank.
- d) **Fed. Rep. Germany:** RV *Walther Herwig* groundfish survey, November. Sampling of commercial catches in Div. 3K in April.
- e) **German Dem.Rep:** Biological studies of cod (Div. 3KL, January-April), redfish (Div. 3K, February-April), and witch (Div. 3K, February-April).
- f) **Japan:** Exploratory fishing for squid. Biological studies of redfish.
- g) **Norway:** Biological studies of capelin in Div. 3N.
- h) **Poland:** Length and age composition of cod in Div. 3KL, February-March. Biological studies of redfish, Greenland halibut, witch, American plaice in the first half of the year, and capelin in the autumn.
- i) **Portugal:** Biological sampling of commercial cod catches in Div. 3LNO from May-September.
- j) **Spain:** Biological sampling of commercial cod catches in Div. 3LNOPs from April-December.
- k) **USSR:** RV *Perseus III* hydrographic surveys, May-September. Young cod and haddock abundance survey in all Divisions. Groundfish survey. Ichthyoplankton studies from RV *Procion*. Capelin studies in Div. 30. Tagging of cod (1,956), American plaice (494), and yellowtail (104).

- l) **UK:** Continuous Plankton Recorder survey (8,491 miles).
- m) **USA:** Oceanographic surveys in support of the International Ice Patrol in Div. 3LNO.

3. Hydrography

In the Grand Bank to Flemish Cap area, surface temperatures were above average (1951-71) but were below normal over the southern part of the Bank. Bottom temperatures on the western Grand Bank and in the Avalon Channel were lower and very cold water, below -1.5°C, covered a greater area of the bottom than in any previous year of the period. The Atlantic Current to the south of Grand Bank was reported by the US Coast Guard to be 40 miles farther north than average and directly along the Tail of the Bank, forming the Labrador Current which generally appeared to be weaker than normal in the period April-May up onto the Bank itself.

4. Plankton

Total copepods were low in numbers, except in June and August. *Calanus finmarchicus* were below average from January to May and in July. Young stages of *Sebastes* were unusually abundant in May. Cod eggs were found in the lowest numbers for the last four years.

5. Cod

Canadian inshore cod catch continued to decline associated with a reduction of the proportion of older fish in the stocks. Research surveys in April-May showed that the 1968 year-class made up about 25% of the catch in Div. 3N and 20% in Div. 30. The 1970 year-class seems to have experienced poor survival. The 1968 and 1969 year-classes are of about equal abundance in Subdiv. 3Ps and accounted for about 44% of the catch. USSR observations indicate poor to average year-class abundance in the southern part of the Grand Bank and St. Pierre Bank. The 1967 and 1968 year-classes predominated in Div. 3KL. GDR fished mainly the 1968

year-class in Div. 3KL but in Div. 3L the 1969 year-class was well represented.

6. Redfish

USSR studies show more abundant recruitment to the Flemish Cap stock. It appears that stock in the Subarea will not undergo any great changes by 1975.

7. Flatfishes

Canadian studies revealed an increase in size at age and a decrease in size at maturity of American plaice in Div. 3LN. Groundfish surveys indicated declines in abundance of American plaice and yellowtail from 1971 to 1973 but the differences were not significant.

8. Herring

Recruitment of the spring spawners of the 1968 year-class has altered the age structure of the reduced population of herring fished along the southwest coast of Newfoundland. There was no comparable recruitment from the autumn spawning component.

9. Mackerel

Increased abundance of mackerel in the Subarea is associated with strong year-classes produced, especially in 1967. It is likely that the fishery in the southern part of the Convention Area is dependent to some extent on the so-called "northern contingent" of mackerel.

10. Capelin

The capelin fishery continued to develop. Biological studies were carried out by Canada, USSR, Norway and other countries to provide more information on the stock complexes in Div. 3LNOPs and in Div. 2J-3K. Further studies are urgently required including critical examination of the prey-predator relationship with cod.

Subarea 4

Reports on research were received from Canada, France, FRG, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Spain, USSR, UK, and USA.

1. Status of the Fisheries

Total nominal catches of all species increased

about 25% from 911,000 metric tons in 1972 to 1,139,000 tons in 1973, only slightly (3%) less than the catch in 1971.

Canadian catches remained at approximately the same level as they were in 1972 (600,000 tons). Increased catches were reported by France (21,000 to 29,000 tons), FRG (600 to 1,600 tons), Japan (4,500 to

5,000 tons), Poland (400 to 1,800 tons), Norway (+ to 700 tons), Portugal (13,000 to 17,000 tons), and USSR (200,000 to 423,000 tons). Decreased catches were reported by Denmark (F) (11,500 to 7,500 tons), GDR (1,900 to 0 tons), Spain (42,000 to 40,000 tons), and USA (15,000 to 14,000 tons).

