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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Proceedings of the Fourth Special Commission Meeting
FAO, Rome, Italy, 22-30 January 1974

The Reports of Meetings of the Plenary, Panels and Committees together with Appendices are listed below. The page numbers referred to are those given at the bottom of the pages.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR



THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Serial No. 3188
(B.y)

Proceedings No. 2FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974Report of First Plenary Sessions

Thursday, 22 January, 1000 hrs

Friday, 25 January, 0940 hrs

- Item 1. Opening. The opening Plenary Session of the Fourth Special Commission Meeting was called to order in the Green Room, FAO, Rome, by the Executive Secretary who read the following telegram from Mr M. Fila (Poland), the Chairman of the Commission:

"I have to inform you and the distinguished Commissioners of ICNAF that I have accepted the offer of an appointment as a member of the professional staff of IMCO from 1 January 1974, so I have to submit to you my resignation as Chairman of the ICNAF. I thought I should at least convey a message of thanks to you and all the members of the Secretariat who worked so hard during my time in office as Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Commission. I should also like to extend my personal thanks and appreciation to the Commissioners and all participants of the ICNAF session for their assistance and cooperation.

Warsaw
17 January 1974

Best regards
M. Fila"

In accordance with Commission Rules of Procedure 3.4, Mr E. Gillett (UK), Vice-Chairman of the Commission, was asked to come forward and become the Chairman for the unexpired balance of the past Chairman's term of office.

The Chairman expressed his pleasure and welcomed delegates from 15 of the 16 Member Countries and Observers from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) (Appendix I).

The Chairman introduced Mr F.E. Popper, Assistant Director-General (Fisheries), FAO, who addressed the participants (Appendix II). The Chairman thanked Mr Popper on behalf of the Commission and its participants for his warm welcome and for the excellent meeting facilities and arrangements.

- Item 2. Agenda. The Agenda (Appendix III) and a schedule of meetings were approved.
- Item 3. Rapporteur. The Executive Secretary was appointed Rapporteur.
- Item 4. Draft Report of Proceedings of the Special Commission Meeting, October 1973 (Summ.Doc. 74/2). The Report was approved. The Observer from the GDR read a statement (Appendix IV) regarding the question of membership of the GDR in ICNAF pointing to the need for consideration of problems relating to the GDR's allocation of catch quotas for 1974 in Subareas 1-4 and in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Chairman welcomed the statement and assured the Observer from the GDR that the problems would be given consideration and happily a resolution would be found in the Rome meetings. He hoped that the GDR Observer would participate fully in all meetings and discussions.
- Item 5. Provisional Report of STACRES. The Chairman of STACRES, Dr A.W. May (Canada), was invited to present a summary of the provisional Report of STACRES. Dr May reviewed briefly the work of the Assessments Subcommittee and its Working Groups on Herring, Mackerel and Statistics and Sampling. The Chairman of the Commission expressed appreciation, on behalf of the Plenary, to the scientists for their efforts. The Plenary tabled the provisional Report until the Final Plenary Session when the recommendations of STACRES would be completed and fully considered.

The Plenary recessed at 1230 hrs.

The Plenary reconvened at 0940 hrs, Friday, 25 January.

Under Plenary Agenda Item 6, Catch Limitation Measures in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, the Chairman reported that Panel 5 had considered the items under Plenary Agenda Item 6 and had made progress. A written report was not completed but a table of total allowable catches (TACs) and provisional allocations for the finfish species in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 had been prepared and would be circulated as soon as possible for consideration.

The Chairman reported that in relation to the GDR problem (Appendix IV) the Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 portion had been taken care of in meetings of Panel 5 while the Subarea 1-4 portion might have to be resolved by taking a GDR quota out of the "Others" category in the June 1973 Meeting proposals. A proposal that the GDR prepare a list of its claims for consideration by a Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4 was agreed.

The Chairman recognized Mr Wm.L. Sullivan Jr (USA) who spoke on behalf of the Depositary Government regarding possible improvements to the Convention which would speed up the ratification procedure for regulatory measures, e.g. shorten the present 6-month waiting period to perhaps 3 months or insert an emergency clause in the Convention. In addition, he suggested as a possibility that the Executive Secretary might be empowered to circulate Commission proposals which are presently circulated by Depositary Government. Portugal, USSR, Canada and Spain supported the idea of circulation of proposals by the Executive Secretary and all countries expressed a willingness to study any improvement in ratification procedures. Mr Sullivan explained that the Depositary Government was only alerting the Commission to these possibilities and requested the views and reactions of Member Countries be sent to him on an informal basis so that any proposals in this regard might be circulated 60 days prior to the 1974 Annual Meeting.

The Chairman recognized the delegate of France regarding the adequacy of the herring catch provisionally allocated to "Others" for the Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 fisheries in 1974. The delegate of France explained that France was not a member of Panel 5 but was considering taking out membership. In the meantime an adequate amount of allocation in the "Others" category for 1974 would take into account her fishery which amounted to almost 2,400 tons in 1973.

The Chairman recognized the Executive Secretary who reported that all the June 1973 proposals (31) became effective as at 17 January 1974 except that for a cod catch quota in Subarea 1 (Iceland objection) and for a haddock catch quota in Div. 4X (Canadian reservation). Depositary Government would inform the Member Countries of the status and procedures for further steps to be taken.

The Plenary adjourned at 1040 hrs, Friday, 25 January.

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

List of Participants

(Head of delegation underlined)

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Miss S. Campbell, Secretary, FAO

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Address by Mr F.E. Popper, Assistant Director-General (Fisheries) FAO,
ICNAF Meeting, FAO, Rome, 22 January 1974

"Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974Plenary SessionsAgenda

1. Opening
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Appointment of Rapporteur
4. Approval of draft report of Proceedings of the Special Commission Meeting, October 1973 (*Summ.Doc. 74/2*)
5. Report of STACRES and Assessments Subcommittee
6. Consideration of Catch Limitation Measures for Finfish Species in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 11 and 16; Oct. 1973 Mtg.Proc. 3 and 5*)
 - a) herring - Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 16, App. III; Oct. 1973 Mtg.Proc. 3, App. I*)
 - b) herring - Div. 5Y (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 16, App. IV; Oct. 1973 Mtg.Proc. 3, App. I*)
 - c) mackerel - Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 16, App. V; Oct. 1973 Mtg.Proc. 3, App. I*)
 - d) red hake - Div. 5Z east of 69° (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 11, para. 7(k) and App. I, para. 12*)
 - e) "other finfish" - Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 11, App. VI and VII; Oct. 1973 Mtg.Proc. 3, App. I*)
7. Consideration of Catch Limitation Measures for Finfish Species in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 (*Comm.Doc. 74/1-4*)
 - a) capelin - Subarea 2 and Div. 3K (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 14, para. 4(c); Comm.Doc. 74/3*)
 - b) capelin - Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 14, para. 4(c); Comm.Doc. 74/3*)
 - c) redfish - Subarea 2 and Div. 3K (*Comm.Doc. 74/1*)
 - d) Greenland halibut - Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL (*Comm.Doc. 74/1*)
 - e) roundnose grenadier - Subareas 2 and 3 (*Comm.Doc. 74/1*)
 - f) American plaice - Subarea 2 and Div. 3K (*Comm.Doc. 74/1*)
 - g) American plaice - Div. 3M (*Comm.Doc. 74/1*)
 - h) American plaice - Subdiv. 3Ps (*Comm.Doc. 74/1*)
 - i) mackerel - Subarea 3 (*Comm.Doc. 74/2*)
 - j) mackerel - Div. 4VWX (*Comm.Doc. 74/2*)
 - k) squid - Subareas 3 and 4 (*Comm.Doc. 74/2*)
 - l) cod - Div. 4T and Subdiv. 4Vn (*Comm.Doc. 74/1*)
 - m) cod - Div. 4X offshore (*Comm.Doc. 74/1*)
 - n) herring - Div. 4XWb (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 16, App. II; Comm.Doc. 74/4*)
 - o) argentines - Subarea 4 (*Comm.Doc. 74/1*)
8. Consideration of Exemption Clause in Size Limitation Measure for Herring in Subareas 4 and 5 (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 16, para. 5*)
9. Consideration of Adjustment to Closed Area for Haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 10, para. 8*)
10. Consideration of Elimination of 10% Annual Exemption Clause from the Trawl Regulation in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 (*1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. 16, para. 7*)
11. Review of October 1973 Special Commission Meeting Proposal (2) Regarding Regulation of Fishing Gear Used in Subarea 5 (*Oct. 1973 Mtg.Proc. 3, para. 15 and App. II*)
12. Consideration of Further Improvements to the ICNAF Joint Inspection Scheme (*Circ. Letter 73/48 dated 16 August 1973; Oct. 1973 Mtg.Proc. 3, para. 16*)

13. Further Consideration of Matters Related to the Establishment of Effort Limitation Schemes (Circ. Letter 73/43; Oct.1973 Mtg.Proc. 3, para. 17)
14. Other Business
15. Adjournment

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Statement of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic
to the Fourth Special ICNAF Meeting, FAO, Rome, 25 January 1974

"Mr Chairman, Gentlemen:

"In the Government of the GDR, the question of the membership of the GDR in ICNAF was dealt with and a decision was taken. In accordance with this decision, the GDR will become a member of ICNAF as soon as possible. The prerequisite to the deposition of the declaration of accession is, however, the solution of the following problems:

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

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

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

"Thank you, Mr Chairman."



Serial No. 3185
(B.e. 74)

Proceedings No. 3

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Report of Meetings of Panel 5

Tuesday, 22 January, 1400 hrs
 Wednesday, 23 January, 0900 hrs
 Thursday, 24 January, 0900 hrs
 Wednesday, 30 January, 1430 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting of Panel 5 was convened by the Chairman, Mr D.H. Wallace (USA). Representatives of all Member Countries of the Panel and Observers from a number of other countries were present. The Chairman recognized a difficulty in acting as Chairman of the Panel and as head of the US delegation. He requested permission from the Panel to retire as Chairman during substantive discussions in favour of the Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. Gillett (UK). The Panel members agreed and Mr Gillett replaced Mr Wallace in the chair.
2. Rapporteur. Mr S.N. Tibbo (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. There was no formal Agenda for the meeting of Panel 5 and the Chairman (Mr Gillett) made reference to the Plenary Agenda (Proc. 2, App. III), pointing out that the Panel was expected to deal with Items 6, 8, 10, and 11.
4. Under Plenary Agenda Item 6, Consideration of Catch Limitation Measures for Finfish Species in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, the Panel agreed to deal first with mackerel (Agenda Item 6c), red hake (Item 6d), and other finfish (Item 6e), in that order and defer discussion of herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 (Item 6a) and in Div. 5Y (Item 6h) until a later meeting of the Panel.

(a) Mackerel stock in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

The Panel noted that STACRES had suggested that the TAC for this mackerel stock for 1974 should be within the limits of 251,000 and 312,000 tons. Some Member Countries, notably Poland, USSR and Bulgaria, and the German Democratic Republic favoured the upper limit of the suggested TAC, whereas USA, Canada, and Spain were in favour of the lower limit. The Fed. Rep. Germany and Romania took a 'middle of the road' position.

The Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee, Mr D.J. Garrod (UK), reviewed the background for the STACRES recommendation and pointed out that greater precision was unwarranted because of the inadequate data base for more precise assessment. The Chairman of the Panel pointed out that higher quotas for mackerel could result in lower permissible catches for other species because of the global quota agreement reached at the October 1973 Special Meeting in Ottawa, Canada. Following considerable discussion of various TACs for mackerel for 1974 and the possible need for a commitment for 1975 as contained in the herring proposal from the June 1973 Meeting, the Panel agreed that the TAC for mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1974 should be 300,000 tons with the understanding that fuller scientific data should be available in the future to monitor the stock. The Panel agreed to defer national allocation of the TAC to a later stage in the agenda.

(b) Red hake in Div. 5Z east of 69°W

The STACRES recommendation that the TAC for red hake in 1974 be set at 20,000 tons was approved unanimously. Discussion of national allocation was deferred.

(c) Other finfish in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

The Panel noted the STACRES recommendation for a combined TAC of 50,000 tons in Div. 4VWX and in Subarea 5 for argentine and the desirability of removing argentine from the "other finfish" category. The Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee explained that STACRES considered that argentine might be managed more appropriately by separation from the "other finfish" category because of the overlap of the stocks in

Div. 4VWX and might be dealt with in the same way as pollock (Summ.Doc. 74/2, p. 17, footnote 2). The Panel agreed to a US proposal that a TAC of 50,000 tons be set for argentine evenly divided between Div. 4VWX and Subarea 5 and further agreed that the TAC for 'other finfish' in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 be set at 125,000 tons in conformity with the STACRES recommendation of 150,000 tons less the quantity reserved for argentine in Subarea 5.

5. Under Plenary Agenda Item 11, Review of Proposal (2) from the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting Regarding Regulation of Fishing Gear Used in Subarea 5, the Chairman drew attention to the agreement reached at the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting in Ottawa that there was a need for technical advise on the type of midwater trawl doors which would be 'incapable of being fished on the bottom' and on how infringements of a pertinent regulation could be determined. The delegate of USA clarified the proposal by emphasizing the need to protect the US small-boat fishery for yellowtail flounder to Southern New England and Gulf of Maine waters. In the ensuing discussions, the delegates of Japan and Spain withdrew their reservations to the proposal which they had expressed at the October 1973 Meeting. The Panel agreed that since no new technical information was available at this time the item should be continued at the next meeting of the Commission.

6. Panel 5 recessed at 1800 hrs, Tuesday, 22 January.

7. Panel 5 reconvened in second session at 0900 hrs, Wednesday, 23 January.

8. Under Plenary Agenda Item 8, Consideration of Exemption Clause in Size Limitation Measure for Herring in Subareas 4 and 5, the delegate of Canada read a statement proposing alternatives of a 10% exemption by weight on an annual basis or a 25% exemption by count on a trip basis. Member Countries would have the option of choosing which alternative to use. The delegate of USA pointed out that the proposed alternatives were comparable but that the 25% exemption by count on a trip basis was easier to enforce. The delegate of USSR could agree to the exemption of 25% by count on a trip basis, but wished the alternative of 10% by weight by year to remain available. The Panel agreed that further debate on this item should be deferred until after a preliminary discussion of Plenary Agenda Item 10 which also had to do with exemption problems (see Section 9).

9. Under Plenary Agenda Item 10, Consideration of Elimination of 10% Annual Exemption Clause from Trawl Regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5, the delegate of USA proposed that the trawl regulations presently in force for Subareas 3, 4 and 5 and containing a provision for incidental catches of the regulated species not exceeding 10% by weight of all fish on board the vessel in any period of 12 months, be amended to put the exemption on a per trip basis. The delegate of USSR found it difficult to accept a US draft proposal because of wording rather than intent. The delegate of USA agreed that another proposal would be drafted and distributed in advance of the 1974 Annual Meeting for consideration by STACTIC. All delegates agreed that the practicality of enforcement must be considered in establishing regulations.

