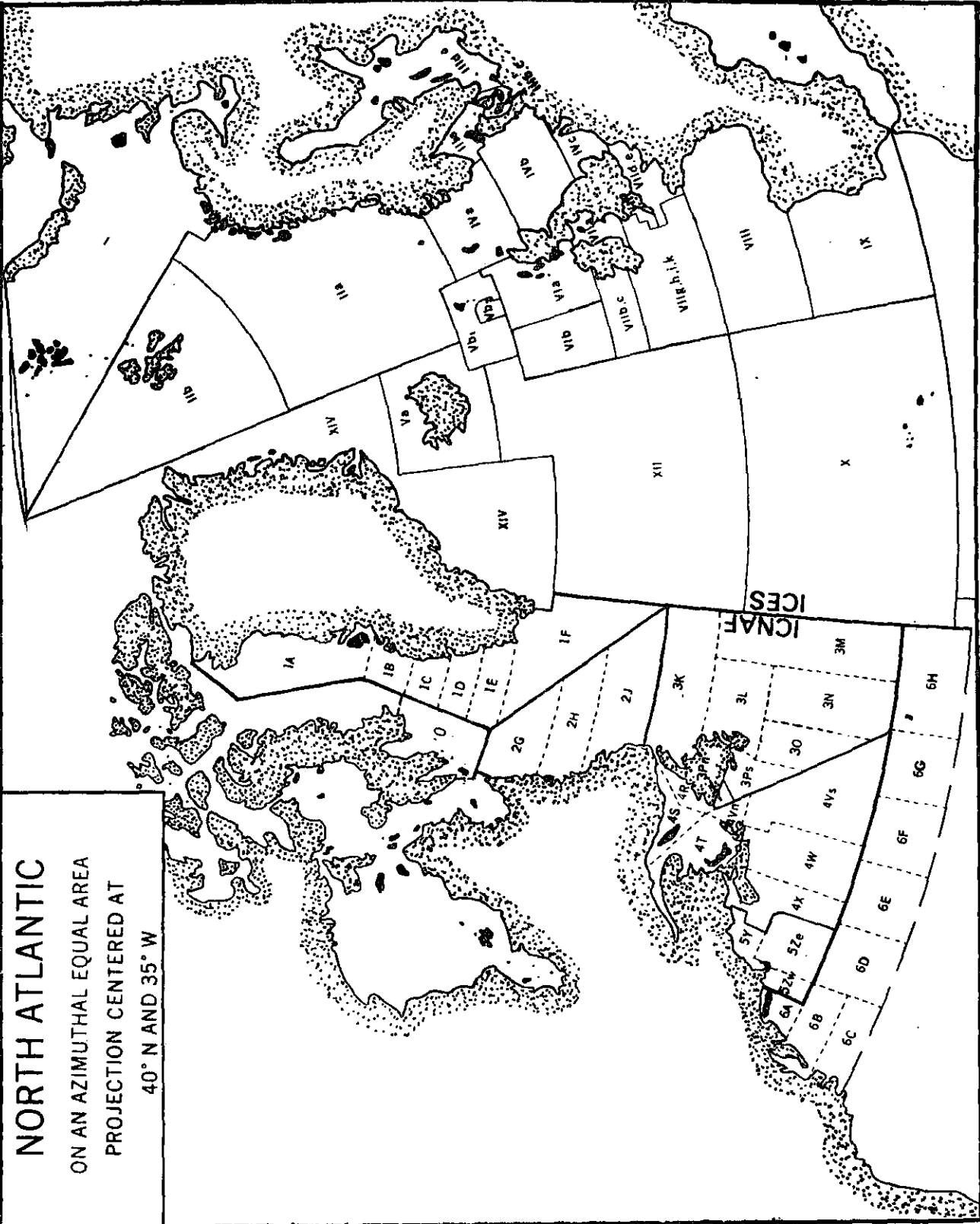


INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR THE
NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRD SPECIAL MEETING OCTOBER 1973
FOURTH SPECIAL MEETING JANUARY 1974
24th ANNUAL MEETING JUNE 1974

Dartmouth • Canada
September, 1974



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 OTTAWA, CANADA, 15-19 OCTOBER 1973

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR



THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Serial No. 3128
(B.x.)

Proceedings No. 2

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

Report of the First Plenary Session

Monday, 15 October, 1015 hrs

- Item 1. Welcome. The First Plenary Session of the Special Meeting of the Commission was called to order by the Chairman, Mr M. Fila (Poland). He welcomed delegates from 12 of the 16 Member Governments, and Observers from the German Democratic Republic and FAO (Appendix I). The Chairman introduced Dr A.W.H. Needler, Head of the delegation of Canada, who welcomed the Commission to Ottawa on behalf of the Canadian Government and the Minister of Fisheries, Mr J. Davis. The Chairman thanked Dr Needler for his kind remarks, his warm welcome and hospitality on behalf of the Canadian Government and addressed the meeting as follows:

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

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

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

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

"We have also established an effective enforcement scheme.

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

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

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

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

- Item 2. Agenda. The Agenda was approved without change (Appendix II).

- Item 3. Approval of draft Report of Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Meeting, Copenhagen, June 1973. The draft Report (ICNAF Circular Letter 73/44 dated 27 July 1973) and corrigenda (Circular Letter 73/62 dated 2 October 1973) were adopted.

Items 5, 6, 7 & 8. 5. Consideration of need arising out of action in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, for conservation measures in Subareas 1 to 4. 6. Other Business. 7. Date and place of 1974 Mid-Term and 1975 Annual Commission Meetings. 8. Adjournment. These items were set aside for later consideration by Plenary.

Item 4. Further consideration of conservation measures in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Plenary, recognizing that this item was a continuation of consideration of conservation proposals presented to meetings of Panel 5 at the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Commission in June 1973 (1973 Annu.Mtg. Proc. No. 11), agreed to refer the item to a meeting of Panel 5 which would be convened immediately following the Plenary session.

The Plenary adjourned at 1045 hrs.

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

(Names of Heads of Delegations underlined)

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Appendix II

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

Agenda

1. Address of Welcome by a Representative of the host Government of Canada
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Approval of draft report of Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Commission, Copenhagen, June 1973 (ICNAF Circular Letter 73/44 dated 27 July 1973)
4. Further Consideration of Conservation Measures in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

Note: Since this item is a continuation of consideration of conservation proposals presented to the January 1973 Special Commission Meeting and the June 1973 Annual Meeting, it will be understood that these proposals still apply as proposals for consideration at the present Special Meeting of the Commission

a) Effort Limitation Measures

(ICNAF Summ.Doc. 73/1 "Proceedings of Special Commission Meeting, January 1973")
(ICNAF Comm.Doc. 73/3 "Memorandum by the US Commissioners on the Regulation of Fishing Effort")
(ICNAF Circular Letter 73/44 dated 27 July 1973 "Proceedings of 23rd Annual Meeting, June 1973")
(ICNAF Comm.Doc. 73/18 and Addendum I "Note by US Commissioners on ICNAF Conservation Actions")

b) Catch Limitation Measures

(ICNAF Circular Letter 73/44 "Proceedings of 23rd Annual Meeting, No. 11, 16 and 17")

- i) Total Allowable Catches (TAC's) for single species and groups of species
- ii) Overall TAC
- iii) National Allocations

c) Gear Restriction Measures

- i) Minimum mesh size (ICNAF Comm.Doc. 73/18, p. 4)
- ii) Selective gear (ICNAF Circular Letter 73/44 "Proceedings of 23rd Annual Meeting, No. 11, Appendix IV with Annex 1")

d) Closed Areas and Seasons

(ICNAF Circular Letter 73/44 "Proceedings of 23rd Annual Meeting, No. 11, Appendix III (silver and red hakes) and No. 16, Appendix VI (haddock)")

e) Enforcement Capabilities in Relation to Proposed Conservation Measures

(ICNAF Comm.Doc. 73/18, p. 4-5)
(ICNAF Circular Letter 73/44 "Proceedings of 23rd Annual Meeting, No. 4")
(ICNAF Circular Letter 73/49 dated 16 August 1973)

5. Consideration of Need arising out of Action in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for Further Conservation Measures in Subareas 1 to 4

(ICNAF Comm.Doc. 73/15 "Canadian proposal regarding control of fishing effort")
(ICNAF Circular Letter 73/44 "Proceedings of 23rd Annual Meeting, No. 16, p. 2")

6. Other Business
7. Date and place of 1974 Mid-Term and 1975 Annual Commission Meetings
8. Adjournment



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SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

Report of Meetings of Panel 5

Monday, 15 October, 1100 hrs
Tuesday, 16 October, 1130 and 1500 hrs
Friday, 19 October, 0900 hrs

1. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr M. Fila (Poland), called the meeting to order with all Member Countries of the Panel represented, except Bulgaria and Romania. Other Member Countries, except Iceland and Portugal, and the German Democratic Republic were represented. Mr D. Wallace (USA) was elected Chairman. The Executive Secretary was named Rapporteur.
 2. Under Plenary Agenda Item 4, "Further Consideration of Conservation Measures in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6", which had been referred to the Panel from the First Plenary Session, the Chairman recognized the delegate of USA who restated the views of his Government with regard to the state of the stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and the urgent need for measures which would not only halt the drastic decline in abundance but would provide for some restoration of those stocks. He pointed out that a US proposal for effort reduction was set aside by the June 1973 Meeting for further study but that, as an alternative and interim measure, a US proposal for a two-tier quota scheme involving catch quotas for individual stocks and a total overall catch quota was examined but not approved (1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc.No. 11). He hoped that the substantial fishery by the German Democratic Republic could be taken fully into account in such a scheme and that the coastal states would not be required to reduce their fisheries. He reiterated that the USA could only agree to a "package" that included the two-tier scheme and further gear and fishing restrictions. He assured the Panel members that this meeting was being watched with great concern by both the US public and Congress which expected a successful conclusion to the by-catch and conservation problem in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.
 3. Following discussion the Panel agreed that STACRES be asked to meet immediately to (a) review the latest information available on catches and effort in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and (b) consider the implications of an overall TAC together with TAC's for individual species and to report its findings to the next meeting of Panel 5.
 4. The Panel further agreed that an ad hoc Committee on Implementation of Regulatory Measures be set up under the Chairmanship of the Commission's Vice-Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK), to consider the possibilities for implementation from 1 January 1974 of agreements made at this Special Commission Meeting. It was agreed that the ad hoc Committee should meet immediately in order that the views of the delegates of Member Countries would be available as soon as possible.
 5. The Panel recessed at 1145 hrs, 15 October.
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6. The Panel reconvened at 1130 hrs, 16 October. The Chairman, Mr D. Wallace (USA), welcomed the Bulgarian and Portuguese delegations which had recently arrived.
 7. The Report of the ad hoc Committee on Implementation of Regulatory Measures (Proc. 4) was presented by the Committee Chairman, Mr Gillett. The Panel agreed to support the views of the ad hoc Committee when presented to the Plenary.
 8. The Report of STACRES (Proc. 1) was presented by the Chairman, Dr A.W. May (Canada). Comments included commendation of the scientists for their spirit of cooperation and for a clear analysis of the latest (projected to December 1973) catch information and fishing activity as they relate to potential yield and future management of the fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.
 9. Delegates of Norway, UK, Portugal and France who were not members of the Panel all agreed there was an urgent need for conservation measures and reduction of fishing activity to stabilize and begin restoration

of depleted stocks. They expressed the hope that the STACRES report would provide a possible means to solution of the problems in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The delegate of Portugal drew attention to the possibility of a phased annual reduction to reach the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). The delegate of USA noted that the STACRES report amply substantiated the US views. Other matters to be noted were that a 50% decline had taken place in the US fishery in recent years, that some countries had target fisheries, while others did not, and that there should be a reduction in the amount of catch sufficient to begin restoration of the stocks to the level of the MSY. The delegate of Poland felt that the 1974 stocks were not in as great danger as the STACRES report stated and, therefore, the report should not be the firm basis for the Commissioners to propose drastic catch reduction. He maintained that further interim research was needed. The delegate of USSR said his Government was prepared to accept catch reduction but at great sacrifice to USSR fishermen. He suggested that decreasing the sum of the TAC's (1,056,000 tons) by 5% to give 1,003,000 tons was a reduction for the USSR of 15.5% of its 1972 catch. The delegate of Canada agreed with the conclusions of the STACRES report and pointed to the importance of taking immediate steps to stabilize and begin restoration to MSY of the stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany drew attention to the different problems which led STACRES to its conclusions. The proposed reduction of catches should, therefore, be different and correspond to the extent to which each country had contributed to those difficulties. In this respect, he pointed out that the Federal Republic of Germany had reduced its catch and effort continuously and considerably since 1970, that its catches were more than 90% herring with the by-catches amounting to only about 3%, and that the conservation need for its target species was already met by the Commission's commitment from the 1973 Annual Meeting on how to fix the quota for 1974 at the 1974 Mid-Term Meeting. The delegate of Japan pointed out that their target species were squid, butterflyfish and herring. They too suggested a different rate of catch reduction be applied for different species. The delegate of Italy supported the suggestion of the Federal Republic of Germany and of Japan re different rates for catch reduction as their fishery took only squid. The delegate of Spain expressed interest in the squid fishery and requested a quota of 18,000 tons. The delegate of Bulgaria supported the STACRES report and its use as a guideline for a rational solution to the exploitation problem in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Observer from the German Democratic Republic said his Government, although it was not yet a member of the Commission, was prepared to cooperate within the limits possible. Participation depended on a just allocation to the German Democratic Republic. A decision regarding ICNAF membership would be made this year. He said that the German Democratic Republic was fully convinced of the seriousness of the situation regarding the state of the stocks.

10. The Panel, at the suggestion of the delegate of USA, agreed that a Working Group on Catch Allocations for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, to be chaired by Mr E. Gillett (UK), should meet immediately to consider and propose TAC's and national allocations on an overall basis and for each species in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for submission to the Panel. The Panel further agreed that in order to keep the Working Group small and, therefore, more effective, the Working Group should consist of a Commissioner and Adviser from each delegation, including that of the German Democratic Republic, as well as the Chairmen of STACRES and the Assessments Subcommittee.

11. The Panel recessed at 1730 hrs, 16 October.

12. The Panel reconvened at 0900 hrs, 19 October. A draft report of meetings of the Panel held on 15 and 16 October was presented by the Executive Secretary and adopted with amendments which included statements by the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland. Romania was now represented.

13. The Report of the Working Group on Catch Allocations for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (Proc. 5) was presented by the Chairman of the Working Group, Mr E. Gillett (UK). The overall allowable catch of finfish and squid and its allocation (Proc. 5, Appendix I) and the species TAC's and their allocation (Proc. 5, Appendix II) proposed by the Working Group for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 were discussed. The delegate of Romania pointed out that the 4,300-ton allocation of the total overall catch was not satisfactory as Romania expected to raise its catch to 12,000 tons in 1974. In response, the Chairman of the Working Group, supported by the USA, said projected catches were not a basis for the allocations and that any allocation greater than the catch in past years was not justified as it added to the problem of the depletion of the stocks. The report of the Working Group with minor additions was adopted by the Panel. The Chairman of the Panel complimented the members of the Working Group for their statesmanship and thanked the delegation of the German Democratic Republic for its excellent cooperation.

14. The Panel considered a draft of the wording of a 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 based on the recommendations of the Working Group on Allocations for total overall allowable catches and species TAC's, and their allocations in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The delegate of Denmark drew attention to the inconsistency in using "Others" in the proposal and "Other Members" in the text of the Working Group report and "Other Countries" in the Appendix to the Working Group report. Following discussion, the Panel members agreed that the single allocation called "Others" should be used in paragraph 2 and in the table annexed to paragraph 3(a) of the proposal with the understanding, as also recorded in Section 5 of Proceedings

No. 6 of the January 1973 meeting, that, in making provision for countries not individually specified, it was not the intention of the Commission that fishing by Non-Member Countries should have the effect of limiting the catches which Member Countries, not individually specified, were permitted to take. After considerable discussion and acceptance of modification to the proposal, Panel 5

agreed to recommend

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

15. The Panel considered a US Proposal for International Regulation of Fishing Gear Employed in the Fisheries in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area. The delegate of USA pointed out that this proposal was discussed at the 1973 Annual Meeting of the Commission (1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc.No. 11), and that the regulation was designed to protect the US small-boat fishery for yellowtail flounder in Southern New England and Gulf of Maine waters. The delegates of Japan, Spain and Italy could accept the proposal but wished to reserve the right to request some possible changes in the area proposed for regulation at the 1974 Mid-Term Meeting. Following a discussion of the description of the midwater trawl doors as "incapable of being fished on the bottom", the Panel agreed that there was a need for technical advice on the type of door which would fit the requirement and how an infringement could be determined, and that these matters would be considered again at the 1974 Mid-Term Meeting. Panel 5 then

agreed to recommend

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

16. The Chairman requested a report on progress of the STACTIC Working Group on Improving the International Joint Enforcement Scheme. The Working Group was required by the 1973 Annual Meeting to continue its study of possible improvements with particular reference to the US proposal for a revised scheme (1973 Annu.Mtg. Proc.No. 4, Appendix I). Capt J.C.E. Cardoso (Portugal), Chairman of the Working Group, reported that ICNAF Circular Letter 73/48 dated 16 August 1973 was distributed to members of the Working Group requesting submission of initial views on further improvements to the scheme by 1 October 1973 so that they could be reviewed at the present meeting. No comments had been received. Capt Cardoso asked the Chairman of the Panel to press for comments. The delegate of USA emphasized the importance of an appropriate enforcement scheme and of active participation by Commission members. He said that the US proposal to detain vessels which have violated the regulations will again be raised at the 1974 Mid-Term Meeting. The delegate of Canada reviewed the Canadian participation in the enforcement scheme since 1 July 1973 and cited violations as an example of how important the problems are and the need for Governments to know the difficulties and to be active in making improvements to the scheme. As regulations became more complicated, there would be need for more alert and more consistent enforcement. Governments would have to accept greater responsibility for enforcing the regulations. The delegate of USSR agreed there was a need for improvement to the scheme by increasing the demand on the fishing vessel captains and the inspectors. The delegate of Portugal agreed with the need for improvement and noted that a big step had been taken with withdrawal of the USSR reservations to the scheme, effective 15 November 1973. The Chairman of the Panel strongly urged Member Countries to send their views and comments on improvements to the scheme to Capt Cardoso and reiterated the suggestion of the delegate of Norway that any views or comments sent to Capt Cardoso should be copied to all members of the Working Group.

17. The Chairman of the Panel then requested a report on the progress of the STACREM Working Group of Experts on Effort Limitation. The Working Group was required by the 1973 Annual Meeting to continue its study of effort limitation (1973 Annu.Mtg.Proc.No. 5). Dr R.L. Edwards (USA), Chairman of the Working Group, reported that ICNAF Circular Letter 73/43 dated 24 July 1973 was distributed requesting data for evaluation and consideration at the 1974 Mid-Term Meeting.

18. The Chairman of the Panel then called for consideration of a US draft Resolution Relating to the Implementation of Proposals Concerning Fishing Activity in Subarea 5 and in the Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6. The delegate of USA informed the Panel that the Resolution puts into words the agreement reached in the ad hoc Committee on the Implementation of Regulatory Measures (Proc. 4) regarding entry into force on 1 January 1974 of measures adopted at this meeting. The Chairman of the ad hoc Committee on the Implementation of Regulatory Measures, Mr E. Gillett (UK), stated that the Resolution seemed to correctly give effect to the discussions in the ad hoc Committee. The delegate of Japan supported the Resolution and said that his Government preferred the resolution format for effecting early entry into force rather than the format used for herring and mackerel at the 1973 Annual Meeting. Following further discussion and some minor suggestions for change in the text, Panel 5

agreed to recommend

that the Commission adopt the resolution relating to early implementation of proposals concerning fishing activity in Subarea 5 and in the adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 (Appendix III).

19. The Chairman of the Panel thanked all meeting participants for their cooperation and successful efforts. The Panel then elected Mr D. Wallace (USA) Chairman of the Panel for the 1973/74 and 1974/75 period.

20. The meeting of Panel 5 adjourned at 1300 hrs, 19 October.

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973(1) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in Subarea 5 and in the Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6

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

"1. That Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catch of all species of finfish (excluding menhaden, tuna, billfishes, and sharks other than dogfish) and squid, by persons under their jurisdiction fishing on the stocks of fish found in Subarea 5 and in the adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6 so that the aggregate overall catch of these species shall not exceed 923,900 metric tons in 1974, 850,000 metric tons in 1975, and in 1976 an amount which will allow the biomass to recover to a level which will produce the maximum sustainable yield.