Nominal catches of most major species either increased or remained at about the same level in 1973. Redfish catches increased from 130,000 to 170,000 tons, silver hake from 114,000 to 299,000 tons, mackerel from 21,000 to 36,000 tons, pollock from 20,000 to 30,000 tons, witch from 13,000 to 16,000 tons, and anglers from 3,000 to 10,000 tons. Catches of haddock (18,000 tons) were about the same as in 1972, as were the catches of American plaice (20,000 tons). Other species that showed little change included wolffish, yellowtail flounder, halibut, red hake, white hake, alewives, dogfish, cusk, winter flounder, skates and salmon. Catches from the relatively recent squid fishery increased from 2,000 tons in 1972 to 9,000 tons in 1973. Species for which there were major decreases in nominal catch in 1973 included herring (259,000 to 233,000 tons, cod (209,000 to 188,000 tons), and argentines (6,000 to 1,500 tons).

2. Work Carried Out

- a) **Canada:** Assessment and inventory studies of groundfish and pelagic fish populations and statistics and sampling of commercial fisheries. Combined acoustic and trawling surveys in Div. 4VWX. Studies of the retention and survival of herring larvae in the Bay of Fundy during the winter months. A total of 12,147 juvenile herring tagged in Div. 4X. Gear selectivity study on Iceland scallops. Vertical movements and tagging of salmon. Environmental studies including temperatures, salinities, current measurements, chlorophyll concentrations, acoustic surveys and plankton ecology and physiology.
- b) **France:** Seven research vessel (RV *Cryos*) cruises carried out in Subareas 3, 4, and 5. Length and age compositions of cod, herring, silver hake, American plaice and yellowtail flounder in Div. 4RSVWX. Catch rates, species mixture, and size compositions of squid in Div. 4VWX. Hydrographic studies and exploratory fishing in Div. 4ST.
- c) **Poland:** Plankton and hydrographic (temperatures, salinities and phosphates) studies in Div. 4X. Measurement of 1,109 squid (*Illex*).
- d) **Spain:** Cod sampling for size and age composition in February, March and December. A total of

4,813 cod measured and 472 aged. By-catch studies.

- e) **USSR:** Length and age composition studies of herring, argentines and silver hake. Distribution studies of phytoplankton, zooplankton and ichthyoplankton as indicators of spawning areas and conditions for major commercial species. Hydro-chemical studies in relation to ecological surveys and immuno-serological, biochemical and parasitological studies of herring and mackerel.
- f) **UK:** Continuous Plankton Recorder survey, 2,173 miles in 1973. Monthly distributions of all species or species groups plotted as mean numbers per statistical rectangle, standard area and ICNAF Subarea.
- g) **Japan:** Length measurements for main species caught by commercial trawlers.
- h) **Portugal:** Catch and effort data for gillnet and dory vessels and trawlers.
- i) **USA:** Food studies on cod, haddock and silver hake. Spawning and fecundity studies on cod, haddock and pollock. Studies of juvenile and adult herring and mackerel competition for food. Environment studies including surface temperatures and salinities and temperature profiles.
- j) **Fed. Rep. Germany:** Cod selection experiments carried out by RV *Walther Herwig* during April-May in Div. 4RTVn.
- k) **Special studies:** Cooperative and coordinated groundfish surveys carried out by Canada, France, Poland, USSR and USA. Participation in ICNAF joint larval herring surveys included Canada, France, FRG, Poland, USSR and USA. Juvenile herring surveys conducted partly in Subarea 4 by FRG.

3. Hydrographic and Plankton Studies

Moored current meters and temperature recorders were used in studies of the generation of internal waves on the sloping bottom at the edge of the continental shelf. Surface water temperatures on the Scotian Shelf were colder than usual and more saline.

Continuous Plankton Recorder surveys showed that copepods were unusually abundant in January and February. Young stages of redfish were well above normal in June. Polish studies

indicated a plankton biomass exceeding 80 cm³/100 m³ of water in the Subarea. The main components were copepods and euphausiids. There was a strong positive correlation between the high biomass of plankton and the occurrence of herring larvae.

4. Cod

Landings from the Div. 4TVn migrating cod stock decreased to about 51,000 tons from 68,000 tons in 1972. Recent catches have depended heavily on the good 1968 year-class which entered the fishery at age 4. More recent year-classes appear to be of average size and a declining population abundance is expected.