10. Returning to Plenary Agenda Item 8, Consideration of Exemption Clause in Size Limitation Measure for Herring in Subareas 4 and 5, the Panel

agreed to recommend

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (1) amending the existing herring size limit regulation in Subarea 5 and part of Subarea 4 to allow an alternative exemption of 25% by count (Appendix II).

The Panel also

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the enforcement aspects of such a measure be referred to STACTIC for further study at the 1974 Annual Meeting.

11. The Chairman then returned to Plenary Agenda Item 6, Consideration of Catch Limitation Measures for Finfish Species in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

(a) The Panel noted that the STACRES Report (Section I, Subsection 3) states that:

"The provision of advice to the Commission has become more difficult because of uncertainties regarding:

- 1) the identification of components of the (herring) fisheries and hence catch quantities on which assessments should be based in order to be related to the TAC, and
- 1i) the identification of adult as opposed to juvenile (herring) fisheries.

Since meaningful assessments should be based on the total catch of each stock, clarification of the first point by the Commission would assist in providing clear advice."

In order to clarify these points, Mr T.D. Iles (Canada), Chairman of the Herring Working Group, read a prepared statement which is attached as Appendix I.

(b) Herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6

The Panel noted that STACRES had recommended a TAC of 150,000 tons. The Panel agreed to recommend to the Commission a TAC of 150,000 tons with the understanding that the Commission will establish a level of catch for 1975 which will result in maintaining the adult stock at 225,000 tons at least by the end of 1975, it being understood that in any event the level of catch for 1975 will not be increased above that for 1974 unless the adult stock size at the end of 1974 has reached a level which will provide the maximum sustainable yield by the end of 1975.

(c) Herring in Div. 5Y

The Panel noted that STACRES recommended a TAC for Div. 5Y of 25,000 tons in 1974. The Panel agreed to recommend to the Commission a TAC of 25,000 tons with the understanding that the Commission will establish a level of catch for 1975 which will result in maintaining the adult stock at 60,000 tons at least by the end of 1975, it being understood that in any event the level of catch for 1975 will not be increased above that for 1974 unless the adult stock size at the end of 1974 has reached a level which will provide the maximum sustainable yield by the end of 1975.

12. National Allocations of Species TACs for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Panel discussed the basis on which national allocations should be established. It appeared that no single principle was acceptable and that consideration must be given to the needs of coastal states, to recent catches and to catches over a period of years in the various fisheries.

(a) Mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

The delegate of Poland presented a proposal for allocation of the TAC of 300,000 tons for mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 which was based chiefly on catches made in 1973. The delegate of USA proposed that the needs of the coastal states be fixed first and the remainder of the TAC divided in some equitable manner among the other countries. The delegates of both Canada and USA pointed out that although their respective catches in 1973 were small, substantial expansion of fisheries was planned for 1974. The delegate of Fed.Rep. Germany made reference to Commission principles of making maximum use of resources and objected to providing special allocations for coastal states which they might not use fully. The delegate of Romania referred to allocations proposed at the 1973 Annual Meeting (1973 Annual Mtg. Proc. No. 11, App. VI, p. 183) and proposed pro-rated reductions to conform with a TAC of 300,000 tons. A Chairman's proposal recognized the needs for coastal states but took what he considered a realistic view of what could be taken by them. Further discussion of mackerel allocation was deferred until after preliminary discussions of allocations for herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6.

(b) Herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6

The Panel then considered proposals for allocating the agreed TAC of 150,000 tons for herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6. No agreement could be reached and the Chairman suggested that a special session consisting of a smaller group of Panel 5 delegates meeting more informally could bring about a more rapid solution to the problem of national allocations for all six stocks under consideration in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The delegate of USA agreed to provide a table of national allocations for the herring stock based on the 40:40:10:10 principle for use as a working paper in subsequent discussions.

13. Panel 5 recessed at 1830 hrs, Wednesday, 23 January.

14. Panel 5 reconvened at 0900 hrs in special session with two representatives from each Panel member and from the German Democratic Republic present. Discussion of national allocation of TACs was resumed and the Panel agreed to recommend to the Commission the following provisional allocations for each of the six Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 stocks.

Species	Area	Bul	Can	FRG	Jap	Po1	Rom	USSR	USA	GDR	Others	TAC
Red hake	5Z(E 69°W)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	1,000	-	5,000	20,000
Argentine	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	500	-	4,500	25,000
Herring	5Y	-	6,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	16,750	1,000	250	25,000
Herring	5Z + 6	-	8,000	24,000	-	39,000	-	37,000	7,000	32,000	3,000	150,000
Mackerel	5 + 6	20,000	8,000	1,500	-	92,000	4,000	108,000	5,000	60,000	1,500	300,000
Other finfish	5 + 6	4,000	-	-	7,000	10,000	-	30,000	63,000	3,000	8,000	125,000

In respect of mackerel, the delegates of Canada and USA stated that their agreement would be under reservation of their rights as coastal states. The delegate of Romania went on record that their overall quota was too low and reserved the right to re-open this question at the 1974 Annual Meeting of the Commission. The delegate of USSR reserved their position on species allocation in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 until after the consideration of national allocations in Subarea 4.

15. The special Panel 5 session recessed at 1550 hrs.

16. The full meeting of Panel 5 was reconvened at 1640 hrs. The Chairman reviewed the proceedings of the special session. He noted that the two-tier quota scheme for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 adopted at the October 1973 meeting required that country allocations by species, plus some part of the "Others" allocations where a country had no quota should be equal to or greater than the total allocation for all species. He pointed out that, with the provisional allocations adopted for the six stocks (see Section 14), the sum of the species allocations for some Member Countries (notably Poland) in the Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 two-tier quota scheme did not quite reach their overall quota agreed to at the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting (October 1973 Spec. Mtg. Proc. 3, App. I).

17. Panel 5 agreed that the provisional allocations adopted for the six stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 should be included in the report of Panel 5 which would be subject to review by the Commission in Plenary Session.

18. Panel 5 recessed at 1700 hrs, 24 January.

19. Panel 5 reconvened at 1430 hrs, Wednesday, 30 January under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK), Chairman of the Commission who was acting for Mr D.H. Wallace (USA), Chairman of Panel 5.

20. The Chairman noted that the Panel had been invited by the Commission in Plenary Session (Proc. 7) to reconsider TACs and national allocations proposed for herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 and mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (see Section 14 of this Proceedings).

(a) Herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6

The Panel considered the following revised allocations:

Canada	2,980 tons
Federal Republic of Germany	23,900 "
Poland	39,000 "
USSR	41,725 "
USA	6,955 "
German Democratic Republic	31,440 "
Others	4,000 "
	<hr/>
	150,000 tons

The TAC remained unchanged at 150,000 tons. In considering the revised allocation for herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6, the Panel noted an agreement reached in the joint meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4 regarding herring in Div. 4XWb (Proc. 5, Section 25) whereby Canada agreed to "transfer 5,000 tons from its provisional share of the Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 (herring) fishery to the USSR". In accordance with the normal procedure of the Commission, such transfers between countries will not prejudice future national allocations of TACs. The Panel also noted reductions in allocations for herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 for Canada, Fed.Rep. Germany, USSR, USA and the German Democratic Republic to increase the amount allocated to "Others" from 3,000 to 4,000 tons to satisfy the needs of Bulgaria, France, Romania, Japan and perhaps others.

The Panel agreed to recommend to the Commission the proposed re-allocation of the herring quota in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 by affirmative vote by all Panel members, except Fed.Rep. Germany and Romania who abstained.

(b) Mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

The Panel was invited by the Commission in Plenary Session to consider an increase of 4,000 tons (to 304,000 tons) in the TAC for mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and to add this amount to the provisional allocation for Poland, increasing its allocation to 96,000 tons. Panel 5 agreed to recommend these revisions to the Commission by unanimous affirmative vote.

21. Panel 5, noting that the agreed TACs and allocations for red hake in Div. 5Z east of 69° West, argentine in Subarea 5, and other finfish in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 should be incorporated in the table annexed to and forming an integral part of the two-tier catch quota proposal (1) adopted at the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting (October 1973 Spec. Mtg. Proc. No. 3, App. I),

agreed to recommend

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

22. Panel 5, having agreed to recommend to the Commission TACs and allocations for herring stocks in Div. 5Y and in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6, for the mackerel stock in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, for red hake in Div. 5Z east of 69° West, for argentine in Subarea 5 and for other finfish in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, noted that the table which formed an integral part of paragraph 3 of the two-tier international quota proposal (1) from the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting could now be completed by including the species TACs and allocations for 1974 in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 recommended by Panel 5 at its present meetings. The revised and up-to-date table is at Appendix IV.

23. Panel 5 adjourned at 1500 hrs, 30 January 1974.

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Statement in response to STACRES questions regarding advice to the Commission on herring
(see Section I, Subsection 3 of the STACRES Report)

STACRES asked two questions of the Commission:

- 1) Identification of components of the [herring] fisheries and hence catch quantities on which assessments should be based in order to be related to the TAC?
- 2) Identification of adult as opposed to juvenile [herring] fisheries?

The following brief explanation deals with both of these points. The TACs developed by the Herring Working Group in 1972, 1973 and 1974 applied to the following stock components:

- a) Div. 4WX. The adults caught in the Canadian purse seine fishery off southwestern Nova Scotia mainly in the summer and autumn. Adults caught by other nations offshore of the area fished by the Canadian fleet, including the overwintering concentrations found on the southern Scotian Shelf. (Redbook 1972, Part I, p. 43).
- b) Div. 5Y. The adults caught in "(the) substantial adult fishery....in the western portion of the Gulf of Maine....concentrated on Jeffreys Ledge, Stillwagen Bank and adjacent areas" - this area being distinct from that of the "traditional USA juvenile herring fishery....limited to the Maine coastline". (Redbook 1973, Part I, p. 48)
- c) Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6. The adults caught in the Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 mobile fleet fisheries.

At the Special Meeting in Rome in January 1972, adult stock size was formally defined "as that of age 4 and older at the beginning of the calendar year" (Redbook 1973, Part I, p. 34).

There has been a change in the pattern of recruitment to the adult stage and adult fisheries. In earlier years few 3-year-old fish were caught. In 1973 much and even most of the catch in all fisheries was made up of 3-year-old fish. Recruitment of 3-year-old fish during the year (assumptions as to the size of which now largely determine advice as to TAC) can be dealt with separately (see, for instance, Fig. 1, p. 38, Redbook 1973, Part I).

Assessment, therefore, has continued to deal with adult fish, adjusting the details to take into account the biological changes in the stocks, i.e., earlier age at maturity.

Assessments for 1973 and 1974 have been based on the expected catch of adult herring. This includes 3-year-old herring expected to mature during the year, which for administrative reasons, to allow monitoring of catches in the Canadian purse seine fishery, are taken to be fish greater than 23 cm.

T.D. Iles, Chairman
Herring Working Group

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

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

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

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

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

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974(2) Proposal for Completion of the International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in Subarea 5 and in Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6

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

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

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

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

All TACs and allocations are in metric tons."

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Table showing Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 TACs² and allocations² agreed at the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting in Ottawa (upper group); and TACs and allocations recommended by Panel 5 at the January 1974 Special Commission Meeting in Rome (Lower group).

Species	Area	Bulgaria	Canada	Fed. Rep. Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	Romania	Spain	USSR	USA Dem. Rep.	Others	TAC
Cod	5Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,677	1,323	10,000
Cod	5Z	-	4,820	-	-	-	487	-	7,088	2,468	16,590	3,547	35,000
Yellowtail	5(E 69°W)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	1,000	16,000
Yellowtail	5(W 69°W)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	1,000	10,000
Other Flounders	5 + 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	21,700	700	25,000
Silver Hake	5Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	8,380	1,020	10,000
Silver Hake	5Ze	1,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,248	11,056	7,200	80,000
Silver Hake	5Zw + 6	1,552	-	-	-	-	-	444	-	52,208	18,864	6,932	80,000
Red Hake	5Z(W 69°W) + 6	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	15,000	1,500	50,000
Pollock	4 + 5	-	34,000 ¹	1,600 ¹	-	-	-	-	1,200 ¹	2,100 ¹	12,000 ¹	4,000 ¹	55,000 ¹
Redfish	5	-	414	-	-	-	-	412	-	1,725	24,747	2,702	30,000
Squid	5 + 6	-	-	1,000	4,700	24,300	6,800	-	13,000	8,500	5,600	7,100	71,000
Subtotal (1)		4,548	39,234	2,600	4,700	24,300	7,287	856	21,288	162,449	166,614	4,000	472,000
Red Hake	5Z(E 69°W)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	1,000	5,000	20,000
Argentine	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	500	4,500	25,000
Herring	5Y	-	6,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,750	1,000	25,000
Herring	5Z + 6	-	2,980	23,900	-	-	39,000	-	-	41,725	6,955	31,440	150,000
Mackerel	5 + 6	20,000	8,000	1,500	-	-	96,000	4,000	-	108,000	5,000	60,000	304,000
Other Finfish	5 + 6	4,000	-	-	-	7,000	10,000	-	-	30,000	63,000	3,000	125,000
Subtotal (2)		24,000	16,980	26,400	-	7,000	145,000	4,000	-	213,725	93,205	95,440	649,000
TOTAL (1) + (2)		28,548	56,214	29,000	4,700	31,300	152,287	4,856	21,288	376,174	259,819	99,440	1,121,000
Overall TAC		29,100	25,000	27,000	4,700	24,300	152,200	4,300	17,200	342,500	195,000	97,600	923,900

1 Pollock TAC and allocations pertain to Subareas 4 and 5; countries' estimates of catches in Subarea 4 are as follows:
Canada (30,000 tons), Fed. Rep. Germany (800), Spain (600), USSR (1,000), USA (6,000) and German Democratic Republic (2,000), giving a total of 40,400 tons.

2 TACs and allocations are in metric tons.



Serial No. 3186
(B.w)

Proceedings No. 4

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Report of Meeting of Working Group of Experts on the Practicability of Effort Limitation

Tuesday, 19 January, 0900 hrs
Thursday, 21 January, 0900 hrs

1. The Working Group met under the chairmanship of Dr R.L. Edwards (USA) with representatives from Canada, Denmark, Fed.Rep. Germany, France, German Democratic Republic, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, USSR, UK, USA and FAO present. Dr V.C. Anthony (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.

2. The Chairman referred to Item 2 of ICNAF Circular Letter 73/43 dated 24 July 1973 and the Working Group agreed to proceed using the following items from the Circular Letter as Agenda items: (a) Summary description of national fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1969 through 1972, (b) National samples of detailed effort data for each major class of trawler for 1969 through 1972, and (c) Descriptions of choices and feasibility of overall management options as presented in Table 1 of the first Working Group meeting (1973 Annual Mtg. Proc. No. 5, App. I).

3. Summary descriptions of national fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, 1969-72. The Working Group received presentations on this subject from Poland, Canada, USA, Spain, Fed.Rep. Germany and Japan.

