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Denmark/Greenland Research Report for 2025

Compiled by

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This report presents catch statistics from the commercial Greenland fishery in 2025 off West Greenland. Catches for main species by NAFO division based on STATLANT 21A are presented in Table 1. Information on length frequency and biological samples taken by technicians from the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources (GINR) or fishermen working onboard the commercial vessels is also presented. Length distributions of Greenland halibut samples from offshore catches are presented in Table 2. for Div. 1A to 1F. In total, 6 342 otoliths were collected from Greenland halibut and Atlantic cod in Div. 1A to 1F (Table 3). Length distributions from Greenland halibut in 1AB and 1CD are presented in Table 5 and 6.

Furthermore, the report gives a brief overview of the research carried out by GINR in 2025 (Fig. 1). For further information on GINR survey activities planned in 2026, visit www.natur.gl. For future research activities, education, collaboration opportunities, infrastructure, logistics, and much more, visit Isaaffik – the Arctic gateway www.isaaffik.org.

WEST GREENLAND (NAFO SUBAREA 1)

A. Status of the fisheries

In 2025, Greenlandic commercial vessels were not engaged in fisheries in other NAFO subareas than Subarea 1.

Provisional STATLANT 21A statistics for the fisheries are presented in Table 1.

1. Shrimp

The shrimp stock off West Greenland is distributed mainly in NAFO Subarea 1 (Greenland EEZ), but a small part of the habitat, and of the stock, intrudes into the eastern edge of Div. 0A (Canadian EEZ). Canada has defined 'Shrimp Fishing Area 1' (Canadian SFA1), to be part of Div. 0A located east of 60° 30'W, i.e. east of the deepest water in this part of Davis Strait.

Off the west coast of Greenland, northern shrimp is found mainly at depths between 150 and 600 m. The stock is assessed as a single population. The Greenland fishery exploits the stock in Subarea 1 (Div. 1A– 1F). The Canadian fishery has been limited to Div. 0A (SFA1).

Four fleets, one from Canada and three from Greenland (Kongelige Grønlandske Handel (KGH) fleet fishing from 1976 to 1990, the offshore fleet and coastal fleet) have participated in the fishery since the late 1970s. The Canadian fleet and the Greenland offshore fleet (> 75 GRT) have been restricted by areas and quotas since 1977. The fishery by the Greenland coastal fleet (< 75 GRT) was unrestricted until 1997 when quota

regulation was imposed. Mesh size is at least 44 mm in Greenland, 40 mm in Canada. Sorting grids to reduce fish bycatch are required in both Greenland and Canadian fleets. Discarding shrimps is prohibited.

Greenland requires that logbooks should record catch live weight. A former allowance for crushed and broken shrimps in reckoning quota draw-downs was abolished in 2011 to bring the total catch live weight into closer agreement with the enacted TAC.

Catches of shrimp gradually increased throughout the 1980s and 1990s and reached a level around 157 000 t by 2005-2008 but have since decreased to 72 256 t in 2015. Since 2016 the catches have been increasing in conjunction with increasing TACs.

2. Greenland halibut

The stocks of Greenland halibut in the Northwest Atlantic are assessed in several management units. Greenland halibut in East Greenland (ICES area 14) is considered part of a stock also distributed in Icelandic and Faroese waters. Greenland halibut in the Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait, (NAFO SA 0 + 1 offshore) is assessed as one stock, while the inshore stocks in NAFO Div. 1A-F are considered isolated from the offshore stock and assessed per fjord area. In 1994, analysis of tagging and other biological information resulted in the creation of separate management areas for inshore Div. 1A (Disko Bay, Uummannaq, and Upernavik districts). In 2020, it was decided that the inshore Div.1B-F stock was also separated into three separate management units, i.e. 1BC, 1D, and 1EF.

In 2025, total catches of Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in NAFO Subarea 1 were 38 185 t, of which 16 678 t were taken offshore by large vessels, and 21 507 t were landed from small boats operating inshore in the fjords from South Greenland to Qaanaaq. Offshore catches were mainly taken by trawlers and one longliner at the traditional fishing grounds in Div.1CD and west of Disko Island in Division 1A, while inshore catches are from sea-ice fishing, small vessels, and open boats using longlines and in some seasons and appointed areas also gillnets.

