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FOR THE

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES



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April 1976

Letter of Transmittal

The Chairman of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries presents his compliments to the Governments signatory of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries signed at Washington under date of 8 February 1949, and to the Commissioners and Observers representing those Governments and has the honour to transmit herewith annual reports of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries for the year 1974/75.

This is the 25th annual report of proceedings of the Commission and is an authoritative record of its activities and achievements from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975. The report contains an account of the activities of the Commission's Secretariat; an account of Fifth Special Commission Meeting, November, 1974; an account of Sixth Special Commission Meeting, January 1975; an account of the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on Joint International Enforcement, March, 1975; an account of the 25th Annual Meeting, June 1975; and summaries of research carried out in each of the five Convention subareas and on seals in 1974.

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

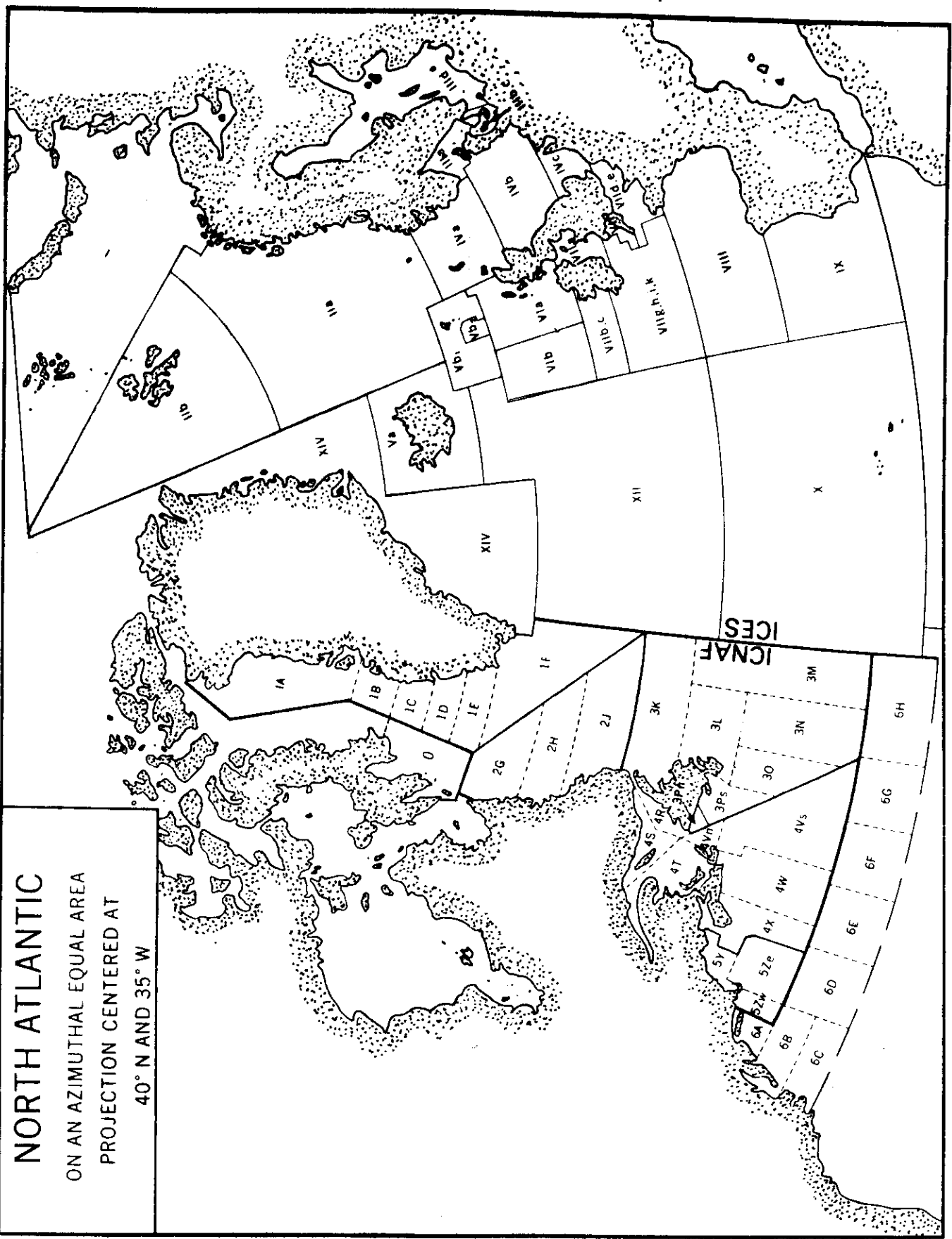


E. Gillett,
Chairman,
International Commission for the
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

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NORTH ATLANTIC
ON AN AZIMUTHAL EQUAL AREA
PROJECTION CENTERED AT
40° N AND 35° W



Commission's Organization 1975/76

Participating Governments

Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America

Chairman of Commission

Mr E. Gillett
Dept. of Agriculture
and Fisheries
St. Andrew's House,
Edinburgh 1 Scotland.

Vice-Chairman of Commission

Mr D. H. Wallace,
Associate Admin. for Marine Resources,
NOAA, Bldg. 5, Room 908,
Rockville, Maryland,
USA. 20852

Panels for the Subareas

Subarea	Panel	Member Governments	Chairman
1	1	Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom.	Mr V. M. Kamontsev, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Fisheries of the USSR, 12 Rozhdestvensky Boulevard, Moscow K-45, USSR
2	2	Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom	Mr W. Kalinowski, Fisheries Central Board Str Odrowaza 1 70-952 Szczecin Poland.
3	3	Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.	Mr R. H. Letaconnoux, Institut Scientifique et Technique, Des Peches Maritimes, B.P. 1049, 44037 Nantes Cedex, France.
4	4	Canada, Cuba, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America	Mr K. Lokkegaard Ministry of Fisheries, Borgergade 16, 1300 Copenhagen K, Denmark
5	5	Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Japan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.	Mr W. L. Sullivan, Jr., Director, Office of Marine Science and Technology Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC, USA
	A	Canada, Denmark, Norway	Mr K. Vartdal, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen, Norway

Panel for Harp and Hood Seals

Canada, Denmark, Norway

Mr K. Vartdal,
Directorate of Fisheries,
P.O. Box 185-186,
5001 Bergen, Norway

Standing Committees

Committees	Members	Chairman
On Finance and Administration	One Nominee from each of five Contracting Governments (Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America) who may be assisted by experts and advisers	Mr E. B. Young, International Fisheries Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0H3.
On Research and Statistics	One Nominee from each Contracting Government who may be assisted by experts and advisers.	Dr A. W. May, Fisheries and Marine Service Environment Canada Biological Station, St. John's, Nfld., Canada
On Regulatory Measures	One Nominee from each Contracting Government who may be assisted by experts and advisers	Mr H. Graham, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE, England.
On International Control	One Nominee from each Contracting Government who may be assisted by experts and advisers	Mr W. G. Gordon, Northeast Region, National Marine Fisheries Service, Gloucester, Mass. U.S.A. 01930

Headquarters

Dartmouth, N.S. Canada

Executive Secretary
Assistant Executive Secretary
Administrative Assistant
Bio-Statistician

— Mr L. R. Day
— Mr V. M. Hodder
— Mr W. H. Champion
— Mr S. A. Akenhead

Statistical Clerk (Surveys and Sampling)
Statistical Clerk (Fishery Statistics)
Clerk-Duplicator Operator
Clerk-Duplicator Operator

— Mrs P. A. Lomas
— Mr F. D. Keating
— Mr R. A. Myers
— Mr B. T. Crawford

PART 1

Administrative Report for the Year Ended 30 June 1975

1. New Home of the Commission's Secretariat

On 15 October 1974 the Commission's Secretariat moved into new offices provided by the Government of Canada at Townsend Place, 800 Windmill Road in the Burnside Industrial Park area of the City of Dartmouth. The air-conditioned and well-lighted accommodation includes about 3,500 sq. ft. of office space and about 1,600 sq. ft. of space for storage of publications and for the printing, gathering, binding and mailing of documents and Commission publications. The new accommodations more than double the space made available to the Secretariat at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, and allow an expanded Secretariat (six additional staff members) to fulfill more effectively and efficiently its role in the Commission's fast growing and increasingly complex conservation program.

The Secretariat is most grateful for the considerate and expeditious manner in which officials of the Canadian Government met our needs.

2. The Commission's Officers

Chairman of the Commission	— Mr E. Gillett (UK)
Vice-Chairman of the Commission	— Mr D. H. Wallace (USA)
Chairman, Panel 1	— Mr K. Raasok (Norway)
Chairman, Panel 2	— Mr K. Henriksen (Canada)
Chairman, Panel 3	— Mr V. Bermejo (Spain)
Chairman, Panel 4	— Dr D. Booss (Fed. Rep. Germany)
Chairman, Panel 5	— Mr D. H. Wallace (USA)
Chairman, Panel A (Seals)	— Mr K. Vartdal (Norway)

Mr E. Gillett (UK) was elected Chairman of the Commission on 22 January 1974 to replace Mr M. Fila (Poland) who retired 22 January 1974. Mr Gillett is completing the remainder of Mr Fila's 1973/74 and 1974/75 term of office. The office of Vice-Chairman was filled by Mr D. H. Wallace (USA) on 14 June 1974 who is completing the remainder of Mr Gillett's 1973/74 and 1974/75 term of office as Vice-Chairman. Mr K. Vartdal (Norway) was elected Chairman of Panel A (Seals) at the 1974 Annual Meeting to serve for the 1974/75 and 1975/76 period.

Chairman of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES)	— Dr A. W. May (Canada)
Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)	— Mr E. B. Young (Canada)

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

Chairman of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) — Mr W. G. Gordon (USA)

Mr W. G. Gordon (USA) was elected Chairman of STACTIC at the 1974 Annual Meeting to replace Captain J. C. E. Cardoso (Portugal).

3. Panel Memberships for 1974/75

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

4. The Commission's Secretariat

Executive Secretary	— L. R. Day
Assistant Executive Secretary	— V. M. Hodder
Administrative Assistant	— W. H. Champion
Senior Secretary	— Mrs V. C. Kerr
Finance and Publications Clerk-Steno	— Mrs E. R. Comford
Senior Statistical Clerk	— G. M. Moulton
Clerk-Duplicator Operator	— R. A. Myers
At the 1974 Annual Meeting the Commission approved the addition of six (6) members to the staff:	
Clerk-Duplicator Operator	— B. T. Crawford (TOS 1 July 1974)
Statistical Clerk (Surveys and Sampling)	— Mrs P. A. Lomas (TOS 12 August 1974)
Documents and Mailing Clerk	— Mrs F. E. Perry (TOS 8 October 1974)

Clerk-Typist — Mrs W. A. Wallingford
(TOS 16 October 1974)
Statistical Clerk — F. D. Keating
(Fishery Statistics) (TOS 2 December 1974)

In addition, Mr Scott Akenhead, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of British Columbia, has been hired to fill the position of Biologist-Statistician with the Commission and will be taken on strength in early July 1975.

A proposal to add a Data Processing Clerk to the staff has been included in the 1975/76 budget estimates. All former years' statistical data, sampling data and survey data must be prepared for computer storage and retrieval.

Activities of the Staff

The Executive Secretary discussed proposals from the 1974 Annual Meeting with Depositary Government (Washington, D.C., 27 June 1974); serviced, with Mr Champion and Mrs Kerr, the Fifth Special Commission Meeting (Joint Panels 4 and 5 and Scientific Advisers) (Miami, 11-15 November 1974); serviced, with Messrs Hodder and Champion and Mrs Kerr, the Sixth Special Commission Meeting (STACRES, Joint Panels 2, 3 and 4, Panel A and Scientific Advisers) (Bergen, 13-18 January 1975); serviced, with Mr Champion and Mrs Kerr, the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement and a Special STACTIC Meeting (Leningrad, 3-7 March 1975); attended, with Messrs Hodder and Moulton, Mrs Kerr and Mrs Cornford, meetings of the Subcommittees on Biological Surveys and on Assessments (Woods Hole, 8-18 April 1975); and met with Mr E. B. Young, Chairman of STACFAD, and Mr S. Jayasekra of ICAO regarding personnel benefits of a UN agency in Canada (Montreal, 13 May 1975).

The Assistant Executive Secretary attended the Eighth Session of the Coordinating Working Group on Atlantic Fisheries Statistics (Paris, 12-20 September 1974).

5. The Commission's Publications

The Proceedings of the Third Special Meeting, October 1973, Fourth Special Meeting, January 1974, and the 24th Annual Meeting, June 1974 (258 p.) was distributed in November 1974. Part I contains reports of meetings of the Plenary, Panel 5, an *ad hoc* Committee on the Implementation of Regulatory Measures and a Working Group on Catch Allocations for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 held from 15 to 19 October 1973. Part II contains reports of meetings of Plenary, Panel 5, a Working Group of Experts on the Practicability of Effort Limitation and a Working Group on Improving the International Joint Enforcement Scheme held 22 to 30

January 1974. Part III contains reports of Plenary, Panels, STACTIC, STACREM, and STACFAD held during the 24th Annual Meeting of the Commission from 4 to 14 June 1974.

The Annual Report (formerly Annual Proceedings) Vol. 24 for 1973/74 (128 p.) containing the Administrative Report and Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1974, the Reports of the Third Special Commission Meeting, October 1973, the Fourth Special Commission Meeting, January 1974, the 24th Annual Meeting, June 1974, and the Summaries of Research and Status of Fisheries for Subareas and Seals, 1973, was distributed in April 1975.

The Redbook 1974 (154 p.) was distributed in August 1974. It contained the proceedings of the October 1973, January 1974, and May-June 1974 meetings of the STACRES and its Subcommittees and Working Groups. By a decision taken at the 1974 Annual Meeting, Part II which previously contained the national research reports and Part III which contained selected scientific papers presented to the STACRES meetings were discontinued.

The Statistical Bulletin Vol. 23 for the year 1973 (278 p.) containing statistics on the catch and effort for the finfish and harp and hood seal fisheries in the Convention and Statistical Areas of the Commission in 1973 was distributed in February 1975.

The Research Bulletin of ICNAF No. 11 containing 13 scientific contributions will be distributed in July 1975.

The Sampling Yearbook Vol. 18 for 1973 (37 p.) contains notes on and lists only of length and age sampling data contributed by reporting countries for 1973. Previous Sampling Yearbooks contained the actual data. A decision of STACRES to store the data in the Secretariat where it would be readily available was necessary because of the increase in its volume.

The Special Publication of ICNAF No 9 (approximately 60 p.) contains four papers presented by ice experts to the ICNAF Environmental Subcommittee in May 1973 on ice conditions and forecasting techniques. It will be ready for distribution in August 1975.

The Special Publication of ICNAF No. 10 contains 12 contributions to an ICANF Symposium on Environmental Conditions in the Newfoundland Grand Banks Area, 1972, and their Effects on Fishery Trends, held in May 1974. It will be ready for distribution in October 1975.

The Special Publication of ICNAF No 11 (125 p.) is an index and list of titles of papers contained in the Commission's Annual Report (formerly Annual Proceed-

ings), Research Bulletin, Special Publication and Redbook prepared by Mr V. M. Hodder, the Assistant Executive Secretary of the Commission. The publication was distributed in June 1975.

The Proceedings of the Fifth Special Commission Meeting, November 1974 (40 p.) containing the reports of meetings regarding measures for the regulation of fishing gear, yellowtail, herring, and haddock in Subareas 4 and 5, and Statistical Area 6, was distributed in December 1974 (Summ. Doc. 75/1).

The Proceedings of the Sixth Special Commission Meeting, January 1975 (28 p.) and the *Report of STACRES, January 1975* (8 p.) containing reports of joint meetings of Panels 2, 3, and 4 regarding mainly conservation measures for capelin, and a meeting of Panel A and its Scientific Advisers regarding harp and hood seal research and management, was distributed in January 1975 (Summ. Docs. 75/6 and 75/5, respectively).

The Report of Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on Joint International Enforcement, March 1975 (44 p.) consisted of reports of meetings of the ICNAF STACTIC, the NEAFC Enforcement Committee, a joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Group on Logbooks and Joint Enforcement, as well as joint sessions of the ICNAF STACTIC and the NEAFC Enforcement Committee. The Report was distributed in March 1975 (Summ. Doc. 75/9).

The Report of the ICNAF Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES, April 1975 (44 p.) and the *Report of the ICNAF Biological Surveys Subcommittee of STACRES, April 1975* (8 p.) were distributed in April 1975 (Summ. Docs. 75/18 and 75/17, respectively).

Continuing the Secretariat's publications replacement program, *Redbooks* 1959, 1964, Part I, 1966 Part II and 1969 Part III; *Lists of Vessels*, 1959 and 1962; *Meeting Proceedings*, 1963 to 1969; *Sampling Yearbook*, Vol. 1 for 1955-56; *Annual Report*, Vol. 1 for 1951 have been reprinted and 100 copies of each available to meet future and growing requests for Commission publications.

6. Research and Statistics

At its 1974 meeting STACRES reiterated the need for Member Countries to provide within their national research and statistical offices the facilities necessary to collect and report promptly to the Secretariat such detailed biostatistical data as are required to improve the base for the analytical assessment of all stocks in the Northwest Atlantic subject to conservation measures. In this connection the Secretariat considered the implica-

tions of a STACRES recommendation, adopted by the Commission, that the STATLANT system be modified for ICNAF to provide for the reporting of catch and effort data by 30' x 30' unit areas and by twice-monthly time periods. Proposals for a modified STATLANT 21B form were accepted in principle by the Eighth Session of the Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics (CWP) in September 1974, and are now subject to adoption at the 1975 Annual Meeting. In anticipation of the possible adoption of the revised form for the reporting of 1975 statistics for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, the Secretariat by circular letter in December 1974 notified Member Countries of the proposed reporting requirements, so that their statistical offices could plan to collect the statistics in the detail recommended.

Pending the publication of Statistical Bulletin Vol. 23, provisional statistics of 1973 nominal catches in the Northwest Atlantic as derived from STATLANT 21A returns for all Member Countries were compiled in the format of Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Statistical Bulletin and circulated in July 1974. Much of the time lag between the 30 June deadline for the receipt of detailed catch and effort statistics and the actual printing of the Statistical Bulletin in late December 1974 was due to the late submission of STATLANT 21B statistics by one country whose return did not reach the Secretariat until early December. The arrangement of the tabular material in Parts I to III of Vol. 23 is essentially the same as in Vol. 22, except for the inclusion of data for the new Statistical Area 0 (zero). A significant inclusion in Part IV is revised nominal catches for the various flounder species for the years 1963-72, which resulted from special requests to several countries for estimated breakdowns by species of the large quantities of flounders previously reported as unspecified flounders.

In accordance with a 1974 recommendation of STACRES, the publication of 1973 length and age sampling data in the Sampling Yearbook was discontinued due to the greatly increased volume of available data. Sampling Yearbook, Vol. 18 for 1973, therefore contains only the lists of sampling data for the various species. Copies of these data, on file at the Secretariat, are made available upon request to scientists and/or research institutes engaged in the work of the Commission. Plans are in progress to computerize these data for rapid retrieval when required.

Further to the need for more refined biostatistical data by the Assessments Subcommittee, Member Countries were requested to provide by January 1975 length and age compositions of individual samples for selected stocks (cod in Div. 2J+3KL, silver hake in Subareas 4 and 5, and mackerel in Subareas 3 to 5 and Statistical Area 6), as required for a special pilot study. The absence of returns from several countries with major fisheries on the

specified stocks prevented the carrying out of preliminary analyses of the data in time for the 1975 Annual Meeting. Up to the end of April 1975 data for some stocks had been received from only four countries: Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, and USA.

A program, initiated early in 1974 requiring the advance reporting of preliminary monthly catch statistics and sampling data for selected species in time for scientists to carry out some preliminary work on stock assessments prior to the Assessments Subcommittee Meeting, was again pursued late in 1974 with a special request that 1974 data be available by February 1975 so that assessment work could be done prior to the meeting at Woods Hole, USA in April 1975. As in 1974 the response to requests for sampling data from research institutes in the Member Countries was very encouraging, but the nominal catch statistics which are usually compiled in national statistical offices were, with a few exceptions, submitted very late. Consequently, scientists were hampered in performing their assessment tasks, especially since the returns from two countries with major fisheries in the ICNAF Area were not available until the April 1975 Meeting was in progress.

Late in 1974 Member Countries were requested to submit by 31 January 1975 their updated lists of fishing vessels operating in the Northwest Atlantic in 1974, with a view to possible publication of the 1974 List of Vessels prior to the 1975 Annual Meeting. Up to the end of April 1975 only about one-half of the countries had reported. The 1974 List is not now expected to be issued until late summer or autumn of 1975.

During the past two years an index of ICNAF publications for 1950-74, with emphasis on scientific reports and papers contained in the Annual Proceedings, Research Bulletin, Redbook and Special Publication series, has been in preparation. The index was completed early in 1975 and issued as Special Publication No. 11 in time for limited distribution at the 1975 Annual Meeting.

Other research and statistical activities during the year 1974/75 involved:

- a) editing of the proceedings of STACRES Meetings in October 1973, January 1974 and May-June 1974 and their publication in Redbook 1974
- b) compilation of all available stock record data for many of the TAC species and their collation in a Summary Document for the April 1975 Assessments Subcommittee Meeting;
- c) attendance at the Eighth Session of the CWP

in Paris, France in September 1974, and the presentation of a comprehensive report on the ICNAF statistical program, including requirements for revisions to statistical reporting procedures:

- d) tabular presentation in a Summary Document for 1975 ICNAF Meetings of the nominal catches of the individual species of finfish and squids in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for the period 1964-73;
- e) updating of historical catches (1964-73) by country for all TAC stocks proposed for regulation at the 1975 Annual Meeting.
- f) documentation of various biostatistical material required for scientific meetings at Bergen, Norway and Woods Hole, USA, in January and April 1975, respectively;
- g) preparation of several documents for the 1975 Annual Meeting, viz preliminary compilation of catch statistics for 1974 by division, country and species from STATLANT 21A returns; compilation of seal catches by species, country and area in 1974; summary of information on discards for 1973; summary of data on trawl materials and mesh size sampling in 1974; summary of reported tag releases in the ICNAF Area in 1974.

The addition of three new staff members, primarily for research and statistical activities, during the latter part of 1974 greatly improved the Secretariat's capability to inventorize the large quantities of biostatistical data received, to distribute promptly the information to assessment scientists as required, and to prepare statistical data of earlier years for computer processing. Further improvement in the Secretariat's ability to support the activities of STACRES and its Subcommittees and Working Groups will be possible when the appointee to the position of Biostatistician assumes his position on the staff in July 1975.

Pending the approval of sufficient funds, the installation of a computer terminal, with input/output capability in direct communication with an IBM-370 computer system, is planned for January 1976.

7. Mid-Term Meetings

The ICNAF Environmental Working Group met at Charlottenlund, 23 to 25 September 1974, under the chairmanship of Mr E. J. Sandeman (Canada), "to suggest a proposal aimed at determining the factors

involved in the production of good and poor year-classes in some of the major fisheries of the ICNAF Area" (Summ. Doc. 75/7). The meeting reviewed environmental programming past and present, considered standard oceanographic sections, and considered approaches to the term of reference. The meeting agreed to meet again prior to the 1975 Annual Meeting to consider research proposals aimed at determining the factors involved in the production of good and poor year-classes in one or more of the herring stocks in the Gulf of Maine-Georges Bank-southwestern Nova Scotia area and the major groundfish stocks in the Flemish Cap area. Major review papers in the two areas would be prepared and presented.

The Fifth Special Commission Meeting (Part 2) was convened at Miami, Florida, from 11 to 15 November 1974. Meetings of Scientific Advisers to Panels 4 and 5 and of Joint Panels 4 and 5 considered conservation items in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6 referred from the June 1974 Annual Meeting, e.g. regulation of fishing gear, yellowtail flounder, red and silver hake and haddock. In addition, 1975 catch quotas and allocations were reconsidered. Problems of overfishing of catch quotas and the regulation of the squid fishery were discussed in detail. The Commission agreed, by telegraphic vote of the Contracting Governments, to a number of important measures. An area off Cape Cod and Southern New England was closed to fishing vessels over 130 feet in length and which use other than pelagic fishing gear during the year round to protect yellowtail stocks. Incidental catch limitations for haddock were agreed, as well as an extension of the Browns Bank closed area to include LaHave Bank and to cover the months of February to May inclusive. Proposals for a scheme to license vessels to fish in particular parts of the ICNAF Area would be presented at the 1975 Annual Meeting.

The Sixth Special Commission Meeting (Part 3) was convened in Bergen, Norway, from 13 to 18 January 1975. STACRES met under the chairmanship of Dr A. W. May (Canada) from 13 to 15 January to review the capelin resource information in Subareas 2 and 3 and recommend TACs for 1975 (ICNAF Redbook 1975, Part A). The Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3, and 4, under Mr E. Gillett (UK), Chairman of the Commission, recommended nationalized catch quotas for capelin stocks in Subarea 2 + Div. 3K, Subdiv. 3Ps, Div. 3L and Div. 3NO and restricted capelin fishing to an offshore area in Div. 3L. In addition, Panel 4 recommended voluntary application of the haddock closed area regulation in Div. 4X from 1 February 1975, well before June 1975 when the regulation would become effective under the normal Commission procedures. The Commission agreed to the recommendations by telegraphic vote of the Contracting Governments. A meeting of Panel A and of Scientific

Advisers to Panel A, chaired by Mr K. Vartdal (Norway) and Dr A. W. Mansfield (Canada), respectively, reviewed the status of the harp and hood seal stocks with particular reference to the hood seal stocks in Davis Strait. Plans for research on the hood seal stock in Davis Strait were initiated and will be developed further, and conservation measures for harp and hood seals will be set at the 1975 Annual Meeting.

A Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement (Part 4) was held at Leningrad, USSR, from 4 to 7 March 1975 under the chairmanship of Mr A. Volkov (USSR). The meeting compared the NEAFC and ICNAF Schemes of Joint Enforcement, considered problems in the practical application of international control, and agreed to recommend to each Commission the report of a joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Group on Logbooks and Joint Enforcement. A meeting of the ICNAF STACTIC was convened by the Chairman, Mr W. G. Gordon (USA), in Leningrad, from 3 to 6 March 1975, and recommended to ICNAF: action relating to permits for research vessels operating in the ICNAF Area, an ICNAF observer program, safe boarding procedures during inspections at sea, and the registration of fishing vessels and fishery support vessels.

Meetings of the **Biological Surveys Subcommittee** (ICNAF Redbook 1975, Part B, Appendix II) and the **Assessments Subcommittee** (ICNAF Redbook 1975, Part B, Appendix I) of STACRES were convened at National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Woods Hole, from 8 to 18 April 1975, to review the results for 1974 and prepare recommendations for 1975 and 1976. This marks the first year in which the STACRES Subcommittees have prepared and distributed advice for the Commission at such an early date. Early meeting allows four to six weeks for the Member Countries to digest the recommendations, particularly of the Assessments Subcommittee, on TACs and other conservation measures for the fish stocks of species fished commercially in the Northwest Atlantic.

8. Status of Commission Proposals

a) For changes in the Convention

The **1970 Protocol Relating to Amendments to the Convention** entered into force finally on 4 September 1974 with the receipt of ratification by Romania.

The **1973 Protocol Relating to Basic Payment by Contracting Governments** was circulated to the Contracting Governments on 21 May 1975 in accordance with the requirements of the new Convention Article XVII. This Protocol should come into effect one hundred and twenty

days from the date of notification by the Depositary Government of notification of approval from three-fourths of all Contracting Governments unless objected to within ninety days.

b) For international regulation of the fisheries

January 1974 proposals (1) for herring size limit exemption in Subareas 4 and 5, (2) for 1974 catch quotas on additional Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 finfish stocks, and (3) for 1974 catch quotas on 12 finfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 came into effect for all Contracting Governments on 4 September 1974.

June 1974 proposals (1) for amending the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement, (2) commitment to set and effect 1975 TACs and allocations for capelin stocks in Subareas 2 and 3, (3) for 1975 catch quota and hunting season for harp and hood seals in the 'Gulf' and 'Front' areas of the Convention Area, (4), (5), and (6) for by-catch exemptions for regulated species in Subareas 3, 4, and 5, respectively, (7) for gear, season and area restrictions for haddock in Div. 4X, (8) for gear, season and area restrictions and commitment to set and effect by-catch exemption for haddock in Div. 4VW, (10) for herring size limit exemption in Subareas 4 and 5, (11) for fishing gear, area and vessel size in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, (12) for commitment to set and effect TAC and allocation for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 west of 69° West and Statistical Area 6, (13) for 1975 TACs and national allocations for 55 stocks of finfish and squid in the Convention and Statistical Areas, and for all finfish and squid (collectively) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and (14) for management of international quota regulations (first and second tier) were adopted by the Commission on 14 June 1974, forwarded to Depositary Government on 27 June 1974, circulated to Contracting Governments on 11 July 1974, and came into effect on 11 January 1975.

November 1974 proposals (1) to (8) were adopted by telegraphic vote by the Commission on 31 December 1974, forwarded to Depositary Government on 6 January 1975, and circulated to Contracting Governments on 27 January 1975. Proposal (1) for fishing gear and area restrictions in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 becomes effective 27 July 1975 under the normal six-month waiting procedure. Proposal (2) for 1975 catch quota for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 west of 69° West came into force under the June 1974 commitment on 27 January 1975. Proposals (3) for 1975 catch quotas for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 east of 69° West, (4) for 1975 catch quota for herring in Div. 5Y, (5) for gear, area and season restrictions for haddock in Div. 4X, and (7) for haddock by-catch exemption to "Others" in Div. 4X become effective 27 July 1975 under the normal six-month waiting

procedure, unless otherwise agreed. Proposal (6) for haddock exemption in Div. 4VW and paragraph 3 of proposal (8) for haddock exemption for "Others" in Subarea 5 came into force under the June 1974 commitment on 27 January 1975. Paragraphs 1, 2, and 5 of proposal (8) dealing with catch limitation become effective on 27 July 1975 under the normal six-month waiting procedure.

January 1975 proposal (1) for catch and area limitation for capelin stocks in Subareas 2 and 3 was adopted by telegraphic vote by the Commission on 24 February 1975 with Iceland voting in the negative, forwarded to Depositary Government on 25 February 1975, and circulated to Contracting Governments on 14 April 1975 to become effective immediately provided there is no formal objection. Resolution (2) adopted by the Commission on 24 February 1975 expects members of Panel 4 to conduct their fishing operations in Div. 4X in accordance with proposal (5) from the November 1974 Meeting, beginning on 1 February 1975.

9. Catch Quota Reporting

National catches in 1974 from 55 stocks of finfish and squids in the Convention Area and Statistical Areas for which 1974 catch quotas were set at the June 1973, October 1973, and January 1974 Commission Meetings were made available to the 1975 Annual Meeting from national submissions in ICNAF Summary Document 75/26.

In accordance with requirements, the Executive Secretary advised all Contracting Governments by cable (1) when nationals advised they intended to fish from the "Others" allocation for various stocks, (2) when quotas for "Others" were reached and closure was required, (3) when nationals advised their quotas were reached and they had ceased fishing.

As required by the June 1974 Annual Meeting and to develop mutual confidence in the quota system, beginning January 1975, the Secretariat requested provisional monthly catch statistics from all Contracting Governments for each of the stocks under catch quota regulation whether or not Contracting Governments had been allocated a quota.

10. Implementation of Scheme of Joint Enforcement

As at 24 April 1975, all Contracting Governments, except Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, and Romania, were ready to be inspected under the ICNAF

Scheme of Joint Enforcement. Applying the Scheme in Statistical Area 6 on a voluntary basis pending amendment of domestic legislation allowing application on a mandatory basis were Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal, and the United Kingdom.

A proposal (1) from the June 1974 Meeting to strengthen the Scheme came into force on 11 January 1975 under the Convention's six-month waiting procedure. Circular letters were again distributed regularly from the Secretariat updating the status of implementation and reporting changes in inspection officers and vessels. A request from the Secretariat, in accordance with Commission requirements, resulted in all Contracting Governments, except Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, and Romania, designating Flag State authorities to receive immediate notice of and respond to apparent infringements under the Scheme.

Reports of inspections carried out were received from Canada and USA only for the year 1974. Reports from Member Governments of national and international inspections, infringements and their disposition for 1974 were summarized and submitted to the Commission's 1975 Annual Meeting in Commissioners' Document 75/5.

In accordance with a Commission resolution adopted at the June 1974 Meeting and to facilitate the planning of enforcement activities, the Secretariat requested Member Governments to report their provisional monthly catch statistics for all stocks of species under catch quota regulation. Circular Letters 75/21, 26, and 35 reported the provisional statistics for January, February and March on 19 March, 22 April, and 16 May 1975, respectively.

Following a recommendation from the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on Joint International Enforcement, Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975, the Secretariat requested Member Countries of ICNAF to translate into their language the revised Inspection Questionnaire and form for Report of Inspection to be included in a new edition of the ICNAF Scheme's Translations handbook.

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

Convention Article X requires that the Secretariat maintain close working arrangements with other public international organizations with related objectives. Collaboration and coordination has continued with the Department of Fisheries of FAO in stock assessments and statistics, particularly, and with ICES in North Atlantic

oceanography and management of the salmon stocks in the North Atlantic.

Invitations to participate in scientific meetings were again extended to non-member countries and other international organizations with related problems. Observers were invited to Mid-Term and Annual Meetings of ICNAF.

The Government of Cuba and its fisheries research advisory bodies have had all Commission publications sent to them regularly.

12. Financial Matters

In accordance with a recommendation of the International Fisheries Commissions Pension Society (IFCPS) adopted by the Commission at its 23rd Annual Meeting, pension credits have now been adjusted to 1 October 1971 and will be adjusted automatically each year to provide for a pension based on the average salary for the best four years.

Preliminary and informal reporting from the IFCPS Annual Meeting held in April 1975 in Vancouver, B.C. revealed consideration had been given to further improvements for Commission personnel in the various benefits under the Society's program. Improvements were considered in the long-term disability scheme, pensions for annuitants, early retirement, an orphan's benefit and a reciprocal pension plan arrangement (Comm. Doc. 75/20).

13. Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year Ended 30 June 1975

The accounts of the Commission for the year ended 30 June 1975 showed that Can \$244,000 was appropriated by the Commission for ordinary expenditures. This amount includes a deficit appropriation of \$4,000 from the Working Capital Fund authorized by the 1975 Annual Meeting of the Commission.

Obligations incurred during the fiscal year totalled Can \$244,000, which was the amount appropriated by the Commission.