(a) Polish summary of fishing activities (Working Paper No. 24)

From 1969 to 1972 the percent of standardized days fished based on fishing power coefficients given in Redbook 1973, Part I, declined for vessels of Class OTSI-5 (B-10, B-14, B-20); increased for vessels of Class OTST-6 (B-23, B-29); and remained relatively constant after 1970 for vessels of Class OTST-7, giving an overall (total) decline in effort.

Vessels of Class OTSI-5 employ both bottom and pelagic trawls while vessels of Class OTST-6 and 7 fish primarily with pelagic trawls. Pelagic trawling has gradually increased to account for over 90% of the standardized days fished in 1973. The pattern of fishing changed in the spring of 1971 from fishing for herring to fishing for mackerel.

The changes in pattern of fishing and to pelagic trawling were reported to have virtually ceased.

(b) Description of trawl gear used for demersal species by the Canadian fleet in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, 1969-72, by P.J.G. Carrothers (Res.Doc. 74/28)

The Yankee 36 trawl is used by smaller inshore vessels while the larger Yankee 41 and Yankee 41-5 are used by the larger (500-700 horsepower) offshore vessels. The recent need for higher opening nets fishing the continental shelf led to the development of the Atlantic Western Trawls. The redfish fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence inspired the development of the Diamond Midwater Trawls. The specifications and drawings of all nets are given in the paper.

A trend in the Canadian fleet toward multi-trawl operations has led to mounting nets on net reels to allow a stern trawler to carry three nets and to change rapidly to meet differing fishing opportunities.

(c) A description of Canadian fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, 1969-72, by R.G. Halliday (Res.Doc. 74/27)

The Canadian herring and groundfish fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 were described including aspects of fleet composition, seasonality, species sought, catch, effort and possible future changes. Detailed records were made available to the Working Group on catches by species, catch rates by month, and fishing effort. Catches of pelagic fish increased from 1969 to 1971 and then declined in 1972 while the catch of groundfish has generally declined from 1969 to 1972 with a slight increase in 1971 over 1970.

- (d) A summary description of US fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for the period 1969-72, by E.W. Bowman and K.A. Smith (Res.Doc. 74/32)

US fishing activities were summarized by vessel tonnage classes, type of fishing gear, number of vessels, average gross tonnage and number of trips. The number of vessels in Classes 2, 3 and 4 decreased since 1968 while vessels in Classes 2 and 3 became more diversified in types of fishing gear used. Due to declines in catches of groundfish, some vessels diverted to the offshore lobster fishery and in 1973 diversified further to catching deep-water red crabs (*Geryon*).

US fisheries for cod, flounders, haddock, herring and other groundfish were described.

- (e) Spanish fleet composition in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1969-1972 (Working Paper No. 25)

Fisheries for cod and squid were conducted by Spain in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 from 1969-1972. The number of vessels by tonnage class and year and seasonality of fishing were given for each fishery.

- (f) Fed.Rep. Germany fishing days by vessel categories and areas, 1969-1972 (Working Paper No. 26)

Data were presented on number of days fished by ICNAF Divisions, tonnage class and years. The total number of days fished declined greatly from 1970 to 1973 with nearly all fishing conducted in July to December for herring. Graphs were included in the papers which described the decline in total fishing effort per year and per month.

- (g) Comments on the Japanese fishery

The delegate from Japan did not receive the Circular Letter but will prepare a document describing its fishery for the 1974 Annual Meeting.

Japanese fishing effort is directed toward squid and butterfish in winter and herring in the autumn of the year. Fishing vessels used are of mostly 1500-2500 gross tons, all stern trawlers. The seasonality of the Japanese fishery has not significantly changed.

4. Detailed national effort data for each major class of trawler, 1969-72

- (a) Data supplied

In response to this request, Canada and USA supplied computer printouts and punched cards. The Canadian data were from all trip records in Subarea 5 by large otter trawlers. These data were a combination of tow by tow records, by 6-hour watches or by days. The US submission was of three vessels in each of Classes 2, 3 and 4 for 1970-1972. Effort data by number and duration of tows were presented. Similar data from other countries were not available at this meeting.

- (b) Effort data available

The Chairman explored the feasibility of such data requests. The possibility of using the same data as that requested by the Special Working Group on ICNAF Data Base Improvement was explored with most experts agreeing that it was not detailed enough for the effort studies contemplated. This led to a further inquiry about the availability of data and the problems associated with providing such information for the Working Group. These discussions are briefly summarized below:

Fed.Rep. Germany: No haul by haul data available, daily records of catch and effort are available from logbooks since 1971.

Japan: Haul by haul records generally collected but not readily available. Could sample some vessels for this detailed information.

Spain: Summations on a daily basis, occasionally duration of tow data.

USSR: Some haul by haul data available; time of towing in some cases but no system is yet developed for extracting such data from fishing logbooks.

Poland: Data in logbooks on haul by haul activities but no system developed as yet for obtaining such data from logbooks. Some problems in processing data and little likelihood of providing these data within a year.

German Dem.Rep.: Day by day records from logbooks; number of tows per day available but processing of data difficult.

UK, Portugal and France: No fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 but if a fishery began, only day to day records available.

In view of the difficulty associated with the original request, the Working Group felt that this request could not be met.

(c) Requirements for study of variations in catchability coefficient, q , as a measure of fishing effort

To study objectively the feasibility of an effort management system, individual vessel effort data are needed by area, time and vessel class. Detailed effort data were requested for the analysis of variability in catchability coefficients q .

Several questions concerning q were of particular interest:

- i) seasonal and annual changes in q among individual vessels within classes;
- ii) the changes in q caused by diverting effort among species using several types of gear;
- iii) the bias in q caused by fish density changes (saturation) and decreases in stock abundance; purse seine effort can concentrate on schools of greatest density, increasing fishing mortality as stock size declines;
- iv) noise variation (e.g. water temperature) in q which causes fluctuation without trend in q over time;
- v) learning, which causes an increase in q over time (includes technological improvements).

An extensive discussion was held as to how the proper analyses should be conducted to determine the variations in q caused by the factors mentioned above. The Working Group agreed that the required data should be submitted to the Secretariat on forms as presented in Appendix I. A pilot study would then be undertaken by a smaller working group to outline problems associated with estimating q and to conduct exploratory analyses. To this end, the Working Group agreed that detailed effort data should be made available from all Member Countries fishing in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Working Group agreed that it should also examine carefully the feasibility and need for further such requests in connection with studies relating to examination of the problems associated with an effort management regime.

The Working Group modified the original data request as follows:

<u>Years:</u>	at least two years (1971 and 1972, if possible)
<u>Months:</u>	March and April, September and October
<u>Area:</u>	Subdiv. 5Ze and all of Statistical Area 6
<u>Vessel Class:</u>	2 and 7 (see ICNAF definition)
<u>Number of Vessels:</u>	20 for each country, or entire fleet if less than 20 or as many as possible.

The catch per day should be recorded for all major species as well as the tonnage of each vessel with vessel class 7 (Appendix I and Table).

Some countries felt that they could not provide such data and most countries felt that they could not present the available data by the time of the 1974 Annual Meeting.

(d) Requirements for study of seasonal and annual changes in q among individual vessels within classes

A third proposal was accepted by the Group concerning a study of the above question (see 4(c)(i)) by the compilation of frequency distributions of catch per day of individual vessels for each national fleet for a given species in a given area. Each country would compile the frequency distribution for its own fleet and select the species (or group of species) and area which provide the best information. These frequency distributions should be made available at the earliest possible meeting.

(e) Proposed study of the USSR 'swept volume' method of measuring effort

USSR proposed that, at the same time as the above data is to be reviewed and analyzed, the method of using 'swept volume' as a measure of effort be critically reviewed and analyzed. The proposed method was reviewed in detail. Using this method, the coefficient of catch q is equal to the catch divided by the volume of water swept. It was pointed out that this coefficient is not the same as the catchability coefficient q as used by biologists. A detailed explanation of the 'swept volume' method is presented in ICNAF Res.Doc. 73/118. This method was recognized by the ICES Working Group on Fishing Effort Measurements in May 1973 in IJmuiden, as a fundamental approach to the solution of the problem of fishing effort evaluation, which recommended that ICES member countries study the feasibility of its application to their fisheries. At its 1973 Annual Meeting, ICNAF adopted the recommendation of STACREM concerning further examination of the stability of various effort measurements including an analysis of the feasibility of the water-strained method proposed by the USSR.

The Working Group noted that the 'swept volume' method might be useful in comparing the fishing power of different classes of vessels, as well as providing a useful statistic for the reporting of effort expended. Poland reported having completed the two q methods in analyzing the Polish fleet in the Baltic and agreed to present the analysis to the 1974 Annual Meeting.

To complete such a review and analysis, the following data will be required: for the year 1972 (or 1973),

and for each vessel category, the average towing speed of the vessels, the vertical and horizontal dimensions of the trawl, the average number of hours fished per vessel, and the maximum-minimum and average annual catch over all vessels in the category.

A suggested table for the reporting of this data is attached as Appendix II.

5. Description of the choices and feasibility of overall management options (Table 1 of 1973 Annual Mtg. Proc. No. 5, App. I)

(a) A note on yield allocation in multi-species fisheries, by Y. Fukuda (Res.Doc. 74/1)

This paper examines the yield allocation in multi-species fisheries using linear programming procedures. Under certain assumptions where by-catch ratios are not stable, but vary widely, the total amount caught is less than the sum of the individual species TACs. The need for better information on by-catch ratios and their variations is shown.

(b) Costs of surveying recruits to the Georges Bank herring fishery, by J.E. Reeves (Res.Doc. 74/34)

Costs of surveying pre-recruit herring were determined given various levels of precision, and sampling rate. Variance reduction techniques were suggested, such as sampling heavier on areas of concentration and stratifying by echo surveys. It was also suggested that such surveys should produce information on other species as well, thereby reducing the cost per species.

(c) Status of pre-recruit abundance estimates for major species in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, by E.G. Heyerdahl and M.D. Grosslein (Res.Doc. 74/33)

The status of estimating pre-recruit abundance for several species by the Northeast Fisheries Center, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, was reviewed. This paper briefly described the types of pre-recruit indices of abundance, their accuracy and cost, and the data required for improving the index. It was suggested that the precision of pre-recruit estimates of abundance be obtained as well as the precision in estimating the total stock size in the next year for the setting of TACs.

The Working Group noted that Res.Doc. 74/33 and 34 were prepared to provide a basis for further studies estimating the costs of surveys required to provide management advice. Since, as yet, there is no real basis for determining the complete needs of the Commission to carry out its work, the Working Group suggested that the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES prepare a listing of their baseline requirements for survey information.

(d) Comparisons of long-term yields from catch quotas and effort quotas under conditions of variable recruitment, by J.E. Reeves (Res.Doc. 74/31)

This paper presented a comparison of long-term catch rates from fixed catch and effort quotas for Georges Bank herring under conditions of (1) variable recruitment, (2) different stock-recruitment relationships, and (3) increases in q . The Working Group considered this paper to be a good beginning but pointed to the need for more realism in the model. Some of the suggestions made were:

- i) to incorporate realistic changes in TAC levels with changes in stock size;
- ii) adjustment of effort due to change in q , and changes of q in relation to stock size; and
- iii) to allow q to vary stochastically.

It was suggested that this simulation technique could be very useful in indicating the strategy under which a constant TAC should be changed. Simulation techniques could help to define the level of sensitivity associated with TACs and suggest under what circumstances the TAC should or should not be changed.

6. Other matters

USSR summary of fishing activities (Working Paper No. 28)

This document was discussed only briefly by the Working Group at the time the draft of this report was reviewed.

7. Adjournment. The Working Group adjourned at 1300 hrs, 21 January 1974, having agreed to meet again at the time of the 1974 Annual Meeting.

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Instructions for effort data request

1. In all cases, ICNAF codes will be used (ICNAF will circulate codes), e.g. gear.
2. (a) Positions will be given as average position for day in latitude and longitude or midpoint of 30-minute latitude long square in which fishing occurred.

(b) If it is feasible, when fishing takes place in a greater area than a 30-mile radius, a separate entry should be made for each area.
3. Weight should be round fresh in tons to the nearest tenth or if national units are used, a factor to convert to round fresh in tons is required.
4. When a day's fishing is directed towards species not listed above, e.g. argentine, butterfish, pollock, etc., then the names of the species would be written in the blank spaces and the weights given. If these species were miscellaneous by-catch, they would be listed under the "other fish" column.
5. Vessel data should cover all days regardless of whether it is fishing or not.

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Appendix I
Table

Table for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 effort data requested by Effort Working Group

Country _____ Year _____ Area _____

Vessel identification _____ GRT _____ HP _____

Average daily position																	
Day	Month	Latitude	Longitude	Type of gear	No. of hauls	No. of hours fished	Herring	Mackerel	Silver hake	Red hake	Cod	Redfish	Flounders	Haddock	Other fish	Squid	Total

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Suggested format for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 effort data required for review of 'swept volume' method. For year _____.

Category vessel	Opening of trawl in meters		Average speed of towing	Average number of hours trawled per vessel	Catch data	
	Horizontal	Vertical			Greatest vessel catch	Least vessel catch



Serial No. 3189
(B.e.74)

Proceedings No. 5

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3 and 4

Friday, 25 January, 1100 hrs

1. Opening. Members of Panels 2, 3 and 4 unanimously agreed that Mr D.H. Wallace (USA) preside as Chairman for the Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4.
2. Rapporteur. Mr J.C. Price (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Joint Meeting agreed to deal with Plenary Agenda Items 7, 8, 9 and 10.
4. Conservation Requirements. The delegate of Canada introduced proposed total allowable catch (TAC) levels for most of those stocks scheduled under Plenary Agenda Item 7 for consideration by the Panels. The delegate of Canada noted that, in all cases, but the Div. 4VWX mackerel stock, proposed TACs were based on the recommendations of STACRES at the 1973 Annual Meeting. The delegate of Canada further noted that, because of extremely limited data, no TACs had been suggested for the Subarea 3 and 4 squid stock and the small Subarea 3 mackerel stock. At the suggestion of the delegate of Canada the Panels agreed to retain the option of considering a TAC for squid in Subareas 3 and 4 at the 1974 Annual Meeting and that consideration of the mackerel stock in Subarea 3 be withdrawn. At the suggestion of the Chairman it was agreed to proceed with consideration of the 1974 TAC for all remaining stocks in question.
5. Total Allowable Catches (TACs) and Allocations for the Subarea 2 and Div. 3LNOPs Capelin Stocks. The delegate of Norway indicated that, although a TAC of 250,000 tons for 1974 had been suggested by STACRES at its 1973 Annual Meeting, the recommendation was a provisional one based on incomplete data and the potential yield might be substantially higher. The delegate of Norway suggested that, on the basis of this and information now available, an increase of from 50,000 to 100,000 tons in the recommended TAC was justified. The delegate of Canada favoured maintaining the recommended TAC at 250,000 tons, stressing the importance of this stock to their fishermen and the need for caution where quotas were set without benefit of adequate scientific data. He drew attention to conclusions of STACRES that a recommended TAC of 150,000 tons for the Div. 3LNOPs stock complex was advisable in view of the possibility that it might otherwise be fished at its MSY level during 1974.

