

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
20TH ANNUAL MEETING1970
----CONTENTS

- Proceedings No. 1 - Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics, with Appendices I-V (published as Redbook 1970, Part I, and not included hereunder)
- Proceedings No. 2 - Report of Meeting of Panel A (Seals), with Appendices I-V
- Proceedings No. 3 - Report of Meeting of Panel 1, with Appendix
- Proceedings No. 4 - Report of Meeting of Panel 2, with Appendix
- Proceedings No. 5 - Report of Meeting of Panel 5, with Appendices I-IV
- Proceedings No. 6 - Report of Meeting of Panel 4, with Appendix
- Proceedings No. 7 - Report of Meeting of Panel 3, with Appendix
- Proceedings No. 8 - Report of First Plenary Session, with Appendices I-II
- Proceedings No. 9 - Report of First Meeting of Standing Committee on Finance and Administration, with Appendix
- Proceedings No.10 - Report of Second Plenary Session
- Proceedings No.11 - Report of Second Meeting of Standing Committee on Finance and Administration, with Appendices I-II
- Proceedings No.12 - Report of Third Plenary Session, with Appendix
- Proceedings No.13 - Report of Joint Meeting of Panels 1-5, with Appendix
- Proceedings No.14 - Report of Meeting of Special Committee on the Protocol relating to new procedures for Amendments to the Convention, with Appendix
- Proceedings No.15 - Report of Fourth Plenary Session, with Appendices I-IV
- Proceedings No.16 - Report of Fifth Plenary Session, with Appendix

REPRINTED SEPTEMBER 1973

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Index to Major Items

Annual Meeting 1971, 1972, 1973	Proc.11, 15
Concepts concerning National Quotas	Proc.8 with App.II, 16 with App.I
Conservation Actions	
Atlantic salmon	Proc.13 with App.I
Herring	Proc.13, 16
Yellowtail flounder	Proc.5 with App.III and IV
Seals	Proc.2 with App.I
Convention Articles	
Status	Proc.10
Amendments	
re procedures for amending	Proc.10, 12, 14 with App.I, 16
Declaration of understanding re Seal Protocol	Proc.10
Finance	
Staff assessment scheme	Proc.11
Auditor's report	Proc.9
Budget 1970/71	Proc.11 with App.I
1971/72	Proc.11 with App.II
Staff disability scheme	Proc.11
Working Capital Fund	Proc.11
Inspection scheme	
Exchange of national officers	Proc.15
Form of inspection scheme	Proc.8, 15 with App.I, II and III
Panel memberships	Proc.9, 11
Reorganization of Secretariat	Proc.9 with App.I
Trawl Regulations	
Infringements	Proc.10
Status	Proc.10
Amendments	
Subarea 2	Proc.4, 15
Subarea 3	Proc.7, 15
Subarea 5	Proc.5 with App.IV
Differentials for mesh materials	Proc.10



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2456
(B.e.70)

Proceedings No.2

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Meeting of Panel A (Seals)

Tuesday, 2 June, 1100 hrs

1. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr H.J.Lassen (Denmark), the meeting was opened by Mr E. Hesselbjerg (Denmark). Representatives of the member countries of the Panel and Observers from Iceland, USSR, FAO and ICES were present. Mr Hesselbjerg was elected Chairman for the remainder of the two-year term in view of the absence of Mr Lassen.
2. Rapporteur. The Chairman proposed and the Panel agreed that Mr E.B. Young (Canada) should act as Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Chairman requested that the words "and the report of Scientific Advisers to the Panel" be added to Item 7 of the agenda. With the addition of this amendment the agenda, as circulated, was adopted.
4. Reception of Briefs. During the Panel meeting, briefs were received from World Federation for the Protection of Animals, Comité d'Action pour le Sauvetage des Phoques, and the Swiss Section of the European Committee for the Protection of Seals. The Panel agreed to have them reproduced, and they form Appendices III, IV and V to this report.

In their briefs, these organizations request the member countries of the Panel to limit the total catch of seals and to enforce regulations which will ensure humane killing of seals.

It was agreed to inform the organizations that further measures to protect the seal stocks have been seriously considered and that a limitation of the total catch of harp seals will be recommended for the 1971 season. Regulations which have been introduced in close cooperation with international organizations for the protection of animals to ensure the efficient and humane killing of seals will be retained.

The organizations should also be informed that available data do not suggest any decline of hooded seal stocks in the Convention Area.
5. Panel Membership. All Panel members were present and there were no new applications for membership.
6. Report of Interim Meeting of Panel A. Dr Needler (Canada) pointed out that this document (Appendix I) referred to the 1970 season. Subsequent to the interim meeting, Canada and Norway agreed to measures which differed somewhat from those outlined in the Report; there was no need for further comment.
7. Scientific Advisers' Report. The Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel A, Dr G.F.M.Smith (Canada), read the Report which appears as Appendix II.

The Panel accepted the recommendation of its Scientific Advisers that the investigators working on seals should meet jointly at mid-term with the Assessments Group to examine further the state of the stocks. Mr Horsted (Denmark) suggested that an extra day for seal discussion should be reserved ahead of the normal mid-term meeting of the Assessments Subcommittee, since otherwise there is too much on the Assessment agenda to manage to include the discussion on seals. The Panel agreed.
8. Consideration of Conservation Measures and Requirements. Dr Needler (Canada) referred to the Canadian proposal concerning conservation of seals in

the Convention Area (Comm.Doc.70/24). He suggested that 245,000 harp seals of all ages should be considered as the allowable catch for 1971 in the "Gulf" and "Front" areas combined. From this number an allowance of 45,000 seals should be reserved as the amount to be taken by the indigenous non-mobile fisheries and that the quota for large mobile vessels, the remainder, 200,000 seals, should be equally divided between the vessel operations of Canada and Norway.

The 245,000 figure is less than the average catch over many years and therefore amounts to some restriction. It will prevent catches far beyond the average, such as have occurred in some years. Other years might well produce catches below the quota figure, which would result in an average annual catch lower than 245,000. There is some difference of opinion on the reliability of conclusions concerning sustainable catch. Sampling is not really adequate for fully accurate assessment. If the quota were much lower than the figure suggested, there would be economic difficulties for the industries of both Canada and Norway.

Mr Lund (Norway) suggested a limit of 45,000 should be placed on the catch of Canadian indigenous non-mobile fisheries. Dr Needler (Canada) advised that it would not be possible to undertake to control these fisheries, but if the catch by these fishermen should exceed 45,000 seals, Canada would be willing to consider an adjustment for the following year.

Following further discussion, the Panel agreed to recommend the following measures for the 1971 sealing season:

- A. That a quota in the "Gulf" and "Front" areas combined of 200,000 harp seals of all ages be divided equally between the vessel operations of Canada and Norway, *i.e.* 100,000 harp seals of all ages for the Canadian vessel operations and 100,000 for the Norwegian vessel operations.
- B. That, in addition, based on an allowable take in the "Gulf" and "Front" areas combined, an allowance of 45,000 be made for the indigenous non-mobile fisheries of those areas. Should this number be exceeded because of control difficulties, Canada is prepared to consider an adjustment the following year.
- C. That the open season for the taking of harp and hooded seals commence not earlier than March 12, and close not later than April 24, the actual date within these limits to be agreed between the two countries concerned at a later date.
- D. That the ICNAF regulation prohibiting the killing of adult harp seals in whelping patches remain as it is.

9. Future research required. This item is covered in paragraph 7 above (mid-term meeting of Scientific Advisers to the Panel with the Assessment Subcommittee).

10. Proposed ICES/ICNAF/IBP Symposium on Seals. The Scientific Advisers to the Panel took note of this in their meeting. Mr Tambs-Lyche (ICES) gave a brief outline of the history of the proposal which came before ICES in their meeting in the fall of 1969. The success of the Symposium on Whales had led the biologists concerned with seals to the conclusion that a similar symposium on seals would be of much benefit. The University of Guelph (Canada) had been suggested as a locale for this symposium. The date of August 1971, first suggested, has proved to be too early, and the earliest possible date would likely be sometime in 1972. Mr Lund (Norway) suggested that Canada should provide a representative for ICNAF to help prepare for the symposium. The date for the symposium can be arrived at by correspondence.

11. Next Meeting. It was agreed that the next regular meeting would be held at the time and place of the 1971 ICNAF Meeting.

12. Other Business. There was no other business for consideration of the Panel.

13. Approval of Panel Report. It was agreed that the report of this meeting would be approved by the circulation of a draft among Panel members.

14. Election of Chairman. Mr O. Lund (Norway) was unanimously elected Chairman for the next two years.

15. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 1215 hrs.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2309
(B.e.69)

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Proceedings No.2
Appendix I

Report of Interim Meeting of Panel A (Seals)
Thursday, 25 September 1969
Dartmouth, N.S., Canada

1. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Mr H.J.Lassen (Denmark). Representatives of the member countries of the Panel were present.
2. Dr W.L.Ford, Director of the Bedford Institute, welcomed the members of the Panel and their delegations and offered the hospitality of the Institute. The Chairman expressed thanks on behalf of those present.
3. Rapporteur. The Chairman proposed and the Panel agreed that Mr E.B.Young (Canada) should act as Rapporteur.
4. Agenda. A proposed agenda based on Canadian Proposals for Regulation of the Seal Fishery (Canadian Proposals attached as Annex I) was discussed in the light of a letter to the Executive Secretary of 10 September 1969 containing Norwegian proposals (attached as Annex II). At the suggestion of Mr Lund, the following agenda was adopted:
 1. Length of catch season in 1970:
 - (a) Canadian proposal
 - (b) Norwegian alternative proposal
 2. Other regulations concerning the seal fishery for the 1970 season.
 3. Future regulations and proposals to consider for ICNAF Annual Meeting in 1970.
 4. Other business.
5. Length of catch season in 1970. Mr Lund reiterated the view of the Panel during the 1969 Annual Meeting in Warsaw that more restrictive measures were necessary to maintain stocks at a satisfactory level. It was necessary to give close scrutiny to the problems involved. The Canadian proposal to establish a quota system during the meeting of the Panel in Warsaw was withdrawn and no substantial discussion was undertaken of measures which might be considered.

Dr Needler indicated that the reasoning behind the Canadian proposal was not to his liking. It was based on mass emotion rather than good, common-sense conservation. The Front area requires conservation measures and Canada still supports action in this regard. However, before the meeting in Warsaw, discussion with Canadian industry indicated the possibility of a proposal from them to reduce or even eliminate the taking of "Whitecoats". If this were accomplished, it could well account for the conservation requirement, since when an open season beginning largely after the whitecoats had matured beyond that stage took place in 1968, the catch was within the sustainable yield figure. The Canadian position admittedly arises from a kind of hysteria, but Canada cannot help but be influenced by this when, as an example, the Canadian Ambassador in Washington alone had received 28,000 letters objecting to the 1969 sealing operations.

Mr Lund advised that Norway too had received many letters. He felt that the countries concerned had cooperated with the humane movement and provided information in every way possible, through regulatory measures, letters of advice to their Embassies, speeches in Commission meetings and the like. While he agreed that it was necessary to pay attention to the emotional outbreaks, he felt it was not possible or wise to let irresponsible, emotional people dominate our work. It would not be right to base our decisions solely upon the many letters received.

Mr Lund said the Norwegian proposal was based on information from their scientists. He reviewed the proposals (Annex II) and referred to the fact that a whitecoat catch is necessary to ensure a continued profit and to keep a flow of the fast-furred whitecoat to the market. Mr Øritsland outlined the reasons for the Norwegian proposal relating it to availability of stocks, pointing out that with a slightly later opening date (i.e. 15 March) the catch would not likely be much reduced.

Dr Needler indicated considerable concern about a March 12 opening date and the Canadian view that with good ice and weather conditions something close to sustainable yield could be taken in the first eight days of the season, operating almost solely on whitecoats. Moreover it was Canada's view that a diversion of effort to hooded seals and older harp seals during the closed period suggested by Norway might not be at all helpful from the conservation standpoint. Dr Needler added that it appeared that Canadian industry too felt the necessity for continuing some supply to the market for fast-fur whitecoats.

After a period during which Canadian and Norwegian delegations held separate meetings, the Chairman suggested that, as a compromise solution for 1970, it be agreed that delegations should recommend to Governments for the 1970 season an open season from 16 March to 23 April on the Front, for harp and hooded seals, with no closed period between those dates. Mr Lund stated the hope that Canada might see fit to open the Gulf season for the same period.

Dr Needler pointed out that there was heavy pressure from superior authority in Canada to press for the taking of no whitecoats in the Gulf, and that it would likely be necessary to postpone the opening date there to 18th or 20th March. Mr Lund stated that while he realized this he believed that Norway would wish if at all possible the same opening date in both areas. The open season for the Front was accepted by both delegations for recommendation to Governments by the delegations, with a notation to be recorded concerning Norway's view on the opening date for the Gulf.

Since there is no opportunity to propose the 1970 opening and closing dates through ICNAF before the sealing season opens, it was agreed that an exchange of notes would be effected between Canada and Norway, incorporating times of day for opening and closing as in the agreement between these countries for the 1969 season.

6. Other regulations concerning the seal fishery for the 1970 season. It was agreed that the regulations that were in effect in 1969, including those of Canadian-Norwegian understanding, should be continued. This is to be confirmed in the exchange of notes between Canada and Norway.

7. Future regulations and proposals to consider for ICNAF Annual Meeting in 1970. Mr Lund suggested that the Panel should discuss the future problems of regulation. He believed it necessary to consider from season to season the length of the catching season and specific opening and closing dates because of the many factors governing these. Moreover the ICNAF Annual Meeting time so soon after the close of the season makes it impossible to determine these matters during the meeting of Panel A each June. He stressed that early advice to other countries should be made of any proposal for important changes or introduction of new regulations, preferably by 1 February.

Mr Lund said that the scientific advisers to the Panel had recommended a maximum allowable catch as the most effective conservation measure. He suggested the following problems involved in quota systems:

1. Finding the right total catch
2. Whether there should be a quota common to Gulf and Front areas, or separate quotas
3. How to administer the quota between nations interested
4. Control and inspection.

He suggested that another method would be to limit the number of ships taking part in the fishery and outlined steps Norway was taking to prevent further development of participation.

Dr Needler agreed with views expressed and stated that the steps proposed at this meeting may well not reduce the catch to a sufficient degree. He said that a recent communication from the Canadian scientific group indicated that evidence of connection between Gulf and Front area stocks was inconclusive.

From Canada's experience control and inspection of a quota system does not present major administrative problems.

Mr Lund indicated that Norway had withdrawn from taking seals in the Gulf, and expressed the view that this should be taken into account in any negotiation on sharing or division of a quota determination.

Dr Needler stated that in addition to determining maximum allowable catch it was important to decide on what benefits might be derived by a quota set below the figure.

The following items were suggested by Norwegian and Canadian delegations for discussion at the meeting of Panel A during the June 1970 meeting of ICNAF:

1. What is the sustainable yield?
2. Should it be based on two areas together or separately?
3. What would be the benefits or return at given amounts below the sustainable yield if catches were so established by quotas.

The Scientific Advisers to the Panel are asked to consider these points and to make recommendations to the Panel for consideration at its meeting in June 1970.

8. Other business. The Panel considered a letter received from the "Aktionskomitee gegen den Robbenmord", Postfach 2058, 3001 Bern, Switzerland, and referred it to the Chairman and the Executive Secretary for reply.

9. Next Meeting. It was agreed that the next Panel A meeting would be held at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Commission in 1970 in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada.

10. Approval of Report. It was agreed that the report of this meeting would be approved by circulation of a draft among Panel members.

11. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 1655 hrs.

ANNEX I

CANADIAN PROPOSALS FOR REGULATION OF THE SEAL FISHERY

1. Opening dates the same as those effective by Canadian-Norwegian agreement in 1968, i.e. March 18 Gulf; March 22 Front.
2. A closing date of April 23, two days earlier than in 1968 and 1969.
3. Other regulations that were in effect in 1969 (including those of Canadian-Norwegian understanding) to be continued.
4. The additional regulation prohibiting the use of aircraft and helicopters in all areas, including the Gulf, for the taking of seals with the provision that aircraft could be used from land bases for spotting purposes only at an altitude in excess of one thousand feet.

(forwarded to the Executive Secretary of ICNAF
under cover of Dr A.W.H.Needler's letter of
17 July 1969)

NORWEGIAN PROPOSALS FOR REGULATION OF THE SEAL FISHERY

The Norwegian Delegation approves of the meeting place and time. The Agenda is suggested to be decided upon in the light of the following comments.

The Norwegian Delegation is prepared to discuss a shortening of the catching season as suggested by the Canadian Delegation. A postponement of the opening date by 10 days, however, will result in a change of the composition of the catches from mainly fur quality whitecoats to moulting pups which have a limited market. Accordingly this involves a decrease of the profitability. It is therefore suggested that the catching time should be reduced by a closed season for harp seal pups from 20 to 27 March on the Front in which period the catch mostly consists of moulting pups, and further by a shortening of the sealing season to 23 April as suggested by Canada. This reduction of the catching time should not have less conservational effect than a later opening date.

It is also suggested an opening date for hooded seals to 20 March in order to save mature females.

Norway would prefer the same dates in the Gulf as on the Front, but is prepared to consider alternative dates in the Gulf at the meeting in light of the view of the Panel.

Accordingly the Norwegian Delegation suggests for consideration by the Panel the following regulations for the Front catch in the 1970 season:

1. Opening date for harp seals 12 March and for hooded seals 20 March.
2. A closing time for harp seal pups from 20-27 March both dates inclusive.
3. General closing date for the season 23 April.

(forwarded to the Executive Secretary of ICNAF
under cover of Mr O. Lund's letter of
10 September 1969)



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2456
(B.f.70)

Proceedings No.2
Appendix II

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel A

Friday, 29 May, 1400 hrs

1. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Dr G.F.M.Smith (Canada).
2. The meeting was attended by representatives from Panel member countries and also by representatives of the Assessment Subcommittee.
3. Dr A.C.Kohler (Canada) was elected Rapporteur.
4. Chairman's Report. The Chairman reported on the status of the harp seal fishery and the research carried out (Res.Doc.70/97). The 1970 harp seal catches were as follows:

Gulf -	90,000	Canada only
Front -	115,000	Norway
	50,000	Canada
<u>Total -</u>	<u>255,000</u>	

He pointed out that the catch of harp seals in the Gulf and on the Front over the last 25 years (1946-1970) has averaged 285,000 per year, almost the same average (289,000) as for the 1961-1970 period. This average sustained catch of 285,000 per year requires comparison with the "sustained yield" calculated from estimates of biological and population parameters of 150,000 to 175,000 pups per year suggested by the Scientific Advisers and Assessments scientists as suitable figures for a restrictive quota catch.

Mr Øritsland reported that Norway had a good age sample for the 1969 catch and that tagging had been carried out.

5. Consideration of Conservation Measures and Requirements. A discussion developed involving Panel A Advisers and Assessment Subcommittee members.

It was pointed out that at the mid-term meeting (Appendix I to 1970 Meeting Proceedings No.2), general agreement on a quota system for harp seals had been reached. Three main questions relating to this had been posed at the meeting. These were:

- (a) What is the maximum sustainable yield?
- (b) Are there one or two stocks and what are their relationships?
- (c) What would be the benefits of a quota below the maximum sustainable yield?

Two documents by Dr Sergeant (Canada), Res.Doc.70/61 and 70/96, presented new data pertinent to these questions.

The meeting discussed these documents at length, with the Assessment Group being somewhat critical of the methods used in arriving at a survival rate. However, the data were considered to be supporting evidence and the consensus was that:

- (a) A total sustainable catch in the Gulf and on the Front of not more than 175,000 young of the year, plus 25,000 older seals would allow the fishery to maintain itself at the present level. With this, the present ratio of fishing pressure in the Gulf and on the Front should be maintained. In addition, some further old males could be taken selectively.

- (b) The Gulf and Front stocks appear to be related but the extent of this cannot yet be evaluated.
- (c) The benefits of a catch quota below the maximum sustained yield have not yet been examined.

Alternative measures to limit the catch to the sustainable yield or below were discussed. It was concluded that to be effective a reduction of the season would have to be far more drastic than in 1968 or 1970, but it was pointed out that such a reduction might render sealing economically impracticable. It was agreed that the only practical measure to ensure a limitation of the total catch would be a quota system in the Gulf and on the Front.

6. Future Research. The consensus of the meeting was that the investigators working on seals should meet jointly at mid-term with the Assessment Group to further examine the state of the stocks. Mr Horsted thanked Norway for helping Denmark get started in seal research.

7. ICES/ICNAF/IBP Symposium on Seals. The meeting expressed great interest in the proposed symposium and a Canadian delegate indicated that the meeting could be convened in Canada.

8. Date and Place of Next Meeting. These were not decided and will be arranged with the Assessment Subcommittee as indicated in paragraph 6 above.