The fisheries for cod in Subdiv. 4Vn (May to December) are based on local inshore stocks and offshore (Subdiv. 4Vs) stocks which migrate northwards to Subdiv. 4Vn in summer. There are no new data that would modify the analysis on which the original recommendation for management of these fisheries was made.

Cod landings from Div. 4VsW declined about 13% in 1973 to 53,800 tons. Earlier assumptions on the age composition of the stocks in this area were probably erroneous and improved sampling has now shown that considerably younger fish are included in the catches. This raises uncertainties about the current management objective.

The cod stock in Div. 4X has two components — inshore and offshore and tagging experiments have shown that there is little mixing between them. Landings from the offshore component were about the same in 1973 as they were in the previous year. The stock as a whole is overexploited and has declined seriously in abundance.

5. Haddock

The stock in Div. 4VW is still severely depleted. Research vessel surveys indicate that mortality is high, pre-recruit year-classes are poor, and no immediate improvement in stock abundance is foreseen.

There are some indications of improvement in the Div. 4X stock. The 1969 year-class was stronger than those year-classes immediately preceding it. The 1971 year-class appears to be twice as strong as that of 1969 and the 1972 year-class is about equal to it. The 1970 year-class is considerably weaker than even the poor year-classes of 1964-68 and first indications are that the 1973 year-class is also weak.

6. Silver Hake

Silver hake landings from Subarea 4 have fluctuated widely since the fishery began in 1961 apparently because of differences in recruitment. Landings in 1973 (299,000 tons) represent a sharp increase from the landings in 1972 (114,000 tons). The fishery is now exploiting several extremely large year-classes but there are uncertainties about recruitment levels and exploitation rates. Both USSR and Canadian research vessel surveys indicate that the 1972 year-class was strong and USSR data suggest that the 1973 year-class is weak. The USSR has the only major fishery for silver hake in Subarea 4 and USSR scientists have agreed to provide a detailed assessment of this stock at the next Annual Meeting.

7. Redfish

Both commercial catch rates and research vessel surveys of redfish from Div. 4VWX indicate slight declines in abundance in 1973. Length-frequency data from commercial and research vessel catches suggest that catches in recent years have been sustained either by a single good year-class or by several adjacent good year-classes entering the fishery. This group of fish is now essentially fully recruited to the fishery and there is no indication at present of any substantial new recruitment. Decreasing catches and catch rates must be anticipated for the next few years.

In Div. 4RST redfish catches increased chiefly as a consequence of the diversion of effort from other fisheries. The catch in 1973 was heavily dependent on the 1956 and 1958 year-classes. Prospects for new recruitment in the near future are poor.

8. Mackerel

Biological, catch, and tagging data indicate that growth parameters and age compositions are similar between Subareas 3-6 and that intermixing of the two contingents occurs during the winter fishery in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

9. Pollock

The identity of pollock stocks is not known. It is possible that there is a single stock in Div. 4VWX and Subarea 5. Data indicate that the population is not declining under current catch levels and it is considered desirable to maintain the catch at its present level until the effect of more prolonged fishing can be evaluated.

10. Herring

Assessment of the Div. 4T herring stock complex during the period 1958-73 indicated that the recent drastic decline in the herring catches in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence (Div. 4T) has been largely due to a succession of poor year-classes since the late 1950's. On the basis of this assessment, the 1973 mobile fleet catches in Div. 4T were placed under Canadian domestic quota regulations with an additional catch of 20,000 tons for fixed gears. In 1974 similar regulations have been instituted with a mobile fleet quota of 20,000 tons with additional estimated fixed gear catch of 25,000 tons.

Data on the Div. 4VWa stock complex indicated a decline in adult abundance in Subdiv. 4Vn, formerly an old-fish fishery. Despite the presence of a large 1970 year-class in Subdiv. 4Vn and Div. 4Wa, the fisheries in both areas are now dependent on young fish and should not be increased.

Estimates of the size of the 1970 year-class, on which the fishery for the Div. 4XWb stock complex is dependent, gave it to be twice as large as the 1966 year-class as implied by Canadian catch-per-unit-effort data. Unless the 1971-73 year-classes are substantially larger than assumed, the fishery will have to rely on the 1970 year-class through 1976 and should be decreased for 1975.

11. Flatfish

Total landings of all flatfish species continue their upward trend which began in 1960. Canada took more than 70% of the catch in 1973 and USSR most of the remainder.