At the Chairman's request Dr A.W. May (Canada), Chairman of STACRES, further clarified the Committee's findings for these stocks. He noted that dividing the TAC for capelin between the southern (Div. 3LNOPs) and northern (Subarea 2 and Div. 3K) portions of this fishery had been recommended because there was the danger that otherwise the entire TAC might be taken in the southern (Div. 3LNOPs) portion of the fishery with possible adverse consequences for future recruitment. He further indicated that, although it was found that perhaps 750,000 tons could be taken from this stock complex, STACRES had stressed that possible stock fluctuations and the interaction of capelin with other species were factors that should be considered in setting a TAC.

Considerable discussion followed concerning both the national allocation and area partition of any agreed TAC. The delegate of USSR, in view of the limited data available, favoured an increase in the TAC to the level suggested by the delegate of Norway. While indicating a willingness to discuss allocation of the TAC, the delegate of Norway added that, if the 250,000-ton TAC were maintained, they would prefer that it remain unallocated and apply to the entire stock complex pending further review at the 1974 Annual Meeting. The delegate of UK expressed the view that national allocations for this fishery could work to freeze recently established fishing patterns and exclude unfairly those nations which might wish to enter what was a clearly developing fishery. While opposing a totally unallocated quota, the delegate of Canada indicated that a share of the TAC should remain unallocated and national allocations should be designated for the major participants or, as a minimum, for the coastal state. The delegate of Norway would not oppose a national allocation for the coastal state, but favoured having the remainder unallocated. While no immediate resolution of the problem was found, the Joint Meeting of Panels agreed that the TAC of 250,000 tons accepted by Panels 2 and 3 at the 1973 Annual Meeting would provide a general basis for subsequent discussion of national allocation.

Further general discussion developed concerning whether TACs proposed by STACRES for this and other species should be considered flexible, particularly in the event that difficulties arose over their allocation, and over the related question of whether the level of the TAC should be considered together with, or apart from, the question of its allocation. The delegate of Canada saw merit in establishing a TAC for each stock complex first, and generally maintaining the TAC at the level recommended by STACRES. The delegate of UK favoured greater flexibility in the latter area particularly as the suggested TAC was based more on recent catch levels rather than adequate stock assessments, and thus, they saw merit in considering TAC levels and their allocation together. In such cases, they also favoured maintaining a relatively large unallocated portion of the TAC, with perhaps a specific maximum, for any nation without a specified allocation to allow reasonable opportunity for new entrants, while preventing any one nation from catching all or most of the unallocated portion. After additional discussion, the Panels agreed that each stock complex would be considered on an individual basis, and that where scientific estimates were less certain, the recommended TAC would be viewed as correspondingly less restrictive and its level considered together with the allocation.

The Panels then continued their consideration of capelin in Subareas 2 and 3, on the basis that this was one of the stock complexes for which less data was available. The delegate of Canada proposed a revised TAC of 150,000 tons for the southern stock complex (Div. 3LNOPs) with 20,000 tons allocated to Canada, and a quota of 120,000 tons for the northern stock complex (Subarea 2-Div. 3K) with a 10,000-ton Canadian allocation (excluding, in both cases, the inshore Canadian catch). The delegate of Norway favoured raising the TAC to 300,000 tons evenly divided between the northern and southern stock complexes, with all but a Canadian share unallocated. However, the delegate of USSR opposed allocation of only a part of the TAC and would support either complete allocation or a totally unallocated quota. The delegate of Norway stated that, if the quota were allocated, they would require a share greater than their 1973 catch level of 41,000 tons. The delegate of Denmark re-emphasized their previously expressed view that a sufficiently large unallocated portion of the TAC would be necessary to prevent a monopoly of the fishery by nations which were themselves only recent entrants in the fishery. The delegate of UK agreed, proposing that, in the present case, 15,000 tons would be sufficient, with their previously expressed proviso that a limit be placed on the 1974 catch of any single nation fishing on this unallocated portion. This view received considerable support from other Panel members. A survey of countries represented revealed no plans for major new entrants into the 1974 fishery.

The Chairman suggested that a solution to the allocation process might be found in a formula which, while it made allocations to the major participants substantially below their expressed needs, would leave the major portion of the TAC unallocated, with the provision that nations with a specific allocation could fish within the unallocated portion in the event they took all their specified share. Further discussion of the allocation of the TAC for capelin was deferred until the next Joint Meeting of Panels.

6. TAC for the Subarea 2-Div. 3K Redfish Stock. The Panels in joint session agreed provisionally to accept a Canadian proposal setting the TAC for this stock complex at 25,000 tons as recommended by STACRES. Consideration of its allocation was deferred until the next Joint Meeting of Panels.

7. TAC and its Allocation for the Subarea 2-Div. 3KL Greenland Halibut Stock. The delegate of Canada proposed that the TAC of 30,000 tons recommended by STACRES be accepted. Considerable discussion followed over the extent to which the level of the TAC should be fixed prior to agreement on national allocation. At the request of the Chairman, Dr A.W. May pointed out that the TAC suggested by STACRES was based largely on catch history and was intended to prevent uncontrolled expansion of the fishery. After some additional comments further discussion of the TAC and its allocation for the Subarea 2-Div. 3KL Greenland halibut stock was deferred until the next Joint Meeting of Panels.

8. The Joint Meeting of Panels recessed at 1800 hrs, Friday, 25 January.

9. The Joint Meeting of Panels reconvened at 0900 hrs, Saturday, 26 January.

10. Further Consideration of the TAC and its Allocation for the Subarea 2-Div. 3K and Div. 3LNOPs Capelin Stocks. The delegate of USSR could not accept the Chairman's formula for a TAC and allocation for this stock complex because of their small allocation under such a scheme. The delegate of Canada emphasized the need for precautionary quotas in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 which would preclude further harmful diversion of effort from Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and advised that, unless the Commission responded satisfactorily to this need, they might be forced to turn to other measures to accomplish this objective. The delegate of Canada re-emphasized their view that any TAC for this stock must not be totally unallocated. The delegate of Denmark doubted that there was room within a TAC of 270,000 tons for both a sufficiently large unallocated portion and national allocations at levels acceptable to all concerned and suggested that an overall TAC of 300,000 tons might prove more acceptable. The delegate of USSR could not accept a Norwegian proposal which specified Canadian allocations for both the northern and southern portions of this stock, while combining the USSR and Norwegian allocations in both areas. Further consideration of the TAC and its allocation for capelin was deferred until the next Joint Meeting of the Panels.

11. Further Consideration of the TAC and its Allocation for the Subarea 2-Div. 3KL Greenland Halibut Stocks. The delegate of Canada proposed acceptance of the 30,000-ton TAC proposed by STACRES. However, the delegate of Denmark favoured taking any decision on the TAC jointly with that on its allocation. The Panels agreed

generally that quotas designed mainly to cover by-catches should be included in the allocation for "Others", while quotas required for development of directed fisheries should be included in specific national allocations. Both the delegates of Portugal and Denmark requested specified quota allocations in view of their directed fisheries for Greenland halibut. In the event such specified quotas were not adequate to cover their directed fisheries, such needs would have to be provided under the allocation for "Others". Several countries stressed that current catch data was largely incomplete and that there was a clear need for improvement in reporting statistical data. After additional discussion, the Panels, in joint session, agreed provisionally to recommend to the Commission that a TAC of 35,000 tons be set for this stock (excluding the Canadian inshore catch of approximately 5,000 tons), allocated as follows:

Canada	7,000 tons
Poland	7,000 "
USSR	9,000 "
German Democratic Republic	3,000 "
Others	9,000 "

11. TAC and its Allocation for the Subarea 2 and 3 Roundnose Grenadier Stock. The Panels, in joint session, agreed provisionally to recommend to the Commission that, as proposed by the delegate of Canada, a TAC of 32,000 tons be set for this stock, allocated as follows:

USSR	24,000 tons
German Democratic Republic	4,000 "
Others	4,000 "

12. TAC and its Allocation for the Subarea 2-Div. 3K American Plaice Stock. The delegate of Canada proposed acceptance of the TAC of 8,000 tons recommended by STACRES. The delegate of Canada also proposed that 5,000 tons be allocated to Canada, 2,400 tons to the USSR, and 600 tons to "Others". The delegate of USSR indicated that an acceptable allocation would be 4,500 tons. Other nations proposed that the quota for "Others" be revised upward to 1,000 tons. After additional discussion the Panels, in joint session, agreed provisionally to recommend to the Commission that a TAC of 8,000 tons be set for this stock (excluding the Canadian inshore catch), allocated as follows:

Canada	2,500 tons
USSR	4,500 "
Others	1,000 "

13. TAC and its Allocation for the Div. 3M American Plaice Stock. After some discussion the Panels, in joint session, agreed provisionally to recommend to the Commission that a TAC, as proposed by the delegate of Canada, of 2,000 tons be set for this stock, allocated as follows:

Canada	800 tons
USSR	1,000 "
Others	200 "

14. TAC and its Allocation for the Div. 4VWX Mackerel Stock. The delegate of Canada proposed that a TAC of 50,000 tons be set for this stock, noting that this would allow for reasonable expansion of the fishery. The delegate of Canada further proposed that 25,000 tons be allocated to the USSR, 5,000 tons to "Others", and 20,000 tons to Canada (including both her inshore and offshore catches). The delegate of USA requested a specific allocation of 1,000 tons. The delegate of Japan, supported by several other countries, suggested that, in view of the substantial increase of the TAC over the current level of this fishery, the proposed allocation for "Others" should be revised upward. To accommodate this, the delegate of Canada proposed that the TAC be raised to 55,000 tons and the allocation for "Others" to 9,000 tons. Other nations stated that, if such allocations were approved, it should be made clear that they were without prejudice for future allocations. The Panels concurred and, in joint session, agreed provisionally to recommend to the Commission that a TAC of 55,000 tons be set for this stock, allocated as follows:

Canada	20,000 tons
USSR	25,000 "
USA	1,000 "
Others	9,000 "

15. The Joint Meeting of Panels recessed at 1815 hrs, Saturday, 26 January.

16. The Joint Meeting of Panels reconvened at 0900 hrs, Monday, 28 January. Further Consideration of the TAC and its Allocation for the Subarea 2-Div. 3K and Div. 3LNOPs Capelin Stocks. The delegate of Norway, noting that their previous proposals were not acceptable to the Panels, proposed an additional allocation scheme based on a TAC of 305,000 tons. The delegate of Canada did not favour a TAC at this level. The proposal was submitted to a vote by those members of Panels 2 and 3 present, and was not approved. Following a Canadian proposal, Panels 2 and 3, in joint session, by a vote of 12 in favour and 1 (Norway) opposed, agreed to recommend to the Commission that removals from the northern and southern portions of this stock

complex be limited to the following specific allocations, with the additional proviso that any country without a specific quota would be limited to 10,000 tons from the combined north and south stock complex, no more than 5,000 tons of which could be taken from the southern (Div. 3LNOPs) stock complex:

<u>Subarea 2-Div. 3K Capelin in Northern Stock Complex</u>		<u>Div. 3LNOPs Capelin in Southern Stock Complex</u>	
Canada	10,000 tons	Canada	20,000 tons
USSR	100,000 "	USSR	85,000 "
		Norway	43,000 "

The Panel also agreed to recommend to the Commission that Norway, not having been allocated a specified quota in the Subarea 2-Div. 3K stock, would be permitted to take up to 10,000 tons from the Subarea 2-Div. 3K stock in accordance with the maximum to be provided countries without a specified quota.

17. Further Consideration of the TAC and its Allocation for the Subarea 2 and Div. 3K Redfish Stock. The delegate of Canada proposed that the 25,000-ton TAC tentatively agreed to by the Joint Panels be revised upward to 28,500 tons in order to adequately allow for by-catches, stressing the need for more accurate reporting of catches in the future. Views were then offered by several Panel members on their specific needs for 1974. The delegate of UK expressed concern over the number of nations with relatively small needs requesting specific allocations, and suggested that these needs might be covered better under a sufficiently large allocation to "Others", perhaps with a specified maximum on the amount any one nation could take. Discussion followed concerning the desirability of allocating the TAC for this fishery on the basis of a formula which would assign 40% on the basis of a short-term (3-year) catch average, 40% on the basis of a long-term (10-year) catch average, with 10% reserved as a coastal state factor and 10% to cover "Special Needs". Discussion also focused on the amount which would be reserved in any case to cover those nations without a specified allocation, with the delegates of France, Japan, Romania, and the UK favouring an amount of at least 10% of any agreed TAC. The delegate of Portugal expressed concern that adequate provision for a redfish by-catch in major fisheries such as for cod could not be provided by such an unallocated portion of the TAC. Under these circumstances, the delegate of Portugal emphasized that they would require a specific allocation of at least 3,000 tons. After further discussion of a tentative proposal, the Panels, in joint session, agreed provisionally to recommend to the Commission a revised TAC of 30,000 tons be accepted for the Subarea 2-Div. 3K redfish stock with the following allocation:

Canada	3,500 tons
Poland	4,000 "
USSR	12,000 "
USA	750 "
German Democratic Republic	2,500 "
Others	7,250 "

The delegate of Portugal conditioned their acceptance on the recognition, agreed to by the Joint Panels, that the allowance for "small incidental catches" for nations without a specified quota allowance, to be incorporated in this quota regulation as it had been in others, was intended to cover unavoidable incidental catches of the particular regulated species in all other directed fisheries, and that consequently, such an allowance in the present case would apply to all unavoidable by-catches of redfish in the directed fishery for cod.

18. Consideration of the TAC and its Allocation for the Subdiv. 3Ps American Plaice Stock. The delegate of Canada proposed that the Panels accept the TAC of 10,000 tons recommended by STACRES. The delegate of Canada also proposed that 8,800 tons be allocated to Canada, 800 tons to France, and 400 tons to "Others", and noted that their proposed share was approximately 1,000 tons below their 1973 catch level. The delegate of USSR preferred a specific allocation in view of their historical fishery on this stock and the level of Soviet catches in 1973, but could approve the Canadian proposal if the amount reserved for "Others" was increased to 1,000 tons. The delegate of Canada proposed that this be accomplished by revising the TAC to 10,600 tons since the 10,000 tons recommended by STACRES had been based on incomplete data, and by adding 600 tons to that reserved for "Others". The delegate of UK stated that 1,000 tons was still insufficient in view of the 1973 USSR catch, whereupon the delegate of Canada proposed that the TAC be raised to 11,000 tons to allow for 1,400 tons as an allocation to "Others". The delegate of USA could approve such a proposal, but was concerned about an increasing tendency by the Panels to solve allocation problems by the expedient of increasing TACs over the levels recommended by STACRES.

The Panels, in joint session, agreed provisionally to recommend to the Commission that a TAC of 11,000 tons be set for this stock, allocated as follows:

Canada	8,800 tons
France	800 "
Others	1,400 "

19. Consideration of the TAC and its Allocation for the Div. 4T and Subdiv. 4Vn Cod Stocks. The delegate of Canada, stressing the importance of these stocks for their fishermen, proposed that the Panels accept a TAC of 60,000 tons for the Div. 4T cod stock, on an annual basis, and for the Subdiv. 4Vn cod stock for the

period January to April, and that a further TAC of 10,000 tons be accepted for the Subdiv. 4Vn cod stock for the period May to December.