In accordance with the Financial Regulations of the Commission, an audit of the Commission's finances was completed in August 1975 by the Office of the Auditor General of Canada. The report of the Auditor General reads in part, as follows:

EXHIBIT I**Statement of Budget Appropriations, Obligations Incurred, and Balances of Appropriations for the Year ended 30 June 1975**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Purposes of Appropriations	Appropriated by Commission	Obligations Incurred	Surplus or Deficit (-) Balances of Appropriations
Personal Services:			
Salaries	\$ 131,450	\$ 128,237	\$ 3,213
Superannuation and Canada Pension Plan	4,800	4,527	273
Additional help	1,500	—	1,500
Group medical and insurance plans	1,650	1,466	184
Retroactive salary estimates	3,000	2,648	352
Forecast salary estimates	6,500	7,690	- 1,190
Contingencies	5,000	9,144	- 4,144
Travel	5,000	2,843	2,157
Transportation	1,000	1,249	- 249
Communications	8,000	15,100	- 7,100
Publications	18,000	15,526	2,474
Other contractual services	16,000	15,121	879
Materials and supplies	7,000	10,125	- 3,125
Equipment	7,000	5,281	1,719
Annual and mid-term meetings	15,000	25,043	-10,043
Contingencies	9,100	—	9,100
	<u>240,000</u>	<u>244,000</u>	<u>- 4,000</u>
Deficit appropriation from Working Capital Fund	4,000	—	4,000
Totals ordinary budget	<u>\$ 244,000</u>	<u>\$ 244,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Seal symposium	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
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EXHIBIT II — GENERAL FUND

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 30 June 1975

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>
Income (and Source of Funds):		
Members' contributions assessed:		
Bulgaria	\$ 10,253	\$ 2,986
Canada	16,764	12,936
Denmark	13,509	7,961
France	16,764	10,449
Federal Republic of Germany	13,509	10,449
German Democratic Republic	10,253	—
Iceland	6,997	2,986
Italy	3,741	5,474
Japan	10,253	7,961
Norway	13,508	10,449
Poland	16,764	12,936
Portugal	13,508	10,449
Romania	10,253	7,961
Spain	16,764	12,936
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	16,764	12,936
United Kingdom	10,253	7,961
United States of America	10,253	7,961
	<u>210,110</u>	<u>144,791</u>
Transferred from Miscellaneous Fund	29,890	26,209
Transferred from Working Capital Fund	4,000	—
	<u>\$ 244,000</u>	<u>\$ 171,000</u>
Obligations incurred	244,000	171,000
Amount available for transfer to Working Capital Fund	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

EXHIBIT III

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 1975

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Assets	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	Liabilities	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>
GENERAL FUND					
Cash on hand and in bank (Appendix I)	\$ 5,859	\$ 9,265	Unliquidated obligations	\$ 10,836	\$ 10,952
Accounts receivable	1,306	259	Credit due to Member Government	6,582	6,533
Due from Member Government	10,253	7,961			
	<u>\$ 17,418</u>	<u>\$ 17,485</u>		<u>\$ 17,418</u>	<u>\$ 17,485</u>
WORKING CAPITAL FUND					
Cash on deposit	\$ 7,397	\$ 3,333	Principal of Fund (Appendix 2)	\$ 28,606	\$ 27,141
Certificates of deposit	20,000	20,000		<u>\$ 28,606</u>	<u>\$ 27,141</u>
Accrued interest	825	817			
Accounts receivable	384	1,991	Principal of Fund (Appendix 2)	\$ 31,003	\$ 29,890
Due from Member Government	—	1,000		<u>\$ 31,003</u>	<u>\$ 29,890</u>
	<u>\$ 28,606</u>	<u>\$ 27,141</u>			
MISCELLANEOUS FUND					
Cash on deposit	\$ 31,003	\$ 23,422	Principal of Fund (Appendix 2)	\$ 31,003	\$ 29,890
Due from Member Government	—	6,468		<u>\$ 31,003</u>	<u>\$ 29,890</u>
	<u>\$ 31,003</u>	<u>\$ 29,890</u>			

APPENDIX 1**Cash Flow for the year ended 30 June 1975**

Cash on hand and in bank, 30 June 1974		\$ 9,265
Add: Member Government contributions:		
Assessments 1974/75	\$ 210,110	
Funds from Miscellaneous Fund for 1974/75		
appropriations	29,890	
Increase in credits due to Member Governments	49	240,049
		<u>249,314</u>
Deduct: Obligations liquidated:		
Unliquidated 30 June 1974	10,952	
Obligations incurred	240,000	
	<u>250,952</u>	
Unliquidated 30 June 1975	10,836	
	<u>240,116</u>	
Increase in Accounts Receivable	1,047	
Increase in Amounts due from		
Member Governments	2,292	243,455
Cash on hand and in bank, 30 June 1975		<u>\$ 5,859</u>

APPENDIX 2**WORKING CAPITAL FUND**

Balance, 30 June 1974		\$ 27,141
Add: Bank interest	\$ 5,355	
Interest on certificates of deposit	1,850	
Sales of publications	1,260	8,465
		<u>35,606</u>
Deduct: Appropriated for Seal Symposium	3,000	
Deficit appropriation to General Fund	4,000	7,000
Balance, 30 June 1975		<u>\$ 28,606</u>

MISCELLANEOUS FUND

Balance, 30 June 1974		\$ 29,890
Appropriated for 1974/75 obligations		29,890
		<u>—</u>
Add: <i>Ex gratia</i> grant — 1973 provincial income taxes	6,156	
Staff assessment, 1974/75	24,847	31,003
Balance, 30 June 1975		<u>\$ 31,003</u>

PART 2

Report of the Fifth Special Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, Miami, Florida, 12-15 November 1974

By the Chairman, Mr E. Gillett

1. Introduction

At its 24th Annual Meeting, the Commission agreed to convene a Fifth Special Meeting in November 1974 at which Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5 would consider (a) fishing gear regulations in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, (b) catch limitation measures for stocks of yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, (c) closed area for stocks of red and silver hakes in Subarea 5, and (d) by-catch limitation and closed areas for haddock in Subarea 5 and Divisions 4VW of Subarea 4.

2. Time and Place of Meeting

The Fifth Special Meeting was convened at the invitation of the US Government at the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Fisheries Center, Miami, Florida, from 12 to 15 November 1974 inclusive. The Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5 were chaired by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. E. Gillett (UK), to consider the conservation items for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, as well as two additional agenda items, the problem of overfishing of catch quotas in Subarea 5 and improvements to the ICNAF Joint Enforcement Scheme.

The Scientific Advisers to Panels 4 and 5 met under Dr R.L. Edwards (USA) on 11 and 12 November 1974 at the Southeast Fisheries Center, Miami, to provide advice to the Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 on items related to the conservation of yellowtail flounder, haddock, herring, and squid in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6

3. Participants (Appendix I)

Commissioners and Advisers were present from all Member Countries, except Bulgaria, France, and Romania. Observers from the Republic of Cuba and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) were in attendance.

4. Opening Session

The Chairman, Mr. E. Gillett (UK), introduced

Professor Thomas A. Clingan Jr, Acting Associated Secretary, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, US Department of State, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"It is my great pleasure to welcome the ICNAF Commissioners and other participants in this Special Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. The United States convened the Conference in 1949 which resulted in the establishment of this Commission and my Government has been honoured on several occasions since then in serving as the host for the Commission in carrying out its most important work for the conservation and protection of the valuable fisheries resources of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean. The USA has taken satisfaction over the years in participating in this work. We have observed with pleasure the steady progress of ICNAF as the conditions in the fisheries have changed, so that ICNAF has become the most modern and progressive of all of the world's international fisheries bodies.

"Although the dynamic activities of this Commission have resulted in a progressive and far-sighted management system, there can be no doubt that the problems with which it is faced have continued to grow at a rapid pace. At times the new vigor and action of the Commission seemed to have commenced bringing these problems under control, while at other times the growth of these problems has seemed to outstrip the growing ability of the Commission to cope with them. My Government believes we are in such a critical period now. After the very difficult times ICNAF went through over the last few years, the United States thought that the Commission had achieved the kind of progress at the Special Meeting which was held in Ottawa last fall and the Special Meeting in Rome earlier this year which would permit the resolution of these problems and the building of the fisheries back to their previous vigor. In large measure, we thought that this dynamicism was continued at the Annual Meeting of 1974, but I regret that it was not possible to achieve all that was hoped for at that Meeting, which in turn made the calling of this Special Meeting advisable.

Since then we have viewed with more than some dismay the numerous indications that the most comprehensive and far-reaching system of fisheries regulation the world has ever seen, which ICNAF has put into effect for Subareas 5 and 6, may be faltering, and regret that it was necessary to add to the agenda of this Meeting additional items which look to remedying these faults.

"It is in our view essential that, in the limited time available to the Commission this week, we resolve the pending items from Halifax and perfect the operation of this complex regulatory system so that this Commission can move forward in the spirit of international cooperation to accomplish the objectives desired by most nations.

"As we look at the situation in the world fisheries today, it is imperative that this be done. While we are not here to negotiate the new world order of the ocean, which is the task of the Third United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, the outcome of this Meeting can have a significant bearing on the future of the world fisheries regime. We are all aware of the many and varied problems which have been increasingly found in fisheries throughout the world. One result of these problems has been increasing pressure in many nations to resolve their problems in the fisheries off their coasts by unilateral action. These pressures exist in a number of ICNAF Member Countries, including the United States. If I may turn to history for a moment, I would like to refer to the remarks of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior in his welcoming speech to the 17th Annual Meeting of ICNAF in Boston when he warned of the dangers of unilateral action if the leisurely approach of ICNAF to pressing problems, including the tremendous increase in fishing effort, was not abandoned in favor of a more dynamic program. He was warning of a potential problem in the future. That problem confronts us now.

"Many American coastal fishermen, conservationists, and members of the general public believe sincerely that international cooperative efforts to manage the world fisheries have failed, or at the very least have produced too little and too late. Amongst the people who feel this way in the United States, ICNAF is very frequently cited as the prime example. As concrete evidence that this is true, the clear evidence of the decline of many valuable species such as haddock, herring, and yellowtail flounder is often cited. I would remind you also that the Under Secretary of Commerce in his welcoming remarks at the 1972 Annual Meeting in Washington noted that the US ICNAF Industry Advisory Committee had voted for withdrawal from ICNAF. He noted that the American fishermen 'are not overwhelmed with the success of ICNAF.'

Their lack of enthusiasm has increased over the past two years as the problems have continued to increase in spite of the extensive actions ICNAF has been forced to take. They now point to the clear evidence that the regulatory system which has been devised is not working properly — that quotas are being exceeded and other regulations violated. You may be sure that our fishermen and the American public will be watching this particular Meeting of ICNAF with especially keen interest because of a coincidence it appears quite likely that the US Congress will be voting within a few days after the conclusion of this Meeting on proposed legislation to unilaterally extend US jurisdiction over coastal fisheries to 200 miles from our shores. The seriousness of the situation is clear when we realize that in a little over two years problems have accelerated to the point where we have progressed from an ICNAF Advisory Committee close to the fisheries problems advocating withdrawal to the clear possibility of legislative action to deal with a now critical problem in response to a massive outcry from the American public.

"The President and the Executive Branch of our Government are strongly opposed to this legislation. We believe that the best and most lasting solution to the fisheries problems in the ICNAF Area and elsewhere in the world ocean will be found in a comprehensive agreement on the Law of the Sea at the next session of the UN Conference in Geneva. However, we are very much afraid that failure of this ICNAF Meeting to resolve the problems confronting us will provide the extra push that may be needed to pass this legislation in the Congress. We are hopeful that success of this Meeting will assist in forestalling action on this legislation until the UN Conference has a chance to complete its work next year. The United States Delegation is prepared to work in earnest with the other delegations to achieve this result. It is our fervent hope that all delegations came to Miami with a like purpose in mind.

"The United States recognizes the major steps ICNAF has taken in recent years to cope with the fisheries problems of the Northwest Atlantic. The Under Secretary in 1972 indicated that "well-nigh revolutionary change in fishing" would be necessary. And the changes in the ICNAF regulatory program have been well-nigh revolutionary. Yet it is clear that today we still face major problems with respect to the three major species of concern to American fishermen — haddock, herring, and yellowtail flounder. And we are faced with the very major problem that the agreements which have been reached in ICNAF are not being adhered to by too many nations on too many occasions. ICNAF, as the leader of international fishery bodies, is faced

with a fundamental choice at this Meeting: Are we to resolve the problems through international cooperation, and strictly adhere to the solutions reached, or are we going to force the nations of the world into reserving portions of the ocean for their own use so that they can ensure by internal actions that the fishery resources will endure for future generations?

"You are all aware that the United States cannot and does not approach ICNAF with a parochial point of view, for we have many and varied fisheries interests throughout the world ocean, both off our own extensive coasts and off the coasts of numerous other nations on several continents. We earnestly desire a system which will give due regard to all fishing interests wherever found in an equitable balance. While we seek to achieve this, we cannot tolerate the destruction of our coastal fisheries, nor the continued depletion of the valuable renewable resources off our coasts, resources which should sustain our coastal fisheries as well as the fisheries of other nations for generations to come.

"But what of your interests in these resources? Again, I would like to recall the Under Secretary's remarks in 1972: "Where will those of you with distant-water fleets turn if these disasters continue? Where will anyone turn?" These are words for us all to ponder. The fisheries resources of the world which can tolerate additional exploitation are diminishing day by day. At the rate fisheries are expanding it will not be long before there are no more resources anywhere in the world which can take additional fishing effort. Then the total fisheries productivity of the world ocean will depend entirely on how well these resources are husbanded to produce the optimum yield year after year. If they are to do this, it will require strict conservation measures, perhaps measures more strict than any the world has yet seen — even in ICNAF. But it will require more than conservation. It will require access to the coastal resources by distant-water fleets for the harvesting of that portion of the allowable catch which the coastal fisheries are incapable of harvesting or do not need. Yet will the coastal nations permit such access in the future? The answer may well depend on the success of ICNAF at this time — for if we the most sophisticated fishing nations of the world, who have strived to structure one of the most comprehensive fisheries regulatory regimes the world has ever known, cannot ensure that the agreed rules are obeyed, why should the less developed nations trust distant-water fishing nations in the future to abide by agreed rules of conservation and exploitation?

"Last week, Secretary of State Kissinger opened his address to the World Food Conference in Rome by saying: "We meet to address man's most fundamental

need. The threat of famine, the fact of hunger have haunted men and nations throughout history. Our presence here is recognition that this eternal problem has now taken on unprecedented scale and urgency and that it can only be dealt with by concerned worldwide action." Throughout his remarks Secretary Kissinger stressed that "we must urgently produce more food." In terms of fisheries this means that

- we must conserve the fishery resources which are currently producing it or below their maximum permissible level,
- we must urgently restore resources which are currently overfished, and
- we must ensure that the allowable catch is fully harvested.

We must not allow artificial barriers to be erected which will prevent access to that portion of the allowable catch of coastal resources not harvested by coastal fishermen. Only if we cooperate in ensuring that the allowable catch be fully harvested can we provide all the food from the sea that the world so badly needs. We all know what a valuable contribution fish makes to human nutrition. We have the capacity here in ICNAF of applying wisdom to our problems and furthering the development of the food resources of the sea, or of being short-sighted and helping erect the barriers to realizing the food production of the sea.

"Thus, resolution of the immediate problems facing ICNAF may not be the most important question we are facing at this Meeting — although these problems are immensely important for the affected American and other fishermen. The underlying and most important question may be whether there will be rational fisheries management and exploitation for eons in the future, or whether today's expensive and sophisticated distant-water fishing fleets will rust and die at their docks, following the dinosaur into history's grave, destroyed by their own size and capacity which precludes them from adapting from a more primitive order to the new world that the relentless thrust of evolution is forcing upon them. Which one of us wishes to be the first to

report to his superiors that the fleet is being tied up and the fishermen unemployed because we would not adapt the fleet operations to changing conditions?

"To be sure, the United States has had a difficult time with ICNAF in recent years. However, we still have trust that ICNAF will help rather than hinder the evolution to the new world order of the oceans that is before us. Else, it would not host this meeting which is tasked with overcoming the major hurdles which remain in dealing with the problems in the ICNAF regulatory region off the US coast.

"Perhaps when the United States agreed to serve as host for this Special Meeting of ICNAF, it should have arranged for the Meeting to be held in a harsher climate and a locale which did not offer distractions from the work at hand. Perhaps, however, with a bit of good will, the thought of getting out of this meeting room for part of the day to enjoy the pleasant surroundings of the Miami area might be an incentive for the delegations to make swift progress and bring their work to a conclusion after a minimum number of short meetings. Since I have lived in Miami for several years prior to assuming my present duties in Washington, I can personally attest to the attractiveness of the Miami area and I sincerely hope that the delegates here will quickly complete their work and have an opportunity to go out and enjoy this city.

"While I will not be here throughout the course of this Meeting, I look forward with interest to observing your work through the remainder of this day and to meeting all of you on a more personal basis tonight at a reception which the United States is pleased to be holding for you.

"Thank you."

5. Agenda (Appendix II)

In accordance with Commission Rules of Procedure 4.2(b), the provisional Agenda for the Fifth Special Meeting was transmitted to all Contracting Governments and Commissioners, not less than 60 days in advance of the meeting. The Agenda was adopted without change at the first Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5.

6. Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5 (Agenda Items 5 to 9)

Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5 were convened daily under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK) to consider the agenda items set out in Appendix II. The Report and recommendations of the Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5 were approved by the Commission by a two-thirds majority telegraphic vote, in accordance with Article II(7) of the Convention, on 31 December 1974.

a) **Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations**

The Joint Panels noted with deep concern indications from surveillance and inspection reports that the effectiveness and credibility of the Commission's regulatory scheme were being seriously damaged. National catch quotas were being exceeded and mesh and closed

area regulations were being violated. Obligations of Member Countries whose vessels were fishing under "Others" allocations were not being observed and requirements for recording of by-catch, discards, and fishmeal were not being recorded accurately and in detail. Masters of fishing vessels were being found to have little knowledge of the Commission's fishery regulations.

The Joint Panels discussed possibilities which would recognize the complexity and difficulty of application of the regulations. There was general agreement that a standard logbook format for recording statistics on catch, effort, by-catch, and discards, and an international observer program designed to monitor and improve present practices regarding handling and recording of discards and by-catch and to improve the knowledge of fishing masters regarding the Commission's fishery regulations, should be adopted.

Following full discussion, the Joint Panels adopted the following **Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations:**

Panels 4 and 5, in joint session,

Recalling that regulations designed to achieve the conservation and optimum utilization of stocks of fish on the basis of scientific investigation and economic and technical considerations have been adopted by the Commission;

Recognizing that serious doubts have been raised concerning the current adherence to these regulations by some vessels flying the flag of Members of the Commission;

Realizing that the adoption of a comprehensive regulatory regime makes enforcement more difficult, and that the Member Governments must take an active part in ensuring the adherence to all regulations by vessels flying their national flag;

Recognizing also that certain fisheries produce substantial by-catch that must be recorded to ensure the success of the species allocation and the second-tier quota limitations;

Being Aware that observers from Member Governments on board vessels flying the flag of other Members of the Commission may serve in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6 to provide mutual understanding and knowledge of their fishing operations;

Having in Mind that, in order to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Convention, fishing activity in the area must be conducted in accordance with the regulations adopted by Joint Panels 4 and 5;

1. **Request** the Commissioners of Member Governments in the Panels 4 and 5 to invite the attention of their respective Governments to the above matters;
2. **Decide** to request the Commissioners of Panels 4 and 5 to urge their respective Member Governments to immediately initiate the necessary steps both internally and with other Member Governments to:
 - a) **Provide** to the extent practicable for the accommodation of designated observers from other Members of the Commission aboard fishing vessels flying their national flags engaged in the fisheries in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6;
 - b) **Implement** the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement by designating and dispatching inspection vessels to the area for this purpose, or by providing inspectors to participate in the Scheme by accompanying inspectors on inspection vessels employed by other Governments;
 - c) **Ensure** that all masters of fishing vessels have sufficient knowledge of the regulations for each Subarea to preclude unintentional violation or misunderstanding of the regulations;
 - d) **Establish** a standard logbook under its domestic procedures to fulfill the requirements of paragraph 4 of "Proposal for Management of International Quota Regulations";
 - e) **Provide** the Secretariat with a copy of the logbook and its instruction for completion and an English translation, and instruct the Secretariat to provide copies to each Member Government;
3. **Further Requests** that Member Governments which have vessels flying their national flag fishing in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6 review and, if necessary, improve their arrangements for ensuring:
 - a) that national quotas are not exceeded;
 - b) that the obligations (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix III, pages 241-242) applying where a country does not have a specific quota for a regulated stock or species are fully observed;
 - c) that the requirements for recording of catch, including discards (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix III, page 242) are fully observed;
 - d) that provisional monthly catch statistics are provided as fully and in good time as possible (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix I, page 238);
4. **Request** STACTIC, in relation to paragraphs 2(d) and (e), to meet at a very early date well in advance of the 1975 Annual Meeting to consider further the implementation of deploying observers on fishing vessels, the standardization of logbook entries, and to review all Commission regulations and their adherence and enforceability; and to provide proposals to the 1975 Annual Meeting concerning the deployment of observers, logbook entries, and revisions to the Commission's regulations and their method of enforcement.

The Joint Panels discussed a US proposal designed to ensure greater overall adherence to the Commission's fishery regulations by adopting actions which might be taken in the event of catch quota violations and a national fishing vessel licensing or registration system. The Joint Panels agreed to defer the matter of catch quota violations to the agenda of the 1975 Annual Meeting. Due to the lack of pre-meeting documentation for study and the need for more consideration of the matter, the Joint Panels, although agreeing that a licensing system would help the Commission inspectors and Member Countries to control the activities of fishing vessels, could not accept a proposal at this time but agreed that the Commission should be asked to explore fully licensing as a tool for control of the fisheries. Accordingly, the Joint Panels adopted the following **Recommendation Relating to the Adoption of National Systems of Licensing Fishing Vessels**:

Panels 4 and 5, in joint session, recommended.

that the Commission, at its 25th Annual Meeting, formulate proposals, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, for the adoption of national systems of licensing in a form recommended by the Commission, designed to improve the observance and enforcement of regulations by specifying, among other relevant matters, the areas in which vessels are permitted by their Governments to fish and by permitting the inspection by authorized inspectors under the Joint Enforcement Scheme.

b) Conservation Measures for Squid in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

The Joint Panels considered a Spanish proposal for 1975 quota regulation of a developing fishery for *Illex* squid in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. It noted that *Loligo* squid was already under quota regulation and that the second-tier quota included all species of finfish (excluding menhaden, tunas, billfishes, and large sharks other than dogfish) and squid. The delegates of Japan, Italy, Spain, and Poland believed that *Illex* was outside the squid quotas. However, they agreed that *Illex* should not be fished unrestricted but only on a precautionary basis prior to proper assessments at the 1975 Annual Meeting. The delegates of Canada and the USA noted that the second-tier quota on the biomass was of primary concern and that *Illex* catches should count against the second-tier quota. Following considerable discussion, Panel 5, in joint session with Panel 4,

agreed

- 1) that, for 1975, all fishing for finfish (except that for menhaden, tunas, billfishes, and large sharks other than dogfish) and **squid of all species** must be kept within the amounts set out in the last line of Proposal (13) from the June 1974 Meeting (*Annu. Rep.* Vol. 24, 1973/74, p. 104);
- 2) that, accordingly, *Illex* may be fished by a country provided the second-tier quota of that country is not exceeded;
- 3) that the 1975 Annual Meeting should look at the conservation needs for 1976 for *Illex* and *Loligo*, based on further assessments of the two species by STACRES.

The delegates of Japan and Spain wished it noted that, because of their interpretation of *Illex* as not being included in the 1974 second-tier quota, they could not ensure that their 1974 squid fisheries would not be higher than their 1974 allocations if *Illex* was included.

c) Conservation Measures for Yellowtail Flounder in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

The Joint Panels considered a US proposal for further amendment of Proposal (11) from the June 1974 Meeting (*Annu. Rep.* Vol. 24, 1973/74, p. 99) for the regulation of fishing gear in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 to include closure of the area for the entire year and a vessel size limit of 130 ft by the end of 1974 in order to give further protection to the yellowtail stocks in

the Southern New England and Cape Cod area. A further US proposal suggested TACs for yellowtail flounder of 4,000 tons in Subarea 5 west of 69° west and in Statistical Area 6, and 16,000 tons in Subarea 5 east of 69° west. The Joint Panels discussed the above proposals as a "package" and noted that the USSR which had extensive hake fisheries in the area could accept (1) an extension of the closure for the entire year, (2) a 60-m (30-fathom) isobath boundary for the closed area, (3) an opening of the April closed area for red and silver hakes, (4) a phase-out of vessels (using bottom trawls) down to 130 ft by the end of 1974, and (5) the proposed US TACs for the two yellowtail stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. However, the USSR could not accept a yellowtail by-catch limitation in Subarea 5 west of 69° west and Statistical Area 6 of 2,500 kg or 1% by weight of all other fish on board caught in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, whichever was greater. Having agreed on a year-round closure for vessels using bottom trawl gear in an area somewhat smaller than that approved on a 6-month basis at the October 1973 (*Annu. Rep.* Vol. 24, 1973/74, p. 30 and 31) and June 1974 Commission Meetings (*Annu. Rep.* Vol. 24, 1973/74, p. 99) and on eliminating the hake closed area in Subarea 5 and on deletion of the by-catch clause in the yellowtail flounder quota proposal, the Joint Panels, on behalf of Panel 5, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (1) for international regulation of fishing gear employed in the fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6; proposal (2) for international quota regulation of the fishery for yellowtail flounder in the area west of 69° west in Subarea 5 and in Statistical Area 6; and proposal (3) for international quota regulation of the fishery for yellowtail flounder in the area east of 69° west in Subarea 5 (Appendix III).

The Joint Panels **agreed** that, as part of the package in the resolution of the yellowtail problem in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, the closed area and season regulation for red and silver hakes in Subarea 5 would be allowed to expire effective 31 December 1974.

d) Conservation Measures for Herring in Subarea 5

The Joint Panels considered a US proposal for reduction of the TAC and allocations for the herring stocks for 1975 in the Gulf of Maine (Div. 5Y) and on Georges Bank (Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6) agreed at the June 1974 Annual Meeting from 25,000 to 15,000 tons and from 150,000 to 90,000 tons, respectively. Data available

since the June 1974 Meeting indicated that the proposed reductions were required if the stocks were to be rebuilt. The Joint Panels noted that the situation for the Georges Bank stock did not happen to be quite as serious as that for the Gulf of Maine stock and **agreed** to defer a decision on the Georges Bank TAC and allocation to the 1975 Annual Meeting. Following considerable discussion, the Joint Panels, on behalf of Panel 5, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (4) for international quota regulation of the fishery for herring in Div. 5Y of Subarea 5 (Appendix III).

Also, the Joint Panels, at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, **agreed** that the following footnote should appear in the meeting proceedings and in the proposal:

"The delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) stated that their countries would not take their quotas, in view of the state of the stock and that, in their opinion, it would be appropriate to receive compensation, in the light of this renunciation, in Div. 5Z of Subarea 5 and in Statistical Area 6."

e) **Conservation Measures for Haddock in Sub-areas 4 and 5**

The Joint Panels considered an amended Canadian proposal to extend the Div. 4X closed area/season for 1975 to further reduce catches, ease the by-catch problem, and allow countries to stay within the agreed quota allocations. The Joint Panels noted that the westward extension of the closed area would include most of LaHave Bank and of the season would include the period February to May inclusive. Having considered an amended proposal, the Joint Panels, on behalf of Panel 4, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (5) for international regulation of the fishery for haddock by closed area in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 (Appendix III).

The Joint Panels further **agreed** that the original Canadian measure would be added to the agenda for reconsideration at the Sixth Special Meeting in January 1975 and that Canada would present a resolution requesting voluntary acceptance by Member Countries of Panel 4 of 1 February 1975 as the effective date for this haddock regulation.

The Joint Panels, noting that proposal (9) from the June 1974 Annual Meeting (*Annu. Rep.* Vol. 24, 1973/74, p. 97) required that a 1975 incidental catch limitation should be set at the present meeting for the haddock stock in Div. 4V and Div. 4W of Subarea 4, and agreeing that a 1975 incidental catch limitation should be set at the same time for the haddock stock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4, considered Canadian proposals for haddock by-catch for both stocks of 5,000 lb or 2,268 kg or 10% by weight, of all other fish on board caught in the pertinent regions, whichever was greater. Subsequently, the Joint Panels, on behalf of Panel 4, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (6) for international regulation of the by-catch of haddock in Div. 4V and Div. 4W of Subarea 4, and proposal (7) for international regulation of the by-catch of haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 (Appendix III).

The Joint Panels considered US proposals (1) for incidental catch allowances for haddock in Subarea 5 of 2,500 kg or 15% by weight of all fish on board whichever is greater, but in no event in excess of 7,500 kg, for boats using a trawl net of minimum mesh size of 130 mm in the codend and 114 mm in the rest of the net, and of 2,500 kg or 1% by weight of all fish on board whichever is greater, for boats using a trawl net of minimum mesh size of less than 130 mm in the codend; (2) for closing Georges Bank during the entire year to fishing vessels over 130 ft (39.6 m) in length using demersal gear, other than for crustacea. Following the contention by USSR and Spain that the gear limit in the closed area would prevent fulfillment of the quotas, the USA modified its original proposal to provide an incidental catch allowance of 2,500 kg or 1% by weight, a TAC approximating the incidental catch of 6,000 tons in 1975, and an allocation of the quota principally to the USA and Canada with an appropriate amount for "Others". Accordingly, the Joint Panels, on behalf of Panel 5, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (8) for international regulation of the fishery for haddock in Subarea 5 (Appendix III).

7. Other Business

The Joint Panels noted that an invitation had been issued by the Government of the USSR for a special meeting in USSR early in 1975 of NEAFC and ICNAF Member States to consider any outstanding enforcement problems. The delegate of the USSR agreed to explore the possibility of filling the Joint Panels request for a STACTIC meeting for 3 days at the time of the joint

ICNAF/NEAFC meeting.

The Chairman recognized the Observer from Cuba who reminded the Joint Panels that a Cuban fleet would begin fishing in the Northwest Atlantic in 1975 and requested consideration of the Cuban request for adequate quota allocations on the basis of special needs. The Cuban Government will continue with the permission of the Commission to attend its meetings and keep up with developments. The Government of Cuba would be ready to join ICNAF when assured that her basic needs from the fisheries are provided for. He thanked the delegates for their help and understanding. The Chairman thanked the Observer from Cuba for presenting, in a forthright manner, the intentions of his country and noted that account must be taken by the Commission of these intentions.

The Chairman, on behalf of the meeting participants, asked that the Commission's sincere thanks be extended to the hosts, the US Government, and particularly to the staff of the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Center; the NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory; the University of Miami Rosenstiel Graduate School of Marine and Atmospheric Service; the Miami Seaquarium and security personnel. The delegate of Canada thanked the Chairman, Rappor-

teurs, and the Secretariat for their contributions to the success of the meeting.

8. Adjournment

There being no other business, the Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 adjourned at 1815 hrs, 15 November 1974, with the understanding that proposals (1)-(8) adopted by the Panels would be circulated as soon as possible to the Head Commissioners from the Contracting Governments, for adoption by telegraphic vote by the Commission before transmittal to the Depositary Government, in accordance with the Commission's Rules of Procedure 2.4. A press release covering the major items of interest and importance from the meeting is at Appendix IV.

9. Supplement

On 31 December 1974, the Commission, by a two-thirds majority (12) telegraphic vote, taken in accordance with Article II(7) of the Convention, agreed to transmit proposals (1)-(8) to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments.

PART 2

Appendix I

List of Participants

(Head of Delegation in **bold**)

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

CANADA

Commissioners:

Mr A. A. Etchegary, Fishery Products Ltd. P.O. Box 550, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 Mr K. Henriksen, H. B. Nickerson & Sons Ltd., P.O. Box 130, North Sydney, Nova Scotia.
Dr A. W. H. Needler, Huntsman Marine Laboratory, Brandy Cove, St. Andrews, New Brunswick

Advisers:

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 Mr B. J. Comeau, Comeau's Seafoods Ltd., Saulnierville, Digby County, Nova Scotia.
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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Commissioners:

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Adviser:

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Commissioner:

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Advisers:

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ITALY

Commissioner:

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JAPAN

Commissioner:

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POLAND**Commissioners:**

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Mr J. Vonau, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, Warsaw.

Advisers:

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Dr S. Rymaszewski, Sea Fisheries Institute, Skr. Poczt. 184, 81-345 Gdynia.
Mr I. Wrzesniewski, Polish Embassy, Fisheries Department, Polish Commercial Counsellor's Office, 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 47th St. at 2nd Ave., New York, N.Y. USA 10017.

PORTUGAL**Commissioner:**

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

ROMANIA**Commissioner:**

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**Commissioners:**

Mr V. M. Kamentsev, Ministry of Fisheries, 12 Rozhdestvensky Blvd., Moscow K-45.
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**Commissioner:**

Mr R. W. Green, Holmes Packing Corp., P.O. Box 528, Rockland, Maine.

Alternate Commissioners:

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Mr T. A. Norris, Boston Fisheries Association, Administration Building, Fish Pier, Boston, Massachusetts 02210.
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Advisers:

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Observers

CUBA

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Mr. E. Oituski, Instituto Nacional de la Pesca, Puerto Pesquero, La Habana.
Mr M. Lopez Sanchez, Instituto Nacional de la Pesca, Puerto Pesquero, La Habana.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Mr. E. S. Holliman, Department of Fisheries, FAO, Rome.

SECRETARIAT

Mr L. R. Day, Executive Secretary, ICNAF
Mr W. H. Champion, Administrative Assistant, ICNAF
Mrs V. C. Kerr, Senior Secretary, ICNAF.

SECRETARIAT ASSISTANCE

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Miss Susan Olsen, NMFS, Southeast Fisheries Center, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, Florida, USA 33149.
Mr Donald Wagner, NMFS, Southeast Fisheries Center, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, Florida, USA 33149.

PART 2

Appendix II

Agenda

- 1 Opening.
- 2 Adoption of Agenda.
3. Election of Chairman.
- 4 Appointment of Rapporteur.
- 5 Further consideration of conservation measures in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6 referred from the June 1974 Annual Meeting of the Commission:
 - a) Measures for regulation of fishing gear used in Subarea 5 and part of Statistical Area 6;
 - b) Measures for regulation of the fishery for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 west of 69° west and Statistical Area 6;
 - Measures for regulation of the fishery for red and silver hake in Subarea 5;
 - c) Measures for regulation of the fishery for red and silver hake in Subarea 5;
 - d) Measures for regulation of by-catch of haddock in Subarea 5 and Div. 4VW of Subarea 4;
 - e) Review of haddock closed areas in Subareas 4 and 5.
- 6 Reconsideration of 1975 quotas and allocations established at the June 1974 Annual Meeting of the Commission, with particular reference to herring, yellowtail flounder and haddock in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6.
- 7 Consideration of conservation measures for squid.
8. Consideration of problem of overfishing of catch quotas in Subarea 5.
9. Reconsideration of the ICNAF Scheme of Joint Enforcement, with particular reference to actions to be taken by an inspector upon discovery of an infraction.
- 10 Other business.
- 11 Acknowledgements and Adjournment.