For Scotian Shelf stocks (Div. 4VWX) catch rates of

flounders by Canadian trawlers continued to decline in 1973 as they have since 1965, abundance estimates from research vessel surveys showed no change over the period 1970-73. The 1972 assessments indicate that *American plaice* and *witch* stocks were almost fully exploited, while *yellowtail* had been overexploited and had declined substantially in abundance. Uncertainties in species breakdown does not permit separate management regimes (for these species) although errors in the estimated yield levels will largely balance out when assessments are combined.

Canadian research results showed differences in diet and parasites for American plaice which are associated with fish size and locality. Results confirm that the Div. 4T stock is distinct from the stocks in Div. 4VWX.

12. Argentines

Landings of argentines from Div. 4VWX declined from 5,868 tons in 1972 to 1,467 tons in 1973. The total allowable catch (TAC) for 1974 was set at 25,000 tons which is considered to be above the long-term sustainable yield but reflects the development of the fishery as the accumulated biomass is harvested. No new information is available for argentines in Subarea 4 and hence there is no change in advice for management of this fishery.

13. Squid

Commercial catches of squid (*Illex*) increased in 1974, but are taken incidentally to directed fisheries for other species. Studies based on the amount of *Illex* consumed by pilot whales suggest that the potential catch could be substantial, but this cannot be quantified at this time.

Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

Reports on research in these areas were submitted by Canada, France, FRG, GDR, Japan, Poland, Spain, USSR, UK, and USA.

1. Status of Fisheries

Total catch of all species from Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 increased from 1,977,000 tons in 1972 to 2,016,000 tons in 1973. Increased catches were reported by France (1,000-4,000 tons), FRG (33,000-38,000 tons), GDR (140,000-151,000 tons), Japan (29,000-31,000 tons), Romania (5,000-7,000 tons), Spain (20,000-22,000 tons), and USA (956,000-1,027,000 tons). Decreased catches were

reported by Bulgaria (40,000-37,000 tons), Poland (207,000-191,000 tons), and USSR (489,000-451,000 tons). Italian catches remained at 4,000 tons.

Cod catches increased (32,000-35,000 tons), as did catches for silver hake (116,000-132,000 tons) and squids (49,000-57,000 tons). Catches decreased for haddock (7,000-6,000 tons), redfish (19,000-17,000 tons), red hake (76,000-67,000 tons), yellowtail (39,000-31,000 tons), flounders (except yellowtail) (24,000-22,000 tons), herring (237,000-235,000 tons), mackerel (387,000-381,000 tons), and scallops (57,000-55,000 tons). Pollock catches remained the same.

2. Work Carried Out

- a) **Canada:** Biological studies of mackerel, squid and sea scallops. Larval herring survey, Bay of Fundy and Gulf of Maine in autumn. Length composition and tagging of bluefin tuna.
- b) **France:** RV *Cryos*, larval herring and groundfish surveys in autumn. Studies of herring and squid populations. Meristic characteristics of yellowtail flounders on Scotian Shelf and Georges Bank.
- c) **Fed.Rep. Germany:** RV *Walther Herwig*, juvenile herring survey, February-March. Larval herring survey in autumn.
- d) **German Dem.Rep:** Length and age of herring and mackerel. Tests of pelagic "Jager-trawl".
- e) **Japan:** Biology of butterfish and length measurements of other commercial species.
- f) **Poland:** Herring studies. Larval herring survey including hydrographic and plankton biomass studies. Autumn groundfish surveys.
- g) **Spain:** Biology of cod in Div. 5Z in February.
- h) **USSR:** Studies on red hake, herring and mackerel. Larval herring and hydrographic survey, Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank in autumn. US-USSR hydroacoustical experiment. US-USSR groundfish survey in autumn. Oceanographic studies including hydrography, chemistry, zooplankton and ichthyoplankton.
- i) **UK:** Continuous Plankton Recorder survey, 421 miles.
- j) **USA:** Data for stock assessments of mackerel, red hake, silver hake, cod, herring, yellowtail flounder and squid (*Loligo*). Larval herring survey. Cooperative US-USSR hydroacoustic experiment. Autumn and spring groundfish surveys including hydrography, studies of biology of gadoids, underwater studies of herring spawning and larval hatching from egg beds. Food chain studies.

3. Hydrography and Plankton

French studies show that surface temperatures over Georges Bank in September ranged from 15°-16°C at a salinity of 32‰, while the slopes had temperatures ranging from 16°-23°C and salinities to 35.5‰. Bottom temperatures were from 7°-17°C, except on the north-eastern part of the Bank where they were 8°-12°C. The thermocline on Georges Bank had temperatures from

9°-14°C, while there was no thermocline apparent on the western part of Georges Bank. Poland reported temperatures generally to be higher than in 1972, particularly in the southern part of Georges Bank and near Nantucket Shoals. Polish studies in late September and throughout October showed herring larvae to be three times the 1972 abundance and with high plankton biomass (major components were copepods and Euphausiids) occurring at the same time, suggesting good prospects for the future of the fishery.