Greenland vessels operating offshore caught 14 057 t (3 765 t in division 1AB + 10 292 t in division 1CD) and other nations caught 2 621. Inshore landings in Div. 1A were distributed from the Qaanaaq fjord (67 t), the fjords near Upernavik (4 329t), the Uummannaq fjord (7 812 t), and the Disko Bay (8 053). In the fjords of Southwest Greenland (1B-F) catches were 1 386 in 2025 of which 695 t were taken inshore in 1D. Trawl fishery is banned inshore, except for shrimp trawl fishery in Disko Bay and a small area inshore in Division 1B. Sorting grids in the shrimp fishery have been mandatory offshore since 2002 with a sorting grid dispensation given to the smaller shrimp vessels operating inshore until 2011.

3. Cod

Cod (*Gadus morhua*) found in Greenland is a mixture of four separate “stocks” that are defined by their spawning areas: I) offshore West Greenland waters; II) inshore West Greenland fjord cod, III) offshore East Greenland and offshore Icelandic waters and IV) inshore Icelandic waters (Therkildsen et al. 2013). Therkildsen et al. (2013) showed a relatively stable spatial and temporal distribution of these spawning stocks during actual spawning events, but the proportional contribution of the different components to commercial and survey catches in different areas, seasons and years and the associated variation is unclear. However, Icelandic inputs are believed to have been responsible for the previous large year classes in Greenland (i.e. 1984 and 2003). A proportion of these cod return to Iceland when reaching maturity. Previously the stocks have been assessed together. From 2012 the inshore component (West Greenland, NAFO Subarea 1) was

assessed separately from all offshore components (Therkildsen, 2013). From 2016 the offshore components have been assessed separately with the West Greenland offshore component being comprised of the offshore area corresponding to NAFO subdivisions 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E. The East Greenland offshore component is comprised of the offshore area corresponding to NAFO subdivision 1F in South West Greenland and East Greenland (ICES subarea 14b).

The stocks are assessed by the ICES Northwestern Working Group (NWWG), see ICES (2025). Total catches inshore and offshore 1A-F in 2025 were 34 969 t.

4. Capelin

The capelin (*Mallotus villosus*) fishery in West Greenland is conducted only inshore and during the spawning season (May-July). Only a part of the catches is reported, as capelin are used directly by fishermen for bait and dog food during the capelin season. Statlant 21A data only accounted for 6 tonnes reported through logbooks as bycatch, but a further 381 tonnes exists in factory landings reports.

5. Redfish

Two species of redfish of commercial interest occur off West Greenland inshore and offshore, golden redfish (*Sebastes norvegicus*), and deep-sea redfish (*Sebastes mentella*). The relation to other North Atlantic redfish stocks is unclear, but the nearest stocks are the demersal and pelagic stocks in East Greenland and the Irminger Sea (ICES, 2025). Redfish catches in West Greenland are reported as redfish (unspecified, mainly bycatch), golden redfish, and deep-sea redfish.

Demersal redfish

In 2025, logbook reported bycatch of redfish was 133 tonnes (RED) mainly from the shrimp fishery. Inshore reported factory landings of commercially sized redfish amounted to 40 tonnes and another 40 tonnes were reported in logbooks from offshore trawlers targeting Greenland. 211 tonnes in total.

Pelagic redfish

The aggregations of pelagic redfish *S. mentella* found in the NAFO Convention Area likely belong to the same stock of pelagic redfish from the Irminger Sea. The stock is assessed by ICES (2025), and the assessment covers the pelagic redfish in ICES Divisions 5a, 5b, and 14 and in the NAFO Div. 1F, 2H and 2J. The pelagic fishery on *S. mentella* in NAFO Div. 1F started in 1999 and from 2000 - 2009 significant catches with up to 20% of total catches as in 2003 were taken in NAFO Divisions 1F outside Greenland EEZ and 2J. In 2013, 3113 t were taken in NAFO 1F, but since then no catches have been reported from the southern part of division 1F far away from the shelf.