PART 2

Appendix III

List of Conservation Proposals (1)-(8) from the Fifth Special Commission Meeting, November 1974

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

That Proposal (11) for International Regulation of Fishing Gear in Subarea 5 and in Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6, adopted at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting, June 1974 (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 11, Appendix II, page 190) and pending entry into force, be replaced by the following:

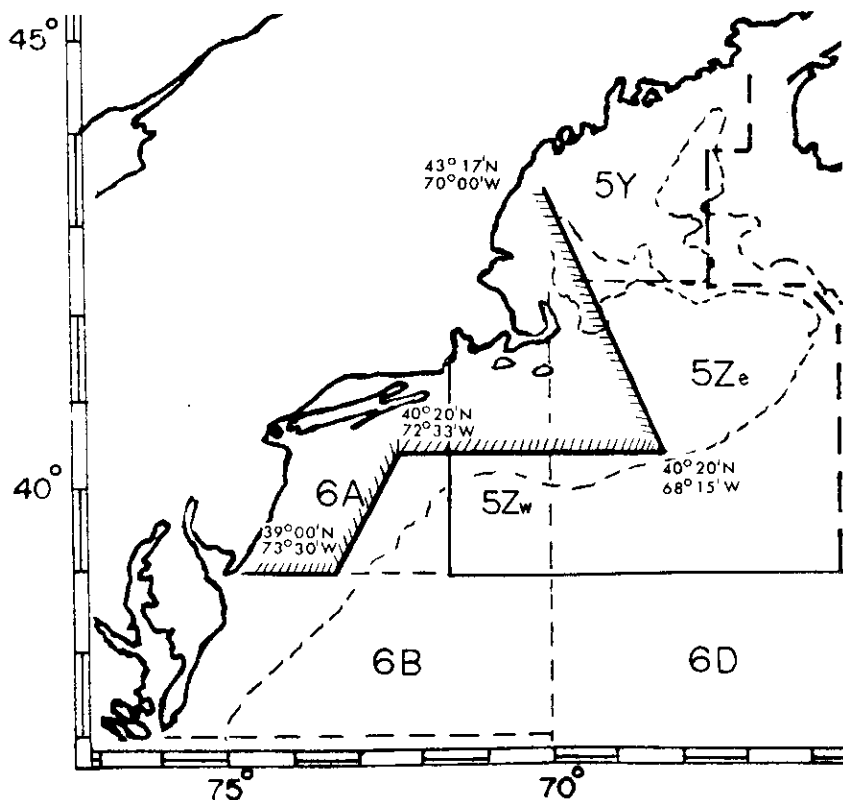
"1. That each Contracting Government take appropriate action to prohibit the taking of fish, other than crustacea, from vessels over 130 feet (39.6 m) in length by persons under its jurisdiction with fishing gear other than pelagic fishing gear (purse seines or true midwater trawls, using midwater trawl doors incapable of being fished on the bottom), in the area adjacent to the United States coast within that part of Subarea 5 (Southern New England and Gulf of Maine) and the adjacent waters to the west and south which lies north of 39°00'N and north of straight lines connecting 39°00'N, 73°30'W; 40°20'N, 72°33'W and 40°20'N, 68°15'W, and south and west of a straight line drawn between the points: 40°20'N, 68°15'W and 43°17'N, 70°00'W.

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

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

"4. That Contracting Governments shall take appropriate action to phase out fishing operations in this area by vessels between 130 feet (39.6 m) and 145 feet (44.2 m) in length using fishing gear other than pelagic fishing gear by 31 December 1974."

NOTE: Chart illustrating the area affected by Proposal (1) for International Regulation of Fishing Gear Employed in the Fisheries in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area and in Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6.



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

That Proposal (12) for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for Yellowtail Flounder in Subarea 5 West of 69° West and Statistical Area 6, adopted at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix VI, page 221) and pending entry into force, be replaced by the following:

"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 the area west of 69° west in Subarea 5 and in the adjacent waters to the west and south so that the aggregate catch of yellowtail flounder by vessels taking such yellowtail flounder shall not exceed 4,000 metric tons in 1975.

"2. That Competent Authorities from each Contracting Government listed below shall limit in 1975 the catch of yellowtail flounder taken by persons under their jurisdiction to the amount listed from the above-mentioned stock:

USA	3,990 metric tons
Others	10 metric tons."

(3) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for Yellowtail Flounder in the Area East of 69° West in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area

That the line item relating to yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 east of 69° west in the table which forms an integral part of Proposal (13) for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in the Convention Area and in Adjacent Waters to the West and South Within Statistical Area 6, adopted at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 20, Appendix IV, page 243) and pending entry into force, be amended as follows:

Species or stock	Stock region	USA	Others	Total
Yellowtail	5 (E of 69°W)	15,900	100	16,000

All amounts are in metric tons.

(4) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for Herring in Division 5Y of Subarea 5 of the Convention Area

"That the line item relating to herring in Division 5Y of Subarea 5 in the table which forms an integral part of Proposal (13) for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in the Convention Area, adopted at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 20, Appendix IV, page 245) and pending entry into force, be amended as follows:

Species or stock	Stock region	Canada	FRG	GDR	USA	Others	Total
Herring	5Y	4,200	500	500	10,750	50	16,000

All amounts are in metric tons.

"The delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) stated that their countries would not take their quotas, in view of the state of the stock and that, in their opinion, it would be appropriate to receive compensation, in the light of this renunciation, in Division 5Z of Subarea 5 and in Statistical Area 6."

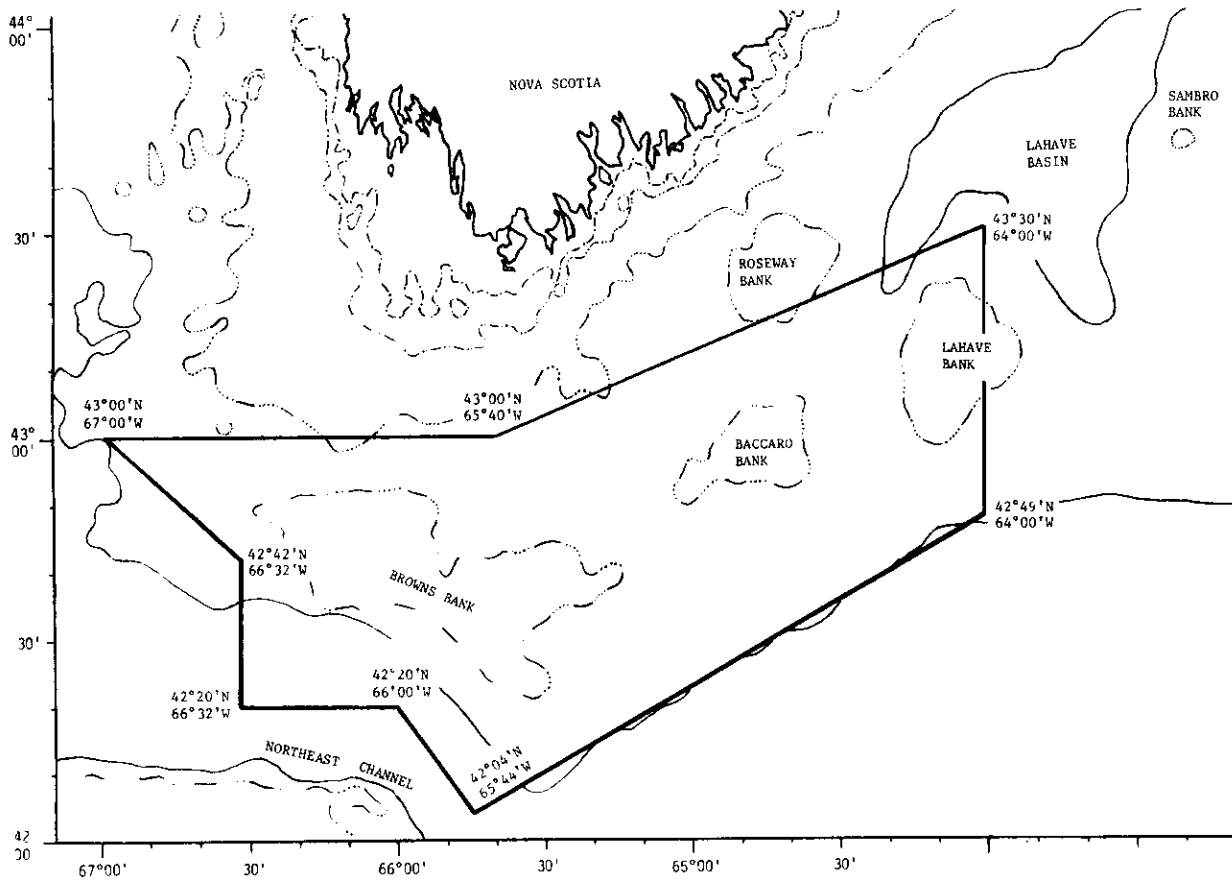
(5) Proposal for International Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock by Closed Area in Division 4X of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area

That Proposal (7) for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4, adopted at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix III, page 218) and pending entry into force, be replaced by the following:

"That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action in 1975 to prohibit persons under their jurisdiction from using fishing gear other than pelagic fishing gear (purse seines or true midwater trawls, using midwater trawl doors incapable of being fished on the bottom) and from attaching any protection device to pelagic fishing gear or employing any means which would in effect make it possible to fish for demersal species during February, March, April and May inclusive, in that part of Division 4X of Subarea 4 bounded by the straight lines connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

43°00'N . 67°00'W
 42°42'N . 66°32'W
 42°20'N . 66°32'W
 42°20'N . 66°00'W
 42°04'N . 65°44'W
 42°49'N . 64°00'W
 43°30'N . 64°00'W
 43°00'N . 65°40'W."

NOTE: Chart illustrating the area affected by Proposal (5) for International Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area.



(6) Proposal for International Regulation of the By-Catch of Haddock in Divisions 4V and 4W of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area

That paragraph 2 of the Haddock Quota Regulation for Divisions 4V and 4W of Subarea 4, adopted at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting (Ann. Rept. Vol. 23, 1972-73, page 79) and amended at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix V, page 220); and paragraph 3, adopted at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting (Ann. Rept. Vol. 23, 1972-73, page 79), be replaced by the following:

"2. That in order to avoid impairment of fisheries conducted for other species and which take small quantities of haddock incidentally, the Contracting Governments may permit persons under their jurisdiction to have in possession on board a vessel fishing for other species, haddock caught in Divisions 4V and 4W of Subarea 4 in amounts not exceeding 5,000 lb or 2,268 kg, or 10 percent by weight, of all other fish on board caught in Divisions 4V and 4W of Subarea 4, whichever is greater.

"3. For all Contracting Governments the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Trawl Regulations for Subarea 4 regarding the incidental catch of haddock shall be suspended in Division 4V and Division 4W of Subarea 4 during the period that this proposal is in effect."

(7) Proposal for International Regulation of the By-Catch of Haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area

"1. That in order to avoid impairment of fisheries conducted for other species and which take small quantities of haddock incidentally, Contracting Governments not mentioned by name in the part of Proposal (13) for International Quota Regulation dealing with 1975 national allocations for haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4 (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 20, Appendix IV, page 243), may permit persons under their jurisdiction to have in possession on board a vessel fishing for other species (either at sea or at the time of off-loading), haddock caught in Division 4X of Subarea 4 in amounts not exceeding 5,000 lb or 2,268 kg, or 10 percent by weight, of all other fish on board caught in Division 4X of Subarea 4, whichever is greater.

"2. For Contracting Governments not mentioned by name in the part of Proposal (13) for International Quota Regulation dealing with 1975 national allocations for haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Trawl Regulations for Subarea 4 regarding the incidental catch of haddock shall be suspended in Division 4X of Subarea 4 during the period that this proposal is in effect."

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

That the Haddock Quota Regulations for Subarea 5, adopted at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting, June 1973 (Ann. Rept. Vol. 23, 1972-73, page 86) and amended at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting, June 1974 (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix IV, page 219), be replaced by the following:

"1. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catch of haddock, by persons under their jurisdiction fishing in Subarea 5 so that the aggregate catch of haddock by vessels taking such haddock shall not exceed 6,000 metric tons in 1975.

"2. That Competent Authorities from each Contracting Government listed below shall limit in 1975 the catch of haddock taken by persons under their jurisdiction to the amount listed from Subarea 5¹:

Canada	1,200 metric tons ²
Spain	300 metric tons ²
USA	4,450 metric tons ²
Others	50 metric tons.

Provided, however, that Spain and the USA may report an adjustment in the amounts listed for them, without effect to the overall total, to the Executive Secretary no later than 31 December 1974. The Executive Secretary shall report such adjustment to the Contracting Governments.

"3. That in order to avoid impairment of fisheries conducted for other species and which take small quantities of haddock incidentally, Contracting Governments not mentioned by name in paragraph 2 above, may permit persons under their jurisdiction to have in possession on board a vessel fishing for other species (either at sea or at the time of off-loading) haddock caught in Subarea 5 in amounts not exceeding 5,510 lb² or 2,500 kg², or 1 percent by weight², of all other fish on board caught in Subarea 5, whichever is greater.

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

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

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

"5. For Contracting Governments not mentioned by name in paragraph 2 that the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Trawl Regulations for Subarea 5 regarding the incidental catch of haddock shall be suspended during the period the above regulations on the catching of haddock are in effect for Subarea 5."

¹It is understood that no Contracting Government will permit a directed fishery for haddock.

²Pursuant to Proposal (8) from the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix IV, page 219), these are incidental catch limitations.

PART 2

Appendix IV

Fifth Special Commission Meeting — November 1974

Press Notice

1 A Special Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries was held at National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Center, Miami, Florida, from 11 to 15 November 1974. About 60 delegates attended from Member Countries of the Commission as follows: Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. Observers were present from Cuba and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (United Kingdom), the Chairman of the Commission.

Scientific Advice

2 The Scientific Advisers to Panels 4 and 5 met for three full days to examine available and relevant data in an effort to provide up-to-date advice on the major conservation problems before the meeting of the Panels.

Subjects Considered

3 The main purpose of the meeting was to consider conservation requirements for yellowtail flounder, herring, haddock, squid and the hakes and to examine the observance and control of Commission regulations and the improvements necessary for this purpose. Agreement was reached on all these matters, though it was recognized by all delegations that further measures must be fully and urgently studied and brought forward for decision at later meetings of the Commission.

4 The Members of the Panels 4 and 5 agreed that an area off Cape Cod and Southern New England should be closed to fishing vessels over 130 feet in length and which used other than pelagic fishing gear during the year round in order to protect the stocks of yellowtail flounder. National catch limitations for the yellowtail flounders in this area and the Georges Bank area were also agreed.

5 Stringent measures for regulating the catch of haddock in the Georges Bank area and the area off southwestern Nova Scotia, especially by limiting the incidental catch of haddock in fisheries for other species, were approved. As a further protection for the limited haddock stocks, an area encompassing Browns Bank off southwestern Nova Scotia was extended to include fishing grounds to the northeast including LaHave Bank. The Panel Members agreed that the area should be closed to fishing with any type of bottom gear during the months of February to May inclusive.

6 From evidence of further declines in the herring stocks in the Gulf of Maine, the Panel Members agreed to recommend to fishing nations that the total allowable catch be reduced from 25,000 tons to 16,000 tons in 1975.

Enforcement of Fishery Regulations

7 The meeting agreed that it was essential to get full compliance with ICNAF regulations in order to share out the stocks equitably and prevent overfishing, and Member Governments will be asked to review their national arrangements for control and to step up the level and effectiveness of inspection of vessels at sea under the Joint Enforcement Scheme. It was also agreed to ask the Commission, at its next Annual Meeting, to formulate proposals for a system under which vessels would be licensed by their flag state to fish in particular parts of the ICNAF Area, where this is not already done.

Next Meeting

8 A meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4 of the Commission to discuss capelin and haddock and of the Standing Committee on International Control will be held early next year. The next Annual Meeting is to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland from 10 to 20 June 1975.

Acknowledgements

9 The meeting participants through Mr E. Gillett, the Chairman of the Commission, expressed their gratitude to the US Government and particularly to the Southeast Fisheries Center of the National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce for the many kindnesses and fine meeting arrangements.

PART 3

Report of the Sixth Special Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, Bergen, Norway, 13-18 January 1975

By the Chairman, Mr E. Gillett

1. Introduction

At its 24th Annual Meeting, the Commission agreed to defer the setting of TACs and allocations for 1975 for the capelin stocks in Subareas 2 and 3 to a special mid-term meeting early in 1975.

At the Fifth Special Commission Meeting in November 1974 (this Report, Part 2), the Commission agreed that the same special mid-term meeting should (1) re-examine a proposal for a closed area and season to protect the haddock stock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 and receive a Canadian resolution requesting voluntary acceptance of the adopted proposal early in 1975, and (2) have Panels 4 and 5 consider adopting a resolution relating to the enforcement of the Commission's regulations similar to that adopted by Panels 2 and 3.

Member Governments, concerned with the seal problem, agreed to the need to consider conservation measures for harp and hood seals with particular reference to the hood seal stocks at the time of the special mid-term meeting of the Commission in January 1975.

Subsequently, Member Governments of Panels 2, 3, 4 and A (Seals) were invited by the Government of Norway to examine the above-mentioned problems at a Sixth Special Meeting of the Commission in Bergen, Norway in January 1975.

2. Time and Place of Meetings

The Sixth Special Meeting was convened at the Grand Cafe og Selskapslokaler, Bergen, Norway, from 13 to 18 January 1975 inclusive. The Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) met under Dr A. W. May (Canada) from 13 to 16 January at the Havforskning-Institutet, Bergen, to provide advice on TACs for 1975 for the capelin stocks in Subareas 2 and 3 and on a proposal for a closed area regulation for the capelin fishery in Div. 3L. The Joint Meetings of Panels, 2, 3, and 4 were chaired by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. Gillett (UK), to consider the conservation requirements for capelin in

Subareas 2 and 3 and for haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4. Scientific Advisers to Panel A (Seals) met under the chairmanship of Dr A. W. Mansfield (Canada) to establish research programs for harp and hood seals for 1975 and TACs for harp seals on the 'Front' and in the 'Gulf' and for hood seals on the 'Front'. Panel A (Seals) met under its Chairman, Mr K. Vartdal (Norway), on 18 January 1975 to discuss conservation measures for harp and hood seals with particular reference to the hood seal stocks in Davis Strait.

3. Participants (Appendix I)

Commissioners and Advisers were present from all Member Countries of Panels 2, 3, 4, and A (Seals), except Bulgaria, Italy, and Japan. An Observer from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was in attendance.

4. Opening Session

The Chairman of the Commission and Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3, and 4, Mr E. Gillett (UK), introduced Mr Eivind Bolle, the Minister of Fisheries for Norway, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"On behalf of the Norwegian Government, I take great pleasure in welcoming to Norway the representatives of the Member Countries of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, Panels 2-4.

"As you will be aware, the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission concluded its extraordinary meeting in Bergen yesterday. As far as I know, this is the first time the two Commissions for the fisheries in the northern Atlantic have held meetings in the same place and in the same week. This is an event in itself, an event for which the Norwegian Government is glad to stand host.

"This is the first time ICNAF holds an extraordinary meeting here in Norway. I think, however, that I may remind you, on the occasion of its opening, that the Commission has held one of its Annual Meetings in Norway. This was in 1960, and the meeting was held right here in Bergen. I should like to extend a special welcome to those of you who were also present on that occasion.

"Fishing is one of the oldest industries in Norway. The wealth of fish along our coasts and in nearby waters formed the most important basis for coastal settlements. The fisheries are still a vital industry in Norway, in large coastal areas the most important, and we consider it essential to maintain the industry at the highest possible level, not only of regard for the national economy, but also — and not less important — out of regard for the very foundation of the livelihood of the coastal population.

"Although it is fishing in our own and adjacent waters that is of the greatest importance, fishing grounds in distant waters have also attracted enterprising Norwegian fishermen, just as the fish in our waters have attracted the fishermen of other countries. In the Northwest Atlantic Norwegian fishermen have fished cod off West Greenland since the early 1920's. Later came the cod fishery off Labrador and Newfoundland. Norwegian sealing on Newfoundland has traditions going back to the 1930's. The most recent Norwegian fishery in the Northwest Atlantic is the capelin fishery, which started in 1973 after 2-3 years of preliminary research.

"The fisherman must be prepared to meet the challenge of the sea and the competition at the fishing grounds, where experience and efficiency, in conjunction with the best possible equipment, are the decisive factors.

"The technical development in vessels and gear in recent years has increased catching capacity, and the problem that now faces us is that of hindering over-exploitation of valuable fish stocks.

"With this goal in view, Norway has always considered the work of the international fishery commissions for the northern Atlantic as very important, and it has been our policy to support the efforts of the commissions to evolve suitable control regulations on a scientific background.

"The work of the commissions has not been without problems, problems that it has taken time to solve. It is for this reason that a certain impatience has been noted in the fishery industry in Norway. It has been felt that the different control measures, and their results, have been long in coming, and the industry has looked

about for other methods, which might give effective results rather more quickly.

"I think, however, that I may say the work of **this** Commission, since its appointment, has shown that it is possible to achieve results. There is every reason to believe that fishing prospects would have been considerably poorer without the control measures which have been put into effect.

"In this connection, I must emphasize how vital it is that the control measures are properly enforced. In my opinion, the Commission is following the right line when it lays weight on the necessity of following up the control measures with inspection, control and report schemes, with a view to preventing contraventions and the exceeding of quotas.

"I must also stress the great value of the international cooperation in fishery research which the Commission has built up and developed and which has made it possible to base the various regulation measures on scientific analyses.

"ICNAF has succeeded in implementing a number of measures restricting the catches of important fish stocks in the area covered by the Agreement. At the Annual Meeting in Halifax in June last year, and at the Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 in Miami in November, agreement was reached on the various quota and other control measures for 1975. The only regulated fish stock for which total quotas and quota allocations have not yet been fixed is capelin in Subareas 2 and 3. The main purpose of this meeting is to regulate this year's capelin fishery, and thus complete the regulation scheme for 1975. It is my hope that it will be possible, in the course of these few days, to work out a quota arrangement which each Member Country can accept, and which will give sufficient protection for capelin stocks, and thus, indirectly, for the important stocks which feed on capelin.

"I should like to congratulate the Canadian delegation for the initiative taken to prevent a too heavy exploitation of this capelin stock before it is too late. Norway is fully prepared to cooperate in the establishment of satisfactory protective measures, in our common interest.

"I wish the Commission every success in its work now and in the future, and at the same time, express my hope that the delegates will enjoy their stay here in Bergen, and will find working conditions during the meetings satisfactory.

"Mr Chairman, I thank you."

The Chairman thanked Mr Bolle for his kind words of

encouragement for the future and of recognition of the past good efforts of the Commission.

5. Agenda (Appendix II)

In accordance with Commission Rules of Procedure 4.2(6), the provisional Agendas for Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3, and 4 (Annex 1) and a meeting of Panel A (Seals) (Annex 2) were transmitted to all Contracting Governments and to Commissioners, not less than 60 days in advance of the meetings. The Agendas were adopted without substantive change.

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

The Report of STACRES is published as Part A of the ICNAF Redbook for 1975. The Report was adopted by Panels 2, 3, and 4, in joint session, on 17 January 1975.

STACRES reported

a) that available data support a broad subdivision of the total capelin population in Subareas 2 and 3 into a northern group, spawning in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K, and a southern group, spawning in Div. 3LNOP.

b) that capelin catches in Subareas 2 and 3 varied from 2,000 to 6,000 tons up in 1971. Offshore exploitation started in 1972 with 71,000 tons reported, over 60% taken in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K (northern area). In 1973 catches increased to 268,000 tons shared equally between the northern area and the southern area (Div. 3LNOPs). In 1974, when catches were restricted by TACs, 40% of the 270,000-ton catch was taken in the northern area, and the remaining 60% in the southern area. In the southern area, the fisheries in Div. 3NO (southern part of the Grand Bank) and in Div. 3L (northern part of the Grand Bank area) were the most important.

c) that the specific estimate of the capelin resource in the northern area in the autumn of 1974 (1.3 million tons) and the broader view of the possible yield (1.25 million tons, potentially surplus to the requirements of predators, such as cod, seals and whales) suggest a total mature capelin resource well in excess of 1 million tons.

d) that there should be a maximum TAC of 500,000 tons, not to be exceeded for three years and split into 300,000 tons for the northern stock (Subarea 2 and Div. 3K) and 200,000 tons for the southern stock (Div. 3LNOPs), and no more than 50,000 tons in Div. 3L.

e) that a closed area in Div. 3L would provide additional protection to that component of Div. 3L capelin

migrating inshore to spawn in coastal waters.

7. Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3, and 4

Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3, and 4 were held on 16 and 17 January under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK) to consider the agenda items set out in Annex 1 of Appendix II. The Report and recommendations of the Joint Meetings of Panels were approved by the Commission by a two-thirds majority telegraphic vote, with the Government of Iceland voting in the negative, in accordance with Article II(7) of the Convention, on 24 February 1975.

a) Conservation Measures for Capelin in Subareas 2 and 3

The Joint Panels **noted** the general agreement to accept a Canadian proposal based on the STACRES recommendation for a TAC for 1975 for the capelin in the southern area (Div. 3LNOPs) of 200,000 tons provided no more than 10,000 tons was taken in Subdiv. 3Ps and 50,000 tons in Div. 3L, in order to protect the inshore spawning migration. Following considerable discussion of the allocation to "Others" in the three components (Div. 3K, Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps) of the southern stock, the Joint Panels **agreed** that countries other than Canada, Norway, and the USSR should each be entitled to take 5,000 tons from Subdiv. 3Ps, Div. 3L and Div. 3NO combined, of which not more than 1,000 tons would be taken by all such countries together from Subdiv. 3Ps or 5,000 tons from Div. 3L.

The Joint Panels **noted** that Canada, in suggesting 250,000 tons as the TAC for the capelin fishery in the northern area (Subarea 2 and Div. 3K) could not accept the STACRES recommendation of 300,000 tons because of the lack of knowledge of the effect on the declining cod stocks of greatly increased catches of capelin, the major item of their maintenance. Following informal consideration of the problem of TAC and allocation for the northern stock for 1975, the Joint Panels **agreed** that there should be an allocation of 160,000 tons to the USSR and a maximum of 10,000 tons for each of those countries without a specific quota with the understanding that, at the 1975 Annual Meeting, there should be a review of the status of the fisheries by those countries fishing without a specific 1975 quota and a possible allowable catch adjustment considered, should some of those countries report that they did not anticipate using their allocation.

The Joint Panels accepted the advice of STACRES with regard to the Canadian proposal for a closed area regulation with respect to the capelin fishery in Div. 3L. Following discussion of the precise location of the closing

line, agreement was reached.

Based on the full discussion and decisions reached above, Panels 2 and 3, in joint session with Panel 4, unanimously **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (1) for international regulation of the fishery for capelin in Subareas 2 and 3 (Appendix III).

b) Closed Area and Season for Haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4

The Joint Panels referred to the Canadian proposal which had been accepted, in part, in Proposal (5) from the November 1974 Meeting (this Report, Part 2, Appendix III). Canada wished an extension of the closed area westward of 67° west and the closed season to include June. The USSR, noting that the extension proposed would seriously affect their chances of taking their 1975 quotas of silver hake and argentine, suggested that as a compromise the Joint Panels might consider modification of the by-catch allowance for haddock in Div. 4 by changing the amounts from "5,000 lbs or 2,268 kg, or 10% by weight" to "5,510 lbs or 2,500 kg, or 1% by weight" and ask STACRES to look at the problem and provide advice to the Commission at its 1975 Annual Meeting. The Joint Panels **noted** that the compromise would put the haddock by-catch regulation in Div. 4X in line with proposal (8) adopted for Subarea 5 at the November 1974 Meeting (this Report, Part 2, Appendix III). Following advice that a 1% by-catch regulation for haddock in Div. 4x would be very difficult for Canada, Panel 4, in joint session with Panels 2 and 3, **agreed** that STACRES undertake a study at its April 1975 Meeting in order to advise whether resolution of the Div. 4X haddock problem should be by a USSR proposal for incidental catch or by a Canadian proposal for extension of the closed area and season, and submit a report to the 1975 Annual Meeting.

Then Panel 4, in joint session with Panels 2 and 3, **noting** that proposal (5) from the November 1974 Meeting (this Report, Part 2, Appendix III) for closed area and season for haddock in Div. 4X should, to be effective from February to May 1975 inclusive as required by the proposal, have a resolution requesting Member Countries to voluntarily enforce the proposal as at 1 February 1975, **recommended**

that the Commission adopt the following **Resolution Relating to the Implementation of Proposal (5) for International Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock by Closed Area in Div. 4X of Subarea 4** adopted by the November 1974 Special Commission

"The Commission

Recognizing that the proposal for the closed area designed to achieve the conservation and optimum utilization of the stock of haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4 has been adopted on 15 November 1974 (November 1974 Meeting Proceedings, Appendix IX, page 31);

Taking into Account that under Article VIII of the Convention, as amended, these proposals would not enter into force until six months after the date of the notification from the Depositary Government transmitting the proposals to the Contracting Governments, which could not occur before late July 1975, at the earliest;

Bearing in Mind that the regulation is intended to come into force on 1 February 1975 and remain in force throughout 1975, it would, therefore, not come into effect during the period of closure and that Contracting Governments have received the proposal from the Executive Secretary in late November 1974 following its adoption at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting, thereby providing each country with adequate notice of the new regulation;

Having Considered that the purpose of the Convention is to promote the conservation and optimum utilization of the fish stocks on the basis of scientific investigation, and economic and technical considerations and that this purpose cannot be successfully achieved unless the proposal referred to above is applied from 1 February 1975;

Recognizing that in order to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Convention, fishing activity in Division 4X of Subarea 4 must be conducted in accordance with this proposal from 1 February, throughout 1975;

- 1) **Invites** the attention of Governments to the above matters;
- 2) **Stipulates** that the proposal referred to above should apply in 1975;
- 3) **Requests** Governments whose vessels conduct fishing operations in the area to implement the proposal on 1 February 1975;
- 4) **Expects** that members of Panel 4 will conduct their fishing operations in accordance with the proposal beginning on 1 February 1975, unless any of the members on the Panel notifies an objection to the Depositary Government prior to that date."

c) Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations in Subareas 2 and 3

The Joint Panels, **having noted** that, as a result of many serious violations of the regulations in Subareas 4 and 5, a resolution was adopted by Panels 4 and 5 at the November 1974 Special Meeting (this Report, Part 2, Section 6) which attempted to ensure full and efficient action by the Member Countries to conserve the fisheries in Subareas 4, 5, and Statistical Area 6, **agreed** to adopt the following **Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations in Subareas 2 and 3**:

Panels 2 and 3, in joint session with Panel 4,

Having Examined the resolution on enforcement adopted by Panels 4 and 5 in November 1974 (this Report, Part 2, Section 6):

Recognizing that the problems described in that resolution and the action requested in consequence are also relevant to Subareas 2 and 3;

Resolve that that resolution should be regarded as generally applicable to Subareas 2 and 3; and

Request Commissioners and Member Governments concerned with those Subareas to take corresponding action.

d) Joint Meeting of ICNAF and NEAFC on International Control

The Joint Panels concurred in a USSR proposal for a joint meeting of ICNAF and NEAFC to be held in Leningrad, USSR, on 6 and 7 March 1975, to consider practical matters of fishery regulations and international control in the North Atlantic. Meetings of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) of ICNAF and the Enforcement Committee of NEAFC would take place from 3 to 5 March 1975 preceding the joint meetings.

e) Other Business

The **Observer from FAO** thanked the Commission

for the opportunity to attend the Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3, and 4 which had great importance for the FAO program in world fisheries.

f) Adjournment

There being no other business, the Chairman adjourned the Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3, and 4, at 1630 hrs, 17 January 1975.

8. Report of the Special Meeting of Panel A (Seals)

The Panels, under the chairmanship of Mr K. Vartdal (Norway), reviewed the advice of the Scientific Advisers and **agreed** that the TAC for harp seals on the 'Front' and in the 'Gulf' and for hood seals on the 'Front' should remain unchanged for 1976 and should be considered provisional. The Panel, having given careful consideration to plans proposed by the Scientific Advisers for a 1-year scientific program necessitating the taking of about 3,000 hood seals from the Davis Strait herd in 1975, **noted** the difficulties in mounting the program for 1975 and agreed that the Panel would look forward to further development by the Scientific Advisers of plans for a program which could be considered at the 1975 Annual Meeting.

The Chairman thanked the delegates of Canada, Denmark, and Norway for their contribution to a wise decision taken in the interest of all. The Panel adjourned at 1215 hrs, 18 January 1975.

9. Supplement

On 24 February 1975, the Commission, by a two-thirds majority (12) telegraphic vote, taken in accordance with Article II(7) of the Convention, agreed, with Iceland dissenting, to transmit the Resolution for Implementation of Proposal (5) from the November 1974 Special Meeting and the Proposal for International Regulation of the Fishery for Capelin in Subareas 2 and 3 to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments.

PART 3

Appendix I

List of Participants

(Head of Delegation in **Bold**)

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

CANADA

Commissioners:

Mr A. A. Etchegary, Fishery Products Ltd., P.O. Box 550, St. John's, Newfoundland.

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

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

Advisers:

Mr D. R. Bollivar, Atlantic Coast International Activities Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, P.O. Box 550, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2S7

Mr L. Hume, P.O. Box 764, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Dr A. W. May, Newfoundland Biological Station, 3 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 1A1.

Mr G. Rendell, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, P.O. Box 5667, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dr M. P. Shepard, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, EMR Tower, 580 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

Mr G. C. Slade, Dept. of Fisheries, 4th Floor, Viking Building, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr H. V. E. Smith, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Pleasantville, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dr G. H. Winters, Newfoundland Biological Station, 3 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 1A1.

Mr E. B. Young, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, EMR Tower, 580 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario

DENMARK

Commissioners:

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

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

Adviser:

Mr P. Kannevorff, Grønlands Fiskeriundersøgelse, Jaegersborg Allé 1B, 2920 Charlottenlund.

FRANCE

Commissioners:

Mr R. H. Letaconnoux, Institut des Pêches Maritimes, B.P. 1049, 44037 Nantes CEDEX.

Mme G. Rossignol, Secrétariat Général de la Marine Marchande, 3 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Commissioners:

Mr H. Schlapper, Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Bonn-Duisdorf.