9. Election of Chairman. Dr G.F.M. Smith (Canada) was re-elected Chairman for 1971.

10. The meeting adjourned at 1630 hrs.



1950

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



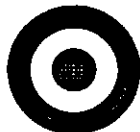
1970

Serial No.2456
(L. 76)

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

RESTRICTED

Proceedings No.2
Appendix III



World Federation for the Protection of Animals
Fédération mondiale pour la protection des animaux
Weiterterschutzbund

Secretaries:
Mees & Mees, Amsterdam
(Netherlands)
Handelsmaats in Zürich, Zürich
(Switzerland)
Presidents of Nations:
Dr. W. Huggenhorst, Netherlands
L. G. Langwell, England
Prof. Jan Jacobs, Belgium
Vice-Presidents:
Dr. Andrés Balle, Argentine
G. S. Drysdale, England
J. Duranton de Magny, France
Oliver Evans, USA
Dr. A. Mühlbacher, Austria
Mrs. Rukmini Devi Arundale, India
F. H. Wagner, Germany

President:
Prof. Dr. S. Meester
Harmoniehof 18
Amsterdam (Netherlands)

Secretary General:
Alfred-Escher-Str. 78
CH 8882 Zürich (Switzerland)
Telephone 38 84 30

Director: Dr. Tony Corring
S.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
Secretary-General: Armin Köhler

Treasurer-General:
Dr. J. W. de Jong Scheunenburg
Kelpersgracht 88
Amsterdam C (Netherlands)

Council:
ARGENTINE
Dr. Ignacio Jorge Abarrain
Sra. Dora B. de Herz
Dr. Pablo Vilela

AUSTRALIA
Mrs. Bertha Jersbak
Miss Gladys Rossman

AUSTRIA
Dr. O. Gasser
Mrs. Tilde Gärtner

BELGIUM
Dr. J. Baetens
Miss E. Breydel

BERMUDA
L. A. Nichol

BRAZIL
Prof. Flavio Lombardi
Mr. Clóvis de Oliveira

BRITISH WEST INDIES
Mr. H. D. Campbell

CANADA
Mr. Brian D. Davies
Senator Dr. F. A. McGrand
Mr. A. L. MacLaurin

CEYLON
Sir Richard Alurihare

CHILE
Mrs. María Ant. Fernández
Mr. Godofredo Stutzin

COLOMBIA
Sra. Olga de Zavadzky de Píng

DENMARK
Mr. Poul Agardst
Mrs. N. Jacobsen

ENGLAND
Mr. Sidney Hobs
Mr. Wilfrid W. Watkins
Rev. Basil Wrighton
Dr. Marg. Young

FINLAND
Mrs. Kristina Haimanen

FRANCE
Mr. Raymond Martin
Miss. Marthe Piccard

GERMANY
Prof. Dr. Helmut Kraft
Mr. H. J. Weichert

HUNGARY
Mrs. M. Romhányi

INDIA
Mrs. Rita Devi
Mr. D. L. Singh

IRELAND
Miss P. Heaton Thomas

ISRAEL
Dr. E. D. Rotberg

ITALY
Prof. Dr. Mario Ghrolami
Dr. C. Trezzani

JAPAN
Mrs. Shidzue Kato

LUXEMBURG
Miss Yvonne Brasseur
Mr. Louis Frising

MEXICO
Mrs. Peggy M. Porteus

MOROCCO
Mr. Larbi Nejd

NETHERLANDS
Mr. J. Kalf
Mrs. A. Rutgers van Rossumburg

NEW ZEALAND
Mr. Geoffrey Hodson

NORWAY
Mr. O. S. Schilbred

RHODESIA
Mr. Altona Chemvumi

SOUTH AFRICA
Mr. D. S. Bennett
Dr. M. Lewin

SPAIN
Mrs. V. de Bruyn-de Osa
Dr. E. Bergonzoni de Pérez Casas
Dr. Arturo Soldevilla Fallu

SWEDEN
Prof. Dr. Ivar Carl M. Ewing
Mr. Gunnar Ringaröm
Mrs. Lisa Westling

SWITZERLAND
Dr. Peter Bähringer
Mr. Rolf Eiselein
Mrs. M. von Harzewitz
Dr. Herbert Rentschler

TURKEY
Prof. Dr. B. Aygün

USA
Mr. Cleveland Amory
Mrs. Edith Goods
Miss Helen E. Jones
Mr. Ma. Morse

URUGUAY
Mrs. L. R. de Mier

YUGOSLAVIA
Dr. Andrej G. Zupancic

INTERNATIONAL
Mrs. Elizabeth Kuypa
Dr. Elizabeth Simpson
Ms. A. YET M. S. M.R.C.V.S.
Dr. Hannelore Lehmann

WFFA Brief to ICAAF Meeting in St. Johns, Canada
June 1st, 1970

Subject: Seal Slaughter in International Waters
of the Front off Labrador

- WFFA is pleased to learn that the Canadian and Norwegian Governments will arrange for 1971 a quota on harp seals taken from international waters on the Front off Labrador. The fixing and enforcement of a realistic quota will be of first importance for the conservation of these animals and every encouragement is offered by WFFA.
- We realise that successful conservation will help to prolong seal hunting as a viable industry in that area. This expectation places a great responsibility on the agencies concerned, particularly ICAAF, to ensure that the processes of hunting, slaughtering and skinning do not result in cruelty to the seals.
- The consumer public in Europe and North America is showing increasing concern for the welfare of animals killed for their skins. There is insufficient evidence that seals in international waters are killed efficiently and without distress. Knowledge that the weather conditions are hazardous and that the slaughter is carried out in great haste raises grave doubts as to whether the seal hunting can ever be made even relatively human. The onus of proof is clearly on the sealing industry if these doubts are to be dispelled.
- WFFA repeats its former requests for:
 - a) Stringent regulations to govern sealing in international waters
 - b) Strict enforcement of these regulations
 - c) Opportunities for independent observers to witness the slaughter and skinning.

This Federation, founded at The Hague in 1960, is incorporated by Royal Decree, within the Law of Netherlands and is admitted to consultative Status by UNESCO, FAO, COUNCIL OF EUROPE and IOE



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

Serial No. 2456
(B.e.70)

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

RESTRICTED
Proceedings No.2
Appendix IV

Comité d'Action pour le Sauvetage des Phoques

Case postale 4
1223 Cologny (Genève)
Suisse

Chèques postaux: 12-18826
Banque: Crédit Suisse Genève



Genève, le May 12, 1970

Mr. L. R. Day
Executive Secretary
I. C. N. A. F.
P. O. Box 638
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia Canada

Dear Sirs,

This letter is presented to your Commission by the European Committee for the Protection of Seals, Swiss section, Berne; and by the Comité d'Action pour le Sauvetage des Phoques, Geneva.

The press notice you issued on June 7, 1969 point 5, states further hunting restrictions on the Front were considered necessary.

In your letter of September 26, 1969, to Mr. Jost, President of the Swiss section of the European Committee for the Protection of Seals, the Commission states "it will continue to receive briefs and to give every opportunity for its member-countries to cooperate with animal welfare agencies with a view to developing mutual understanding of the conservation and humane points of view."

In a statement issued January 30, 1970, the Canadian Minister of Fisheries declared that Canada and Norway agreed to reduce the harp seal hunt to a level that will ensure its conservation. The total catch-quota will be determined by a group of experts appointed by I. C. N. A. F. and start being applied since the 1971 hunt-season.

The meeting of I. C. N. A. F. being scheduled June 1st, we therefore ask you to bring to the attention of your member-countries the following points :

- Our Committees have recently presented the Canadian and Norwegian authorities with more than 100'000 protests against the seal-hunt. The international outcry about the seal hunt continues and will continue until real conservation measures will be taken, both to guarantee the conservation of the harp-seals, to eliminate the cruelty of methods and protect seals from extraordinary abuse. As you know, the seal herd of the Front area continues to decline at a rate which places it in danger of extirpation.
- Our Committees are determined to amplify their action in Europe until satisfactory regulations in Canada and on the Front area are agreed upon.

(over)

We know other welfare societies are equally determined to do so. Indignation and bitterness of outraged world-opinion against canadian and norwegian intransigence resurge.

Would you therefore kindly present your member-countries and particularly Norway with our request :

1. to set up a catch-quota for the Front area so that the conservation of the harp-seals is definitely ensured.
2. to limit the season of that hunt and provide for an independant observation and control.
3. to protect completely the hooded seal and restore its population to its optimum level by prohibiting the hunt.

We firmly believe that setting up a severe catch-quota would be the first step towards this "mutual understanding" mentioned in your letter. This gesture would be particularly welcome at the occasion of 1970, proclaimed "International Year for Conservation of Nature".

We should be grateful to you for the minutes of the meeting, related to this problem and a list of the names of the experts chosen by your commission to set up the catch-quota.

We look forward to your kind answer and thank you very much in advance for giving this matter the attention it requires.

Yours sincerely,

FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE
FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEALS
Swiss section, Berne
The President,



Mr. Max Jost

FOR THE COMITE D'ACTION
POUR LE SAUVETAGE
DES PHOQUES
Geneva
The Secretary General,



Mrs. Jeanne Marchig



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

Serial No. 2456
(E. e. 70)

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

RESTRICTED
Proceedings No. 2
Appendix V

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEALS
in co-operation with the World Federation for the Protection of Animals
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN POUR LA PROTECTION DES PHOQUES
en coopération avec la Fédération Mondiale pour la Protection des Animaux
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE ZUM SCHUTZE DER ROBBERN
in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Welttierschutzbund

Sektion Schweiz:

P. Pfach 2058
CH 3001 Bern

May 12, 1970

Mr. L.R. Day
Executive Secretary
I.C.N.A.F.
P.O. Box 638
DARTMOUTH, Nova Scotia
Canada

Dear Sirs,

This letter is presented to your Commission by the Comité d'Action pour le Sauvetage des Phoques, Geneva; and by the European Committee for the Protection of Seals, Swiss section, Berne.

The press notice you issued on June 7, 1969 point 5, states further hunting restrictions on the Front were considered necessary.

In your letter of September 26, 1969, to Mr. Jost, President of the Swiss section of the European Committee for the Protection of Seals, the Commission states "it will continue to receive briefs and to give every opportunity for its member-countries to cooperate with animal welfare agencies with a view to developing mutual understanding of the conservation and humane points of view."

In a statement issued January 30, 1970, the Canadian Minister of Fisheries declared that Canada and Norway agreed to reduce the harp seal hunt to a level that will ensure its conservation. The total catch-quota will be determined by a group of experts appointed by I.C.N.A.F. and start being applied since the 1971 hunt-season.

The meeting of I.C.N.A.F. being scheduled June 1st, we therefore ask you to bring to the attention of your member-countries the following points :

- Our Committees have recently presented the Canadian and Norwegian authorities with more than 100'000 protests against the seal-hunt. The international outcry about the seal-hunt continues and will continue until real conservation measures will be taken, both to guarantee the conservation of the harp-seals, to eliminate the cruelty

Sections en Allemagne, Belgique, France, Luxembourg, Pays-Bas, Suisse, Suède
Sektionen in Belgien, Deutschland, Frankreich, Luxemburg, den Niederlanden, der Schweiz, Schweden

(over)

of methods and protect seals from extraordinary abuse. As you know, the seal herd of the Front area continues to decline at a rate which places it in danger of extirpation.

- Our Committees are determined to amplify their action in Europe until satisfactory regulations in Canada and on the Front area are agreed upon. We know other welfare societies are equally determined to do so. Indignation and bitterness of outraged world-opinion against canadian and norwegian intransigence resurge.

Would you therefore kindly present your member-countries and particularly Norway with our request :

1. to set up a catch-quota for the Front area so that the conservation of the harp-seals is definitely ensured.
2. to limit the season of that hunt and provide for an independant observation and control.
3. to protect completely the hooded seal and restore its population to its optimum level by prohibiting the hunt.

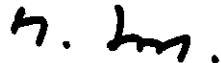
We firmly believe that setting up a severe catch-quota would be the first step towards this "mutual understanding" mentioned in your letter. This gesture would be particularly welcome at the occasion of 1970, proclaimed "International Year for Conservation of Nature".

We should be grateful to you for the minutes of the meeting, related to this problem and a list of the names of the experts chosen by your commission to set up the catch-quota.

We look forward to your kind answer and thank you very much in advance for giving this matter the attention it requires.

Yours sincerely,

FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE
FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEALS
Swiss section, Berne
The President,



Mr. Max Jost

FOR THE COMITE D'ACTION POUR
LE SAUVETAGE DES PHOQUES
Geneva
The Secretary General,



Mrs. Jeanne Marchig



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2457
(B.e.70)

Proceedings No.3

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Meeting of Panel 1

Tuesday, 2 June, 1400 hrs

1. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Mr K. Løkkegaard (Denmark). Representatives of all member countries of the Panel were present and observers from FAO and ICES also attended.
2. Rapporteur. Mr B.B.Parrish (UK) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Agenda for the meeting, as circulated, was adopted.
4. Panel Membership. No changes in the membership of Panel 1 were proposed.
5. Report of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 1, Dr A. Meyer (Fed. Rep. Germany) presented his summary of the status of the fisheries and research carried out in Subarea 1 (Res.Doc.70/92) and the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers to the Panel (Appendix I). He drew attention especially to the reduction in cod catch in Subarea 1 in 1969 to the lowest level since the publication of catch statistics was started by ICNAF in 1952; this was due to a combination of adverse fishing conditions due to excessive ice, and poor recruitment to the exploited stock.
6. Review of Conservation Measures and Requirements. The Panel noted that consideration would probably be given in a joint meeting of Panels to the question of introducing uniform mesh size regulations in Subareas 1, 2 and 3 and it accordingly decided not to recommend, at the present time, any change in the 130 mm mesh-size regulation currently in force in Subarea 1. It agreed, however, that consideration would continue to be given by the Panel to the need for additional regulatory measures for cod in Subarea 1, in the light of the results of scientific assessments of the state of the cod stocks in the subarea.
7. Future Research. The Panel noted the future research requirements in the subarea, referred to in the Report of the Scientific Advisers. It endorsed the recommendation by STACRES concerning the need for increased research effort on cod, and associated sampling, by member countries with fisheries in the subarea. In view of the present state of the cod stock in the subarea, the Panel recommends that STACRES be requested to give priority to assessments of this stock in relation to the Panel's consideration of the need for further conservation measures. In view of the close association between the cod fisheries in Subarea 1 and other neighbouring areas in the North Atlantic, the Panel also wishes to draw attention to the importance of extending these assessments to cover also the cod stocks in these other areas, especially those in Subareas 2 and 3 and in the northern parts of the northeast Atlantic.
8. Date and Place of Next Meeting of Panel. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Panel should be held during the next Annual Meeting of the Commission.
9. Adjournment. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 1500 hrs.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2457
(B.f.70)

Proceedings No.3
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970Report of Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel 1

Saturday, 30 May, 0900 hrs

1. The Chairman, Dr A. Meyer (Fed. Rep. Germany), opened the meeting and welcomed Scientific Advisers and observers.
2. Mr A.T.Pinhorn (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. The agenda, as distributed by the Chairman, was adopted.
4. Advisers from all member countries of the Panel, except Spain, as well as observers from Canada, USA and ICES, were present.
5. The Chairman presented his summary report of the status of the fisheries and research carried out in Subarea 1 in 1969 (Res.Doc.70/92). The report was adopted with minor changes.
6. Dr Meyer (Fed. Rep. Germany) reported on the status of the German fishery in Subarea 1 for the first five months of 1970. The fleet did not commence fishing in Subarea 1 until April because of good catches in Labrador. The ice conditions in 1970 were not as severe as in the previous year. Hydrographic observations in March indicated that on Fyllas Bank very cold water extended to a depth of 350 m.

Mr Horsted (Denmark) reported that the catch from the inshore Greenland cod fishery for the first four months of 1970 was 40% less than that for the same period in 1969, because of ice cover in the area, but that after the end of April the ice conditions were normal.
7. Dr Jonsson (Iceland) reported on the progress of the "Iceland Planning Group" convened by ICES one of whose tasks is to determine the extent of migration of mature cod from East Greenland to Iceland by serological and tagging methods.
8. The Chairman proposed that, at next year's meeting of the Scientific Advisers, the members should discuss more fully the findings of the NORWESTLANT Report, and the results of the Symposium on Environmental Conditions, 1960-69, to be held prior to the 1971 ICNAF Meeting. It is hoped that Dr Smidt (Denmark) will report on NORWESTLANT and will lead the discussion.
9. In the discussion which followed on the present state of the cod stocks, the Scientific Advisers supported the findings of the Assessment Subcommittee relevant to Subarea 1, especially that
 - a) the fishing mortality (F) up to 1968 has increased to 0.8-0.9, and is probably beyond that giving the maximum sustainable yield-per-recruit.
 - b) the 1962-66 year-classes, making the largest contribution to the fishery in 1970 and 1971, are far weaker than the preceding ones, and, consequently, the catch in 1970 and 1971 will decrease further even with a high level of F. This is clearly illustrated in Res. Doc.70/73.
 - c) improvement in stock abundance, especially if a good year-class should recruit to the fishery, will again attract greater effort to the subarea. The increased fishing mortality resulting from this would lead to a reduced yield-per-recruit leaving a depressed stock. This calls for the need to regulate fishing, particularly to prevent the sudden expansion of fishing effort.

(over)

It was further pointed out that, although during a period of lower recruitment the situation can be somewhat self-regulatory, high levels of fishing effort can occur even at low levels of stock abundance due to fishing on seasonal concentrations. Because of the mobility of the fleets, any conservation measures should apply to all subareas.

10. It was stressed that future research should be concentrated on obtaining more knowledge on the abundance of pre-recruit year-classes, more information on discards and industrial fish, especially for countries salting cod and more adequate sampling by all member countries fishing in Subarea 1 in accordance with the minimum sampling requirements as indicated in the STACRES Summary Report.

11. Dr A. Meyer (Fed. Rep. Germany) was re-elected Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel 1.

12. The meeting was adjourned at 1045 hrs.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2458
(B.e.70)

Proceedings No.4

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Meeting of Panel 2

Wednesday, 3 June, 1545 hrs

1. The Panel met under the chairmanship of Captain T. de Almeida (Portugal). (Dr Rodriguez Martin (Spain) who was elected Chairman at the 1969 meeting of Panel 2 was unable to attend the present meeting.) Representatives of all member countries were present.
2. Rapporteur. Dr W. Templeman (Canada) was appointed rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The agenda, as circulated, was adopted.
4. Panel Memberships. It was unanimously agreed to recommend to the Commission that the applications of Norway and Romania for membership in Panel 2 be accepted.
5. Report of Chairman of Scientific Advisers. Dr A.S.Bogdanov (USSR) presented his Report on the Status of the Fisheries and Research carried out (Res. Doc.70/95) and the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers to the Panel (Appendix I). The Panel approved these reports without change and the Chairman thanked Dr Bogdanov and the Scientific Advisers for their work.
6. Review of Conservation Measures and Requirements. Dr Cole (UK) noted that the Scientific Advisers to the Panel had agreed that an increase in mesh size from the present 114 mm to 130 mm would result in a small long-term gain for cod landings and was desirable. The Panel unanimously agreed to recommend to the Commission that the mesh size be increased from 114 to 130 mm for Subarea 2. It further agreed to recommend to the Commission that 1 July 1971 be the date by which all countries should be using the new mesh size in the subarea. Poland and Spain reserved their position on the date of entry into force of the new regulation for trawlers, saying that they agreed with a date of 1 January 1972 but would do their best to comply as far as possible with the earlier date.
7. Future Research Required. The Report of Scientific Advisers and the programs submitted by member countries contain summaries of plans for future research. No additional research plans were submitted.
8. Date and Place of Next Meeting. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Panel should be held at the time and place of the next ICNAF meeting. Scientific Advisers will meet during the previous week.
9. Other Business. There was no other business.
10. Approval of Panel Report. It was agreed to circulate the Panel report among the Panel members for approval.
11. Election of Chairman. Mr Marcitllach (Spain) explained that Dr Rodriguez Martin has been appointed Executive Secretary of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and is unable to continue as Chairman of the Panel. On motion by Spain, seconded by the Federal Republic of Germany, Captain T. de Almeida was unanimously elected Chairman of the Panel for the ensuing year.
12. The meeting adjourned at 1620 hrs.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No. 2458
(B.f.70)

Proceedings No.4
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel 2

Saturday, 30 May, 1045 hrs

1. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Dr A.S. Bogdanov (USSR). Scientific Advisers were present from the following member countries of the Panel: Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Portugal, USSR and UK. Observers were present from Iceland, Norway, USA and ICES.
2. Mr E.J. Sandeman (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. The agenda for Panel 2, as relevant, was adopted for the meeting.
4. The Chairman presented his summary Report on the Status of the Fisheries and Research in Subarea 2 during 1969 (Res.Doc.70/95). After discussion and amendments by the Advisers, the document as revised was approved for presentation to the Panel.
5. The Chairman reminded the Advisers that previous assessments have indicated that the level of fishing for cod in Subarea 2 in recent years has been close to, or beyond that, generating the long-term maximum sustainable yield-per-recruit. He drew attention to the reassessment of cod in Div.2J which indicated that an increase in mesh size from 114 mm (4 1/2 inches) to 130 mm (5 1/8 inches) would result in an immediate loss of 7.5% and long-term gain of 4.5%. The Advisers noted that almost all the catch in the subarea was already being taken by vessels using 130 mm mesh and it now agreed that an increase in mesh size from the present 114 mm to 130 mm was desirable.
6. The Advisers and observers reviewed the research plans of their respective countries. Special attention was given to the problem of adequacy in sampling and the Advisers expressed their firm agreement with the recommendation of STACRES "that the Commission adopt as a sampling requirement the measurement by each country of 200 fish for every quarter of the year and division for each 1,000 or more tons of fish caught."
7. It was agreed that the next meeting of Scientific Advisers should be held during the 1971 Annual Meeting of ICNAF.
8. It was agreed that the Chairman and Rapporteur would prepare the report of Scientific Advisers in draft form and circulate it among members for their approval.
9. There was no other business.
10. Dr Bogdanov (USSR) was re-elected Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel 2.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Proceedings No.5