6. Grenadiers

There are two species of grenadiers of commercial interest in Greenland, roundnose grenadier (*Coryphaenoides rupestris*) and roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*). Grenadiers are mainly taken as bycatch in the Greenland halibut fishery inshore and offshore. In 2025, 25 t of roundnose grenadier and less than 1 t of roughhead grenadier were reported from offshore vessels. Less than 1 t were reported as landed to factories inshore.

7. Snow Crab

Snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) is distributed along the west coast of Greenland from division 1A to 1F. The fishery is conducted only by Greenland vessels. From 2005-2020, the crab resource has been managed in 6 areas (from North to South: Upernavik, Uummannaq-Disko Bay, Sisimiut, Maniitsoq-Kangaamiut, Nuuk-Paamiut, and Narsaq-Qaqortoq). From 2020, the management areas of Sisimiut and Nuuk – Paamiut were furthermore divided in inshore as well as an offshore part, separated by the 3-nautical mile line. The fishing fleet is dominated by small vessels (less than 75 GRT), which have exclusive rights for fishing inshore as well as offshore. No large vessels (greater than 75 GRT), which were only allowed to fish offshore, have been in the fishery since 2005. Total allowable catch (TAC) restrictions have been imposed since 1995 but have only limited the catch in some years and management areas since 2004.

The number of vessels with licenses to participate in the snow crab fishery increased from 1999 to 2002 from approximately 120 vessels to 392 vessels. Since then, the number of vessels has decreased substantially as the abundance of the resource has also declined. Since 2008, approximately less than 40 vessels have been active in the snow crab fishery.

The total catch in NAFO Subarea 1 peaked in 2001 with approximately 15 100 t. From 2001 to 2011 total landings decreased markedly to 2 000 t. In subsequent years total annual catches fluctuated around this level but increased again from 2017 and amounted to approximately 3 000 tons in 2021. Most of the landings are based on the fishery in the management areas of Nuuk-Paamiut, Disko Bay-Uummannaq, and Sisimiut. In 2022-2025 snow crab catches are not reported in STATLANT but 1753 tonnes are accounted by GFJK.

8. Wolffish

There are three species of wolffish in Subarea 1, Atlantic wolffish (*Anarhichas lupus*), spotted wolffish (*Anarhichas minor*), and northern wolffish (*Anarhichas denticulatus*). Only the first two are of commercial interest. In the past, these stocks have mainly been taken as bycatch in the offshore fisheries targeting cod, Greenland halibut, and shrimp, but occasionally wolffish are directly targeted. In 2025, 213 are reported in Statlant 21A data. However, for the first time logbooks contain information most catch reported at the species level. In 2025 the Logbooks from vessels operating offshore, contain 183 tonnes of Spotted wolffish, 25 tonnes of Northern wolffish 7 tonnes of Atlantic wolffish and only 3 tonnes of unspecified wolffish. A further 117 tonnes of unspecified wolffish were landed to factories from inshore fishery. Total catch amounted to 338 tonnes of mainly spotted wolffish and 25 tonnes of Northern wolffish bycatch.

9. Scallops

Icelandic scallops (*Chlamys islandica*) in NAFO Subarea 1 are normally taken inshore areas in Div. 1A, 1B, 1C, and 1D. New fishing grounds near Sisimiut (1B) were found in 2003, and quotas for two new areas were introduced in 2004. Only one vessel is currently involved in this fishery. Catches are not reported in STATLANT in 2025, but logbooks contain 546 tonnes in division 1B and 108 tonnes in NAFO 1D.

10. Lumpfish

Total landings of lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) in NAFO Subarea 1 increased from 1 200 t in 2000 to almost 9 000 t in 2003 and remained at a high level until 2011, when catches reached 11 443 t. Catches are taken in inshore areas in Div. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, and 1F, with the majority being caught in 1D. The fishery is conducted over a short period of one to two months, and over a vast coastline from 59° N to 72° N. Total landings of lumpfish (for roe) in 2025 were 1092 tonnes of roe. Lumpfish is not reported in STATLANT21A.