"2. (a) That Competent Authorities from each Government listed below, including Contracting Governments not listed by name listed as "Others", shall limit, in 1974, the catches of the species mentioned in paragraph 1 above, taken by persons under their jurisdiction in the region referred to in paragraph 1 above, to the overall amount listed:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proposed species TACs¹ and allocations for 1974 in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

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

¹ TAC = Total Allowable Catch

² TAC and allocations for pollock agreed in Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 (1973 Annu. Mtg. Proc. No. 16, Appendix I). Each country will record its catch separately for Subareas 4 and 5 and note that its catch in Subarea 5 must be applied against its share of the total overall allocation agreed for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

³ TAC and allocations to be set at the January 1974 Meeting of the Commission

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

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

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

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

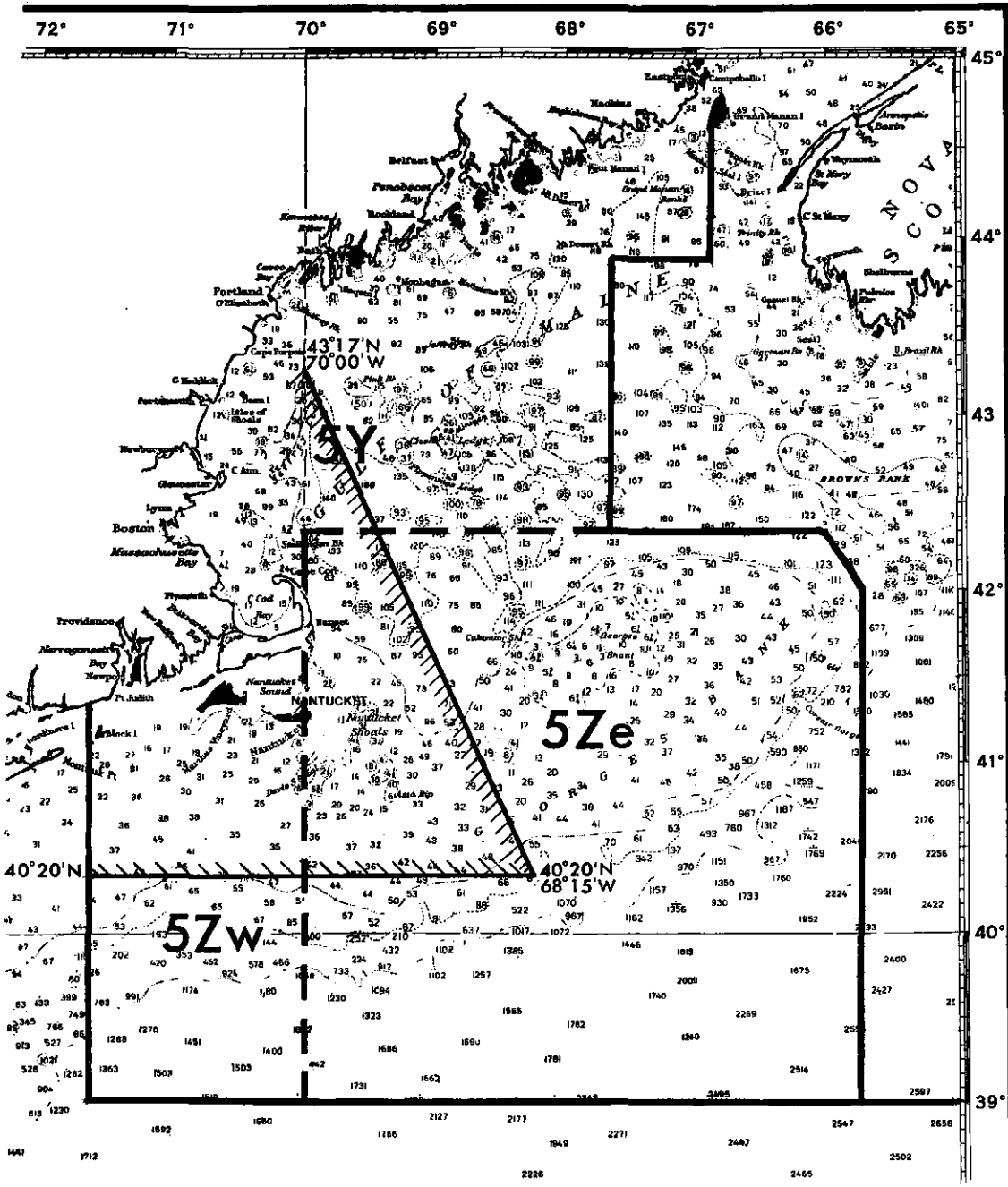
68°15'W, 40°20'N and 70°00'W, 43°17'N.

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

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

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

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



SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

Resolution Relating to the Implementation of Proposals Concerning Fishing Activity in Subarea 5 and in the Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6

Panel 5 recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Commission:

The Commission

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR



THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Serial No. 3130
(B.g.30)

Proceedings No. 4

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

Report of Meeting of *ad hoc* Committee on the Implementation of Regulatory Measures

Monday, 15 October, 1200 hrs

1. The *ad hoc* Committee convened, as recommended by Panel 5 (Proc. 3), under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK), to consider the possibilities for implementation from 1 January 1974 of agreements made at this Special Commission Meeting. Mr C.J. Dandy (UK) was appointed Rapporteur.
2. All Member Countries, except Iceland, were represented.
3. The Chairman of the *ad hoc* Committee reminded delegates of the US proposal (Appendix I) that agreements made at this Special Commission Meeting should be implemented from 1 January 1974, and also of the formal procedure relating to rights of objection under amended Paragraph 7 of Article VIII of the Convention.
4. The delegate of USA drew attention to previous attempts made within the Commission to achieve early implementation of recommendations, which had been nullified by the various administrative and legal difficulties of the Governments involved. Two main aspects of the present proposal were emphasized. First, although the recommendations would be effective for the whole of 1974, and acceptance should be notified before 1 January 1974, they would not begin to have any effect on fishing operations until at least April. Second, unless objections were received, all members of Panel 5 would be expected to comply. In further clarification, and in answer to questions from several delegations, the delegate of USA stressed that early acceptance would not be a formal commitment: Governments would be given the opportunity to comply on a voluntary basis, within the limits of their individual powers, until such time as the statutory powers under amended Paragraph 7 of Article VIII of the Convention had been completed.
5. With this clarification, the proposal received the general support of the meeting, although individual delegations, in expressing their willingness to cooperate, made the following points.
6. The delegate of USSR drew attention to the fact that transmission of recommendations in their final form could take up to two months. He requested that final recommendations be available for delegates by the end of the meeting to avoid delay in their legislative implementation.
7. The delegate of Denmark, while accepting the proposal on behalf of Denmark and Greenland, reserved the position of the Faroe Islands, since it would have to be considered separately by their Parliament.
8. The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that compliance on their part would depend on regulation being shown to be necessary for conservation and maximum utilization of fish stocks. Also, the outcome of this meeting could affect the arrangements for implementation of herring and mackerel quotas for which a procedure had been made at the 1973 Annual Meeting.
9. The Chairman of the *ad hoc* Committee, in summing up, and thanking delegates for their cooperation, pointed out that a voluntary scheme could be implemented before formal circulation of proposals by the Depositary Government: this would take its normal course in accordance with amended Paragraph 7 of Article VIII of the Convention. He also proposed, and the *ad hoc* Committee agreed, that the Commission should be invited to include in any recommendation agreed at this meeting a statement to the effect that it was a measure urgently necessary on conservation grounds.
10. The meeting of the *ad hoc* Committee adjourned at 1247 hrs, 15 October.

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

US Proposal Regarding Early Entry Into Force of Measures
Adopted at the Special Commission Meeting, 15-19 October 1973

According to the provisions of Paragraph 7 of Article VIII of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries as amended, conservation measures adopted by the Commission ordinarily take effect six months after they are circulated by the Depositary Government. Thus, actions taken by the October Special Meeting cannot take effect under the normal procedure until about one-third of the 1974 season has passed. The Commission has attempted to achieve an earlier effective date for certain measures by requesting members to signify their early acceptance. This has not achieved its purpose, and no measures have taken effect in this way. However, it remains a possibility if all members of Panel 5 could accept regulations through the regular ICNAF framework prior to 1 January 1974.

Since the early effectiveness procedure formerly used has not proven effective, it is obvious that an alternative procedure must be applied. The United States suggests the following procedure:

The Commission, in adopting the proposal, should stipulate that they apply to the entire 1974 season, and members should be requested to implement them effective 1 January 1974. The Commission should also stipulate that all members of Panel 5 would be expected to comply with the regulations for Subarea 5 on 1 January 1974 unless any of the members of the Panel notified an objection to the Depositary Government prior to that date. Members of the Panel might also be requested to formally notify the Depositary Government of their acceptance of the measures proposed at the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting before 1 January 1974. (The same could be followed for other Subareas if the Commission determines under Plenary Agenda Item No. 4 that any measures are required for Subareas 1-4 because of the measures adopted for Subarea 5 - and Statistical Area 6 with regard to certain species.)

Since almost all fishing by ICNAF members in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 is done by members of Panel 5, this procedure should ensure that the regulations are applied for the entire 1974 season without imposing any undue burden on ICNAF members which are not members of Panel 5 and do not fish in Subarea 5 or Statistical Area 6. ICNAF members not members of Panel 5 conducting limited fishing in the region would be expected to conduct their fisheries there in a manner compatible with the regulations.

The procedural proposals on herring and mackerel adopted by the 1973 Annual Meeting of ICNAF (Proposals (26), (27), and (28) circulated by the Depositary Government on 17 July 1973) should ensure that measures for the regulation of the herring and mackerel fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 adopted by the January 1974 Special Meeting of the Commission are applicable for the 1974 season. However, the parties may wish to take some kind of alternative action in case an objection is filed to the mackerel and herring proposals prior to the January 1974 Special Meeting rendering them inoperative with respect to the January Meeting. In this case, the procedure described in paragraph 3 above could be employed at the October 1973 Special Commission Meeting with respect to herring and mackerel as well as other species.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR



THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Serial No. 3131
(B.g. 31)

Proceedings No. 5

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

Report of the Working Group on Catch Allocations
for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

Tuesday, 16 October, 2000 hrs
Wednesday, 17 October, 0930 hrs
Thursday, 18 October, 1025 hrs

1. The Working Group convened, as recommended by Panel 5 (Proc. 3), under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK).
 2. Mr C.J. Dandy (UK) was Rapporteur.
 3. All Members of Panel 5 were present, except Romania. In addition, Italy was represented. The Panel agreed that the German Democratic Republic be invited to attend subsequent discussions.
 4. The terms of reference of the Working Group were defined as follows: "to propose TAC's and national allocations on an overall basis and for each species in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for submission to Panel 5".
 5. The meeting of the Working Group recessed at 2030 hrs, 16 October.
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6. The Meeting of the Working Group reconvened at 0930 hrs, 17 October. Romania was now represented, as was the German Democratic Republic.
 7. Discussion began on the basis of a paper submitted by the USA which proposed alternative overall catch quotas of 800,000 and 900,000 tons. Tentative agreement was reached to proceed with consideration of the 900,000 tons proposal. The delegates of USA and Canada pointed out that reduction of catch to less than 900,000 tons is necessary to begin recovery of the biomass, and that coastal fishermen have already suffered economically through depletion of stocks and are not mobile. Other delegates pointed out that the economic consequences of reduction of 1972 catch by more than 20% would be very severe. Specific problems were identified with regard to countries whose fisheries are directed predominantly at herring or at squid. The delegate of Romania proposed that his national allocation be raised to 12,000 tons to match expected catch in 1974. The general consensus, however, was that in the current stock situation this would be inconsistent with the objectives of the Commission. After submission of this and other proposals which would raise the overall quota to over 950,000 tons, the Chairman proposed the national allocations and overall quota in the table attached (Appendix I). He observed that in his view this represented the compromise most likely to receive general acceptance and reminded delegates of the serious consequences of disagreement. On this basis the Working Group agreed to give serious consideration to recommending to Panel 5 the proposals for overall catch quota and its allocations for 1974 as presented in Appendix I.
 8. The delegates of USA and Canada said that they regarded it as essential that these proposals for 1974 should be regarded as the first stage in a further program of reduction of overall quota for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. After discussion, the Chairman proposed that the following be in the Commission's proposal relating to overall quotas:

"It is the intention of the Commission, at the 1974 Annual Meeting, to fix an overall quota for 1975 for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 of 850,000 tons, unless scientific advice then indicates otherwise. It would further be the intention of the Commission to recommend, if necessary, a subsequent reduction in overall quota for 1976 consistent with scientific advice and aimed at allowing recovery of the stocks to maximum sustainable yield."
 9. The meeting of the Working Group recessed at 2400 hrs, 17 October.

10. The Working Group reconvened at 1025 hrs, 18 October.
11. After consideration of the proposal in paragraph 8 above, the delegate of USA stated that he could not accept the suggested wording. He felt that it should contain a definite commitment by Member Governments for future reduction. In the absence of such commitment, a further reduction in overall quota in 1974 by all countries would be necessary. In any case, the delegate of USA felt strongly that the overall total for 1974 should not exceed 900,000 tons.
12. Other delegates said that in their view it was necessary to retain the 1974 figures at the level in Appendix I, and a number of proposals for reduction in overall quotas for future years were considered. The Chairman of the Working Group finally proposed that the overall quota for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 shall be 924,000 tons for 1974 and 850,000 tons for 1975, and for 1976 an amount which will allow the biomass to recover to a level which will produce the maximum sustainable yield.
13. The delegate of USA stated that he could accept this proposal on condition that it formed part of a package including their other proposals on restrictions of gear and areas. On this condition and on the understanding that the national allocation of the overall quotas for 1975 and 1976 would be decided at a later meeting, the Working Group agreed to recommend the proposal in paragraph 12 above to Panel 5.
14. On the question of national allocations of species quotas in 1974, it was noted that consideration of herring and mackerel must be deferred to the 1974 Mid-Term Meeting. It was also decided to consider "other fish" at the Mid-Term Meeting. This disposed of some points of difficulty on the part of countries particularly concerned with these fisheries.
15. Leaving these species aside and with some minor increases in the squid allocation, the figures tentatively agreed at the 1973 Annual Meeting were accepted. It was also agreed that all national allocations of 400 tons or less would be transferred to the "other members" (unallocated) column. The resulting allocations are given in Appendix II.
16. The meeting of the Working Group adjourned at 1740 hrs, 18 October.

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

Proposed overall TAC and allocations ('000 tons) for 1974 in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Bulgaria	29.1
Canada	25.0
Federal Republic of Germany	27.0
Italy	4.7
Japan	24.3
Poland	152.2
Romania	4.3
Spain	17.2
USSR	342.5
USA	195.0
German Democratic Republic	97.6
Other Countries	5.0
<u>TAC</u>	<u>923.9</u>

Proposed species TAC's and allocations for 1974 in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

Species	Stock Area	Bulgaria	Canada	Fed. Rep. Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	Romania	Spain	USSR	USA	German Dem. Rep. Countries	Other Countries	TAC
Cod	5Y 5Z	-	4,820	-	-	-	487	-	7,088	2,468	8,677	-	1,323	10,000
Yellowtail	5(E of 69°) 5(W of 69°)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	1,000	16,000
Silver hake	5Y 5Ze 5Zw + 6	- 1,496 1,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	1,000	10,000
Red hake	5Z(W of 69°) + 6	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	15,000	-	1,500	50,000
Pollock ¹	4 + 5	-	34,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,100	12,000	4,000	100	55,000
Redfish	5	-	414	-	-	-	-	412	-	1,725	24,747	-	2,702	30,000
Other Flounders (except Yellowtail)	5 + 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	21,700	-	700	25,000
Herring ²	5Y 5Z + 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mackerel ²	5 + 6	-	-	-	4,700	24,300	6,800	-	13,000	8,500	5,600	-	7,100	71,000
Other Finfish ² (except Menhaden)	5 + 6	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squid	5 + 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ TAC and allocations for pollock agreed in Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 (1973 Annu. Mtg. Proc. No. 16, Appendix I). Each country will record its catch separately for Subareas 4 and 5 and note that its catch in Subarea 5 must be applied against its share of the total overall allocation agreed for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

² TAC and allocations to be set at the January 1974 Meeting of the Commission.



Serial No. 3132
(B.x.)

Proceedings No. 6

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

Report of Final Plenary Session

Thursday, 18 October, 0955 hrs

Friday, 19 October, 1615 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr M. Fila (Poland), opened the meeting. Representatives of all Member Countries, except Iceland, were present. Observers were present from the German Democratic Republic and FAO.
 2. The Report of the First Plenary Session (Proc. 2) was approved.
 3. The Report of STACRES (Proc. 1) was adopted with minor editorial changes. The delegate of Poland said that his Government was prepared to offer the services of the new Polish research vessel, *Professor Siedlecki*, for cooperative herring and mackerel research in 1974 in the ICNAF Area. Arrangements for such a venture could be made during the Mid-Term Meeting of STACRES or at the time of the 1974 Annual Meeting. The delegate of USSR strongly supported the generous offer of the Polish Government.
 4. The Chairman of Panel 5, Mr D. Wallace (USA), presented a brief report on the meetings of Panel 5 held to date.
 5. The Report of the ad hoc Committee on Implementation of Regulatory Measures (Proc. 4) was adopted. It reported that there seemed to be general agreement among the delegations that it would be possible to give effect to conservation measures from this meeting on 1 January 1974 without infringing on states' rights.
 6. The Chairman of the Working Group on Catch Allocations for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, Mr E. Gillett (UK), reported on meetings of the Working Group held on 17 October and was hopeful of continued progress.
 7. The Plenary agreed that the Working Group on Catch Allocations for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 should reconvene directly following the Plenary session. It was further agreed that Panel 5 would meet at 1500 hrs.
 8. The Plenary recessed at 1015 hrs, 18 October.
-
9. The Plenary reconvened at 1615 hrs, 19 October. Representatives of all Member Countries, except Iceland, and Observers from the German Democratic Republic and FAO were present.
 10. The Report of Panel 5 (Proc. 3), because of limited time, was not available in written form. The Chairman of the Panel, Mr D. Wallace (USA), drew attention to the following recommendations from the Panel to the Commission: proposal (1) regarding catch quota regulation in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (Proc. 3, Appendix I), proposal (2) regarding regulation of fishing gear used in Subarea 5 (Proc. 3, Appendix II), and the resolution regarding entry into force on 1 January 1974 of measures adopted at this Special Commission Meeting. Following detailed consideration of the proposals and the resolution, they were adopted by the Plenary with the delegate of Romania abstaining from the vote on proposal (1) regarding catch quota regulation in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 as the Romanian allocation in the view of the Romanian Government was unsatisfactory for its needs.
 11. Under Plenary Agenda Item 5, "Consideration of Needs Arising out of Action in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for Further Conservation Measures in Subarea 1 to 4", the delegate of Canada pointed out that this matter was raised at the 1973 Annual Meeting in order to prevent massive diversion of effort from Subarea 5 into Subareas 2 to 4. The Plenary agreed that a memorandum presented by the delegate of Canada giving notice of Canada's intention to present proposals for species TAC's and their allocations in Subareas 2 to 4 at the 1974 Mid-Term Meeting should be appended to this report (Appendix I)

and also circulated to participants before leaving this meeting and that this memorandum would be taken as the 60-day notice of intention in accordance with Rule 5 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure.

12. Under Plenary Agenda Item 7, "Date and Place of 1974 Mid-Term and the 1975 Annual Commission Meetings", the Plenary agreed that the 1974 Mid-Term Commission Meeting should be held at FAO, Rome from 22 to 30 January 1974, with STACRES and its Subcommittees and Working Groups meeting from 7 to 21 January. It was noted that computer programs for use in the Wang computer were available for herring and mackerel assessments at Hamburg and that, if suitable computer facilities were not available at FAO, the herring and mackerel assessments portion of the scientific meetings might be arranged for Hamburg. The delegate of Italy kindly offered to provide meeting rooms if FAO meeting accommodation could not be arranged.

The Plenary further agreed that the 1975 Annual Commission Meeting would be held in Halifax beginning on 10 June and would be preceded by meetings of STACRES and its Subcommittees.

13. Under Plenary Agenda Item 6, "Other Business", the remarks of the Observer from FAO, Mr J. Naylor, are included at Appendix II.

14. Under Plenary Agenda Item 8, "Adjournment", the Chairman of the Commission, Mr M. Fila (Poland), expressed his gratitude for the spirit of cooperation exhibited during the sessions, commended Mr Gillett (Chairman of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Allocations and the *ad hoc* Committee on Implementation), Mr Wallace (Chairman of Panel 5), and Dr May (Chairman of STACRES) for their excellent leadership. He thanked the Secretariat for its efforts and expressed the appreciation of all to the Canadian Government for its kind hospitality and superb meeting facilities.

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

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973Canadian proposal for quota regulation in Subareas 2 to 4
to be considered at January 1974 Meeting of Commission

Canada accepts the conclusions of STACRES that in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 the sum of the TAC's for individual stocks over-estimates the MSY of the fish stocks in the area, and that a two-tier quota system with an overall quota substantially less than the sum of the TAC's is essential to maximize fisheries yield from the area. Implementation of this system could result in substantial diversion of effort to the northern Subareas.

However, species diversity and hence by-catch problems decline from south to north. Furthermore, species quotas in Subareas 2 to 4 have been set close to the levels recommended by biologists although there are a few notable exceptions, e.g. redfish in Div. 3M, cod in Div. 3NO and silver hake in Subarea 4. While biological interactions are poorly understood, the Commission has acted positively and taken a suitably cautious approach to development of new fisheries on prey species as evidenced by proposed capelin regulations - a recognition of the biologists' concern over the inter-relationship of production in capelin and cod, which is probably the major interaction in the northern areas.

For these reasons, we believe that the present system of individual species quotas may suffice for the time being in regulating the fisheries in Subareas 2 to 4 at the level of the maximum sustainable yield although other measures may well become necessary in the near future. However, this implies that all stocks subject to directed fisheries are also subject to quota regulation and this is not currently the case.

Therefore, Canada proposes that the following stocks be brought under quota regulation in 1974 and that quotas and allocations be set for them at the January 1974 Meeting and implemented as quickly as possible by voluntary action as in the case of regulations arising from the present meeting:

Redfish	- Subarea 2 and Div. 3K
Greenland halibut	- Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL
American plaice	- Subarea 2 and Div. 3K
American plaice	- Div. 3M
American plaice	- Subdiv. 3Ps
Roundnose grenadier	- Subareas 2 and 3
Cod	- Div. 4T and Subdiv. 4Vn
Cod	- Div. 4X offshore
Argentines	- Subarea 4

Canada further proposes that no country should initiate directed fisheries for previously unexploited species without informing the Commission of its intention and its expected catches so that the Commission can take action to establish pre-emptive quotas if necessary, thus controlling the development of the fishery.

Mr Chairman, the present statement should be minuted and taken as notice, so that the 60-day requirement will be satisfied.

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

Statement by the FAO Observer to the Special Meeting of ICNAF
Ottawa, 15-19 October 1973

Mr Chairman,

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

The problems which arise when seeking better ways of managing complex fisheries, particularly where a diversity of species are exploited by international fleets, are not limited to the ICNAF region but are being increasingly encountered in many other parts of the world. The experience of your Commission in dealing with these problems is thus of considerable interest and value to FAO in relation to its growing involvement with regional fishery bodies elsewhere and to its wider responsibilities in promoting the rational exploitation of the world's fishery resources.

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

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

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

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

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - OCTOBER 1973

Press Notice

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

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

Country	Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 nominal catches of finfish (except menhaden) and squids ('000 tons)			Overall allowable catches agreed for 1974 (tons)
	1971	1972	1973 ¹	
Bulgaria	44.9	39.8	40.0	29,100
Canada	37.8	17.6	17.6	25,000
Federal Republic of Germany	60.0	32.9	37.6	27,000
Italy	-	4.0	6.0	4,700
Japan	27.9	28.8	30.0	24,300
Poland	219.9	206.6	190.0	152,200
Romania	8.7	5.3	9.0 ²	4,300
Spain	16.0	20.0	26.0	17,200
USSR	406.7	488.9	490.0	342,500
USA	214.6	201.7	191.3	195,000
German Democratic Republic	106.9	139.7	140.0	97,600
Others	1.2	2.7	2.7	5,000
Total	1,144.6	1,188.0	1,180.2	923,900

¹ Projected catches for the calendar year.