Serial No.2460
(B.e.70)

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Meeting of Panel 5

Tuesday, 2 June, 1545 hrs; Wednesday, 3 June, 0930 hrs; Thursday, 4 June, 1100 hrs;
Friday, 5 June, 1630 hrs

1. With the Chairmanship vacant, the meeting was opened by the Executive Secretary. (Mr S. Perkowicz (Poland), who at the 1969 Meeting of the Panel was elected Chairman, was unable to attend the meeting.) Professor F. Chrzan (Poland) was unanimously elected Chairman for the ensuing year.
2. Rapporteur. Mr H.R.Beasley (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The agenda, as circulated, was adopted.
4. Panel Memberships. All Panel member countries (Canada, Poland, Romania, USSR and USA) were represented.
5. Report of Scientific Advisers. Dr G.F.M.Smith (Canada), Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to the Panel, presented a summary of the Status of Fisheries and Research carried out in the subarea during 1969 (Res.Doc.70/90) and the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers (Appendix I). The report was approved by the Panel.
6. Review of Conservation Measures and Requirements. It was observed that serious conservation problems were noted in the Report of the Scientific Advisers.
7. Review of Conservation Measures and Procedures for Haddock. The USA submitted a proposal to amend the haddock quota regulation for Subarea 5 adopted at the 1969 Annual Meeting of the Commission. The amendments proposed (1) to extend through May the existing ban during March-April on fishing with gear capable of catching demersal species in two areas of Subarea 5, and (2) to reduce the size of the westernmost one of those areas. The USA explained its view that such changes were in accord with the latest scientific advice, and would more precisely accomplish original objectives of limiting fishing on spawning stocks of haddock, while increasing opportunities in the redfish fishery as indicated in Comm.Doc.70/34. The USA urged that flexibility be maintained in the Commission's regulatory program. Canada, in principle, strongly supported action to adjust the regulation in accordance with the latest scientific advice regarding management objectives. The Soviet delegation noted that new regulations became effective in Subarea 5 some months ago and that they will be in force for a period of 3 years. Because of a shortage of time to do analysis on the effectiveness of these measures, they thought that it was not expedient to consider additional conservation measures for haddock. Other delegations questioned the practicality of amending a regulation that had only recently entered into force and suggested the possibility of reconsidering amendments at a future Annual Meeting after scientists had been given further opportunity to evaluate the existing regulation. In the absence of agreement on the matter, the USA proposal was withdrawn.
8. Review of Conservation Measures for Yellowtail Flounder. The USA expressed great concern that the 1969 catch of yellowtail flounder had increased sharply. Scientific assessments regarding the beneficial effects of controls on catches and mesh sizes were reviewed by the USA, which then introduced proposals for both these types of regulation. In introducing these proposals, the USA asked every consideration for the fleet of US vessels which is primarily dependent on the yellowtail flounder resource, and which will feel the greatest impact of regulatory restrictions. The Soviet delegation also expressed concern about the status of the stocks of yellowtail flounder and said that it was expedient to

discuss the problem of the establishment of a total quota and the application of regulatory measures to yellowtail flounder as already adopted in Subarea 4.

9. The meeting recessed at 1745 hrs.

10. Panel 5 reconvened at 0930 hrs, 3 June.

11. When discussion was resumed on the proposals for regulating yellowtail flounder, other delegations indicated their concern about conserving stocks of yellowtail flounder. Some questions, however, arose over the scientific advice received regarding limitations on the fishery. Clarification was requested from the Scientific Advisers to the Panel.

12. Pending further information from the Scientific Advisers, the meeting recessed at 1100 hrs.

13. Panel 5 reconvened at 1100 hrs, 4 June.

14. The Report of the Second Meeting of the Scientific Advisers to the Panel (Appendix II) was presented by its Chairman, Dr G.F.M. Smith.

The members of the Panel agreed on the need for catch quota limits in the yellowtail flounder fishery, as recommended by the Scientific Advisers. However, there were differences of opinion over whether mesh-size requirements should be 129 mm (synthetic) or 114 mm (double manila) as is now required in Subarea 4 when fishing for regulated species, including yellowtail flounder. There were also differences of opinion regarding provisions needed for incidental catch allowances and certain administrative procedures. It was agreed that additional time should be allowed to consider these matters further.

15. The meeting recessed at 1230 hrs.

16. The Panel reconvened at 1630 hrs, 5 June.

17. The USA reported that, after taking into account previous discussions, it had prepared modified regulatory proposals for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5. These would (1) limit the annual catch during 1971 to 16,000 tons from east of 69°W and 13,000 tons from west of 69°W, and (2) require a mesh size at least 114 mm (manila) in the fishery.

The Panel, after minor editorial changes, unanimously approved and recommended for adoption the modified proposals of the USA, as attached in Appendices III and IV.

The Panel noted that allowances for incidental catches of yellowtail flounder in fisheries conducted primarily for other species are included in the proposal concerning mesh size as well as in the proposal concerning catch quotas. It is understood that these provisions shall not, in any case, provide a double allowance for incidental catches.

The USA indicated its interest in further improving conservation for yellowtail flounder by developing at a future Annual Meeting proposals requiring a larger mesh size in the fishery.

18. Review of Conservation Measures and Procedures for Silver and Red Hakes. The Panel noted that the Scientific Advisers indicate that the effectiveness of the regulatory measures for hakes, in force since 1 January 1970, cannot yet be stated and pointed out that additional assessment of the stocks would be very useful.

19. Consideration of Need for Conservation of Herring Stocks. It was noted that this item had been considered in the Joint Meeting of Panels.

20. Review of the 10 Percent Annual Exemption. It was noted that the USA had reported on their operation of the 10% exemption in Comm.Doc.70/29.
21. Future Research Required. The research plans for the subarea are outlined in the Reports of the Scientific Advisers (Appendices I and II) and in the research programs submitted by member countries.
22. Next Meeting. It was agreed that the next regular meeting of the Panel and its Scientific Advisers would be held at the time and place of the next Annual Meeting of the Commission.
23. Other Business. There was no other business.
24. Approval of Panel Report. It was agreed to circulate the Panel Report among the Panel members for approval.
25. Adjournment. The meeting adjourned at 1550 hrs.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2460
(B.f.70)

Proceedings No.5
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970Report of Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel 5

Friday, 30 May, 1630 hrs

1. The Chairman, Dr G.F.M.Smith (Canada), opened the meeting with representatives from member countries, Canada, Poland, USSR and USA, present. Romania was not represented. Observers were present from Germany, Japan, Norway and ICES.
2. Mr J.B.Skerry (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. The Agenda for Panel 5 was adopted with minor revisions.
4. The Chairman presented his Report on the Status of the Fisheries and Research carried out in Subarea 5 in 1969 (Res.Doc.70/90). Mr Hennemuth (USA) questioned the report by USSR of 7,000 metric tons of sculpins caught in Div.5Zw (Res.Doc.70/31). Dr Bogdanov (USSR) stated he was unable to explain the reason for the error. Dr Messtorff (Fed. Rep. Germany) drew attention to Part III of the Federal Republic of Germany's Research Report for 1969 (Res.Doc.70/13), Notes on the Distinction of the Northwest Atlantic Hakes, *Merluccius albidus* and *M. bilinearis* (Res.Doc.70/91) and Hydrographic Observations in Subareas 2-5 in 1969 (Res.Doc.70/94). Dr Halliday (Canada) drew attention to a US-Canada fecundity study now taking place. The Chairman advised that his Report on the Status of Fisheries and Research carried out (Res.Doc.70/90) would be amended to include all documents which relate to Subarea 5.
5. Review of Conservation Measures and Procedures for Haddock in Subarea 5. Mr Hennemuth (USA) reviewed that part of the Report of the Subcommittee on Assessments relating to Subarea 5 haddock. He advised that the haddock stocks were still at an extremely low level and that no improvement can be expected through 1971. Further, the report concludes, "The fact that existing estimates of stock density presented to ICNAF may be too high only reaffirms our 1969 recommendation that no fishing take place on this stock." Dr Bogdanov (USSR) stated that a reduction in the quota is indicated and should be recommended to Panel 5. Dr Chrzan (Poland) recommended that a summary of the Assessment Report on Subarea 5 haddock be made a part of the Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 5 as follows:

The Scientific Advisers noted from the Assessment Report that the US catch in 1969 was 18,845 metric tons compared to 28,906 metric tons in 1968. An additional catch of 4,568 metric tons by other fleets brings the 1969 total catch to about 23,400 metric tons compared with 44,477 taken in 1968. The bulk of the catch was taken from the Georges Bank area. The US per day catch dropped from 3.2 tons in 1968 to 2.5 in 1969. The fishing is still dependent upon the 1963 year-class. The 1969 autumn survey indicated the 1969 year-class to be as poor as the previous five. The 1971 quotas (12,000 tons) will provide no improvement in the stock unless the 1970 year-class which will recruit in 1972 is larger than the past several years. The Assessment Report presents tables showing estimates of available population and recruitment for Subarea 5 haddock and estimated total numbers of haddock from research vessel surveys. It is noted that recruitments used to estimate populations in 1970 and 1971 may be too high. The fact remains that these estimates reaffirm the 1969 recommendation that no fishing take place on that stock.

The Scientific Advisers noted that several steps might be taken to provide faster recovery of the stocks:

(over)

- (a) reduce effort by reducing the quota to some lower level,
- (b) extend the present closed season (March and April) an additional unspecified length of time,
- (c) combination of both.

Dr Graham pointed out to the Scientific Advisers that landing figures through May 15 gave an indication that there was a possibility that the 1970 quota would not be met. An extension of the closed season for one month, possibly May, would assure that no fishing takes place before completion of spawning and dispersion of the spawn stock. The additional closure period, thus, would help to reduce the fishing mortality rate. It was agreed that Panel 5 should note that spawning studies which have been carried out indicate that, by 1 June, spawning activity is completed and the spawning stock dispersion is nearly complete. Comm.Doc.70/31 reports the 1970 haddock catch from 1 January to 15 May to be 3,744.7 metric tons. Dr Noskov (USSR) drew attention to the importance of the one month (May) and that its closure would prohibit the fishery for herring and mackerel taking place within the affected area. Mr Hennemuth (USA) advised that a substantial increase in haddock landings occurred during the first 15 days after the closed areas were reopened and that additional closure-time would be helpful in restoring the stock.

Dr Graham wished to draw attention of the Panel to a suggested revision in one of the closed areas. The westernmost area off Cape Cod, Massachusetts, was laid out so that the northernmost part included deep water where a redfish fishery was carried out in March and April, but that very few haddock were caught there. Upon assurance that opening this small area to fishing would have no effect upon haddock conservation, the Scientific Advisers agreed that the revision should be set before Panel 5.

6. Review of Conservation Measures and Procedures for Silver and Red Hakes in Subarea 5. Mr Hennemuth (USA) reviewed the Assessment Report on red and silver hake. The effects of fishing on these stocks has not yet been taken up by the Assessment Subcommittee. It was noted that the stocks of these species, both of which support major fisheries, should be the object of further study and assessment. It should be further noted that the effectiveness of the regulatory measures enacted 1 January 1970 cannot yet be stated.

7. Possible Conservation Measures for Yellowtail Flounder in Subarea 5. (Comm.Doc.70/20). Mr Hennemuth (USA) reviewed the Assessment Subcommittee Report as it related to yellowtail flounder. He noted that an intensive fishery had been conducted during the past few years and especially in 1969. It was noted that a reduction in fishing mortality of 20 to 25% and an increase in mesh size would provide for increased long-term yields. The 1969 estimate of recruitment indicates that recruitment in 1970 will be at a low level. The additional catch of about 19,000 metric tons by the USSR plus the catch by USA for a total of 57,000 metric tons gives rise to concern by the USA. Although there are two stocks - Georges Bank (Div.5Ze) and southern New England (Div.5Zw) - they have been treated as one. The Report notes in a table the changes in yield-per-recruit at selected levels of mesh size and fishing mortality.

Dr Smith (Canada) asked if a mesh size or quota can be carried out without interfering with other fisheries in the same area. He was advised by the USA that pure catches of yellowtail flounder can be taken in some areas, but in other areas they were mixed with other groundfish.

Dr Noskov (USSR) noted that in Div.5Zw the catch by weight made by Soviet trawlers was predominantly species other than yellowtail flounder.

Mr Hennemuth (USA) advised that on southern New England grounds (Div.5Zw) yellowtail flounder were seldom found in waters deeper than 40 fathoms and that, in former years, the Soviet trawlers fished in waters greater than that depth, and hence did not catch much flounder.

Dr Noskov (USSR) advised that the Soviet fleet fished for silver and red hake during January through March in waters 200 meters or more in depth. From April to October, they fished in the Nantucket Shoals area for silver and red hake, herring and mackerel in water 30 to 75 meters in depth. The summer fishery for hake overlaps with the yellowtail fishery.

The Scientific Advisers wish to draw the Panel's attention to the following statement in the Report of the Subcommittee on Assessments.

"A reduction in fishing mortality to about two-thirds of its 1963-1968 level, which would be about 30,000 tons, would be expected to give some additional increase in yield-per-recruit with the present mesh size. However, potentially larger benefits may be gained by an appropriate combination of catch and mesh regulations. These are summarized in Table 8 with the qualification that the method of computation underestimates benefits given for the decrease in fishing mortality. Two other methods of computation based on utilization of landings data directly gave estimated benefits up to 30% (Res.Doc.70/87).

"Table 8 - Yellowtail Flounder. Changes in yield-per-recruit at selected levels of mesh size and fishing mortality (as percentages of 1963-1968 level, 114 mm mesh, F = 1.1).

Mesh Size	Fishing Mortality	F = 1.1		F = 0.8
		Immediate Loss	Long-term Gain	Long-term Gain
114 mm (4 1/2 in)		-	-	+4
129 mm (5 1/8 in)		-4	+7	+10
145 mm (5 4/5 in)		-21	+17	+19

"The analysis indicated that the catch should be divided about equally between the two stocks. But, because the increased catch in 1969 was taken primarily from the southern New England stock, it is probable that a greater reduction in catch from this stock would be required to achieve the benefits which have been indicated above."

8. Consideration of Need for Conservation of Herring Stocks (Comm.Doc. 70/23). Mr Hennemuth (USA) briefly reviewed the Assessment Report on the Subarea 5 stocks. He drew particular attention to the fact that there is a seasonal back and forth migration between Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. He further draw attention to the fact that the rapid and intense exploitation of a virgin stock led to a 70-90% decline in spawning stock density. Part of the decline may be attributed to poor recruitment, since the entry of the 1960-61 year-classes in 1963 and 1964. The Subcommittee concluded from preliminary analysis that reduced fishing intensity (a) will not reduce yield-per-recruit, (b) will increase catch-per-unit effort, and (c) may provide for increased recruitment.

It was noted that the Subarea 5 herring stocks can be regulated without affecting either the inshore Gulf of Maine stock or the Subarea 4 stocks.

The Scientific Advisers note that Subarea 5 herring stocks are now heavily exploited and probably over-exploited, based on the information contained in the Assessment Report.

9. Review of Conservation Measures and Requirements. Dr Dickie (Canada) drew the attention of the Scientific Advisers to the present problem of the poor and insufficient data available when considering recommendations for regulation. A large percentage of the catch is not adequately sampled. That part of the Assessment Report dealing with this matter states, "The current state of ignorance is due to one or more of the following reasons: (a) Very rapid development of fishing, (b) Inadequate data, (c) Inadequate assessment efforts."

The Subcommittee recommends among other things "that member countries in each Panel make definite commitments for scientists to initiate studies of the stocks which are deemed to be crucially in need of assessment. The guidance and coordination of such studies is the function of STACRES through the Assessment Subcommittee."

It was noted that fishing intensity is increasing rapidly and that in all probability one or more stocks could be in trouble and not recognized due to the masking effect of other fisheries also taking place in the same area. There is a definite need to have better control in order to make better assessments.

Dr Dickie (Canada) stated that during the STACRES discussion, support was given to countries initiating joint surveys. He noted that present surveys concentrate on groundfish, but that future surveys should consider the total biomass from top to bottom.

The Scientific Advisers wish to draw the Panel's attention to the need for additional scientific knowledge in order to make progress towards proper and adequate management.

10. Future Research Required. The Scientific Advisers wish to draw the Panel's attention to recommendations of STACRES "that a detailed evaluation of an ICNAF groundfish survey be undertaken as soon as possible, and that this could best be accomplished by a Working Group at the next Annual Meeting. The success of this Group depends on the attendance of qualified scientists."

They further wish to draw attention again to the above-mentioned recommendation "that member countries in each Panel make definite commitments for scientists to initiate studies of the stocks which are deemed to be most crucially in need of assessment. The guidance and coordination of such studies is the function of STACRES through the Assessment Subcommittee."

11. Date and Place of Next Meeting. It was agreed that the next meeting would be held prior to the Panel meeting at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

12. Election of Chairman for 1971 and 1972. Dr G.F.M. Smith (Canada) was unanimously re-elected Chairman for the ensuing two years.

13. Approval of Report. It was agreed that a report would be prepared and circulated for approval.

14. The meeting adjourned at 1740 hrs.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2460
(B.f.70)

Proceedings No.5
Appendix II

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Second Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel 5

Wednesday, 3 June, 1120 hrs

1. The Chairman, Dr G.F.M.Smith (Canada), opened the meeting with representatives from Canada, Poland, USSR, USA present. The Federal Republic of Germany and FAO were represented by observers.
2. Mr J.B.Skerry (USA) acted as Rapporteur.
3. The Chairman reported that he had called this meeting at the request of Panel 5 in order to provide the Panel with a review of the US proposals relating to yellowtail flounder and to report specifically on the basis for the quota proposed and to comment on the proposed mesh regulation. A third point raised by Panel 5 was the possible effect of a uniform mesh size of 130 mm throughout the Subarea.
4. Computation of the Catch Quota for Yellowtail Flounder. The Advisers considered the quota proposed by the USA and examined the procedure by which it was arrived at. The average annual catch for the period 1963-1968 by the USA was 44,000 tons. The Assessment Subcommittee suggested reducing the mortality from 1.1 to 0.8. This represents a 27% reduction to a figure of 32,000 tons. The Advisers agreed that the total catch quota for 1971 should be 32,000 tons. This assessment was made before the 1969 catch figures were available. It is now known that the US catch in 1969 was 38,000 tons and the Soviet catch 19,000 tons, making a total of 57,000 metric tons. This means that the mortality was increased in 1969 and the stock size correspondingly decreased.

On the basis of the data through 1968, the Scientific Advisers agreed that the landings quota after adjustment for discards should be 27,000 metric tons. The Advisers further agreed that, as of the situation in 1968, this quota should be divided equally between the southern New England inshore stock and the Georges Bank stock which can best be divided by the meridian of 69°W.

It was agreed that the increased fishing intensity on the southern New England stock in 1969 requires a reduced quota in the order of 3,000 tons making the total quota 29,000 tons. There was a majority opinion that this reduction in quota should be applied to the southern New England stock. Thus, the catch quotas for the two stocks would be 16,000 tons for the Georges Bank stock and 13,000 tons for the southern New England stock.
5. Minimum Mesh Size for Yellowtail Flounder. The Advisers reviewed the available information on selectivity for yellowtail flounder and confirmed their earlier conclusion that increasing mesh size over that now in use in the fishery would be beneficial. It is their opinion that the minimum mesh allowable should be 129 mm in synthetic twine (143 mm double manila). Larger mesh size would result in greater benefits, but a smaller size would not reduce the discard appreciably nor increase the long-term yield substantially.
6. Exemptions. The Advisers noted that the US proposal provided an exemption of 2,500 kg per trip. The Advisers agreed that any exemption reduces the benefits of mesh regulation and so recommend that these be kept to a minimum. It was also noted that fish taken under any exemption should be included in the total quota since it is the removals that must be controlled if the stock is to produce at its maximum.

(over)

7. Uniform Mesh Size for All Regulated Species. The Advisers were not able to recommend a single mesh size for all regulated species in the subarea. The present minimum size of 114 mm (double manila) for cod and haddock is too small for yellowtail flounder and the smallest size to consider for yellowtail (129 mm synthetic or 143 mm double manila) is too large to provide the maximum yield-per-recruit for cod, haddock, hakes and herring.