Dr A. Schumacher, Institut für Seefischerei, Palmaille 9, 2 Hamburg 50

Adviser:

Dr J. Messtorff, Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei, Institut für Seefischerei, 285 Bremerhaven.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Commissioner:

Mr W. Lange, Ministerium für Bezirkesgeleitete Industrie und Lebensmittelindustrie, Leipziger Strasse, 108 Berlin.

Advisers:

Dr B. Schreiber, Institut für Hochseefischerei, Rostock-Marienehe.

Mr G. Kröger, Fischkombinat Rostock, Rostock-Marienehe.

ICELAND**Alternate Commissioner:**

Mr H. Vilhjálmsson, Marine Research Institute, Reykjavik.

NORWAY**Commissioners:**

Mr K Raasok, Ministry of Fisheries, Oslo.

Mr H. Rasmussen, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen.

Advisers:

Mr A. Aasbø, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen.

Mr N. Bølset, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo 1.

Mr H. Erstad, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen.

Mr J. Hamre, Institute of Marine Research, Nordnesparken 2, P.O. Box 2906, 5011 Bergen.

Mr P. Kibsgaard-Petersen, Association of Norwegian Fishing Vessel Owners, P.O. Box 122, N-6001 Aalesund.

Mr P. L. Mjelle, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen.

Mr Ø. Moberg, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen.

Mr I. Nes, Norwegian Seamen's Union, Oslo 1.

Mr H. Røkenes, Norwegian Fishermen's Association, 9412 Mehus.

Mr Ø. Ulltang, Institute of Marine Research, Nordnesparken 2, P.O. Box 2906, 5011 Bergen.

POLAND**Commissioner:**

Mr W. Kalinowski, Fisheries Central Board, Odrowaza Street No. 1, Szczecin.

Alternate Commissioner:

Mr A. Boguslawski, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shipping, ul. Wieska 10, Warsaw.

Advisers:

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PART 3

Appendix II

Agenda

1. Opening by Commission Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK).
Address of Welcome by the Norwegian Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Eivind Bolle.
2. Adoption of Agenda.
3. Election of Chairman.
4. Report of Meeting of STACRES, 13-14 January 1975.
5. Conservation requirements for capelin in Subareas 2 and 3.
6. Further consideration of closed area/season requirements for haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4.
7. Consideration of the Resolution on Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations.
8. Other Business.
9. Approval of Meeting Report.
10. Adjournment.

PART 3

Appendix III

Conservation Proposal (1) from the Sixth Special Commission Meeting, January 1975

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

Panels 2 and 3, in joint session with Panel 4, recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

"A. That the national quota allocation for 1975 of capelin in Subareas 2 and 3 of the Convention Area shall be in accordance with the following table (all amounts shown are in metric tons):

Species or stock	Stock region	Canada	Norway	USSR	Others
Capelin	Subarea 2 + Division 3K	—	—	160,000	10,000 each
	Subdivision 3Ps ^a	9,000 ^b	0	0	
	Division 3L ^a	10,000 ^b	7,000 ^b	28,000 ^b	5,000 each
	Divisions 3NO	11,000	53,000	62,000	

^aNot more than 1,000 tons may be taken in aggregate from Subdivision 3Ps by countries not mentioned by name, or more than 5,000 tons in aggregate from Division 3L.

^bAny part of these allocations not taken may be added to the allocation for Divisions 3NO.

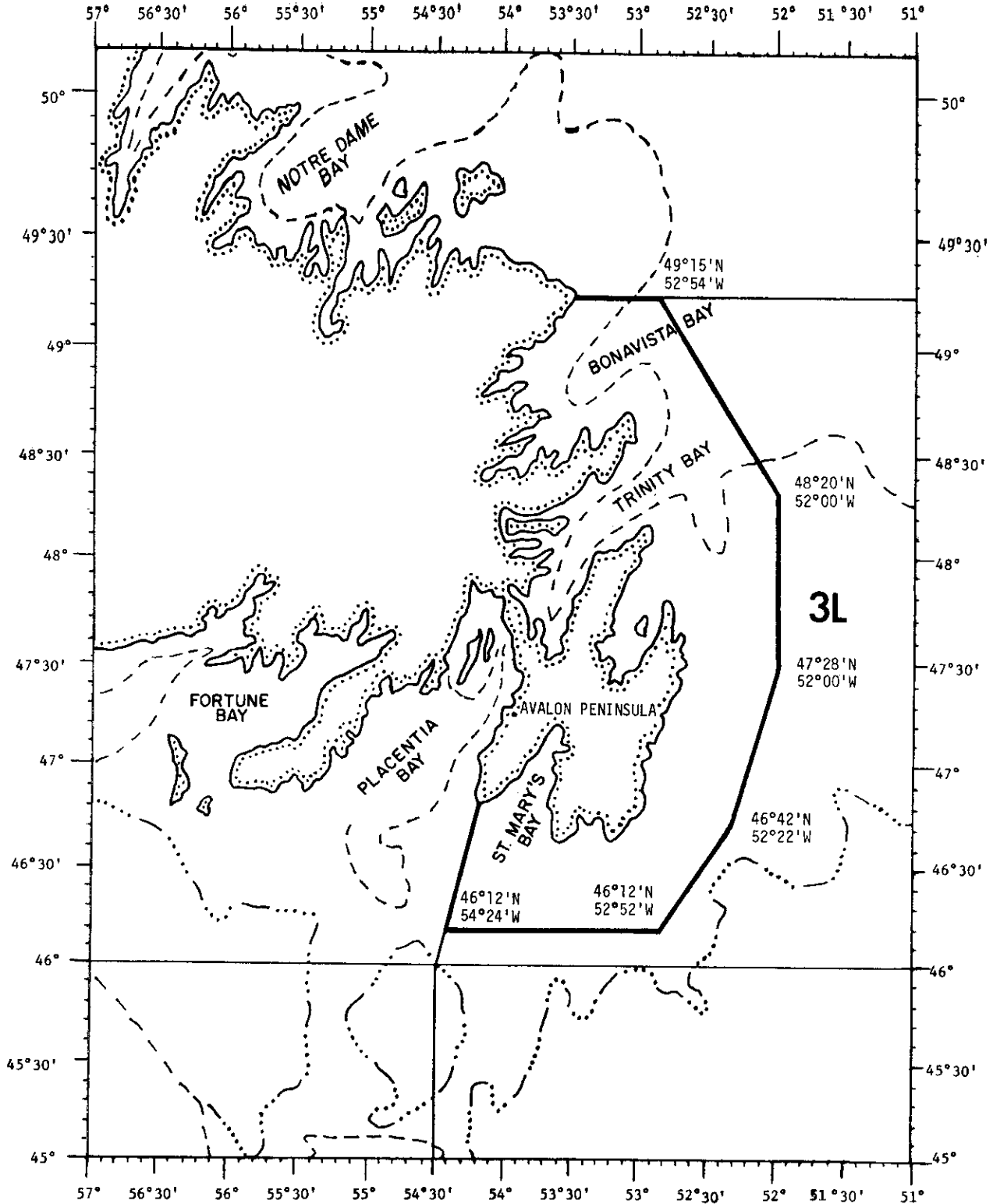
"B. That the Regulation for Management of International Quota Regulations, effective 11 January 1975, shall apply to the above allocation subject to the following:

- i) sub-paragraph 2(b) shall apply to Governments fishing under the special allocation for "Others" in Subarea 2 and Division 3K, and in Divisions 3NO; each such Government shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary if persons under its jurisdiction engage in a fishery for capelin;
- ii) sub-paragraph 2(c) shall apply to Governments fishing under the "Others" allocation in Division 3L or Subdivision 3Ps.

"C. That the capelin fisheries in Division 3L of Subarea 3 of the Convention Area be restricted to an area offshore from the straight lines joining the following coordinates:

46°12'N	.	54°24'W
46°12'N	.	52°52'W
46°42'N	.	52°22'W
47°28'N	.	52°00'W
48°20'N	.	52°00'W
49°15'N	.	52°54'W

NOTE: Chart illustrating the area affected by Proposal (1) for International Regulation of the Fishery for Capelin in Subareas 2 and 3 of the Convention Area.



PART 4

Report of the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on Joint International Enforcement Leningrad, USSR, 4-7 March 1975

By the Chairman, Mr A. Volkov

1. Introduction

At the Sixth Special Meeting of the Commission, January 1975, the Government of the USSR issued an invitation to the International Commission for the North-west Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) and the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) to meet in Leningrad, USSR, in March 1975 to discuss practical matters in relation to fishery regulations and international control in the North Atlantic. With a view to developing common principles and a unified scheme of joint enforcement, ICNAF and NEAFC **agreed** that their committees on joint enforcement should meet separately before the joint meeting. Recommendations agreed at the joint meeting would then be presented to the Annual Meetings of ICNAF and NEAFC for consideration and approval.

2. Time and Place of Meetings

The Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on Joint International Enforcement was convened in Teachers' House, Leningrad, USSR, from 4 to 7 March 1975 inclusive, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK), the Chairman of ICNAF. The first session elected Mr A. Volkov (USSR) as Chairman of the Joint Meeting, heard an address of welcome delivered by a representative of the USSR Government, and considered revisions to the agenda of the joint meeting.

Meetings of the ICNAF Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC), chaired by Mr W. G. Gordon (USA), from 3 to 6 March 1975, reviewed the ICNAF Scheme of Joint Enforcement and its observance, and considered standardization of records in fishing logs, national registration systems for fishing vessels, permits for fisheries research, and an international observer program. A STACTIC Working Party on Permits for Fisheries Research, chaired by Mr A. Volkov (USSR) considered the matter of adoption of permits for fisheries research in the ICNAF Area. Meetings of a Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Party of Logbooks and Joint Enforcement, under Mr J. S. Beckett (Canada), made recommendations to the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting for

standardization of logbooks and for modification of the Joint Enforcement Schemes' inspection questionnaire, and of its report of inspection form. Meetings of the NEAFC Committee on Enforcement were held under its Chairman, Capt J. C. E. Cardoso (Portugal). (For a report of these meetings, reference should be made to "Report of the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement, Leningrad, March 1975, distributed by the Office of NEAFC, London, England.)

3. Participants

Commissioners and Advisers were present from eleven Member Countries of ICNAF (Appendix I, Annex 1) and from eleven Member Countries of NEAFC (Appendix I, Annex 2).

4. Opening Session

The Chairman of the Joint Meetings, Mr A. Volkov (USSR), introduced Dr S. Studenetsky, Deputy Minister of Fisheries for the USSR, who welcomed the delegates to the Joint Meeting as follows:

"Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished Guests, Comrades:

"I am very much pleased to welcome you, representatives of Member Countries of the International Commissions on Fisheries in the North Atlantic, NEAFC and ICNAF, to the Soviet Union to participate at the present meeting.

"You are all well aware of the fact that the main objective of both Commissions is to secure conservation and management of fish stocks in the North Atlantic and adjacent waters to the interests of all peoples. Fishermen of our countries pay great attention to the progress of the Commissions and at the same time feel concern for the status of certain stocks of fish in the Convention Areas. And, for good reason, since the welfare of the people from maritime areas is dependent primarily upon achievements of

fishermen and, in their turn, the latter are dependent upon the status of fish stocks.

"I am happy to note that the efforts and good will of Member Countries of ICNAF and NEAFC have led to adoption of a number of important decisions, especially on fixing quotas to catches of the main commercial species of fish, which will make a great contribution to conservation and increase in the fish stocks. The adoption of such decisions has supported the evidence in favour of international commissions for their high efficiency in solving fish management problems and conservation of living resources from the World Ocean. It is important, however, not only to make decisions, but also to realize unconditional and efficient observance of the decisions on the part of fishermen of all Contracting States.

"In this respect, the role and significance of national and international control for observance of accepted fishing regulations, have increased in recent years.

"The Soviet Union considers the international control as an important and efficient mechanism used for solving problems of stock restoration and achievement of the maximum sustained yield. Thus, great attention is paid to the schemes of national and international control enforcement.

"The accumulated experience of practical implementation of international control in the North Atlantic justifies the decision taken by the Commission in designing the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement.

"At the same time, the accumulated experience of international control indicates that we, Member Countries of ICNAF and NEAFC, are able to do much more to improve and unify the methods of control and to increase their efficiency.

"Methods of controlling the quota regulations, standardization of fishing logs, limitation of research fishing in the Convention Areas and elaboration of systems for issuing licences or registration of fishing vessels are not a comprehensive list of problems to be considered at the present meeting. They will be extremely important for further development of international control. Of utmost importance is the discussion of unification of methods and documentation used in the implementation of control in the Northwest and Northeast Atlantic.

"The conclusions of the meetings will be significant not only for the North Atlantic areas, but also for the Convention Area of the Southeast Atlantic where the International Control Scheme will be in force on 1 July 1975.

"Allow me to wish all the participants success at the meeting and please enjoy yourselves in Leningrad.

"Thank you."

5. Agenda

A provisional Agenda for the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement was prepared by the USSR delegation and approved with the addition of an item, "Comparison of the NEAFC and ICNAF Schemes of Joint Enforcement" (Appendix II). Agenda Items for consideration at meetings of the ICNAF Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) included standard logbook entries, review of the ICNAF Enforcement Scheme, national system of registration of fishing and research vessels, and an international observer scheme, and were distributed by the ICNAF Secretariat not less than 60 days in advance of the STACTIC Meeting, in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Procedure (4.2(b)).

6. Report of the ICNAF Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)

The Report of the ICNAF Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) was **noted** by the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement which agreed that the STACTIC Report should be appended to the Report of the Joint Meeting. The Report of STACTIC dealt with items summarized below:

a) Status of Implementation of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement

STACTIC reviewed the participation of each Member Country in the enforcement program and noted that Canada and USA were carrying much of the burden of enforcement of the Commission's regulations at sea and invited inspectors from all the other Member Countries to give high priority to participation in cooperative enforcement patrols aboard Canadian and US inspection vessels. STACTIC, aware of the need for a simplified guide to the complex Commission's regulations which would be for the use of fishermen and would have no legal status, was pleased to note that a simplification of the Commission's mesh and by-catch regulations had been drafted by the delegate of the UK for comment and further consideration at the 1975 Annual Meeting.

b) Registration of Fishing and Fishery Support Vessels

STACTIC considered a US proposal for registration

of vessels engaged in the fisheries or fishery support operations for the purpose of more effectively managing the fisheries in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6. Registration would require that particulars of each vessel, certification of the master's familiarity with regulations in force, principal target species of the vessel on an annual basis, be deposited with the ICNAF Secretariat with a copy on board the vessel and that, where activities or purposes of any registered vessel change, an endorsement of same would be deposited with the Secretariat and attached to the registration form aboard the vessel. The Secretariat would provide monthly listings of all vessels registered to Member Countries on request. After considerable discussion, STACTIC **agreed** that the US proposal should be given further consideration by STACTIC at the 1975 Annual Meeting.

c) International Observer Program

STACTIC reviewed discussions and decisions from the Fifth and Sixth Special Commission Meetings and gave consideration to a further US proposal for implementation of an ICNAF international observer program. The US proposed program would involve observations by qualified observers, for periods not to exceed 30 days, on board vessels fishing in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6. The objectives would be to conduct studies and provide knowledge on the mesh regulations, on the effects of chafing gear, of the capabilities of various pelagic gears to take incidental catches of demersal species, on adherence to first-tier overall and second-tier species catch quotas, on by-catch of haddock and yellowtail, and on the discard problem. STACTIC **agreed** that an effort should be made immediately by the Member Countries to implement an observer program on a bilateral basis and **adopted** the following **Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations (Implementation of an International Observer Program)**:

STACTIC

Having Examined the Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations adopted by Panels 4 and 5 in November 1974 (this Report, Part 2, Section 6), and the Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations in Subareas 2 and 3 adopted by Panels 2 and 3, in joint session with Panel 4, in January 1975 (this Report, Part 3, Section 7c));

Recognizing that the problems described in those resolutions are generally applicable to management in the whole of the Convention Area;

Having Reviewed the US proposal for an observer program presented to STACTIC;

Refer the proposal to STACRES for consideration at its next meeting prior to the 1975 Annual Meeting of the Commission;

Request the Commissioners and Member Governments to consider implementation of the proposal at the 1975 Annual Meeting of the Commission.

d) Safe Boarding of Vessels at Sea by ICNAF Inspectors

STACTIC examined two problems raised by Canada with regard to procedures for inspections under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement. Many of the ladders offered by the vessels to be inspected were considered unsafe and a lifeline should be provided. Boarding vessels fishing on the cod stocks off Labrador and Newfoundland was nearly impossible during the winter months due to ice conditions and boarding from helicopters was suggested. STACTIC **agreed** that safety in boarding was of the utmost importance and recommended that the following **Resolution Relating to Safe Boarding of Vessels at Sea by Inspectors under the ICNAF Scheme of Joint International Enforcement** be adopted by the Commission:

The Commission

Having Considered the Scheme of Joint Enforcement, and in particular, paragraph 4 dealing with the boarding of vessels by ICNAF inspectors;

Recognizing that the ordinary practices of good seamanship include *inter alia* placing a duty upon the master of a vessel to provide a safe boarding ladder and any other equipment, such as safety lines, necessary to ensure the safety of a boarding inspector;

Requests that Governments

1) **Draw** the substance of this resolution to the attention of the masters of vessels flying the flag of their State and fishing in the Convention Area;

and

2) **Take** any other appropriate action to ensure these safety precautions are observed.

e) Permits for Fisheries Research

STACTIC, recognizing the difficulty of determining the status of a research vessel, set up a working group to

examine all criteria. The working group **recommended** that the form of the permit for fisheries research should include the name and address of the vessel owner, the type and name of the vessel, the port of registration and registration number, the name of the master and chief fishing specialist on board, period of validity of the permit, the country and organization issuing the permit, the research organization approving the research program, the purpose, area of research and program, and date of issue and signature of issuing officer. STACTIC **adopted** the above recommendation and in furtherance of the matter, **adopted** the following **Recommendation Relating to the Adoption of Permits for Fisheries Research in the Convention Area**:

STACTIC recommended

that the Commission, at its 1975 Annual Meeting, formulate proposals, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, for the adoption of permits for fisheries research in the Convention Area, using the following guiding principles:

- i) that the fisheries research activity in the Convention Area shall be implemented under special permits which are to be given for each cruise of the vessel according to a recommended form;
- ii) that the permit shall be issued by a competent organization of the Flag State on condition the vessel operates in accordance with the program approved by a competent research body and the permit shall be carried on board the vessel;
- iii) that the ICNAF Secretariat shall be notified of the research cruise prior to its commencement and shall be provided with all relevant information contained on the permit for distribution to all Member Countries;
- iv) that, when the conditions specified above are met and the permit has been issued, then any restrictions pertaining to the taking of fish (mesh size, size limit, closed seasons and areas, quotas, etc.) fixed in the Convention Area shall not extend to the vessel conducting the research;
- v) that no vessel, however, shall be granted exemption from ICNAF regulations on the basis of a research program if such vessel is conducting scouting or commercial operations;
- vi) that, when an authorized ICNAF inspector

visits a permanent research vessel, he shall limit his inquiries to verification of its permit but, in the case of vessels normally engaged in scouting or commercial fishing activity, he may conduct such inspection of the research permit, and the vessel, as provided by the Scheme of Joint Enforcement as may be necessary to ascertain that the vessel is not conducting a commercial fishing operation.

7. Report of the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Group on Logbooks and Joint Enforcement

The Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Group was set up by the enforcement committees of the two Commissions to look at the common problems of standard logbook entries, inspection questionnaires and inspector's reporting form. Mr J. S. Beckett (Canada) chaired meetings of the Joint Working Group between 4 and 6 March 1975, with representatives from Canada, FRG, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, USSR, UK and USA in attendance. The Report of the Joint Working Group dealt with items summarized below:

a) Logbooks

The Joint Working Group **recommended**

- i) that each country be free to design its own logbook,
- ii) that certain common agreed entries be required for all logbooks,
- iii) that logbooks be required to be kept on all vessels over 25 m in length or 100 GRT,
- iv) that entry headings of logbooks be identified by common code numbers,
- v) that fish species and gear types be identified by FAO codings,
- vi) that entries be summaries for 24-hour periods, but that haul-by-haul data would be desirable, and
- vii) that national authorities show cumulative daily catch by Subarea.

b) Inspection Questionnaire

The Joint Working Group reviewed Canadian and US modifications to the Questionnaire and prepared a revised format which it **recommended** should be adopted

by both ICNAF and NEAFC.

c) Form of Report of Inspection

The Joint Working Group updated and modified the existing reporting forms for common use by both ICNAF and NEAFC inspectors.

8. Recommendation Regarding the Report of the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Group on Logbooks and International Enforcement

The Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on Joint Enforcement, in final session, reviewed the Report of the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Group on Logbooks and International Enforcement (see Section 7) and **agreed to recommend**

- i) that the Report with recommendations be drawn to the attention of the ICNAF and NEAFC for consideration at their 1975 Annual Meetings;
- ii) that Member Countries of ICNAF and NEAFC take immediate steps to translate into their language the revised Inspection Questionnaire and the revised form for Report of

Inspection, and forward the translations to the Secretariats of ICNAF and NEAFC before their 1975 Annual Meetings;

- iii) that the revised Inspection Questionnaire and Report of Inspection be included in the different languages of the Commission Member Countries in the ICNAF International Inspection Scheme Translations Handbook for wide distribution.

9. Acknowledgements and Adjournment

The Chairman of the Joint Meetings, Mr A. Volkov (USSR), thanked the participants and Secretariats of ICNAF and NEAFC for their good efforts and commended the Chairmen of the Committees and Working Groups for their leadership and success. The **delegate of the USA**, on behalf of the US delegation and the meeting participants, thanked the USSR delegation and Government for the excellent meeting arrangements, facilities, and entertainment, and noted particularly the warmth and helpfulness of the people of Leningrad. The **delegate of Canada** thanked Mr Volkov for his able chairmanship of the Joint Meeting. There being no other business, the Joint Meeting adjourned at 1200 hrs, Friday, 7 March 1975.

PART 4

Appendix I

Annex 1

List of Participants

Chairman:

Mr W. G. Gordon, National Marine Fisheries Service, 14 Elm Street, Gloucester, Massachusetts, USA 01930.

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Mr G. Haasler, VVB Hochseefischerei, 251 Rostock-Marienehe.
Mr F. Hartung, VEB Fischkombinat Rostock, 251 Rostock-Marienehe.
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Mr K. Gidske, Fisheries Protection, Defence Headquarters, Oslo-Mil., Oslo.
Mr E. Kvammen, Ministry of Fisheries, Oslo.
Mr M. Stene, Naval Fishery Protection Service, Harstad.

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Mr J. P. Jaremczuk, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shipping, Dept. of Maritime Administration and Fishery Policy, Wiejska 10 Street, Warsaw.
Mr W. J. P. Kalinowski, Fisheries Central Board, Odrowaza Street No. 1, Szczecin.
Mr S. Rymaszewski, Sea Fisheries Institute, Skr. Pocz. 184, 81-345 Gdynia.
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Capt A. S. Gaspar, Praca Duque da Terceira, 24/31E, Lisbon.

SPAIN

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Mr G. Alvarez-Castellanos, Federacion Armadores, Madrid.
Mr A. Martin-Mateo, Direccion General de Pesca, Ruiz de Alarcon 1, Madrid 14.
Mr A. Serrats, Spanish Deep Sea Trawler Association, Pena Florida 10, San Sebastian.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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 Mr N. Matveev, Crimea Department of Fish Conservation, Kerch.
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 Mr A. Ruzov, Ministry of Fisheries, Moscow.
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 Mr E. Gillett, Dept. of Agriculture and Fisheries, St. Andrews House, Edinburgh 1, Scotland.
 Mr P. G. Jeffery, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE, England.

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 Mr T. R. McHugh, Commandant (G-000-4), US Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. 20590.
 Mr L. N. Schowengerdt, Office of Oceans and Fisheries Affairs, (OES/OFA), US Dept. of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

SECRETARIAT

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 Mr. W. H. Champion, Administrative Assistant, ICNAF.
 Mrs V. C. Kerr, Senior Secretary, ICNAF.

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 Mr Y. A. Maevsky, TSNITTEIRKH, Moscow.
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 Mrs T. I. Antipenkova, GIPRORIBFLOT, 18-20, Gogolia Street, Leningrad

PART 4

Appendix I

Annex 2

List of Delegates

Chairman: Captain J. C. E. Cardoso (Portugal)

BELGIUM

Monsieur J. J. M. Pottier, Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Ostend.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Mr B. Schreiber, Institute for Deep Sea Fisheries and Fish Processing, Rostock.
Mr G. Haasler, Central Fisheries Board, Rostock.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Dr Masberg, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn.

IRELAND

Mr D. P. O'Sullivan, Assistant Secretary, Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Dublin.
Dr A. E. J. Went, Consultant, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Dublin.

NETHERLANDS

Mr F. G. van Dijk, General Inspectorate, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Mr W. Steemers, General Inspectorate, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Commander W. A. J. Wevers, Ministry of Defence.

NORWAY

Mr A. Aasbø, Head of Division, Directorate of Fisheries, Bergen.
Mr M. Stene, Naval Fishery Protection Service, Harstad.

POLAND

Mr W. J. P. Kalinowski, Central Fisheries Board, Szczecin.
Mr W. Czajka, Sea Fisheries Institute, Gdynia.

SPAIN

Mr A. Martín Mateo, Direccion General de Pesca, Madrid.
Mr G. Alvarez-Castellanos, Federacion Armadores, Madrid.

SWEDEN

Mr S. Wenker, Ministry of Agriculture, Stockholm.
Mr I. Olsson, National Board of Fisheries, Göteborg.
Mr V. Fryksmark, Coast Guard Office, Göteborg.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Mr V. S. Belov, Deputy Chief, GLAVRYBVOD, Moscow.
Mr E. Lomakin, Regional Chief, GLAVRYBVOD, Moscow.
Mr V. Kostsov, Regional Chief, GLAVRYBVOD, Moscow.
Mr L. Bankovsky, Regional Chief, GLAVRYBVOD, Leningrad.

UNITED KINGDOM

Mr P. G. Jeffery, Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London.
Mr P. J. Derham, Deputy Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London.

Office of the Commission, Leningrad, 5 March 1975.

PART 4

Appendix II

Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Election of Chairman.
3. Appointment of the Rapporteur.
4. Address of Welcome.
5. Adoption of the Agenda.
6. Report of the STACTIC Meeting, ICNAF.
7. Report of the NEAFC Meeting.
8. Report of Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Group on Fishing Logbooks and Joint Enforcement.
9. Comparison of NEAFC and ICNAF Schemes of Joint Enforcement
10. Consideration of problems pertaining to practical accomplishment of control (information and proposals of the Parties).
11. Procedure of research fishing in the Convention Areas.
12. Unification of methods of measuring the mesh size in fishing gear used in the Convention Areas.
13. Unification of the procedure of submitting inspection reports and annual reports on violations.
14. Unification of fish log records
15. Other problems.
16. Adoption of the solutions of the Meeting.
17. Adjourning of the Meeting.

PART 5

Report of the 25th Annual Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, Edinburgh, Scotland, 10-20 June 1975

By the Chairman, Mr E. Gillett

1. Introduction

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

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

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

2. Time and Place of Meeting

The 25th Annual Meeting of the Commission was convened in the Assembly Rooms Edinburgh, Scotland, from 10 to 20 June 1975 under the chairmanship of Mr E Gillett (UK). The Fifth and Sixth Special Meetings of the Commission were held from 11 to 15 November 1974 at Miami, Florida (This Annual Report Part 2) and from 13 to 18 January 1975 at Bergen, Norway (this Annual Report, Part 3), respectively. A Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on

International Enforcement was held in Leningrad, USSR, from 4 to 7 March 1975 (this Annual Report, Part 4).

The Scientific Advisers to Panels 4 and 5 met under the chairmanship of Dr R. L. Edwards (USA) on 11 and 12 November 1974 at Miami, Florida, to provide advice to the Fifth Special Commission Meeting. Scientific Advisers to each of Panels 1 to 5 and Panel A (Seals) met on 6 and 7 June 1975 at Aberdeen, Scotland, to provide advice to the 25th Annual Meeting of the Commission.

The Commission's Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC), at the request of a resolution from the Fifth Special Commission Meeting, November 1974, (this Report, Part 2, Section 6a) met under the chairmanship of Mr W. G. Gordon (USA) from 3 to 6 March 1975 prior to the Joint Meeting of ICNAF/NEAFC, to give further consideration to a national observer program, fishing and research vessel registration, standardization of logbook entries, and further improvements to the Scheme of International Enforcement.

The Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) met under the chairmanship of Dr A. W. May (Canada) at Bergen, Norway, from 13 to 16 January 1975 to provide advice to the Sixth Special Commission Meeting, at Aberdeen, Scotland, from 2 to 7 June 1975, and at Edinburgh, Scotland, on 18 June 1975. Meetings of the STACRES Subcommittees on Assessments and Biological Surveys were held in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, from 10 to 18 April 1975, under the chairmanship of Mr D. J. Garrod (UK) and Dr J. Messtorff (FRG), respectively, and of an Environmental Working Group from 23 to 25 September 1974 at Charlottenlund, Denmark, and from 23 to 31 May 1974 at Aberdeen, Scotland, under the chairmanship of Mr E. J. Sandeman (Canada) Other meetings of the Subcommittees and Working Groups of STACRES were held during the period from 2 to 7 June in Aberdeen, Scotland.

Items from the agenda of the 25th Annual Meeting were considered from 10 to 20 June 1975 by the

Commission in Plenary Session, or were assigned for study and reporting. Reports and recommendations from meetings of the Standing Committees on Research and Statistics (STACRES), on Finance and Administration (STACFAD), and on International Control (STACTIC), and from the six Panels meeting separately and jointly, were considered for approval by the Commission in Plenary Session on 20 June 1975.

3. Participants (Appendix I)

Commissioners, their Advisers and Experts, were present from all 17 Member Countries. Observers from the Government of Cuba, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Organization for Economic Cooperative and Development (OECD), the European Economic Community (EEC), the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), and the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) were in attendance. The organization and officers of the Commission for the year 1975/76 are recorded on page 5 of this Annual Report.

4. Ceremonial Opening

The Ceremonial Opening of the 25th Annual Meeting of the Commission was convened in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, Scotland, at 1000 hrs on 10 June 1975. The Chairman of the Commission welcomed Commissioners, Advisers, Observers, and Guests and expressed the regrets of the Right Honourable Wm. Ross, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland, who was unable to be present because of parliamentary duties. The Chairman then read the following address of welcome on behalf of the Secretary:

"On behalf of Her Majesty's Government, I welcome all Delegates and Advisers to this Annual Meeting of the Commission in Edinburgh.

"The number of fish stocks which you must aim to keep or to place under effective quota control, the need to reduce the interaction of one type of fishery upon others, the desire to consider new principles of allocation between countries, and the problems of fair but effective enforcement make the tasks which you have set yourselves over the next 10 or 11 days a very heavy prospect indeed. But your Commission, one of the foremost in the world for international fishery matters, has shown itself capable of meeting challenges like this in the past and will, I am confident, continue to be able to do so now and in the future. In this, I should like to assure you of the fullest support of Her Majesty's Government, who recognizes the need

for international agreement to secure effective control, coupled with full utilization, of fish stocks in the interests of world food supplies and equitable arrangements between different fishing nations.

"I do not need to remind you of the consideration which is being given at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference to changes in international law on fishing rights as well as other matters of the greatest consequence concerning the resources of the oceans and the sea bed. It is the desire of Her Majesty's Government to secure a solution of these problems by international agreement, and in the field of fisheries a successful outcome of this Conference would do much to give all Member Countries represented here confidence in the effectiveness and fairness of negotiation as a means of solving international problems. I recognize the strength of the demands from fishermen from many countries for their governments to take unilateral action to secure more control over fish stocks — they exist in this country too — but action by individual governments would leave a legacy of bitterness which would not be easily dissipated.

"Although the fishermen of Scotland do not fish in the Northwest Atlantic, they are greatly concerned about the success of this Conference, not only as a test of the effectiveness of international regulation, but also because decisions taken by this Commission will have a considerable effect on the amount of fishing effort deployed in waters nearer our shores. The outcome of the Conference is, therefore, a matter of great consequence for them and for the fishing industry of the United Kingdom as a whole.

"I am confident that the mutual understanding of each country's different problems and objectives of fishing which has been the principle reason for the success of your Commission in the past will continue to operate and ensure a successful outcome of the Conference.

"I regret that my Parliamentary duties prevent my being here in person, but I know that my colleague, Mr Hugh Brown, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland responsible for fisheries, looks forward to meeting you in Edinburgh Castle on Friday evening.

"I wish you every success."

The Chairman then declared the 25th Annual Meeting of the Commission recessed to prepare for the First Plenary Session of the Commission at 1030 hrs on 10 June 1975. Between 10 and 20 June inclusive, the following business of the Commission was concluded.

5. Agenda (Appendix II)

In accordance with Commission Rules of Procedure 4.2(b), a provisional agenda for the Annual Meeting was transmitted to all Contracting Governments and Commissioners not less than 60 days in advance of the meeting. The agenda was adopted at the First Plenary Session on 10 June 1975.