² Estimated catch to date.

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

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

¹ Pertains to Subarea 5.

² Pertains to Division 5Z (W of 69°).

³ Pertains to Subarea 5 and Divisions 4VWX of Subarea 4.

PART II

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING
FAO, ROME, ITALY, 22-30 JANUARY 1974

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR



THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Serial No. 3188
(B-y)

Proceedings No. 2

FOURTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1974

Report 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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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."



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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 advice 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 Depositary Government, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (1) amending the existing herring size limit regulation in Subarea 5 and part of Subarea 4 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:

- i) 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
- ii) 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	Pol	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 Depository 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	8,000	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.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR



THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

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

Serial No. 3186
(B.w)

Proceedings No. 4
Appendix II

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 Depository Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

"3. That the Governments take appropriate action to ensure that all vessels under their jurisdiction which fish in Subareas 2, 3 and 4 record their catches on a daily basis according to position, amount, date, type of gear, amount of effort, i.e., number of sets (or hooks) 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	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	1,000	8,000
	3M	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	200	2,000
	3Ps	8,800	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	11,000
Cod	4T (Jan-Dec)- 4Vn (Jan-Apr)	46,000	2,000	7,500	-	-	-	1,300	5,700	-	-	-	500	63,000
	4Vn (May-Dec)	5,800	-	400	-	-	-	400	900	-	-	-	500	8,000
Mackerel	4VWX	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	1,000	-	9,000	55,000
Argentine	4VWX	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	16,500	-	-	2,500	25,000
Capelin	2 + 3K	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	c	110,000 ^c
	3LNOPs	20,000	-	-	-	43,000	-	-	-	85,000	-	-	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

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR



THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Serial No. 3187
(B.u.74)

Proceedings No. 6

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, p. 70).
 - 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.



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(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 Depository 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 IJmuiden 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 Depositary Government;

Resolves unanimously to inform the Depositary 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 Depositary Government transmitting the proposals to the Contracting Governments, which could not occur before August 1974, at the earliest;

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

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

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

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

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 Depository 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

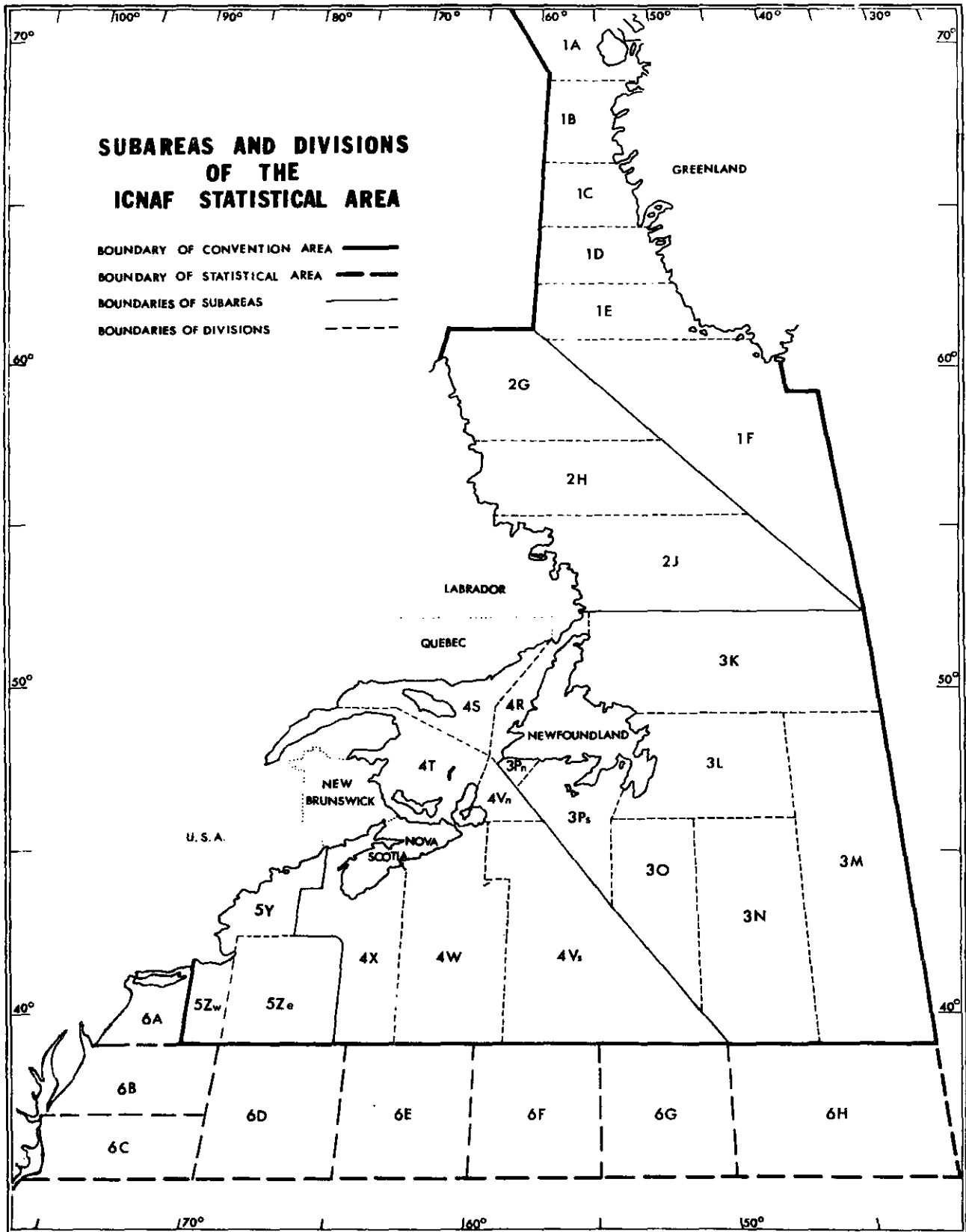


TABLE 1

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	DEN	FRA	FRG	ICE	ITA	JAP	NOR	POL	POR	ROM	SEA	USSR	UK	USA	GER	OTHERS	TOTAL	
Cod	1A-F	80,000	107,000	-	-	30,000	6,300	27,800	-	-	-	8,000	-	10,000	-	7,400	1,000	3,500	-	-	1,000	95,000 ^{5,12}	
	2C-H	20,000	20,000	-	-	13,800	500	4,000	-	-	-	800	-	3,200	-	500	2,600	800	-	-	1,000	600	19,000 ³
	2J-3K-L	650,000	650,700	-	-	60,000	51,100	43,000	-	4,000	6,000	18,100	-	63,400	133,600	7,000	94,800	20,200	-	-	15,000 ¹³	2,000	606,700 ^{1,13}
	3K	35,000	40,000	-	-	3,000	8,000	500	-	-	-	1,400	-	800	6,500	500	2,200	5,700	2,500	-	-	200	40,000
	3K-O	85,000	100,000	-	-	13,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	6,500	-	45,500	25,100	1,500	-	-	1,500	100,100
	3P	70,000	70,000	-	-	40,000	5,300	-	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	-	-	19,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	70,000
	3P-4K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4A (Jan-Dec)	60,000	63,000	-	-	46,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	5,700	-	-	-	-	500	63,000
	4B (Jan-Apr)	10,000	10,000	-	-	5,800 ⁸	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	800	-	-	-	-	500	8,000 ⁸
	4C (Apr-Dec)	60,000	60,000	-	-	24,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	28,500	2,900	-	-	-	1,700	60,000
4K (offshore)	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487	-	-	7,088	2,468	-	8,677	-	1,323	10,000	
5Y	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,590	-	3,547	35,000	
5Z	35,000	35,000	-	-	4,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	
Haddock	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
	4A-H	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 ¹⁴	
	4K	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Redfish	2 + 3K	25,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	750	2,500	-	30,000	
	3K	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	40,000	
	3K-N	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	
	3P	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	
	4V-W-X	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	-	4,600	-	10,000	-	-	34,000	
Herring	4V-W-X	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	-	1,725	-	24,747	-	-	2,702	30,000
	4V-W(4)	45,000	45,000	-	-	39,800	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	700	45,000	
	4V-W(5)	20,000	20,000	-	-	67,500	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	1,000	-	500	90,000	
	5Z-6	150,000	150,000	-	-	9,000	-	23,900	-	-	-	-	-	39,000	-	-	41,725	-	16,750	31,440	-	25,000	
American Plaice	2 + 3K	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	
	3L-H-O	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	900	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	1,200	60,000	
	3P	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	2,000	
Yellowtail	2P-B-O	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	
	5(C of 69 ¹)	15,000	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	15,000	-	600	40,000	
	5(N of 69 ¹)	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	9,000	-	1,000	36,000	
Nitch	2J-3K-L	17,000	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,400	-	-	500	600	19,500 ⁵	
	3K-O	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	600	10,000	
	3P	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	3,000	
Greenland halibut	2-3K-L	30,000	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	3,000	9,000	35,000	
	2-3	30,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	32,000	

TABLE 2. continued

Species or Stock	Stock Region	Rec. TAC ¹	Agreed TAC	BILG	CAN	DEN	FRA	FRG	ICE	ITA	JAP	NOR	POL	POR	NOR	SPA	USSR	UK	USA	GER	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-4-X	50,000-100,000	100,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	8,000	100,000	
	5Y	30,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	8,380	-	1,020	10,000	
	5Za	80,000	80,000	1,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,248	-	11,056	-	7,200	80,000	
	5Zb+5	80,000	80,000	1,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	-	52,208	-	18,864	-	6,932	80,000	
Red hake	5Z(W of 69°) + 6	50,000-70,000	50,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	15,000	-	1,500	50,000	
	5Z(E of 69°)	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	1,000	-	5,000	20,000	
Pollack	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 + 3K 3L-R-O-P+5	250,000 148,000 ¹⁰	110,000 ¹⁰ 148,000 ¹⁰	-	10,000 20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	-	-	-	100,000 85,000	-	-	-	-	* ¹¹ 110,000 ¹⁰ * ¹¹ 148,000 ¹⁰	110,000 148,000
Mackerel	4V-W-X 5+6	251,000 ¹⁰ 312,000 ¹⁰	304,000	20,000	8,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	96,000	-	4,000	-	25,000	-	1,000	-	9,000	304,000	
Squid	3-4 5-6	50,000-80,000	71,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,600	-	7,100	71,000	
Other finfish	5-6	125,000	125,000	4,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	4,700	24,300	-	6,800	-	-	13,000	8,500	-	5,600	-	6,000	125,000	
Argentine finfish ¹¹	4V-W-X 5	50,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	16,500	-	-	-	2,500	25,000	
All finfish ¹¹	3-6	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 12,000 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 Referred 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. 3LROPa) 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 GER to take 11,000 tons in excess of TAC.
 14 Reservation by Canada - 3 Jan 1974.

PART III

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
HALIFAX, CANADA, 4-14 JUNE 1974

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International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3375
(B.a.74)

Proceedings No. 2

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Ceremonial Opening

Tuesday, 4 June, 1000 hrs

The Opening Session of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission was convened in the Regency Ballroom of the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada at 1000 hrs on 4 June 1974.

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr Eric Gillett, Fisheries Secretary for Scotland, opened the Meeting. He welcomed the Commissioners, Advisers, Observers and Guests, and expressed pleasure to introduce Mr K.C. Lucas, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Fisheries and Marine) of the Environment for Canada, who addressed the Meeting on behalf of the Government of Canada, as follows:

"Mr Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

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

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

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

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

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

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

progress toward improving the basis for conservation and allocation of catches of fish stocks of immediate joint interest.

"To a considerable extent, Canada's attitude on the future role of ICNAF in a broader international framework will be developed in the light of ICNAF's achievements in the next year or two. It is for this reason that our Government will be reviewing the outcome of your deliberations with great care and interest.

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

"Thank you, Mr Chairman."

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

"Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Observer from the Government of Cuba spoke as follows:

"Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

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

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

for sending us conference materials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"I thank you all."

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

The Chairman then declared the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the Commission recessed to 1100 hrs when it would begin its work in the First Plenary Session.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3376
(B.b.24)

Proceedings No. 3

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of the First Plenary Session

Tuesday, 4 June, 1120 hrs

- Item 1. Opening. The First Plenary Session of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission was called to order by the Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK), after the Ceremonial Opening which was addressed by the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Fisheries and Marine Service) of the Environment, Mr K.C. Lucas (Proc. 2). The Chairman welcomed Delegates from 16 of the 17 Member Countries and the Commission's Observers and Guests. A particular welcome was extended, on behalf of the Commission, to the Delegates of the Government of the German Democratic Republic who were representing their country for the first time as a new Member of the Commission.
- Item 2. Agenda. The Agendas for Plenary and Panel sessions were approved including a revision of the timetable for Plenary and associated sessions.
- Item 3. Publicity. The Plenary agreed that a Committee on Publicity should be set up, composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission with the Chairman of STACFAD and the Executive Secretary.
- Item 4. Approval of Draft Report of Proceedings of the Fourth Special Commission Meeting, Rome, January 1974 (Summ.Doc. 74/9). The draft Report of the Proceedings was approved.
- Item 5. Panel Memberships. The Executive Secretary reviewed panel memberships and noted that the German Democratic Republic had become members of Panels 2, 3 and 5 with effect from 21 May 1974; that Italy wished to drop membership in Panels 3 and 4 and take up membership in Panel 5 effective 1 July 1974; that France wished to join Panel 5; that Iceland wished membership in Panel 2 and Bulgaria in Panels 2 and 3. The Plenary referred these matters to the appropriate Panels and to STACFAD for consideration.
- Items 6-10. 6. Administrative Report. 7. Auditor's Report, 1972/73. 8. Financial Statement, 1973/74. 9. Budget Estimates, 1974/75. 10. Budget Forecast, 1975/76. The Plenary referred these items to STACFAD. The Chairman invited the delegates of Member Countries to give early consideration to the proposal by the Executive Secretary for enlarging the Secretariat (Comm.Doc. 74/11).
- Item 11. Status of Commission Proposals (Comm.Doc. 74/8). The Executive Secretary reviewed the status of Commission proposals for changes in the Convention noting that the 1970 Protocol Relating to Amendments to the Convention still required adherence by Romania before it could enter into force. He reported that the October 1973 proposals to regulate certain fisheries in the Convention Area entered into force on 7 May 1974.
- Item 12. Improvements to the Convention (Comm.Doc. 74/9 and Addendum I). The US delegate reviewed seven proposals for amendment of the Convention in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Commission. The Chairman asked Commissioners to study the US document carefully for discussion and decision at a later Plenary Session.
- Item 44. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (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 results of the work of the Assessments, Statistics and Sampling, Environmental Subcommittees and the various working groups and working parties. The Chairman of the Commission expressed the gratitude of the Plenary for the excellent work of the scientists. The Plenary agreed to table the Report until the final Plenary Session when the work of STACRES was completed and fully reported.

The Plenary adjourned at 1300 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

List of Participants

(Head of Delegation underlined)

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

BULGARIA

Commissioner:

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International Commission for



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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Meetings of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)

Tuesday, 4 June, 1430 hrs
Tuesday, 11 June, 1450 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting of STACTIC was called to order by the Chairman, Capt J.C.E. Cardoso (Portugal).
2. Participants. Representatives were present from the following Member Countries: Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, FRG, GDR, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, USSR, UK, and USA.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda, as proposed by the Chairman, was adopted.
4. Rapporteur. Mr T.R. McHugh (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
5. Annual Returns of Inspections, Infringements and Dispositions of Infringements for 1973 (Circular Letter 74/8) (Comm.Doc. 74/10). The Canadian delegate noted that, of the 9 infringements that were reported by Canadian inspectors in 1973, only 2 had been disposed of by the flag state. This indicated that the Scheme needed to be strengthened through more positive action on the part of the Member Countries. One of the violations reported was the refusal of the master to allow the boarding party aboard his vessel; this was documented by a completed report of inspection signed by the inspector and a witness, and included photographs showing the proximity of the inspection vessel to the vessel that refused the inspection. The Canadian delegate wished to know if this reported violation was one of the two that was disposed of. Detailed reporting of the disposition of infringements would aid in the theory of joint enforcement. Canadian fishermen feel that the regulations are far too tough on them, as they are prosecuted while they learn nothing about the disposition of offences reported about foreign nationals.

The UK delegate expressed the wish that the schemes could be made to work as well in this regard as do the schemes regulating their fisheries in the Northeast Atlantic.

The US delegate said that, in terms of the quotas on species, the lack of an adequate logbook should be considered a violation. Perhaps failure to keep a logbook could be incorporated as a specific line item on the inspection report. The Chairman agreed that the inspection report form needed improvement, and stated that it was for the members of the Committee to initiate that work.

The US delegate reported that cases of violations were still pending before US courts. The Chairman felt that the country reporting the violation should be able to get word from the flag state of the violator about the disposition of offences. The reporting country should know that something is being done about the reported offence.

6. Scheme of Joint Enforcement
 - (a) Present status of implementation (Circular Letter 74/21); and
 - (b) Status of withdrawal of reservations to the Scheme

The Chairman stated that the only changes in the most recent Circular Letter regarding status of implementation of the Scheme were changes in the names of inspectors. The Executive Secretary reported information that, with the withdrawal of the USSR reservation, the UK was ready to allow below deck inspection of fishing gear and catch by the USSR as of 14 May 1974. The GDR delegate stated that GDR would be ready to participate in the Joint Enforcement Scheme in all respects on 1 January 1975. The Chairman declared that Romania has not yet given formal notice of withdrawal of reservations to the Scheme.

(c) Status of revised Translations to the Questionnaire. The Executive Secretary reported that the 1974 revised Translations to the Questionnaire were completed and would be distributed to the delegates before the conclusion of the Annual Meeting.

(d) Report on cooperative enforcement (Resolution (4) from January 1974 Meeting). The Canadian delegate said that the full participation to date of only three nations in the Scheme of Joint Enforcement

showed the need for greater cooperation. The UK had already put forth a proposal to cooperate with Canada. The Spanish delegate reported on cooperative enforcement activities with the USA, and that there would be one or two inspectors prepared to conduct cooperative inspections with any country. The US delegate reported that a Spanish inspector had participated in dockside inspection of US vessels, in surveillance flights, and in international inspection on a cooperative sea patrol. The cooperative inspections were worthwhile, gave a better understanding of mutual problems, and hopefully further cooperative inspections will be arranged with Spain in the coming months. Cooperative inspections with the UK were also being arranged. The UK delegate reported that inspectors would be sent to cooperate with Canada and the USA. There were no UK inspection vessels yet, but he anticipated that Royal Navy vessels would be used for the purpose of inspections if more British fishing vessels would come into this area. The Portuguese delegate reported that the inspection vessel that was to have participated this season might not be available, but in that event, Portugal would try to send one inspector for cooperative enforcement. The French delegate reported that inspectors would be available from St. Pierre and Miquelon to become involved in cooperative enforcement.

(e) Legal value of procedures (Circular Letter 74/13; Summ.Doc. 74/9). The Chairman asked if the USA was prepared to comment further concerning the legal value of statements and reports by the international inspecting officers. Fifteen of seventeen Member Countries had replied to the Circular Letter, and any could comment if they so desired. The US delegate stated that an addition would be made to their statement but that nothing was prepared at the present time. The GDR delegate said he would make a complete statement at a later occasion.

(f) Improvements to the Scheme (Comm.Doc. 74/24). The Chairman invited the US delegate to provide comments on the draft of the Scheme of Joint Enforcement revised since the January 1974 Special Commission Meeting and presented to this Meeting as Comm.Doc. 74/24. The US delegate said that the US and Canadian delegates had agreed at the January 1974 Meeting to propose jointly a revised Scheme to clarify certain points for consideration at the Annual Meeting. The revised proposal is considered a minimum but important step for the improvement of the present Scheme.

The Chairman read the changes in the new Scheme and invited comments from the delegates concerning these points. The Portuguese delegate felt that in the last sentence of paragraph 4, the word "immediately" was not correct, as weather conditions and fishing activity often made it impossible to board immediately. The word "immediately" or the word "enable" should be deleted or altered. In paragraph 5(iii), it was probably not necessary for the inspector to remain aboard the vessel for 48 hours, and there would be a question of cabin space for the inspector should he desire to do so.

The USSR delegate shared the opinion of Portugal concerning paragraph 4, and noted, in addition, that regulations in the USSR prohibit the master of the vessel from complying. Experienced masters should look through the provisions and alter the wording. It is difficult for a small vessel to come alongside a large trawler while it is under way. At present in the Scheme there is provision for the inspector and only one witness to conduct the inspection; in the revised Scheme, provision is made for other inspectors and witnesses to accompany the inspector and thus too many people could be in the inspection party. In paragraph 5(iii) concerning the use of radio equipment by the inspector, the USSR regulations do not allow for such use of the radio room. The master must transmit a required legitimate message but must not allow anyone to operate the equipment. He saw no real necessity for the inspectors to remain aboard 48 hours.

The Bulgarian delegate reported having some difficulties with paragraph 10(ii) as only fishing gear in use at the time should be inspected. Bulgarian vessels fish in different areas at different times, and in many other areas there are no regulations. Fishing gear found below deck is intended to be used outside the ICNAF Area, therefore, only the gear found on deck should be inspected.

The FRG delegate drew attention to paragraph 5(iii) concerning the 48-hour period that an inspector might remain aboard, indicating that the provision of the revised Scheme called for approval by the inspector or the authority of the flag state to allow the inspector to remain aboard, so they saw no difficulty in that provision. On the other hand, paragraph 2, first sentence, states that the inspector can direct the master to remove that part of the gear in violation, but was the master obliged to do this at the inspector's direction? He felt that affixing a tag, so that the gear cannot be used, goes beyond control to implementation of the agreed rules, and may be more than the present Convention allows. The FRG would be amenable to altering the Convention, but that would take far more time than the adoption of a new Scheme.