8. The Advisers wish to emphasize that the quota for the years beyond 1971 will depend upon not only the catches in 1970 and 1971, but upon the recruitment in 1971, which cannot now be estimated.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No. 2460
(A.a.4)

Proceedings No. 5
Appendix III

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Proposed Quota Regulation for Yellowtail Flounder

in Subarea 5

1. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catch of yellowtail flounder, *Limanda ferruginea* (Storer), by persons under their jurisdiction fishing in Subarea 5 so that the aggregate catch of yellowtail flounder taken in 1971 shall not exceed:
 - (a) 16,000 metric tons from fishing grounds east of 69°W
 - (b) 13,000 metric tons from fishing grounds west of 69°W.
2. That Competent Authorities of each Contracting Government shall report bi-weekly yellowtail flounder catches by persons under their jurisdiction taken in each of the areas referred to in paragraph 1 to the Executive Secretary of the Commission not later than 7 days after the end of a two-week reporting period. Information of yellowtail flounder by-catch taken by the vessels which do not conduct specialized fishing for yellowtail flounder shall be reported to the Executive Secretary of the Commission in 700 ton increments. The Executive Secretary shall notify each Contracting Government of the dates on which accumulative catches of yellowtail flounder from each of the areas referred to in paragraph 1 equal 80 percent of the allowable catch for the area in question.
3. That within 10 days of receipt of notification from the Executive Secretary in accordance with paragraph 2, each Contracting Government shall prohibit catches of yellowtail flounder by persons under their jurisdiction from the area or areas referred to in the notification from the Executive Secretary, except as provided in paragraph 4.
4. That, in order to avoid impairment of fisheries conducted primarily for other species and which take small quantities of yellowtail flounder incidentally, the Contracting Governments may permit persons under their jurisdiction to have in possession on board a vessel fishing primarily for other species subsequent to a closure referred to in paragraph 3, yellowtail flounder caught within such a closed area in amounts not exceeding 5,000 lb or 2,268 kg, or 10 percent by weight, of all other fish on board caught in the closed area.
5. That the assessment of effects of fishing for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 be reviewed at the mid-term meeting of the Assessment Subcommittee, and that the catch data of all countries for 1970 which is required for such a review be made available.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2460
(A.a.4)

Proceedings No.5
Appendix IV

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Proposed Mesh Regulation for Yellowtail Flounder

in Subarea 5

(Amendment of Existing Trawl Regulation in Subarea 5)

1. That the Trawl Regulations applicable in Subarea 5 be extended to apply to yellowtail flounder, *Limanda ferruginea* (Storer), in the same manner that they apply to cod and haddock.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No. 2461
(B.e.70)

Proceedings No.6

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Meeting of Panel 4

Wednesday, 3 June, 1400 hrs

1. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr R. Lagarde (France).
2. Rapporteur. Dr A.W. May (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The agenda as circulated was adopted.
4. Review of Panel Memberships. The following Panel members were present: Canada, France, Poland, Portugal, Spain, USSR and USA. It was noted that the Federal Republic of Germany would be applying for Panel membership before the 1971 meeting.
5. Report of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 4, Dr Monteiro (Portugal), presented his summary report on status of the fisheries and research carried out in 1969 (Res.Doc.70/99), and also reviewed the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers (Appendix I). These were approved without change by the Panel.
6. Review of Conservation Measures and Requirements. A proposal for regulation of the haddock fishery in Div.4VW, combining quota regulations and a closed area, was presented by Canada. The Canadian delegation pointed out that this proposal was based on conclusions of the Assessments Subcommittee and the Panel Advisers at the current meeting. While all delegations were sympathetic to the proposal, it was generally felt that countries would need more time to study the implications, particularly for catches of other species in the proposed closed area. It was agreed that the Assessments Subcommittee should, at its next mid-term meeting, consider the need for regulations of haddock in Div.4VW. Possible implications for catches of other species in any proposed closed area should also be considered.
7. Review of Conservation Measures and Procedures for Div.4X Haddock. Canada pointed out that the quota previously set may be too high, based on scientific conclusions at the present meeting. It was agreed that the problem should be referred to the mid-term meeting of the Assessments Subcommittee, and depending on its conclusions, proposals for further regulation could be considered at the 1971 Panel Meeting.
8. Consideration of Need for Conservation of Herring Stocks. It was agreed that discussion of this item would be more appropriate within the Joint Meeting of Panels.
9. Future research required. It was noted that research requirements for haddock had already been discussed under earlier agenda items.
10. Date and Place of Next Panel Meeting. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Panel would be held during the 1971 Commission meeting at Halifax.
11. Approval of Panel Report. It was agreed that the Panel Report would, be circulated in draft form for approval by Panel members.
12. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1530 hrs.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2461
(B.f.70)

Proceedings No.6
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel 4

Saturday, 30 May, 1530 hrs

1. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Dr R. Monteiro (Portugal). Participants from Canada, France, Poland, Portugal, USSR and USA were present. Observers from ICES, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and UK were also present.
2. Dr R.G. Halliday (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. The Chairman proposed to follow the agenda of the Panel 4 meeting insofar as it was appropriate and agreed.
4. The Chairman read a summary of status of fisheries and research carried out in Subarea 4 in 1969 (Res.Doc.70/99). The Advisers discussed the report and agreed to accept it with additions and revisions.
5. Review of Conservation Measures and Requirements. The Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee, Mr Hennemuth (USA), brought to the attention of the Advisers that an assessment of Div.4VW haddock was available which indicated that further conservation measures for this stock were desirable. To prevent further decline in stock abundance from the present very low level, the catches in 1971-72 should be significantly less than 9,000 metric tons. Attention was drawn to the facts that months of peak availability and of spawning activity are virtually identical to those of Div.4X haddock, and also that large by-catches of juvenile haddock in non-regulated fisheries, particularly that for silver hake in Div.4W, should be avoided.
6. Review of Conservation Measures and Procedures for Haddock in Div.4X. Mr Hennemuth (USA) stated that a further assessment of Div.4X haddock indicated that the present annual quota of 18,000 tons set for the period 1970-72 was too high to ensure that fishing mortality will not increase above the high 1968 level, and that a quota of about 12,000 tons was more appropriate. As this assessment was based on the assumption that 1969 landings were 23,000 tons, when in fact they were 30,000 tons, even this figure of 12,000 tons is too high. It was pointed out that Div.4X haddock spawning continues throughout May and into June. Peak availability is in April, but it is also high in March and sometimes in May.
7. Consideration of Need for Conservation of Herring Stocks. Mr Hennemuth (USA) described the continued rapid expansion of the herring fisheries in 1969. There is evidence to suggest that herring in Div.4T, 4V and Subarea 3 may derive from the same stock complex, but stock structure for all Subarea 4 stocks is still unclear. It is particularly important that the relationship of juvenile and adult fisheries be ascertained. Data are still inadequate for detailed assessments.
8. Future Research. Member countries outlined their research programs for 1970-71 indicating in several cases that more international coordination of, and cooperation in, research programs was desirable. Canada, USA and USSR will undertake cooperative research programs on both groundfish and herring in 1970. Federal Republic of Germany, although not a member of Panel 4, may conduct herring research in the area.

(over)

9. Date and Place of Next Meeting. It was agreed that the next meeting should be held the week before the 1971 Annual Meeting in Halifax, Canada.

10. Approval of Report. It was agreed that a draft Report would be prepared by the Chairman and Rapporteur and circulated for approval.

11. Chairman. Mr A. Posgay (USA) was elected Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel 4.

12. The meeting adjourned at 1700 hrs.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTEDSerial No.2462
(B.e.70)Proceedings No.7ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970Report of Meeting of Panel 3

Wednesday, 3 June, 1115 hrs

1. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Mr A. Volkov (USSR). Representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, USSR, UK and USA attended. Romania was represented by an observer.
2. Rapporteur. Mr A.T. Pinhorn (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The agenda as prepared was adopted.
4. Panel Membership. Romania applied for membership and the application was unanimously approved. The Federal Republic of Germany informed the Panel of her wish to withdraw from membership in Panel 3 and to apply for membership in Panel 4.
5. Report of Scientific Advisers. Dr H.A. Cole (UK), presented a summary of the status of fisheries and research carried out during 1969 (Res. Doc.70/98) and the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers (Appendix I). He called special attention to the recent yield/effort assessments for cod which indicated that the level of fishing in recent years has probably been beyond that generating the maximum long-term sustainable yield per recruit. He also referred to recent mesh assessments for cod which indicated that a mesh size increase to 130 mm (5 1/8 inches) would result in small short-term losses and small to moderate long-term gains. Attention was also called to USSR young fish studies (Res.Doc. 70/51) and the importance of this work was emphasized. The assessments Subcommittee's recommendation for increased emphasis on assessment work in the Subarea was also noted. The Report was approved by all member countries present.
6. Conservation Requirements. All member countries (but with a reservation as stated below by Canada) agreed to recommend to the Commission an increase in mesh size from 114 mm (4 1/2 inches) presently in force to 130 mm (5 1/8 inches) in Subarea 3. Some countries further indicated that a uniform mesh size of 130 mm should apply to all Subareas. Canada noted the difficulty of having different mesh-size regulations in Subareas 3 and 4 in view of the fact that fishing vessels sometimes operate in both Subareas during the same trip. Canada also noted that if the abundance of haddock stocks in Div. 3NOP increased in future years, some consideration might have to be given to modifying the mesh size regulations to accommodate a haddock fishery in this area. For these reasons Canada reserved her position in relation to Subdivisions 3Pn and 3Ps and to haddock in Div. 3NOP. The need to continue the exemption for redfish fishing in Div. 3NOP was accepted. It was agreed that the result of the discussions should be presented to the Plenary Session.
7. Conservation of Herring Stocks. Canada presented a proposal for conservation of herring stocks (Comm.Doc.70/23), but since this concerns other Subareas it was agreed that it should be discussed at a Joint Meeting of Panels.
8. Future Research. Attention was drawn to the need for additional research work in this Subarea, especially for cod and herring, and the necessity for the Panel Members to accept commitments to carry out assessment studies in the Subarea as recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee and confirmed by the Scientific Advisers.

9. Next Meeting. It was agreed that this would be held in conjunction with the 1971 meeting of the Commission at Halifax, Nova Scotia.
10. Approval of Report. It was agreed that a draft would be circulated for approval without a further meeting.
11. Adjournment. There being no further business, the Panel Meeting was adjourned at 1200 hrs.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2462
(B.e.70)

Proceedings No.7
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel 3

Saturday, 30 May, 1400 hrs

1. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Dr Cole (UK). Advisers were present from the following member countries of Panel 3: Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Poland, Portugal, USSR, UK and USA. The ICES observer was also present.
2. Dr A.W. May (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. The agenda as distributed for the Panel 3 meeting was followed, as applicable.
4. The Chairman presented his summary report on status of the fisheries and research carried out during 1969. After some discussion and minor amendments, the report was approved for presentation to the Panel (Res.Doc.70/98).
5. The Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee drew attention to a new yield/effort assessment which showed that the present level of fishing for cod was probably beyond that required to obtain the maximum long-term yield per recruit. More detailed assessments of the cod stocks in this area are needed, but it was noted that a reduction in fishing effort would result in an increased yield-per-recruit similar to that resulting from an increase in mesh size to 130 mm. At the same time, it was pointed out that the large 1964 year-class in the southern part of Subarea 3 was now not as important in the catches as previously, while the large 1968 year-class would not contribute substantially to the fishery until 1971-72.
6. The Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee reviewed the results of the most recent mesh assessment for Subarea 3 cod, indicating that low immediate losses and small to moderate long-term gains would result from increases in mesh size from the present 114 mm to 130 mm. Many countries reported that their fleets already used 130 mm meshes for cod in Subarea 3 as well as Subareas 1 and 2. The Advisers agreed to inform the Panel that an increase in mesh size to 130 mm in Subarea 3 appeared desirable, although some problems might arise in the fisheries for redfish and possibly haddock in the southern part of the Subarea. It was noted that an exemption from the present 114 mm mesh now applies to vessels fishing redfish in the southern part of the Subarea.
7. The Advisers concluded that further increases in fishing on cod would result in short-term gains only. However, better research information is required to quantify the benefits to be derived from reduced fishing. Accordingly, the Advisers wish to draw the attention of the Panel to the Assessments Subcommittee's recommendation that "member countries in each Panel make definite commitments for scientists to initiate studies of the stocks which are deemed to be most crucially in need of assessment."
8. It was noted that herring catches in Subarea 3 had levelled off in 1969, after very large increases in 1967 and 1968. Latest information indicates that the same herring stocks may be fished both in Subareas 3 and 4, though more data are required to identify the various stock divisions and to assess the effects of current levels of fishing. The Advisers noted that a proposal to establish a Herring Working Group is before the Commission, and that the Research and Statistics Committee has commented on this proposal in its report.

(over)

9. All countries indicated that sampling from their various fisheries would be continued, and in some cases improved. Canada reported an increase in research effort on herring and salmon. USSR noted that young and adult fish surveys will be continued, and would involve tagging of cod and flounders. Three USSR research vessels will operate in the subarea this year. A new UK research vessel may be available for work in the ICNAF Area in 1971. The Continuous Plankton Recorder program will be maintained. US Coast Guard oceanographic work will be continued.

10. It was agreed that the next meeting of Panel Advisers should precede the 1971 Annual Meeting at Halifax.

11. Dr Cole (UK) was re-elected Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel 3.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2464
(B.b.70)

Proceedings No.8ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970Report of the First Plenary Session

Monday, 1 June, 1130 hrs

- Item 1 Opening. The Chairman of the Commission, Dr A.W.H.Needler (Canada), called the First Plenary Session to order following the Ceremonial Opening Meeting (Appendix I) and welcomed the Delegates and their Advisers from all Member Countries except Italy, and the Commission's Observers and Guests.
- Item 2 Agenda. The Agenda was approved without change.
- Item 3 Publicity. The Plenary agreed to set up a Committee on Publicity comprised of the Chairman of the Commission, the Chairman of STACRES (Mr Sv. Aa. Horsted), the Chairman of STACFAD (Mr R. Green), and the Executive Secretary..
- Items 4 to 9
and 31 Panel memberships, Administrative Report, Auditor's Report, Financial Statement, Budget Estimate, Budget Forecast and Date and Place of the 1971, 1972 and 1973 Annual Meetings. These items were referred to the STACFAD. Mr Lund (Norway) stated that Norway would be requesting membership in Panel 2.
- Items 10
to 16 Status of Commission Proposals, Proposals re Amending the Convention, Application of Amended Article VIII to Seals, Annual Return of Infringements, Simplification of Trawl Regulations, Differentials for Mesh Materials, and Exchange of National Inspection Officers. It was agreed that these items would be considered at a later Plenary Session.
- Item 17 Form of International Inspection Scheme. It was agreed that this item would be considered first in Plenary Session, and then if necessary, an *ad hoc* Committee could be appointed to develop details of the scheme.
- Item 18 Principles and Problems of Limiting Fishing. This item was referred to the STACREM.
- Item 19 Conservation of Atlantic Salmon. This item was referred to a Joint Meeting of Panels 1-5.
- Item 20 Uniform Mesh Regulations for Subareas 1, 2 and 3. This item was referred to Panels 1, 2 and 3, with the possibility of a Joint Meeting of Panels 1-3, if necessary, after the Panels report.
- Item 21 Review of Haddock Regulation, Subareas 4 and 5. This item was referred to Panels 4 and 5. A Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 will be convened if necessary.
- Item 22
and 23 Review of Silver and Red Hake Regulations, Subarea 5 and Conservation Measures for Yellowtail Flounder, Subarea 5. These items were referred to Panel 5.
- Item 24 Herring Conservation. This item will be considered in Plenary following the presentation of the Report of the STACRES on herring.
- Items 25
and 26 Report of Coordinating Group on North Atlantic Oceanography, Reports of NEAFC, ICES, FAO, IOC and SCOR. These items were deferred to a later Plenary Session.

- Item 28 Report of STACFAD. This item was deferred until STACFAD completed its work.
- Item 29 Report of STACREM. The Plenary agreed that a meeting of STACREM could be dispensed with. The Report of the Mid-Term Meeting of STACREM, London, 21 and 22 January 1970 (Comm.Doc.70/6 and Appendix II) was accepted by the Plenary disposing of Agenda Item 29.
- Item 30 Reports of Panels 1-5 and Panel A. This item was deferred until the Panels had completed their deliberations.
- Item 32 Press Statement. This item will be considered by the Plenary at its final session.
- Item 27 Report of STACRES. The Chairman of STACRES, Mr Sv. Aa. Horsted (Denmark), presented a summary of the Provisional Report of STACRES which highlighted the work of the Subcommittee on Assessments, Environment, Statistics and Sampling and the ICES/ICNAF Joint Working Party on North Atlantic Salmon.

The Chairman thanked the members of STACRES and its chairman for the report which contained important points suggesting action by the Panels. The Plenary received the Provisional Report and looked forward to reviewing the complete Report at the Final Plenary Session for approval.

The Plenary agreed that it should reconvene at 1530 hours, the time originally allotted for a STACREM meeting, to discuss, in general terms, Agenda Item 17, Form of International Inspection Scheme.

The Plenary recessed at 1245 hrs.

- Item 17 The Plenary reconvened at 1545 hours to consider Agenda Item 17, Form of International Inspection Schemes. The Chairman drew attention to Comm.Doc.70/26, which presented the NEAFC Scheme of Joint International Enforcement as amended for use in the ICNAF Area. This amended scheme had been proposed at the 1968 Annual Meeting by an *ad hoc* Committee on Trawl Regulations under the chairmanship of Mr A.J.Aglen (UK). The Chairman of the Commission called on Mr Aglen to comment on this item. Mr Aglen pointed out that some delegations considered the NEAFC scheme as modified for ICNAF was weak while others felt that the scheme went too far. However, the consensus was that the NEAFC modified scheme was a good way to start. He pointed out that, with the coming into effect of the 1963 Protocol Relating to Measures of Control on 19 December 1969, the Commission could now recommend a scheme of enforcement. He further pointed out that the scheme for NEAFC had become effective 1 January 1970 for the member countries that could implement it and that there were non-operative parts of the scheme for some countries.

The Norwegian delegate drew attention to the reluctance of fishermen to abide by the scheme unless fishermen knew that all others were being inspected, suggesting the need for an international inspection scheme with close cooperation among the inspectors to take account of language and other difficulties. He said that Norway was prepared to accept the scheme for ICNAF as presented in Comm.Doc.70/26.

The Polish delegate commented on the usefulness of the scheme for ICNAF but agreed that the basis for a good international inspection scheme was a good national inspection scheme. He agreed that the NEAFC scheme as modified for ICNAF was acceptable provided some changes were made in the wording to make the requirement more precise, *e.g.* what are "relevant documents" on line 4 of page 2, also "on deck" should be added to paragraph 10(ii) so that inspectors shall have authority to inspect all nets on decks only.

The Soviet delegation confirmed the readiness of the Soviet party to participate in principle in the joint enforcement scheme which, in its opinion, is a useful addition to the national inspection system. It thought that the scheme adopted in NEAFC, subject to proper reservations made by the USSR Government concerning the inspection below deck as well as the control of the size of fish, could be adopted in the ICNAF Area. It stressed that the joint

enforcement scheme could be effective only if all ICNAF member countries without any exception would take part in it. The international enforcement system has to enter into force simultaneously in the whole Convention Area and it has to be applicable to all the vessels operating under the flag of the Contracting Governments.

The UK delegate pointed out that in NEAFC the scheme had arrangements for modifying its scheme to make it acceptable to as many countries as possible. The first was built into paragraph 9 and the second had to do with a statement included in the NEAFC meeting report regarding non-operative parts of the scheme for different countries.

The Portuguese delegate said that a scheme with ICNAF inspectors was best but that his government could accept the NEAFC scheme as amended for ICNAF except with countries with which Portugal has no diplomatic relations. He agreed that the scheme was an excellent supplement to good national inspection scheme.

The US delegate felt that the Commission should adopt the scheme in the form presented in Comm.Doc.70/26. This was also agreed to by the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, UK, Canada, France and Spain.

The Romanian delegate suggested a need to amend paragraph 10(ii) to have it apply to all nets on deck only.

Following a Polish request for more precise wording for "relevant documents" (line 4 of page 2 of Comm.Doc.70/26), it was pointed out that there were different documents on vessels of different nationalities.

The Chairman, in summary, stated that there seemed to be general agreement to an inspection scheme along the lines of that presented in Comm.Doc.70/26, and that there should be a scheme with reservations rather than no scheme at all.

The Plenary agreed that Mr Aglen (UK) with coopted assistance should draft the form of words which would take into account the need for reservations to the scheme to make it acceptable to some member countries. It was also agreed that Captain Cardoso (Portugal) should chair a small group to draw up the practical details necessary for the operation of the scheme. Reports were to be made to Plenary by Friday, 5 June 1970. The third requirement was for a small group of experts to review the scheme and its effectiveness after a suitable operational period.

The Plenary agreed to meet at 0930 hours Tuesday morning, 2 June 1970, to consider Items 10-16 of the Plenary Agenda.

The Plenary also agreed that the meeting of Panel 2 originally scheduled for 1530 hours, Tuesday, 2 June 1970, should be replaced by a meeting of Panel 5.