6. Publicity

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

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

The Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD) met on 19 June and considered financial and administrative items from its agenda and from the Plenary Agenda (Items 5-10 and 48). The Report with recommendations were adopted by the Commission in the Final Plenary Session on 20 June 1975.

a) Panel Memberships

A review of Panel memberships by STACFAD, in accordance with Article IV(2) of the Convention, resulted in an application by Bulgaria for transfer of membership in Panel 2 to Panel 4 effective 1 July 1975, being approved by the Panels and STACFAD and adopted by the Commission. Panel memberships for 1975/76 total 62 and are distributed among the 17 Member Countries as follows:

Member Country	Panel					A (Seal)	Total
	1	2	3	4	5		
Bulgaria	—	—	1974	1975	1973	—	3
Canada	—	1952	1951	1951	1951	1966	5
Denmark	1951	—	1969	1974	—	1966	4
France	1953	1953	1953	1953	1974	—	5
FRG	1957	1960	—	1970	1971	—	4
GDR	—	1974	1974	—	1974	—	3
Iceland	1956	1974	—	—	—	—	2
Italy	—	—	—	—	1974	—	1
Japan	—	—	1971	1971	1971	—	3
Norway	1952	1970	1968	—	—	1966	4
Poland	1962	1962	1962	1968	1968	—	5
Portugal	1953	1953	1953	1953	—	—	4
Romania	—	1970	1970	—	1967	—	3
Spain	1952	1954	1952	1952	1972	—	5
USSR	1958	1958	1958	1962	1962	—	5
UK	1951	1960	1951	—	—	—	3
USA	—	—	1952	1951	1951	—	3
Total	10	12	14	11	12	3	62

b) Reports by the Secretariat

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

- i) Auditor's Report for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1974 (*Annu. Rep.*, Vol. 24, 1973/74, p. 11-15);
- ii) Administrative and Financial Report for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1975 (estimated from 20 May 1975) (Comm. Doc. 75/2);
- iii) Budget estimate for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1976 (Appendix I to the 1975 STACFAD agenda);
- iv) Budget forecast for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1977 (Appendix II to the 1975 STACFAD agenda).

c) Recommendations on Finance and Administration

The Commission adopted the following recommendations:

- i) that the Auditor's Report showing appropriations of Can \$171,000 and obligations incurred of Can \$171,000 for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1974 be adopted;
- ii) that the provisional Administrative Report with the financial statements for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1975 (estimated from 20 May 1975) be adopted;
- iii) that the Commission note that any annual pension increase was now tied to the consumers' price index and that a reciprocal pension transfer agreement was being drawn up on behalf of ICNAF by the International Fisheries Commissions Pension Society (IFCPS) and the Canadian Government;
- iv) that a long-term disability amendment and an orphan's benefit plan be approved, and an early retirement scheme proposed by the IFCPS be costed;
- v) that, effective 1 January 1975, the salary of the Executive Secretary be set in the new D-1 level (US \$35,000-\$41,800) in the United Nations salary schedule for Professional Category and Above at the fourth step;
- vi) that a data processing clerk be employed at the Canadian Government's Clerk Regulatory

level (CR 2-3) by the Secretariat after 1 July 1975;

- vii) that the Financial Regulations and the Rules of Procedure for the Commission and Panels be reviewed and updated;
- viii) that a deficit appropriation of Can \$4,000 be transferred immediately from the Working Capital Fund and applied to the 1974/75 budget to cover extraordinary expenditures in 1974/75;
- ix) that the Commission appropriate a sum of Can \$310,000 from the Contracting Governments and from the Miscellaneous Fund to meet ordinary expenses for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1976, the appropriations to be used for the following purposes:

1.	Personal Services	
a)	Salaries	\$179,100
b)	Superannuation	6,000
c)	Additional help	2,000
d)	Group medical and insurance plans	2,500
e)	Retroactive salary estimates	—
f)	Forecast salary estimates	—
g)	Contingencies	10,000
2.	Travel	5,000
3.	Transportation	1,000
4.	Communications	12,000
5.	Publications	24,000
6.	Other Contractual Services	19,000
7.	Materials and Supplies	9,000
8.	Equipment	5,000
9.	Annual and Mid-Year Meetings	15,000
10.	Contingencies	20,000
Total Ordinary Expenditures		\$310,000
1974/75 Extraordinary Expenditures to be Covered by Appropriation from WCF		\$ 4,000

- x) that the Contracting Governments be billed by the Commission for payments due under the 1975/76 administrative budget, in accordance with Article XI of the Convention, on 15 August 1975;
- xi) that the Contracting Governments give consideration at the 1976 Annual Meeting to authorizing appropriations of Can \$354,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Commission, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, the appropriations to be used for the following purposes:

1.	Personal Services	
a)	Salaries	\$186,300
b)	Superannuation	6,000
c)	Additional help	2,000
d)	Group medical and insurance plans	2,500
e)	Retroactive salary estimates	—
f)	Forecast salary estimates	—
g)	Contingencies	25,000
2.	Travel	5,500
3.	Transportation	1,500
4.	Communications	13,000
5.	Publications	22,000
6.	Other Contractual Services	20,000
7.	Materials and Supplies	5,000
8.	Equipment	5,000
9.	Annual and Mid-Year Meetings	20,000
10.	Contingencies	35,000
Total Ordinary Expenditures		\$354,000

- xii) that, unless an invitation is extended, the 1976 Annual Meeting of the Commission be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, between 8 and 23 June 1976 and the 1977 and 1978 Annual Meetings be held at the Commission's Headquarters, at dates to be agreed later (see Section 15 for invitation to hold 1976 Annual Meeting in Havana, Cuba).

8. Status of Commission Proposals

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

a) Changes in the Convention

The Commission **noted** that the **1970 Protocol Relating to Amendments to the Convention** which establish faster and more efficient working procedures for amending the Convention finally entered into force on 4 September 1974 with the deposition of an instrument of ratification by Romania.

The **1973 Protocol Relating to the Basic Annual Payment by Contracting Governments** (amendment to Convention Article XI(3)) was circulated to Contracting Governments by the Depositary Government on 21 May 1975 for approval by Contracting Governments under the terms of the 1970 Protocol which entered into force on 4 September 1974.

The Commission **noted** that the **January 1974 proposals** (1) to (3) (*Annu. Rep. Vol. 24, 1973/74, p. 52-54*) for herring size limitation exemption in Subareas

4 and 5; for 1974 catch quotas on additional Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 finfish stocks; and for 1974 catch quotas on 12 finfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4, came into effect on 4 September 1974 for all Contracting Governments.

The Commission **noted** that the **June 1974 proposals** (1) to (14) (*Annu. Rep.* Vol. 24 1973/74, p. 87-106) for amendment of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement, for a commitment to set 1975 catch quotas for capelin in January 1975 in Subareas 2 and 3, for regulation of seals, for regulation of by-catch in trawl fisheries in Subareas 3, 4, and 5, for closed areas and seasons for haddock in Subareas 4 and 5, for a commitment to set by-catch regulations for haddock in Div. 4VW of Subarea 4 in January 1975, for a size-limit exemption for herring in Subareas 4 and 5, for regulation of fishing gear in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, for a commitment to set 1975 catch quotas for yellowtail in Subarea 5 west of 69°W and in Statistical Area 6, for 1975 catch quotas on 55 stocks or groups of stocks in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6, and for management of quota regulations, came into effect on 11 January 1975 for all Contracting Governments.

The Commission also **noted** the **November 1974 proposals** (1) to (8) from the Fifth Special Commission Meeting (this Annual Report, Part 2). Proposal (1) regarding fishing gear and area in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, proposal (3) for yellowtail catch quota in Subareas 5 east of 69°W proposal (4) for herring catch quota in Div. 5Y, and proposal (7) regarding haddock exemption for countries fishing in "Others" quota in Div. 4X, came into effect on 27 July 1975 for all Contracting Governments. Proposal (2) for yellowtail catch quota in Subarea 5 west of 69°W, proposal (6) regarding haddock exemption in Div. 4VW and proposal (8) regarding haddock catch quota, exemption, and gear, area and season restrictions, in accordance with proposals (12), (9), and (8) from the June 1974 Annual Meeting, came into effect on date of notification from Depositary Government of the amounts decided by the Commission (27 January 1975) instead of 27 July 1975 as provided under the normal 6-month waiting procedure. Proposal (5) regarding haddock gear, area, and season restrictions in Div. 4X, in accordance with Resolution (2) from the Sixth Special Commission Meeting, January 1975 (this Annual Report, Part 3), was applied voluntarily beginning 1 February 1975, and came into effect under the normal 6-month waiting procedure on 27 July 1975.

The Commission **noted** too that the **January 1975 proposal** (1) regarding capelin catch quotas and closed area in Subareas 2 and 3 from the Sixth Special Commission Meeting (this Annual Report, Part 3) was circulated to Contracting Governments on 14 April 1975.

An objection was deposited by Iceland before the expiration of the 6-month waiting period before coming into effect, thereby extending the waiting period an additional 60 days from 14 October 1975.

The Commission **adopted** the **June 1975 proposals** (1) to (11) (from the 25th Annual Meeting (this Annual Report, Part 5, Appendix III) on 20 June 1975.

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

The Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) met under the chairmanship of Dr A. W. May (Canada) with Mr V. M. Hodder (ICNAF) as Rapporteur, at the Marine Laboratory, Aberdeen, Scotland, during 2 to 7 June and at Edinburgh, Scotland, on 18 June 1975. The Environmental Working Group met at Charlottenlund, Denmark, from 23 to 25 September 1974, and at Aberdeen, Scotland, from 27 to 31 May 1975.

The Report of STACRES, with Subcommittee and Working Group reports appended, is published as Section B in ICNAF *Redbook* 1975. The Report was adopted by the Commission in Plenary Session on 20 June 1975. Major items are summarized as follows:

a) Assessments

The Assessments Subcommittee reported

- i) that the total nominal catch of all species in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 in 1974 was about 4,000,000 (metric) tons, a 10% decline from 4,450,000 tons in 1973. Major declines, some due to regulation, occurred for redfish (81,000 tons), silver hake (209,000 tons), red hake (32,000 tons), herring (53,000 tons), mackerel (81,000 tons) and menhaden (82,000 tons), and were partially offset by increases in roundnose grenadier (19,000 tons), capelin (18,000 tons) and argentine (34,000 tons). Catches declined in Subarea 3 (63,000 tons), Subarea 4 (265,000 tons) and Subarea 5 (259,000 tons), and increased in Subarea 1 (6,000 tons), Subarea 2 (96,000 tons) and Statistical Area 6 (7,000 tons). Catches from Statistical Area 0 were very low (less than 4,000 tons) in 1973 and 1974;
- ii) that total allowable catches (TACs) for 1976 for over 60 stocks of finfish and squid were recommended. In about one-third of these stocks, the recommendation was for a reduc-

tion of the TAC levels advised for 1975, reflecting the Subcommittee's conclusion that cautious approach is in order, being aware that the time lag in providing information may prevent a sufficiently rapid or adequate response to secure the management objective;

- iii) that the effects on 1976 catches of various percentage reductions in fishing effort in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 would not reduce the total catch in the long term, although the immediate loss in catch would be roughly proportional to the reduction in effort. Exploitation on groundfish stocks was approaching MSY in the early 1960's and was beyond MSY in the 1968-70 period. From 1961 to 1973, fishing effort is estimated to have doubled and stock abundance has declined about one-half;
- iv) that new data on silver hake in Div. 4VWX and mackerel in Subareas 3 to 5 and Statistical Area 6 did not warrant adjustment of the recommended TACs agreed at the April 1975 Subcommittee Meeting. Need for a 25-cm minimum size regulation for mackerel was emphasized.

b) Biological Surveys

The Biological Surveys Subcommittee reported

- i) that results of recent surveys on groundfish, larval and juvenile herring, capelin, and hydroacoustics could provide firm data for stock assessment purposes, only if time series could be correlated with independent estimates of biomass. However, sharp changes in catches should be considered as background information;
- ii) that groundfish surveys would be increased in the northern part of Subarea 3, in Subarea 2, and in Statistical Area 0. Dr M. D. Grosslein (USA) agreed to act as task force leader to coordinate larval and juvenile herring programs in the Georges Bank-Gulf of Maine area in the autumn of 1975 for larvae and early in 1976 for juveniles;
- iii) that contents of the proposed manual on ICNAF coordinated surveys was developed and agreed and drafting assignments made;
- iv) that the data collected on recent joint GDR, Polish, USSR, and US hydroacoustic cruises

form a comprehensive and detailed history of a prototype acoustic survey.

c) Statistics and Sampling

The Statistics and Sampling Subcommittee reported

- i) that catches of squid be reported for preceding years and in the future by species, *Illex* and *Loligo*;
- ii) that at the end of the year monthly catch returns for species under TAC regulation be compiled for updating by the national statistical offices for assessments and the distribution by the Secretariat to designated scientists at least two months prior to the Assessments Subcommittee meeting;
- iii) that the statistics on discards should be improved, particularly for the TAC species and issued in a Summary Document annually;
- iv) that a scientifically-oriented international observer program, as referred from STACTIC, would be most useful if observers could take biological samples of the catches, as well as collect information on catch and effort, species composition, discards, and by-catch, but that provision must be made to ensure that data collected under the observer program could not be used directly for enforcement purposes.

d) Fishing Effort Studies

The *ad hoc* Working Group on Fishing Effort Studies reported

- i) that studies of fishing efficiency related to fitting of production curves gave estimates of increases in efficiency between 2% and 11% per year on the long term in Subareas 2, 3, and 4;
- ii) that a simulation study based on the previously-proposed overall reduction of fishing effort of 25% from 1971 for 1973 in Subarea 5 showed that, because of increased fishing efficiency, instead of a 25% reduction, a 15% increase in fishing effort would probably have occurred;
- iii) that all countries should submit qualitative descriptions (quantitative, if possible) of

changes in gear and operating factors for various vessel types over the period 1971-75.

e) Environmental Subcommittee reported

- i) that all Member Countries submit their oceanographic data, through their national representative to the Canadian Marine Environmental Data Service (MEDS) within six months of its collection;
- ii) that national meteorological offices negotiate with national fishing industries to select a representative sample of vessels fishing in the ICNAF Area that would provide regular reports of weather and ice conditions;
- iii) that detailed cooperative investigations were planned by an Environmental Working Group on the herring of the Georges Bank-Gulf of Maine area and the cod and redfish of Flemish Cap, in attempts aimed at determining the factors involved in the production of good and poor year-classes in the ICNAF Area.

f) Other Matters

The Committee recommended

- i) that an ageing workshop be held in Vigo, Spain, during a week in late October 1975 to consider ageing of cod stocks, particularly in Subareas 2 and 3, and of silver hake stocks in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6;
- ii) that a mid-term meeting of the Assessments and Biological Surveys Subcommittees be held during the period 30 March to 9 April 1976 at the Commission's Headquarters in Dartmouth, Canada

The Committee **agreed** to a set of publication guidelines for the ICNAF *Research Bulletin* and to establish an annual publication known as "*Selected Papers from the Annual Meeting*"

The Committee also **agreed** that, in view of the greatly increased workload of the Assessments Subcommittee, the Chairmen of the Scientific Advisers should, under the direction of the Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee, organize the updating of TACs and report the details to Panels. However, the reporting to the Commission would continue as at present through the Assessments Subcommittee and STACRES.

The Committee thanked Mr D. J. Garrod (UK) for his leadership as Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee through the past three years, during which TACs for nearly all the stocks of commercial species in the ICNAF Area were introduced to the management regime of the Commission.

10. Report of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)

The Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) met, under the chairmanship of Mr W. G. Gordon (USA) on 10, 18 and 19 June, to review the results of 1974 inspections, to consider the status of and improvements to the Scheme of Joint Enforcement, and to consider the various proposals arising out of the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement, Leningrad, USSR, 4-7 March 1975 (this Annual Report, Part 4), and particularly, the Meeting of STACTIC, Leningrad, 3-6 March 1975 (this Annual Report, Part 4, Section 6). The Report of STACTIC was presented for adoption at the Commission's Final Plenary Session on 20 June 1975. Major items adopted are summarized below:

a) Review of Annual Returns of Inspections, Infringements, and their Disposition

STACTIC **noted** that only nine of the 17 Member Countries had submitted the required reports. The importance of full reporting of inspections performed and of the disposition of infringements was emphasized. Also, it was very important that all Member Countries carry out inspections in order to avoid creating the impression that the Scheme of Joint Enforcement was run by the coastal states rather than on a cooperative basis.

b) Registration of Fishing and Fishery Support Vessels

The STACTIC Working Group reviewed the discussion of the March 1975 STACTIC meeting and the resulting modifications to a US proposal for national systems of registration of vessels engaged in fishing or in the treatment of sea fish in the Convention Area or in Statistical Areas 0 and 6. STACTIC, on the advice of its Working Group, **agreed** that the proposal be given further consideration by STACTIC at the Seventh Special Commission Meeting in September 1975.

c) Permits for Fisheries Research

The STACTIC Working Group reviewed previous discussions from the March 1975 STACTIC meeting and the Recommendation Relating to the Adoption of Permits

for Fisheries Research in the Convention Area, adopted by the Commission. Following the advice of its Working Group, STACTIC **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (1) to establish a scheme of notification of fisheries research vessels operating in the Convention Area and Statistical Areas 0 and 6 (Appendix III).

d) **International Scientific Observer Scheme**

The STACTIC Working Group **noted** the previous steps taken by Panels 4 and 5 at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting (see Resolution, this Annual Report, Part 2), by Panels 2 and 3 at the Sixth Special Commission Meeting (see Resolution (1), this Annual Report, Part 3), and by STACTIC at the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement (see Resolution (2), this Annual Report, Part 4) to implement a scientific observer program. STACTIC, having considered the general guidelines agreed by the Working Group for development of procedures for implementing such a scheme by mutual agreement between Contracting Governments and, having given assurance that further development of such a scheme would lie with STACRES, rather than STACTIC **recommended** that the Commission adopt the following **Resolution Relating to the Adoption of a Scientific Observer Scheme**:

The Commission

Having Been Informed that STACRES had requested STACTIC to draft guidelines for a scientific observer scheme based on its experience with the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement

Recognizing that the scientific observer scheme involves resolution of management problems such as by-catch and discards:

Noting that some specific problems must be considered bilaterally in order to implement the scientific observer scheme including: legal problems of foreign persons on board trawlers, insurance, procedures to follow if a trawler changes fishing grounds, accommodations aboard trawlers, and the duties of observers;

Resolves that Contracting Governments initiate the necessary steps both internally and with other Contracting Governments to implement the scientific observer scheme as outlined below:

I. **Purpose and Objectives**

- a) To improve Contracting Governments and ICNAF's scientific knowledge and mutual understanding of fishing operations in the Convention Area and Statistical Areas 0 and 6.
- b) The scientific observer program cannot be treated as an enforcement action or ever become allied with the Joint Enforcement Scheme.

II. **Participation and Implementation**

By mutual understanding and prior arrangements of Contracting Governments:

- a) Initiate the necessary steps internally, as soon as possible.
- b) Provide notification to the Commission's Secretariat of the Contracting Government's readiness to cooperate in the scientific observer scheme and vessels which are available to participate.

III. **Scientific Program**

The Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) shall outline the scientific program to be conducted and followed in order to ensure the gathering of complete and accurate fisheries information, e.g. sampling procedures, etc.

IV. **Logistics**

- a) Contracting Governments shall ensure that the scientific observers shall have the cooperation of the master of the participating Flag State vessel upon boarding, i.e., including proper accommodation, meals, berthing, and work space to prepare the necessary reports.
- b) Each scientific observer shall carry a document of identity provided by authorities of his Government, stating that he has authority to act as a scientific observer under the approved arrangements of this scheme.
- c) Scientific observers may remain aboard a

fishing vessel for such time as reasonably necessary to fulfill scientific requirements but for periods not to exceed 30 days, unless otherwise agreed by the Governments concerned.

- d) The observer's activities shall not interfere with the working operations of the fishing vessel.
- e) Designated inspection vessels under the ICNAF Scheme of Joint International Inspection or Flag State fishing vessels may be employed for transporting scientific observers between fishing vessels and/or assignments. This matter is the prime responsibility of the scientific observer's Government, including the cost (\$) incurred in carrying out the program.

V. Reporting

The scientific observer shall report his findings to the Commission's Secretariat and a copy of his report shall be transmitted to the appropriate authorities of the Flag State.

The report shall be completed and distributed as soon as the scientific observer concludes his sea assignment; 30 days would be considered as a reasonable time frame. If requested, the scientific observer shall provide the master with a copy of his report.

e) Cumulative Catch Records

The STACTIC Working Group **noted** the further development of the suggestion from the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement, Leningrad, USSR, March 1975 for maintenance of cumulative totals of daily catches by all fishing vessels over 100 GRT and prepared a modified formulation for presentation to STACTIC. STACTIC, having due regard for the time required to implement such a proposal **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (2) that paragraph 4 of the Management of Quota Regulations be amended by the addition of a provision requiring the maintenance of cumulative catch records, such provision to be implemented by Contracting Governments as soon as practicable (Appendix III).

f) Further Improvements to the Scheme of Joint Enforcement

STACTIC, having reviewed the recommendations of the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Group on Logbooks and Joint Enforcement (see this Annual Report, Part 4, Section 8), **recommended**

- i) that the Commission require, *inter alia*, a standard list of items (Annex 1) to be completed in all logbooks placed aboard fishing vessels and to be incorporated in all new logbooks as soon as practicable;
- ii) that the Commission, in order to facilitate communication between inspector and master of a fishing vessel during inspections carried out under the Scheme of Joint Enforcement, adopt a revised questionnaire (Annex 2) for use by all Contracting Governments;
- iii) that the Commission, pursuant to the provision of paragraph 5(i) of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement, adopt a revised form (Annex 3) for use by all Contracting Governments for reporting inspections carried out under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement.

STACTIC, having reviewed a Canadian proposal for the transfer of inspectors carrying out inspections in ice-infested waters by helicopter hoist procedures from the inspection vessel to the vessel to be inspected, **agreed** that more time was needed to evaluate the proposal, particularly from the point of view of the safety of the inspectors and the crew of the vessel and helicopter. It was noted that Canada would submit more details on the procedure to a later meeting of STACTIC.

g) Summary Table of ICNAF Regulations

STACTIC drew attention to the simplified guide to the Commission's mesh and by-catch regulations which had been prepared at the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement, March 1975, by the Chairman of the Commission, and which had now been finalized for circulation with an attached map of the ICNAF Area and a summary of the regulations concerning topside chafers.

h) Exemption Clause in Trawl Regulations

STACTIC, **noting** that domestic implementation of

the current exemptions to the trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 were difficult to enforce, reviewed a US proposal for amendment and **agreed** that the matter be given further study at the next meeting of STACTIC.

i) **Other Matters**

STACTIC **agreed** that an agenda item on enforcement problem in an effort limitation scheme should be considered in conjunction with a Canadian proposal for effort limitation on the fisheries for groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4.

STACTIC called attention to the fact that, because of the lack of time, discussion of the agenda items, **Guidelines for Control and Enforcement of By-Catch and Actions to be Taken Regarding Quota Violations**, was deferred to the next meeting of STACTIC.

11. Report of the Standing Committee on Regulatory Measures (STACREM)

The Standing Committee on Regulatory Measures (STACREM) met under the chairmanship of Mr J. Graham (UK) on 11 June 1975 to consider minimum fish and mesh size as a conservation measure, the practicability of effort limitation, effort limitation on groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4, and principles of catch quota allocation.

STACREM **noted** the Icelandic view that international minimum sizes for fish and meshes of nets were especially important economically but were too low and that the scientific and practical basis for having different mesh size regulations for different types of netting material were not sufficiently well based to justify the different regulations now in force.

STACREM reviewed the latest report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Fishing Effort Studies (see Section 9(d) above) and **noted** that future studies would be carried out to monitor technological changes in gear and the operating factors of various vessel types.

STACREM discussed a Canadian proposal to reduce fishing effort by 40% from 1973 on groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 for 1976 and to allocate all TACs by first deducting the estimated catch by the coastal state and dividing the remainder mainly on a historical basis, with an allowance for new entrants, non-members and special needs. The Canadian rationale for the proposal was that, in spite of a management program since 1949 which included size limits, minimum mesh size, then catch limitation and the development of a Joint International Enforcement Scheme, the following problems were now clear: (1) the abundance of groundfish

stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 had declined with clear evidence of overfishing, e.g. diminishing TACs and a decline in catch per unit effort, (2) some countries had failed to provide adequate catch, effort, by-catch, discards, and biological data for scientists to make good assessments, and (3) ICNAF had failed to recognize the measures required to reach the real maximum sustained yield (MSY) level. The Canadian proposal for effort reduction and quota allocations were separate and each stock would be examined separately and on the basis of adequate data. Because it was difficult to compare the effort by different vessels, gears and techniques, the Canadian proposal suggested that each category of vessel of each country reduce its fishing days by a fixed percentage. Resulting discussion centered around the difficulty of getting an accurate measure of fishing effort with some delegates, although believing that effort limitation was an effective measure for conservation of fish stocks, pointing out that there was no sound scientific basis for the use of days on grounds or days fishing as a measure of fishing effort.

The consensus in STACREM was that TACs had been too high in the past and should be lowered to provide improvement to the stocks. Many of the Members could accept measures additional to catch quotas to meet the by-catch and inadequate reporting problems, but suggested that these problems could be met directly by other means, e.g. including by-catch in quotas and improving reporting. Nonetheless, STACREM noted that there was general support for the Canadian proposal to reduce catches and to give the coastal states a high degree of preference, but there was no ready acceptance, as a principle, that the coastal state should take as much as it can. All agreed that any solution should be a fair one with some delegates feeling that there was a need for consideration of those cases where contributions to the problem had not been great.

12. Report of Panels

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

The Reports of Panels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A. 2 to 5, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 2 to 4, and 1 to 5 were adopted by the Commission in Final Plenary Session on 20 June 1975, with Iceland abstaining from voting on all quota allocations; UK, France, and Italy dissenting to the allocation for cod in Div. 2J and 3KL; USA dissenting to the TAC and allocation for squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 2, 3, and 4; and USA, Canada, Italy dissenting, UK abstaining from voting

and Spain registering dissatisfaction with the allocation of squid (*Loligo*) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

- a) **Panel 1.** The Panel, under the chairmanship of Mr K. Raasok (Norway), **agreed** that the possible relationship between cod stocks to the east and west of Greenland is a matter of management in ICNAF Subarea 1 but also in the NEAFC Area and should again be brought to the attention of NEAFC, with a view to a study being undertaken by ICES.

The Panel **noted** with concern that the TAC recommended by STACRES for cod in Subarea 1 was 45,000 tons for 1976, a drastic reduction compared with 60,000 tons for 1975, and 107,000 tons for 1974 and, with Poland and Iceland abstaining on the voting for allocation of the TAC for cod in Subareas 1, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation of the fisheries for cod in Subarea 1 and for roundnose grenadier and Greenland halibut in Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0 in 1976 (see proposal (11) in Appendix III).

The Panel **agreed** to defer decision on a Danish request for transfer of "unwanted" 1975 cod quotas to Denmark until a special Commission meeting later in the year.

The Panel elected Mr V. M. Kamentsev (USSR) Chairman for 1975/76 and 1976/77.

- b) **Panel 2.** The Panel, under the chairmanship of Mr K. Henriksen (Canada), accepted the TAC recommended by STACRES (20,000 tons) for cod in Div. 2GH in 1976, and **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, a proposal for international quota regulation of the fishery for cod in Div. 2GH of Subarea 2 in 1976 (see proposal (II) in Appendix III)

The Panel approved an application by Bulgaria for a change in membership from Panel 2 to Panel 4.

The Panel elected Mr W. Kalinowski (Poland) Chairman for 1975/76 and 1976/77.

- c) **Panel 3.** The Panel, under the chairmanship of Mr V Bermejo (Spain), considered TACs and national

allocations for 16 stocks of cod, redfish, American plaice, witch, yellowtail, and capelin for 1976.

The Panel **noted** a request from the Observer from Cuba for consideration of Cuba's needs in this and other Panels and of her capabilities to fish in the Convention Area and his assurance that, in return, Cuba would adhere strictly to the Commission's regulations. The Panel further **noted** that the Chairman of the Commission welcomed Cuba to the meeting and assured him of the Commission's consideration.

A Canadian proposal to reduce the TACs for some of the stocks below the level recommended by STACRES was supported by the argument that TACs in the past had been recommended by STACRES at F_{max} level of fishing mortality in accordance with Commission guidelines, whereas STACRES should be instructed to give advice on the fishing levels which would restore stocks to levels of abundance providing the long-term maximum sustainable yield. Following discussion, the Panel **agreed** to defer consideration of TACs and allocations for the stocks of cod in Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps, of redfish in Div. 3P, and of American plaice in Div. 3LNO to a special meeting of the Commission late in 1975, and **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation of the fisheries for cod in Div. 3M, Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps; for redfish in Div. 3M, Div. 3LN, Div. 3O and Div. 3P; for American plaice in Div. 3M, Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps; for witch in Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps; for yellowtail in Div. 3LNO; and for capelin in Div. 3L, Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps in 1976 (see proposal (11) in Appendix III).

The Panel **noted** that Iceland dissented in the voting on the allocation for capelin in Div. 3LNOPs.

The Panel elected Mr R. Letaconnoux (France) Chairman for 1975/76 and 1976/77.

- d) **Panel 4.** The Panel, under the chairmanship of Dr D. Booss (FRG), approved the application of Bulgaria for membership in Panel 4 effective 1 July 1975.

The Panel, in considering possible conservation measures for 1976 for 12 stocks of cod, haddock, herring, redfish, silver hake, flounders, and argentine **agreed** to TACs and national allocations for the

cod stock in Subdiv. 4Vn during the period May to December with Spain objecting to the allocation scheme, and for redfish, silver hake, flounder, and argentine stocks in Div. 4VWX. Because of the depressed condition of the stocks and proposals for drastic reductions in their TACs which the Member Countries found difficult to accept, the Panel **agreed** to defer the setting of TACs and allocations for the cod stocks in Div. 4T from January to December and Subdiv. 4Vn from May to December and in Subdiv. 4Vs and Div. 4W, until the Seventh Special Commission Meeting late in 1975 when the results of further scientific assessments would be available.

The Panel **noted** that the 1975/76 TAC for the herring fisheries in Div. 4V and the northern part of Div. 4W was set on a fishing season basis, i.e. 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976, while the 1975 TAC for the Div. 4X and the southern part of Div. 4W was on an annual basis, i.e. 1 January to 31 December 1975, and that recent tagging studies indicated that herring caught in the northern part of Div. 4W should be managed together with herring taken from Div. 4X and the southern part of Div. 4W. Of the two possible management options, the Panel **agreed** to adopt the past scheme as it was simpler to follow and to set TACs and allocations for the herring stocks in Div. 4V and the northern part of Div. 4W for the period 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977 and in Div. 4X and the southern part of Div. 4W for the year 1976. However, the Panel, having noted that Panel 5 had deferred recommending quota regulations for Subarea 5 herring stocks until the Eighth Special Commission Meeting, January 1976, and wishing to have all 1976 regulations for Subarea 4 herring stocks subject to review and possible revision at the same time, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (5) for international quota regulation of the fishery for herring in Div. 4VWX of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area (Appendix III).

The Panel considered conservation measures for the cod and haddock stocks in Subarea 4 as a "package" because of the depressed condition of the stocks and the need to keep incidental catches of cod and haddock by countries not having specific catch quota allocations to a minimum throughout the entire year. Following considerable discussion, the Panel **agreed** to defer setting TACs and allocations for 1976 for the cod stock in the offshore area¹ in Div. 4X and the haddock stock in Div. 4X to

a Seventh Special Commission Meeting later in 1975, but, in order to provide protection for these cod and haddock stocks, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (4) for the international regulation of the fisheries for cod and haddock (by closed area and by-catch exemption) in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area (Appendix III).

Further, the Panel **agreed** that no directed fishery for haddock in Div. 4VW should exist, but that a total of 2,000 tons should be allocated to cover the haddock by-catch in the cod fishery by Canada, Spain, and other countries, and in relation to the by-catch problem for the countries not mentioned by name in the allocation, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (3) for international quota regulation of the fishery for haddock (by-catch) in Div. 4V and Div. 4W of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area (Appendix III).

The Panel, having agreed to TACs and allocations for 7 stocks, **recommended** that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation of the fisheries for cod in Subdiv. 4Vn (May-December), for haddock in Div. 4VW, for herring in Div. 4V and the northern part of Div. 4W (1 July 1976-30 June 1977) and in Div. 4X and the southern part of Div. 4W, for silver hake in Div. 4VWX, for flounders in Div. 4VWX, and for argentine in Div. 4VWX for 1976 (see proposal (11) in Appendix III).

The Panel elected Mr K. Løkkegaard (Denmark) Chairman for 1975/76 and 1976/77.

- e) **Panel 5.** The Panel, under the chairmanship of Mr Wm. L. Sullivan Jr (USA) who acted for Mr D. H. Wallace (USA), gave long and detailed attention to establishing and allocating a second-tier overall TAC for all finfish for 1976 in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and to whether the squid species should or should not be included in such a TAC. In addition, the allocation of TACs for 17 first-tier individual stocks of cod, haddock, redfish, silver hake, red hake, yellowtail, flounders (except yellowtail), herring, and squids (*Illex* and *Loligo*) was examined.

¹Div. 4x (offshore) is that part of Div. 4 south and east of the straight lines joining coordinates in the order listed: 44°20'N, 63°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'W; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.

The Panel, after hearing proposals for **an overall TAC** varying from 800,000 tons to 550,000 tons, **agreed** unanimously to accept the amount of 650,000 tons for 1976, having noted that with this amount it would, in the opinion of the scientists, take 7 years to recover to the MSY level and there would be an 80% probability that recovery would start in 1976.

Allocation of the overall TAC proved difficult. Spain supported by other countries proposed excluding squid from the overall TAC, having the TAC remain at 650,000 tons, setting the individual TACs for *Loligo* and *Illex* squid outside the overall TAC but having any squid by-catch included in the overall TAC. Both USA and Canada were strongly in favour of including the squid in the 650,000-ton TAC. A vote resulted in the adoption by the Panel of the former proposal. This decision was reconfirmed when a motion to reopen the question was defeated. The allocation of the overall TAC of 650,000 tons for all finfish excluding squid for 1976 included agreement by Canada to provide 3,000 tons to "Others" to accommodate the request of Cuba and the Commission taking formal note that Cuba expected to catch about 22,350 tons of finfish in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in 1976.

TACs and allocations for 15 of the 17 individual stocks were agreed, with consideration of the herring stocks in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 and in Div. 5Y deferred to an Eighth Special Meeting of the Commission in January 1976 and, at the request of Italy, the transfer to the Italian quota for *Loligo* squid in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 of an additional 500 tons from the "Others" quota and 300 tons from the quota for Spain.

In consideration of a TAC for the herring stock in Div. 5Z of Subarea 5, the Panel **noted** that the scientists recommended a range from 100,000 tons to 60,000 tons using various assumptions for the size of the 1973 year-class. Indicative votes were taken on TACs of 100,000, 80,000, 75,000, and 60,000 tons without sufficient majority to be carried either on the indicative or subsequent formal votes. Therefore, the Panel, having agreed to defer further consideration to the Special Commission Meeting in January 1976, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (6) for international quota regulation of the fishery for herring in Div. 5Z of Subarea 5 of the Convention Area and in Statistical Area 6 (Appendix III).

The Panel **agreed** that consideration of herring in Div. 5Y should also be deferred to the Special Commission Meeting in January 1976 and **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (7) for international quota regulation of the fishery for herring in Div. 5Y of Subarea 5 of the Convention Area (Appendix III).

The Panel **agreed** to amendment of Proposal (8) for regulation of the fishery for haddock in the two closed areas in Subarea 5 adopted at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting (this Annual Report, Part 2, Section 6), in order to allow bottom fishing for scallops and crustaceans and **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (8) for international regulation of the fishery for haddock in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area (Appendix III).

On the advice of a working group, the Panel **agreed** to defer a decision on a **US proposal for area, gear, and vessel size restrictions on Georges Bank** throughout the year to give further protection to the haddock, yellowtail, and other flounder stocks to the Special Commission Meeting in January 1976.