The UK delegate agreed with the other delegates and added some comments concerning other points. In paragraph 1, the voice communications would be better replaced by radio communications as this would provide notification of the violation to the flag state, and provide a written record of the notification. In paragraph 4, although the boarding could be conducted while the trawler was under way, it might be imprudent to do this and in any case this could only be done at the direction of the boarding officer. A reasonable requirement that might be imposed by the Scheme would be to have the inspected vessel have heaving lines and ladder available. The signal flown by the inspecting vessel could be a problem; "L" can be used, but is somewhat preemptory, "SQ3" is less so. The radio equipment of the inspecting vessel could be employed as that vessel should be close at hand at the time the violation is discovered. The report of inspection may be drawn up in a foreign language which the skipper may not know, and thus, he will probably not want

to sign the report as a whole. It would not be necessary for the inspector to remain aboard a vessel found in violation for 48 hours. A message of the violation is sent to the flag state at the time of the violation and a mark is affixed to the net that is found to be in violation. In paragraph 11, a net that is illegal in one place may be legal in another, and be used during the same trip, as the Bulgarian delegate stated.

The USSR delegate stated that the preamble of the proposal was not correct in that the name "Scheme of Joint International Enforcement" was not adopted at the 20th Annual Meeting, but at the 23rd Annual Meeting.

The Norwegian delegate felt that the provision concerning boarding immediately might be altered to provide for commencing the inspection after the start of the haulback.

The Spanish delegate did not consider it necessary for the inspectors to remain aboard 48 hours should they find a violation, and that it would be possible to board while the vessel was fishing so long as the master of the vessel to be inspected moderated his speed.

The Canadian delegate considered it necessary to clarify a number of points that had been questioned during the discussion. Concerning the communications, the revised Scheme was written to provide a method of immediate voice communications to establish a dialogue between the inspector and the designated authority of the flag state to clarify details of the violation. Although this may pose some difficulties, the designated method would take into consideration the technical difficulties that may arise. The comments in paragraph 4 considered, as Canada and USA did at the January 1974 Meeting, the problems of weather and manoeuvres that would make it inadvisable to board. To establish a principle, the drafters felt it was necessary to board immediately. During inspections, the Canadian inspectors took a survey of the vessels inspected; 90% were carried out while the vessels were under way and the masters felt that this was preferable to stopping. If the vessels stopped in any kind of a sea, a backwash developed that rejected the boarding craft and the operation became more hazardous than if the vessel was under way. The captains of fishing vessels prefer them to be under way, as there is less inconvenience for them and safer conditions exist. The wording of this provision could be improved. In paragraph 4, second section, the point brought up by the USSR delegate about too many people taking part in an inspection was well taken. The provision was put into the revised Scheme to provide for the cooperative enforcement programs when an inspector from the state of the vessel conducting the inspection and an inspector doing cooperative inspection would both be conducting the inspection, and an officer from the inspection vessel would have to accompany these two to provide expertise in navigation. The intent was to broaden the provision from the original Scheme, but the number could be specified in the Scheme. Paragraph 5(iii) provides that the inspector remain aboard only if the competent designated authority agreed. This authority could ask the inspector to remain aboard for the preservation of the evidence in order to assist the authorities of the flag state of the vessel that has committed an infringement. The use of radio equipment is provided; the inspector does not personally have to use it, but it must be made available to him to have a message transmitted for him. This will depend on circumstances and the judgment of the master and the inspector. It is impossible to cover all the circumstances in the text. The Bulgarian delegate's objection to the provision in paragraph 10 for the inspection of nets other than those in use must be weighed in light of the fact that this provision has been in the Scheme since 1970 with no objection. Paragraph 11 concerns an infringement that is committed through the use of gear. There is no tag that will withstand the rigors of trawling, and so without the provision that the tag be viewed by an inspector of the flag state, the Joint Enforcement Scheme is negated. It is also felt that further infringement should be prevented. It is possible for vessels in the Northwest Atlantic to switch species and gear, and the tagging will ensure that the violation is not committed again. The statement by the FRG delegate that paragraph 11 exceeds the authority of the Convention implies that the tagging is a matter of seizure. This action is taken to preserve evidence, and must be viewed by the inspector of the flag state who may determine the disposition of the gear. There is no intention to hold the gear from use. It is a measure of control, control of evidence used to establish an infringement. When this is completed, the gear can be used again. The changes recommended by the delegates are more of an editorial nature, and a working group can be established to overcome these difficulties.

The Chairman felt it was necessary to refer the problems raised to a small working group. He asked if the provision in paragraph 5(iii), that the inspected vessel may continue to fish providing it does not commit a further infringement, meant that the vessel had to stop fishing after it committed any second infringement, or that there was an automatic presumption that the vessel would not commit a further infringement. The new wording in paragraph 11 changes the meaning of paragraph 10(ii), and this must be clarified. He pointed out that in many cases it is necessary to rely on the judgment of the people that conduct the inspections.

The US delegate considered that the experience gained from the US boarding program could prove useful in redrafting the Scheme, and so the USA would be willing to participate in the working group.

The USSR delegate expressed the hope that the working group could overcome the problems in wording. Double interpretations should not be possible in any case. In addition to the problems already raised and to be resolved by the working group, there are problems with the length of time for the inspector to inform the flag state of the inspected vessel of the violation. A limiting period for the notification should be

incorporated in the Scheme. In one case an infringement discovered in September was not reported until February. There may be a change in the crew by this time. A month should be the longest period allowed for reporting an infringement.

STACTIC then agreed that a Working Group would be established and constituted by delegates from Canada, FRG, Portugal, USSR, and USA, to revise the Scheme and present a new draft to the next STACTIC meeting.

(g) Further plans for participation in the Scheme. The Icelandic delegate reported that Icelandic vessels will be ready to be inspected on 1 October 1974, but that they will not be ready to conduct inspections due to other obligations. A draft Icelandic translation of the Questionnaire has been submitted to the Secretariat.

The Canadian delegate announced that, although Canada had been quite active in the Enforcement Scheme since 1 July 1973, it intends very soon to mount a much more vigorous program.

7. Practicability for Enforcement of Present and Proposed Fishery Regulations

(a) Enforcement problems in an effort limitation scheme. The US delegate recommended that this be taken up at the second session of STACTIC when the report of the Working Group of Experts on the Practicability of Effort Limitation (Proc. 5, Appendix I) would be available.

(b) Technical advice on midwater trawl doors "incapable of being fished on the bottom" in Subarea 5 (Proposal (2) from October 1973 Meeting). The US delegate referred to the prohibition on gear in Subarea 5. Experts who had reviewed the problem were of the belief that, if vessels equipped for midwater trawling take percentages of demersal species, this should constitute a violation. Boardings have shown that, although the doors are fished in midwater, the trawls are actually rigged to fish on the bottom as starfish and sand dollars are found in the catch.

The UK delegate stated that there was a problem in Scottish waters due to domestic regulations prohibiting the use of demersal gear in certain areas, and that species composition was sufficient evidence to establish a violation in UK courts.

STACTIC agreed to have the item referred to a later session after Panel 5 had considered it.

(c) Elimination of 10% annual exemption clause from trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 (Comm. Doc. 74/25) and

(d) Herring size limit exemption 10% by weight and 25% by count in Subareas 4 and 5 (Comm.Doc. 74/16). The US delegate requested the consideration of the functional definition of a "trip".

The Chairman noted that elimination of the 10% annual exemption clause and the herring size limit exemption items would be considered by Panels 3, 4, and 5, and that the matter of uniform mesh size might be considered next.

(e) Uniform mesh size in Convention Area regardless of net materials (Comm.Doc. 74/18). The Chairman felt that this could be considered in two ways: first, a uniform size in all parts of the net; and second, a uniform size regardless of materials. The latter problem had been discussed in other forums. STACRES had discussed it; the findings are in Comm.Doc. 74/18 and the provisional report of STACRES. ICSEAF also discussed it and fixed mesh size relative to a standard netting material. From the point of view of enforcement, it is difficult for inspectors to identify the material in the net unless it could be certified by the national authorities. NEAFC had studied this problem and discovered that different materials react differently to a gauge when it is applied with a weight.

The Canadian delegate reported that there are difficulties in enforcing the present mesh size regulations. Three different types of regulation exist: one applies to the component of the net to be regulated, the other to the Subarea and the third to the material of the net. Synthetic fibres in certain instances require chemical analysis to determine composition. Such problems could be overcome by a common size regardless of material. Differences in mesh size requirements between Subareas 2 and 3 and Subareas 4 and 5 pose difficulties for Canadian fishermen who want to fish in both regions and who must change nets to do so. Apart from enforcement problems, the problems for the fishermen should be taken into account in the regulations.

The Icelandic delegate reported that there were similar difficulties for Icelandic fishermen, and that the present ICNAF regulations may not be appropriate. New regulations were issued for the Icelandic fisheries that established a uniform 135-mm mesh size for otter trawls and Danish seines, as a necessary conservation measure.

The USSR delegate considered that simplifying matters for the inspectors made the job more difficult for ICNAF. The mesh sizes for different species and gear were determined by selectivity experiments, and ICNAF, while deciding on other conservation measures, based the mesh sizes on these selectivity experiments. ICES and ICNAF experiments have shown that the differences in stretch between different synthetics vary

significantly, from 8% for polypropylenes and polybromides, to 40% for polyamides and capron. The selectivity is changed accordingly. The regulations now try to take this into consideration. Adoption of a uniform mesh size regardless of materials would place some countries at a disadvantage because of the materials they use and will greatly affect biological and economic factors in fish management. In some cases, fish of a larger average size would be caught, but with polyamides the reverse would occur. It would affect management for different species and be difficult to evaluate the effect of fishing on stocks. Equivalent selectivity standards should be applied by every country, and every country should be free to use what would be considered the best materials. This would guarantee selectivity for different stocks. Abandonment of this principle will lead to a situation where materials with smallest elongation will be used. It would be more advisable to find the type of material used and apply testing methods. Otherwise, there would be great difficulty. The USSR delegate felt that it would be better to consider national certification of the material in a net.

The UK delegate understood that the use of a mesh size was a compromise, at best. NEAFC used standards that were no different for synthetic materials; one could use the float test that does not always work, or the formic acid test. A standard mesh size would make life much more simple.

The Chairman queried whether the uniform mesh size was for all parts of the net, or just for the codend; and referred the delegates to the provisional STACRES Report which stated that the codend alone was significant in selectivity, so that STACTIC should only consider the codend. A Dutch study of the passage of the mesh gauge indicated that if a gauge was applied with a weight, there was a great difference in stretch; this had nothing to do with selectivity.

8. The first session of STACTIC recessed at 1740 hrs.

9. The second session of STACTIC reconvened at 1450 hrs, 11 June 1974.

10. Turning again to possible Improvements to the International Enforcement Scheme, the Chairman of STACTIC called upon the Chairman, Mr W.G. Gordon (USA), of the Working Group on Improving the International Joint Enforcement Scheme to present the report of the Working Group (Appendix I) and comment on the proposed revised draft of the Scheme of Joint Enforcement (Annex I to Appendix I). Mr Gordon stated that the revised draft contained changes that provided continuity in the designation of "appropriate authorities of the flag state" throughout the text of the draft. Mr Gordon then made reference to the following points:

- (a) Substantial changes had been introduced in paragraph 4 including calling for the application of the practices of good seamanship when boarding takes place, providing for the inspection of only those fishery support vessels that are directly involved in fishing operations, such as those that are unloading purse seines directly onto their decks, and allowing for a number of inspectors to board a vessel under the terms of cooperative inspection while limiting the number of "witnesses" allowed on board a vessel to two.
- (b) Paragraph 5(i) now specifies that the master of an inspected vessel, while signing the report of inspection, does it "without prejudice to future proceedings", but does acknowledge that boarding took place. Notification that an apparent infraction has been made must take place within 30 days of the inspection when practicable, so that the flag state may act upon any reports in a timely manner. Paragraph 5(ii) now specifies that an inspector may inspect "fishing gear on or near the working deck and readily available for use" rather than "any gear above or below decks" as in the previous draft. Inspectors are not given, in paragraph 5(v), full use of the inspected vessel's radio equipment, but the master of the inspected vessel must make arrangements "for messages to be sent and received by using his radio equipment and operator for this purpose". The burden of preserving a mark affixed to gear that has been used in apparent violation of the Commission's regulations is placed on the master of the inspected vessel in paragraph 5(vi). A flag state inspector will then determine the disposition of the gear.
- (c) Further changes throughout the text were made in order to establish a certain uniformity of nomenclature and some clauses were rearranged to provide a more reasonable flow of the provisions.

The Chairman noted that the revised draft solved most of the original objections, but that the last sentence of paragraph 5(v) could be interpreted either to indicate that a vessel could fish in violation of the Commission's regulations once the inspector left the vessel or that once it again violated the regulations it could not then continue fishing. Any vessel is not ever expected to fish in violation of the regulations. On the other hand, the inspector should not take command of the inspected vessel - he has no new rights under the revised Scheme. If the present last sentence was retained, the only new restrictions that could be placed on the vessel might be worded: "The vessel should not continue any action viewed by the inspector to be an infringement, while the inspector is aboard. While the inspector is aboard, the inspection is deemed to continue, and the inspector should continue to record any violation he observes." The USSR delegate took a different view of the wording. The words in the last sentence of paragraph 5(v) made clear that the master could continue fishing with the inspector aboard. On the other hand, he agreed that one doubt should be cleared: Is the master authorized to continue actions that the

inspector feels are in violation? May the inspector impede infractions, or is his role merely to record any violations he observes? The US delegate pointed out that the inspector remains on board to preserve the evidence of an infringement and not to take charge of the operations. The master could choose to fish in violation but would be subject to another report of violation. The Chairman explained that he never meant to eliminate the present wording up to the word "fish". He proposed that the rest of the last sentence of paragraph 5(v) be eliminated or substituted. He now recommended that the final sentence of paragraph 5(v) end at the word "fish". The Portuguese delegate agreed with stopping the sentence at the word "fish", and noted that if the vessel committed another apparent infringement, the inspector should write out another report. The FRG delegate stated that he could not share the view of the USSR, that if the last sentence of paragraph 5(v) would disappear, a vessel would have to stop fishing while an inspector is aboard. The final sentence of paragraph 5(v) could either be deleted entirely or stop after the word "fish". After the deletion of the words "in compliance with the Commission's regulations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel" from the final sentence of paragraph 5(v), STACTIC

agreed to recommend

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

11. The Chairman opened discussion of the STACTIC agenda items listed under "Practicability for Enforcement of Present and Proposed Fishery Regulation".

(a) Enforcement problems in effort limitation scheme. The Chairman deferred consideration of these problems until the Working Group of Experts on the Practicability of Effort Limitation (Proc. 5, Appendix I) provided more information and an effort limitation scheme.

(b) Technical advice on midwater trawl doors "incapable of being fished on the bottom" in Subarea 5. The US delegate reported that Panel 5 had not concluded its work concerning this matter. The item was deferred until the next STACTIC meeting.

(c) Elimination of 10% annual exemption clause from trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5. This item was deferred until more information is available.

(d) Herring size limit exemption 10% by weight and 25% by count in Subareas 4 and 5. The Canadian delegate stated that Canada was prepared to accept the report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on a Canadian proposal regarding herring size limit exemption in Subareas 4 and 5 of the Convention Area (Proc. 16, Appendix I) as it stands. This report presented no problem to STACTIC.

(e) Uniform mesh size regardless of materials in the Convention Area. The Canadian delegate reported that Canada had withdrawn its proposal for a uniform mesh size (Comm.Doc. 74/18) and that further consideration of the application of uniform mesh regulations for all the Subareas might be deferred to a later meeting. He pointed out, however, that certification of the trawl netting material by the flag state would aid enforcement.

The USSR delegate noted that STACRES had indicated that a uniform mesh size regardless of material would negate the principle of uniform selectivity of nets. He agreed that the USSR would prepare a paper on how to determine the material used in the making of the net, including guides such as colouring for this determination. This paper would also include information on the different selectivity of materials. STACTIC welcomed such a paper for discussion and decision at the next Annual Meeting.

(f) Guidelines for the control and enforcement of by-catch. The Chairman indicated that this problem was involved with the catch reporting procedures and logbooks. STACTIC noted that the USA would prepare a paper on the by-catch problem for the next Annual Meeting.

(g) Modification of gear restrictions in closed haddock spawning areas in Subarea 5 and Div. 4X. The US delegate indicated that Panel 5 was considering this problem (Proc. 11, paragraph 15).

12. STACTIC agreed to meet again at the time of the next Annual Meeting of the Commission.

13. Election of Chairman. Mr W.G. Gordon (USA) was unanimously elected Chairman of STACTIC for 1974/75.

14. The meeting adjourned at 1630 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

Monday, 10 June, 0900 hrs
Monday, 10 June, 2000 hrs

1. The Working Group convened under the chairmanship of Mr W.G. Gordon (USA) to consider possible improvements to the Joint International Enforcement Scheme and to report its findings to STACTIC (Proc. 4, paragraph 6(g)).
2. Mr D.E. Russ (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Representatives from Bulgaria, Canada, FRG, Portugal, UK, USSR, and USA were present.
4. The Working Group considered the following:
 - (a) continued a review of the Canadian-US proposal for a revised Scheme of Joint International Enforcement of the fishery regulations in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 (Comm.Doc. 74/24);
 - (b) based upon responses and suggestions made by representatives participating, several revisions to the Scheme were recommended and unanimously agreed upon;
 - (c) the Chairman instructed a drafting party of four to produce a final draft for presentation to STACTIC, dealing with changes suggested by the Working Group (Annex I).
5. The Working Group of STACTIC adjourned at 2330 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974(1) Proposal for a Revised Scheme of Joint International Enforcement of the Fishery Regulations in the Convention Area and in Statistical Area 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Report the apparent infringement as soon as possible to any inspector of the flag state known to be in the vicinity or a designated authority of the flag state.

- (ii) Prepare a report giving as much information as possible, including the distance from which the signal was given and the visibility at the time.

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

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

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

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

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

Provided, however, that implementation of the Scheme shall be suspended between any two Contracting Governments for no more than one year, if either of them has notified the Commission to that effect, pending completion of an agreement.

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

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



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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Meetings of the Standing Committee on Regulatory Measures (STACREM)

Wednesday, 5 June, 0900 hrs
Tuesday, 11 June, 0900 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr J. Graham (UK).
2. Rapporteurs. Mr B.B. Parrish (UK) acted as Rapporteur for the first session, and Mr V.M. Hodder (ICNAF) for the second session.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda, as previously circulated, was adopted.
4. Report of Working Group of Experts on the Practicability of Effort Limitation. In the absence of the Chairman, Dr R.L. Edwards (USA), Mr R.C. Hennemuth (USA) presented the Report of the Working Group (Appendix I), noting the recommendation of the Working Group that future technical studies might best be pursued within STACRES. STACREM, accordingly,

recommends

- i) that technical studies relevant to the effort limitation concept be continued under STACRES, and
- ii) that other issues associated with the effort limitation measure be dealt with in STACREM following further technical studies by STACRES.

5. Further Consideration of Effort Limitation Programs. STACREM took note of the plans for future studies, as mentioned in paragraph 7(b) of the Working Group Report (Appendix I), and

recommended

that the Commission continue the effort limitation studies within the framework of STACRES, including the opportunity for discussion of the problems by ICNAF and ICES scientists during the 1975 ICES Meeting at Montreal, Canada.

6. Problem of Mixed Fisheries and By-catch, and Principles of Quota Allocation

(a) Setting quotas for herring and mackerel. The US delegate drew attention to the proposal in Comm. Doc. 74/22 that the TACs and national allocations of herring and mackerel for 1975 and 1976 should be set at the 1974 and 1975 Annual Meetings of the Commission, instead of at Mid-Term Meetings as in previous years. He pointed out that full assessments for these species were required at the Annual Meeting to allow the Commission to establish total "biomass" quotas under the two-tier system, and noted that the loss in precision resulting from setting TACs at the Annual Meeting had not, in practice, proved large enough to justify special mid-term sessions. STACREM endorsed the proposal to set the herring and mackerel TACs and allocations for 1975 and 1976 at the 1974 and 1975 Annual Meetings.

(b) Improved statistical reporting. The US delegate emphasized that effective management is dependent on an adequate data base, an essential element of which is the reporting of all catches of each species. He expressed concern that this requirement was not being fulfilled for some of the fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, especially those in which a considerable part of the catches of species subject to quota regulation are taken as by-catches in fishing directed to other species. Haddock and yellowtail, two regulated species of major importance to the US fishery, were mentioned as indicative of the problem. He stressed the need for ICNAF to take urgent steps to remedy this situation by improving its data base and by stepping up its enforcement system. The Canadian delegate also expressed concern at the lack of adequate reporting of by-catches in the mixed species fisheries in Subareas 3 and 4 and strongly endorsed the views expressed by the USA.

Accordingly, STACREM endorsed the US proposal in Comm.Doc. 74/25 that the 10% annual exemption for regulated species in Subareas 3, 4, and 5 trawl fisheries be reviewed in order to establish practical

guidelines regarding control and enforcement procedures for by-catch, i.e., those species unavoidably captured during fishing activities directed toward other species, and noted these matters and the US proposals in Comm.Doc. 74/30 would be discussed by an *ad hoc* Working Group on exemptions in the trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4, and 5 (Proc. 13, paragraph 16).

(c) Estimation of species quotas in mixed fisheries. The US delegate stated that there is an urgent need for further consideration of the method of allocating country quotas under the two-tier system in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. He indicated that the Commission's decision to set an overall quota of 850,000 metric tons for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in 1975 will inevitably necessitate a substantial reduction in national quotas from the 1974 levels. The major problem is how to achieve this; one possibility might be a simple pro-rata reduction, another might be based on historical catch performance, and a third might involve differential sacrifices according to the nature of the various countries' fisheries - the largest sacrifices being made by those pursuing mixed fishing and having the largest by-catches. He drew attention to Summ.Doc. 74/47, which illustrates the magnitude of mixed fishing in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, based on catch statistics reported to ICNAF, and the influence of mixed fishing on the estimation of individual species quotas. The paper included tables showing the proportion of other species taken as by-catches in each directed fishery, and indicated a pattern of fishing which would assure that the catches of any species whether taken in a directed fishery for that species or as by-catches in fisheries for other species, would not together exceed the TAC for the species. Since, however, the proportion of by-catches in directed fisheries varied from country to country, the point was made that a pattern of fishing based on the average for all countries might not be satisfactory, and that it might be desirable to establish a pattern of fishing for each country to ensure that its individual quotas and its overall quota for all species collectively were both complied with. STACREM, accordingly, invited a group of experts to produce illustrative tables to show how the pattern of fishing would work out in different cases, depending on the extent of the by-catches taken in the directed fisheries.