11. Greenland cod

Greenland cod (*Gadus macrocephalus/Gadus ogac*) is mostly taken as bycatch in other fisheries or by directed fishery in fjords where it is more abundant. Greenland cod is mostly used for human consumption as dried or frozen fish for the local Greenlandic market. Total reported landings in 2025 were less than 1 t.

12. Arctic charr

Arctic charr (*Salvinus alpinus*) is taken in gillnets when returning to natal rivers during their annual feeding migrations in coastal areas. Factory landings were 6 t in 2025, and the production is mainly for the Greenlandic market. There is no reporting required for private fisheries, which presumably is considerably larger. Arctic charr is not reported in STATLANT21A.

13. Atlantic halibut

Catches of Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*) peaked at the beginning of the 1960s and the mid-1980s at a level of 600 to 1 000 t per year. With the implementation of sorting grids in the shrimp fishery, bycatch of Atlantic Halibut is rare offshore. In 2025, 42 t of catches were reported, which were taken in Division 1C, 1D, 1E, and, to lesser extent, 1F. however logbooks contain 44 tonnes and factory landings data a further 15 tonnes. There is no reporting required for Atlantic halibut landed and sold directly at the local markets.

14. Polar cod/Arctic cod

Reported catches of Arctic cod (*Boreagadus saida*) are mainly taken as bycatch in the shrimp fishery and directed fishery from small boats near glaciers and used directly for bait in the longline fishery targeting Greenland halibut. In 2025, 124 t were reported as factory landings. Arctic cod is not reported in STATLANT 21A.

15. Large sharks

Large sharks (FAO: SHX/GSK) are without doubt exclusively Greenland sharks *Somniosus microcephalus*. In 2025, 159 t of large sharks were reported in logbooks with few exceptions from the trawl fishery targeting Greenland halibut.

16. Sea cucumber

A trial fishery for orange-footed sea cucumber (*Cucumaria frondosa*) (FAO: CUX) was initiated in 2019, and total catches amounted to 106 t. In 2020, only 2 t were reported, and no fishery occurred since 2021 due to lack of permits.

B. Special Research Studies

a. Hydrography Studies

Hydrographic conditions are yearly monitored at 10 hydrographic standard sections and stations in June/July across the continental shelf off West Greenland. Data are uploaded to the ICES database (Mortensen, 2026).

b. Trawl Surveys in Greenland

The Greenland shrimp and fish survey in NAFO SA 1 and ICES 14b:

Since 1988, an annual buffered stratified random trawl survey SFW (Shrimp and Fish West Greenland) is conducted by GINR on the West Greenland shelf between 59° 15'N and 72° 30'N from the 3-mile limit down to the 600 m contour and in Disko Bay. The main purpose of the survey is to evaluate the biomass and abundance of northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*), but since 1992 data on fish species have been included. In 2007, this survey was expanded to include the East Greenland shelf to Dohrn Bank at 67° N. The survey was conducted with RV Paamiut from 1988 to 2017 and with the chartered commercial vessels Sjudarberg in 2018 and Helga Maria in 2019 and 2020. No survey was conducted in 2021. Since 2022 the survey is conducted with a new vessel owned by GINR, RV Tarajoq (Nygaard and Christiansen, 2026). Comparative analysis of the performance of the four vessels (RV Paamiut 2005-2017, CV Sjudarberg 2018, CV Helga Maria 2019-2020, and RV Tarajoq 2022) used for the 1AF offshore shrimp and fish survey were performed (Nogueira et al. 2023). SC concluded that the 2018, 2019-2020, and 2022 surveys could be comparable to estimates from previous surveys conducted by RV Paamiut and results could be used for NAFO Subarea 1 shrimp and groundfish assessments.