The Panel, having negotiated TACs and allocations for 16 stocks or species or groups of species, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, a proposal for international quota regulation of the fisheries for cod in Div. 5Y and in Div. 5Z, for haddock (zero directed fishery and allocation of estimated incidental catch) in Subarea 5, for redfish in Subarea 5, for silver hake in Div. 5Y, in Subdiv. 5Ze, and in Subdiv. 5Zw and Statistical Area 6, for red hake in Subdiv. 5Ze and in Subdiv. 5Zw and Statistical Area 6, for yellowtail in Subarea 5 east of 69°W and in Subarea 5 west of 69°W, for flounders (except yellowtail) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, for other finfish in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, for squid (*Illex*) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and squid (*Loligo*) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and for all finfish in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in 1976 (see proposal (11) of Appendix III).

The Panel unanimously elected Mr Wm. L. Sullivan Jr (USA) Chairman for 1975/76 and 1976/77.

- f) **Panel A (Seals).** The Panel, under the chairmanship of Mr K. Henriksen (Canada) who acted for Mr K. Vartdal (Norway), took due note of a statement by the US observer that the Panel review carefully its management program for seals so that broad criteria such as aesthetic, scientific, cultural and recreational values are taken into account. The Panel, noting that further analyses of available scientific data was required in order to develop recommendations regarding TACs and national allocations for harp and hood seals, **agreed** that a Special Meeting of Panel A would be held in late 1975 at a time and place to be determined later. Following consideration of the start and extent of the fishing season for harp and hood seals, the Panel **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (9) for international regulation of the fishery for harp and hood seals in the Convention Area (Appendix III).

The Panel **noted** the reservations expressed by Denmark concerning plans originating at the Panel's January 1975 meeting for research on the hood seals in Davis Strait and the assurance from the Chairman of the Scientific Advisers that some years of aerial survey would likely be required before any such research would be contemplated and that the number of adults taken for age sampling would be held to the absolute minimum consistent with obtaining the required information.

The Panel **agreed**, tentatively, to hold the next meeting of Scientific Advisers in Montreal, 24-26 November 1975, and of the Panel in Ottawa on 27 and 28 November 1975

- g) **Panels 2, 3, 4, and 5.** The Panels, under the chairmanship of Mr E Gillett (UK), met to consider exemption clauses for trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4, and 5 and a Canadian proposal for fishing effort limitation on groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4. The exemption clause had been discussed by a working group of STACTIC and by STACTIC where it was agreed to give the matter further study at the next meeting of STACTIC (see Section 10(h)). The Panels **noted** that USA would be preparing a new and more detailed proposal and **agreed** to defer the item until advice on it was available from STACTIC.

The Panels reviewed the general discussion on

effort limitation in STACREM (see Section 11) and **noted** the two main points of view established:

- i) that in the present situation there was a need for substantial reduction in fishing effort and that a uniform percentage reduction offered the best practical solution, and
- ii) that any such measure of general application was not related to the agreed quotas and took no account of the differences between classes of vessels and types of fishing and was therefore unfair.

Following further discussion in the Panels, it was agreed that the Chairman and the delegate of Canada prepare a resolution requiring further study of the matter at the next meeting and inviting the submission of alternate proposals, and a recommendation that, in order to reduce by-catches and discards, and to increase catch per unit effort, Member Countries should reduce effort to the minimum necessary to catch their quotas, and that they should report their estimates of the fishing days and vessel numbers required (for further consideration of effort limitation, see Section 12 (k)).

- h) **Panels 2 and 3.** The Panels, under the chairmanship of Mr D. H. Wallace (USA), considered requests from Norway and Poland for **additional allocations of capelin in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K in 1975**. On the basis of a proposal by Portugal, the Panels, in joint session, **recommended**

that, while the 1975 national allocations for capelin in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K should remain as set out in proposal (1) from the January 1975 Special Commission Meeting, Norway and Poland should, however, be permitted to exceed their 1975 quotas up to a maximum of 25,000 tons and 20,000 tons, respectively.

The Panels, after a short discussion, with Iceland dissenting, agreed that **national allocations for the capelin stock in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K for 1976** should be the same as for 1975, and that, at the next Annual Meeting, there should be a review of the status of the fisheries by those countries fishing without a specific 1976 quota and possible catch adjustments considered, should some of those countries report that they anticipated not using their allocation.

The Panels agreed to **TACs and national allocations for five stocks of witch, Greenland halibut, redfish, American plaice and roundnose grenadier for 1976** which overlapped in Subareas 2

and 3.

Lengthy discussion regarding the **TAC and national allocations for cod in Div. 2J of Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL of Subarea 3** resulted in agreement in the Panels to a TAC reduced from 500,000 tons in 1975 to 300,000 tons for 1976, 50,000 tons of which it was estimated could be taken by Canada outside the Convention Area. Negotiation of the national allocation was lengthy and difficult. Because of disagreement with the method of allocation, the first allocation recommended to the Commission was referred back to the Panels for reconsideration. Finally, by a vote of 11 to 2 with 4 abstaining, the Panels agreed to an allocation which was accepted by the Commission in Final Plenary Session.

Having completed negotiations for TACs and national allocations for seven stocks of species, Panels 2 and 3, in joint session, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation of the fisheries for witch in Div. 2J and Div. 3KL, for Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL, for redfish in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K, for American plaice in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K, for roundnose grenadier in Subareas 2 and 3, for cod in Div. 2J and Div. 3KL, and for capelin in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K in 1976 (see proposal (11) of Appendix III).

- i) **Panels 4 and 5.** The Panels, under the chairmanship of Dr D. Booss (FRG), agreed to postpone consideration of amendments to the existing regulation on herring size limits in Subareas 4 and 5. The Panels considered the TAC and national allocation for the pollock stock in Div. 4VWX and Subarea 5 and, in joint session, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, a proposal for international quota regulation of the fishery for pollock in Div. 4VWX and Subarea 5 in 1976 (see proposal (11) of Appendix III).

- j) **Panels 3, 4, and 5.** The Panels, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK), considered conservation measures for mackerel in Subareas 3, 4, 5, and Statistical Area 6. The Panels, having noted the increasing catches of immature mackerel from the stocks in Subareas 3, 4, 5, and Statistical

Area 6, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (10) for international size limit regulation of the fishery for mackerel in Subareas 3, 4, 5, and Statistical Area 6 (Appendix III);

and further **recommended**

that this regulation be reviewed at the Special Commission Meeting in January 1976.

The Panels discussed TACs and national allocation for 1976 for the mackerel stocks in Subareas 3 and 4 and in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposals for international quota regulation of the fishery for mackerel in Subareas 3 and 4, and in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in 1976 (see proposal (11) of Appendix III).

- k) **Panels 2, 3, and 4.** The Panels, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK), considered quota regulation for *Illex* squid in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 for 1976, and held further discussions on the Canadian proposal for the reduction of fishing effort on groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 in 1976 (see also Sections 11 and 12(g)).

The Panels noted that STACRES, in the absence of adequate data for detailed assessment, recommended a pre-emptive TAC of 15,000 tons. However, in the face of strong support for the same TAC (25,000 tons) and allocation as for 1975, the Panels, in joint session, **recommended**

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, a proposal for international quota regulation of the fishery for squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 of the Convention Area (see proposal (11) of Appendix III).

The Panels reviewed a resolution, prepared by the Chairman of the Commission and the Canadian delegate, which requested fishing effort limitation by separate action of Member Governments in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 in 1976, while studies of further methods of effort control would be carried out at the next meeting of the Commission. The Panels **noted**

that some Panel members, while supporting effective management measures for the groundfish and other fisheries in the Convention Area, could not be committed to supplementing catch control with effort limitation until a suitable scheme had been submitted for study and that implementation for 1976 would present great technical and other difficulties. The Panels were pleased to note that Canada would make further detailed studies and present the results to an interim meeting of the Commission for further serious consideration and on this basis would not insist on the adoption of the resolution. Then the Panels, in joint session, **agreed**, in view of the potential importance of effort limitation as a fisheries management measure, to give further serious consideration to the Canadian proposal at a Special Meeting of the Commission in the autumn of 1975.

- i) **Panels 1-5.** The Panels, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK), reviewed an appraisal of the **adequacy of biological sampling** by different Member Countries. Some improvement was noted but deficiencies still existed which were seriously affecting the STACRES biological programs. The Panels noted that, if adopted, the Scientific Observer Scheme would improve sampling.

The Panels considered a **US proposal for statistical reporting by two-week periods and 30-minute squares** starting in 1976. The Panels, while recognizing that it would be difficult for some countries to implement such a reporting system immediately, **recommended** that the Commission adopt the following **Resolution Relating to the Reporting of Catch Statistics**:

The Commission

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

Recognizing the need to further improve the collection of data required for adequate stock assessments and to increase confidence in the ICNAF Quota Regulation Scheme;

Resolves

- 1) That Member Governments shall for 1976 and succeeding calendar years be urged to report to the Secretariat final annual catch and effort statistics for Statistical Areas 0 and 6 and Subareas 1-5, based on twice monthly time periods and 30 × 30

minute areas by 30 June for each preceding calendar year to the extent that this is possible;

- 2) That all such final data be reported to the Secretariat through the existing STAT-LANT Reporting System;
- 3) That the Secretariat shall incorporate the more detailed data in the present Statistical Bulletin format, and produce working reports of the finer detail as required by STACRES.

The Panels **noted** that 1975 was the last year for phasing out the offshore fishery for Atlantic salmon and complimented Denmark for bringing the fishery under control.

13. International Quota Regulation

The Commission noted the Panel and Joint Panel reports showing TACs and allocations recommended for 1976 in respect of 49 stocks in the Convention Area and Statistical Areas 0 and 6 and further **noted** that these TACs and allocations combined in a single table comprised a proposal for international quota regulation of the fisheries in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6. The Commission, therefore, **agreed**

to transmit to the Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (11) for international quota regulation of the fisheries in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6 (Appendix III).

14. Remit to STACRES

The Commission **agreed** that the following remit should be put before STACRES requesting that its best advice be presented to the Special Commission Meeting in the autumn of 1975:

- 1) The Commission requests further advice on TACs for 1976 for the following stocks for which TACs were not agreed at the present meeting:

Cod in Div. 3N and 3O

Cod in Subdiv. 3Ps

Redfish in Div. 3P

Cod in Div. 4T and Subdiv. 4Vn (January-April)

Cod in Subdiv. 4Vs and Div. 4W

Redfish in Div. 4VWX

In particular, STACRES is requested to specify possible alternative objectives that might be considered by the Commission, the long-term size of stocks and catches associated with those objectives, and the TACs required to achieve them over specified periods of time.

In framing its advice, STACRES should:

- a) Review the present size of the named stocks and longer-term potential when exploited at the level of fishing mortality associated with the maximum sustainable yield per recruit;
 - b) Redefine the influence of variations in recruitment on estimates of maximum sustainable yield;
 - c) Re-examine the potential effects of a range of levels of exploitation lower than that associated with the MSY, with a view to promoting greater stability of stock sizes and catches, and specify i) their implications to stock size, ii) time scale of the changes they imply, and iii) stock constraints that would assist in attaining an appropriate management objective.
- 2) STACRES should also review estimates of the potential yield of the groundfish resources of Subareas 2-4 in comparison with estimates based on individual resources.

15. Other Business

Observers from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas thanked the Commission for the opportunity to participate in its meetings and expressed the hope that their organizations would continue to cooperate in the same effective and productive manner.

The **Observer from Cuba** thanked the delegates for their consideration of the Cuban problem. He said Cuba would now assess its position and, if positive would present a detailed statement of Cuba's needs to the Special Commission Meeting in the Autumn of 1975 before joining the Commission. He pledged Cuba's adherence to the best interests of the fish stocks and invited the Commission, on behalf of his Minister, to hold its 1976 Annual Meeting in Havana, should Cuba join the Commission this year.

The Commission **agreed** that the Seventh Special Commission Meeting be held in Montreal, Canada from 22 to 26 September 1975 with STACRES meeting from 17-20 September 1975.

The Commission also **agreed** that the Eighth Special Commission Meeting be held from 20 to 24 January 1976 with STACRES meeting from 13 to 17 January 1976 in accommodation to be made available at FAO, Rome.

15. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman

Mr E. Gillett (UK) was unanimously elected the Chairman and Mr D. H. Wallace (USA) the Vice-Chairman of the Commission for the 1975/76 and 1976/77 period.

16. Acknowledgements and Adjournment

The Chairman of the Commission thanked the Commissioners, scientists and Secretariat for their continued good efforts. The delegate of Japan, on behalf of the meeting participants, expressed gratitude to the Chairman, Mr Gillett, and the officers of the Commission and to the Scottish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and the City of Edinburgh and its people for their generous hospitality.

There being no other business, the Chairman declared the 25th Annual Meeting of the Commission adjourned at 1830 hrs, 20 June 1975.

PART 5

Appendix I

List of Participants

(Head of Delegation in **bold**)

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PART 5

Appendix II

Agenda

PROCEDURES

1. Opening.
2. Agenda.
3. Publicity

ADMINISTRATION

4. Approval of draft reports of Proceedings of Fifth and Sixth Special Commission Meetings.
5. Panel memberships.
6. Administrative Report.

FINANCE

7. Auditor's Report, 1973/74.
8. Financial Statement, 1974/75.
9. Budget Estimate, 1975/76.
10. Budget Forecast, 1976/77.

COMMISSION PROPOSALS

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

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

13. Annual Returns of Infringements.
14. Scheme of Joint Enforcement.
15. Enforceability of present and proposed fishery regulations.

CONSERVATION

16. Consideration of possible measures for regulation of fishing and the economic and administrative problems in their application (Icelandic paper on minimum fish and mesh size as conservation measure).
17. Consideration of reduction of fishing effort on groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 for 1976.
18. Consideration of means of guaranteeing at least minimum biological sampling of commercial fish catches in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6.
19. Conservation of Atlantic salmon in the Northwest Atlantic.
20. Conservation of cod stocks in the Convention Area.
21. Conservation of haddock stocks in Subareas 4 and 5.
22. Conservation of herring stocks in Subareas 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6.
23. Conservation of mackerel stocks in Subareas 3, 4 and 5.
24. Conservation of silver and red hake stocks in Subareas 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6.
25. Conservation of redfish stocks in Subareas 2-5.

26. Conservation of pollock stocks in Subareas 4 and 5.
27. Conservation of American plaice stocks in Subareas 2 and 3.
28. Conservation of yellowtail stocks in Subareas 3, 5 and Statistical Area 6.
29. Conservation of witch stocks in Subareas 2 and 3.
30. Conservation of yellowtail, witch and American plaice stock in Subarea 4.
31. Conservation of Greenland halibut stocks in Subareas 2, 3 and Statistical Area 0.
32. Conservation of flounder (except yellowtail) stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.
33. Conservation of capelin stocks in Subareas 2 and 3.
34. Conservation of roundnose grenadier stocks in Subareas 1, 2, 3 and Statistical Area 0.
35. Conservation of argentine stock in Subarea 4.
36. Conservation of squid (*Illex* and *Loligo*) stocks in Subareas 3, 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6.
37. Conservation of other finfish stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.
38. Conservation of all finfish and squids in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.
39. Conservation of scallop stock in Subarea 5.
40. Conservation of harp and hood seals in the Northwest Atlantic.
41. Consideration of herring size limit regulations in Subarea 4 and 5.
42. Consideration of exemption clauses in trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5.
43. Consideration of uniform mesh size for trawl nets in the Convention Area.
44. Consideration of amendment to proposal for management of international Quota Regulations.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

45. Report of joint ICNAF/NEAFC meeting on International Enforcement, Leningrad, March 1975.
46. Reports of Meetings of NEAFC, FAO, IOC, OECD AND ICES.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND PANELS

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

OTHER MATTERS

52. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman for 1975/76 and 1976/77.
53. Date and location of 1976, 1977 and 1978 Annual Meetings
54. Press Statement.
55. Other Business.
56. Adjournment.

PART 5

Appendix III

List of Conservation Proposals (1)-(11) from the Annual Meeting, June 1975

(1) Proposal Relating to Notification of Fisheries Research Vessels Operating in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6

That pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article VIII of the Convention, the following arrangements be established to provide notification of fisheries research vessels operating in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6:

1 Vessels engaged in research which involves the taking of fish in the Convention Area or Statistical Areas 0 and 6 shall not be restricted in their operation by the Commission's regulations pertaining to the taking of fish (mesh size, size limits, closed areas and seasons, etc.)

2 Vessels engaged in research shall be treated either as

- (a) permanent research vessels; or
- (b) vessels normally engaged in commercial fishery enterprises which are chartered to conduct fishery research activities.

3. The names of vessels which may be engaged in fishery research shall be notified to the Commission by the Contracting Government sponsoring the research for dissemination to requesting Member Governments as follows:

- (a) the names of vessels which are permanent research vessels shall be notified to the Commission, for inclusion in a permanent listing, including the information required in paragraph 4, below;
- (b) the name of any vessel which is normally engaged in commercial fishing or fishery support activity employed or chartered for the time being for fishery research shall be notified to the ICNAF Secretariat not less than seven days in advance of the commencement of the research period by the most rapid means (telex, radio, etc.) including the notification contained in paragraph 4, below; the Secretariat shall also be notified immediately upon the conclusion of the research activities.

4. The notification required to be submitted to the Secretariat shall include:

- (a) country providing notification to the Commission;
- (b) name of vessel owner and address;
- (c) type and name of vessel;
- (d) length, beam and draft of vessel;
- (e) port of registration, registration number, and radio call sign;
- (f) note whether vessel is permanent research vessel, or, period for which vessel will be employed as a research vessel;
- (g) for vessels which are temporarily employed in research only, purpose and area of research and plan of research program.

5. The information transmitted to the Commission shall be carried aboard the vessel in the language of the Convention either included in the plan of research, or in the form similar to that of a copy of the communication to the Secretariat. For vessels described in paragraph 2(b), above, in the event that changes are made to such vessel's plan or period of research, revised information shall be notified to the Secretariat not less than seven days prior to the effective date of the changes. A record of any such changes notified to the Secretariat shall also be retained aboard the vessel.

6. If an authorized ICNAF inspector visits a vessel engaged in research, he shall note the status of the vessel, and shall limit any inspection procedures permitted by the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement to those procedures necessary to ascertain that the vessel is not conducting commercial fishing operations."

(2) Proposal for Cumulative Catch Reporting

That paragraph 4 of Proposal (14) for Management of International Quota Regulations, adopted at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission (Annual Report Vol. 24, 1973/74, pages 105-106) and entered into force on 11 January 1975, be amended by the addition of the following for implementation by Contracting Governments as soon as practicable:

"Such vessels shall also record on a daily basis the estimated cumulative catch, including discards, by individual species, of all fish taken subject to Commission regulations. The record shall correspond to the smallest geographical area for which a quota has been allocated. The record shall include the disposition of the catch, while not subtracting any fish off-loaded while the vessel is operating in the Convention Area or in Statistical Areas 6 and 0, and shall be retained aboard the vessel for the duration of the quota period."

NOTE: Annex 1 below is a form considered by STACTIC as an appropriate guide for maintaining the records required by this proposal.

ANNEX 1 — Integral part of Proposal (2) above for Cumulative Catch Reporting

**Record of Cumulative Catch
Subarea or Statistical Area (33)**
(in metric tons round weight)

Vessel Name/Number (01) _____

Date			Quota Species (Name & No.)			Quota Species (Name & No.)			Quota Species (Name & No.)			
Day (20)	Month (21)	Year (22)	Quota Region (33)			Quota Region (33)			Quota Region (33)			
			Daily Total (50)	Disposition (61) (62) (63)		Cumulative Weight	Daily Total (50)	Disposition (61) (62) (63)		Cumulative Weight	Daily Total (50)	Disposition (61) (62) (63)

NOTE: Cumulative listings are not to subtract any fish off-loaded while vessel is operating in regulated species. Disposition (all categories to be included in cumulative total): (61) = human consumption; (62) = fishmeal; (63) = discards. Numbers in brackets in column headings are ICNAF/NEAFC code numbers for standard entries in all ICNAF logbooks, as adopted by the 1975 Annual Meeting (June 1975 Meeting Proceedings No. 4, Appendix II).

(3) Proposal for International Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock in Division 4V and Division 4W of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area

That the Haddock Quota Regulations for Division 4V and Division 4W of Subarea 4, adopted at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 23, 1972/73, page 79), and amended at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 24, 1973/74, page 97) and at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting (November 1974 Meeting Proceedings, Appendix X), be replaced by the following:

"1. That, in order to avoid impairment of fisheries for other species and which take small quantities of haddock incidentally, Contracting Governments not mentioned by name in the part of Proposal (11) for International Quota Regulation dealing with 1976 national allocations for haddock in Division 4V and Division 4W of Subarea 4 (June 1975 Meeting Proceedings No. 19, Appendix I) may permit persons under their jurisdiction to have in possession on board a vessel fishing for other species (either at sea or at the time of off-loading) haddock caught in Division 4V and Division 4W of Subarea 4 in amounts not exceeding 5,510 lb or 2,500 kg, or 1 percent by weight, of all other fish on board caught in Division 4V and Division 4W of Subarea 4, whichever is greater.

"2. For Contracting Governments not mentioned by name in the part of Proposal (11) for International Quota Regulation dealing with 1976 national allocations for haddock in Division 4V and Division 4W of Subarea 4, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Trawl Regulations for Subarea 4 regarding the incidental catch of haddock shall be suspended in Division 4V and Division 4W of Subarea 4 during the period that this proposal is in effect."

(4) Proposal for International Regulation of the Fisheries for Cod and Haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area

That Proposal (7) for International Regulation of the By-Catch of Haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4, adopted at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting (November 1974 Meeting Proceedings, page 34), and Proposal (7) for International Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock by Closed Area in Division 4X of Subarea 4, adopted at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 24, 1973/74, page 95) and amended by Proposal (5) at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting (November 1974 Meeting Proceedings, page 31), be replaced by the following:

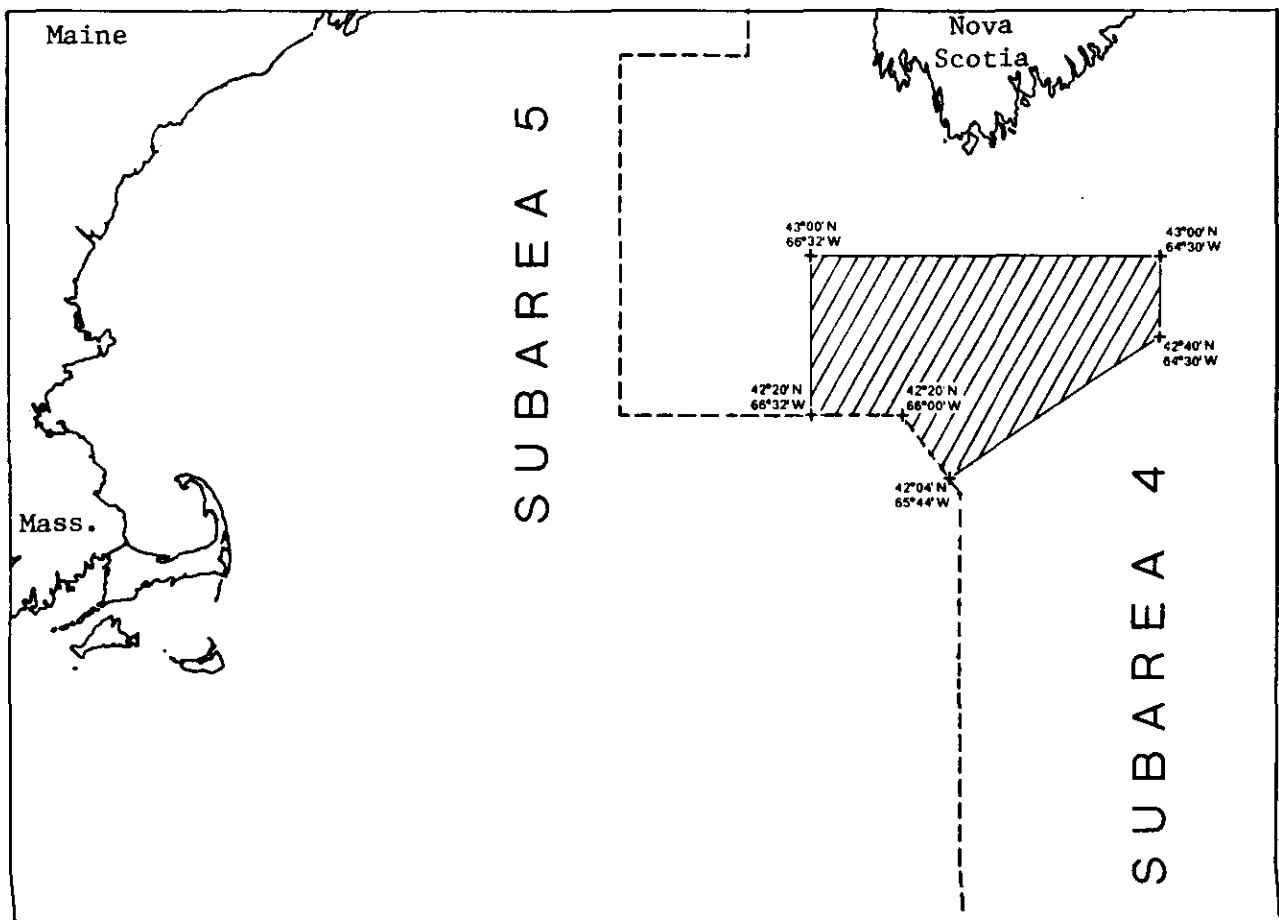
"1. That, in order to avoid impairment of fisheries conducted for other species and which take small quantities of haddock and cod incidentally, Contracting Governments not mentioned by name in the quota allocations permit persons under their jurisdiction to have in possession on board a vessel fishing for other species (either at sea or at time of off-loading) haddock or cod caught in Division 4X of Subarea 4, in amounts not exceeding, for each species, 5,510 lb or 2,500 kg, or 1 percent by weight, of all other fish on board caught in Division 4X of Subarea 4, whichever is greater.

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

65°44'W, 42°04'N
 64°30'W, 42°40'N
 64°30'W, 43°00'N
 66°32'W, 43°00'N
 66°32'W, 42°20'N
 66°00'W, 42°20'N

The provision of this paragraph shall not apply to vessels that fish in the area with gear designed to fish for crustaceans and scallops."

NOTE: Chart illustrating the area affected by Proposal (4) for International Regulation of the Fisheries for Cod and Haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area.



(5) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for Herring in Division 4VWX of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area

"1. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catch of herring, *Clupea harengus* L., by persons under their jurisdiction fishing in Division 4VWX of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area so that the aggregate catch of herring by vessels from this stock shall not exceed in 1976 an amount decided at a Special Meeting in January 1976 by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments present and voting if a decision to revise the aggregate catch is taken. Such amount would become effective for all Contracting Governments upon receipt of notification from the Depositary Government of the amount decided by the Commission.

"2. That Competent Authorities from each Contracting Government shall limit in 1976 the catch of herring taken by persons under their jurisdiction from the above-mentioned stock to the amount decided for each Contracting Government at the above-mentioned Special Meeting by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments present and voting, if a decision to revise the catch taken by persons under their jurisdiction is taken. Such amounts would become effective for all Contracting Governments upon receipt of notification from the Depositary Government of the amounts decided by the Commission."

(6) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for Herring in Division 5Z of Subarea 5 of the Convention Area and in Statistical Area 6

"1. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catch of herring, *Clupea harengus* L., by persons under their jurisdiction fishing in Division 5Z of Subarea 5 of the Convention Area and in Statistical Area 6 so that the aggregate catch of herring by vessels from this stock shall not exceed in 1976 an amount which is decided at a Special Meeting in January 1976 by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments present and voting, which amount shall become effective for all Contracting Governments upon receipt of notification from the Depository Government of the amount decided by the Commission.

"2. That Competent Authorities from each Contracting Government shall limit in 1976 the catch of herring taken by persons under their jurisdiction from the above-mentioned stock to the amount which is decided for each Contracting Government at the above-mentioned Special Meeting by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments present and voting, which amounts shall become effective for all Contracting Governments upon receipt of notification from the Depository Government of the amounts decided by the Commission."

(7) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for Herring in Division 5Y of Subarea 5 of the Convention Area

1 That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catch of herring, *Clupea harengus* L., by persons under their jurisdiction fishing in Division 5Y of Subarea 5 of the Convention Area so that the aggregate catch of herring by vessels from this stock shall not exceed in 1976 an amount which is decided at a Special Meeting in January 1976 by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments present and voting, which amount shall become effective for all Contracting Governments upon receipt of notification from the Depositary Government of the amount decided by the Commission.

2. That Competent Authorities from each Contracting Government shall limit in 1976 the catch of herring taken by persons under their jurisdiction from the above-mentioned stock to the amount which is decided for each Contracting Government at the above-mentioned Special Meeting by unanimous vote of the Contracting Governments present and voting, which amounts shall become effective for all Contracting Governments upon receipt of notification from the Depositary Government of the amounts decided by the Commission."

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

That the International Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock in Subarea 5, adopted at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting (November 1974 Meeting Proceedings, page 35), be replaced by the following:

"1. That, in order to avoid impairment of fisheries for other species and which take small quantities of haddock incidentally, Contracting Governments not mentioned by name in the part of Proposal (11) for International Quota Regulation dealing with 1976 national allocations for haddock in Subarea 5 (June 1975 Meeting Proceedings No. 19, Appendix I) may permit persons under their jurisdiction to have in possession on board a vessel fishing for other species (either at sea or at the time of off-loading) haddock caught in Subarea 5 in amounts not exceeding 5,510 lb or 2,500 kg, or 1 percent by weight, of all other fish on board caught in Subarea 5, whichever is greater.

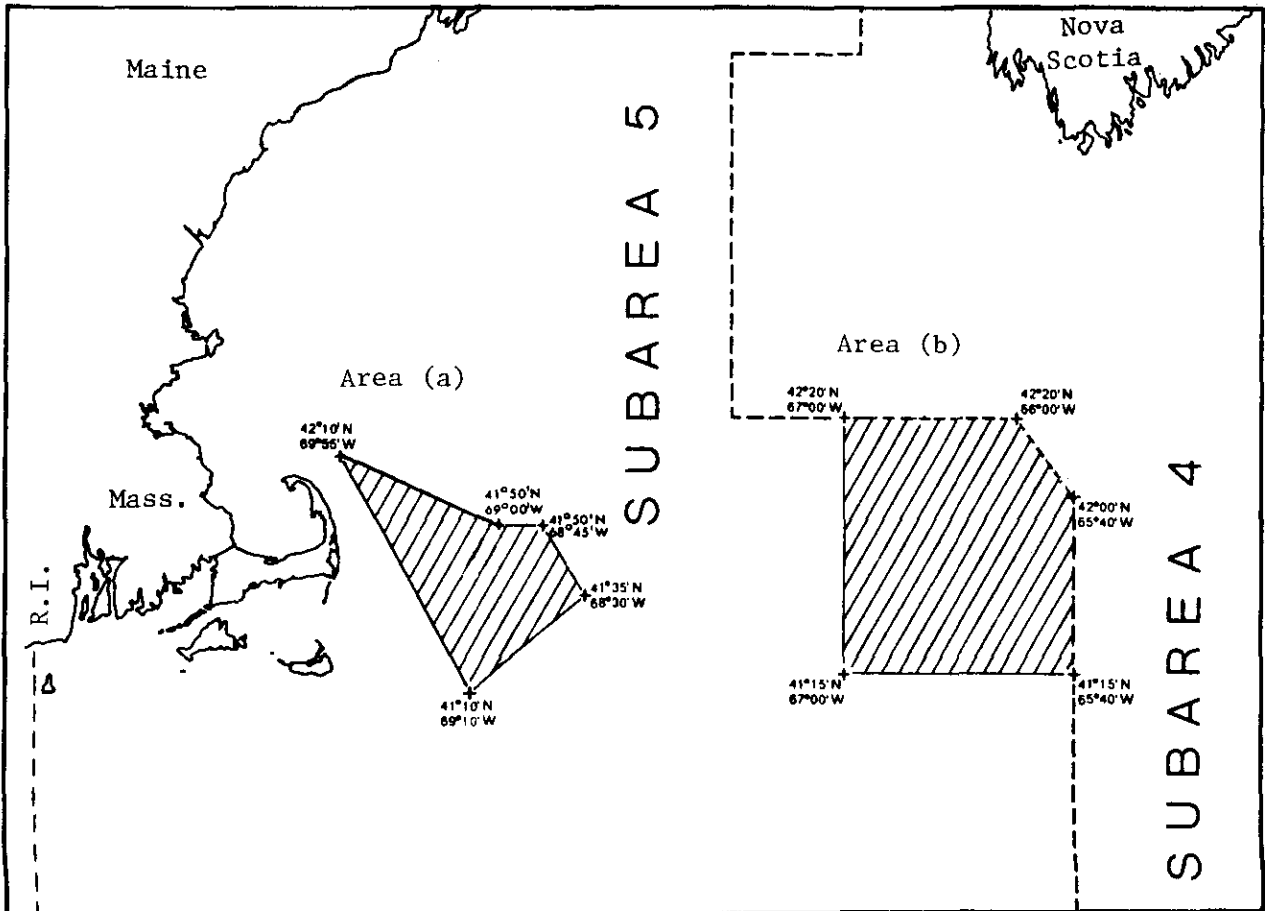
"2. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit persons under their jurisdiction from using fishing gear other than pelagic fishing gear (purse seines or true midwater trawls, using midwater trawl doors incapable of being fished on the bottom) and from attaching any protective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

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

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to vessels that fish in area (a) with hooks having a gape of not less than 3 cm, or to vessels that fish in areas (a) and (b) with gear designed to fish for crustaceans and scallops.

3. For Contracting Governments not mentioned by name in the part of Proposal (11) for International Quota Regulation dealing with 1976 national allocations for haddock in Subarea 5, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Trawl Regulations for Subarea 5 regarding the incidental catch of haddock shall be suspended in Subarea 5 during the period that this proposal is in effect."

NOTE: Chart illustrating the areas affected by Proposal (8) for International Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area.



(9) Proposal for International Regulation Respecting the Protection of Seals in the 'Gulf'¹ and 'Front'² Areas of the Convention Area

That the International Regulation of Seals in the 'Gulf' and 'Front' Areas of the Convention Area, adopted at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 24, 1973/74, page 91) and entered into force on 11 January 1975, be replaced by the following:

"1. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to ensure that the open season in the 'Front' Area for the taking of harp seals shall commence not earlier than 0900 hours GMT on 12 March 1976 and terminate not later than 2400 hours GMT on 24 April 1976, and for the taking of hood seals shall commence not earlier than 0900 hours GMT on 22 March 1976 and terminate not later than 2400 hours GMT on 24 April 1976.

"2. That Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit the killing of adult (harp) seals in whelping patches in the 'Gulf'¹ and 'Front'² Areas.

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

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

"5. That the Proposal for Management of the International Quota Regulations adopted by the Commission on 14 June 1974 shall not apply."

¹All the waters and territories west of a straight line between Barge Point on the coast of Labrador and Cape Norman Light on the coast of Newfoundland.