7. The Report of this *ad hoc* Working Group on Principles of Quota Allocation in Relation to By-Catch (Appendix II) was presented at the next meeting by the Chairman, Mr R.C. Hennemuth (USA). During the discussion which followed, he elaborated on the examples used to illustrate the problem. In reply to one question, he noted that as soon as all the appropriate statistical data were available with adequate computer facilities, by-catch coefficients could be computed for all countries, but that these would be affected by such factors as variations in the pattern of fishing, changes in the stock biomasses and also changes in quota levels. It was agreed, however, that there would be many options on the part of each country in terms of maximizing yield and also in relation to economic factors.

The USA was commended for initiating these studies in the search for a solution to the by-catch problem, and, while the results could not be applied to this meeting, STACREM

recommended

that STACRES should continue the study and report on progress in advance of the next Annual Meeting, particularly for those parts of the ICNAF Area where the by-catch problem is most serious.

8. Approval of Report. STACREM agreed that a draft of the STACREM Report would be circulated to the head of each delegation for approval prior to its presentation to Plenary.

9. Election of Chairman. Mr J. Graham (UK) was unanimously elected Chairman for 1974/75.

10. Other Business. There being no further business, the meeting of STACREM was adjourned at 1030 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974Report of the Working Group of Experts on the Practicability of Effort Limitation

Tuesday, 4 June, 1430 hrs

1. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Dr R.L. Edwards (USA).
2. Participation. Representatives from Canada, France, FRG, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Spain, USSR, UK, and USA were present, as well as Observers from FAO.
3. Agenda. The Agenda as proposed by the Chairman was adopted.
4. Rapporteur. Mr D.A. MacLean (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
5. Brief Review of the Recommendations from the January 1974 Meeting (Summ.Doc. 74/9)

(a) Progress on data reports. The data required to study variations in catchability coefficients, as described in paragraphs 4(c) of the January 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 4, had in only two instances been forwarded to the Secretariat. However, all nations which have vessels of the particular classes referred to operating in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 indicated that they will have the requested data submitted to the Secretariat by 1 January 1975 at the latest.

(b) Consideration of new problems associated with preparation of data reports. The Working Group did not anticipate that serious difficulties would be encountered in providing the requested data, except that in one case, average rather than specific vessel data may be forthcoming.

(c) Future opportunities for Experts to analyze data. The Working Group discussed the possibility of having a joint ICNAF/ICES meeting on the subject of effort limitation and noted that the output could be relayed to an FAO/ACMRR Working Party on Fishing Effort and the Monitoring of Fish Stock Abundance which is currently being formed. It was generally agreed, however, that the work being considered by the Group is of specific and practical interest to the ICNAF problems and is of direct interest to the Assessments Subcommittee which must assess the total productivity of the finfish biomass in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for the 1975 Annual Meeting of ICNAF. Noting that methodology for studying the variability of catchability coefficients must still be developed, the Working Group endorsed the US proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/22) and

recommended

- i) that a working group continue (1) technical studies under STACRES and that (2) STACREM itself should, perhaps, deal with the social and political issues associated with the effort limitation measure, and
- ii) that one laboratory should be designated to take the lead in developing the design of further analysis and provide a working paper on the methodological aspects of the subject incorporating an analysis of the detailed data referred to in paragraph 5(a) above.

The Working Group noted that Dr A.I. Treschev (USSR) would, in developing his reports for the forthcoming ICES Meeting, undertake to develop more specific guidelines for further work on the subject of swept volume calibrations.

6. (a) Review of new papers on material submitted. The representative from Poland, Dr J. Popiel, reported that the Polish report on Baltic experiments would be available in the near future.

(b) Review report of the Working Group on Improvement of the ICNAF Data Base. Mr R.C. Hennemuth (USA) reviewed the Report of the Working Group on Data Base Improvement as contained in the provisional Report of STACRES. The Working Group felt that the Div. 5Z Pilot Study data (six months for the 1973/74 season) would, if the submissions were complete, be of use in assessing the variability of catchability coefficients. Additional information representing time series data on the fishing mortality of herring, mackerel, yellow-tail, red hake, silver hake, haddock, cod, and redfish for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 required by the Assessments Subcommittee would be worthwhile for future deliberations.

7. (a) Review of the 10 questions originally asked by STACREM. The Group felt that answers to the questions originally asked by STACREM as provided in Summ.Doc. 73/5 stand as provided.

(b) Future consideration of effort limitation programs. The Working Group

recommended

- i) that the scientific aspects (e.g. measurement of q) of effort limitation should be dealt with by a group within STACRES during the year after all the requested data becomes available, and
- ii) that the results of the effort limitation deliberations might be of interest to ICES and that a report might be made to the organization during its 1975 Annual Meeting in Montreal.

Such a meeting would offer a good opportunity for discussion of the problem among scientists of North American and European laboratories.

8. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 1645 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of the ad hoc Working Group on Principles of Quota Allocation in Relation to By-Catch

An illustration of the by-catch effect on quota allocation in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, based on 1972 data, was presented in Summ.Doc. 74/47. This was concerned with species fisheries, combining data for all countries. Tables 1-3 illustrate simulations of the effects of by-catch on the fisheries of three countries.

It is stressed that these are illustrative examples and assume:

- 1) the reported statistics reflect the mixed species fishery aspects, and
- 2) the pattern of fisheries and relative abundance of stocks would not change in 1972.

However, the general implications to species quota management and allocation do not depend on the exact figures. Certain of the data in the tables are arbitrary, as indicated in the footnotes. It is noted that the simulation procedure maximizes the total catch, not the directed catch itself but in these examples the latter is the dominant factor. The most relevant results are the ratio of by-catch to directed catch and the percent by-catch given in the tables. The percent by-catches of 3, 22 and 46 in these examples reflect low, medium and high degrees of mixed species fisheries that might be expected in the area.

Either ratio might be used as a weighting factor in allocation. It might be assumed, for example, that if a cutback in catch was required, the allocation of this to countries would be in proportion to the by-catch ratio. For example, assume a cutback of 10,000 tons, and let the by-catch percents be taken as units of by-catch. By dividing the total of these into the 10,000 tons, the required cutback per unit of by-catch is obtained, and this, multiplied by the countries' units, gives the allocated reduction.

	<u>Units of by-catch</u>	<u>Reduction</u>
A	3	426
B	22	3,097
C	<u>46</u>	<u>6,477</u>
	71	10,000

$$10,000/71 = 140.8 \text{ tons per unit}$$

Another example might be direct modification of allocations. Thus, if

P_i = proportion that i^{th} country has been allocated on some initial basis,

q_i = proportion of total estimated catch of i^{th} country that is from directed fishery, and

TAC = 1,000 tons, then

	P_i	q_i	$P_i \cdot q_i$	$P_i \cdot q_i / \sum P_i \cdot q_i$	<u>National allocation</u>	
					<u>Initial</u>	<u>Adj.</u>
A	.20	.97	.194	.26	200	260
B	.50	.78	.39	.52	500	520
C	.30	.54	.162	.22	300	220
	1.00		.746	1.00	1,000	1,000

There are many other ways that by-catch information could be used to modify allocations. The Group did not feel qualified to consider the matter more broadly, nor, of course, did we deal with the desirability of such action, except that in species quota management, a high degree of by-catch must be integrated into the management system if the desired conservation program is to be achieved.

R.C. Hennemuth
Chairman

Table 1. Linear programming simulation of 1975 catches of country 'A', using 1972 by-catch statistics.

Species sought	Incidental species	National quota constraints	Directed catch	Total catch
Pollock		800	726	800
Herring		24,900	24,774	24,900
Mackerel		1,500	1,076	1,500
Squid		1,000	1,000	1,000
	Cod	170 ¹		25
	Red hake	30 ¹		3
	Silver hake	3,570 ¹		60
	Pelagics	200 ¹		25
	Other fish	1,540 ¹		362
Total		33,750	27,576	28,675
Ratio By-catch/Directed Catch				.04
By-catch as % of Total				3.8

¹ Arbitrary values chosen equal to 10 times the 1972 catch so as not to affect the directed catches.

Table 2. Linear programming simulation of 1975 catches of country 'B', using 1972 by-catch statistics.

Species sought	Incidental species	National quota constraints	Directed catch	Total catch
Herring		39,000	25,935	39,000
Mackerel		96,000	85,496	96,000
Squid		6,800	5,626	6,800
	Cod	487		217
	Haddock	(1) ¹		1
	Redfish	(50) ²		3
	Red hake	(160) ²		20
	Pollock	(8) ¹		5
	Other flounder	(2) ¹		2
	Other groundfish	(6,350) ²		458
	Other fish	10,000		6,477
Total		158,858	117,057	148,983
Ratio By-catch/Directed Catch				.27
By-catch as % of Total				22.

¹ Arbitrary values chosen as equal to the 1972 catch.

² Arbitrary values chosen equal to 10 times the 1972 catch so as not to affect the directed catches.

Table 3. Linear programming simulation of 1975 catches of country 'C', using 1972 by-catch statistics.

Species sought	Incidental species	National quota constraints	Directed catch	Total catch
Redfish		1,725	1,498	1,725
Silver hake		113,056	46,102	59,519
Red hake		46,000	0	24,487
Other groundfish		(160,000) ¹	31,999	37,705
Herring		41,725	32,264	41,725
Mackerel		108,000	67,557	108,000
Other fish		50,000	0	50,000
Squid		8,500	2,710	8,500
	Cod	2,468	-	503
	Haddock	(6,000) ¹	-	114
	Pollock	1,100	-	737
	Yellowtail	(3,400) ¹	-	2,206
	Other flounder	2,600	-	2,600
Total		544,574	182,130	337,821
Ratio By-catch/Directed Catch				.85
By-catch as % of Total				46,

¹ Arbitrary values chosen equal to 10 times the 1972 catch so as not to affect the directed catches.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3379
(B.c.24)

Proceedings No. 6

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

Thursday, 13 June, 1600 hrs

1. The Meeting of STACFAD was opened by the Chairman, Mr E.B. Young (Canada).
2. Review of Membership. Nominees were present from Canada (Mr S.N. Tibbo), FRG (Dr J. Messtorff), USSR (Mr A.A. Volkov), UK (Mr J. Graham), and USA (Mrs M.B. West), and Observers were Mr B.J. Kowalewski (Poland) and Mr H. Tamba-Lyche (ICES).
3. The Executive Secretary was appointed Rapporteur.
4. The provisional Agenda was approved with minor amendments.
5. Panel Memberships were reviewed, noting that the GDR became a member of Panels 2, 3 and 5, effective 21 May 1974, the date of the adherence to the Convention by the GDR. Several applications for panel membership effective 1 July 1974 were considered and STACFAD, accordingly,

recommends

- i) that Bulgaria be admitted to Panels 2 and 3, effective 1 July 1974;
- ii) that Denmark be admitted to Panel 4, effective 1 July 1974;
- iii) that France be admitted to Panel 5, effective 1 July 1974;
- iv) that Iceland be admitted to Panel 2, effective 1 July 1974; and
- v) that Italy be admitted to Panel 5, effective 1 July 1974, noting Italy's withdrawal from Panels 3 and 4 on 30 June 1974.

On 1 July 1974 the total number of panel memberships will be 62, compared with 55 on 1 July 1973.

6. Auditor's Report. The Executive Secretary reported that the Auditor's Report covering the Commission's accounts to 30 June 1973 had been distributed to each Contracting Government in September 1973, and noted that no comments had been received. STACFAD

recommends

that the Auditor's Report for 1972/73 be adopted.

7. Administrative Report and Financial Statements (Comm.Doc. 74/7). The Executive Secretary reviewed the Report for the year ending 30 June 1974 (figures estimated from 30 April 1974). He noted the greatly increased demands of the Commission on the Secretariat staff, which has changed very little in size over the past 10 years. He commented on the high morale of the staff despite difficulties associated with inadequate space and assistance. He indicated that the Canadian Government had the Secretariat's request for additional space in hand.

STACFAD examined in detail Financial Statements 1, 2 and 3, as well as Appendix I, of Comm.Doc. 74/7. The Executive Secretary pointed out that the appropriation for publications was exceeded by \$4,352.00, largely due to the greatly increased cost of paper during the past six months. STACFAD noted that total obligations for the year 1973/74 were estimated at \$169,785.00 which would be \$1,215.00 less than the amount appropriated by the Commission at the 1973 Annual Meeting. The Working Capital Fund is estimated at \$23,662.00 and the Miscellaneous Fund at \$29,699.00 as of 30 June 1974. STACFAD

recommends

that the Administrative Report with the financial statements for 1973/74 be adopted.

8. Working Capital Fund (WCF). STACFAD, noting that the WCF was estimated at \$23,662.00, and, considering the greatly increased publication cost for the papers presented at the ICES/ICNAF/IBP Symposium on the Biology of the Seal held in August 1972, to which ICNAF had previously contributed \$5,000.00, STACFAD

recommends

that \$3,000.00 be appropriated from the WCF to support the inflationary costs of publishing the papers of the 1972 Seal Symposium.

9. Status of Proposed Change in Formula for Calculation of Annual Fee for Commission Membership (Annu. Rept. Vol. 23, p. 40). The Executive Secretary noted that the proposed change in the formula was presented to the Depository Government, where it has been held pending entry into force of the 1970 Protocol on Amending the Convention Articles.

10. Secretariat Staff and Accommodation Requirements (Comm.Doc. 74/11)

(a) Accommodation. The Canadian representative informed STACFAD that the Canadian Government has made it mandatory that it provide adequate space for International Commissions with headquarters in Canada and that action was currently being taken to relocate the Commission by late summer or early autumn of 1974 in the Halifax-Dartmouth area not far from its present location in the Bedford Institute of Oceanography.

(b) Staff. The Committee examined carefully the staff requirements of the Secretariat as set out in Comm.Doc. 74/11. At the request of the representative from FRG, the Executive Secretary elaborated on the greatly increased workload of the Secretariat with reference to the duties detailed on pages 4-12 of Comm. Doc. 74/11. He indicated that the present staff of seven was just one person more than that of 10 years ago. The Canadian representative indicated that the request for increase in staff was quite reasonable. This view was endorsed by the US representative. STACFAD, accordingly,

recommends

that the Secretariat staff be expanded after 1 July 1974 to include the following new incumbents: 1 bio-statistician, 2 statistical clerks, 1 clerk-typist, 1 documentation and mailing clerk, and 1 duplicator-machine operator.

11. Budget 1974/75. STACFAD examined in detail the preliminary budget estimates for 1974/75 (Appendix I to the STACFAD Agenda). It was noted that the estimate of \$141,000.00 represented salaries for the 1974/75 fiscal year. Considering that about one-quarter of the fiscal year will likely have passed before the new incumbents could be recruited, a reduction of \$10,000.00 in the proposed estimate for salaries would be reasonable. STACFAD, therefore,

recommends

- i) that the ordinary expenditures of the Commission for the fiscal year 1974/75 be \$240,000.00 (Appendix I);
- ii) that after an estimated \$29,000.00 from the Miscellaneous Fund is applied against that amount, approximately \$211,000.00 be appropriated from Member Countries in 1974/75 (Appendix II).

STACFAD considered the salary of the Executive Secretary and noted that the last in-depth study was made in early 1970. The salary was established effective 1 January 1972 at the Senior Officer level between SX-1 and SX-2 of the Public Service of Canada classification schedule. Since then an increase of 8% has been effective 1 January 1973 and a further increase of 8% effective 1 April 1974. In addition, effective 1 April 1974, there was an increase of \$500.00 granted to virtually all employees in all categories in the Public Service of Canada. None of these increases have been reflected in the salary of the Executive Secretary to date.

Having regard to the above, to the Executive Secretary's increased responsibilities, and to the difficulty of equating his duties to any position in the Canadian Public Service, STACFAD

recommends

- i) that, effective 1 July 1974, the salary of the Executive Secretary be set at the D-1 level in the United Nations salary schedule for Professional Category and Above;
- ii) that the salary be set at the third step, \$34,640.00, in the D-1 range of \$32,540.00-\$38,840.00 (US dollars);
- iii) that the present incumbent as Executive Secretary submit to the Commission in his estimates for future years the annual increments for his salary as set out in the United Nations salary schedule for Professional Category and Above for consideration of the Commission and STACFAD, and that in doing this he take into account any changes which may from time to time be made to the United Nations salary schedule;

- iv) that, because the present incumbent is two years behind in terms of salary increments, the Commission approve retroactive increases to conform with Canadian Government increases in the SX-1 and SX-2 categories, effective 1 January 1973 and 1 April 1974;
- v) that the Executive Secretary investigate and report upon the benefits which accrue to staff in the United Nations Organization and their applicability to the ICNAF staff.

12. Budget Forecast 1975/76. STACFAD considered the Budget Forecast for 1975/76 as presented in Appendix II to the STACFAD Agenda, and noted that \$272,000.00 would be required to cover the estimated ordinary expenditures (Appendix III), and

recommends

that the Commission give consideration at the 1975 Annual Meeting to authorize an appropriation of \$272,000.00 for the ordinary expenditures of the Commission in 1975/76.

13. Publications

(a) STACFAD noted the recommendation of STACRES to discontinue the publication of *Redbook*, Parts II and III, and *Sampling Yearbook*. STACFAD also noted that STACRES, in view of the proposed heavy financial commitments for 1974/75, agreed not to request the previously proposed appropriation of \$5,000.00 from the Working Capital Fund for preparation of a history of fisheries science and management in the Northwest Atlantic, but rather requested the Executive Secretary to investigate the possibility of a voluntary contribution.

(b) STACFAD noted the recommendation of Panel A that \$5,000.00 be appropriated from the Working Capital Fund toward the cost of publication of a world bibliography of seals prepared by Dr K. Ronald of the University of Guelph. In view of the greatly increased budget commitment for 1974/75, STACFAD felt obligated to

recommend

that Dr K. Ronald be advised that the Commission regrettably was unable to support the cost of publishing the world bibliography of seals.

14. Date of Billing. STACFAD

recommends

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

15. Time and Place of 1975, 1976, and 1977 Annual Meetings. STACFAD

recommends

- i) that, should an invitation be extended, the Commission accepts to hold its 25th Annual Meeting at Edinburgh, Scotland, beginning 10 June 1975;
- ii) that the 1976 and 1977 Annual Meetings be held at the Commission's headquarters beginning the second full week of June, if no other invitations are extended.

STACFAD took note of a further request from NEAFC regarding the future timing of the ICNAF and NEAFC Annual Meetings, taking cognizance of the fact that the Commission at its 1973 Annual Meeting agreed to accommodate NEAFC by scheduling its 1975 and future meetings to begin one week later than usual.

16. Election of Chairman. Mr E.B. Young (Canada) was unanimously re-elected Chairman for 1974/75.

17. Adjournment. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2100 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 19741974/75 Expenditures to be Covered by Appropriations
from Contracting Governments and from Other Sources

	<u>Proposed estimates 1974/75</u>
1. Personal Services	
(a) Salaries	\$ 131,450
(b) Superannuation	4,800
(c) Additional help	1,500
(d) Group medical and insurance plans	1,650
(e) Retroactive salary estimates	3,000
(f) Forecast salary estimates	6,500
(g) Contingencies	5,000
2. Travel	5,000
3. Transportation	1,000
4. Communications	8,000
5. Publications	18,000
6. Other Contractual Services	16,000
7. Materials and Supplies	7,000
8. Equipment	7,000
9. Annual and Mid-Term Meetings	15,000
10. Contingencies	9,100
	<hr/>
Total ordinary expenditures	\$ 240,000
<hr/>	
Special appropriation WCF:	
Further appropriation for Seal Symposium	3,000

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Preliminary Calculation of Billing for Member Countries against
Proposed Estimates of \$240,000 for 1974/75 Fiscal Year

Budget: 1974/75	\$ 240,000.00
Deduct: Estimated advance from Miscellaneous Fund	29,000.00
Funds required to meet 1974/75 administrative budget	<u>\$ 211,000.00</u>

Countries	No. of Panels	Total billing 1973/74	Basic charge (17 Governments)	Total billing 17 Countries 62 Panels
Bulgaria	3	\$ 2,986.39	\$ 500.00	\$ 10,298.39
Canada	5	12,935.95	500.00	16,830.65
Denmark	4	7,961.17	500.00	13,564.52
France	5	10,448.52	500.00	16,830.65
FRG	4	10,448.52	500.00	13,564.52
GDR	3	-	500.00	10,298.39
Iceland	2	2,986.39	500.00	7,032.26
Italy	1	5,473.82	500.00	3,766.13
Japan	3	7,961.17	500.00	10,298.39
Norway	4	10,448.52	500.00	13,564.52
Poland	5	12,935.95	500.00	16,830.65
Portugal	4	10,448.52	500.00	13,564.52
Romania	3	7,961.17	500.00	10,298.39
Spain	5	12,935.95	500.00	16,830.65
USSR	5	12,935.95	500.00	16,830.65
UK	3	7,961.17	500.00	10,298.39
USA	3	7,961.17	500.00	10,298.39
	<u>62</u>	<u>\$ 144,790.33</u>	<u>\$ 8,500.00</u>	<u>\$ 211,000.06</u>

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

1975/76 Estimated Expenditures to be Covered by Appropriations
from Contracting Governments and from Other Sources

	<u>Forecast estimate 1975/76</u>
1. Personal Services	
(a) Salaries	\$ 149,000
(b) Superannuation	5,000
(c) Additional help	2,000
(d) Group medical and insurance plans	2,000
(e) Retroactive salary estimates	-
(f) Forecast salary estimates	-
(g) Contingencies	20,000
2. Travel	5,000
3. Transportation	1,000
4. Communications	9,000
5. Publications	20,000
6. Other Contractual Services	16,000
7. Materials and Supplies	8,000
8. Equipment	5,000
9. Annual and Mid-Term Meetings	10,000
10. Contingencies	20,000
Total ordinary expenditures	<u>\$ 272,000</u>

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3380
(B.e.74)

Proceedings No. 7

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Meetings of Panel 1

Thursday, 6 June, 0900 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr K. Raasok (Norway), opened the meeting and welcomed Panel Members and Observers. All Panel Members were represented.