Greenland halibut trawl survey in NAFO 1CD:

A Greenland offshore trawl survey for Greenland halibut was initiated in 1997. The survey is a continuation of the joint Japanese/Greenland survey carried out in the period 1987-95. From 1997 the survey was conducted with RV Paamiut, using an Alfredo III gear, and covered NAFO Div. 1C and 1D between the 3-mile line and the midline against Canada at depths between 400 and 1500 m. The survey was conducted with CV Helga Maria, using also Alfredo III gear, in 2019. The survey was not conducted in 2020 and 2021. Since 2022, the survey is conducted with RV Tarajoq and a new gear, Bacalao 476 (Christiansen and Nygaard, 2026).

Greenland halibut trawl survey in NAFO1AB offshore:

In 2001 the survey area was expanded to include NAFO Div. 1B-1A (to 74° N), and in 2004 a survey was conducted in the northern part of Baffin Bay (73° N - 77° N) (Div. 1A) at depths down to 1500 m. In 2010 a survey was conducted in Div. 1A to 75° 30' where 93 successful hauls were made. There has been no deep-sea survey in the area since then.

EU-Germany survey in ICES 14b and NAFO 1:

An annual stratified random trawl survey has been conducted by Germany since 1982 in West and East Greenland from 67° N in West Greenland to 67° N in East Greenland, covering the depth zone between 0-400 m. The main purpose of the survey is to evaluate the biomass and abundance of Atlantic cod. The survey uses the German vessel Walther Herwing III but was not conducted in 2019-2024 (Fock et al., 2020). The survey was conducted in 2025 using the GINR vessel RV Tarajoq. The results have not been fully evaluated yet.

Nuuk Fjord trawl survey in NAFO 1D inshore:

In 2015, a trawl survey was initiated in the Nuuk fjord with GINR's RV Sanna. The purpose is to evaluate the

local stock of Greenland halibut, shrimp, and Atlantic cod. The survey continued without interruption since 2017 (Nygaard et al., 2026).

c) Gillnet surveys

Cod recruitment gillnet survey:

A survey using gangs of gill nets with different mesh sizes has been developed and used since 1985 to assess the abundance of age 2 and age 3 cod in the inshore areas of NAFO subdivisions 1B and 1D (previously NAFO subdivision 1F was also surveyed).

Greenland halibut gillnet surveys in NAFO 1A inshore:

In 2001, the longline survey in Disko Bay was changed to a gillnet survey. The survey normally covers four transects, and each gillnet set is compiled of four different nets with different mesh sizes (46, 55, 60, 70, and 90 mm half mesh). From 2013 to 2016, the surveys in Uummannaq and Upernavik gradually changed from longline surveys to gillnet surveys (Nygaard et al., 2026a, Nygaard et al., 2026b, Nygaard et al., 2026c).

d) Snow crab surveys

The annual snow crab monitoring program (trap survey) was initiated in 1997 in Disko Bay (Div. 1A) and Sisimiut (Div. 1B). Since 2001, the offshore trap survey has been conducted, yearly, in more southern areas in West Greenland (Div. 1C and 1D) but has been canceled since 2010. The trap survey in Disko Bay has been canceled since 2018 and only the management area of Sisimiut is monitored on an annual basis. Large and small meshed conical traps are used. Snow crabs are enumerated by sex, carapace width, and carapace condition. The chelae height is measured in males and the abdomen width in females, respectively, for maturity determination. Ovary contents, clutch weight, sperm load, and egg development stage in females are determined, and females are sampled for fecundity studies. The objective of both monitoring programs is to assess the abundance of snow crab in inshore and offshore waters of Greenland. Results from this survey are presented in the advising documents of GINR.

A map of GINR research vessel stations in 2025 is given in Fig 1.

e) GINR Research vessels

The Greenland Institute of Natural Resources operates two larger multipurpose research vessels.

RV Tarajoq - OYLD

RV Tarajoq is operational since 2022. Tarajoq was commissioned in 2021. The vessel is 61 m long and 16 m wide. BRT is 2 841 t. Speed up to 14 knots and pull +50 t. Tarajoq has room for 12 crew members and 20 scientists. Tarajoq is equipped for bottom trawling, pelagic trawling, with A-frame, scientific Simrad EK80 echosounders, and a deep water multibeam and sub-bottom profiler, and has various labs and a hydrographic hangar.