²All the waters of the Strait of Belle Isle and the Atlantic Ocean east of a straight line between Barge Point on the coast of Labrador and Cape Norman Light on the coast of Newfoundland

(10) Proposal for International Size Limit Regulation of the Fishery for Mackerel in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 of the Convention Area and in Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6

"1. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit the taking or possession of mackerel, *Scomber scombrus* L., less than 10 inches (25 cm), measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail fin, by persons under their jurisdiction, except as provided in paragraph 2 below, in Subareas 3, 4, and 5, and in Statistical Area 6.

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

(11) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 20 June 1975

- That (a) the national quota allocation for 1976 of particular stocks or species in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6, and
 (b) the national quota allocation for 1976 of the whole group of stocks or species (collectively) in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area and in adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 (excluding menhaden, tunas, billfishes and sharks other than dogfish)
 shall be in accordance with the following table:

Integral part of the Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 20 June 1975.

TABLE (a). National allocations (in metric tons) for 1976 of particular stocks or species in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6. Quantities in parentheses are estimated catches outside the Convention Area. (Total = Total Allowable Catches (TAC)).

Species or stock:	COD												HADDOCK		
	1	2GH	2J+3KL	3M	3NO	3Ps	4TVn ¹	4Vn ²	4VsW	4X (off-shore) ³	5Y	5Z	4VW	4X	5
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—				—			—	—	—		—
Canada	—	—	30,000	2,800				6,600			175	4,519	1,250		1,200
		(1,000)	(50,000)					(2,000)							
Denmark	19,600	—	4,200	6,840				—			—	—	—		—
	(9,000)														
France	1,400	500	14,000	6,650				400			—	—	—		—
Federal Republic of Germany	6,300	4,000	20,000	500				—			—	—	—		—
German Democratic Republic	400	1,000	12,500	—				—			—	—	—		—
Iceland	—	—	—	—				—			—	—	—		—
Italy	—	—	—	—				—			—	—	—		—
Japan	—	—	—	—				—			—	—	—		—
Norway	2,500	900	4,000	1,330				—			—	—	—		—
Poland	—	4,500	18,500	760				—			—	457	—		—
Portugal	2,600	3,200	52,500	10,000				—			—	—	—		—
Romania	—	400	—	—				—			—	—	—		—
Spain	2,100	500	40,000	2,090				—			—	6,645	400		300
USSR	—	2,600	45,000	4,940				—			—	2,314	—		—
UK	800	800	3,300	2,090				—			—	—	—		—
USA	—	—	—	—				—			7,800	20,000	—		4,450
Others	400	600	6,000	2,000				1,000			25	1,065	350		50
Total	45,100	20,000	300,000	40,000				10,000			8,000	35,000	2,000⁴		6,000⁴

TABLE (a). (continued)

Species or stock:	REDFISH							RED HAKE		SILVER HAKE				GREENLAND HALIBUT	
	2+3K	3M	3LN	3O	3P	4VWX	5	5Ze	5Zw+6	4VWX	5Y	5Ze	5Zw+6	0+1	2+3KL
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	—
Canada	3,500	1,000	1,300	500	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	6,500 (5,000)
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,200 (4,000)	—
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Republic of Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Democratic Republic	2,500	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,100
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Portugal	2,500	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USSR	12,000	12,600	13,800	14,300	—	—	1,438	19,000	9,000	84,000	—	36,400	30,000	10,000	6,400
UK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USA	750	—	—	—	—	—	13,000	1,000	6,000	—	9,500	8,500	9,000	—	—
Others	4,750	2,400	2,900	1,200	—	—	2,219	6,000	1,000	11,000	500	4,500	4,000	2,800	4,000
Total	30,000	16,000	20,000	16,000	—	—	17,000	26,000	16,000	100,000	10,000	50,000	43,000	20,000	30,000

TABLE (a) (continued)

Species or stock:	WITCH			YELLOWTAIL			AMERICAN PLAICE				FLOUNDERS		POLLOCK	ROUNDNOSE GRENADIER	
	2J+3KL	3NO	3Ps	3LNO	5(E69°)	5(W69°) +6	2+3K	3M	3LNO	3Ps	4VWX ⁵	5+6 ⁶	4VWX+5	0+1	2+3
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	4,600 (2,000)	5,000	2,500	7,800	—	—	2,500 (1,000)	500	—	—	6,500 (500)	17,000	—	33,500	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	—
France	—	—	400	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	250	—	—	—
Federal Republic of Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,600	—	—
German Democratic Republic	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500	2,000	4,000
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	4,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
USSR	4,900	4,900	—	—	—	—	4,200	1,000	—	—	8,900	—	2,100	7,000	24,000
UK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USA	—	—	—	—	15,900	3,990	—	—	—	—	350	19,500	11,500	—	—
Others	500	100	100	1,000	100	10	300	500	—	200	1,500	500	1,600	2,000	4,000
Total	17,000	10,000	3,000	9,000	16,000	4,000	8,000	2,000	—	8,000	28,000	20,000	55,000	13,500	32,000

TABLE (a). (continued)

Species or stock:	ARGENTINE	MACKEREL		HERRING				CAPELIN				SQUID (<i>Illex</i>)		SQUID (<i>Loligo</i>)	OTHER FINFISH ⁷			
		4VWX	3+4	5+6	4VW(a) ⁸	4XW(b)	5Y	5Z+6	2+3K	3L	3NO	3Ps	3+4	5+6	5+6	5+6		
Bulgaria	—	—	16,300	—	—	DEFERRED TO SPECIAL MEETING	DEFERRED TO SPECIAL MEETING	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000		
Canada	—	15,300 (20,000)	4,400	33,000	57,500 (11,000)			—	—	—	10,000	11,000	9,000	10,000	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Republic of Germany	—	—	1,200	800	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—
German Democratic Republic	—	—	48,900	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	3,300	—
Japan	6,000	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,700	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	7,000	53,000	0	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	—	—	78,300	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	1,700	10,000	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	—	—	3,200	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	8,800	—	—
USSR	16,500	17,700	88,000	1,800	11,000	—	—	160,000	28,000	62,000	0	15,000	7,500	2,000	50,000	—		
UK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
USA	—	500	4,700	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,500	8,500	68,000	—		
Others	2,500	2,500	9,000	400	1,000	—	—	10,000 each ⁹	5,000 each ¹⁰		—	3,000 each ¹¹	4,000	3,000	15,000	—		
Total	25,000	56,000	254,000	36,000¹²	81,000¹²			160,000+	45,000+	126,000+	9,000+	25,000+	30,000	44,000	150,000			

TABLE (b). National allocations for 1976 of stocks or species (collectively) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (excluding menhaden, tunas, billfishes and sharks other than dogfish).

Species or stock	ALL FINFISH ¹³	
Stock region:	5+6	Notes to Preceding TACs and Allocations
Bulgaria	16,300	¹ Div. 4T (Jan-Dec) and Subdiv. 4Vn (Jan-Apr).
Canada	22,000	² Subdiv. 4Vn (May-Dec).
Denmark	—	³ Div. 4X (offshore) is that part of Div. 4X south and east of the straight lines joining coordinates in the order listed: 44°20'N, 63°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'W; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.
France	2,950	⁴ TACs and allocations pertain to by-catch only with no directed fishery.
Federal Republic of Germany	15,700	⁵ Flounders in Div. 4VWX pertain to American plaice, witch and yellowtail.
German Democratic Republic	54,700	⁶ Flounders in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 exclude yellowtail flounder.
Iceland	—	⁷ Except TAC species and also menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks.
Italy	4,150	⁸ TACs and allocations pertain to period 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977.
Japan	—	⁹ Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 10,000 tons.
Norway	—	¹⁰ Not more than 1,000 tons may be taken in aggregate from Subdiv. 3Ps by countries not mentioned by name, or more than 5,000 tons in aggregate from Div. 3L; countries with specific allocations may add to their allocations in Div. 3NO any part of their Subdiv. 3Ps and Div. 3L allocations not taken in the two last-mentioned areas.
Poland	80,900	¹¹ Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 3,000 tons.
Portugal	—	¹² TACs and allocations subject to review and possible revision at a Special Commission Meeting.
Romania	3,850	¹³ Except menhaden, billfishes, tunas, and large sharks.
Spain	—	
USSR	192,900	
UK	—	
USA	230,000	
Others	26,550	
Total	650,000	

Part 5

Appendix IV

25th Annual Meeting — June 1975

Press Notice

1. The 25th Annual Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, from 10-20 June 1975. About 175 representatives attended from all Member Countries as follows: Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and United States of America. Observers were present from Cuba, European Economic Community (EEC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), and the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF).

The Meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK).

Subjects Considered

2. The main purpose of the meeting was to establish national quotas for 1976 for the major fish stocks in the Northwest Atlantic, and to consider improvements to existing regulations relating to the management of fish stocks in the Joint Enforcement Scheme.

Scientific Advice

3. In order to provide authoritative advice on the state of the fish stocks, the total catch of each which should be allowed, and other measures of control which might be desirable, the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) met at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, USA, during 10-18 April 1975, and again at Aberdeen, Scotland, during 2-7 June 1975, and submitted a comprehensive report on these subjects.

TACs and National Allocations

4. The Commission agreed to total allowable catches (TACs) for 1976 in respect of 50 species stocks (Table 1), and with 3 exceptions these were within the figures recommended by Scientific Advisers. National allocations were agreed to in all cases (Table 2). It was decided to defer decisions on 9 stocks (cod, haddock, redfish, American plaice) in Subareas 3 and 4 to a Special Commission Meeting at Montreal, Canada in September 1975 and on 2 herring stocks in Subarea 5 to a Special Commission Meeting at FAO, Rome, Italy, in January 1976. Quotas for harp and hood seals in the northern part of the Convention Area were deferred to a Special Meeting of Panel A (Seals) in late 1975.

The Commission agreed to implement a size limit of 25 cm for mackerel stocks in Subareas 3 to 5 and Statistical Area 6, and to make minor amendments in the fishery regulations with regard to by-catch exemptions for haddock in the Gulf of Maine-Georges Bank area, and for cod and haddock in Southwest Nova Scotia. Further consideration of the regulation for fishing for haddock and other demersal species on Georges Bank was deferred to the Special Meeting of the Commission in September 1975.

In order to improve the scientific advice required to achieve its management objectives for the Northwest Atlantic, the Commission resolved that Member Governments be urged to provide annually, for 1976 or as soon as possible thereafter, detailed statistics of catch and effort for Subareas 1 to 5 and Statistical Areas 0 and 6 based on twice-monthly time periods and 30' x 30' unit areas, instead of on a monthly basis and by ICNAF Divisions as at present.

The Commission further agreed to institute an international scientific observer program, not related to enforcement, for the purpose of obtaining more detailed information than is now available on by-catch and discards.

The possibilities of managing fisheries by limitation of fishing effort were again discussed, and it was agreed that such limitations for the groundfish fishery in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 would be considered for positive action at the Special Meeting of the Commission in September 1975.

Enforcement of Fishery Regulations

5. The Commission agreed to certain measures which would improve the enforcement of fishing regulations and facilitate the work of inspectors in carrying out their duties. These relate to the institution of standard logbook entries, revisions to the inspection questionnaire and the inspector's report, and notification procedures for vessels carrying out research in the ICNAF Area. The matter of national registration of fishing vessels and reporting to the Secretariat was deferred for further study by the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC).

Special Meetings

6. Special Meetings of the Commission will be held in September 1975 at Montreal, Canada, and in January 1976 at FAO in Rome, Italy.

Election of Chairman

7. Mr E. Gillett, Commissioner for the United Kingdom to ICNAF, was elected Chairman of the Commission for the period 1975/76 and 1976/77 and Mr D. H. Wallace, Commissioner for the United States of America to ICNAF, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission for the period 1975/76 and 1976/77.

Office of the Secretariat, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, 17 July 1975.

TABLE 1. Nominal catches by species and stock areas for 1972-74, and agreed total allowable catches for 1976 with 1974 and 1975 values for comparison. Quantities in parenthesis are catches estimated for inshore waters outside the Convention Area. Asterisks indicate that TACs and allocations are deferred to Special Commission Meeting.

Species	Stock Area	Catches (000 tons)			TACs (000 tons) ²		
		1972	1973	1974	1974	1975	1976
Cod	1	111	63 ¹	48	107(12)	60(9)	45(9)
	2GH	14	+	4	20(1)	20(1)	10(1)
	2J+3KL	458	355	373	657(50)	554(50)	300(50)
	3M	58	23	24	40	40	40
	3NO	103	80	73	101	88	*
	3Ps	44	53	46	70(20)	62	*
	4Vn (Jan-Apr) + 4T	68	50	49	63	50(10)	*
	4Vn (May-Dec)	9	7	6	10(2)	10(2)	10(2)
	4VsW	62	54	44	60	60	*
	4X (offshore)	7	7	6	—	5	*
	5Y	7	6	8	10	10	8
5Z	25	29	27	35	35	35	
Haddock	4VW	5	4	2	0	0	2 ³
	4X	13	13	13	0	15	*
	5	7	6	5	0	0	6 ³
Redfish	2 + 3K	20	39	30	30	30	30
	3M	42	22	35	40	16	16
	3LN	29	33	22	28	20	20
	3O	16	9	13	16	16	16
	3P	26	18	22	25	25	*
	4VWX	50	40	33	40	30	*
5	19	17	10	30	25	17	
Silver hake	4VWX	114	299	96	100	120	100
	5Y	7	9	5	10	15	10
	5Ze	78	62	66	80	80	50
	5Zw + 6	35	65	58	80	80	43
Red hake	5Ze	39	25	10	20 ⁴	20 ⁴	26
	5Zw + 6	36	41	24	50 ⁵	45 ⁵	16
Pollock	4VWX + 5	33	43	38	55	55	55
Amer. plaice	2 + 3K	9	5	5	10.5	8	8(1)
	3M	1	1	2	2	2	2
	3LNO	59	53	46	60	60	*
	3Ps	7	15	7	11	11	8(0.5)
Witch	2J + 3KL	17	24	16	22	17	17(2)
	3NO	9	7	8	10	10	10
	3Ps	2	3	2	3	3	3
Yellowtail	3LNO	39	33	23	40	35	9
	5 (E69 ⁶)	39	31	15	16	16	16
	5 (W69 ⁶) + 6	39	31	9	10	4	4
Amer. plaice witch and yellowtail	4VWX	23	28	25	32	32	28
Flounders, except Yellowtail	5 + 6	24	22	22	25	25	20
G. halibut	0 + 1	14	10	14	—	—	20(4)
	2 + 3KL	30	29	27	40	40	30(5)

TABLE 1. (continued)

Species	Stock Area	Catches (000 tons)			TACs (000 tons) ²		
		1972	1973	1974	1974	1975	1976
R. grenadier	0 + 1	8	5	12	—	10	13.5
	2 + 3	24	18	33	32	32	32
Argentine	4VWX	6	1	17	25	25	25
Herring	4VW(a)	32	30	41	45	30 ⁶	—
	4VW(a) (Seasonal)					45 ⁷	36
	4XW(b) (adults)	75	91	104	90	90	81(11)
	5Y (adults)	43	16	18	25	16	*
	5Z + 6	174	202	148	150	150	*
Mackerel	3 + 4	22	38	44	55 ⁹	70	56(20)
	5 + 6	387	381	295	304	285	254
Capelin	2 + 3K	46	136	127	110+ ¹⁰	160+ ¹¹	160 ¹¹
	3L	1	4	60		45+	45+
	3NO	21	127	98	148 ¹⁰	126+ ¹²	126+ ¹²
	3Ps	3	1	2		9+	9+
O. finfish ¹³	5 + 6	168	155		150	150	150
Squid- <i>Illex</i>	3 + 4	2	10	+	—	25+ ¹⁴	25+ ¹⁴
Squid- <i>Illex</i>	5 + 6						30
Squid- <i>Loligo</i>	5 + 6	49	57	56	71	71	44
All finfish ¹⁵ and squids	5 + 6	1165	1154	939	924	850	—
All finfish ¹⁵	5 + 6				—	—	650

¹Provisional statistics.

²Total allowable catches consist of agreed TACs for the Convention Area and Statistical Areas 0 and 6 plus catches estimated to be taken in inshore waters outside the Convention Area; the latter quantities are given in brackets.

³TACs pertain to by-catch only with no directed fishery.

⁴TAC pertains to Div. 5Z (east of 69°W).

⁵TAC pertains to Div. 5Z (west of 69°W) + SA6.

⁶TAC for Jan-June 1974.

⁷TAC for July 1975 to June 1976.

⁸TAC for July 1976 to June 1977.

⁹TAC pertains to Div. 4VWX only.

¹⁰Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 10,000 tons, no more than 5,000 tons of which may be taken from Div. 3LNOPs.

¹¹Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 10,000 tons.

¹²Countries without specific allocations may not take more than 1,000 tons in aggregate from Subdiv. 3Ps or more than 5,000 tons in total from Div. 3L; countries with specific allocations may add to their allocations in Div. 3NO any part of their Subdiv. 3Ps and Div. 3L allocations not taken in the two last-mentioned areas.

¹³Excludes all TAC species and also menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks.

¹⁴Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 3,000 tons.

¹⁵Except menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks.

Species and stock area total allowable catches and national allocations agreed at the 1975 Annual Meeting. (Quantities in parentheses are estimated catches expected to be taken in inshore waters outside the Convention Area.)

TABLE 2(a). National allocations for 1976 of particular stocks or species in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6.

Species or stock:	COD												HADDOCK		
	1	2GH	2J+3KL	3M	3NO	3Ps	4TVn ¹	4Vn ²	4VsW	4X (off-shore) ³	5Y	5Z	4VW	4X	5
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—									—		—
Canada	—	—	30,000	2,800				6,600			175	4,519	1,250		1,200
		(1,000)	(50,000)					(2,000)							
Denmark	19,600	—	4,200	6,840									—		—
	(9,000)														
France	1,400	500	14,000	6,650				400					—		—
Federal Republic of Germany	6,300	4,000	20,000	500									—		—
German Democratic Republic	400	1,000	12,500	—									—		—
Iceland	—	—	—	—									—		—
Italy	—	—	—	—									—		—
Japan	—	—	—	—									—		—
Norway	2,500	900	4,000	1,330									—		—
Poland	—	4,500	18,500	760								457	—		—
Portugal	2,600	3,200	52,500	10,000									—		—
Romania	—	400	—	—									—		—
Spain	2,100	500	40,000	2,090							6,645		400		300
USSR	—	2,600	45,000	4,940							2,314		—		—
UK	800	800	3,300	2,090									—		—
USA	—	—	—	—							7,800	20,000	—		4,450
Others	400	600	6,000	2,000				1,000			25	1,065	350		50
Total	45,100	20,000	300,000	40,000				10,000			8,000	35,000	2,000 ⁴		6,000 ⁴

TABLE 2(a). (continued)

Species or stock:	REDFISH							RED HAKE		SILVER HAKE				GREENLAND HALIBUT	
	2+3K	3M	3LN	3O	3P	4VWX	5	5Ze	5Zw+6	4VWX	5Y	5Ze	5Zw+6	0+1	2+3KL
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	600	—	—	—
Canada	3,500	1,000	1,300	500				—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	6,500
														(5,000)	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	3,200	—
														(4,000)	—
France	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Republic of Germany	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Democratic Republic	2,500	—	1,000	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,100
Iceland	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	4,000	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Portugal	2,500	—	1,000	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	—	—	—	—			343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USSR	12,000	12,600	13,800	14,300			1,438	19,000	9,000	84,000	—	36,400	30,000	10,000	6,400
UK	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USA	750	—	—	—				1,000	6,000	—	9,500	8,500	9,000	—	—
Others	4,750	2,400	2,900	1,200			2,219	6,000	1,000	11,000	500	4,500	4,000	2,800	4,000
Total	30,000	16,000	20,000	16,000			17,000	26,000	16,000	100,000	10,000	50,000	43,000	20,000	30,000

TABLE 2(a). (continued)

Species or stock:	WITCH			YELLOWTAIL			AMERICAN PLAICE				FLOUNDERS		POLLOCK	ROUNDNOSE GRENADIER	
	2J+3KL	3NO	3Ps	3LNO	5(E69 ^a)	5(W69 ^a) +6	2+3K	3M	3LNO	3Ps	4VWX ⁵	5+6 ⁶	4VWX+5	0+1	2+3
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	4,600 (2,000)	5,000	2,500	7,800	—	—	2,500 (1,000)	500	—	6,500 (500)	17,000	—	33,500	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	—
France	—	—	400	200	—	—	—	—	—	800	250	—	—	—	—
Federal Republic of Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,600	—	—
German Democratic Republic	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500	2,000	4,000
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	4,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
USSR	4,900	4,900	—	—	—	—	4,200	1,000	—	—	8,900	—	2,100	7,000	24,000
UK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USA	—	—	—	—	15,900	3,990	—	—	—	—	350	19,500	11,500	—	—
Others	500	100	100	1,000	100	10	300	500	—	200	1,500	500	1,600	2,000	4,000
Total	17,000	10,000	3,000	9,000	16,000	4,000	8,000	2,000	—	8,000	28,000	20,000	55,000	13,500	32,000

TABLE 2(a). (continued)

Species or stock:	ARGENTINE	MACKEREL		HERRING				CAPELIN				SQUID (<i>Illex</i>)		SQUID (<i>Loligo</i>)	OTHER FINFISH ⁷
	4VWX	3+4	5+6	4VW(a) ⁸	4XW(b)	5Y	5Z+6	2+3K	3L	3NO	3Ps	3+4	5+6	5+6	5+6
Bulgaria	—	—	16,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Canada	—	15,300 (20,000)	4,400	33,000	57,500 (11,000)	—	—	—	10,000	11,000	9,000	10,000	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Republic of Germany	—	—	1,200	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—
German Democratic Republic	—	—	48,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	3,300	—	—
Japan	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,700	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	53,000	0	—	—	—	—
Poland	—	—	78,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	1,700	10,000
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	—	—	3,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	8,800	—
USSR	16,500	17,700	88,000	1,800	11,000	—	—	160,000	28,000	62,000	0	15,000	7,500	2,000	50,000
UK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USA	—	500	4,700	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,500	8,500	68,000
Others	2,500	2,500	9,000	400	1,000	—	—	10,000 each ⁹	5,000 each ¹⁰	—	—	3,000 each ¹¹	4,000	3,000	15,000
Total	25,000	56,000	254,000	36,000 ¹²	81,000 ¹²	—	—	160,000+	45,000+	126,000+	9,000+	25,000+	30,000	44,000	150,000

TABLE 2 (b). National allocations for 1976 of stocks or species (collectively) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (excluding menhaden, tunas, billfishes and sharks other than dogfish).

Species or stock:	ALL FINFISH ¹³	
Stock region:	5+6	Notes to Preceding TACs and Allocations
Bulgaria	16,300	¹ Div. 4T (Jan-Dec) and Subdiv. 4Vn (Jan-Apr).
Canada	22,000	² Subdiv. 4Vn (May-Dec).
Denmark	—	³ Div. 4X (offshore) is that part of Div. 4X south and east of the straight lines joining coordinates in the order listed: 44°20'N, 63°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'W; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.
France	2,950	⁴ TACs and allocations pertain to by-catch only with no directed fishery.
Federal Republic of Germany	15,700	⁵ Flounders in Div. 4VWX pertain to American plaice, witch and yellowtail.
German Democratic Republic	54,700	⁶ Flounders in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 exclude yellowtail flounder.
Iceland	—	⁷ Except TAC species and also menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks.
Italy	4,150	⁸ TACs and allocations pertain to period 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977.
Japan	—	⁹ Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 10,000 tons.
Norway	—	¹⁰ Not more than 1,000 tons may be taken in aggregate from Subdiv. 3Ps by countries not mentioned by name, or more than 5,000 tons in aggregate from Div. 3L; countries with specific allocations may add to their allocations in Div. 3NO any part of their Subdiv. 3Ps and Div. 3L allocations not taken in the two last-mentioned areas.
Poland	80,900	¹¹ Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 3,000 tons.
Portugal	—	¹² TACs and allocations subject to review and possible revision at a Special Commission Meeting.
Romania	3,850	¹³ Except menhaden, billfishes, tunas, and large sharks.
Spain	—	
USSR	192,900	
UK	—	
USA	230,000	
Others	26,550	
Total	650,000	

PART 6

Summaries of Research and Status of Fisheries for Subareas and Seals, 1974

The following summaries are based on reports prepared by the Chairmen of Scientific Advisers to the Panels from National Research Reports and the pertinent documents submitted to the 1975 Annual Meeting of the Commission from Member Countries.

The Chairmen were:

for Subarea 1 — Ø. Ulltang (Norway);

for Subarea 2 — A. T. Pinhorn (Canada);

for Subarea 3 — B. B. Parrish (UK);

for Subarea 4 — R. G. Halliday (Canada);

for Subarea 5 — R. C. Hennemuth (USA);

for Seals — A. W. Mansfield (Canada).

Subarea 1, Statistical Area O, and East Greenland

Reports on research in 1974 were submitted by Canada, Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany (FRG), German Dem. Rep. (GDR), Norway, Spain, USSR, and UK.

1. Status of Fisheries

In **Subarea 1 and Statistical Area O**, total nominal catch of all species increased from 105,000 tons (metric) in 1973 to 111,000 tons in 1974. The continuing decline in cod catches from 63,000 to 48,000 tons was counterbalanced by increased catches of other species, especially Greenland halibut (7,000 to 13,000 tons), roundnose grenadier (4,000 to 10,000 tons), and shrimp (13,000 to 18,000 tons). Cod catches were only 10% of the maximum sustained yield level in the 1950's and 1960's.

Catches by countries in 1974, in metric tons (1973 in parentheses) were: Denmark (Faroes) 8,000 (6,000); Denmark (Greenland) 51,000 (41,000); FRG 2,000 (9,000); GDR 3,000 (3,000) Norway 10,000 (19,000); Portugal 10,000 (8,000); Spain 6,000 (10,000); USSR 22,000 (61,000) and UK 2,000 (1,000). The increase by Denmark (Greenland) was primarily due to increased catches of Greenland cod, redfish, wolffishes, Greenland halibut and shrimp by the new large Greenland trawler fleet. Good catches of grenadiers and Greenland halibut were responsible for the USSR catch increase.

At **East Greenland** the total nominal catch was 5,000 tons, only about one-third of that in 1973, all taken by FRG. Catch per day decreased for cod and increased markedly for redfish.

2. Work Carried Out

- a) **Canada:** Sampling of salmon during cruise of Danish R/V *Adolf Jensen*.
- b) **Denmark:** Groundfish survey between Baffin Island and Greenland. Standard hydrographic sections off West Greenland by R/V *Adolf Jensen*. Plankton sampling at some standard hydrographic sections in July and at Godthaab, January-July. Aerial observations on ice conditions. Pollution monitoring in Umanak Fjord. Cod egg and larval sampling. Pre-recruit cod sampling. Tagging 770 cod. Danish and Canadian scientists sampled Atlantic salmon from R/V *Adolf Jensen*. Collection of biological data on roundnose grenadier and Greenland halibut in Davis Strait in July. Investigations of capelin, American plaice, redfish, shrimp, and snow crab. Salmon studies in the Irminger Sea.
- c) **Fed. Rep. Germany:** Cod sampling off West Greenland (1,679 lengths and 906 ages) and off East Greenland (1,415 lengths and 698 ages).
- d) **German Dem. Rep.:** Sampled 2,647 roundnose grenadier in Statistical Area O for length and age. Sampled 6,408 roundnose grenadier and 800 Greenland halibut off West Greenland.
- e) **Norway:** Survey cruise, June-July, by R/V *Havdrøen*, West Greenland, for capelin and sand eels.

- f) **Spain:** Cod sampling (6,498 individuals), September-December in Div. 1C, and August-December in Div. 1D.
- g) **UK:** Continuous Plankton Recorder survey covered 915 miles.
- h) **USSR:** Sampled 1,528 roundnose grenadier in Statistical Area O in June-July. Hydrographic sections, October-November, off West Greenland. Biological studies on roundnose grenadier, American plaice (795 tagged) and Greenland halibut (100 tagged).

3. Hydrography

Strong winter cooling was observed by Denmark in the upper 75 m on Fyllas Bank (Div. 1D). In the deeper layers west of Fyllas Bank, the temperature was rather high, above 5° at 400 m in January. However, the USSR reports that water temperatures decreased considerably in the deep layers too in March, especially at the station closest to the Shelf. In May, strong warming started in the 0 to 50-m layer and in July, reached the average value for the warm period (2.07°C), 1950-66. Further north (Div. 1C and 1D) rather high water temperatures were observed in the upper 50-m layer in July, 1° to 2°C higher than in 1973. Thus, on the shallow parts of the banks, the temperatures in June 1974 were probably more favourable than in previous years for the production of a good year-class of cod.

In October, the USSR reported water temperatures similar to the 1962-74 average of 5.62°C in the 0 to 200-m layer across the Atlantic (Irminger) component of the West Greenland Current in Div. 1F, but below this average (at the 1972 level) in the 200 to 500-m layer. High temperatures (1.3°C above 1963-74 average of 3.02°C) were observed in the 0 to 200-m layer in November over Fyllas Bank (Div. 1D) and wedge of warm water nearly reached the cold waters of the Baffinland Current. However, in the 200 to 500-m layer the temperature was much lower than average, 0.1° to 0.2°C lower than in the 1971 and 1972 cold years.

Both the polar and west ice conditions were reported to be close to normal in 1974.

4. Plankton

Continuous Plankton Recorder surveys, operated on commercial vessels by the Oceanographic Laboratory, Edinburgh, were reduced due to the abandonment of the Ocean Weather Stations BRAVO and DELTA. Phytoplankton production in the period from June to December appeared to be close to the long-term mean and the numbers of redfish larvae were above average in July.

5. Cod

- a) **Eggs and larvae:** Similar to 1969-73, very few cod larvae were recorded in Danish surveys. Although water temperatures seemed favourable, the numbers of larvae found did not support the hope of improved future recruitment of cod.
- b) **Young fish:** Young cod occurred only in small numbers in catches at the Danish standard stations for trawling and were not seen in noteworthy quantities in shallow waters in summer, nor were small cod reported in great quantities in the Greenland pound net fishery. However, Spanish trawl catches in August-December contained 10-30% of 3-year-old cod (1971 year-class) in Div. 1C and 1-16% in Div. 1D. One-year-old cod (1973 year-class) strongly dominated in FRG research vessel catches in Div. 1F in December.
- c) **Commercial stock:** The 1968 year-class was by far the most important one in Danish and FRG commercial trawl catches and seemed to occur mainly in Div. 1D-1E where it contributed nearly 90% by numbers in some samples from the Danish catches. Farther north (Div. 1B-1C) there was a greater contribution by younger year-classes, and in one of the samples the 1969 year-class was predominant. Catches by Spanish trawlers were mainly of the 1969-71 year-classes, especially in Div. 1C, accounting for 46-79% of the catch by numbers. However, the 1968 year-class also dominated the Spanish catches in Div. 1D in October-December. Off East Greenland the contribution of the formerly predominant 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964 year-classes in the FRG fishery decreased considerably in 1974, but were still predominant in the northern part of the area (Dohrn Bank). Off Southeast Greenland the 1968 year-class, which seemed to be of moderate size, was dominant. By-catches in the Spanish pair trawler fishery in Div. 1C and 1D in September, as in 1973, were mainly wolffishes and American plaice, followed by halibut, Greenland cod and sand eel.

6. Other Species

Roundnose grenadier were not found in Davis Strait north of the Greenland-Canada Ridge. South of the Ridge good catches with males dominating were made from 650-900 m. Lengths ranged from 15 to 95 cm with small specimens more abundant in Div. 1C than in Statistical Area O.

Greenland halibut occurred in smaller quantities than the grenadier in Davis Strait. Lengths ranged from 35 to 95 cm with greatest abundance at about 50 cm.

American plaice were observed in pre-spawning concentrations in Div 1C in January to April. Largest catches were made between 140 and 180 m. Mean lengths were 24 to 27 cm for males and 36 to 38 cm for females, with 66-71% of the catch in numbers being females. American plaice, a cold water fish, seem to have increased while the cod have decreased.

Capelin explorations showed recent spawning in June in the bank and selected fjord areas of West

Greenland. Fyllas Bank had small concentrations in June, while migrations from inshore waters took place to all the southern bank areas. Acoustic survey results concluded that the stock size was only 10% of the capelin stock in the Barents Sea. Shoals of **sand eel** were recorded on all banks, catches consisted of old fish, 6 years and older.

Atlantic salmon were found widely distributed in the Irminger Sea, but probably not in concentrations comparable to those found off West Greenland.

Subarea 2

Reports on research in 1974 were submitted by Canada, Denmark, France, Fed.Rep. Germany (FRG), German Dem.Rep. (GDR), Norway, Poland, Spain, USSR, and UK.

1. Status of Fisheries

Total catch of all species showed a sharp increase (60%) from 159,000 metric tons in 1973 to 255,000 tons in 1974. Catches by countries in 1974. Catches by countries in 1974, in metric tons (1973 in parentheses) were: Canada 2,500 (6,000); Denmark 1,000 (1,000); France 500 (1,000); FRG 34,000 (10,000); GDR 25,000 (4,000); Norway 1,000 (2,000); Poland 37,000 (14,000); Portugal 23,000 (15,000); Spain 4,000 (1,000); USSR 126,000 (106,000); and UK 2,000 (1,000).

About 90% of the total catch of all species was taken from Div. 2J. Increased catches were due, in part, to improved ice conditions early in the year resulting in increased fishing activity and especially cod catches in Subarea 2 and decreased activity in Div. 3K and 3L.

Cod catches more than doubled from 58,000 to 125,000 tons. Substantial increases were reported by FRG (7,000 to 29,000), GDR (2,000 to 19,000), Poland (3,000 to 24,000), and Spain (1,000 to 4,000). Canadian inshore catch fell from 5,000 to 2,000 tons, while that of Denmark, France, Norway, USSR, and the UK remained about the same.

Redfish catches decreased from 11,000 to 6,000 tons. American plaice catches decreased further from 2,000 to 1,000 tons, while witch flounder catches increased from 1,000 to over 4,000 tons. Greenland halibut catches again increased from 15,000 to 16,000 tons, while roundnose grenadier catches decreased from 7,000 to 6,000 tons. Catches of capelin increased substantially from 60,000 to 85,000 tons.