(a) Div. 4T-Subdiv. 4Vn (January-April) Cod Stock

The delegate of Canada further proposed that they be allocated 45,000 tons, France 7,500 tons, Portugal 800 tons, Spain 3,700 tons, and "Others" 500 tons of the Div. 4T-Subdiv. 4Vn (January-April) stock. Considerable discussion followed on the Canadian proposal and on a subsequent allocation proposed by the delegate of Spain based on the "40-40-10-10" formula. Many Panel members indicated needs in excess of those provided in the two proposed allocations. There was general agreement that in the case of these fisheries an allocation for "Others" smaller than desirable might be acceptable. The delegate of UK, in particular, noted their desire to have such an allocation equal at least 10% of the TAC applied to the more precautionary quotas established for clearly developing fisheries. After additional discussion the Panels, in joint session, agreed provisionally to recommend to the Commission that a TAC of 63,000 tons be set for the Div. 4T cod on an annual basis, and for Subdiv. 4Vn cod stock during the period January-April, allocated as follows:

Canada	46,000 tons
Denmark	2,000 "
France	7,500 "
Portugal	1,300 "
Spain	5,700 "
Others	500 "

(b) Subdiv. 4Vn (May-December) Cod Stock

The Panels resumed consideration of the Subdiv. 4Vn cod stock in May to December, based on the TAC of 10,000 tons proposed by Canada. The delegate of Canada proposed that they be allocated 5,800 tons (exclusive of their inshore fishery of 2,000 tons), France 600 tons, Spain 800 tons, and "Others" 800 tons. The delegate of Spain indicated that they would require 1,000 tons. The delegate of USA stated that they could accept the proposed Canadian allocation only if the amount reserved for "Others" was 800 tons. The delegate of Portugal noted that, as the amount discussed for "Others" was intended to cover the needs of the USA, it would be preferable to include a specific US allocation and eliminate the allocation for "Others". However, it was the consensus of the Panels that this amount should be included in an allocation for "Others". Subsequently, the Panels, in joint session, agreed provisionally to recommend to the Commission that a TAC of 8,000 tons (excluding an inshore Canadian catch of approximately 2,000 tons) be set, allocated as follows:

Canada	5,800 tons
France	400 "
Portugal	400 "
Spain	900 "
Others	500 "

20. Consideration of the TAC and its Allocation for the Div. 4X (offshore) Cod Stock. The delegate of Canada proposed that the Panels approve the 8,000-ton TAC recommended by STACRES, stating that any increase would be undesirable as this TAC had been based on relatively complete scientific data. National allocations were proposed by the delegates of Canada and Romania. The delegate of Spain indicated that the 1,000 tons allocated for it in the Canadian proposal was not sufficient. In commenting on a Romanian proposal, the delegate of USA objected to the lack of a specific US quota, stating that their long history in the fishery justified a substantial allocation. The delegate of Spain proposed that the "40-40-10-10" formulation be followed in allocating the proposed TAC of 8,000 tons, resulting in 4,600 tons for Canada, 1,600 tons for Spain, 600 tons for USA, 400 tons for USSR, and 800 tons for "Others".

The Panels agreed to defer further consideration of the TAC and its allocation for the Div. 4X (offshore) cod stock until the next Joint Meeting of the Panels.

21. Consideration of the TAC and its Allocation for the Div. 4VWX Argentine Stock. After brief discussion of a Canadian proposal, the Panels, in joint session, agreed provisionally to recommend to the Commission that a TAC of 25,000 tons be set for this stock, allocated as follows:

Japan	6,000 tons
USSR	16,500 "
Others	2,500 "

22. The Joint Meeting of Panels recessed at 1815 hrs, 28 January.

23. The Joint Meeting of Panels reconvened at 1115 hrs, 29 January.

24. Further Consideration of the Div. 4X (offshore) Cod Stock. The delegate of Canada required 6,000 tons from this stock and, therefore, could not accept the 4,600-ton allocation provided in the Spanish proposal (see Section 20). As further discussion produced no agreement, the Panels agreed to defer consideration of

the Div. 4X (offshore) cod stock until the 1974 Annual Meeting. The delegate of USA stated that such postponement should not be interpreted as diminishing the need for prompt and serious consideration of the conservation requirements for this stock.

25. Consideration of the TAC and its Allocation for the Div. 4XWb Herring Stock. The delegate of Canada called attention to the critical importance of this stock to their fishermen, and stressed that the TAC of 90,000 tons recommended by STACRES should not be modified. Catches are continuing to fall despite measures undertaken to limit the size of the fishery. The majority of vessels involved in the fishery were of limited mobility and consequently, unable to turn to alternate fisheries or fishing grounds. The existing Canadian fleet was fully capable of taking the entire TAC, and the early closure of the fishery in 1973 resulted in considerable hardship and bitterness among Canadian fishermen. In view of these factors the delegate of Canada proposed that 90% of the TAC (81,000 tons) be allocated to Canada. The delegate of USSR stated that acceptance of such a Canadian allocation would result in drastic reduction in the overall USSR herring quotas and this was totally unacceptable. It was stressed that the principle of equitable sharing of required reductions among participants in a fishery could not be abandoned. The delegate of USSR added that the present condition of this stock was due in part to an excessively high level of juvenile catches by the coastal states. The delegate of USSR, supported by the delegate of Japan, reiterated the USSR view expressed previously that the 1973 allocation of the TAC would be acceptable.

Both the delegates of Canada and USA stated that their juvenile fisheries were of critical and long-standing importance to their fishermen, and that scientific evidence did not indicate that this fishery was responsible for declines in the adult stock now under consideration. After further discussion the delegate of Canada proposed a revised allocation of the TAC of 90,000 tons which would provide 67,900 tons for Canada, 1,000 tons for Japan, 20,000 tons for USSR, 1,000 tons for USA, and 100 tons for "Others", and stipulated that, in order to reach an agreement on the Div. 4XWb herring allocation, Canada would transfer 5,000 tons of her provisional 8,000-ton allocation in the Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring fishery to USSR. Finally, a vote was taken and the revised Canadian proposal was defeated. After additional discussion, the Panels, in joint session, agreed unanimously to recommend to the Commission that a TAC of 90,000 tons be set for the Div. 4XWb herring stock, allocated as follows:

Canada	67,500 tons
Japan	1,000 "
USSR	20,000 "
USA	1,000 "
Others	500 "

and that, as previously proposed to reach agreement on the Div. 4XWb herring allocation, Canada would transfer 5,000 tons from her provisional allocation in the Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring fishery to USSR. The Panels further agreed with a proposal by the delegate of Fed. Rep. Germany, supported by the delegates of Japan and other Member Countries, that, in accordance with the normal procedure of the Commission, such transfers between Countries will not prejudice future national allocations of TACs.

26. Consideration of the Exemption Clause in the Size Limitation Measure for Herring in Subareas 4 and 5 (Plenary Agenda Item 8). The Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4, having noted that the Meeting of Panel 5 had recommended to the Commission amendment of the January 1972 herring size limit regulation in Subarea 5 and part of Subarea 4 as it applies to Subarea 5 (proposal (1) at App. II of Proc. 3), on behalf of Panel 4,

also agreed to recommend

that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (1) at Appendix II of Proceedings No. 3 amending the existing herring size limit regulation in Subarea 5 and part of Subarea 4 to allow an alternative exemption of 25 percent by count in part of Subarea 4.

The Panels, on behalf of Panel 4, also agreed to recommend to the Commission that the choice between one or the other exemption is principally a matter of enforcement and should be referred to the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) for further consideration.

27. Consideration of Elimination of the 10 percent Annual Exemption Clause from the Trawl Regulations in Subareas 3 and 4 (Plenary Agenda Item 10). The Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4, on behalf of Panels 3 and 4, agreed to recommend to the Commission that further consideration of this question await circulation of a revised US proposal to be considered by STACTIC at the 1974 Annual Meeting.

28. Consideration of Adjustment to the Closed Area for Haddock in Div. 4X (Plenary Agenda Item 9). At the request of Canada, the Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4, on behalf of Panel 4, agreed to recommend to the Commission that further consideration of the proposed modification be deferred until the 1974 Annual Meeting.

29. Consideration of 1974 Quotas for the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in Subareas 2 and 3 (Proc. 2, App. IV). The delegate of the German Democratic Republic called the attention of the Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4 to their wish to become a member of the Commission and of Panels 2, 3 and 5 in 1974, and specified the following 1974 quotas in Subarea 2 and 3 stocks required to meet their needs for 1974: Div. 2GH cod -

1,000 tons; Div. 2J-3KL cod - 26,000 tons; Div. 3LN redfish - 1,000 tons; and Div. 2J-3KL witch - 2,000 tons. After discussion and further clarification of the requests by the German Democratic Republic, the delegate of Canada proposed that the Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4, on behalf of Panels 2 and 3, recommend to the Commission that amounts of 1,000 tons for Div. 3LN redfish, 1,000 tons for Div. 2GH cod, 15,000 tons for Div. 2J-3KL cod, and 500 tons for Div. 2J-3KL witch specified by the June 1973 Annual Meeting as "unallocated non-member quotas" (1973 Ann. Mtg. Proc. No. 9, p. 143) be specifically allocated to the German Democratic Republic. The delegate of Canada further proposed that the Panel members approve a resolution requesting all Member Governments to transfer 1% of their assigned Div. 2J-3KL cod quotas to the German Democratic Republic, which amount would total approximately 5,900 tons and raise the German Democratic Republic allocation for Div. 2J-3KL cod to 20,900 tons. The delegate of Canada further stipulated that this allocation should relate to the entire (from 1 January) 1974 catch of the German Democratic Republic, and should not become effective until the German Democratic Republic becomes a member of the Commission. In subsequent discussion the delegate of Denmark expressed the view that a better way might be found to accomplish the intent of the 1% species quota reallocation proposed by Canada. Calling attention to the administrative problems posed by such a reallocation, and the fact that the TAC for the Div. 2J-3KL cod had been set before the 1973 catches were available, the delegate of Denmark, supported by the delegate of Portugal and other Panel members, proposed that the request of the German Democratic Republic might be met by an appropriate increase in the TAC. Mr E. Gillett (UK) suggested that, as an alternative, a resolution might be drafted which would directly allocate to the German Democratic Republic 1,000 tons of Div. 2GH cod, 1,000 tons of Div. 3LN redfish, 15,000 tons of Div. 2J-3KL cod, and 500 tons of Div. 2J-3KL witch as specified for "unallocated non-members" by the June 1973 Annual Meeting (1973 Ann. Mtg. Proc. No. 9, p. 143). In addition, he suggested that the German Democratic Republic be allowed to catch up to 11,000 tons over the above proposed TAC for the Div. 2J-3KL cod stock which would have the effect of raising the German Democratic Republic allocation from the stock to the 26,000 tons requested. The Panels agreed that an appropriate resolution incorporating these points would be presented for consideration by the Commission in Plenary Session.

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

agreed to recommend

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

31. The Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4 was declared adjourned by the Chairman at 1800 hrs, 29 January 1974.

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^a TAC = Total Allowable Catch

^b Region means Subarea or Division or Subdivision

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



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FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Report of Meetings of the Working Group on Improving the International Joint Enforcement Scheme

Wednesday, 23 January, 0900 hrs
Thursday, 24 January, 0900 hrs
Friday, 25 January, 1830 hrs

1. The Working Group convened under the chairmanship of Capt J.C.E. Cardoso (Portugal). Representatives from Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Fed.Rep. Germany, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, USSR, UK and USA were present. Mr C.J. Blondin (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
2. The Working Group considered the following:
 - (a) review of the proposal to ensure application of the Scheme of Joint Enforcement to regulation of stocks ranging outside the Convention Area in Statistical Area 6;
 - (b) plans for participation;
 - (c) status of translation of questionnaire;
 - (d) withdrawal of reservations to the Scheme of Joint Enforcement;
 - (e) improvements to the Scheme of Joint Enforcement; and
 - (f) legal value of reports by inspecting officers.
3. Scheme of Joint Enforcement in Statistical Area 6
 - (a) Based upon the responses by Member Countries to the Commission's cable and comments made by representatives participating in the Working Group, the following is a summary of the degree of present participation in the Scheme of Joint Enforcement in Statistical Area 6 (1973 Ann.Mtg. Proc. No. 4, App. IV, Annex 2, p. 69).
 - i) Bulgaria, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain and USSR are participating on a mandatory basis.
 - ii) Canada, Denmark, Fed.Rep. Germany, Portugal, UK and USA are participating on a voluntary basis until the necessary legal authority is obtained.¹
 - (b) It was the view of the Working Group that boardings of foreign flag vessels by Member Countries participating on a voluntary basis would be conducted on the basis of reciprocity and would, therefore, be limited to voluntary boardings of foreign vessels.
4. Plans for Participation. The Chairman directed attention to Circular Letter 73/65 dated 15 October 1973 and asked the Executive Secretary to give a summary of the responses concerning plans to participate in the Scheme of Joint Enforcement. In addition, the Chairman asked the delegates present to comment on the matter. A summary of responses follows:
 - (a) Denmark - ready to be inspected but no inspection vessels.
 - (b) UK - ready to be inspected and will inspect using Royal Navy vessels from time to time when in the area.
 - (c) Norway - ready to be inspected but no inspection vessels.
 - (d) Spain - advised that as indicated they are ready to participate and the inspector is Senor Raul Garcia Molina. No inspection vessels have been designated but they hope to take part in a cooperative scheme.

¹ France advised on 22 February 1974 will participate on voluntary basis.

- (e) Romania - ready to be inspected but not to inspect.
- (f) Italy - ready to be inspected but not to inspect.
- (g) Japan - ready to inspect and to be inspected.

The situation of the remaining countries whose participation in the Scheme is not fully known remains as indicated in Circular Letter 73/65 since they were not present at the meeting.

5. Translation of Questionnaire. The Executive Secretary advised that reprinting of the booklet containing translations of the Questionnaire would be completed within the next two months.
6. Withdrawal of Reservations to Scheme of Joint Enforcement. It was noted by the Executive Secretary that although Romania has announced her intention to withdraw all reservations to the Scheme of Joint Enforcement, official notice of withdrawal has not been received by the Commission. The Chairman indicated that it was his understanding that a letter to this effect was being transmitted.
7. Improvements to the Scheme of Joint Enforcement

(a) The Chairman drew attention to the US proposal for a Revised Scheme of Joint International Enforcement of the Fishery Regulations (1973 Ann.Mtg.Proc. No. 4, App. I, p. 63) which was presented during the June 1973 Annual Meeting and contained two main points addressing reservations to the Scheme and detention of vessels. After considerable discussion concerning reservations, most delegations were of the view that the change suggested in paragraph 9(ii) of the US proposal would not provide a greater degree of flexibility than the present provision. The Chairman then asked members of the Working Group for their views concerning detention of alleged violators for a limited period pending notification to the flag country officials and the arrival on the scene of such officials.