The Plenary adjourned at 1700 hrs:



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Proceedings No.8
Appendix I

Serial No.2464
(B.b.70)

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Ceremonial Opening Meeting

Monday, 1 June, 1000 hrs

The Opening Session of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Commission was convened in the Little Theatre, Arts and Administration Centre of Memorial University of Newfoundland at 1000 hrs on 1 June 1970. The Chairman of the Commission, Dr A.W.H.Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Forestry for Canada, welcomed the Commissioners, Advisers, Observers and Guests and pointed out that it was particularly appropriate that the Commission should be celebrating its 20th Anniversary in Newfoundland where the oldest fisheries in the Western Hemisphere have been prosecuted for more than 300 years.

The Chairman then introduced Mr E. Whalen, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry for Canada, who welcomed the Commission on behalf of the Government of Canada as follows:

"It gives me the greatest of pleasure on behalf of the Government of Canada to welcome you to this country on the occasion of this 20th Annual Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Although the Commission's headquarters are in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, it is five years since the Commission held an Annual Meeting in this country.

"In particular, I would welcome you to St. John's, Newfoundland, the first occasion on which this Commission has met in this province. It is of interest to note that when the Convention under which this Commission operates was signed in February 1949, Newfoundland in her own right, signed the Convention. Later that year Newfoundland was welcomed by Canada as its tenth province; consequently it was included with Canada when Canada ratified the Convention in 1950. It is most appropriate, we feel, that this meeting be held in this fine city, a seaport and fishing centre of long renown.

"In its twenty years, the Commission can look back on the accomplishment of a great deal of useful cooperative research. The application of this research, to rational exploitation of the resource, has been slower. There are many difficulties in the way of application of international conservation measures. Too often they are not applied until the fish stocks have already been seriously over-fished. We in Canada are glad to see that the Commission in 1969 at last recommended closed seasons and quotas for the over-fished haddock stocks of the Georges and Browns Bank areas. Canada looks forward to similar action to protect other hard-pressed groundfish stocks in the Northwest Atlantic. Such measures should be taken before stocks are reduced below their most productive levels.

"On your agenda for this meeting are many important items of common concern to all of us; some of these are of special concern to Canada.

"Atlantic salmon are very important to the people of our five Atlantic Provinces. Last year your Commission passed a resolution recommending that the new, but fast developing, high seas fishery for salmon be prohibited. It poses a serious threat to the livelihoods of those who depend on commercial or sports fishing of salmon in and near their rivers of origin, and indeed, if it continued its recent rapid growth it would discourage the great efforts on the part of Canada and other countries, necessary to protect salmon rivers from many damaging influences and to maintain the salmon stocks themselves. A way must be found to control this new fishery.

"Another great concern to Canada is the welfare of the rapidly expanding herring fishery in the Convention Area. We have, of course, noted the virtual disappearance of formerly prolific herring stocks in other parts of the world; indeed we are now using drastic restrictions to rebuild our Pacific herring stocks. We urge accelerated cooperative research, leading in time to the regulatory measures which, we expect, will be found necessary to keep this great fishery at its most productive level.

"You have been considering a scheme of international inspection. Such a scheme is in effect on the other side of the Atlantic, under the auspices of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission. You now have in effect the necessary Protocol to the Convention to allow your Commission to recommend a scheme of international inspection to member governments. It is a good many years since Canada first advocated this, and I am sure all of you wish to introduce an effective international enforcement regime without further delay.

"On behalf of the Government of Canada, I wish the Commission every success in its important work."

The Chairman thanked Mr Whalen for his encouraging remarks and introduced Captain, the Honourable E.W. Winsor, M.H.A., Minister of Fisheries (Acting) for Newfoundland and Labrador, who welcomed the Commission on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador as follows:

"Mr Chairman, Ladies and Delegates to the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

"Amongst all the people living within the area of influence of your Commission, there is none who should be more grateful or should give you a more genuine or heartfelt welcome than the Minister of Fisheries of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. In my position of Acting Minister, I am deeply conscious of this, for it is the fishing grounds off the shores of this province which are of the greatest importance to your members.

"It would be foolish of me to attempt to trace your good works since your Commission was founded in 1949, but I would be remiss if I did not comment on the dedication which has gone into the fulfilling the needs and objectives which brought you into existence. We are extremely proud of the part which Canada has played and particularly, Mr Chairman, of your personal contribution since the inception of the Commission which has done great honour to your native land.

"I would venture to say that there is not unanimity at all times in the things you may wish to do and there will continue to be points of disagreement between nations involved, but the heartening side is that people of all the nations represented are prepared to sit down and consider issues and problems on the basis of the overall interest. This was exemplified when the member governments agreed to implement measures for the conservation of the haddock fisheries on Georges Bank and Browns Bank, and the closure, during season, of an area in the southern part of the Commission's jurisdiction to conserve stocks of red and silver hake. These are more recent examples of the sort of cooperation which exists and it augurs well for the future.

"It has been said that one of the greatest threats which faces the future of civilization could be the scarcity of food to feed the exploding world population, and more and more we must look to the oceans of the universe as a source of supply. There is the frightening possibility that even with proper management, our oceanic resources cannot stand up to the anticipated pressures. What has happened to cod and haddock is an example of this, and I have been told that the long-range possibility of building back stocks of these species is not too encouraging without rigid controls.

"In closing, I want to tell you how honoured we are that you chose to hold your Twentieth Annual Meeting in the City of St. John's and in this old and historic part of Canada, and how genuinely glad I am that your organization exists. I hope nothing will hamper your progress in the field of scientific and biological research, and may your management techniques improve to the point that in harmonious cooperation you will be able to take advantage of the fisheries wealth of the Northwest Atlantic for the good of all mankind."

The Chairman introduced His Worship Mayor W.G.Adams of the City of St. John's who expressed, on behalf of its hardy, friendly, uncomplicated people, their deep understanding of, and complete appreciation for the objectives of the Commission and their hope that the meetings would be stimulating, effective and produce good for all mankind.

The Chairman then introduced Lord Taylor, President and Vice-Chancellor of Memorial University of Newfoundland, who, as host to the Commission's meetings, extended a warm welcome to its delegates from many lands. He reviewed the history and development of the University and the contributions it was making to the future of Newfoundland and Canada.

The Chairman thanked the speakers for their warm welcome and good wishes for success and pleasant stay in Newfoundland. He then declared the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Commission recessed to 1130 hours when the First Plenary Session would be called to order.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2313
(B.p)

Proceedings No.8
Appendix II

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Mid-Term Meeting of Standing Committee on Regulatory Measures
London, 21-22 January 1970

Time, Place and Participants

1. A mid-term meeting of STACREM was held in the Conference Rooms of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London, on 21 and 22 January 1970. Delegates from 11 member countries, with advisers and experts, and observers from FAO, Japan and OECD were welcomed by Mr J. Graham (UK) on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

Chairman and Rapporteur

2. Mr J. Graham (UK) was unanimously elected chairman of the Committee's meeting. The Executive Secretary was appointed rapporteur.

Agenda

3. Suggested agenda items, circulated by the Executive Secretary in December 1969, were adopted after some rearrangement of the order in which they would be taken.

Factors in Development of Country Catch Quota Schemes

4. The Committee, in considering any possible further additions to the discussions in the STACREM meetings of January 1969 (1969 ICNAF Meeting Proceedings No.11, Appendix I) and of June 1969 (1969 ICNAF Meeting Proceedings No.11) on the development of guidelines for the negotiation of catch limitation schemes, took note of the conclusions and recommendations of the NEAFC *ad hoc* Study Group on N E Arctic, October 1969. The Study Group report added the new point that the percentage shares of different countries would not necessarily remain fixed at all levels of total catch, but that the lower the level of the total allowable catch the greater might be the degree of preference accorded to these countries in the scheme having special needs, *i.e.* factors other than historical performance (see paragraph 10 of Appendix I of 1969 ICNAF Meeting Proceedings No.11). The Committee also noted the possibility of schemes in which countries accounting for the major part of the catch might agree on a quota scheme which they would observe so long as catches by countries outside the agreement did not exceed a level agreed by the participating countries.

5. Because of difficulties in establishing, administering and enforcing quotas, other regulations as closed seasons, closed areas, mesh size etc. were thought to be more realistic and preferable by some delegates who said nevertheless that they would be prepared to cooperate in the work of the Committee. Most delegates agreed that each fishery should be treated as a special case for determination of the type of regulatory measure to be applied. Examples of the results of quota schemes were presented for Pacific halibut, yellowfin tuna, salmon, and fisheries in the Caspian and Azov Seas. These had produced the expected increase in the fish stocks and some increase in total catch but where no additional measures had been introduced the economic benefits had been small.

6. The Committee noted that the Protocol which was adopted by the Commission in June 1969 and which would allow the Commission to set national quotas, was not yet in effect.

7. The Committee noted that the USA intends to propose that the nations fishing in Subarea 5 meet during the week before the 1970 Annual Meeting of the Commission to discuss the application to haddock in Subarea 5 of the principles of allocating national quotas.

Procedures for Administering ICNAF Haddock Quota Proposals

8. The Committee heard the Executive Secretary review the procedures proposed by the Secretariat for quota control under the 1969 haddock quota proposals for ICNAF Subarea 5 and Div.4X. Procedures for receiving, accumulating and periodic reporting the national haddock catches and for advising the participating countries of the accumulated catches having reached 80% of the total quotas, were detailed. It was suggested that although the Commission recommendation does not require it, the Secretariat would be assisted in its duties if haddock by-catches could be reported currently. Following presentation of the US and Canadian proposal for fulfilling the haddock quota requirements, it was agreed

that the performance of the various proposed administrative procedures for haddock quota control should be reviewed at the 1970 Annual Meeting of the Commission.

Administrative, Legal and Technical Factors in Controlling Fishing Effort at the National Level

9. The paper "Problems of Controlling Fishing Effort, with especial reference to the Northwest Atlantic" by Messrs Gulland and Robinson of FAO was reviewed and formed the basis for discussion of how countries participating in a catch quota scheme can arrange their internal affairs to reach the objective of the national catch quota.

10. The Committee agreed that it was desirable to identify all possible kinds of systems or solutions for enabling countries to make a country quota effective and give the maximum benefit to the country. The solution would depend on the particular circumstance of each country. The Committee agreed that an essential need was for good statistics of the catch and that these should become available quickly. Limited entry techniques to reduce fishing capacity were described in connection with the Canadian salmon fishery and in the administration of the US vessel construction subsidy.

11. It was noted that most countries had statutory authority to implement a quota scheme but many countries had no power to limit entry which might be necessary to achieve the full benefits of effort limitation.

12. The Committee agreed that an essential part of a catch quota scheme is an effective system of obtaining national fishery statistics by species and sub-areas. This could be facilitated by having a log book on each vessel operating under the quota scheme. Data recorded by the captain would not only be of value in reporting under the quota scheme but in stock assessment studies by the scientists. A combination of log book entries, international inspection reports under a scheme which ICNAF now had authority to adopt, and observations by air and sea patrols could significantly reduce the danger of false log book entries. It was agreed

- 1) that the Commission should ask the Panels to study the possibility of using a uniform or standard form of log book;
- 2) that all log book entries made by each vessel operating under a quota scheme should be summarized and not just those entries relating to the catches in the area of restriction;
- 3) that there should be an exchange of existing log book sheets between countries through the Secretariat in order to inform all countries of the kinds of information now being collected.

13. The Committee discussed the problem of small fish discarded at sea or used for fish meal production and its effects on a catch quota scheme. Scientists through their regular stock assessments and experimental fishing regularly calculate and take into account the rate of discarding in the various fisheries. It was agreed

that the Research and Statistics Committee should be invited to give further consideration to this problem.

It was pointed out that supporting quotas by the possible introduction of larger mesh sizes would also relieve the problem.

14. While nations were free to choose their own method of implementing national quotas, it was pointed out that if the national quota was expressed in some agreed unit of fishing effort, this could reduce the variety of national solutions of improving the control of the quota scheme. It was recalled however that scientists had encountered great difficulty in finding a satisfactory unit of fishing effort.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2465
(B.c.70)

Proceedings No.9

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of the First Meeting of the

Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)

Monday, 1 June, 1415 hrs

- F&A Item 1 Opening. The Chairman, Mr R. Green (USA), welcomed the meeting participants.
- F&A Item 2 Membership. In accordance with Commission Rules of Procedure 14(b) and the decision of the 1968 Annual Meeting, nominees from Canada, Denmark, USSR, UK and USA made up the Committee as follows:
- Canada - Mr E.B.Young
 - Denmark - Mr K. L kkegaard
 - USSR - Mr A. Volkov
 - UK - Mr A.J.Aglen
 - USA - Mr W.L.Sullivan, Jr.
- Observers from Japan and ICES were also present.
- F&A Item 3 Rapporteur. The Executive Secretary was appointed Rapporteur.
- F&A Item 4 Agenda. The agenda was adopted, with agreement to consider Items 8 and 9 together.
- F&A Item 5 Panel Membership. The Committee recalled the Norwegian announcement in Plenary that application would be made for membership in Panel 2, and some members indicated an informal understanding that another member country would apply for membership in Panel 5. The Committee agreed that it would wait for applications for Panel membership to come up through the Panels.
- F&A Item 6 Auditor's Report. It was noted that there had been some misunderstanding following the 1969 Annual Meeting regarding the amount to be transferred from the Working Capital Fund as surplus, since the Committee and the Commission had been working from estimates which proved to be too generous. A lesser amount was transferred from the Working Capital Fund than some members understood had been agreed to, but no harm had been done since an internal bookkeeping transaction only had been involved. The Committee agreed that greater precision was necessary in the future in making decisions based on estimates. STACFAD

recommends

that the Auditor's Report for 1968/69 be adopted.

- F&A Item 7 Administrative Report and Financial Statements. The Executive Secretary reviewed the Administrative Report and Financial Statements for 1969/70 (estimated from 20 April 1970) (Comm.Doc.70/7). Statements 1, 2 and 3 with Appendix I were considered in detail. The General Fund cash flow statement prepared at the request of the 1968 Annual Meeting was also examined. Estimated total obligations incurred during the year are indicated to be \$2,303 less than the amounts appropriated from member governments and other funds

(over)

available to the Commission as approved at the 1969 Annual Meeting. Attention was drawn to the estimated \$29,100 balance in the Working Capital Fund, and it was agreed that consideration should be given under Item 11 to declaring a surplus, bearing in mind projected special expenditures from the Fund. It was noted that the UK had been omitted from the list of Panel Memberships for 1968/69, but that the listing in Comm.Doc.70/1 was correct. STACFAD

recommends

that the Administrative Report with Financial Statements for 1969/70 be adopted.

F&A Item 8
and
F&A Item 9

Interim Meeting and Budget 1970/71. The Committee reviewed the matters arising from its Interim Meeting (Comm.Doc.70/5 and Appendix I) and the proposed budget of \$127,000 (Appendix I to Agenda of STACFAD). The Secretary offered clarifications on certain proposed changes from the advance estimates adopted in 1969. It was recalled that an estimated \$16,475 is available in the Miscellaneous Fund which will reduce assessments on member governments, and that additional Panel memberships will affect the amount which is assessed on the basis of each Panel membership. In this connection, it was noted that with the increase in the budget, the number of Commission members, and the number of Panel memberships over the years the ratio of contributions based on the basic US \$500 and those based on Panel memberships had changed substantially, with the latter increasing. Accordingly, it was suggested that some consideration ought to be given to increasing the basic contribution, although it was acknowledged that this would require an amendment to the Convention. It was also noted that recent Canadian action affecting the value of the Canadian dollar would influence the amount that each member country, except Canada, must expend for its contribution although it would not change the contribution. All budget items were approved with the exception of 1(e) "Contingencies", on which it was agreed that further discussion was necessary. Some felt it desirable to include an amount in anticipation of possible salary increases for the Public Service of Canada which would influence the salaries paid to all Commission staff except the Executive Secretary, although no information was available on this, while others felt that the Working Capital Fund should be drawn on for this purpose. STACFAD

recommends

that the report of its Interim Meeting be approved.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2314
(B.c)

Proceedings No.9
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Interim Meeting
of the
Standing Committee on Finance and Administration
London, 23 January 1970

Background Information

1. With the approval of the Chairmen of the Commission and of STACFAD, the Executive Secretary circulated a letter to the members of STACFAD on 2 January 1970 calling a meeting of the Committee at the time of the January 1970 STACREM meeting in London to discuss (1) matters relating to replacement for Dr Kowalewski, Assistant Executive Secretary, who was leaving the Secretariat on 30 April 1970, (2) proposals for reorganization of the Commission's Secretariat and (3) possible salary adjustment for the position of Executive Secretary.

Time, Place and Participants

2. The meeting was called to order by the Executive Secretary at 1130 hours in Conference Room C of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London, on 23 January 1970. Countries who were members of STACFAD were represented by E.B.Young (Canada), K. L kkegaard (Denmark), A. Volkov (USSR), A.J.Aglen (UK), W.L.Sullivan, Jr. (USA) and the Executive Secretary.

Chairman

3. In the absence of the Chairman of STACFAD, Mr R. Green, Mr W.L.Sullivan, Jr. was unanimously elected chairman of the meeting.

Appointment of New Assistant Executive Secretary

4. The Executive Secretary reported that Dr Kowalewski was leaving the Commission's employ on 30 April 1970. As Assistant Executive Secretary since 1 February 1966, Dr Kowalewski had made valuable contributions in his major task of improving the timeliness and quality of the Commission's statistics. In considering the duties of a new Assistant Executive Secretary in the light of the Commission's needs, it was apparent that the Commission scientists were overworked at STACRES meetings and that the preliminary aspects of the biological assessments of the state of the fish stocks and of the effects of fishing and conservation actions on them should be prepared in the Secretariat. It was, therefore, suggested that the position of Assistant Executive Secretary should be filled by a fishery biologist with major responsibilities in the research and statistics portion of the Commission's work.

5. Following discussion, STACFAD agreed that a biologist should be hired to fill the position of Assistant Executive Secretary and recommended a salary range from \$14,889 to \$19,820. STACFAD noting that the position should be filled as quickly as possible, instructed the Executive Secretary to seek the approval of the Commission by cable for a possible increase in salary of the Assistant Executive Secretary within the range recommended by STACFAD. It was noted that any possible increase in salary would not increase the 1969/70 budget but could mean possible increase in the budget for 1970/71 and future years. STACFAD further instructed the Executive Secretary to draft a suitable advertisement for the position for its approval.

Part-Time Assistance in Statistics

6. The Executive Secretary further suggested that a university student (biologist) should be hired for the period approximately April-September each calendar year to assist in preparation of statistical material noting that there

is a large increase in statistical work in this period. He estimated that this would require an additional \$2,500 in the additional help category in the 1970/71 and subsequent budgets. He reported that the cost of covering the April-June period in 1970 could be met from 1969/70 budget. STACFAD noting that a new Assistant Executive Secretary would be appointed in 1970 and that it would take him some time to become familiar with the work and the requirements of the position and that the position may remain vacant for a period after 30 April, decided that such help should be employed for the summer of 1970 but that a decision should be deferred regarding future years.

Responsibility for Finance and Administration

7. The Executive Secretary advised STACFAD that the responsibility of the Assistant Executive Secretary for the Secretariat's financial and administrative matters would be transferred to Mr W.H.Champion, the Editorial Assistant, in view of the responsibility of the new Assistant Executive Secretary with regard to biology. This would include a change in classification for Mr Champion from an Information Services Grade 1 to an Administrative Services Grade 4 classification but with no increase in costs other than the normal annual increments.

Salary Adjustment for Executive Secretary

8. The Chairman of the Commission had instructed the Executive Secretary to consult STACFAD regarding his salary level. In considering this item, STACFAD had before it information on the range of Canadian salaries for the level at which the Executive Secretary's salary had been established, Administrative Services (AS), Grade 9, before that category was abolished:

\$17,788 to \$21,428

as well as the present Canadian salary range for the Senior Executive (SX) category:

SX-1 \$19,000 to \$23,500
SX-2 \$21,000 to \$26,000

9. STACFAD also had before it the following information on the salaries of the executive directors of the other international fisheries commissions headquartered in North America as well as the range established for the Executive Secretary of the new Atlantic Tuna Commission:

North Pacific Halibut Commission	\$26,614
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	\$26,142
North Pacific Salmon Commission	\$24,599
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	\$22,042
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission	\$22,000
North Pacific Fur Seal Commission	\$6,420 (part-time)
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	\$20,458 to \$25,710

Note: All figures not originally in Canadian dollars have been converted using a 7% differential.

10. STACFAD recognized that the responsibilities of other executive directors may vary widely from those of the ICNAF Executive Secretary. It also took note of historical information concerning the salary level of the Executive Secretary and the other executive directors, the cost of living in Canada, the differences in fringe benefits accorded Public Service employees by the Government of Canada and those of international civil servants by various organizations, and the fact that approximately 40% of any possible increase would be returned to the Commission under its staff assessment scheme.

11. STACFAD was informed that United States fisheries officials are considering the possibility of a joint study by the United States Civil Service Commission and the Canadian Public Service Commission of the salary scales of all international fisheries commissions headquartered in North America, with the idea of establishing a comprehensive basis for each commission to determine its own salary scale. If this study is made, the Commission should be able to review any decision made at the 1970 Annual Meeting concerning the salary scale of the Executive Secretary in a year or two utilizing the results of the study.