2. Work Carried Out

- a) **Canada:** Monitoring of age and size composition of catches from coastal fishery. Two research vessel cruises, April and June. Tagging of 10 large salmon, 16 grilse and 10 Arctic char in Northern Labrador (All recaptures to date from Canada). Acoustic survey of capelin, Hamilton Bank, October, with no significant quantities recorded. Hydrographic observations, August. Bathymetric surveys for navigational charting and resource charting.
- b) **Denmark:** Analysis of one commercial sample from Div. 2J
- c) **Fed.Rep. Germany:** Groundfish survey in Div. 2J, November-December, and 43 randomly-selected trawling stations fished. Hydrographic observations and weights and numbers of all finfish species recorded. Samples for length frequencies and age compositions collected from priority species, especially cod and redfish. Commercial sampling on board factory trawler in Div. 2J, February 1974.
- d) **German Dem.Rep.:** Biological sampling for length and age of cod, roundnose grenadier, Greenland halibut, and redfish.
- e) **Norway:** Research on harp and hood seals continued.
- f) **Poland:** Commercial catches of cod, redfish, Greenland halibut, and American plaice sampled for lengths and ages.
- g) **USSR:** Hydrographic observations. Commercial samples of cod and redfish for length and age. Tagging of 3,507 cod and 625 Greenland halibut in Labrador area. Survey of cod eggs.
- h) **UK:** Continuous Plankton Recorder survey covering

1,1316 miles. Examination of material on cod isozymes collected in earlier years.

3. Hydrography

During early winter, temperatures were very close to normal in 1974 and even slightly higher than the long-term average, but in the spring and summer they dropped considerably to about the level of the cold 1972 condition. In mid-August, surface temperatures (0-10 m) were similar to the average of recent years, but considerably lower than those of 1973. Also, the volume of water below 0°C associated with the Labrador Current was generally less and temperatures lower than the average, but similar to those in recent years. In the summer of 1974, there was less solar heating in surface waters than in 1973. In November, temperatures were lower than average in the coastal branch in every water layer and also lower than the 1973 temperatures. They were also lower than the long-term average but higher than 1973 in the main branch of the Labrador Current. Temperatures reverted to normal conditions in December. A small negative salinity anomaly exists in the spring in the Labrador Current and the Greatest salinity in Davis Strait is in the Central part decreasing toward the coasts of Canada and Greenland. The strength of the Labrador Current decreased between 1973 and 1974.

4. Plankton

The Continuous Plankton Recorder survey indicated that phytoplankton abundance was slightly above average. The highest numbers of copepods were found in August much later than in previous years. Euphausiids were also above average, while numbers of young fish were very low in 1974. Average number of cod eggs in surveys by the USSR were highest in 1970, 1972, and 1974 and lowest in 1971 and 1973

5. Cod

Cod catches more than doubled in 1974 as the fisheries of some countries were not as severely restricted by ice conditions as during the first part of 1974. At the same time, a decrease in cod catches in Div. 3K and 3L indicated that some shift in fishing effort in Subarea 2 may have taken place so that the total cod catch from Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL was only slightly higher than in 1973. Cod of the 1965-1968 year-classes were dominant in USSR and FRG catches. Mean lengths and mean ages of cod have gradually increased between 1971 and 1974 because of recruitment of poor year-classes. The 1967 and 1968 year-classes were main contributors to the Polish catch, while year-classes later than 1968 were considered poor. The 1965-1967

year-classes were dominant in GDR commercial catches. The 1968 year-class was dominant in the Canadian trap fishery, while the gillnet fishery was composed of fish ages 8-14.

Although catch rates varied in the commercial fishery, FRG groundfish surveys conducted in Div. 2J indicated a severe reduction in abundance of cod since 1972. At the same time, numbers caught per hour in the USSR commercial fishery has declined. A continued decline of catch per day in the FRG fishery in the Div. 2J-3KL cod stock, a sharp decline in total catch despite increased effort, and a continuous reduction of the proportion of cod in total catches since 1972 all indicate a recent serious reduction in stock size. USSR young fish surveys indicate that 1969-72 year-classes are all poorer than the earlier 1965-68 year-classes.

In summary, the good year-classes which contributed to high catches in the late 1960's are being replaced by poor 1969-72 year-classes and abundance is therefore lower. Thus, catches will continue to be low as these year-classes become dominant in the fishery.

6. Redfish

Polish sampling of commercial catches of redfish indicated that Polish commercial catches in January in Div. 2J contained 23-43 cm fish with mean length of 26.6 cm and in March, 26-48 cm fish with a mean length of 34.9 cm. Fish of mean length of 35.0 cm for males and 38.0 cm for females were taken in the USSR commercial fishery with ages 8-12 being dominant. A second peak occurred at ages 15-18 years and 37 to 45 cm. Lengths in GDR samples ranged from 26 to 40 cm.

7. Flatfish

A new assessment of **Greenland halibut** was presented and length weight data for witch was summarized. Polish length measurements of Greenland halibut showed that 30-90 cm fish occurred in the catches from January to April with peak lengths of 50-55 cm. No essential changes from previous years were observed. Greenland halibut catches by GDR consisted of 58-94 cm fish. **Witch** in Polish catches were 35 to 71 cm in length and 7-20 years of age, with no significant changes being noted from previous years. **American plaice** catches were comprised of fish of 3 to 17 years of age and 25 to 60 cm in length.

8. Roundnose Grenadier

The bulk of the fish in GDR catches of roundnose grenadier were between 52 and 67 cm in length and 9 to 14 years of age.

9. Capelin

In August-September concentrations of feeding

capelin between 10 and 19 cm long and 3 and 4 years of age were distributed over a wide area in Div. 2J and 3K.

Subarea 3

Reports on research in 1974 were submitted by Canada, France, Norway, Poland, Spain, USSR, UK, and USA.

1. Status of Fisheries

Total catch of all species in 1974 decreased to 933,000 tons (metric) from 996,000 tons in 1973. Decreased catches were reported by Canada 227,000 to 190,000 tons, FRG 36,000 to 17,000 tons, GDR 28,000 to 8,000 tons, Japan 3,000 to 1,000 tons, Norway 49,000 to 47,000 tons, Poland 49,000 to 24,000 tons, and Portugal 94,000 to 93,000 tons. Increased catches were reported by France 9,000 to 13,000 tons, Spain 107,000 to 116,000 tons, USSR 368,000 to 407,000 tons, and UK 7,000 to 11,000 tons.

Cod catches decreased substantially from 464,000 to 409,000 tons with decreases reported by Canada (72,000 to 59,000), Denmark (12,000 to 6,000), FRG (29,000 to 8,000), GDR (22,000 to 6,000), Norway (8,000 to 3,000), Poland (25,000 to 9,000), and Portugal (87,000 to 84,000). Small increases were recorded by France (7,000 to 12,000), Spain (106,000 to 110,000) and USSR (90,000 to 109,000).

Redfish catches increased from 111,000 to 116,000 tons with the major increase in the USSR fishery (74,000 to 85,000).

Greenland halibut catches declined (15,000 to 12,000), also American plaice (72,000 to 60,000), witch flounder (33,000 to 23,000), yellowtail flounder (34,000 to 25,000), and capelin (209,000 to 202,000).

Roundnose grenadier catches increased from 11,000 to 23,000 tons, while herring increased 1,000 to 18,000 tons.

2. Work Carried Out

- a) **Canada:** Five standard hydrographic sections and a new section off White Bay all across the Labrador Current occupied in August. Study of circulation and mixing between Gulf Stream and continental slope. Monitoring major fish stocks.

Commercial and research sampling for biological studies. Groundfish surveys. Atlantic salmon tagging in Conception Bay (137 large salmon and 23 grilse), and sampling for biological studies.

- b) **France:** R/V *Cryos*, five cruises (January-March, March, September-October, November, and November-December) for studies of cod, herring, squids and shellfish. Hydrographic data collected.
- c) **Norway:** Biological studies of capelin.
- d) **Poland:** Biological studies of cod, redfish, Greenland halibut, witch flounder and American plaice.
- e) **Spain:** Cod sampling in all commercial fisheries.
- f) **USSR:** Hydrographic survey, May. Young cod and haddock survey. Groundfish survey. Studies of redfish, egg and larvae of commercial species. Capelin studies.
- g) **UK:** Continuous Plankton Recorder survey covering 4,706 miles in the area.
- h) **USA:** Oceanographic studies in support of International Ice Patrol in Div. 3LNO.

3. Environmental Studies

Hydrographic observations were carried out in the Subarea in 1974 by Canada, France, USSR, and USA in accordance with plans drawn up by the STACRES Environmental Subcommittee. Temperature conditions were not markedly different from the average of recent years, although USSR observations indicated that in spring and summer cooling occurred mainly in the core of the Labrador Current with the result that temperatures corresponded with those in the cold year 1972. These studies also showed that the intensity of the Labrador Current in this area and on the southeastern slope of the Grand Bank was low relative to the long-term mean.

4. Plankton

The UK Continuous Plankton Recorder survey

showed that the spring outbursts of phytoplankton and copepods were late, in continuation of trend since 1968. They also showed a continuation of the downward trend starting in the early 1960's in the abundance of all species of copepods except adult *Calanus* and *Euchaeta norvegica*. These latter species together with Euphausiids, which have increased in abundance, form the main part of the zooplankton in the area and have maintained the total zooplankton biomass. The numbers of fish larvae recorded in the Recorder samples in Subarea 3 in 1974 were again very low

5. Cod

In the Canadian coastal trap fishery, the dominant year-classes in Div. 3K were those of 1969 and 1968 while in Div 3L and Subdiv. 3Ps the 1969 and 1970 year-classes were the strongest. The 1968 and 1969 year-classes were also the dominant ones in the offshore fishery in the southern Divisions. USSR groundfish survey data indicate that the strengths of recent year-classes in the northern cod stock in Div. 2J and 3KL are low as a result of which a decrease in stock abundance is to be expected in the next few years. In Div. 3M (Flemish Cap), on the other hand, the stock abundance is expected to increase owing to the very strong 1971 and 1973 year-classes. In the southern Divisions (3N, 3O, 3P), recent year-classes are about average strength and are expected to maintain the stock at about its present level. USSR egg surveys in Subareas 2 (Div. 2J) and 3 (Div. 3K, 3L, 3N, 3O) in May-June 1974 gave a substantially higher average catch per haul than in the four previous years. Preliminary results from a French cod tagging experiment in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Div. 4R) and on Rose Blanche and Burgeo Banks in Div. 3P in January-February support those of earlier experiments in confirming the migratory pattern of this cod stock. Results of comparative studies revealed considerable differences in the age readings of cod from Subarea 3 and derived age compositions between Spanish and Canadian experts.

6. Redfish

USSR surveys in 1974 indicated an increase in the abundance of exploited redfish, *Sebastes mentella*, stock in the Flemish Cap area (Div. 3M), due to the recruitment of the relatively strong 1963, 1964, and 1965 year-classes. Their recruitment resulted in a decrease in the mean length and age of research vessel and commercial catches, the modal size of which ranged between 27 and 30 cm. This was also the case with Polish redfish catches in this area, which had a mean length of 28.8 cm. A Canadian assessment of this redfish stock suggested that the maximum sustainable

yield under equilibrium conditions is less than half the 1972 catch of 42,000 tons.

Redfish sampled in the Polish redfish fishery in Div. 3K and 3L ranged in length between 21 and 58 cm with an average of 38.0 cm.

A Canadian redfish bottom trawl survey in Subdiv. 3Ps which revealed marked diurnal changes in catch rates, showed a predominance of eight- and nine-year-old fish in the area surveyed. An assessment of the redfish stock in Div. 3P indicated a sustainable yield at the $F_{0.1}$ level of less than 24,000 tons at the recruitment levels prevailing in the years 1964-73.

7. Flatfish

Canadian groundfish surveys on the Grand Bank (Div. 3L and 3N) in 1974 indicated a decline in the abundance indices of **American plaice** and **yellowtail**. This was most marked for yellowtail in Div. 3L, possibly due to the low temperatures in the area or possibly due to reduced stock abundance. Growth studies of Grand Bank yellowtail showed a growth rate similar to that reported previously for yellowtail on the Scotian Shelf, but lower than that for the New England yellowtail stocks, probably due to differences in temperature. Results of new Canadian assessments of **American plaice** in Subdiv. 3Ps, **Greenland halibut** in Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL, and of **witch** in Div. 3NO were reported to the STACRES Assessments Subcommittee.

8. Capelin

With the rapid growth of the capelin fishery in Subareas 2 and 3 in recent years, there was a marked increase in the research effort on this species in 1974. USSR investigations on the distribution and migrations of capelin in the Newfoundland area showed that pre-spawning concentrations were widely distributed in Div. 3LNOP in March-May. They migrated southwards during late May-early June to the main spawning area on the southeastern shoal of the Grand Bank (Div. 3N) where they spawned in the period mid-June/mid-July. After the spawning season the main capelin concentrations were found further to the north in Div. 3K and 2J where they fed intensively on pelagic crustacea in the period July-October: overwintering concentrations were subsequently located in the southern part of Div. 3K and the northern part of Div. 3L in November-December. Age composition data showed that the spawning stock consisted principally of 3- to 5-year-olds. USSR and Norwegian echosounder observations indicated marked diurnal changes in the density and behaviour of capelin schools. In daylight the schools were deeper and more densely packed than at

night. As a consequence, the Norwegian fishery was restricted to daylight.

Results of Canadian, Norwegian, and USSR assessments of capelin stock size from echosounder surveys and predation studies were presented to the Assessments Subcommittee in its consideration of the potential sustainable yields and TACs for this species.

9. Herring

Canadian investigations indicate that, although the 1970 year-class in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence autumn spawning herring stock complex which overwinters along the southwest coast of Newfoundland is a strong one, it is insufficient to increase substantially the currently low stock biomass. Comparative growth studies suggest that growth and recruitment in this stock is depressed through competition with mackerel. Recruitment by the 1972 year-class to the spring spawning stock in southeastern Newfoundland waters was also relatively good and arrested the decline in stock size experienced during recent years.

10. Mackerel

Canadian catch sampling studies showed that the 1967 year-class was again the dominant one in the exploited mackerel stock in Subarea 3 in 1974, but the 1971 year-class also contributed significantly to the catches. Further recaptures in subareas 4, 5, and Statistical Area 6 of mackerel tagged in Newfoundland coastal waters provide further evidence of a close interdependence of the mackerel stocks fished in these Subareas.

11. Haddock

Canadian research vessel fishing surveys in 1974 showed that the haddock stocks in Subarea 3 remained at

a low level.

12. Salmon

In a Canadian tagging experiment in Conception Bay, eastern Newfoundland, 137 salmon and 23 grilse were liberated between 14 May and 12 June 1974. Of 35 salmon recaptured, 83% were from Newfoundland waters and 17% from the Canadian mainland (Maritimes and Quebec). Of 7 grilse recaptured, 58% were from Newfoundland waters and 43% from the mainland. Sampling of commercial salmon catches was continued, to provide information on size and age compositions and their seasonal variations.

Reports (28) were received of pink salmon belonging to the small stock established in the North Harbour River, Newfoundland, following egg transplantations from British Columbia in the early 1960's.

13. Sand Eel

Further investigations of the distribution, abundance and biology of sand eel were conducted by the USSR in Div. 3LNOP in May-July and November-December 1974. The largest catches were taken in the southeastern shoal of the Grand Bank, the fish ranging between 19 and 23 cm in length and 3 and 4 years in age. Fecundity estimates ranged between 7,200 and 26,800 eggs per female. Fish stomach analyses showed that sand eel is one of the main food items in the diet of a number of fish species, especially cod, throughout the year.

14. Shellfish

A French dredge survey of *Placopecten magellanicus* and *Chlamys islandicus* stocks on St. Pierre Bank (Subdiv. 3Ps) in winter 1974 indicated that the former had been reduced to a low level due to intensive exploitation, but that the abundance of the latter is sufficient to sustain a controlled exploitation.

Subarea 4

Reports on research in 1974 were submitted by Canada, France, Fed.Rep. Germany (FRG), Japan, Spain, USSR, UK, and USA.

1. Status of Fisheries

Total nominal catches decreased by 23% to

874,000 tons (metric) from 1,139,000 tons in 1973. Nominal catches declined for Canada (599,000 to 528,000 tons), Denmark (7,500 to 4,600 tons), France (29,000 to 20,000 tons), Japan (5,000 to 1,700 tons), Poland (1,800 to 900 tons), Spain 40,000 to 34,000 tons), USSR (423,000 to 251,000 tons), and USA (13,800 to 12,700 tons). Small increases were reported by FRG (1,600 to 2,100 tons), Norway (700 to 1,200 tons),

Portugal (17,400 to 17,800 tons), and UK (0 to 500 tons).

Species showing the most substantial declines in catch were silver hake (299,000 to 96,000 tons) and redfish (170,000 to 96,000 tons), but significant decreases also occurred in catches of cod (188,000 to 176,000 tons), witch (16,000 to 11,000 tons), and squids (9,000 to less than 1,000 tons). These decreases were partly compensated by increases of American plaice (20,000 to 28,000 tons), sea robins (0 to 9,000 tons), mackerel (36,000 to 43,000 tons), alewife (9,000 to 18,000 tons), and argentines (1,000 to 17,000 tons).

2. Work Carried Out

- a) **Canada:** Hydrographic and plankton studies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Scotian Shelf. Stock assessment and research vessel inventory studies of groundfish and pelagic fish populations. Statistics and sampling collection from commercial fisheries. Experimental development of acoustic counting techniques. Comparative fishing experiment between R/V *A. T. Cameron* and *E. E. Prince*. Eight-year egg and larval survey in Div. 4T concluded in 1974. Study of protozoan parasites in the swim bladder of gadoids on the Scotian Shelf. Herring larval surveys in the Banquereau area (Div. 4VW) and in the Bay of Fundy (Div. 4X). Tagging of approximately 35,000 herring in the Bay of Fundy, 11,000 mackerel in Div. 4TVWX, and 48 bluefin tuna. Trials on selectivity and masking effects for Digby scallop dredges in the Iceland scallop fishery.
- b) **France:** Four cruises, R/V *Cryos*. Hydrographic and plankton surveys in Div. 4R in November. Meristic studies of herring and yellowtail in Div. 4V. Herring larval survey in Div. 4X. Biological data collected in Div. 4R and Div. 4V for cod, herring, redfish, and yellowtail.
- c) **Fed. Rep. Germany:** Hydrographic and juvenile herring surveys in Div. 4X in March and April. Selectivity studies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in April and May.
- d) **Japan:** Exploratory fishing for *Illex* on the Scotian Shelf. Commercial redfish sampling.
- e) **Spain:** Commercial cod sampling in Div. 4V and Div. 4W.
- f) **USSR:** Investigations of long-term fluctuations in the heating background of Shelf waters. Fishing and research vessel autumn trawling surveys to collect biological data for silver hake stock assessment.
- g) **UK:** Continuous Plankton Recorder surveys covering 533 miles.
- h) **USA:** Combined groundfish, plankton and hydrographic surveys in Div. 4X in spring and autumn. Studies of spawning and fecundity of important fish species.

3. Hydrographic and Plankton Studies

Effects of St. Lawrence River discharge has been traced by correlation analysis with sea temperatures to propagate from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, onto the Scotian Shelf and through the Gulf of Maine at known coastal current drift speeds. Studies of the occurrence of petroleum and naturally-occurring hydrocarbons in sea-water between Bermuda and Halifax showed that petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations are low, limited to the upper 10 m, and there is no evidence of effect on phytoplankton growth. Water temperatures in the St. Georges Bay area (Div. 4R) were slightly higher in 1974 than in 1973. The heating background of Shelf waters has been investigated using as indices the depth of the 5°C isotherm in the Emerald Bank area and the minimum temperature of the cold intermediate layer in the Halifax Section. These indicate 1962 and 1963 were relatively warm, followed by a cooling period through 1966, and a subsequent warming period continuing into 1974.

A plankton survey in September 1974 in Div. 4X caught herring larvae only off southwestern Nova Scotia. Mean larval length increased with latitude. A herring larval survey in Div. 4VW in October-November found no large concentrations of larvae.

An 8-year series of data from egg and larval surveys on the Magdalen Shallows (Div. 4T) was used in an examination of stock/recruitment relationships of cod, herring, and mackerel. For cod, the quadratic effects of temperature and spawning stock biomass were key factors in determining egg abundance levels. The number of larvae was found to increase linearly with egg abundance and temperature. A dome-shaped density-dependent relationship existed between the numbers of larvae and the estimated abundance of age 2 cod. For mackerel, a distinctly dome-shaped quadratic relationship was found between parent stock biomass and the logarithm of the modal catch of eggs, while the relationships between numbers of eggs and numbers of larvae, and numbers of larvae and numbers of age 1 juveniles were intrinsically linear. The catches of both spring- and autumn-spawned herring larvae varied in response to sea temperature and spawning stock biomass. Year-class size was intrinsically linearly related to larval abundance and pelagic stock biomass (herring

tons), and USA (1,061,000 to 1,018,000 tons). France caught 4,000 tons, the same amount as in 1973.

Scallop catches increased from 55,000 to 76,000 tons. Catches of cod (35,000 tons) and flounders except yellowtail (22,000 tons) remained the same as in 1973. Decreases were reported for haddock (6,000 to 5,000 tons), redfish (17,000 to 11,000 tons), silver hake (136,000 to 130,000 tons), red hake (67,000 to 34,000 tons), pollock (13,000 to 12,000 tons), yellowtail flounder (31,000 to 25,000 tons), herring (235,000 to 185,000 tons), mackerel (381,000 to 294,000 tons), and squids (57,000 to 51,000 tons).

2. Work Carried Out

- a) **Canada:** Sea scallop sampling for mesh size studies; herring movements in the Bay of Fundy.
- b) **France:** R/V *Cryos*, hydrographic and plankton studies in autumn; larval herring survey; biology and distribution of *Loligo* and *Illex*; sampling of herring, squids, and redfish.
- c) **Fed. Rep. Germany:** R/V *Walther Herwig*, hydrography and juvenile herring survey, March-April; samples for age and maturity of herring. R/V *Anton Dohrn*, hydrography and larval herring survey, November; commercial sampling (herring).
- d) **German Dem. Rep.:** Commercial sampling (herring and mackerel); mackerel food habits.
- e) **Japan:** Biological studies of *Loligo*; commercial sampling of *Loligo* squid and butterfish.
- f) **Poland:** Commercial sampling (herring, mackerel, and *Illex* squid). R/V *Wieczno*, juvenile herring and mackerel surveys, September; larval herring survey (including hydrographic and plankton studies), September-October; hydroacoustical survey, October; groundfish survey, October-November.
- g) **Spain:** Commercial sampling (cod).
- h) **USSR:** Commercial sampling (mackerel, herring, silver hake, red hake, and *Illex* squid). R/V's *Khronometer*, *Belogorsk*, and *Prognoz*, hydroacoustic and groundfish surveys, March and April; gear trials, September; autumn groundfish surveys, September-October; mackerel survey, October-November. Hydrography, hydrochemistry, and plankton sampling. Silver and red hake eggs and larvae, July-September; herring larval survey, October; food of herring, silver hake, and red hake larvae in summer.

- i) **UK:** Continuous Plankton Recorder survey covering 585 miles.
- j) **USA:** Commercial sampling for all species of commercial importance. R/V's *Albatross IV*, *Duchess II*, and *Delaware II*, larval herring surveys, February, September, and October. Gear trials, March, July August, and September. Groundfish surveys, March-May and September-December. Megabenthic survey, July. Zooplankton and juvenile fish survey, August. Hydrography and plankton sampling; sea surface temperature determinations by infrared photography; physical oceanography studies. Biological studies of haddock, cod, pollock, yellowtail flounder, winter flounder, and scup. Food habits of 20 fish species. Manned undersea research on herring spawning and egg dynamics.

3. Hydrography

Surface temperatures on Georges Bank decreased from 14° to 16°C in September, to 12° to 14°C in October, and 10° to 13°C in November. Bottom temperatures were 7° to 15°C in September, depending on the depth, and dropped 2°C in mid-October over the shallower parts of Georges Bank. Mean temperatures in September were less at the bottom and the thermocline than in 1973. There were a number of discrepancies among the research documents concerning the oceanographic conditions on Georges Bank, but temperatures generally warmer along the continental shelf of the United States during 1974.

4. Cod and Haddock

The US research survey index for cod decreased in 1973 and 1974 from the 1972 level. Fishing mortality levels are greater than F_{max} and the TACs may need to be reduced. The 1971 year-class appears strong, however, and fully recruited to the US fishery in late 1974. Young of year indices for Georges Bank haddock (based on autumn catches of 0-group fish) indicate very poor year-classes for 1973 and 1974, so recruitment will continue to be low through at least 1976. Commercial data for 1973 and 1974 reveal a sharp reduction in numbers of individuals from the 1962 and 1963 year-classes on Georges Bank, while 85% of the 1974 landings (by number) consisted of age 2 and 3 fish from the 1971-72 year-classes. Poor recruitment in 1973 and 1974 may stop the gradual increase in stock size which began in 1973.

5. Herring

Adult herring stocks increased slightly in 1974 with

the addition of the good 1970 year-class. The stock size (Div. 5Y, 5Z, and Statistical Area 6 combined) had been declining steadily since 1968, and at the beginning of 1974 and 1975 was only 77% and 61%, respectively, of the stock size needed to produce optimum catch levels. Recruitment from the 1969, 1971, and 1972 year-classes has been very poor. Unless subsequent year-classes are strong, the TACs for 1976 will have to be sharply reduced in order to maintain the current stock size.

6. Mackerel

Catches decreased from 381,000 tons in 1973 to 295,000 tons in 1974. Catch-per-unit-effort remained the same as in 1973 for the Polish fleet, but decreased 25% for GDR vessels and 68% for the US fleet. Stock biomass has declined about 11% from 1973, whereas fishing mortality increased about 20%. Catches in recent years have undergone a shift towards younger fish with 56% (by number) of the 1974 catch being age 1-3 fish and nearly all of the first quarter 1975 catch being age 1-2 fish. The 1973 and 1974 year-classes appear to be good, based on commercial catches, but their relative strengths have not yet been determined. A minimum size limit of 25 cm was proposed for 1976 to prevent the capture of age 1 fish.

7. Yellowtail Flounder

The stock abundance, which had stabilized under the TAC regulations during the period 1971 to 1973, declined in 1974 in the area east of 69°W longitude. In the Southern New England and Statistical Area 6 stock, the abundance of pre-recruits is at its lowest level since 1963, the US commercial catch-per-unit-effort continued to decrease and the stock abundance indices in Statistical Area 6 indicated a 60% decrease in stock size from 1970 to 1975.

8. Silver Hake

Failure of the Div. 5Y stock to recover from catches exceeding recruitment during the 1960's, in spite of the production of recent strong year-classes, is attributed to the excessive fishing of the incoming year-classes at ages 0 and 1 year. US autumn surveys indicate a strong 1974 year-class throughout the area. Both the Subdiv. 5Ze and Subdiv. 5Zw-Statistical Area 6 stocks have experienced fishing mortality well in excess of F_{max} in recent years, and both stocks, according to survey indices, declined in

abundance in 1974.

9. Red Hake

US autumn surveys indicate large decreases in relative stock abundance in 1974; 50% from 1973 to 1974 for the stock in Subdiv. 5Ze and 90% from 1970 to 1974 for the stock in Subdiv. 5Zw and Statistical Area 6. The 1973-74 year-classes appear to be strong in the Subdiv. 5Ze stock, but recruitment strength is uncertain for the other stock.

10. Squids

Of the two species of squid, *Loligo* and *Illex*, the former provides the most important commercial fishery in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in the spring and autumn. *Loligo* is generally caught in waters over 8°C from western Georges Bank to Cape Hatteras. The spawning peak is in May. *Loligo* live 24 to 36 months and grow to 24-45 cm with a heavy mortality after first spawning. *Illex*, an oceanic species preferring cooler waters, moves inshore in spring and summer, providing an inshore fishery. Spawning takes place in the offshore waters after which most die. *Illex* is faster growing (24-36 cm in 12-16 months) and shorter lived than *Loligo*. Both squids feed on small fish, crustaceans, and their own and other squid species. They are the food item of about 40 fish species. Distant-water fleets started fishing for squid in 1964 and landings have increased to 34,000 and 21,000 tons for *Loligo* and *Illex*, respectively, by 1974, with 12 countries now reporting squid catches. Absence of reliable estimates of stock sizes and uncertainty about the catch of the two species in recent years has led to the setting of pre-emptive catch quotas in order to ensure the orderly development of the fisheries.

11. Other Species

The declining trend in abundance of the redfish stock, re-assessments which give a lower estimated MSY than previous, and the long period needed for recovery of such a slow-growing and long-lived species has necessitated the lowering of the TAC. Pollock stocks appear to be stable with recruitment ranging from average to strong in recent years. Over-exploitation of the total biomass of stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 from 1969 to 1972 has made it necessary to further reduce the so-called second-tier TAC for all finfish (except menhaden, billfishes, tunas, and large sharks) and squids in order to achieve significant improvement in stock size.

and mackerel).

4. Cod

Tagging experiments in Div. 4R, Subdiv. 3Pn and 4Vn, confirm previously described seasonal migrations into and out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence on both sides of the Laurentian Channel with relatively little mixing across the Channel. Tagging experiments on both inshore and offshore stocks in Div. 4X confirm that there is relatively little mixing but indicates some mixing of Browns and Georges Bank cod. Age reading comparisons between Canada and Spain for Subdiv. 4Vs cod gave only 60% agreement. Between 16 April and 5 May, 81% of Browns Bank (Div. 4X) cod were post spawners, the remainder being ripening fish. Growth rate of Subdiv. 4Vn-Div. 4T cod is correlated with stock biomass and temperature.

5. Haddock

A study of the occurrence of the protozoan parasite, *Eimeria gadi*, in the swim bladder of Div. 4WX haddock showed the highest incidence in the Emerald Bank area, incidence decreasing to the southwest. Overall average incidence was 32.3%. Incidence was negligible in fish smaller than 35 cm. Between 16 April and 5 May, 15% of Browns Bank (Div. 4X) haddock were spawning and 41% were past spawning.

6. Redfish

A study of the distribution of redfish in Div. 4R showed largest catches were made between 4° and 5°C.

7. Silver Hake

The growth of silver hake and the age composition of the commercial catch have been described from analysis of length frequency data. One-year-old fish were approximately 13 cm long in March, reached 26 cm by

December, and 31 cm by the following December. The commercial catch was composed predominantly of age 2 fish. All age 1 fish were immature and all age 2 males were mature. On the average, 75% of age 2 females were mature. However, the USSR ageing technique using otoliths indicated that the catch was composed primarily of ages 3 and 4 fish and that maturity occurred at age 3.

There were indications that temperature may have an important influence on year-class success.

8. Herring

Meristic studies have not, as yet, provided a clear understanding of stock relationships but suggest close relationships of autumn-spawning herring in Subdiv. 4Vn and 4Vs but not for spring-spawning groups in these areas. There may be three distinct complexes of spring spawners in the west Newfoundland, Bird Rock-Cape Breton, and Sable Island areas. Larval surveys in Div. 4VW in October-November did not locate concentrations of larvae in sufficient quantities to support the hypothesis that a large autumn-spawning stock is resident in this area. Tagging experiments indicate that a substantial proportion of herring found in the Bay of Fundy (Div. 4X) during summer overwinter in Div. 4Wa. Another, smaller, portion overwinters in the western part of Subarea 5. Catches of juvenile herring from the 1974 March surveys in Div. 4X differed between vessels. The stratified number per tow for US R/V *Albatross IV* were 70%, 6%, and 22% for ages 2, 3, and 4, respectively. The stratified number per tow for FRG R/V *Walther Herwig* were 1.2%, 52% and 47% for ages 2, 3, and 4, respectively. Equations describing the growth of herring in Div. 4V, Div. 4W, and Div. 4X have been calculated and growth parameters used to obtain an estimate of natural mortality.

9. Bluefin Tuna

Six tagged tuna were recovered, five from near the tagging location, the sixth 535 miles from the release site after 3 years at large.

Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

Reports on research in 1974 were submitted by Canada, France, Fed.Rep. Germany (FRG), German Dem.Rep. (GDR), Japan, Poland, Romania, Spain, USSR, UK, and the USA.

1. Status of Fisheries

Total catch of all species from Subarea 5 and

Statistical Area 6 decreased from 2,041,000 metric tons in 1973 to 1,800,000 tons in 1974. Increased catches were reported by Canada (52,000 to 62,000 tons), Italy (4,000 to 5,000 tons), Romania (7,000 to 10,000 tons), Spain (22,000 to 24,000 tons), and UK (0 to 1,000 tons). Decreases were recorded by Bulgaria (37,000 to 30,000 tons), FRG (38,000 to 25,000 tons), GDR (151,000 to 95,000 tons), Japan (33,000 to 26,000 tons), Poland (191,000 to 153,000 tons), USSR (451,000 to 351,000

Seals

Reports on research for 1974 and catch statistics for 1975 were received from Canada, Denmark, and Norway.

vessels on the 'Front', and 100 for new entries and non-members.

Provisional figures for the 1975 catch are as follows:

1. Status of Fisheries

a) Harp Seal

In 1974 the total harvest in the 'Gulf' and on the 'Front' was 147,635, compared to the ICNAF quota of 150,100.

In 1975 the harp seal fishery operated under an ICNAF quota for the fifth year. Following recommendations made by Panel A at Halifax in June 1974, the total allowable catch (TAC) remained unchanged at 150,100 harp seals, mostly pups; this included a quota of 60,000 for Canadian vessels on the 'Front' or in the 'Gulf', 60,000 for Norwegian vessels on the 'Front', an allowance of 30,000 for the estimated take of seals by Canadian landsmen and small vessels, and an unallocated quota of 100.

Provisional figures for the 1975 catch are as follows:

	Pups and beaters	Immatures and adults	Total
Canadian landsmen and small vessels	30,797	23,443	54,240
Canadian vessels	58,214	2,449	60,663
Norwegian vessels	51,618	8,543	60,161
Total harp seal catch	140,629	34,435	175,064

b) Hooded Seal

In 1974 there was a TAC of 15,000 on the 'Front', of which 9,999 were taken.

In 1975 there was a TAC of 15,100, allocated as follows: 10,000 to Norwegian vessels, 5,000 to Canadian

	Pups	Immatures and adults	Total
Canadian landsmen and small vessels	191	155	346
Canadian vessels	2,387	2,651	5,038
Norwegian vessels	5,072	5,154	10,226
Total hooded seal catch	7,650	7,960	15,610

2. Work Carried Out

a) Harp Seal

In 1974 Canada carried out aerial surveys in the 'Gulf' and on the 'Front' using both conventional photography and ultra-violet photography. Samples of jaws were taken from a number of fisheries for analysis of the age structure of the population. Tagging and branding of harp seals was carried out in the 'Gulf'.

Norway carried out studies on the distribution of seals on the 'Front' and collected further samples for age analysis. Denmark collected further samples of jaws from Northwest Greenland for age analysis.

b) Hooded Seal

In 1974 Canada rediscovered a population of hooded seals in Davis Strait by aerial reconnaissance.

Norway obtained a large sample of breeding seals on the 'Front' for analysis of age and reproductive condition. A long-term study of pup growth was continued.

Denmark completed a catch analysis of hooded seals taken in Northwest Greenland in 1973 and 1974, and collected samples of jaws from South Greenland for age analysis.