2. Rapporteur. Mr B.B. Parrish (UK) was appointed Rapporteur.

3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda was adopted, but it was agreed that consideration of the item on uniform mesh size should be referred to the Joint Meeting of Panels 1-5 already arranged for this purpose.

4. Panel Membership. No changes in Panel Membership were proposed.

5. Report of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman of the Scientific Advisers, Mr Sv.Aa. Horsted (Denmark), presented the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers (Appendix I). He drew the attention of the Panel to the further reduction in the cod catch and stock in the Subarea in 1973; the catch in 1973 at 63,000 metric tons being only 15% of the peak level in the mid-1960's. He pointed out that, although ice conditions had been less severe than in the years 1969-72 and water temperatures in the upper water layers were higher in summer and autumn, 1973 had again been a relatively cold year. Surface temperatures in recent years have decreased to those occurring before the cod fishing period began around 1920. He also summarized the results of the Assessments Subcommittee's latest assessments of the state of the exploited stocks, especially of cod, in the Subarea and the advice by STACRES on conservation requirements for cod, roundnose grenadier and Greenland halibut.

6. Conservation Requirements.

(a) Subarea 1 cod. The Chairman drew the attention of the Panel to the low state of the cod stock and fisheries in the Subarea and to the advice by STACRES and Panel Advisers regarding the cod TAC which might be set for 1975. The Danish delegate emphasized that, in the light of the scientific information and advice, it was essential that the TAC for 1975 should be substantially lower than that for 1974 and proposed that it should be set at 55,000 metric tons, as suggested by STACRES. He indicated an estimated catch outside the Convention Area of 9,000 metric tons, which would leave 46,000 metric tons for allocation. This proposal was accepted as a basis for consideration of quota allocations. The Panel agreed that quotas should be allocated to all countries with fisheries in the Subarea rather than leave a large part of the TAC unallocated.

There was considerable discussion of the method of adjusting the 1974 quotas to satisfy the lower TAC for 1975. Some delegations favoured a pro-rata reduction of the 1974 TAC, due regard being paid to the sliding scale principle for the coastal state, while others favoured the use of the 40:40:10:10 guideline principle as the basis for allocation. In the course of the discussion, specific quota allocations were proposed by the Danish, Portuguese and Spanish delegates. The Panel, with Iceland abstaining,

agreed to recommend

that the Commission adopt a TAC of 60,000 metric tons for the cod fishery in Subarea 1 in 1975, with the national catch allocations given in Table 1.

The Panel also

recommended

that the Commission bring to the attention of NEAFC that proper management of the cod stocks off West Greenland, especially if stock/recruitment relationship is taken into account, is a matter of management not only inside the ICNAF Subarea 1, but also of regulation of the fisheries off East Greenland in the NEAFC Area.

(b) Roundnose grenadier in Subarea 1 and the area adjacent off Baffin Island. The Danish delegate introduced Comm.Doc. 74/13 and proposed that, in view of the possible diversion of fishing effort to the exploitation of roundnose grenadier in Subarea 1, it should be subject to quota regulations in 1975. He proposed that, taking into account the information and advice by the Scientific Advisers, a TAC of 10,000 metric tons should be set in 1975 for Subarea 1 and the adjacent area off Baffin Island combined, 4,000 metric tons of which should be allocated to Denmark, the remaining 6,000 metric tons being unallocated. The USSR delegate expressed doubt about the need for a quota regulation for roundnose grenadier at this time, but indicated that he did not wish to oppose its introduction should that be the wish of the Panel. He pointed out, however, that since fishing for this species in the Subarea had been carried out almost exclusively by his country, should a quota regulation be introduced, the USSR would require a realistic share. He considered the proposed 4,000 metric tons for Denmark too high. After further discussion, the Panel, with Iceland abstaining,

agreed to recommend

that the Commission adopt a TAC of 10,000 metric tons for the roundnose grenadier fishery in Subarea 1 and the area off Baffin Island combined, in 1975, with the national catch allocations given in Table 1.

7. Future Research Requirements. The Chairman drew the attention of the Panel to this item in the Report of the Scientific Advisers. The Panel noted with approval the steps being taken by STACRES to develop its program of environmental research, and strongly endorsed their statement of the need for all countries with fisheries in Subarea 1 to fulfill the statistical reporting and catch sampling requirements specified by STACRES.

8. Date and Place of Next Meeting. The Panel agreed that its next meeting would be held at the time of the next Annual Meeting of the Commission.

9. Approval of Panel Report. The Panel agreed that a draft of the Panel Report would be circulated for approval among the Panel Members.

10. Other Business. The Panel noted the recommendation by STACRES (Proc. 1, page 7) that a new Statistical Area be established outside the Convention Area off Baffin Island, and agreed that this should be brought to the attention of the Commission to be taken into account in the consideration of possible amendments to the Convention which, as suggested in Comm.Doc. 74/9 Addendum I (Revised), include the extension of the Convention Area to Statistical Area 6.

11. There being no other business, the Panel adjourned.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for Subarea 1 for 1975.

	Cod	Roundnose grenadier
	SA 1	SA 1 ¹
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	55,000	10,000
Bulgaria	-	-
Canada	-	-
Denmark	19,600	3,500
France	2,800	-
FRG	12,000	-
GDR	700	-
Iceland	-	-
Italy	-	-
Japan	-	-
Norway	4,800	-
Poland	-	-
Portugal	4,900	-
Romania	-	-
Spain	4,000	-
USSR	200	4,500
UK	1,500	-
USA	-	-
Others	500	2,000
Total allocated catches	51,000	10,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area	9,000 (DEN G)	

¹ Subarea 1 plus area adjacent off Baffin Island.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 1

Saturday, 1 June 1974, 1400 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr Sv.Aa. Horsted (Denmark), opened the meeting with Scientific Advisers from all Member Countries of Panel 1, except Iceland, and Observers from Canada, Japan and USA present.
2. Mr B.B. Parrish (UK) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. The Agenda, as circulated, was adopted.
4. Report of Chairman of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman presented his Report on the Status of Fisheries and Research Carried Out in Subarea 1 and East Greenland in 1973 (Summ.Doc. 74/40 - Revised). As in previous years, it excluded reference to the salmon and seal fisheries in the Subarea.

The Report indicated a further decrease in total catch in 1973. This was due mainly to a large drop in the cod catch from 111,000 metric tons in 1972 to 63,000 metric tons in 1973, which is only 15% of the peak level reached in the mid-1960's. As in 1972, the Portuguese fishery for cod was pursued by gillnetters (except for one vessel), which again exploited larger and older cod than the trawl fisheries. Also, part of the Danish and Norwegian catches was taken by gillnets.

Verbal reports indicated that the fishing activity and catches by most of the fishing fleets in the Subarea in the first four months of 1974 had been as small or smaller than in the corresponding period in 1973.

The Chairman's Report was adopted subject to minor amendments (Summ.Doc. 74/40 Revised).

5. Proposals for Regulatory Measures in Subarea 1 and Associated Matters

(a) Cod. The Scientific Advisers reviewed the results of the Assessments Subcommittee's further analyses of the state of the cod stock in the Subarea and its advice concerning the TAC for 1975. The meeting endorsed the Subcommittee's statement of the present situation, as set out in the Report of the Assessments Subcommittee (Proc. 1, Appendix I), and its assessment of a cod catch for 1975 of 55,000 metric tons, corresponding with the $F_{0.1}$ level for the cod stock as a whole. The Scientific Advisers also agreed with the statement of the Assessments Subcommittee that "in order to ensure as far as possible a high enough spawning potential to produce a good year-class should environmental conditions be favourable in one of the years to come, fishing should be kept at the lowest practical level".

(b) Roundnose grenadier. The meeting noted the statement in the report of the Assessments Subcommittee (Proc. 1, Appendix I) regarding the distribution and division of stocks within the total roundnose grenadier population in Subareas 1, 2 and 3 and in the region off Baffin Island outside the Convention Area. Although, as indicated, little information is currently available on these aspects of its biology, the Scientific Advisers endorsed the Assessments Subcommittee's conclusion that "the possibility exists that they (roundnose grenadier concentrations) form a single large stock but if that is true, they would not be expected to migrate rapidly from one Subarea to another and for practical purposes at the present time, the roundnose grenadier populations of the different areas will be regarded as separate stocks". They also endorsed and bring to the attention of the Panel the Subcommittee's advice that "if the Commission wishes to introduce a precautionary quota, it could be set close to the level of the catches in recent years (1971-73 average catch is about 6,000 metric tons for Subarea 1 and Baffin Island area combined)".

(c) Greenland halibut. The meeting noted that substantial catches of Greenland halibut had been taken in recent years (10,000 metric tons in 1972) in the region east of Baffin Island outside the Convention Area. Although little information is available on the subdivision of the total Greenland halibut population in the Convention Area, the meeting endorsed the Assessments Subcommittee's conclusion (Proc. 1, Appendix I) that "while there might be a single stock for Subareas 1, 2 and part of 3, it would be better to partition this stock for management purposes. Therefore separate allocations should be made for (a) Subarea 1 including the area east of Baffin Island, and (b) Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL." It further endorsed the Subcommittee's suggestion that a catch of 20,000 metric tons would be an appropriate initial level of catch for Subarea 1 and the area to the east of Baffin Island, if the Commission should wish to implement a precautionary quota regulation in this region.

6. Other Matters Arising from STACRES Report

(a) New ICNAF statistical area. In view of the possible extension of some fish stocks in the Convention Area into the region of the Davis Strait off Baffin Island, the attention of the Panel is drawn to the

recommendation of STACRES (Proc. 1) that a new statistical area be established for this region.

(b) Adequacy of statistics and sampling. The meeting reviewed information provided by the Secretariat on the amount of catch sampling undertaken by countries fishing in Subarea 1 in the light of previously agreed minimum requirements. It noted that while most countries with major fisheries are now fulfilling these requirements including Spain, which had initiated a sampling program in Subarea 1 in 1973, there are still some important gaps in the sampling data. The Scientific Advisers accordingly wish to draw to the attention of the Panel the need for all countries fishing in Subarea 1 to collect and report sampling data for each major species in accordance with the minimum sampling requirements specified by STACRES.

The attention of the Panel is also drawn to the recommendations by STACRES (Proc. 1) concerning the timely reporting of advance monthly statistics and sampling data for selected species for use in assessments work.

7. Future Research. The meeting noted that most Member Countries of Panel 1 had circulated research programs for 1974. They indicated that, in addition to statistics collection and catch sampling, a number of countries would be continuing environmental and biological research of direct relevance to resource measurement and stock assessment problems. With regard to environmental research, the meeting endorsed the recommendation by STACRES that a Working Group be established to prepare plans for coordinated environmental research in the ICNAF Area, aimed especially at determining the factors involved in the production of good and poor year-classes in some of the main exploited stocks. It also recognized the value of establishing standard hydrographic sections in Subarea 1 for providing information on environmental changes and longer-term trends.

8. Election of Chairman. Mr Ø. Ulltang (Norway) was elected Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to the Panel for the ensuing year.

9. The meeting adjourned at 1630 hrs, following a vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3381
(B.e.74)

Proceedings No. 8

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Meeting of Panel 2

Thursday, 6 June, 1430 hrs

1. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr K. Henriksen (Canada).
2. Rapporteur. Mr L.S. Parsons (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda, as circulated, was adopted.
4. Panel Memberships. The following members of the Panel were present: Canada, France, FRG, GDR, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, UK, and USSR. An application from Iceland and Bulgaria for membership in Panel 2, effective 1 July 1974, was approved by the Panel and referred to STACFAD.
5. Report by Chairman of Scientific Advisers. Dr A.W. May (Canada) presented the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel 2 (Appendix I) which was adopted by the Panel.

6. Conservation Requirements

(a) Div. 2GH cod. The Panel agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be 20,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

National allocations. The Canadian delegate noted that the fishery in this area had been restricted in 1973 by severe ice conditions and that Canada estimated that it would catch 1,000 metric tons of cod in Div. 2GH in 1974, and that most of this catch would be taken outside the Convention Area. He proposed that national allocations for 1975 for the remaining 19,000 metric tons remain the same as for 1974. The Panel, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the Commission adopt a TAC of 20,000 metric tons for 1975 with the same national allocations as for 1974 (Table 1).

(b) Conservation requirements for stocks overlapping in Subareas 2 and 3 were referred to a Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 for determination of 1975 TACs and national allocations.

(c) Consideration of a uniform minimum mesh size regardless of material in the Convention Area (Comm. Doc. 74/18) was referred to a Joint Meeting of Panels 1-5.

7. Future Research Requirements. The Chairman drew attention to the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers (Appendix I) which indicated a need for additional research to enable scientists to better assess stocks inhabiting Subarea 2 and those which extend into Subarea 3. The Panel agreed with the recommendation of the Scientific Advisers that research activity in the northern area should be increased.

8. Date and Place of Next Meeting. The Panel agreed that the next meeting of Panel 2 and its Scientific Advisers should be in conjunction with the next Annual Meeting of the Commission.

9. Other Business. The FRG delegate drew attention to the recommendation of the Scientific Advisers that a new statistical area be established in the Davis Strait south of the Greenland-Canada Ridge and suggested that this should become part of the Convention Area. Following a proposal by the Canadian delegate, the Panel

agreed to recommend

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

10. Approval of Panel Report. The Panel agreed that the Panel Report would be approved by circulation of a draft to a representative of each Member Country.

11. The Panel adjourned at 1500 hrs.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for Subarea 2 for 1975.

	Cod
	2GH
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	20,000
Bulgaria	-
Canada	-
Denmark	-
France	500
FRG	4,000
GDR	1,000
Iceland	-
Italy	-
Japan	-
Norway	900
Poland	4,500
Portugal	3,200
Romania	400
Spain	500
USSR	2,600
UK	800
USA	-
Others	600
Total allocated catches	19,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area	1,000 (CAN)

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 2

Monday, 3 June, 0910 hrs

1. The Chairman, Dr A.W. May (Canada), opened the meeting.
2. Rapporteur. Mr A.T. Pinhorn (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Agenda for Panel 2, as appropriate, was adopted, with the inclusion of items on coordinated surveys and specific portions of the provisional Report of STACRES (Proc. 1).
4. Scientific Advisers were present from the following Member Countries of the Panel: Canada, France, FRG, GDR, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, USSR, and UK. Observers were present from Denmark, Japan and USA.
5. Report of Chairman of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman's Report on Status of Fisheries and Research Carried Out in Subarea 2 in 1973 (Summ.Doc. 74/42 Revised) was adopted with minor revisions and additions.
6. Conservation Requirements
 - (a) for stocks in Subarea 2
 - (i) Div. 2GH cod stock. Although the sustainable yield for this stock is 30,000 metric tons, the numbers of older fish in the stock had declined severely because of heavy fishing in the middle 1960's and a TAC of 20,000 metric tons was recommended for 1974 to allow for re-building of the stock. No new information was available to update the assessment and the Assessments Subcommittee recommended that the TAC remain at 20,000 metric tons to allow for further re-building of the stock. The Scientific Advisers to Panel 2 agreed to this advice.
 - (b) for stocks overlapping in Subareas 2 and 3
 - (i) Div. 2J-3KL cod stock (Comm.Doc. 74/15). The Assessments Subcommittee concluded that the recent data indicate the fishery is catching younger ages than had hitherto been assumed. Also, the 1969-71 year-classes are poorer than the 1967 and 1968 year-classes and since these will be supporting the fishery in 1975, the TAC recommended for 1975 is 550,000 metric tons. The Scientific Advisers agreed with this recommendation.

The Chairman summarized the advice of the Assessments Subcommittee on the proposal in Comm. Doc. 74/15 regarding the reduction in TAC in Div. 2J-3KL cod below the biological sustainable yield. The Scientific Advisers agreed that the closure of Hamilton Inlet Bank during February, March and April would not necessarily result in a significant reduction in catch from the stock. If the Commission wished to reduce fishing mortality below F_{max} , this could only be achieved by a direct reduction in TAC. The Scientific Advisers agreed with this advice.
 - (ii) Div. 2J-3KL witch stock. A new assessment of this stock indicated that total removals in 1975 should not exceed 17,000 metric tons. The Scientific Advisers agreed with this advice. This was the recommendation for 1974 but the Commission had adopted a TAC of 22,000 metric tons for 1974.
 - (iii) Subarea 2-Div. 3K redfish stock. The Assessments Subcommittee recommended a TAC of 30,000 metric tons for this stock for 1974 and the Commission subsequently adopted a TAC of 32,000 metric tons. This stock is in a depressed state because of heavy fishing in the early 1960's. Indications are that there should be improved recruitment to the fishery and since fishing on these year-classes should be restricted to allow for re-building of the stock, the Assessments Subcommittee recommended that the TAC for 1975 should be 30,000 metric tons. The Scientific Advisers agreed with this recommendation.
 - (iv) Subarea 2-Div. 3K American plaice stock. A TAC of 8,000 metric tons for 1974 was recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee at the 1974 Mid-Term Meeting and was established by the Commission at 8,000 metric tons, although this did not include an estimated catch of 2,500 metric tons outside the Convention Area. A new assessment indicates that the TAC for 1975 should not exceed 8,000 metric tons including the estimated catch outside the Convention Area and this was agreed to by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (v) Subarea 2-Div. 3K capelin stock. The Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee summarized the

conclusions of the Subcommittee regarding capelin. Biological data established that stocks in Subarea 3 mature at 3 to 4 years of age and suffer very heavy mortality after spawning. The greatest long-term yield would be taken by a very intensive fishery on mature capelin migrating to the spawning area and during the spawning season with the proviso that such a fishery would leave sufficient spawning stock necessary to ensure further recruitment. The potential catch of capelin in Subareas 2 and 3 could be 750,000 metric tons but the Subcommittee reiterated last year's advice that expansion to this level should be carried out in a series of steps monitored to detect the effect on the stock. This expansion should be phased to allow time for the effect of each step to be detected. This could be achieved by maintaining each new level for three years during which time research should be carried out to detect any effect of the fishery on the resource. In view of these considerations the Subcommittee concluded that the next appropriate adjustment of the TAC could be a catch of 500,000 metric tons maintained for three years, coupled with (i) restriction of the fishery to mature capelin approaching and during the spawning season, and (ii) an undertaking that countries participating in the fishery should conduct surveys of both the adult and juvenile stock in order to monitor the effect of the fishery. If the Commission decided to restrict the fishery to spawning capelin and capelin migrating to spawning areas, the appropriate season for fishing would be June, July and August throughout Subareas 2 and 3. An appropriate split of a 500,000 metric ton TAC in 1975 would be 300,000 metric tons in Subarea 2-Div. 3K and 200,000 metric tons in Div. 3LNOPs. It was further noted that this represents a very substantial rise in the Subarea 2-Div. 3K TAC for which no additional data have been presented. The Scientific Advisers agreed with the advice.

- (vi) Subarea 2-3 roundnose grenadier stock (Comm.Doc. 74/13). A TAC of 32,000 metric tons was recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee and agreed to by the Commission at the January 1974 Meeting. This was based on an assessment which indicated that the level of catches in recent years was at the long-term MSY level of 32,000 metric tons and, therefore, the portion of the stock at present being fished is fully exploited. No new information was available at this meeting and the recommended TAC for 1975 is 32,000 metric tons. The Scientific Advisers agreed to advise the Panel to this effect.
- (vii) Subarea 2-Div. 3KL Greenland halibut stock (Comm.Doc. 74/13). The Assessments Subcommittee concluded that, while there might be a single stock for Subareas 1, 2 and part of 3, it would be better to partition this stock for management purposes and separate allocations should be made for (a) Subarea 1, including the area east of Baffin Island, and (b) Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL - a TAC of 30,000 metric tons was recommended for 1974 and was increased to 40,000 metric tons by the Commission to take account of fish thought to be landed as incidental catch but not reported. No new information was available and the TAC recommended for 1975 is 40,000 metric tons. The Scientific Advisers agreed with this recommendation.

(c) Uniform mesh size regardless of material in the Convention Area (Comm.Doc. 74/18). The Scientific Advisers drew the attention of the Panel to the Report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Gear and Selectivity (Appendix VI of STACRES Report). Possible uniform mesh sizes appear to be: 120, 125, and 130 mm. Adoption of either of these would alter the mean selection length (ℓ_c) for the Northwest Atlantic fisheries as a whole. An increase to 130 mm for polyamides would increase the ℓ_c for nets made of this material by 8-10% and a decrease to 120 mm for nets of other materials would decrease the ℓ_c for nets of these materials by 7-8%.

7. Future Research Requirements. The Chairman reviewed the Programs of Research in the ICNAF Area for 1974. Portugal mentioned its intention of sampling for cod in Subarea 2. In particular, groundfish surveys were emphasized as being very important. Canada, Denmark, FRG, GDR and Poland all indicated that surveys would be conducted in Subarea 2 in 1974. The Chairman of Coordinated Groundfish Surveys Working Group stressed that the research activity in the northern areas should be increased. Member Countries are encouraged to use the new stratification scheme for Subarea 2 and Div. 3K, and it was noted that a stratification scheme for Baffin Island would probably be available in the coming year.

8. Other Business. The Chairman drew attention to the Report of the Sampling and Statistics Subcommittee (Proc. 1) where it is recommended that a new Statistical Area for Baffin Island be established. Member Countries were urged to report on the fisheries and research in Baffin Island in their Research Reports. Attention was also drawn to the finer breakdown of catch and effort statistics recommended by the ICNAF Data Base Working Group.

9. The Scientific Advisers agreed that the time and place of the next meeting should be prior to the next Annual Meeting of the Panel and at the same location.

10. The Scientific Advisers agreed that the Report be prepared and circulated to a representative of each country for approval before final reproduction.