The delegate of Canada presented a proposal with modifications to the Scheme that would, *inter alia*, provide for boarding communication procedures, detention not to exceed 48 hours and define substantial infringement, and procedures when vessels refuse boarding (Appendix I). The delegate of USA said that they could support the Canadian proposal and were prepared to accept 24 hours as the maximum period for detention. The delegate of USA also indicated that where an official flag state inspector was not available in a particular area, they would be willing to accept the designation of a reliable fishing vessel captain to act in such capacity. Several delegations indicated that they were not ready to discuss detention procedures in detail and were in need of guidance from their Governments. The delegates of USSR, UK and Poland further indicated that detention of a vessel would not, in their view, improve the evidence value of the inspector's report. The delegate of USSR pointed out that, in any case, since their national inspectors do not have the right to detain vessels, such authority could not be given to international inspectors. The delegate of USA advised that detention authority was provided for in some fisheries' conventions relating to the North Pacific and was apparently effective. The delegates of Canada and USA gave examples of recent infringements that were reported but did not result in action against the vessels concerned, because of evidentiary problems which could have been overcome had detention been permitted. The delegates of Canada and USA were also of the view that limited detention authority would serve to deter repeated violations by a vessel. The majority of the other Member Governments were of the view that detention authority would probably not serve a useful purpose in corroborating an alleged infringement. Further discussion indicated a consensus concerning the need for boarding communication procedures and procedures when boarding is refused. The Chairman appointed a small working party made up of Canada, Portugal, USSR, UK and USA to draft papers dealing with boarding procedures and joint cooperative inspection activities. The working party produced two papers. The paper dealing with proposed changes to provide for immediate radio communication to designated flag state authorities, when alleged infringements occur (Appendix II), was reviewed by the Working Group and after some discussion the Chairman asked that Canada and USA consider the changes suggested and put forward a document in time for the next Annual Meeting in June 1974. A Working Paper concerning cooperative enforcement was also reviewed and the results are contained in Section 9 of this Report.

(b) The delegate of Canada pointed out that the present regulatory measures concerning minimum mesh size present anomalies which make their enforcement more difficult than may be necessary. For example in Subareas 2 and 3 for those species under mesh size regulation, the minimum mesh size of 130 mm (manila) applies to all parts of the net, while in Subareas 4 and 5 the minimum mesh size of 130 mm (manila) applies only to the codend and a minimum size of 114 mm (manila) for all other parts of the net. Another and more complex problem relates to differentials between minimum mesh sizes for different types of material. The wide range of synthetic twines available make it difficult under general enforcement conditions to determine the twine category applicable to a particular net without chemical testing. The result is a complex and confusing situation for the fishermen and enforcement authorities of the Member Countries. The delegate of Canada proposed that STACTIC consider these problems with a view toward establishing one uniform mesh size regulation regardless of the material used, or the Subarea or of the net component.

8. Legal Value of Reports by Inspecting Officers. The Chairman noted that replies have been received to Circular Letter 73/71 from France, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain and UK and will be circulated to all Member Governments. In addition, he asked the several representatives present to indicate the position

of their Governments with respect to the legal value of statements by an international inspecting officer concerning the refusal of a vessel to be boarded, the need for corroboration by witnesses, and the need and procedure for certification. The following is a summary of responses:

- (a) Canada - their law requires the appearance of the inspecting officer before the court.
- (b) USA - the credibility of the statement is a matter for the court to decide; corroboration by witnesses would support the report.
- (c) Denmark - the value of the report would be the same as that of a national inspector. The matter is completely up to the judge and if he needs more information, he may ask for an appearance by the inspecting officer.
- (d) Norway - there would be a free appraisal of the evidence brought before the court. The report does not need to be witnessed or certified but would be strengthened by supporting evidence.
- (e) USSR - the reports are considered on the same basis as that of a national inspector. The matter is completely up to the judge.
- (f) Fed. Rep. Germany - on the basis of legislation the master must allow boarding. The international inspector's report is treated in the same manner as the one of a national inspector and the report would be regarded as sufficient evidence.
- (g) Japan - in Japan criminal law allows the consideration of facts as contained in a statement made by a person outside the court (whether written or not) to be used as evidence only in some specific cases. Only the judge can rule on whether or not the legal requirements have been met. Corroboration of the facts of that statement is not necessarily a requirement. As to certification of the report and related documents, it is only necessary that the inspection officer certifies them to be true and correct when signing.

9. Recommendation. The Working Group

recommends

that the proposal at Appendix III concerning cooperative enforcement be forwarded to the Members of the Commission for consideration at the next Annual Meeting in June 1974.

10. In the interest of moving forward as quickly as possible, it was decided by the Working Group that Appendix III should be considered as the recommendation of STACTIC, unless prior to the next Annual Meeting there was an objection to this procedure by any Member of STACTIC.

11. The Working Group adjourned at 1930 hrs, 25 January 1974.

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Canadian statement on improving the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement

At the Special Meeting of the Commission held in Ottawa in October 1973, Canada stated that the success of the ICNAF conservation program was dependent, in large measure, on the degree to which fishermen of Member Countries adhered to the regulatory measures developed by the Commission. To assure adherence to the regulations and to build confidence between nations regarding adherence to regulations, a major strengthening in the ICNAF Scheme of Joint Enforcement is necessary. Such a strengthening of the Scheme is especially urgent because as more and more stocks come under quota control, enforcement becomes increasingly more complex and difficult, requiring new and more sophisticated approaches. For these reasons, Canada strongly supports the proposal by the United States tabled at the 1973 Annual Meeting of the Commission. We do feel, however, that further improvements can be made, and have incorporated our suggestions in the attached amended version of the US proposal.

Canadian proposal for a revised Scheme of Joint International Enforcement of the fishery regulations in the Convention Area and in Statistical Area 6

That pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article VIII of the Convention, the following arrangements be established to replace the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement of the Fishery Regulations in the Convention Area, adopted at the Twentieth Annual Meeting (Annual Proceedings Vol. 20, 1969-70, p. 21-22), for international control outside national fishing limits for the purpose of ensuring the application of the Convention and the measures in force thereunder:

"1. Control shall be carried out by inspectors of the fishery control services of Contracting Governments. The names of the inspectors appointed for that purpose by their respective governments shall be notified to the Commission.

"2. Ships carrying inspectors shall fly a special flag or pennant approved by the Commission to indicate that the inspector is carrying out international inspection duties. The names of the ships so used for the time being, which may be either special inspection vessels or fishing vessels, shall be notified to the Commission.

"3. Each inspector shall carry a document of identity supplied by the authorities of the flag state in a form approved by the Commission and given him on appointment stating that he has authority to act under the arrangements approved by the Commission.

"4. A vessel employed for the time being in fishing for sea fish or in the treatment of sea fish in the Convention Area or in Statistical Area 6 shall immediately permit boarding when given the appropriate signal in the International Code of Signals by a ship carrying an inspector unless it will interfere with his fishing operations, in which case it shall stop immediately it has finished hauling. Readiness to receive the boarding party shall be acknowledged by either the appropriate signal in the International Code of Signals or the lowering of the fishing cone and, where possible, establishment of radio communication between the inspection vessel and the vessel to be inspected. The master of the vessel shall permit the inspector, who may be accompanied by a witness, to board it. The master shall enable the inspector to make such examination of catch, nets or other gear and any relevant documents as the inspector deems necessary to verify the observance of the Commission's regulations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned and the inspector may ask for any explanations that he deems necessary.

"5. (i) On boarding the vessel, an inspector shall produce the document described in paragraph 3 above. Inspections shall be made so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience. An inspector shall limit his inquiries to the ascertainment of the facts in relation to the observance of the Commission's regulations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned. In making his examination an inspector may ask the master for any assistance he may require. He shall draw up a report of his inspection in a form approved by the Commission. He shall sign the report in the presence of the master of the vessel who shall be entitled to add or have added to the report any observations which he may think suitable and must sign such observations. Copies of the report shall be given to the master of the vessel and to the inspector's Government who shall transmit copies to the appropriate authorities of the flag state of the vessel and to the Commission.

(ii) Where a substantial infringement of the regulations is discovered, as described in sub-paragraph (iv), the inspector shall, with a view to facilitating flag state action on the infringement, detain the vessel and give immediate notice of the infringement and detention to authorities of the vessel's flag state and to any inspection ship of the flag state in the vicinity. The flag state shall take immediate action through one of its inspectors or another representative to accept responsibility for the vessel and the evidence of the infringement. The detention shall commence at the point of boarding. If communication cannot be established with a competent official of the flag state, or a competent official of the flag state cannot take possession of the detained vessel within a reasonable period of time, which shall not exceed 48 hours unless detention beyond that period is authorized by the competent official of the flag state intending to take possession of the detained vessel, then the detained vessel shall be released following completion of the action outlined in sub-paragraph (iii). Detention responsibility may be transferred from one inspector to another of a Contracting Government or to an inspector of another Contracting Government. All inspectors and Contracting Governments shall act to facilitate prompt release of detained vessels to the flag state and the coastal state shall endeavour to assist flag state officials to reach detained vessels through provision of available transportation facilities the coast of which shall be recoverable from the flag state concerned. The inspector responsible for detention may release the detained vessel at any time.

- (iii) Where a minor infringement of a regulation is discovered, as described in sub-paragraph (iv), the inspector may look at the pages of a bridge log, fishing log or other pertinent documents which contain information relevant to the infringement. The inspector shall enter a notation in the fishing logbook or other relevant document stating the data, location and type of infringement observed. The inspector may make a true copy of any relevant entry in such a document, and shall require the master of the vessel to certify in writing on each page of the copy that it is a true copy of such entry. The inspector shall have full opportunity to document evidence of the infringement with photographs of the relevant fishing vessel, gear, catch and logs or other documents. The inspector shall give notice of the infringement to authorities of the vessel's flag state, as notified to the Commission, and to any inspection ship of the flag state known to be in the vicinity. The flag state shall take prompt action through its authorized representatives to receive and consider the evidence of the infringement. The flag state shall cooperate fully with the inspector's state to ensure that the evidence of the infringement is prepared and preserved in a form which will facilitate judicial action on the infringement.
- (iv) For the purposes of sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii), fishing for a species or by a method prohibited in the area where the vessel is situated shall be considered a substantial infringement. All other infringements shall be considered minor, except that a second otherwise minor infringement by the same vessel shall also be considered a substantial infringement.

"6. Evasion of inspection, including but not limited to a refusal to permit boarding shall be reported immediately to the competent authorities who shall investigate, take the appropriate action and inform the inspecting state of the action taken.

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

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

"9. Contracting Governments shall consider and act on reports of foreign inspectors under these arrangements on the same basis as reports of national inspectors. The provisions of this paragraph shall not impose any obligation on a Contracting Government to give the report of a foreign inspector a higher evidential value than it would possess in the inspector's own country. Contracting Governments shall collaborate in order to facilitate judicial or other proceedings arising from a report of an inspector under these arrangements. All travel expenses incurred by inspectors to facilitate such proceedings shall be reimbursed by the state in which the proceedings take place.

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

- (ii) The arrangements set out in this recommendation and the plans for participation shall apply between Contracting Governments unless otherwise agreed between them; and such agreement shall be notified to the Commission:

Provided, however, that implementation of the Scheme shall be suspended between any two Contracting Governments if either of them has notified the Commission to that effect, pending completion of an agreement.

"11. Each Contracting Government shall appoint, by 1 March of each year, one or more competent officials who may be contacted through an appropriate radio channel, both from the inspecting vessel and the inspected vessel, by an inspecting officer at such time that a significant infringement of the Convention regulations is noted. The master of the inspected vessel shall make available his radio equipment for this purpose. Such official so named shall be advised of the date, location and nature of the infringement for transmittal to the flag state or in the case of a detained vessel, he shall take immediate steps where possible to accept possession of the vessel.

"12. (1) Fishing gear shall be inspected in accordance with the regulations in force for the Subarea in which the inspection takes place. The number of undersized meshes and the width of each mesh in the nets examined shall be entered in the inspector's report, together with the average width of the meshes examined.

- (ii) Inspectors shall have authority to inspect all fishing gear.

"13. The inspector may request the master to remove any part of the fishing gear which appears to have been used in contravention of the Commission's regulations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned and the net shall be bundled and an identification mark, approved by the Commission, affixed to the net and shall record these facts on his report. The part of the net shall remain bundled until viewed by a competent official of the flag state.

"14. The inspector may photograph the fishing gear in such a way that the identification mark and measurements of the fishing gear are visible, in which case the subjects photographed should be listed in the report and copies of the photographs should be attached to the copy of the report to the flag state.

"15. The inspector shall have authority, subject to any limitations imposed by the Commission, to carry out such examination and measurement of the catch as he deems necessary to establish whether the Commission's regulations are being complied with. He may photograph the catch to document evidence of infringements, in which case copies of the photographs shall be attached to the copy of the report to the flag state. He shall report his findings to the authorities of the flag state of the inspected vessel as soon as possible.

"16. Each Contracting Government, to which an infringement report is sent originating from an inspector of another Contracting Government, shall transmit to the Commission Secretariat and to the reporting inspector's Government a report of the specific judicial or administrative disposition of each infringement, insofar as possible, 30 days prior to the commencement of the first Annual Meeting following the calendar year in which the infringement occurred."

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Proposed changes to ICNAF Scheme of Joint International Enforcement

Alter the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement presently in existence (1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc. No. 4, App. IV) as follows:

1. Paragraph 5 (ii) should end with the sentence, "The inspector shall have full opportunity to document evidence of the infringement with photographs of the relevant fishing vessel, gear, catch, and logs or other document."
2. Add new paragraph 5 (iii): "Contracting Governments shall notify the Commission of authorities designated to receive immediate notice of infringements and the means by which they may receive voice radio communication. The inspector shall attempt to give such notice to a designated authority of the flag state before leaving the inspected vessel. The master of the inspected vessel shall make his radio equipment available for this purpose. The inspector may at his option stay aboard until such time as radio contact with the designated authority of the flag state is established and thereafter with the consent of the designated authority. If he leaves the inspected vessel before giving notice to the flag state, he shall give such notice as promptly as possible. The flag state shall take prompt action to obtain and consider the evidence of infringement and conduct any necessary further investigation. To facilitate this action the inspector shall deliver to the designated authority as soon as possible a copy of the inspection report and other available evidence. The flag state shall cooperate fully with the inspector's state to ensure that the evidence of the infringement is prepared and preserved in a form which will facilitate judicial action on the infringement."
3. Add a new paragraph 6: "Evasion of inspection, including but not limited to a refusal to permit boarding shall be reported immediately to a designated authority of the flag state who shall investigate, take appropriate action and inform the inspecting state of the action taken."
4. Adjust subsequent paragraph numbering.

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

STACTIC recommendation on improving the Scheme of Joint Enforcement

Cooperative Enforcement

The Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)

Having Agreed that the fullest possible participation in the Scheme is required and

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

Proposes for consideration by the Commission:

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

Delegates of USA and Canada offered to make arrangements for such joint activity aboard their inspection vessels.