12. After some discussion of the above factors, and the increasing responsibilities of the Commission, including the administration of the new quota regulations, STACFAD made an interim decision to recommend to the Commission, after this report has been circulated to all Commissioners and they have had an opportunity to comment on it to STACFAD, and subject to review by STACFAD at its regular meeting in June, that the salary scale for the Executive Secretary be established as from \$20,000 to \$25,000 with \$500 yearly increments on satisfactory performance, with the level established for the 1970/71 financial year being \$23,000.

13. STACFAD also took note of the Chairman's proposal that the salary of the Executive Secretary for the 1968-69-70 financial years be adjusted from \$21,428 to \$22,000 with effect from 1 January 1969 and that a retroactive adjustment of \$750 be made for the period 1 January 1968 to 31 December 1968, on the basis of adjustments in the Public Service of Canada. STACFAD made an interim decision, on the same basis as the above decision, to recommend that the Commission approve these adjustments. It was noted that no additional appropriations would be required for the adjustments, since funds could be reallocated within the present appropriations.

Current Salary Scales and Job Descriptions for Secretariat

14. STACFAD also requested the Executive Secretary to provide all members at his earliest convenience with salary scales for all Commission staff, information on the nature of the Canadian Government position to which these scales are equated, and the position descriptions for each staff member, and to continue to do so on a regular basis.

Circulation of Report

15. STACFAD requested the Executive Secretary to circulate this report as soon as possible in order that Commissioners might review these matters prior to the 1970 Annual Meeting.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2466
(B.b.70)

Proceedings No.10

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Second Plenary Session

Tuesday, 2 June, 0930 hrs

1. The Chairman, Dr A.W.H.Needler (Canada), opened the meeting with delegates from all Member Governments, except Italy, and Observers and Guests present.

2. Under Plenary Item 10, Status of Proposals, the Executive Secretary reviewed Comm.Doc.70/9, which contained the status of Commission proposals for changes in the Convention and for regulation of the fisheries. The 1963 Protocol Relating to Measures of Control and the 1964 Protocol relating to Entry into Force of Proposals adopted by the Commission came into effect on 19 December 1969. The five 1967 proposals relating to mesh measurement and the 1969 proposals relating to haddock in Div.4X of Subarea 4 and in Subarea 5 and those relating to silver and red hakes in Subarea 5 entered into force on 1 January 1970 under the terms of the amended provisions of paragraph 7 and 8 of Article VIII of the Convention. The 1970 proposal relating to the ban on salmon fishing on the high seas came into effect for all Contracting Governments except Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany and Norway, on 3 April 1970.

3. Under Plenary Item 11, Proposal re Amending the Convention, the Executive Secretary reviewed Comm.Doc.70/22, which contained a proposed Protocol to the Convention, drafted by Depositary Government at the request of the 1969 Annual Meeting (1969 Meeting Proceedings No.15, para.2), which would establish quicker and smoother working procedures for amending the Convention. Mr Wm. Sullivan, Jr. of the US delegation reviewed the proposed Protocol.

The Norwegian delegate, after being assured that the amendment was to provide for faster and more effective working procedures, agreed that his government could accept the amendment.

The USSR delegate pointed out that the 1949 Convention, as well as many other international agreements on fisheries, has no provisions determining the procedures for changing and amending the Convention. In his opinion, this seemed to be right. Conventions should be stable and amendments should be made only in exceptional cases. Experience has shown that, when amendments and changes were really necessary, they were always made or introduced into the 1949 Convention, according to the mutual understanding of all the member governments. This procedure has proved its value because it ensures detailed and thorough consideration of amendments or changes to be introduced into the Convention. He doubted if there was an advantage in excessive simplification of the procedure to make amendments to the Convention.

The UK delegate supported the amendment.

The Polish delegate expressed some doubt regarding the proposed new procedures for amending the Convention and thought the present procedures were satisfactory. He felt that the new procedures could be interpreted as forcing objecting governments to approve a proposed amendment.

The US delegate pointed out that there was no intention of Depositary Government to force an objecting government to approve a proposed amendment and suggested that paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 could be redrafted to take account of possible misinterpretation.

The Spanish delegate thought either the present or proposed procedures were satisfactory but if the proposed procedures were to be adopted, a change

might be inserted in Paragraph 4 to allow for 30 days after notification received from Depositary Government that a two-thirds majority had been reached. This proposal was supported by the delegates from Denmark and Portugal.

The UK delegate, questioning the necessity for calling special conference of Contracting Governments as allowed under paragraph 2, also the special position of Contracting Governments in North America, was advised that Depositary Government had inserted the former to cover special cases and the latter as it is already written into the Convention, e.g. in the case of calling a meeting.

The Plenary agreed that this item should be given further consideration following a redrafting which would take into account the points of difficulty raised by some of the delegates.

4. Under Plenary Item 12, Application of Amended Article VIII to Seals, the Executive Secretary drew attention to Comm.Doc.70/21 which contains a Declaration of Understanding, prepared by the Depositary Government to eliminate the conflict between Article I of the 1964 Protocol Relating to Entry into Force of Proposals Adopted by the Commission and Article III of the Harp and Hood Seal Protocol and ensure that the intention of the Commission was to have the provisions of the amended Article VIII apply also to harp and hood seals.

The USSR delegate pointed out that the 1969 Protocol specifies that each proposal made by the Commission in accordance with paragraph I and V of Article VIII of the Convention, entry into force for all Contracting Governments shall become effective six months after the date on which notifications of acceptance have been received by the Depositary Government from all Contracting Governments. Exceptions to the Protocol are allowed only in special cases. Therefore, the Protocol establishes a common procedure for the entry into force of proposals for all Panels including that for harp and hood seals and the period of time fixed by the Seal Protocol (four months) changes to six months. In his opinion, there was no reason to adopt a special inter-governmental declaration on this problem.

There was unanimous agreement by the Plenary that the Commission put on record its understanding that the six month period as dictated by the 1964 Protocol applied to the harp and hood seal Panel.

5. Under Plenary Item 13, Returns of Infringements, the Executive Secretary reviewed Comm.Doc.70/10, which contained the summary of inspections, infringements, and actions taken by Contracting Governments relating to mesh size, mesh obstructions and excess landings.

The Norwegian and UK delegates reported that inspections were carried out in port as their vessels fish in both the northeast and northwest Atlantic.

6. Under Plenary Item 14, Simplification of ICNAF Trawl Regulations, the Executive Secretary drew attention to page 76 of the 1969 revision of the ICNAF Handbook and reported that, with the coming into force of the 1967 proposals on mesh measurement in Subareas 1-5 on 1 January 1970, all trawl regulations detailed on the Simplified Guide were in force in the Convention Area.

The Plenary received this information report.

7. Under Plenary Item 15, Differentials for Mesh Materials, the Chairman of STACRES, Mr Sv. Aa. Horsted, was called upon to report the results of the Committee's consideration of the work of the ICES/ICNAF Working Group on Selectivity Analysis (Comm.Doc.70/14 and 15) on this matter. Mr Horsted reported that after considering this matter in three meetings the Working Group felt that, from the variability of results, it could not recommend any departure from the present system of mesh differentials.

The USSR delegate reported that the USSR had always conformed and will in future conform to the principle of equivalent selectivity in relation to fishing gear made of differential materials, proceeding from the belief that this principle is one of the fundamental conditions of the observance of the Convention. If other countries do not agree to approve the mesh size differentials for fishing gear made of polyamide materials repeatedly tested in fisheries and scientifically confirmed by the analysis carried out by the Working Group, the USSR delegation feels compelled to make a statement that it will still consider the table of equivalents valid at present (ICNAF Annual Proceedings Vol.17, p.20) to be unacceptable.

The Norwegian delegate opposed the introduction of more artificial regulations on the fisheries and advised that Norway will strongly recommend against the use of differentials. They were too complicated for fishermen to understand and apply.

After further discussion, the Plenary agreed to note the findings in the STACRES Report.

8. The Plenary adjourned at 1045 hrs.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2467
(B.c.70)

Proceedings No.11

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of the Second Meeting of the

Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)

Wednesday, 4 June, 1545 hrs

The Chairman, Mr R. Green (USA), opened the meeting and called for consideration of the Report of the First Meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (Proc.9). The Report was adopted.

F&A Item 5 Panel Membership. Further to this item, the Committee recommended approval of the Federal Republic of Germany wish to apply for membership in Panel 4 and to withdraw from Panel 3. It also recommended approval of the Romanian wish to apply for membership in Panels 2 and 3.

F&A Item 9 Budget 1970/71. The Committee continued its consideration of Item 1(e) of the proposed estimates for 1970/71 (Appendix I of Agenda of STACFAD). It agreed that an amount should be left in the contingency item to cover possible increases in compensation to Canadian Government employees. Therefore, STACFAD

recommends

- 1) that the contingency salary item 1(e) in the proposed estimates for 1970/71 be reduced from \$5,000 to \$2,500;
- 2) that the Executive Secretary be authorized to increase staff salaries and to make retroactive payments effective on the date of the salary increases for the Public Service of Canada to the extent possible in the contingency salary item.

Regarding Item 1(c) of the proposed 1970/71 estimates, the Committee noted that an amount had been added to this item to provide additional help for the new Assistant Executive Secretary as proposed at the Interim Meeting of STACFAD in London, January 1970 (Comm.Doc.70/5 and Appendix I to 1970 Meeting Proceedings No.9). STACFAD

recommends

that the amount for additional help for the Assistant Executive Secretary be accepted for 1970/71 and that the requirements for 1971/72 be detailed by the Assistant Executive Secretary for consideration by the 1971 Meeting.

After an examination of other budget items, the Committee decided it had to review all financial resources of the Commission including the Working Capital Fund, before it could recommend a budget.

F&A Item 11 Working Capital Fund. The Committee noted that the Fund is at \$29,100 and that the only special expenditure proposed was \$5,000 for support to the ICES/FAO/ICNAF Stock and Recruitment Symposium in 1970/71. This would leave \$24,100 in the Fund. The Committee agreed the amount was in excess of needs and that a portion should be applied to revenue. Therefore, noting the provisions of Financial Regulation 4.7, STACFAD

recommends

- 1) that \$5,000 be appropriated from the Working Capital Fund to support the ICES/FAO/ICNAF Stock and Recruitment Symposium;
- 2) that \$5,000 be declared in excess of the present and anticipated needs on the Working Capital Fund and that it be transferred to the Miscellaneous Fund immediately in accordance with Financial Regulation 4.7.

F&A Item 9 Returning to F&A Item 9, Budget 1970/71, the Committee noted that the total amount to be appropriated for ordinary expenditures would be \$124,500 which reduced by the amount in the Miscellaneous Fund (\$16,475 plus \$5,000 from Working Capital Fund) would require that \$103,025 be appropriated from the member countries to meet the 1970/71 budget (Appendix I). STACFAD

recommends

- 1) that the ordinary expenditures of the Commission for the fiscal year 1970/71 be \$124,500;
- 2) that, after approximately \$21,475 is used from the Miscellaneous Fund, these expenditures be met by appropriating approximately \$103,025 from member governments.

F&A Item 10 Budget Forecast 1971/72. The Committee considered the Budget Forecast for 1971/72 as presented in Appendix II to the Agenda for the STACFAD. Following discussion of Item 1(c) "Additional help" and 1(e) "Contingencies", it was agreed that the \$2,000 item for additional help be increased to \$4,000 to accommodate such requirements from the Assistant Executive Secretary and that the \$7,000 contingency item be reduced to \$5,000. The Committee agreed that \$130,000 should be appropriated to cover ordinary expenditures (Appendix II). STACFAD therefore

recommends

that the Commission give consideration at the 1971 Annual Meeting to authorize appropriations of \$130,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Commission and \$5,000 from the Working Capital Fund for expenses in connection with the ICNAF Northwest Atlantic Environmental Symposium, 1971.

The Committee considered the possibility of the Commission having to meet expenses in the fiscal year 1970/71 in connection with the implementation of an ICNAF international inspection scheme, e.g. ICNAF inspection identity cards. Following discussion, STACFAD

recommends

that the Executive Secretary investigate the possible costs to ICNAF of items required for implementation of the ICNAF international inspection scheme and report to a mid-year meeting of STACFAD for approval to meet any expenditures necessary.

F&A Item 12 Staff Assessment Scheme. The Executive Secretary reported that the ICNAF staff assessment scheme had operated since 1 January 1968 based on the federal tax portion only of the basic tax for Canadian employees of ICNAF. On 6 October 1969, the Government of Nova Scotia made an *ex gratia* grant to the Commission for the year 1968 in the amount of the 1968 provincial income tax liabilities of the Commission staff. Such grants will be applied for to the Government of Nova Scotia in subsequent years. The amount of the staff assessment and *ex gratia* grant in the fiscal year 1969/70 was \$16,475 which was credited to the Miscellaneous Fund.

F&A Item 13 Long-Term Disability Insurance Plan. The Executive Secretary reported that Contracting Governments authorized, by cable vote, bringing the Commission employees under a long-term disability insurance plan developed by the International Fisheries Commissions Pension Society. Basically the plan provides tax-free monthly benefit payments after a three-month elimination period for long-term disability suffered to age 65 at a monthly rate shared equally by employer and employee.

The plan became effective 1 May 1970. The plan will cost the Commission about \$180 per year.

F&A Item 14 Application of the Canadian Government Employees' Compensation Act to ICNAF Staff. The Executive Secretary reported that the staff of the Secretariat has been covered under the Act since 13 August 1969. STACFAD

recommends

that the Commission express its gratitude to the Canadian Government by letter through the Executive Secretary for this coverage.

F&A Item 15 Publications. The Executive Secretary referred the Committee to Section 5 of the Administrative Report which reports on the Commission's publications (Comm.Doc.70/7). The Committee noted that 3,200 pages of printed material was issued in nine publications during the 1969/70 fiscal year and that more of the Commission's publications were being printed by a cold-type process in order to maintain the low cost-per-page and the high quality of printing of former years in spite of generally rising costs.

F&A Item 16 Date of Billing. STACFAD

recommends

that the Contracting Governments be billed by the Commission for payments due, under the 1970/71 administrative budget, in accordance with Article XI of the Convention, on 14 August 1970.

F&A Item 17 Time and Place of 1971, 1972 and 1973 Annual Meetings. Following discussion, STACFAD

recommends

- 1) that the 1971 Annual Meeting be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 27 May to 5 June;
- 2) that the 1972 Annual Meeting be held in the United States beginning the first full week in June at a location to be agreed later when all possibilities have been explored;
- 3) that the 1973 Annual Meeting be held at the Commission headquarters beginning the first full week in June, if no other invitation is extended at the 1971 Annual Meeting.

F&A Item 18 Other Business. The Executive Secretary reported that the amount of pension for staff members of the Secretariat was being upgraded by the International Fisheries Commissions Pension Society. At present the pensions are calculated on a 1 October 1963 level. Proposed upgrading will take place to the 1 October 1966 level and thereafter on 1 October of each year the level will be upgraded one year.

The Committee discussed the size of the paper used in reproducing meeting and other documents in the Secretariat. It was pointed out that most filing systems only accepted an 8 1/2" x 11" paper or the European size equivalent and that it was difficult to store the 8 1/2" x 14" (North American legal size) paper used by the Commission Secretariat in order to accommodate large tables for the scientists and to allow for more typed material per page.

F&A Item 19 Election of Chairman. Mr R. Green (USA) was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Committee for the year 1970/71.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2467
(B.c.70)

Proceedings No.11
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

1970/71 Expenditures to be Covered by Appropriations
from Contracting Governments and from Other Sources

	<u>Proposed estimates 1970/71</u>
1. Personal Services	
(a) Salaries	\$69,200
(b) Superannuation	2,500
(c) Additional help	4,000
(d) Group medical and insurance plans	500
(e) Contingencies	2,500
(f) Forecast increase	1,500
2. Travel	6,500
3. Transportation	500
4. Communications	4,000
5. Publications	18,300
6. Other Contractual Services	5,000
7. Materials and Supplies	4,000
8. Equipment	1,000
9. Annual Meeting	4,000
10. Contingencies	<u>1,000</u>
Total Ordinary Expenditures	\$124,500
Special appropriation from Working Capital Fund	
(i) Stock Recruitment Symposium	5,000
(ii) Transfer to Miscellaneous Fund	<u>5,000</u> 10,000



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2467
(B.c.70)

Proceedings No.11
Appendix II

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Preliminary Budget Forecast, 1971/72

	<u>Forecast estimate 1971/72</u>
1. Personal Services	
(a) Salaries	\$71,000
(b) Superannuation	2,500
(c) Additional help	4,000
(d) Group medical and insurance plans	500
(e) Contingencies	5,000
(f) Forecast increases	1,500
2. Travel	6,500
3. Transportation	500
4. Communications	4,000
5. Publications	17,500
6. Other Contractual Services	5,000
7. Materials and Supplies	4,000
8. Equipment	1,000
9. Annual Meeting	6,000
10. Contingencies	<u>1,000</u>
Total Ordinary Expenditures	\$130,000
Special appropriation Working Capital Fund	
(i) Northwest Atlantic Environmental Symposium	5,000



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2468
(B.b.70)

Proceedings No.12ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970Report of the Third Plenary Session

Thursday, 4 June, 0930 hrs

1. The Chairman, Dr Needler (Canada), called the meeting to order with delegates from all member countries and observers and guests present.
2. The Reports of the First (Proc.8) and the Second (Proc.10) Plenary Sessions were adopted with a small editorial change.
3. The Report of the First Meeting of STACFAD (Proc.9) was adopted.
4. The Report of Panel A (Seals) (Proc.2) was presented by its Chairman, Mr E. Hesselbjerg (Denmark).

The Soviet delegate directed his remarks to paragraph 8 of the Report which contained a recommendation in four subparagraphs A, B, C and D for the regulation of the 1971 seal fishery. He pointed out, in relation to subparagraph A, that the Commission at the present time cannot transmit to the Depositary Government proposals concerning the allocation of quotas. Therefore the last part of subparagraph A of the recommendation proposed by Panel A should be omitted. The Soviet delegate also proposed that the word "two" in subparagraph C of this recommendation be omitted.

The Norwegian delegate agreed that the Commission could not allocate quotas as proposed in subparagraph A of the recommendation and believed that subparagraph D of the recommendation was not necessary. He proposed that the recommendation should only be for a total quota in the Gulf and Front areas combined of 245,000 harp seals and for an open season for the taking of harp and hood seals commencing not earlier than 12 March and closing not later than 24 April.

The Plenary agreed to approve the Report of Panel A on condition that the recommendation be redrafted by the Chairman and Executive Secretary to include the amendments proposed by the Norwegian delegate and that the amended recommendation be included in the report of the present Plenary Session. The recommendation of Panel A as amended and approved by the Plenary is at Appendix I. The Plenary noted that Canada and Norway would decide on the division of the quota and the exact date of the opening and closing of the sealing season.

5. Under Plenary Item 11, Proposals re Amending the Convention, the Chairman drew attention to Addendum I to Comm.Doc. 70/22 which contained a revision of paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the Draft Protocol Relating to Amendments to the Convention as requested by the Plenary at its Second Session (Proc.10).

The US delegate reviewed the revisions made in order to take into account the points of difficulty raised by some delegates at the Second Plenary Session.

The Soviet delegate, supported by the Polish delegate, was of the opinion that the Convention should be stable and any changes or amendments to it should be made only on the basis when all the Contracting Governments agree upon it. Experience has shown that the existing practice of making changes in the Convention was correct. In this connection, he doubted if it is really necessary to simplify the procedure for making changes or amendments to the Convention.

The Norwegian delegate pointed out that the Convention was not perfect and, therefore, it should be possible to change it. Further, the Commission, having already agreed to simplify the procedures for bringing proposed regulations into effect, should welcome adopting the smooth and efficient procedures for amending the Convention.

The Portuguese delegate declared that his delegation was not happy with the proposed paragraph 2 of Article XVII and would also ask for a redraft of paragraphs 5 and 6 in order to make the definition of commencement dates as precise as possible.

The UK delegate felt that in the last sentence of paragraph 2 of the Protocol presented in Comm.Doc.70/22 and in the revised paragraph 4 of the addendum to Comm.Doc.70/22 "no less than" should read "no more than" setting a maximum time limit to prevent delay.

The question of the necessity for paragraph 2 which would allow any Contracting Government to propose amendments to be considered at a special conference of Contracting Governments was raised by the Chairman. The UK delegate supported the Polish delegate who doubted if there was any need for paragraph 2 since any Contracting Government may call a Commission meeting. It was pointed out by the Norwegian delegate that the present procedures are not satisfactory in that they have not been successful in overcoming delays due to lack of interest or concern by some member countries. The proposed new procedures are designed to overcome such delays of 6 1/2 and 5 1/2 years in having previous Protocols come into effect.

The Chairman, in reviewing the discussion, noted that there was a difference of opinion among the delegates regarding (1) the need for a change in procedure and (2) in the draft Protocol itself. Since a majority of the delegates favour developing new procedures, the Plenary was justified in setting up a special committee to give further and detailed consideration to developing acceptable procedures. The Plenary agreed that such a special committee should be set up with a Chairman provided by USA and representatives from all member countries participating.