RV Sanna - OZEK

RV Sanna was commissioned in 2012 and mainly operates inshore. Sanna is 32 m long and 10 m wide. BRT is 458 t. Speed is up to 11 knots. Sanna is capable of both bottom and pelagic trawling and is equipped with A-frame, scientific Simrad EK80 echosounders, and hull-mounted multibeam echo sounder Reson SeaBat T50-R

with extended range projector to achieve 1000 m water depth range.

Besides these larger vessels GINR operates various smaller vessels and boats.

f) Marine mammals

For yearly summaries of studies of marine mammals in Greenland, see the annual reports of the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO).

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Table 1. Greenland Catches (tons) in NAFO Area in 2025 by species and Division, based on the STATLANT21A database.

Code	Species	Common name	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	Total
CAA	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	Atlantic wolffish				0.7	2.1	3.6	0.9
CAB	<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	Northern wolffish	4.7	0.2		8	9.3		2.9
CAP	<i>Mallotus villosus</i>	Capelin	3.2	0.5			0.1		
CAS	<i>Anarhichas minor</i>	Spotted wolffish				40	73.1	39.1	28.3
COD	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Atlantic cod	4334	4424.1	12116.1	8480.7	1300.6	4313.4	34968.9
GHL	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	Greenland halibut	23530.4	623	6010.9	5090.6	349.6	55.8	35660.3
GSK	<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>	Greenland shark	24.2	0.5	86.3	44.3	0.1	4	159.4
HAD	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	Haddock				0.8		0.5	4.7
HAL	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	Atlantic halibut				17.2	9.7	11.1	4.2
PRA	<i>Pandalus borealis</i>	Northern prawn	44715.9	40240.1	3065.7	4793.7	839		93654.4
RED	<i>Sebastes</i> spp.	Atlantic redfishes NEI	55.6	65.6	3.1	5.6	1.6	4.6	136.1
RNG	<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	Roundnose grenadier	3.6		12.2	9.6			
SAL	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic salmon	0.6	1.8	5	4.1	10.3	2.7	24.5
SKA	<i>Raja</i> spp.	Skates NEI	54.9	4.8	11.2	6.9		0.1	77.9
USK	<i>Brasme brosme</i>	Tusk				1.4	1.3	1.8	4.5

Table 2. Biological samples collected in NAFO by species and Division from the Surveys fishery in 2025

Sample	DNA	Otolith	Total
inshore	958	2745	3703
COD	886	898	1784
GHL	28	1693	1721
GSK	2		2
HAL		1	1
REB	18	71	89
RED		52	52
REG	24	30	54
Offshore	1611	4270	5881
CAS		20	20
COD	1109	1153	2262
CAA		17	17
GHL	291	1527	1818
HAD		5	5
HAL	1	4	5
REB	176	589	765
RED	6	343	349
REG	28	426	454
RHG		111	111
RNG		71	71
USK		4	4
Total	2569	7015	9584

Table 3. Biological samples collected in NAFO by species and Division from the commercial fishery in 2024.

Species	NAFO 1A	NAFO 1B	NAFO 1C	NAFO 1D	NAFO 1E	NAFO 1F	ICES 14	Grand Total
COD		161	926	1459	647	870	5457	9520
GHL	59		111	96			543	809
MAC							40	40
REB			10				188	198
REG			10				382	392
Grand Total	59	161	1057	1555	647	870	6610	10959

Table 4. Length distribution of Greenland halibut offshore.