Serial No. 3190
(B.y)

Proceedings No. 7

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Report of Final Plenary Session

Wednesday, 30 January, 0920 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK), opened the meeting. Representatives of all Member Countries were present. Observers were present from the German Democratic Republic and FAO.
2. The Report of the First Plenary Sessions (Proc. 2) was adopted.
3. The Report of Meetings of Panel 5 (Proc. 3) was introduced by the Chairman of the Commission, The Plenary adopted a Panel 5 proposal (2) incorporating TACs and allocations for red hake in Div. 5Z east of 69°W, argentine in Subarea 5, and other finfish in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 into the Table of the two-tier catch quota scheme adopted at the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting (Proc. 3, Appendix III). The Plenary then considered provisional recommendations of the Panel for TACs and allocations for 1974 for herring stocks in Div. 4XWb (Proc. 5, Section 25), Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6, and Div. 5Y, and for the mackerel stock in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (Proc. 3, Section 14). It noted that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of proposals (20), (26), (27), and (28) adopted by the 1973 Annual Meeting (1973 Ann.Mtg. Proc. No.16, App. II, III, IV and V, respectively) and effective from 17 January 1974, catches of the four above-mentioned stocks of herring and mackerel "should not exceed in 1974 an amount which is decided at a Special Meeting in January 1974 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." The Plenary agreed that the commitment in paragraph 1 of these 1973 Annual Meeting proposals superseded the voting requirements under the Convention and that, therefore, there should be a unanimous vote which, in order to be unquestioned, should be a two-thirds majority vote in Panel 5 (6 Contracting Governments voting "Yes") and in Plenary (11 Contracting Governments voting "Yes"), with the remainder of the Contracting Governments in Panel 5 (3) and in Plenary (5) abstaining; it being understood that an abstention would count as not voting at all, and that a contrary (No) vote if cast would defeat any possibility for establishing TACs and allocations for these herring and mackerel stocks for 1974.

(a) Proposed Modifications to TAC and Allocation for Herring

The Plenary then turned to a consideration of the Panel 5 provisional conclusions regarding the herring stocks in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 and in Div. 5Y. The delegate of Canada proposed that its allocated catch of 8,000 tons of herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 be reduced to 3,000 tons and 5,000 tons be added to the USSR's allocated catch. He explained that such a reallocation was needed to resolve the herring catch allocation problem in Div. 4XWb. The USSR allocation in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 would now be raised to 42,000 tons from 37,000 tons and in Div. 4XWb be reduced to 20,000 tons. At the request of the delegate of Fed.Rep. Germany, supported by the delegates of Japan and other Member Countries, who recognized that such a transfer could be setting a precedent for future allocations, the Plenary agreed that the following statement should be recorded in the Proceedings of the Meetings of Panel 5 and of Panels 2, 3 and 4:

"In accordance with the normal procedure of the Commission, such transfers between Countries will not prejudice future national allocations of TACs".

The Plenary recognized the concern of the delegates of France, Bulgaria and Japan regarding the provisional Panel 5 allocation for herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 where the allocation for "Others" would not accommodate the level of their 1973 fisheries. There was general agreement that there should be no new entrants where the stock is limited and under heavy fishing pressure such as the herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6. The delegate of Bulgaria wished it recorded that their request for an allocation was not as a new entrant since the Bulgarian fleet had taken 4,000 tons in 1971, 2,500 tons in 1972, and 1,500 tons in 1973. After considerable discussion of various proposals, the Plenary agreed that the allocation to "Others" should be increased from 3,000 tons to 4,000 tons by having Countries with allocations each give a specific amount of the 1,000 tons needed. The delegates of German Democratic Republic and Fed. Rep. Germany agreed to give 560 tons and 100 tons, respectively, and the other Countries agreed to give on a proportionate basis to make up the additional 340 tons (Canada 20 tons, USSR 275 tons, and USA 45 tons).

The Plenary invited Panel 5 to alter its figures to include the above suggestions in its recommendation to the Commission on catch limits for herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 for 1974.

(b) Proposed Modifications to TAC and Allocation for Mackerel

The Plenary, recognizing the need of Poland for 4,000 tons to bring its TAC for individual species up to the level of its overall TAC in the two-tier catch limitation scheme in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, agreed that 4,000 tons should be added to the TAC for mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and that the Polish allocation should be increased by 4,000 tons to 96,000 tons.

The Plenary invited Panel 5 to alter its figures to include the above suggestion in its recommendation to the Commission on catch limits for mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1974.

The Plenary recessed at 1430 hrs, Wednesday, 30 January, to allow Panel 5 to meet and consider modifications to recommendations to the Commission for TACs and allocations for herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 and mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

The Plenary reconvened at 1500 hrs, Wednesday, 30 January and, after further consideration of the final Panel 5 report, adopted proposal (1) from Panel 5 amending the size limit regulation for herring in Subareas 4 and 5 (Proc. 3, App. II), a Plenary Resolution (1) establishing the TACs and allocations recommended by Panels 4 and 5 for herring and mackerel in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1974 (this Proceedings, App. I), a Plenary Resolution (2) resulting from recommendation of Panel 5 regarding the level of catch to be established by the Commission for herring in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 and in Div. 5Y in 1975 (this Proceedings, App. II). The Report of Panel 5 was adopted.

4. The Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3 and 4 (Proc. 5) was introduced by the Chairman who requested consideration of any substantive changes. The delegates of Denmark and Portugal requested insertion of an additional two sentences in line 4 on page 3 of the Report as follows:

"Both Portugal and Denmark requested specified quota allocations in view of their directed fisheries for Greenland halibut. In the event such specified quotas were not adequate to cover their directed fisheries, such needs would have to be provided under the allocation for "Others"."

and insertion of the following sentence in line 12 on page 7 of the Report:

"Calling attention to the administrative problems posed by such a reallocation, and the fact that the TAC for the Div. 2J-3KL cod had been set before the 1973 catches were available, Denmark, supported by Portugal and other Panel members, proposed that the request of the German Democratic Republic might be met by an appropriate increase in the TAC."

The Plenary agreed, as recommended by the Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4, that Norway could take 10,000 tons of capelin from the northern stock in addition to 43,000 tons from the southern stock. The Plenary adopted Resolution (1) as it relates to a TAC and allocation for the herring stock in Div. 4XWb in 1974 (this Proceedings, App. I). A draft of proposal (3) for international quota regulation of the fisheries for redfish, roundnose grenadier, Greenland halibut, American plaice, cod, mackerel, argentine and capelin in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 in 1974 was considered by the Plenary. Considerable discussion took place regarding whether there should be a single proposal covering all twelve stocks or twelve separate proposals and whether the proposal(s) should be drafted using the procedural wording from the Copenhagen meeting (June 1973) or the Ottawa meeting (October 1973) proposals. The Plenary took note of a request by Portugal that the wording "except for small incidental catches" be added to the last sentence of the draft of procedural paragraph 2 as in procedural paragraph 3 of the Copenhagen meeting proposals. Finally, the Plenary adopted the TACs and allocations for 1974 for the twelve stocks in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 and agreed that the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and with the Depositary Government, should redraft the proposal including the necessary changes for submission by the Commission to the Depositary Government. The redrafted proposal (3) is at Appendix I of Proceedings No. 5. The Plenary then adopted Resolution (3) for early application of the international quota regulation of the fisheries in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 (this Proceedings, App. III). The delegate of Norway recorded a negative vote on the capelin quotas in Subareas 2 and 3. The delegate of Portugal conditioned acceptance of quota proposals in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 on the recognition, agreed by the Joint Panels, that the allowance for "small incidental catches" for Countries without a specified quota allowance to be incorporated in these quotas as it had been in others, was intended to cover unavoidable incidental catches of the particular regulated species in all other directed fisheries. The Report was adopted.

5. The Report of STACRES (Proc. 1) was reviewed by the Plenary. A recommendation that 1973 catch and sampling data be available to scientists before the 1974 Annual Meeting was supported by the Plenary. The Plenary adopted the recommendation relating to a pilot study of catch and effort statistical requirements including making available \$6,000 from the Working Capital Fund in the fiscal year 1973/74 under authority of Financial Regulation 4.6 for processing the pilot study data. The Plenary adopted a STACRES recommendation delineating the area of the offshore and inshore cod catch in Div. 4X of Subarea 4. The Report of

STACRES with Addendum was adopted.

6. The Report of Meetings of the Working Group on Improving the Joint Enforcement Scheme (Proc. 6) was reviewed by its Chairman, Capt J.C.E. Cardoso (Portugal). The Plenary agreed to a request of the delegate of Japan to add to Section 8 "Legal Value of Reports by Inspecting Officers" the following:

"(g) Japan - In Japan criminal law allows the consideration of facts as contained in a statement made by a person outside the Court (whether written or not) to be used as evidence only in some specific areas. Only the Judge can rule on whether or not the legal requirements have been met. Corroboration of the facts of that statement is not necessarily a requirement. As to certification of the report and related documents, it is only necessary that the inspection officer certifies them to be true and correct when signing."

Under Section 4, the Plenary agreed to additions as follows:

"(e) Romania - Ready to be inspected but not ready to inspect;

"(f) Italy - Ready to be inspected but not ready to inspect;

"(g) Japan - as before."

Under Section 3, the Plenary agreed to add:

"Romania" to 3(a)(i) and "Denmark" to 3(a)(ii).

The Plenary considered a recommendation of the Working Group concerning cooperative enforcement which would be forwarded to the Member Countries for consideration at the 1974 Annual Meeting. The delegate of USA expressed gratification at the progress made in establishing country and species catch quotas but disappointment regarding the progress in improving the Enforcement Scheme to provide adequate enforcement. At the suggestion of the delegate of USA, the Plenary adopted a Resolution (4) derived from the Working Group recommendation which invites the Member Countries with international enforcement capability to cooperate as soon as possible with those who do not have such a capability (this Proceedings, App. IV). The Report of the Working Group was adopted.

7. The Report of Meetings of the Working Group of Experts on the Practicability of Effort Limitation (Proc. 4) was reviewed by the Chairman, Dr R.L. Edwards (USA). The delegate of USA pointed out that there was more work to be done on the important matter of effort limitation. He was disappointed that there would not be enough progress due to insufficient data for a look-in-depth at the matter at the 1974 Annual Meeting. He urged Member Countries to support the work and supply the necessary data for an identification and partition of q , the catchability coefficient. Following a proposal by the delegate of USSR, the Plenary adopted the Report with the addition of the following to the first paragraph of Section 4(e) of the Working Group Report:

"This method was recognized by the ICES Working Group on Fishing Effort Measurements in May 1973 in Ljnuiden as a fundamental approach to the solution of the problem of fishing effort evaluation and recommended that ICES member countries study the feasibility of its application to their fisheries. At its 1973 Annual Meeting, ICNAF adopted the recommendation of STACREM concerning further examination of the stability of various effort measurements including an analysis of the feasibility of the water-strained method proposed by the USSR."

8. Draft Resolution Regarding Submission of Data (this Proceedings, App. VI) was reviewed by the Chairman who pointed to the need for more prompt and regular information on accumulated catches against national catch allocations. Such information invited and distributed on a quarterly basis would do much to promote mutual confidence and allay fears among the fishermen of the various countries fishing in the Northwest Atlantic. He drew attention to an example of a Data Record Sheet and Form annexed to the draft Resolution which would be used to notify such data to the Secretariat for distribution to all Countries. As most Member Countries expressed difficulty in meeting such a request at this time, the Plenary agreed that, as a trial, the Executive Secretary should invite Member Countries to submit information regarding the fisheries for each stock on a Data Record form on a voluntary basis for the next six months and that the matter of submission of information regarding the fisheries for each stock should be reconsidered at the 1974 Annual Meeting.

9. A Draft Proposal for Management of International Quota Regulations (this Proceedings, App. VII) was presented to the Plenary for consideration. It was pointed out that the proposal contained the most recently developed procedural matters and was prepared by amending the proposal for the two-tier quota scheme in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 adopted at the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting to make it apply to all national allocation quota regulations and thus remove the present necessity of having to repeat procedural paragraphs for each future proposal for national allocation quota regulation. The delegates of Fed. Rep. Germany and Portugal felt that the phrase "except for small incidental catches" as in procedural paragraph 3 of the June 1973 quota regulations for Subareas 2, 3 and 4 should be added to the last sentence in paragraph 2 of the draft proposal. Following further discussion, the Plenary agreed that the proposal should be deferred to the 1974 Annual Meeting for further consideration.

10. Other Matters. The Plenary agreed that the election of a Vice-Chairman to fill the vacancy left by Mr Fila's retirement and Mr Gillett's move to the chairmanship should be held at the 1974 Annual Meeting.

11. Adjournment. The Chairman thanked the Chairmen of Panels, Committees and Working Groups and the Delegates and Observers for their contributions to the success of the Meeting. The delegate of Canada, on behalf of the meeting participants, thanked Mr Gillett for his able leadership. There being no other business, the Chairman declared the Fourth Special Commission Meeting adjourned at 1845 hrs, 30 January 1974. A press notice covering the Proceedings of the Fourth Special Commission Meeting is at Appendix VIII.

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

- (1) Resolution Relating to International Quota Regulation of Herring and Mackerel in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6.

The Commission

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

Resolves unanimously to inform the Depository Government that the amounts in question shall be as listed in the Table annexed to this Resolution.

Note:

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

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

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

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

- (2) Resolution Relating to Total Allowable Catches for Herring Stocks in Division 5Z of Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and in Division 5Y of Subarea 5 in 1975

The Commission

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

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

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

(3) Resolution Relating to the Implementation of Proposals Concerning Fishing Activity in Subareas 2, 3 and 4

The Commission

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

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

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

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

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

1. Invites the attention of Governments to the above matters;
2. Stipulates that the proposals referred to above should apply throughout 1974;
3. Requests Governments whose vessels conduct fishing operations in the area to implement the proposals as soon as possible;
4. Expects that all members of Panels 2, 3 and 4 will conduct their fishing operations in accordance with the proposals unless any of the members of the Panel notifies an objection to the Depository Government prior to 15 March 1974.

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

(4) Resolution Relating to Cooperative Enforcement under the Scheme of Joint Enforcement

The Commission

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

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

Resolves

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

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974(5) Resolution Relating to the Commission's Decisions Regarding 1974 Catch Allocations to the German Democratic RepublicThe Commission

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

Desiring to clarify any matters which would expedite such membership;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Draft resolution regarding submission of data

Proposed by Chairman for consideration at Plenary Session, 29 January 1974

The Commission

Recognizing that frequent information regarding the fisheries for each stock should be available to all Member States and to the Secretariat;

Resolves

1. that all Member States shall provide information on an annual basis prior to any meeting of the Commission and also on a (quarterly) basis to the Executive Secretary in a form and by date requested by him;
2. that the Executive Secretary shall within (one month) of such dates circulate to all Member Countries the information received in reply to the request.