11. Election of Chairman. Mr A.T. Pinhorn (Canada) was elected Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel 2 for the following year.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3382
(B.e.74)

Proceedings No. 9

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Meetings of Panel 3

Thursday, 6 June, 1515 hrs
Friday, 7 June, 0915 hrs
Monday, 10 June, 2000 hrs
Wednesday, 12 June, 1000 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr V. Bermejo (Spain), opened the meeting.
2. Rapporteur. Mr G.H. Winters (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda, as circulated, was adopted.
4. Panel Membership. All Panel Members were present. Italy requested that its panel membership be withdrawn effective 1 July 1974, and Bulgaria requested to become a member of the Panel effective 1 July 1974. Observers were present from FRG, Iceland and Cuba.
5. Report by Chairman of Scientific Advisers. Dr R. Monteiro (Portugal) presented the Report of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 3 (Appendix I). The Report was adopted without revision.
6. Conservation Requirements - the Setting of TACs (Table 1).
 - (a) Div. 3M redfish. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 16,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (b) Div. 3LN redfish. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 20,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (c) Div. 3O redfish. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 16,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (d) Div. 3M cod. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 40,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (e) Div. 3NO cod. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 85,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (f) Subdiv. 3Ps cod. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 60,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (g) Div. 3P redfish. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 25,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (h) Div. 3M American plaice. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 2,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (i) Div. 3LNO American plaice. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 60,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (j) Subdiv. 3Ps American plaice. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 11,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (k) Div. 3NO witch. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 10,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (l) Subdiv. 3Ps witch. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 3,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(m) Div. 3LNO yellowtail. It was agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1975 be set at 35,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(n) Div. 3LNOPs capelin. Following a Canadian proposal, the Panel agreed, unanimously, that, as with the Subarea 2-Div. 3K capelin stock, the setting of the TAC for this stock be deferred for consideration at a Mid-Term Meeting.

7. National allocations. The USSR delegate considered that national allocations should be decided on the basis of a consistent method and suggested that the 40:40:10:10 principle, although not necessarily favourable to USSR, should be used but that USSR would maintain a flexible attitude on individual stocks. The Canadian delegate felt that as a coastal state Canada could not accept the principle of 40:40:10:10, although consideration of the principle as a guideline in certain stocks was acceptable. Considerable discussion ensued as to whether or not the 40:40:10:10 principle should apply to the period 1963-72 or 1964-73. The Panel finally agreed, on the basis that the 1973 statistics were provisional, to use the period 1963-72.

(a) Div. 3M redfish. The Panel, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(b) Div. 3LN redfish. The Panel, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(c) Div. 3O redfish. The Panel, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(d) Div. 3M American plaice. The Panel, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(e) Subdiv. 3Ps American plaice. The Panel, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(f) Div. 3LNO American plaice. The Canadian delegate pointed out that, since the early 1950's, the activities of foreign fleets off Canada's coast have caused a substantial decline in the abundance and availability of cod in inshore waters. To compensate for this, Canada had developed fisheries for other species, particularly flounders, and that consequently an increase in Canada's allocation should be given special consideration to offset the reduction in her cod fisheries. The USSR delegate, however, noting the substantial historical performance by USSR in this stock, felt that the Canadian proposal was unacceptable. The French delegate stressed the importance of the flounder stock to St. Pierre and Miquelon and requested due consideration of her needs. After some discussion, including the transferral of 1,500 metric tons of Canada's allocation of Div. 3LN redfish to the USSR, the Panel, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(g) Div. 3NO witch. The Panel, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(h) Subdiv. 3Ps witch. The Panel, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(i) Div. 3M cod. The USSR delegate proposed that, since the TAC was unchanged from 1974, the allocations should also remain unchanged. The delegates of several countries felt, however, that their allocations should be increased both to reflect their national needs and their performance in recent years. The USSR delegate reaffirmed his view that to avoid confusion and allocation difficulties, the same principle of allocation should be used for all stocks and informed the Panel that a change in the method of allocation for this stock would result in USSR insisting that stocks already allocated be reconsidered. The Portuguese delegate pointed out that, although Portugal did not intend the 1973 catches to be used in deciding national allocations, such catches were very useful in indicating which Panel members were capable of taking their quota from this stock. The Canadian delegate reiterated Canada's loss of opportunity to take cod in inshore areas due to the activities of foreign fleets and that as a result Canada was expanding her offshore fleet to offset such reductions. After considerable discussion it was generally agreed by most Panel members that national allocations for this cod stock should be considered along with Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps cod stocks as a package deal. The Canadian delegate then proposed a set of national allocations for all three cod stocks with an amendment by the Portuguese delegate for the Div. 3M stock and a similar amendment by the USSR delegate for the Div. 3NO stock. The Panel then, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations for the Div. 3M cod stock be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(j) Div. 3NO cod. The proposal of national allocation for this stock by the Canadian delegate was amended by the USSR delegate to increase the TAC by 2,700 metric tons to 87,700 metric tons in order that the allocation for "Others" be adequate to take care of the special needs requested by several Panel members. The amendment was carried by a majority vote and the Panel then, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations for the Div. 3NO cod stock be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(k) Subdiv. 3Ps cod. The Canadian proposal for national allocation for this stock, including a transfer of 3,000 metric tons of Canada's allocation of Div. 2J-3KL cod to Spain, was amended by the Danish delegate, seconded by the Portuguese delegate, to increase the TAC by 2,400 metric tons to 62,400 metric tons in order that the allocation for "Others" be adequate to take care of new entrants and special needs. The amendment was carried by a majority vote and the Panel then, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations for the Subdiv. 3Ps cod stock be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(l) Div. 3P redfish. The Panel, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations, including an exchange of 2,500 metric tons of redfish between Div. 3M and Div. 3P by Canada and the USSR, be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(m) Div. 3LNO yellowtail. The USSR delegate proposed that the level of allocations for 1975 be prorated from 1974 levels. The Canadian delegate stressed the very vital importance of this stock to processing plants in Newfoundland and requested that this be taken into account in national allocations. The USSR delegate, although sympathetic to the Canadian position, noted the 1974 USSR allocation for this stock was substantially below historical levels and it could not, therefore, accept the Canadian request. The Canadian delegate then proposed an exchange of 4,000 metric tons of Canada's allocation in the Div. 2J-3KL cod stock for 2,000 metric tons of the USSR's proposed allocation of yellowtail in Div. 3NO. The proposal was accepted by the USSR and the Panel then, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the 1975 allocations of Div. 3NO yellowtail be established at the levels given in Table 1.

8. Future Research Requirements. The Chairman referred Panel members to the Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 3 (Appendix I) and requested that due consideration be given to the items of future research stressed in the Report.

9. Date and Place of Next Meeting. It was agreed that the next meeting of Panel 3 would coincide with the next meeting of the Commission.

10. Other Business. There was no other business.

11. Adjournment. The Panel adjourned at 1030 hrs.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for stocks in Subarea 3 for 1975.

	Cod			Redfish				American plaice			Witch		Yellowtail
	3M	3NO	3Ps	3M	3LN	3O	3P	3M	3LNO	3Ps	3NO	3Ps	3LNO
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	40,000	85,000	60,000	16,000	20,000	16,000	25,000	2,000	60,000	11,000	10,000	3,000	35,000
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	3,000	12,700	15,900	1,000	1,300	500	12,500	500	49,700	8,800	5,000	2,500	30,500
Denmark	7,200	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	7,000	900	4,400	-	-	-	2,000	-	900	800	-	400	400
FRG	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDR	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1,400	2,100	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-
Portugal	10,400	5,500	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2,200	39,600	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USSR	5,200	21,800	1,600	12,600	13,800	14,300	8,800	1,000	8,000	-	4,900	-	4,000
UK	2,200	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	100	3,000	4,000	2,400	2,900	1,200	1,700	500	500	1,400	100	100	100
Total allocated catches	40,000	87,700	41,400	16,000	20,000	16,000	25,000	2,000	60,000	11,000	10,000	3,000	35,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area			20,000 (CAN) 1,000 (FRA)										

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 3

Monday, 3 June, 1115 hrs

1. The meeting was called to order by Dr R. Monteiro (Portugal) who agreed to act as Chairman in the absence of Dr H.A. Cole (UK). Advisers were present from Canada, Denmark, France, GDR, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, USSR, UK, and USA. Observers were present from FRG.
2. Rapporteur. Mr T.K. Pitt (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Agenda for Panel 3, with some minor changes, was adopted.
4. Report of Chairman of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman revised his Report on the Status of the Fisheries and Research Carried Out in 1973 (Summ.Doc. 74/46). Amendments suggested were incorporated in a revised report for presentation to the Panel.
5. Conservation Requirements
 - (a) Stocks in Subarea 3
 - (i) Cod. The Advisers agreed that a TAC of 40,000 metric tons for Div. 3M cod, as recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee, was appropriate for 1975. This was similar to the TAC in effect for 1974. For Div. 3NO cod, the Assessments Subcommittee noted the high rate of exploitation in recent years which resulted in a depressed stock very dependent on recruiting age-groups. Commercial samples for 1973 allowed for calculation that indicated a lower stock size in 1973 than previously estimated. Recruitment estimates indicate that the 1969-71 year-classes are poorer than the 1968 year-class; with present indications of recruitment and fishing at F_{max} , the Assessments Subcommittee recommended a 1975 TAC of 85,000 metric tons. A similar situation prevailed for Subdiv. 3Ps cod where the availability of commercial samples in 1973 indicated a previous over-estimation of stock size and on this basis and since the 1969-71 year-classes are poorer than the 1968 year-class, a TAC of 60,000 metric tons was recommended for 1975, as compared to 70,000 metric tons in 1974. The Advisers agreed to these recommendations.
 - (ii) American plaice. For Div. 3LNO plaice, the 1975 recommended TAC was 60,000 metric tons (allowing for a catch of 12,000 metric tons for Div. 30). The Scientific Advisers agreed with the recommendation by the Assessments Subcommittee that the 1975 TAC for plaice in Div. 3M and Subdiv. 3Ps remain at the 1974 level: 2,000 metric tons and 11,000 metric tons, respectively.
 - (iii) Yellowtail. The 1973 yellowtail catch in Div. 3LNO contained a large proportion of small pre-spawning fish. Assuming recruitment to be the same as in the past few years, the Assessments Subcommittee recommended that the 1975 TAC be set at 35,000 metric tons, a reduction from 40,000 metric tons that was allocated for 1974. The Advisers agreed to this recommendation.
 - (iv) Redfish. The Advisers agreed with the recommendation of the Assessments Subcommittee that the 1974 TAC of 40,000 metric tons for Div. 3M redfish was too high and catches of this magnitude could not be sustained without risk of stock depletion. The recommendation of a reduction of the TAC from 40,000 metric tons to 16,000 metric tons for 1975 which is approximately at the maximum sustainable yield was agreed. For Div. 3LN and Div. 30 redfish, the Assessments Subcommittee recommended to limit the fishery to the MSY level of 20,000 metric tons and 16,000 metric tons, respectively, for 1975, and also for Div. 3P redfish to hold the 1975 TAC at the 1974 level of 25,000 metric tons. These recommendations were agreed.
 - (v) Witch. With no new information available the Assessments Subcommittee recommended that the TACs for witch in Div. 3NO and Subdiv. 3Ps be held at the 1974 level of 10,000 and 3,000 metric tons, respectively. The Scientific Advisers agreed to these recommendations.
 - (vi) Capelin. The Assessments Subcommittee recommended that, from a possible TAC of 500,000 metric tons from Subareas 2 and 3, 200,000 metric tons could be allowed as a TAC from Div. 3LNOPs. The Advisers agreed with this suggested allocation and further endorsed the recommendation that the fishery for capelin be restricted to mature capelin migrating to the spawning areas.

(b) Stocks overlapping in Subareas 2 and 3. The Assessments Subcommittee recommended the following TACs for the stocks for 1975: Subarea 2-Div. 3KL cod - 550,000 metric tons; Div. 2J-3KL witch stock - 17,000 metric tons from the total stock including Canadian inshore catches; Subarea 2-Div. 3K redfish - 30,000 metric tons; Subarea 2-Div. 3K American plaice - 8,000 metric tons including Canadian inshore catches; Subarea 2-Div. 3K capelin stock - 300,000 metric tons; Subarea 2-3 roundnose grenadier - 32,000 metric tons; and Subarea 2-Div. 3KL Greenland halibut - 40,000 metric tons including catches outside the Convention Area. The Advisers agreed to these recommendations. Further discussion of these stocks appear in the Report of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 2 (Proc. 8, Appendix I) and in the Report of the Assessments Subcommittee (Proc. 1, Appendix I).

(c) Stock overlapping in Subareas 3 and 4

Subarea 3-4 squid. The Assessments Subcommittee noted, that although considerable biological material is available, it is not possible to suggest a TAC for this species at this time. As yet, there is not a directed fishery in Subarea 3.

(d) Uniform mesh size. The Scientific Advisers had no advice on this topic beyond that given in the STACRES Report (Proc. 1, Appendix VI) where it was reported that, while it would be desirable to have a uniform mesh size to facilitate enforcement, no agreement could be reached on what size this should be. Possibilities suggested were 120, 125 and 130 mm.

6. Future Research Requirements. The Advisers discussed the importance of research programs directed at the investigation of trophic dynamics and species interaction. Fisheries have tended to optimize the yield from the major species, but the interactions of all species in the ecosystem should not be overlooked and cited the capelin fishery in the ICNAF Area as an example. In the latter fishery, the Assessments Subcommittee recommended a doubling of the TAC from 250,000 to 500,000 metric tons, to be held at that level for three years during which time appropriate research would be conducted to detect whether any changes in the resources could be attributed to the fishery. However, the Advisers expressed grave concern as to the actual level of research planned which appeared to be minimal in relation to the detection of any such changes in the resource. They strongly stressed the immediate need of coordinated research programs directed at an understanding of the problems of species interaction and strongly urged immediate action in this respect.

The Advisers stressed the importance of commercial samples from all types of gears in Subarea 3 since the production of reliable assessments are contingent on the availability of good data. In this connection, the Portuguese delegate reported that Portugal would be sampling cod in Subarea 3 in 1974.

7. The Scientific Advisers agreed that the next meeting of the Panel Advisers would take place before the meeting of Panel 3 at the time and place of the next Annual Meeting.

8. The Scientific Advisers agreed that a draft report would be circulated for approval before final reproduction.

9. Election of Chairman. Mr B.B. Parrish (UK) was elected Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel 3 for the following year.



Serial No. 3383
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Proceedings No. 10

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Meetings of Panel 4

Saturday, 8 June, 0900 hrs
Thursday, 13 June, 1930 hrs

1. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Dr D. Booss (FRG), who expressed thanks on behalf of all Delegates and Advisers to the Fisheries and Marine Service of Environment Canada, Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries, Nova Scotia Fish Packers Association, Atlantic Wholesalers Limited, Coastal Equipment Agencies Limited, F.B. Marine Enterprises Limited, Hawker Siddley Canada Limited, Imperial Oil Limited, Kerr Steamships (Canada) Limited, Mercator Enterprises Limited, Townsend Company (Maritimes) Limited, A.T. O'Leary & Co. Limited, and F.K. Warren Limited for the hospitality of the previous evening.
2. Rapporteur. Mr T.D. Iles (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda, as circulated, was adopted.

Consideration of the Div. 4VWX mackerel stock and the Subarea 3-4 squid stock was referred to a Joint Meeting of Panels 3 and 4 (Proc. 15); Div. 4VWX and Subarea 5 pollock stock and the question of the herring size limit regulation exemption in Subareas 4 and 5 to a Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 (Proc. 16); uniform mesh size regulation in the Convention Area and possible elimination of 10% annual exemption in trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 to a Joint Meeting of Panels 1 to 5 (Proc. 13).

4. Panel Membership. All Panel Members, except Italy, were present. No changes in panel membership were made. Denmark and Norway, as well as Cuba, attended the meeting as Observers. Denmark requested membership in Panel 4, effective 1 July 1974. The Panel noted that Italy wished to withdraw from membership in Panel 4, effective 30 June 1974.
5. Report by Chairman of Scientific Advisers. Mr S.N. Tibbo (Canada) presented the Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 4 (Appendix I). The Report was adopted.
6. Conservation Requirements

(a) for stocks in Subarea 4

- (1) Div. 4T (Jan-Dec)-4Vn (Jan-Apr) cod stock. The Panel agreed unanimously to a TAC of 50,000 metric tons for 1975 for this stock. This was the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers and is 13,000 metric tons less than the TAC for 1974.

The Danish Observer drew attention to the difficulties for the Faroese fishing fleet in the Cape Breton area due to the arrangement of the management areas. A Danish paper (Appendix II) was not available in time for consideration by the Assessments Subcommittee and the Scientific Advisers. Faroese effort for cod did not readily conform to the current subdivision of the areas under consideration for the setting of a TAC and quota allocation for cod. This presented management problems rather than problems of TAC setting and quota allocation; their difficulty might be resolved by adding allocated quotas in neighbouring areas. The Chairman of STACRES, Dr A.W. May (Canada), said that stocks should be managed as units and, as far as possible, on an individual basis. At the suggestion of the Canadian delegate, the Panel agreed that STACRES should examine the problem at its next meeting. The Danish Observer indicated that, with the new Faroese system of data collection, more detailed information would be made available for STACRES.

The Canadian delegate said that the Canadian catch of cod in this stock fell below 40,000 metric tons in only one year of the recent historical period. Effort was diverted to redfish in 1973 and would revert to this stock in 1974 and 1975. The stock is fished by numerous small vessels based in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence supporting a large localized fishing population. Much of the stock region was inside a Canadian exclusive fishing zone and arrangements have been made for the fishing rights of most other countries to be phased out. There

was a strong Canadian feeling which underlies her official attitude that catches should not be limited inside her fishing zone. The Canadian delegate estimated Canada's Div. 4T catch to be 30,000 metric tons and her Subdiv. 4Vn catch to be 10,000 metric tons in 1975, and said that Canada would be prepared to accept a total of 40,000 metric tons, 6,000 metric tons less than her 1974 allocation.

The French delegate said that France had a strong interest in the area and needed an allocation of 6,500 metric tons, 1,000 metric tons less than her 1974 allocation. The Danish Observer said that it would be impossible to agree to an allocation of less than 2,000 metric tons for Denmark. In this region her catches in the coming year would be 3,000 metric tons less for other species. The Spanish delegate said that Spain's 1974 allocation was 5,700 metric tons and Spain could not accept a large reduction for 1975. The Canadian delegate suggested that, to accommodate the needs of France without having to raise the TAC, Canada was prepared to accept an allocation of 38,000 metric tons and not 40,000 metric tons, provided there was agreement that, of this amount, 10,000 metric tons applied to Subdiv. 4Vn and the remainder was an estimate of 1975 catches in Div. 4T. The Canadian delegate pointed out that the Panel had neglected to consider an allocation for "Others" and proposed that 300 metric tons be transferred from the Canadian allocation to provide for "Others". This proposal led to allocations as set out in Table 1. The Panel voted on the proposal as follows: 8 members voted for the proposal, Spain voted against, and Italy was not present. The proposal was carried and Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the 1975 TAC and allocation for the Div. 4T (Jan-Dec)-4Vn (Jan-Apr) cod stock be established at the level given in Table 1.

- (ii) Subdiv. 4Vn (May-Dec) cod stock. Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

- 1) that the 1975 TAC for the Subdiv. 4Vn (May-Dec) cod stock be set at 10,000 metric tons the level advised by the scientists and the same level as set for 1974; and
- ii) that the national allocation for 1975 be the same as for 1974; these are set out in Table 1.

The Danish Observer wished it recorded that Denmark could not accept the allocation.

- (iii) Subdiv. 4Vsw cod stock. Panel 4 agreed that the 1975 TAC be set at 60,000 metric tons, the same as for 1974. The Cuban Observer indicated that Cuba has not exploited this stock before but that she plans to take 1,500 metric tons from the stock in 1975. The Chairman pointed out that as a non-member Cuba was not subject to ICNAF regulation and can fish in the area should she choose. It would be hoped, however, that this could be done with proper consideration for the ICNAF conservation program. The Portuguese delegate said that in 1974 Portugal had been included in the "Others" category. For 1975 Portugal would like an allocated quota. The Canadian delegate would have liked to have had a larger allocation but was prepared to accept the 1974 allocation level and any necessary adjustment in the "Others" category. The Danish Observer said that Danish catches had averaged 4,000 metric tons over the last three years and that she would, therefore, require 3,000 metric tons for 1975. The USSR delegate said that using the same line of argument USSR would be justified in asking for a larger allocation for 1975. USSR's 1974 allocation was considerably less than that calculated by a 40:40:10:10 formula. The Canadian delegate maintained that exceeding an allocated quota should not be presented as part of the reason for subsequently raising an allocation. As for new entrants into any fishery, they should be accommodated in the category "Others" until their performance could be judged. The Portuguese delegate said that many countries could fish more from this stock if this was allowed by regulation - they undoubtedly have the capacity to do so. Portugal would, however, accept an allocation of 500 metric tons, to be deducted from "Others". Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the 1975 TAC and allocation for the Div. 4Vsw cod stock be established at the level given in Table 1.

The Danish Observer wished it recorded that Denmark could not accept the allocation.

- (iv) Div. 4X (offshore) cod stock. Panel 4 unanimously agreed to a 1975 TAC for this stock of 5,000 metric tons. No TAC had been set for 1974. Allocations were based on calculations under the 40:40:10:10 principle. The US delegate expressed surprise at the low US allocation; USA considered herself to be a coastal state in this Division. The Spanish delegate

asked that Spain's allocation be increased at the expense of the "Others" category. The USSR delegate reminded the Panel that it was generally agreed that there should be provision for "Others" in every allocation of TACs, although it was recognized that, because of circumstances, it might be a symbolic amount only, in some areas. In this case, USSR would not object to increased allocations to the USA and Spain as long as some reasonable quantity remained. Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the 1975 TAC and allocation for the Div. 4X (offshore) cod stock be established at the levels given in Table 1.

The Canadian delegate pointed out difficulties Canada would have in enforcing her allocation - the reason Canada did not press for a similar proposal for a TAC in 1974. There is an inshore stock of cod in the area in better condition than this and an attempt to define the boundary between inshore and offshore stocks is set out in Summ.Doc. 74/8. A Canadian proposal that the definition recommended by STACRES in Summ.Doc. 74/8 be part of the regulation now being proposed for Div. 4X (offshore) cod was considered. Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to include in the Div. 4X (offshore) cod quota all cod catches made in that portion of Div. 4X of Subarea 4 lying south and east of the straight lines connecting the coordinates in the order listed: 44°20'N, 63°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'W; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.

- (v) Div. 4VW haddock stock. Panel 4

agreed to recommend

that the Commission accept the STACRES recommendation to set the TAC for the Div. 4VW haddock stock at zero for 1975, the same as for 1974.