4. Cod

The cod stocks seem to be in good condition and may even increase due to increased recruitment in 1975 or 1976. Catches have remained stable over the past three years and did not reach the total allowable catch levels in 1973.

5. Haddock

The haddock stock remains at a very low level. The 1973 year-class is expected to be poor and only slightly better than those of 1965-1972. Prohibition of a directed fishery for haddock, in force for the past two years, has not eliminated high levels of incidental catches of haddock in fisheries for other species.

6. Herring

The 1970 year-class in the herring stocks in both Div. 5Y, and in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 was stronger than those recently preceding it and currently is estimated to have doubled the adult stock size in both stocks at the beginning of 1974. However, with stock sizes the lowest on record at the beginning of 1973 and no indication of improved recruitment from the 1971 and 1972 year-classes, allowable catches for 1975 from these two stocks should be set with caution.

7. Mackerel

Groundfish survey and other commercial data indicate that stock abundance has declined about 10%. No reliable estimates of the sizes of the 1974 and 1975 year-classes were available. Because of the likelihood of large quantities of 1-year-old mackerel being contained in the 1975 catches and the need to discourage waste of the growth potential, a minimum size limit should be considered.

8. Yellowtail Flounder

Catch per effort in the commercial catch and catch-per-tow research survey abundance indices have

stabilized under the management regime imposed on the stock in Subarea 5 to the east of 69°W since 1971. However, similar data show steady decline in the New England and Cape Cod stocks since 1969 and pre-recruit indices indicate that the stock will be in very poor condition in 1975.

9. Silver Hake

Stocks have remained at about the level of 1973. Survey data indicate the appearance of good 1971 to 1973 year-classes, allowing the eventual recovery of these stocks to their former levels.

10. Red Hake

Survey indices indicated a decline in the stocks

from 1973 to 1974.

11. Squid (*Loligo*)

New information, hopefully, will be available as the fishery develops which will provide an assessment of this expanding fishery in 1976.

12. Other Species

Evidence points to declining abundance of redfish and flounders (other than yellowtail). Data for assessments of the stocks of argentine, pollock and other finfishes are required.

Seals

Reports on research and catch statistics for 1973 and 1974 were received from Canada, Denmark and Norway.

1. Status of the Fisheries

a) Harp Seal

In 1973 the total harvest in the 'Front' and 'Gulf' was 123,832, compared to the ICNAF quota of 150,000.

In 1974 the harp seal fishery operated under an ICNAF quota for the fourth year. Following recommendations made by Panel A at Copenhagen in June 1973, the quota was continued at 120,000 seals, divided equally between Canadian and Norwegian sealing vessels, plus 30,000 for Canadian landsmen. The recommended opening date for harvesting by vessels was 12 March. Provisional 1974 catch figures are as follows:

	Pups and beaters	Immatures and adults	Total
Canadian landsmen and small vessels	19,064	5,933	24,997
Canadian vessels . .	48,130	3,500	51,630
Norwegian vessels	36,305	17,860	54,165
Total harp seal catch	103,499	27,293	130,792

b) Hood Seal

In 1973 there was no quota and the total catch was 6,567 hood seals.

In 1974 there was a quota of 15,000 with an opening harvesting date of 20 March. No catch was permitted in the 'Gulf'. Provisional 1974 catch figures are as follows:

	Pups	Immatures and adults	Total
Canadian vessels . .	108	70	178
Canadian landsmen	0	0	0
Norwegian vessels	5,899	3,936	9,835
Total hood seal catch	6,007	4,006	10,013

2. Work Carried Out

a) Harp Seal

In 1973 Canada conducted aerial surveys, marking experiments and age sampling in the 'Gulf' and on the 'Front'. Denmark investigated population dynamics in Northwest Greenland and Norway continued studies on population dynamics and reproduction off Newfoundland and Labrador.

In 1974 Canada continued research on mixing of stocks between the 'Gulf' and 'Front' areas.

b) Hood Seal

In 1973 Canada conducted aerial reconnaissance surveys off Labrador. Denmark studied hunting, catch and mortality in southern Greenland. Norway continued

investigations on population dynamics and reproduction off Newfoundland and Labrador.

In 1974 Canada located three new herds of whelping hood seals in Davis Strait.