length	2025	Trawl 1A	Trawl 1AN	Trawl 1AS	Trawl 1C	Trawl 1D	Trawl Total
25			1				1
26						1	1
29					1		1
30		1			1		2
31		1					1
32		3					3
33		5			1	1	7
34		3					3
35		9			4	1	14
36		21		1	4	1	27
37		30		4	11	6	53
38		37		4	13	3	57
39		41		5	19	7	75
40		52		11	36	22	123
41		53		10	30	38	135
42		75		9	29	41	170
43		103		13	35	82	267
44		116		11	39	94	296
45		137		11	33	89	320
46		138		11	33	115	366
47		113		7	24	134	378
48		120		8	28	143	420
49		97		14	35	207	482
50		107		5	12	215	506
51		72		5	7	229	483
52		59		4	6	264	523
53		59		3	1	271	541
54		49		2	7	238	539
55		39		2	4	274	570
56		25		1	4	208	496
57		35			7	244	520
58		19		1	3	215	449
59		16				200	403
60		18			1	223	420
61		14		2	2	192	359
62		11				167	295
63		5			2	137	251
64		4			1	120	219
65		6				103	182
66		6			2	97	166
67		2		1	1	91	148
68		4				103	155
69		2		1	1	75	140
70		2			2	86	130
71				1	1	60	99
72				1		53	97
73						42	84
74		1				35	75
75						36	62
76		1			1	23	50
77		1			1	21	43
78		1				20	39
79				1	2	13	35
80		1				14	34
81					1	12	33
82					1	14	27
83						9	31
84					1	12	20
85					1	15	26
86						8	19
87						9	16
88						3	18
89					1	3	14
90						8	15
91				1	1	3	11
92						6	9
93						1	8
94						2	9
95						4	9
96						1	4
97						7	9
98						2	6
99						1	2
100						1	1
101							2
102						2	3
103						1	2
104						1	1
107						1	1

Table 5. Length distribution of Greenland halibut samples inshore.

Length	Longline 1AUM	Longline 1AUP	Longline 1AX	Longline 1D	Unknown 1AX
31	1				
32	1				
33	1				
34	2	2	5746		86
35	4	4	9577		209
36	4	5	16912		545
37	14	11	28660		1920
38	15	22	32979	4	3618
39	16	49	48022	1	6898
40	28	57	67006	2	10957
41	18	79	78753	4	13622
42	39	90	87323	6	15895
43	44	92	105157	10	20036
44	76	121	121091	5	24072
45	90	102	120303	10	25573
46	141	105	116783	7	26582
47	161	118	120797	16	29890
48	190	117	121708	14	33364
49	195	120	109174	14	33793
50	220	134	103940	19	36514
51	239	122	92269	15	36711
52	246	129	85652	14	38766
53	244	127	78703	11	40617
54	216	127	67257	8	38221
55	219	108	59289	5	38135
56	203	111	48300	5	33234
57	215	110	41639	0	29827
58	166	107	34410	1	25922
59	155	95	27497	1	21833
60	127	73	20809	0	17464
61	121	75	17466	0	15037
62	112	61	12848	0	11399
63	109	46	9591	1	8851
64	97	32	7776	1	7598
65	70	27	5926		6175
66	59	20	4926		5351
67	39	14	3622		4317
68	33	9	3124		3774
69	31	7	2572		3163
70	17	11	1997		2746
71	11	10	1810		2528
72	13	6	1481		2073
73	6	9	1228		1707
74	8	6	1020		1594
75	11	5	838		1405
76	2	3	697		1180
77	3	1	597		987
78	2	4	584		893
79	2	4	511		803
80	2	0	459		802
81	2	1	440		728
82	3	0	374		759
83	1	1	379		729
84	1	1	313		653
85	4	3	307		647
86	2	0	277		651
87	1	0	285		590
88	1	0	276		609
89		0	255		568
90	1	0	243		530
91		0	231		525
92		0	238		557
93		0	237		492
94	2	0	228		469
95	1	0	215		470
96	1	0	235		478
97		1	209		436
98	1		230		409
99			227		473
100	3		218		415
101			206		372
102			201		377
103			167		368
104			169		345
105			149		294
106			152		250
107			145		213
108			113		192
109			68		145
110			72		119
111			45		87
112			33		65
113			24		64
114			25		42
			3		7