6. The Plenary adjourned its meeting at 1045 hrs.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2468
(A.a.4)

Proceedings No.12
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Proposal for Regulation of 1971 Harp and Hood Seal Fishery in Gulf and Front Areas

That the following proposal for regulation of the 1971 harp and hood seal fishery in the Gulf and Front Areas be transmitted to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments members of Panel A (Seals).

1. That the allowable catch in the 'Gulf' and 'Front' Areas combined in 1971 be 245,000 harp seals of all ages, including an allowance of 45,000 for the indigenous non-mobile fisheries of these areas.
2. That the open season for the taking of harp and hooded seals commence not earlier than 12 March 1971 and close not later than 24 April 1971.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2469
(B.e.70)

Proceedings No.13

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Joint Meeting of Panels 1-5

Thursday, 4 June; Friday, 5 June; and Saturday, 6 June

1. The Chairman of the Commission, Dr A.W.H.Needler (Canada), opened the meeting and called for nomination for a chairman for the meeting. Dr Needler was unanimously elected to serve in this capacity. The Executive Secretary, Mr L.R. Day, was appointed Rapporteur.
2. The Agenda for the meeting was approved, following the deletion of Item 5.
3. Under Plenary Agenda Item 19, Conservation Measures for Atlantic Salmon, following full discussion with all 14 member countries of the Commission participating, the resolution attached at Appendix I was adopted by the Commission. Voting on the resolution was as follows: Canada, against; Denmark, for; France, for; Germany, Fed. Rep., for; Iceland, against; Italy, for; Norway, for; Poland, against; Portugal, for; Romania, for; Spain, for; USSR, against; UK, for; USA, for. (10 member countries voted for the resolution and 4 against.)
4. Under Plenary Item 24, Conservation of Herring Stocks, the Chairman drew attention to this item which had been referred to a joint meeting of panels at the First Plenary Session (Proc.8). He referred to a Canadian proposal concerning the conservation of herring in the Convention Area (Comm.Doc.70/23). Dr Logie (Canada) expressed Canada's concern at the rapidly expanding herring fishery and the lack of adequate assessment data to keep abreast of the expansion. He urged restraint on the further expansion of the fishery and proposed that an ICNAF Working Group on Herring Research be set up to plan, propose and coordinate international research on herring in the Convention Area. The Panels unanimously agreed to recommend

that this herring research working group be set up by STACRES as a working group of the Assessment Subcommittee.
5. Under Plenary Item 18, Standard Log Book for Fishing Vessels, the Chairman introduced this item which arose from a request of STACREM at its January 1970 meeting (Comm.Doc.70/6) to have an exchange of fishing log book sheets among countries and have the Panels study the possibility of using a uniform or standard form of fishing log book as part of an effective statistical scheme, of an international inspection scheme, and the application of catch quota. The Panels recommended that the national log book sheets (Comm.Doc.70/32) be examined by the STACRES and the Secretariat with a view to making recommendations to the Panels at the 1971 Annual Meeting.
6. The Joint Panels adjourned at 1015 hrs, 6 June.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2469
(B.e.70)

Proceedings No.13
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Proposals for Conservation Measures for Atlantic Salmon

Recognizing that the proposal adopted at the 1969 Annual Meeting for the prohibition of the fishery for salmon outside national fishery limits, not having been accepted by all Contracting Governments, has not been fully effective;

Considering that interim measures are desirable in order to avoid the escalation of fishing for salmon throughout the Convention Area pending a more accurate assessment of its effects on coastal and river fisheries and on the stocks; and

Noting that Contracting Governments which have not participated in the fishery have no present intention of so doing;

The Commission also proposes that:

1. That each Contracting Government which has participated in the fishery for Atlantic salmon, *Salmo salar* L., take appropriate action to limit the aggregate tonnage of vessels employed or catch taken by its nationals in the fishery in the Convention Area to a level not exceeding the aggregate tonnage of vessels so employed or catch so taken in 1969;
2. That Contracting Governments which have not accepted the prohibition on fishing for Atlantic salmon outside national fishery limits take appropriate action to prohibit fishing for Atlantic salmon outside national fishery limits in the Convention Area before 31 July and after 30 November.
3. That the use for salmon fishing of any trawl net, any monofilament net or any troll be prohibited throughout the Convention Area provided that Contracting Governments may authorize the continued use of monofilament nets acquired before 1 July 1970.
4. That these measures be in force for the year 1971 subject to review within that period, in the event of substantial changes in the catches of Atlantic salmon in the Convention Area or in home waters or in the fish stocks.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2470
(A.a.2)

Proceedings No.14

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Meeting of Special Committee on the Protocol relating
to new procedure for Amendments to the Convention

Thursday, 4 June, 1600 hrs

1. The Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr W. Sullivan (USA), opened the meeting which was attended by delegates of Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, UK and USA. He noted that the Special Committee had been set up by the Commission at its Third Plenary Session (Proc. 12) to develop acceptable procedures for amending the Convention.
2. The meeting then nominated Captain J.C.E.Cardoso (Portugal) as Rapporteur.
3. The Chairman then gave a short review of the proposed articles of the new Protocol and explained the considerations which had influenced the Depositary Government in responding in this manner to the Commission's request.
4. All paragraphs were discussed one by one and the Committee decided to simplify the proposed procedure and finally agreed on the revised text which is attached at Appendix I.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2470
(A.a.1)

Proceedings No.14
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Protocol to the International Convention
for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
relating to Amendments to the
Convention

The Governments parties to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries signed at Washington under date of February 8, 1949, which Convention, as amended, is hereinafter referred to as the Convention, desiring to facilitate the entry into force of amendments to the Convention, agree as follows:

Article I

Article XVII of the Convention is renumbered "Article XVIII" and a new Article XVII is inserted to read as follows:

"Article XVII

- "1. Any Contracting Government or the Commission may propose amendments to this Convention to be considered and acted upon by a regular meeting of the Commission or by a special meeting of the Commission called in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of Article II of the Convention. Any such proposed amendment shall be sent to the Executive Secretary at least ninety days prior to the meeting at which it is proposed to be acted upon, and he shall immediately transmit the proposal to all Contracting Governments and to all Commissioners.
- "2. A proposed amendment to the Convention shall be adopted by the Commission by a three-fourths majority of the votes of all Contracting Governments. The text of any proposed amendment so adopted shall be transmitted by the Depositary Government to all Contracting Governments.
- "3. Any amendment shall take effect for all Contracting Governments one hundred and twenty days following the date on the notification by the Depositary Government of receipt of written notification of approval by three-fourths of all Contracting Governments unless any other Contracting Government notifies the Depositary Government that it objects to the amendment, within ninety days of the date on the notification by the Depositary Government of such receipt, in which case the amendment shall not take effect for any Contracting Government. Any Contracting Government which has objected to an amendment may at any time withdraw that objection. If all objections to an amendment are withdrawn, the amendment shall take effect for all Contracting Governments one hundred and twenty days following the date on the notification by the Depositary Government of receipt of the last withdrawal.
- "4. Any Government which becomes a party to the Convention after an amendment has been adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article shall be deemed to have approved the said amendment.
- "5. The Depositary Government shall promptly notify all Contracting Governments of the receipt of notifications of approval of amendments, the receipt of notifications of objection or withdrawal of objections, and the entry into force of amendments."

Article II

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature and ratification or approval or for adherence on behalf of any Government party to the Convention.

(over)

2. This Protocol shall enter into force on the date on which instruments of ratification or approval have been deposited with, or written notices of adherence have been received by the Government of the United States of America, on behalf of all Governments parties to the Convention.
3. Any Government which becomes a party to the Convention after this Protocol has been opened for signature shall at the same time adhere to this Protocol.
4. The Government of the United States of America shall inform all Governments signatory or adhering to the Convention of all ratifications and approvals deposited and adherences received and of the date this Protocol enters into force.
5. Any Protocol amending the Convention which has been signed but which has not entered into force at the date of entry into force of the present Protocol shall thereafter enter into force in accordance with the provisions of the present Protocol; provided, however, that, if instruments of ratification or approval or notices of adherence with respect to such Protocol have been received by the Depository Government from three-fourths of all Contracting Governments at the time of entry into force of the present Protocol, the date on which the ninety, and one hundred and twenty, day periods specified in the first sentence of paragraph 3 of Article XVII shall commence with regard to such amendment shall be the date of entry into force of the present Protocol.

Article III

1. The original of this Protocol shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which Government shall communicate certified copies thereof to all the Governments signatory or adhering to the Convention.
2. This Protocol shall bear the date on which it is opened for signature and shall remain open for signature for a period of fourteen days thereafter, following which period it shall be open for adherence.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having deposited their respective powers, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at Washington this day of 1970, in the English language.

- For Canada:
- For Denmark:
- For France:
- For Federal Republic of Germany:
- For Iceland:
- For Italy:
- For Norway:
- For Poland:
- For Portugal:
- For Romania:
- For Spain:
- For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
- For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
- For the United States of America:



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2471
(B.b.70)

Proceedings No.15ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970Report of the Fourth Plenary Session

Friday, 5 June, 0930 hrs

1. The Chairman, Dr Needler (Canada), opened the meeting with representatives of all member countries present.
2. The Report of Panel 1 (Proc.3) was presented by its Chairman, Mr K. L kkegaard (Denmark), and adopted.
3. The Report of Panel 2 (Proc.4) was presented by its Chairman, Capt. T. de Almeida. The Report contained a recommendation to increase the mesh size from 114 mm to 130 mm in Subarea 2 by 1 July 1971. The Plenary was asked to record that Spain, as Poland had done in the Panel meeting, wished to reserve its position on the date of entry into force. Both countries will do their best to comply with the date of entry into force of 1 July 1971 but said that they agreed with a date of 1 January 1972. The Report was then adopted.
4. The Report of Panel 3 (Proc.7) was presented by its Chairman, Mr A. Volkov (USSR). The Panel recommended an increase in mesh size from 114 mm to 130 mm in Subarea 3 with continuation of the Panel's present exemption for redfish fishing in Div.3NOP. The Canadian delegate advised the Plenary that Canada may have to exercise her right to object to the Panel's recommendation in order to accommodate a possible developing fishery for haddock. The Plenary agreed to recommend that 1 July 1971 be the date of entry into force. Spain and Poland reserved their position on the date of entry into force. They said that they would do their best to comply with the 1 July 1971 date but that they might not be able to comply till 1 January 1972. The Panel Report was adopted.
5. The Report of Panel 4 (Proc.6) was presented by its Chairman, Mr R. Lagarde (France), and approved.
6. The Report of the Second Meeting of STACFAD (Proc.11) was presented by the Chairman, Mr R. Green (USA). The Canadian member of STACFAD reported that a proposal to begin the Annual Meeting of the Commission on Thursday of one week and run through the next week was discussed under F&A Item 17. This timing would allow for more and better consideration of agenda items, reports and proposals and was agreed to be beneficial. The Plenary agreed that, as a trial for one year, the Commission should start its 1971 Annual Meeting on Thursday, 27 May 1971, and run through 5 June 1971. The 1972 and 1973 Annual Meetings should be reported as "beginning the first full week in June". The Report was approved.
7. The Report of the Third Plenary Session (Proc.12). The Chairman drew attention to Appendix I "Proposal for Regulation of 1971 Harp and Hood Seal Fishery in the Gulf and Front Area". The proposal was adopted unanimously and the full Report agreed.
8. Addendum to Report of STACRES (Proc.1). The Chairman of STACRES, Mr Horsted, reviewed additional items to the STACRES Report which was then adopted.
9. Under Plenary Item 17, Form of International Inspection Scheme, the Chairman referred the Plenary to the Report of the First Plenary Session (Proc.8) and to the discussion of the NEAFC Scheme of Joint International Enforcement as amended for use in the ICNAF Area (Comm.Doc.70/26). He reported that the draft of a statement which would take into account the need for reservations to the scheme to make it acceptable to some countries had been prepared for the Plenary under Mr A.J.Aglen (UK) and that an ICNAF pennant, identification card, report of inspection form, design for an identification mark, samples of mesh measurements and a questionnaire had been prepared by a small group under Captain J.C.E.Cardoso. Following discussion, the

Plenary adopted the NEAFC scheme of joint international enforcement as modified for ICNAF and presented in Comm.Doc.70/26 (Appendix I) with the statement on reservations (Appendix II) and the detailed proposals of the mechanics of application of the scheme (Appendix III A, B, C, D, E and F). The Plenary further agreed that the scheme come into effect on 1 July 1971 to allow more time for planning and preparation for implementation of the scheme and to allow paragraph 9(i) of the scheme to operate, i.e. Contracting Governments shall inform the Commission by 1 March each year of their provisional plans for participation in these arrangements in the following year. The Plenary agreed that the Report of Inspection form and the Mesh Net Sampling form should have space added to show the results of measurements of meshes of topside chafers.

10. Under Plenary Item 17, Exchange of National Inspection Officers, the Chairman called for reports by those countries which had had an exchange to be submitted to the Executive Secretary for circulation.

11. Under Plenary Item 25, ICES/ICNAF/IOC Coordinating Group on North Atlantic Oceanography, Dr H.W.Graham (USA), Chairman of the Group, reviewed the second report which was presented as Comm.Doc.70/2. The Report was received. There were no items on which the Commission should take action.

12. Under Plenary Item 26, Reports of Meetings, Mr J. Gulland, Observer for FAO Fisheries Department, presented remarks which are recorded in Appendix IV. Dr H.A.Cole (UK) drew attention to his report on the ICES meeting (Comm.Doc.70/30) and to Mr A. Lee's (UK) report on the IOC meeting (Comm.Doc.70/28).

13. The Plenary adjourned at 1250 hrs.



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2365
(A.a.4)

Proceedings No.15
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

ICNAF Scheme of Joint International Enforcement

Recommendation

Pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article VIII of the Convention, the Commission recommends the establishment of the following arrangements for international control outside territorial waters and 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 their respective governments shall be notified to the Commission.
- (2) Ships 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 ships 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 authorities of the flag state in a form approved by the Commission and given him on appointment stating that he has authority to act under the arrangements approved by the Commission.
- (4) Subject to the arrangements agreed under paragraph (9), a vessel employed for the time being in fishing for sea fish or in the treatment of sea fish in the Convention Area shall stop when given the appropriate signal in the International Code of Signals by a ship carrying an inspector unless actually fishing, shooting or hauling, in which case it shall stop immediately it has finished hauling. The master of the vessel shall permit the inspector, who may be accompanied by a witness, to board it. The master shall enable the inspector to make such examination of catch, nets or other gear and any relevant documents as the inspector deems necessary to verify the observance of the Commission's recommendations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned and the inspector may ask for any explanations that he deems necessary.
- (5) On boarding the vessel an inspector shall produce the document described in (3) above. Inspections shall be made so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience. An inspector shall limit his enquiries to the ascertainment of the facts in relation to the observance of the Commission's recommendations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned. In making his examination an inspector may ask the master for any assistance he may require. He shall draw up a report of his inspection in a form approved by the Commission. He shall sign the report in the presence of the master of the vessel who shall be entitled to add or have added to the report any observations which he may think suitable and must sign such observations. Copies of the report shall be given to the master of the vessel and to the inspector's government who shall transmit copies to the appropriate authorities of the flag state of the vessel and to the Commission. Where any infringement of the recommendations is discovered the inspector should where possible also inform the competent authorities of the flag state, as notified to the Commission, and any inspection ship of the flag state known to be in the vicinity.
- (6) 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.

(over)

(7) Inspectors shall carry out their duties under these arrangements in accordance with the rules set out in this recommendation but they shall remain under the operational control of their national authorities and shall be responsible to them.

(8) Contracting Governments shall consider and act on reports of foreign inspectors under these arrangements on the same basis as reports of national inspectors. The provisions of this paragraph shall not impose any obligation on 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. Contracting Governments shall collaborate in order to facilitate judicial or other proceedings arising from a report of an inspector under these arrangements.

(9)(i) Contracting Governments shall inform the Commission by 1st March each year of their provisional plans for participation in these arrangements in the following year and the Commission may make suggestions to Contracting Governments for the co-ordination of national operations in this field including the number of inspectors and ships carrying inspectors.

(ii) The arrangements set out in this recommendation 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 if either of them has notified the Commission to that effect, pending completion of an agreement.

(10)(i) Nets 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 examined shall be entered in the inspector's report, together with the average width of the meshes examined.

(ii) Inspectors shall have authority to inspect all nets.

(11) The inspector shall affix an identification mark approved by the Commission, to any net which appears to have been used in contravention of the Commission's recommendations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned and shall record this fact in his report.

(12) The inspector may photograph the net in such a way that the identification mark and the measurement of the net is 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.

(13) The inspector shall have authority, subject to any limitations imposed by the Commission, to carry out such examination and measurement of the catch as he deems necessary to establish whether the Commission's recommendations are being complied with. He shall report his findings to the authorities of the flag state of the inspected vessel as soon as possible.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2471
(A.a.4)

Proceedings No.15
Appendix II

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Scheme of Joint Enforcement

Draft of Statement to be included in the Record

In adopting the recommendation shown at Appendix I, the Commissioners agreed that subject to the approval of their respective governments, which would be notified to the Commission, and without prejudice to the rights of Contracting Governments under the provisions of paragraph 9(ii) of the Scheme:-

- (a) as between the USSR and other Contracting Governments the provisions of the Scheme relating to inspection of gear below deck and of catch would not be operative;
- (b) as between Poland and other Contracting Governments the provisions of the Scheme relating to inspection of gear or catch below deck would not be operative; and
- (c) as between Romania and other Contracting Governments the provisions of the Scheme relating to inspection of gear below deck and of catch would not be operative.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

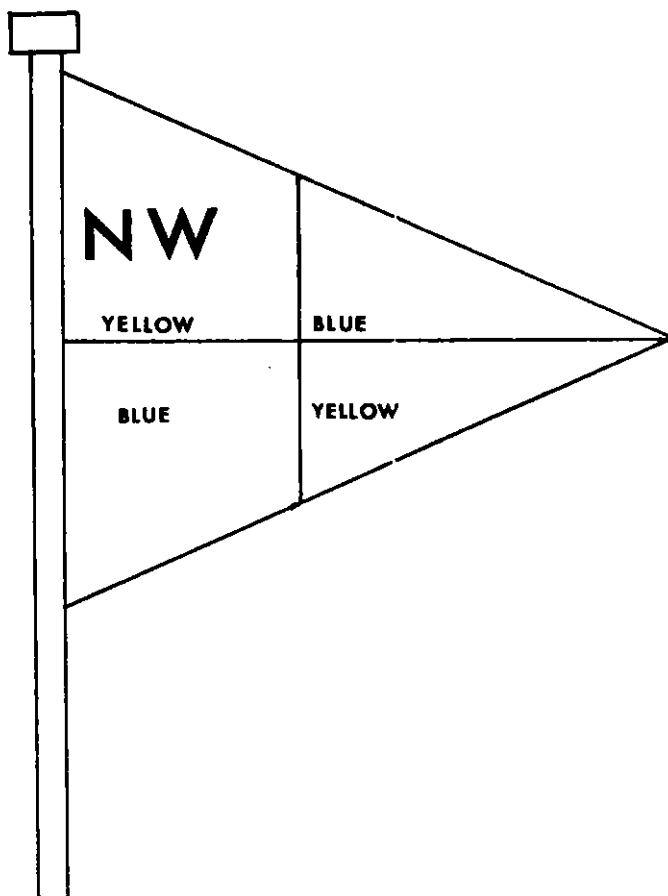
RESTRICTED

Serial No.2471
(A.a.4)

Proceedings No.15
Appendix IIIA

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

ICNAF Pennant





1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2471
(A.a.4)

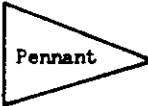
Proceedings No.15
Appendix IIIB

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

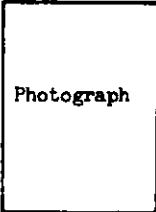
Identification Card

12.5 cm

Pennant



Photograph



Seal or official stamp

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

The bearer of this document

Name in Capitals

.....

is an inspector duly appointed under the terms of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement for the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, and has authority to act under the arrangements approved by the Commission.

Issued by

Signature

.....

Name of issuing country in Capitals

.....

10 cm

Foldable in half



1950

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2471
(A.a.4)

Proceedings No.15
Appendix IIIC

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Report of Inspection

(to be filled in block letters)

AUTHORIZED INSPECTOR

1. Name and nationality
2. Name and identifying letters and/or number of ship carrying him

INFORMATION ON VESSEL INVOLVED

3. Nationality
4. Vessel's name and registration
5. Master's name
6. Owner's name and address
7. (a) Position as determined by inspector at _____ GMT
(b) Position as determined by fishing vessel's master at _____ GMT

DATE AND TIMES THE INSPECTION COMMENCED AND FINISHED

8. (a) Date
(b) Time arrived on board
(c) Time of departure

FACTS RESULTING FROM INSPECTION

9.
 - (a) Type of net (trawl net, seine net, etc.)
 - (b) Material (chemical category, if possible)
 - (c) Single or double twine
 - (d) Average mesh size of each net measured
 - (e) On or below deck

1st Net	2nd Net	3rd Net	4th Net	5th Net

10. Type of topside chafing gear inspected
 - (a) Remarks
 - (b) Average mesh size of topside chafing gear measured
11. Statements showing to which nets and chafing gear, if any, identification marks were attached by inspecting officer
12. Statements of photographs taken with description of subjects (photographs to be attached to copy of report submitted to flag state).