Notes

1. It is proposed that this information should be provided on blank record sheets which the Executive Secretary will circulate. An example of such a sheet is annexed.
2. Such a form might be regarded as discharging the obligation of Member States to notify the Executive Secretary promptly of certain events such as the commencement or termination of a fishery. In this case, paragraph 2 of the attached form would not be needed.

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Data Record Sheet

1. Under resolution.....Member States are required to notify certain data when requested by me. You are accordingly requested to complete the appropriate sections of this form and return it to me by
2. This form does not supersede the duty of Member States to notify the Executive Secretary promptly:
- a) In the case of countries with a quota for a particular stock (and overall quota in the case of areas 5 and 6), of the date on which the fishery has ceased on completion of the quota;
 - b) In the countries without such a quota, of the date on which a fishery starts and the catch by increments of 100 tons.

Executive Secretary

Stock	Countries with quota		Countries without quota			Remarks
	Catch at	Date fishing prohibited (if applicable)	Date fishery started (if applicable)	Catch at	Date fishing prohibited (after notification by Executive Secretary)	

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Draft proposal for management of international quota regulations

That the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

- "1. That this regulation shall apply to all national allocation quota regulations (each such regulation hereinafter referred to as "the regulation") unless any such regulation shall specify otherwise.
- "2. That Competent Authorities from each Government listed in any national quota regulation, including Contracting Governments not listed by name listed as "Others", shall limit, in the period to which the regulation applies, the catches of the species mentioned in the regulation, taken by persons under their jurisdiction in the region referred to in the regulation, to the amount listed.
- "3. (a) That each Government mentioned by name in any national quota regulation shall take appropriate action to prohibit fishing by persons under its jurisdiction for the species in the region mentioned in the regulation on the date on which accumulated reported catch, estimated unreported catch, the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced, and the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the year, equal 100 percent of the allowable catch indicated in the regulation for it. This shall apply whether or not it has, on that date, caught the full amount allocated to it in any other regulation of the Commission. Each Government mentioned by name in the regulation shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of the date on which persons under its jurisdiction will cease a fishery for the species in the region mentioned in the regulation. The Executive Secretary shall promptly inform all other Governments mentioned by name in the regulation and all other Contracting Governments of such notification.

(b) That each Contracting Government not mentioned by name in the regulation shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary if persons under its jurisdiction engage in a fishery on the species in the region mentioned in the regulation, together if possible with an estimate of the projected catch. Each Contracting Government not mentioned by name in the regulation shall promptly report catches of the species in the region mentioned in the regulation by persons under its jurisdiction in increments of 100 tons to the Executive Secretary of the Commission. The Executive Secretary shall notify each Government listed by name in the regulation and all other Contracting Governments, of the date on which accumulated reported catch, estimated unreported catch, the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced, and the likely incidental catch for the remainder of the year, by persons under the jurisdiction of Contracting Governments not listed equal 100 percent of the allowable catch designated as for "Others" in the regulation. Within 10 days of the receipt of such notification from the Executive Secretary, each Contracting Government not mentioned by name in the regulation shall prohibit fishing by persons under its jurisdiction for the species in the region mentioned in the regulation.
- "4. That the Governments take appropriate action to ensure that all vessels under their jurisdiction which fish in the Convention Area and in the adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 record their catches on a daily basis according to position, amount, date, type of gear, amount of effort, i.e., number of sets (or hooks) x time gear on the bottom (otter trawl) or fishing (midwater trawl, lines, other gear), discards, catch composition, and disposition of catch.
- "5. That the allocations in any quota regulation are without prejudice to future allocations of catches for any species or stocks."

FOURTH SPECIAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

JANUARY 1974

PRESS NOTICE

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

Items Considered

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

Scientific Meetings

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

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

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

Total Allowable Catches and National Catch Quotas for 1974

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

Cooperative Enforcement of Fishery Regulations

6. The Commission, agreeing that there should be the fullest possible participation in the Scheme of Joint Enforcement of the Commission's fishery regulations and recognizing that some Member Countries were not able to maintain inspection vessels within the Convention Area, recommended that those Member Countries should be invited to designate inspection officials to participate with inspectors of Member Countries that maintain inspection vessels on the fishing grounds of the Northwest Atlantic. Both Canada and the United States of America maintain inspection vessels and offered to cooperate.

Next Meeting

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

26 February 1974

Office of the Commission

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

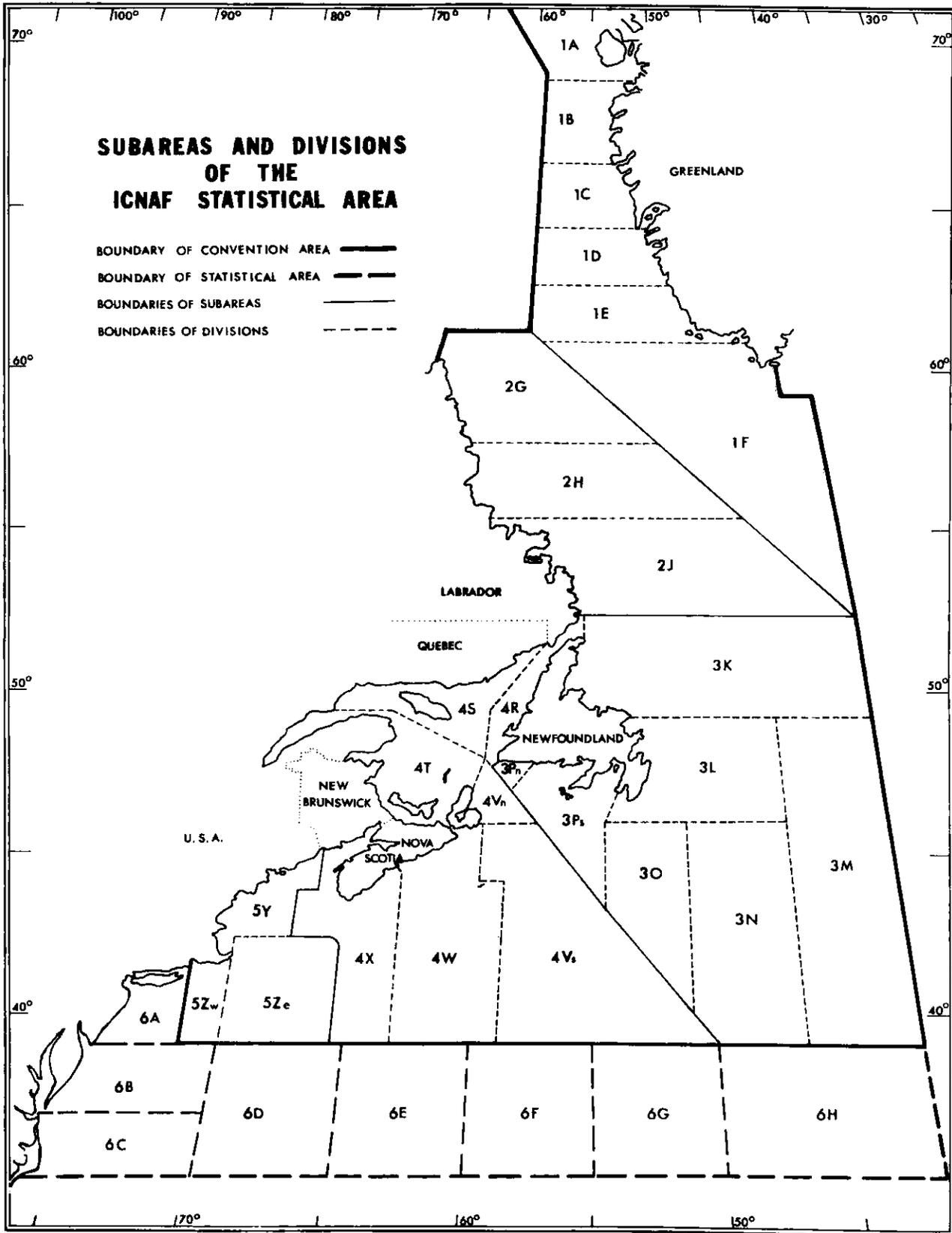


TABLE 1

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

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

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

² TACs proposed at this Meeting.

³ Deferred to June 1974 Annual Meeting.

⁴ Catches pertain to Subdiv. 5Ze.

⁵ Estimated catches of adult herring.

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

TABLE 2

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

Species or Stock	Stock Region	Rec: TAC	Agreed TAC	BULG	CAN	DEB	FRA	FRG	ICE	ITA	JAP	NOR	POL	POR	ROM	SPA	USSR	UK	USA	GDR	OTHERS	TOTAL	
Cod	1A-F	80,000	107,000	-	-	30,000	6,300	27,800	-	-	-	8,000	-	10,000	-	7,600	1,000	3,500	-	-	1,000	95,000 ^{2,12}	
	2G-H	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	500	4,000	-	-	-	900	4,500	-	3,200	400	500	2,600	800	-	1,000	600	19,000 ³
	2J-3K-L	650,000	650,700	-	60,000	13,800	51,100	43,000	4,000	-	6,000	18,100	43,400	-	133,600	7,000	94,800	20,200	-	15,000 ¹³	-	2,000	606,700 ^{1,13}
	3M	35,000	40,000	-	3,000	6,700	8,000	500	-	-	-	1,400	800	-	8,700	500	2,200	5,700	2,300	-	-	200	40,000
	3N-O	85,000	100,000	-	15,000	1,500	1,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	6,500	-	45,500	25,100	1,500	-	-	1,500	100,100
	3P	70,000	70,000	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	-	-	19,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	70,000
	3Pb-4R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4T (Jan-Dec)	60,000	63,000	-	46,000	2,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	5,700	-	-	-	-	500	63,000
	4Vb (Jan-Apr)	10,000	10,000	-	5,808 ⁸	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	900	-	-	-	-	500	8,000 ⁸
	4Vb (May-Dec)	60,000	60,000	-	24,250	1,150	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,500	2,900	-	-	-	1,700	60,000
4X (offshore)	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487	-	-	-	-	-	8,677	-	1,323	10,000	
5Y	10,000	10,000	-	4,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,468	-	16,590	-	3,547	35,000	
5Z	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Haddock	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
	4V-W	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 ¹⁴	
	4X	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
	5	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
	5	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	
Redfish	2 + 3K	25,000	30,000	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	750	2,500	-	30,000	
	3M	-	40,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	9,000	40,000	
	3L-N	20,000	28,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	1,000	-	-	-	20,500	-	-	1,000	-	28,000	
	3O	15,000	16,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,800	-	-	-	1,200	16,000	
	3P	23,000	25,000	-	9,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,300	-	-	-	-	1,700	25,000
Herring	4V-W(a)	45,000	45,000	-	39,800	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	700	45,000	
	4X-W(b)	90,000	90,000	-	67,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	1,000	1,000	500	90,000	
	5Y	25,000	25,000	-	6,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,725	-	16,750	1,000	250	25,000	
	5Z-6	150,000	150,000	-	2,980	-	-	23,900	-	-	-	-	39,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,955	31,440	-	150,000	
	5	30,000	30,000	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,725	-	10,000	-	1,100	40,000	
American plaice	2 + 3K	8,000	8,000	-	2,500 ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	1,000	8,000	
	3L-N-O	60,000	60,000	-	48,000	-	900	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	1,200	60,000	
	3M	2,000	2,000	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	200	2,000	
	3Pa	10,000	11,000	-	8,800	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	11,000	
Yellowtail	3L-N-O	40,000	40,000	-	32,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	600	40,000	
	5(E of 69*)	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	1,000	16,000	
	5(W of 69*)	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	1,000	10,000	
Hitch	2J-3K-L	17,000	22,000	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,400	-	-	500	600	19,500 ⁵	
	3N-O	10,000	10,000	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,900	-	-	-	600	10,000	
	3Pa	2,600	3,000	-	2,500	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	3,000	
Greenland halibut	2-3K-L	30,000	35,000	-	7,000 ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	3,000	9,000	35,000	
	2-3	30,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	4,000	4,000	32,000	

Species or Stock	Stock Region	Rec. TAC ¹	Agreed TAC	BULG	CAN	DEN	FRA	FRG	ICE	ITA	JAP	NOR	POL	POR	ROM	SFA	USSR	UK	USA	GBR	OTHERS	TOTAL
Yellowtail, Witch, American Plaice (combined)	4V-W-X	32,000	32,000	-	20,000	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500	-	500	-	700	32,000
Flounders, except Yellowtail	5-6	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	-	21,700	-	700	25,000
Silver hake	4V-W-X	50,000-100,000	100,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	8,000	100,000
	5Y	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	8,380	-	1,020	10,000
	5Z	80,000	80,000	1,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,248	-	11,056	-	7,200	80,000
	5Z*+6	80,000	80,000	1,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	-	52,208	-	18,864	-	6,832	80,000
Red hake	5Z(N of 69°) + 6 5Z(E of 69°)	50,000-70,000 20,000	50,000 20,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000 14,000	-	15,000 1,000	-	1,500 5,000	50,000 20,000
Pollock	4V-W-X+5	50,000	55,000	-	34,000	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,100	-	12,000	4,000	100	55,000
Capelin	2 + 3E 3E-N-O-Pe)	250,000	110,000 ¹⁰ 148,000 ¹⁰	-	10,000 20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	-	-	-	100,000 85,000	-	-	-	-	+10,110,000 ¹⁰ *1,048,000 ¹⁰
Mackerel	4V-W-X 5+6	251,000) 312,000)	55,000 304,000	-	20,000 8,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	25,000 108,000	-	1,000 5,000	-	9,000 1,500	55,000 304,000
Squid	3-4 5-6	50,000- 80,000	- 71,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,700	24,300	-	-	-	-	13,000	8,500	-	5,600	-	7,100	71,000
Other finfish	5-6	125,000	125,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	63,000	3,000	8,000	125,000
Argentine	4V-W-X 5	50,000	25,000 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	16,500 20,000	-	-	-	2,500 4,000	25,000 25,000
All finfish	5-6	923,900	923,900	29,100	25,000	-	-	27,000	-	4,700	24,300	-	152,200	-	4,300	17,200	342,500	-	195,000	97,600	5,000	923,900

1 TAC recommended by scientific advisers.
2 Does not include 11,000 tons for Denmark outside Convention Area.
3 Does not include 1,000 tons for Canada outside Convention Area.
4 Does not include 50,000 tons for Canada outside Convention Area.
5 Does not include 2,500 tons for Canada outside Convention Area.
6 Does not include 5,000 tons for Canada outside Convention Area.
7 Does not include Canadian catch outside Convention Area.
8 Does not include 2,000 tons for Canada outside Convention Area.
9 Deferred to June 1974 Annual Meeting.
10 Countries with no specific allocation may each take a total of 10,000 tons from the combined northern (Subarea 2-div. 3K) and southern (Div. 3LNOP) stocks, no more than 5,000 tons of which may be taken from the southern stock.
11 All finfish (excluding menhaden, tuna, billfishes and sharks other than dogfish).
12 Objection by Iceland - 17 Oct 1973.
13 January 1974 Resolution (5) allows GBR to take 11,000 tons in excess of TAC.
14 Reservation by Canada - 3 Jan 1974.