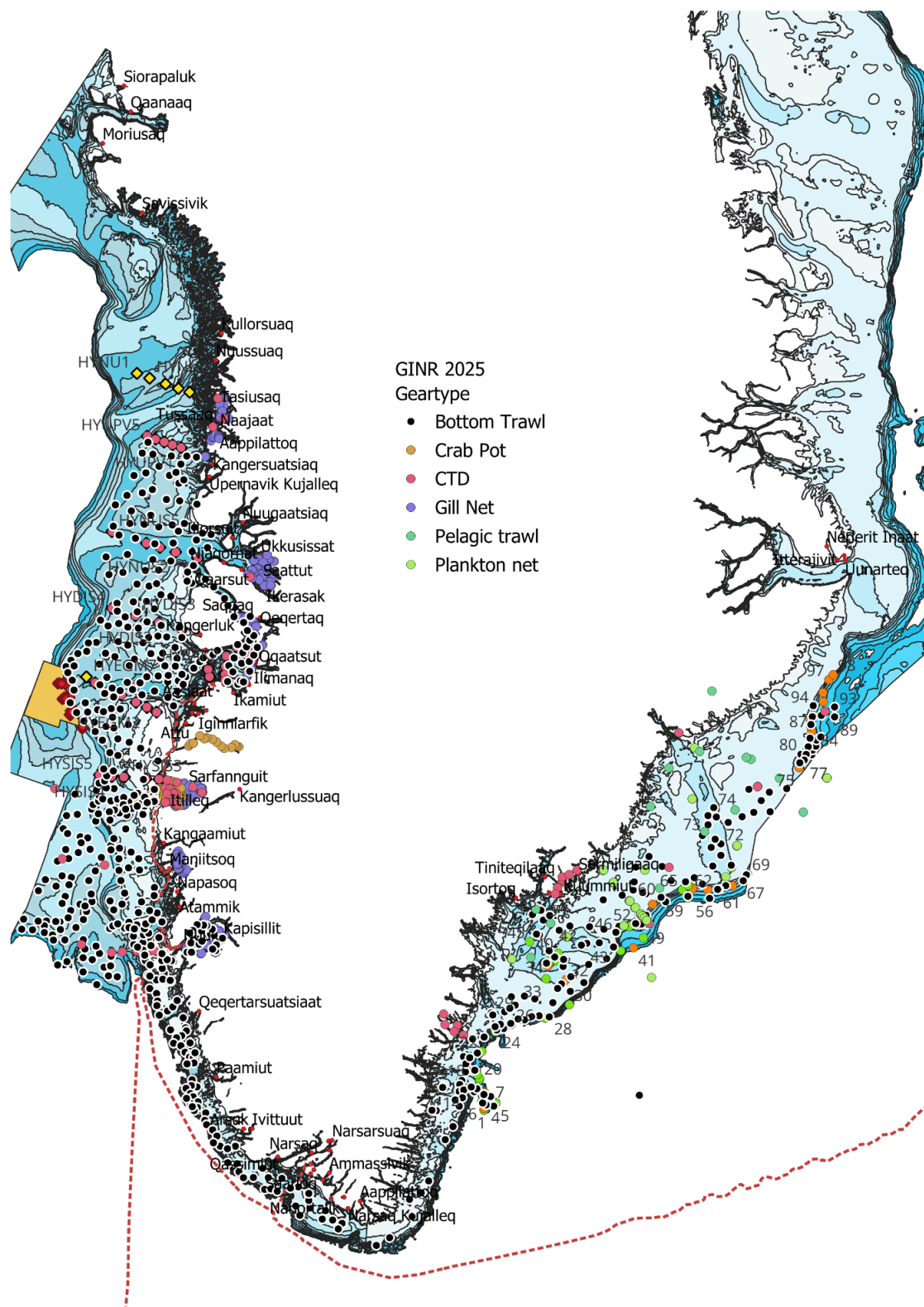


Figure 1. Distribution of stations from GINR surveys completed in Subarea 1 (and East Greenland). Stations from hydrography samples taken onboard the Royal Danish Navy vessel HDMS Knud Rasmussen are not included.