(over)

13. Result of inspection of fish observed on board
 - (a) List of species taken in last tow
 - (b) Approximate weight or percentage of each
14. Comments and/or observations by inspector
15. Statements by witnesses
 - Signature of Witnesses.....
 - Signature of Authorized Inspector.....
16. Comments and/or observations by the master of the vessel
17. Signature of the Master.....
(He should be the last to sign. All other people to sign in his presence)



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2471
(A.a.4)

Proceedings No.15
Appendix IIID

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Design for an Identification Mark

It is believed that the customs services of Member Governments use similar methods of affixing seals, and there is advantage, therefore, in making use of the equipment and methods of customs services to affix a mark which is instantly recognizable and cannot be tampered with. A typical method is to tie the article required to be sealed with cord, the two ends of which are passed through a lead or copper seal, which (after the cords have been pulled tight) is stamped by a portable press which closes the seal and holds the cord firm, and at the same time may make an impression on each side of the lead or copper seal of any reasonably simple design. An example of the effect can be shown to the meeting.

It seems that this method of marking would be ideal for nets. If the equipment is readily available, the only expense to governments would be in supplying the dies if necessary for the press so that a distinctive mark could be left on the net. The dies could be simply the initials of the Commission. The marks should be numbered and the inspector should always write down in the report the numbers of the marks left in every net marked.



1950

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2471
(A.a.4)

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Proceedings No.15
Appendix III E

NET INSPECTIONS
SAMPLES OF 20 MESHES OF THE CODEND MEASURED IN MILLIMETRES

	Width (Mesh Size)										Average	
1st net												
2nd "												
3rd "												
4th "												
5th "												



1950

International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2471
(A.a.4)

Proceedings No.15
Appendix IIIF

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Questionnaire from Inspector to Skipper

1. I am an inspector under ICNAF. Here is my identity card.
I would like to inspect your nets/and catch.
2. Who is the Master of this vessel?
3. I require your collaboration with the examination of the nets, the catch documents (nationality paper/fishing log book). If you do not give your collaboration as I have requested, I will report it to your flag state.
4. Please check that the time is GMT
5. Please show me the documents establishing the nationality of your vessel and fishing log books, if any.
6. Please give me your name.
7. Please write down the name and address of the owners of your vessel.
8. Are you fishing for industrial purposes?
9. I am recording your position as° lat.° long. atGMT.
Do you agree?
10. I agree (Yes).
11. I do not agree (No).
12. Would you like to check your position with my instruments on board the inspection ship?
13. Do you now agree your position? If not, you should write your estimated position in Section 7(b) of the Report Form.
14. Are you aware that you are fishing within a closed area?
15. Where are: (a) your working spaces?
(b) your fish holds?
16. (a) Do you use topside chafing gear? (b) If so, what type?
(c) Please write it down.
17. Please switch on these lights.
18. I wish to measure that net.
19. Show me the other nets you have on board.
20. Show me your net gauge, if any.

(over)

21. Ask your men to hold that net so that I can measure it.
22. I have inspected meshes in this net.
23. See that I have recorded accurately on the form the width of the meshes I have measured.
24. I have found that the average width of the meshes I have measured in that net is mm. This is below the minimum mesh size for this subarea and will be reported to your flag state.
25. I have found illegal net attachments. This will be reported to your flag state.
26. I shall now affix the identification mark to this net/attachment/ which is to be surrendered to a fisheries inspector of your flag state at his demand.
27. I wish to inspect your catch. Have you finished sorting the fish?
28. Will you please lay out those fish.
29. I have found no infringement of the regulations and I will so report to your flag state.
30. Please certify the photographs listed in the report, by adding the date and signature.
31. Do you have any witnesses who wish to make observations? If so, they may do so in their own language in Section 15 of the report form.
32. Do you wish to make any comments and/or observations concerning this inspection? If so, please do so in your own language in Section 16 of the report form on which I have set out my findings.
33. Please sign the report in Section 17.
34. I am leaving. Please check that the time is GMT.
35. Thank you - Bon Voyage.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2471
(B.b.70)

Proceedings No.15
Appendix IV

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Statement of Mr J. Gulland, FAO Observer

Mr Chairman, I would like once again to thank the Commission, on behalf of FAO, for this opportunity to take part in your meetings. There have always been very close links between FAO and this Commission, to the benefit of both organizations. I believe that these are likely to be stronger in the future.

Since the last meeting of ICNAF, two important meetings have been held in FAO headquarters in Rome - the first meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna, and a Conference to set up a Commission for the Southeast Atlantic. Both these bodies are closely based on ICNAF, and represent a strong belief by the countries concerned that this type of body can solve the increasingly urgent problems of conservation and management. The regional fishery bodies which are part of FAO - the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission and others - are also becoming seriously concerned about the state of stocks in their areas, and the need for management. Within the last year assessment groups set up by these bodies have reported on the serious state of several tuna stocks in the Indian Ocean, and of most bottom fish along the west and northwest African coast.

For all these bodies, the experience of ICNAF, and the opportunity to learn from its failures and successes is most valuable. It is particularly encouraging to note that the first steps taken last year to limit the amount of fishery on some stocks have been continued this year, particularly with the introduction of effective catch limits on seals.

However, the progress is slow, and possibly too slow. I am thinking particularly of two things - the pressure for a more radical approach to fisheries jurisdiction, and the worsening situation of the stocks. Until recently, heavy exploitation has been, to some extent, self-regulating, in that the mobile fleets can leave a depleted stock, and move to one that is in better state. This is rapidly ceasing to be possible. Your Research and Statistics Committee has already warned that all the cod stocks in the ICNAF Area are too heavily exploited. The same may soon be true for the bottom fish resources of the world as a whole. Recent studies by FAO suggested that at the recent rate of increase in fishery pressure, these resources would be fully exploited by the middle of this decade. This may be optimistic. Provisional figures for the world catch for 1969 suggest that for the first time since FAO started tabulating statistics, the total world catch decreased. This decrease in catch, despite the continuing increase in the size and efficiency of the fleets, shows more clearly than any complex study, the need for effective management.

In this, both ICNAF and FAO have important responsibilities. The co-operation between our two bodies has covered many subjects needed for effective management. Particularly in statistics and stock assessment, FAO has taken an active part in the work of various subcommittees of your Research and Statistics Committee, and has benefitted from this experience when dealing with similar problems in other areas. My hope is that this cooperation will continue and expand.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2472
(E.b.70)

Proceedings No.16ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970Report of the Fifth Plenary Session

Saturday, 6 June, 1100 hrs

1. The Chairman, Dr Needler (Canada), opened the meeting with representatives of all member countries as well as observers and guests present.
2. The Report of the Fourth Plenary Session (Proc.15) was introduced by the Commission's Chairman. The Report was adopted.
3. The Report of Panel 5 (Proc.5) was presented by its Chairman, Professor Chrzan (Poland). The USSR delegate suggested that the following be added after the fifth sentence in section 7 of the Report "The USSR delegation noted that new regulations became effective in Subarea 5 some months ago and that they will be in force over a period of three years. Because of a shortage of time to do analysis on the effectiveness of these measures, they thought that it was not expedient to consider additional conservation measures for haddock." The Soviet delegation also suggested that the following be added after the last sentence of Section 8 of the Report "The USSR delegation also expressed concern about the status of the stocks of yellowtail flounder and said that it was expedient to discuss the problem of the establishment of a total quota and the application of regulatory measures to yellowtail flounder as already adopted in Subarea 4." The Plenary agreed to include the two additions. The conservation proposals for yellowtail flounder as presented in Appendices III and IV of Proceedings 5 were reviewed and the Commission agreed to recommend them for adoption by the member countries. The Report of Panel 5 was adopted. (Note by Executive Secretary: A further item of consequence for member countries of Panel 5 is the Report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Subarea 5 Fisheries. This Working Group was set up following US proposals adopted at the 1969 Annual Meeting (1969 Meeting Proceedings No.17) and at the mid-term meeting of STACREM, January 1970 (Comm.Doc.70/6 and 1970 Meeting Proceedings No.8, Appendix II) to consider the possible application to haddock of the principles concerning national quotas developed by the STACREM. The Working Group met from 27 to 29 May 1970. The report of the meeting is at Appendix I to this meeting Proceedings. It should be noted that the members of the Working Group planned to meet to discuss these matters further, preferably considerably before the 1971 Annual Meeting of the Commission. The Chairman of the Working Group, Mr E.B.Young (Canada), has advised that the exact time and place of the meeting will be determined in consultation with the Executive Secretary and the members of the Working Group.)
4. The Report of the Special Committee on the Protocol relating to New Procedures for Amendments to the Convention (Proc.14). The Plenary received the report of the Special Committee which had been set up at the Second Plenary Session (Proc.10) to consider Comm.Doc.70/22 under Plenary Item 11. The Plenary agreed, by a two-thirds majority (12 for, 2 abstentions), to recommend the adoption by Member Governments of the redrafted Protocol as recorded at Appendix I of the Special Committee's Report (Proc.14).
5. Under Plenary Item 33, Other Business, Mr H. Tambs-Lyche, Secretary General of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), expressed his pleasure and thanks at being able to participate on behalf of ICES. He spoke of the excellent cooperation of ICES and ICNAF and looked forward to its continuation.

The head of the Japanese observer group, Mr T. Saito, said "Thank you, Mr Chairman, for allowing me to take a few moments to make brief remarks on behalf of my colleagues.

(over)

"First of all, I wish to express my appreciation to the Commission for the opportunity afforded to us to take part in the current Commission meeting as observers.

"As some of you already know, Japan has been seeking its membership in your distinguished Commission, and the matter has been placed under necessary domestic procedures for some time. I now wish to inform your Commission that the Diet, the Japanese legislative body, has recently given its approval to the proposed membership of Japan in the Commission and that an instrument of adherence will therefore be deposited with the Depository Government in due course after all the domestic procedures are completed.

"I assure you that Japan, after it becomes a full member, will do its best to cooperate with all the Contracting Parties in the efforts to attain the objectives of the Convention. At the same time, it would be greatly appreciated if you would kindly render assistance as well as cooperation to us in the future.

"We look forward with pleasure to meeting all of you again at next year's Annual Meeting to be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia."

"Thank you".

6. The Report of the Joint Panels 1-5 (Proc.13). The Chairman introduced this Report which contained proposals regarding the Conservation of Atlantic salmon (Plenary Item 19), Conservation of Herring Stocks (Plenary Item 24) and a Standard Fishing Log Book (Plenary Item 18). The Report and its recommendations were adopted with minor editorial changes in the text of Section 5 of the Report. The Plenary agreed to recommend to member governments the proposals for conservation measures for Atlantic salmon as at Appendix I in the Joint Panels' Report (Proc.13).

7. Under Plenary Item 32, Press Statement, the Plenary agreed that a press notice should be prepared covering the meeting highlights and left the matter to the Chairman of the Commission and the Executive Secretary.

8. Under Plenary Item 33, Adjournment, the Chairman thanked all Commissioners and their Advisers who had contributed so much time and effort to ensuring that good progress was made at the 20th Annual Meeting.

9. The 20th Annual Meeting adjourned at 1230 hrs.



1950

**International Commission
for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries**



1970

RESTRICTED

Serial No.2454
(B.g.19)

Proceedings No.16
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970Report of ad hoc Working Group on Subarea 5 Fisheries

St. John's, 27-29 May 1970

The *ad hoc* Working Group on Subarea 5 Fisheries met 27-29 May 1970, with delegates from the United States, Canada, USSR, Poland, Romania, Fed. Rep. Germany, Spain and Portugal, and observers from Japan present.

Mr E.B.Young of Canada was unanimously elected Chairman of the Working Group's meeting. Mr H.R.Beasley was appointed Rapporteur.

The meeting was convened to consider the possible application to haddock of the concepts concerning national quotas that were previously discussed by the Standing Committee on Regulatory Measures (STACREM).

At the opening of the Working Group meeting, however, the United States explained that its concern over the stocks needing special protection in Subarea 5 had been broadened to include yellowtail flounder as well as haddock. Noting that these resources had traditionally been a major support of its trawl fisheries in the ICNAF Area, the United States pointed out that the present low yield from haddock (bearing out forecasts of scientists) is causing serious hardship for its fishermen. The United States now believes these hardships will be aggravated by the need to place strict controls on fishing for yellowtail flounder, which in the light of 1969 preliminary catch data, is being fished greatly beyond the level of estimated sustainable yield.

In these circumstances, the United States asked that the Working Group consider yellowtail flounder as well as haddock. The United States also asked that the Working Group consider both "interim" and "long-term" management schemes for these resources, since existing conditions in both stocks are abnormal.

The US proposal on national quotas is attached as Annex I. Under the US proposal, all of the allowable catch (except incidental catches) during the "interim" or recovery period would be reserved almost entirely for the United States, since it is the US fishermen almost alone who feel the impact of the depletion of the haddock stocks. After the resources had recovered, another phase of longer-range quota allocation could begin within the frame of reference developed by STACREM.

The United States reviewed some of the ideas discussed in STACREM at mid-term meetings in 1969 (1969 Meeting Proceedings No.11, Appendix I) and in 1970 (Comm.Doc.70/6), including the concept that quota shares should be allocated mainly on the basis of historical performance, but that they should also take into account other factors, such as catches by non-members and new entrants as well as the special needs of states with developing fisheries, coastal states, and states with fleets incapable of being diverted to other fisheries.

The United States explained that it had attempted to adapt the principles discussed in STACREM to the situation existing in the haddock and yellowtail fishery. The report of the January 1969 meeting of STACREM had suggested that "the portion of the shares to be allocated on a historic basis might be about 80% leaving a balance of about 20% to cover both new entrants and non-members, and any special claims by participants..." The US proposal would set these proportions at 75% and 25% respectively to give slightly greater recognition to special factors.

STACREM had further suggested that approximately equal weight be given to long-term and short-term trends in determining historical performance as a basis for quota allocations. The US proposal, however, would give greater weight to the former than to the latter. In justification of this aspect of its proposal, the United States said that historical performance should reflect well established conditions.

In response to questions from the delegate from the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States explained (1) that its proposal had equated maximum sustainable yield with long-term average yield and (2) that the proposal envisaged that the "interim" stage of management should continue until stocks had been restored to a substantial percentage of long-term average yield. The German delegate noted how much more easily and quickly stocks can be depleted than they can be restored.

Poland agreed that difficult problems were being encountered in the haddock and yellowtail fisheries, but thought that some additional time would be needed to analyze the US proposal.

The Soviet delegate noted that while STACREM had done useful work, the participants at its meetings had frequently expressed varying viewpoints and the Committee had not developed obligatory rules. Unfortunately, the Commission at the present moment cannot pass resolutions relating to the proposals on a "long-term" basis. In examining quota allocations on a historical basis, the Soviet Union could consider in the future a base period of 3-5 years, but not a longer period. The Soviet Union as a contracting party to the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas is committed to the principles set forth therein. These include the concept that the high seas beyond 12 miles from shore are free for the use of all nations. Accordingly, the Soviet Union cannot recognize in principle preferential rights for particular nations, and has refused to accept proposals for such rights in STACREM as well as in other international bodies.

The United States suggested that practical ways to alleviate problems of coastal fisheries could be explored without raising legal questions. The Soviet delegate noted that as far as the proposals on an "interim" basis are concerned, they practically close the fisheries to all the countries except coastal states, and they are unacceptable to the USSR. The Soviet delegate pointed out that USSR fleets do not now conduct specialized fisheries for haddock in Subarea 5, in order to facilitate the restoration of haddock stocks, but this does not mean that the Soviet Union has decided to abstain from fishing for haddock in Subarea 5 forever. Regulatory measures for haddock fishing adopted by ICNAF last year entered into force some months ago, and it would be premature to assess their effectiveness. It was also noted by the Soviet Union that it had presented conservation proposals at ICNAF Annual Meetings in 1968 and 1969 calling on all member countries to limit their catches throughout the ICNAF Area to the average level of the last three years, but these proposals had not been approved.

Canada said that the US proposal appeared to fall within the frame of reference of discussions in STACREM, bearing in mind, of course, that STACREM had not been able to do more than consider general principles. It seemed that further elucidation of questions associated with national quotas would require analysis of a specific proposal. Thus, Canada was interested in thorough discussion of the US proposal.

Canada favoured giving equal weight to short-term and long-term trends in determining historical performance as a basis for quota allocation. Canada strongly favoured recognition of the special needs of coastal states, illustrated, for example, by the relatively immobile small fishing vessels that provide a livelihood for many residents of Newfoundland.

In view of the importance of the issues involved, and the impossibility of reaching definite agreement at the present meeting, Canada suggested that another meeting be arranged to allow governments to discuss these matters further, preferably considerably before the 1971 ICNAF Annual Meeting.

Romania noted that it did not take a significant catch of haddock in Subarea 5, but as a member of ICNAF was concerned about the conservation of fishery stocks in the ICNAF Area. As a contracting party to the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas, Romania believed fisheries management proposals should be developed in accord with principles of international law. Romania expressed concern that the US proposal did not make sufficient allowance for countries that are now developing their fisheries. Romania, however, also noted the desirability of reconciling differing points of view, and supported the proposal of Canada for further discussions at a mid-year meeting of the Working Group.

The United States again reminded the Working Group of its deep concern over the yellowtail flounder resource in Subarea 5. The United States was shocked to learn of the vast increase in catch in 1969. Romania and Poland indicated that they understood the US concern about the conservation of this species, and that in the near future they did not intend to develop a fishery for the species, although some incidental catches of this species may be taken in the capture of other species of fish in Subarea 5.

Other members of the Working Group supported the proposal for an interim meeting and it was recommended that the time and place of such a meeting might be further considered when Panel 5 was convened during the Plenary Session of the Commission.

US PROPOSAL ON NATIONAL QUOTAS
IN THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON SUBAREA 5 FISHERIES

US proposes that the conclusions of STACREM be applied to the haddock stocks in Subarea 5 - and assuming that the Commission takes regulatory action on yellowtail flounder, to those stocks in Subarea 5 - in two stages, and "interim" stage and a "long-term" stage.

1. - For the "interim" stage the US proposes that, to offset the catastrophic effects on the US coastal fishery of the depletion of haddock stocks, fishing for haddock stocks in Subarea 5 be reserved to the US, with incidental catches only permitted to the fishermen of other member governments and with some special consideration for Canadian fishermen in view of the long-standing special relationship between Canada and US in the haddock fisheries in Subareas 4 and 5. The US proposes further that this interim regime continue in force until the haddock stocks in Subarea 5 are restored to normal yield levels.

2. - For the "long-term" stage the US proposes the following:

- a. the allowable catch of haddock in Subarea 5 be divided into two portions, one equal to 75% of the total, the other equal to 25% of the total;
- b. of the 25% portion, 80% be allotted to the coastal state and the remaining 20% be left unallotted as an allowance for non-member states fishing in Subarea 5 and new entrant states;
- c. the 75% portion of the quota be allotted among Commission members on two bases, 80% in proportion to the average catches of haddock during the ten-year period ending on December 31, 1964, the remaining 20% in proportion to the average catches during the three-year period 1967-1969 inclusive;
- d. in the event that it is necessary in any year to reduce the quota below the maximum sustainable yield as calculated by STACRES, the coastal state share will not be reduced below an absolute amount equal to the coastal states percentage applied to the maximum sustainable yield;
- e. in the event that a member country takes more than its allocation in any year, its allocation in the following year is automatically reduced by an amount equal to the excess plus an amount determined by STACRES to be necessary to offset the impact of the excess catch on the stock;
- f. the regime will remain in effect for a period of five years with a mandatory review during the fifth year and other reviews at the option of a majority of the members of Panel 5 during the five years.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1970

Officers

Chairman of Commission - Dr A.W.H.Needler (Canada)
Vice-Chairman of Commission - Mr K. Løkkegaard (Denmark)
Executive Secretary - Mr L.R.Day (ICNAF Secretariat)

Panels

Chairman, Panel 1 - Mr K. Løkkegaard (Denmark)
" Scientific Advisers - Dr A. Meyer (Fed. Rep. Germany)
Chairman, Panel 2 - Captain Tavares de Almeida (Portugal)
" Scientific Advisers - Dr A.S.Bogdanov (USSR)
Chairman, Panel 3 - Mr A.A.Volkov (USSR)
" Scientific Advisers - Dr H.A.Cole (UK)
Chairman, Panel 4 - Mr R. Lagarde (France)
" Scientific Advisers - Mr J.A.Posgay (USA)
Chairman, Panel 5 - Dr F. Chrzan (Poland)
" Scientific Advisers - Dr G.F.M.Smith (Canada)
Chairman, Panel A - Mr E. Hesselbjerg (Denmark)
" Scientific Advisers - Dr G.F.M.Smith (Canada)

Research and Statistics

Chairman of Standing Committee
on Research and Statistics - Mr Sv. Aa. Horsted (Denmark)

Finance and Administration

Chairman of Standing Committee
on Finance and Administration- Mr R.W.Green (USA)

Regulatory Measures

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