- (vi) Div. 4X haddock stock. Closed area and season (Comm.Doc. 74/23). The Canadian delegate introduced Comm.Doc. 74/23 and explained that the proposed new coordinates for the haddock closed area in Div. 4X were the same as were in effect before their revision at the 1971 Annual Meeting. Canada had information that substantial amounts of small haddock were caught in areas contiguous with the current closed areas. The USSR delegate reminded the Panel that the closed areas had been revised in 1971 so as not to interfere with fisheries for Argentine and silver hake, which occurred at depths below 150 m where no haddock occurred. The new coordinates proposed by Canada were not acceptable. The STACRES Report indicated an increase in haddock stocks which suggested that the current closed areas were effective. The Canadian delegate said that some of the proposed new area was less than 150 m in depth and suggested that a working party of experts from USSR, Poland, Japan and USA join with Canada to look at the matter in more detail, and report back to the Panel as soon as possible.

Following receipt of the report of the Working Party (Appendix III), Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the new boundaries fixed by the Working Party for the closed area in Div. 4X and shown in Appendix III be adopted.

Gear restrictions in closed area (Comm.Doc. 74/25). Panel 4 noted that the Working Party had not considered the US proposal in Comm.Doc. 74/25 to exclude all trawl and line trawl gear (except gear used to fish crustaceans and scallops) from the closed areas in Subarea 5 and Div. 4X and, after discussion,

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the wording of the gear restriction for the Div. 4X haddock closed area regulation be identical to that proposed for the Subarea 5 haddock closed area regulation (Proc. 11, Section 16).

TAC and allocation. Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the 1975 TAC of 15,000 metric tons and allocation be established for the Div. 4X haddock stock as set out in Table 1.

- (vii) Div. 4VWa herring stock (Comm.Doc. 74/20). Panel 4 agreed unanimously to the proposal to set the TAC for this stock on a seasonal basis, although the Japanese delegate pointed out that such a procedure was incompatible with a two-tiered quota system which required the same TAC period for all stocks. Discussion followed as to whether scientific advice had included a recommended TAC for the period 1 July 1975-30 June 1976. After discussion, Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the TAC for the Div. 4VWa herring stock for the period 1 January-30 June 1975 be 30,000 metric tons with allocations as set out in Table 1.

Panel 4 also

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the TAC for the Div. 4VWa herring stock for the period 1 July 1975-30 June 1976 be 45,000 metric tons with the same national allocation as for the 1974 calendar year (Table 1), unless scientific evidence presented to the Commission at subsequent meetings justifies changes.

- (viii) Div. 4XWb herring stock. Panel 4 agreed that the 1975 TAC for this stock should be 90,000 metric tons. The Canadian delegate said that this stock was of the greatest importance to Canada and asked for an increase in allocation to 75,000 metric tons. The Chairman pointed out that this raised questions of arrangements between individual Member Countries made at the January 1974 Meeting which involved other herring stocks outside Subarea 4. At the USSR delegate's suggestion, Panel 4 agreed that allocations for the relevant stocks should be dealt with together. The Canadian delegate stated that, although some increase in Canada's quota was desired, an increase to 75,000 metric tons was unlikely to receive acceptance. The USSR delegate, noting Canada's particular interest in this stock, offered to exchange an equal quantity between Canadian and USSR herring quotas in Div. 4XWb and Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 stocks. The Canadian delegate agreed to the USSR proposal and suggested 1,000 metric tons be transferred from Canada's quota to the USSR's quota for Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring, and that the USSR transfer 1,000 metric tons from their quota to the Canadian quota for Div. 4XWb herring. As the proposal required a decision from both Panels 4 and 5, Panel 4 agreed to refer the proposal to a Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 for consideration (Proc. 16). The Cuban Observer informed the Panel of plans by Cuba to fish 1,000 metric tons of this stock in 1975.
- (ix) Div. 4VWX mackerel stock. Panel 4, after considering the advice of the Scientific Advisers (Appendix I), agreed to refer this item to a Joint Meeting of Panels 3 and 4 (Proc. 15).
- (x) Div. 4VWX redfish stock. Panel 4 agreed that the 1975 TAC be 30,000 metric tons as recommended by the scientists. This was 10,000 metric tons less than that of 1974. The Japanese delegate suggested that the "Others" allocation should be 2,000 metric tons. The Cuban Observer said that Cuba planned to fish 1,000 metric tons from this stock in 1975. The US and Canadian delegates agreed that increased participation by other countries in a stock for which a TAC had been reduced was undesirable. Pro-rating, if agreed to, should affect the "Others" category as well. Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the 1975 TAC and allocation for the Div. 4VWX redfish stock be established as given in Table 1.

- (xi) Div. 4VWX silver hake stock. Panel 4 agreed that the TAC be 120,000 metric tons, as recommended by the scientists. This was an increase of 20,000 metric tons over the 1974 TAC. The Canadian delegate said Canada needed a 4,000 metric ton allocation and because other countries, apart from the major exploiter, the USSR, had relatively little interest, the remainder of the increase could be allocated to the USSR. The Cuban Observer said Cuba intended to fish 7,000 metric tons in 1975. Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the 1975 TAC and allocation for the Div. 4VWX silver hake stock be established as given in Table 1.

- (xii) Div. 4VWX yellowtail, witch and American plaice stock. Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the TAC of 32,000 metric tons and allocation for 1975 for this stock be the same as for 1974 (Table 1).

(xiii) Div. 4VWX argentine stock, Panel 4

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that a TAC of 25,000 metric tons and allocation for 1975 for this stock be the same as for 1974 (Table 1).

(b) for stocks overlapping in Subareas 3 and 4

(i) Subarea 3-4 squid stock, Panel 4 agreed that this stock be referred to a Joint Meeting of Panels 3 and 4 (Proc. 15).

(c) for stocks overlapping in Subareas 4 and 5

(i) Div. 4VWX-Subarea 5 pollock stock (Proposal (24) from June 1973 Annual Meeting). Panel 4 agreed that this stock be referred to a Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 (Proc. 16).

(d) Uniform mesh size regardless of material in Convention Area (Comm.Doc. 74/18). Panel 4 agreed that this item be referred to a Joint Meeting of Panels 1-5 (Proc. 13).

7. Consideration of Exemption Clauses in Fishery Regulations

(a) Possible elimination in Subarea 4 of 10% annual exemption in trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5. Panel 4 agreed that this item be referred to a Joint Meeting of Panels 1-5 (Proc. 13).

(b) Review of exemption in Subarea 4 of 10% by weight or 25% by count in herring size limit regulation in Subareas 4 and 5 (Proposal (1) from January 1974 Meeting) (Comm.Doc. 74/16). Panel 4 agreed that this item be referred to a Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 (Proc. 16).

8. Future Research Requirements. The Chairman referred to the Status of Fisheries and Research Carried Out in Subarea 4 in 1973 (Summ.Doc. 74/41 Revised), to the Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 4 (Appendix I), and to the STACRES Report (Proc. 1). The Panel agreed that Member Countries should do all possible to fulfill the research requirements set out in these documents.

9. Date and Place of Next Meeting. The Panel agreed that the next meeting of the Panel would be held in conjunction with the next meeting of the Commission.

10. Other Business. There was no other business.

11. The Panel agreed that each head of delegation to Panel 4 would be provided with a draft copy of the Report for his comments and approval.

12. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 1945 hrs, 13 June.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for stocks in Subarea 4 for 1975.

	Cod			Haddock		Herring		Redfish	Silver hake	Yellowtail, witch and Amer. plaice	Argentine
	4T (Jan-Dec) - 4Vn (Jan-Apr)	4Vn (May-Dec)	4VnW	4X (offshore) ²	4VW	4X	4VnA Jan-Jun 1975				
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	50,000	10,000	60,000	5,000	0	15,000	30,000	45,000	120,000	32,000	25,000
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	37,700 ¹	5,800	24,250	3,200	-	12,500	26,500	39,800	4,000	20,000	-
Denmark	1,300	-	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	6,500	400	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
FRG	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-
GDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	750	400	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	3,450	900	28,500	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USSR	-	-	2,900	200	-	-	2,000	3,000	108,000	10,500	16,500
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	300	-	2,000	-	-	-	500	-
Others	300	500	1,200	200	-	500	500	700	8,000	700	2,500
Total allocated catches	50,000	8,000	60,000	5,000	0	15,000	30,000	45,000	120,000	32,000	25,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area		2,000 (CAN)									

¹ 10,000 metric tons to be taken in Subdiv. 4Vn; 27,700 metric tons estimated catch in Div. 4T.

² Portion of Div. 4X south and east of straight lines connecting coordinates: 44°20'N, 63°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'N; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 4

Saturday, 1 June, 1615 hrs

1. In the absence of Dr F.D. McCracken, Mr S.N. Tibbo (Canada) acted as Chairman. Representatives of Canada, France, FRG, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Spain, USSR, and USA, and Observers from Cuba, Denmark, Norway, UK and the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) attended.

2. Rapporteur. Dr W.T. Stobo (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.

3. Agenda. The Agenda for Panel 4 was adopted, after deletion of Item 11 relating to adoption of the Panel's Report.

4. Report of Chairman of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman's Report on the Status of the Fisheries and Research Carried Out in Subarea 4 in 1973 (Summ.Doc. 74/41) was read and approved with minor amendments.

5. Conservation Measures

(a) Div. 4T (Jan-Dec)-4Vn (Jan-Apr) cod. The Advisers recommend a 1975 TAC of 50,000 metric tons, a reduction of 13,000 metric tons from the TAC for 1974. This recommended reduction was due to a dependence of the fishery on the good 1968 year-class, which has now passed through the fishery and a future dependence on average year-classes recruiting to the fishery through 1975 leading to a decline in relative stock abundance.

(b) Subdiv. 4Vn (May-Dec) cod. No new data were available which might modify the original analysis, thus no change from the 1974 TAC of 10,000 metric tons is recommended.

(c) Subdiv. 4VsW cod. Historical catch data indicate that 60,000 metric tons is a sustainable yield for this stock, although new data on age composition of removals suggest that this level may be too high for 1975 to maximize the long-term yield. On the assumption that recruitment will continue at past levels, no change from the 1974 TAC of 60,000 metric tons is recommended.

(d) Div. 4X (offshore) cod. In recent years the fishing mortality ($F = 0.75$) has remained above the level giving maximum yield-per-recruit ($F_{max} = 0.35$). Since recruitment is not expected to improve, the Advisers recommend a reduction in TAC (7,000 metric tons in 1974) to 5,000 metric tons in 1975 to bring F closer to F_{max} .

(e) Div. 4VW haddock. No improvement in the abundance of this stock has been observed, nor is any foreseen. The Advisers recommend that the 1975 TAC remain at zero and that by-catches be minimized.

(f) Div. 4X haddock. The appearance of relatively strong 1969, 1971 and 1972 year-classes resulted in increased stock abundance. A yield of 15,000 metric tons in 1975 can be sustained through 1977, but no significant increase in spawning stock size over current low levels can be expected. Lower removals would result in some re-building of the spawning stock toward the sizes in the 1950's when the fishery was stable. The Advisers agreed that a re-instatement of the original closed area boundaries would give added protection to haddock stocks during the spawning season, but would increase interference in argentine and silver hake fisheries. They also agreed that insufficient knowledge is available at this time to predict the exact effects of prohibiting the use of all gears (except those used to catch crustaceans and scallops) in the closed area on the fisheries for pelagic species in Div. 4X, but that the incidental catch would be decreased to some extent.

(g) Div. 4VWa herring. Available information suggests a good 1970 year-class entering the fishery, but an increasing dependency on younger fish. In order to protect the future adult stock, the Advisers recommend that the TAC not exceed 45,000 metric tons in 1975. The fishery in Div. 4VWa occurs primarily from November to March. The Advisers agreed that a seasonal TAC (1 July-30 June) set at the Annual Meeting would be logical for this fishery. If a seasonal TAC is instituted, an interim TAC would be necessary for the period 1 January-30 June 1975. Analysis of recent catch data shows that approximately two-thirds of the annual catch is taken from January to June. The Advisers, therefore, recommend that the 1 July-30 June proposed management period be accepted, and that an interim TAC of 30,000 metric tons (two-thirds of the recommended 1975 calendar year TAC) be set for the 1 January-30 June 1975 period.

(h) Div. 4XWb herring. An analytical assessment of this stock was produced for the first time. The management option to obtain the mortality thought to maximize yield-per-recruit ($F = 0.50$) implies a 1975 TAC of 90,000 metric tons. However, the fishery is currently dependent on the 1970 year-class, and unless

the 1972 and 1973 year-classes are substantially larger than assumed, the 1976 TAC (at $F = 0.50$) will have to be substantially below 90,000 metric tons if the spawning stock is to be maintained. The Advisers, therefore, recommend that the 1975 TAC be set lower than 90,000 metric tons.

(i) Div. 4VWX mackerel. A pre-emptive TAC of 55,000 metric tons for 1974 for Div. 4VWX mackerel was set at the January 1974 Mid-Term Meeting. Information at this meeting provided additional evidence that mackerel in Subareas 3-5 and Statistical Area 6 should be managed as a single stock complex. The Assessments Subcommittee, lacking time and sufficient evidence, decided against a revision in the management units for 1975, but strongly recommended such an assessment for 1976. For 1975 it was recommended that Subareas 3 and 4 should be treated as a single management unit as an interim precaution against over-exploitation of a stock which may be also heavily exploited in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Advisers, therefore, recommend a 1975 TAC of 70,000 metric tons (Div. 4VWX - 55,000 metric tons, and estimated 1974 catches of 15,000 metric tons for Subarea 3 + Div. 4RST) for Subareas 3 and 4. They noted, however, that a combined overall TAC for Subareas 3-5 plus Statistical Area 6 should probably be less than the sum of the presently recommended TAC for Subarea 5 plus Statistical Area 6, the 1974 TAC for Div. 4VWX and the estimated catch in Div. 4RST and Subarea 3.

(j) Div. 4VWX redfish. There is no indication of further new recruitment to this stock and catches continue to decline (from 50,000 metric tons in 1972 to 40,000 metric tons in 1973). A 1975 TAC of 30,000 metric tons is, therefore, recommended. The Advisers noted that this was also recommended for 1974, although a TAC of 40,000 metric tons was set by the Commission.

(k) Div. 4VWX silver hake. The Assessments Subcommittee recommended a 1975 TAC of 120,000 metric tons which would result in an F of 1.0 or greater. The Advisers agreed with the recommendation, stressing the fact that this TAC does not take any account of the possible effect of the high exploitation rate upon future recruitment.

(l) Div. 4VWX yellowtail, witch and American plaice. Catch rates have continued to decline but estimates from research vessel surveys do not confirm any reduction in stock abundance, thus no change in the 1974 TAC of 32,000 metric tons is recommended. It was noted that it may be possible to assess these species separately in the near future.

(m) Div. 4VWX plus Subarea 5 argentine. No new data were available, thus no change in the 1974 TAC of 25,000 metric tons for each of the two areas is recommended for 1975.

(n) Subarea 3 plus 4 squid (*Illex*). Very little information was available on the population size or stock interrelationships of this species. The Advisers agreed with the Assessments Subcommittee that it is not possible to suggest a TAC for this species at this time.

(o) Div. 4VWX plus Subarea 5 pollock. Although a TAC of 50,000 metric tons was recommended for 1974, the available information indicated that the present catch levels have not resulted in observable declines in stock abundance. Thus, it is recommended that the 1975 TAC remain at 55,000 metric tons as set by the Commission for 1974.

(p) Uniform mesh size in the Convention Area (Comm.Doc. 74/18). The STACRES Report affirmed the objective of a uniform selectivity between gears, but owing to the large number of factors affecting selectivity under commercial fishing operations, the extent to which the adoption of a uniform minimum mesh size would affect the attainment of uniform selectivity is uncertain. It was further noted that since mesh selection takes place mainly in the codend, mesh size in the forward parts of the net would have virtually no effect on overall selectivity.

6. Exemption Clauses in Fishery Regulations (Comm.Doc. 74/16, 74/25). It was agreed that any measures which reduce the numbers of small fish being taken would be beneficial. It was also agreed that the exemption should apply to shorter time periods than the present annual basis.

7. Future Research Required. The inadequacy of research and sampling was again noted for most stocks. An encouraging increase, however, was evident in commercial catch sampling.

The lack of knowledge on the dynamics of the Div. 4VWX silver hake stock prevents proper management and the Assessments Subcommittee has requested USSR scientists to present a detailed assessment at the next Annual Meeting.

Resolution of the relationships between mackerel in Subareas 3-5 and Statistical Area 6 is necessary before rational management can be implemented and countries participating in the fishery were requested to present pertinent information at the next Annual Meeting.

Further improvement is required in the extent of juvenile surveys for pelagic species. The fisheries are dependent on incoming year-classes and annual adjustments in TACs require knowledge of pre-recruit abundance. These estimates of abundance are all the more essential if the TACs are to be set at the Annual Meeting.

8. Time and Place of Next Meeting. It was agreed that the next meeting of Panel 4 Advisers should take place prior to the Meeting of the Panel in 1975.

9. Election of Chairman. Dr R.G. Halliday (Canada) was unanimously elected Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 4 for the ensuing year.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Note by the Danish delegation on the difficulties for the Faroese fishing fleet
in the Cape Breton area due to management areas

Traditionally, the Faroese trawlers perform their main fishery in what is called the Gulf (Div. 4T and 4R), the Cape Breton slope (Subdiv. 4Vn, 4Vs and eventually, 4W), and in Subdiv. 3Pn-3Ps.

Regulations have been introduced in this area splitting the traditional field in the following five areas: Div. 4TVn; Div. 4R; Subdiv. 3Pn; Subdiv. 3Ps; and Subdiv. 4VsW.

In Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 the catches of cod by the Faroese stern trawler "*Sjurdarberg*" from 4 January to 11 April 1973, and 21 January to 18 April 1974, respectively, have been written out in the rectangles of the Faroese statistical system. The relevant ICNAF border lines have also been written.

From these two figures, it is obvious that what the fishing vessels regard as the same fishery distributes rather variably across the management areas, thus hampering the possibilities for a captain to follow a rational fishing strategy, as he might have to stop following a concentration across a border line.

Further, it is clear that the variations between years is high. (Note the 543 tons in 1974 to the 48 tons in 1973 in Subdiv. 3Pn and 3Ps.)

This might be evidence for a need to increase the management areas of cod in the waters off Cape Breton.

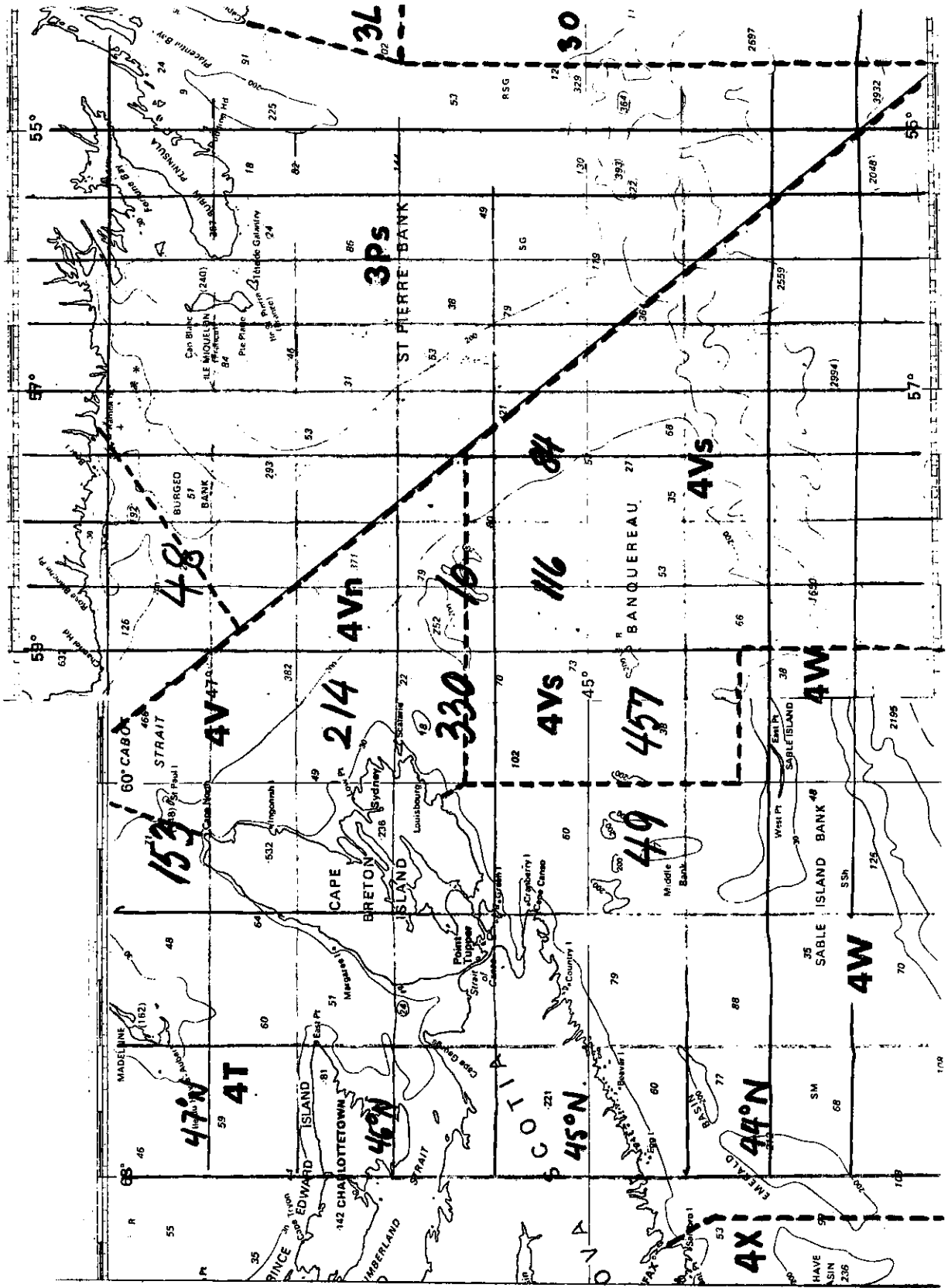


Fig. 1. Catches of cod by the Faroese, 4 January-11 April 1973.

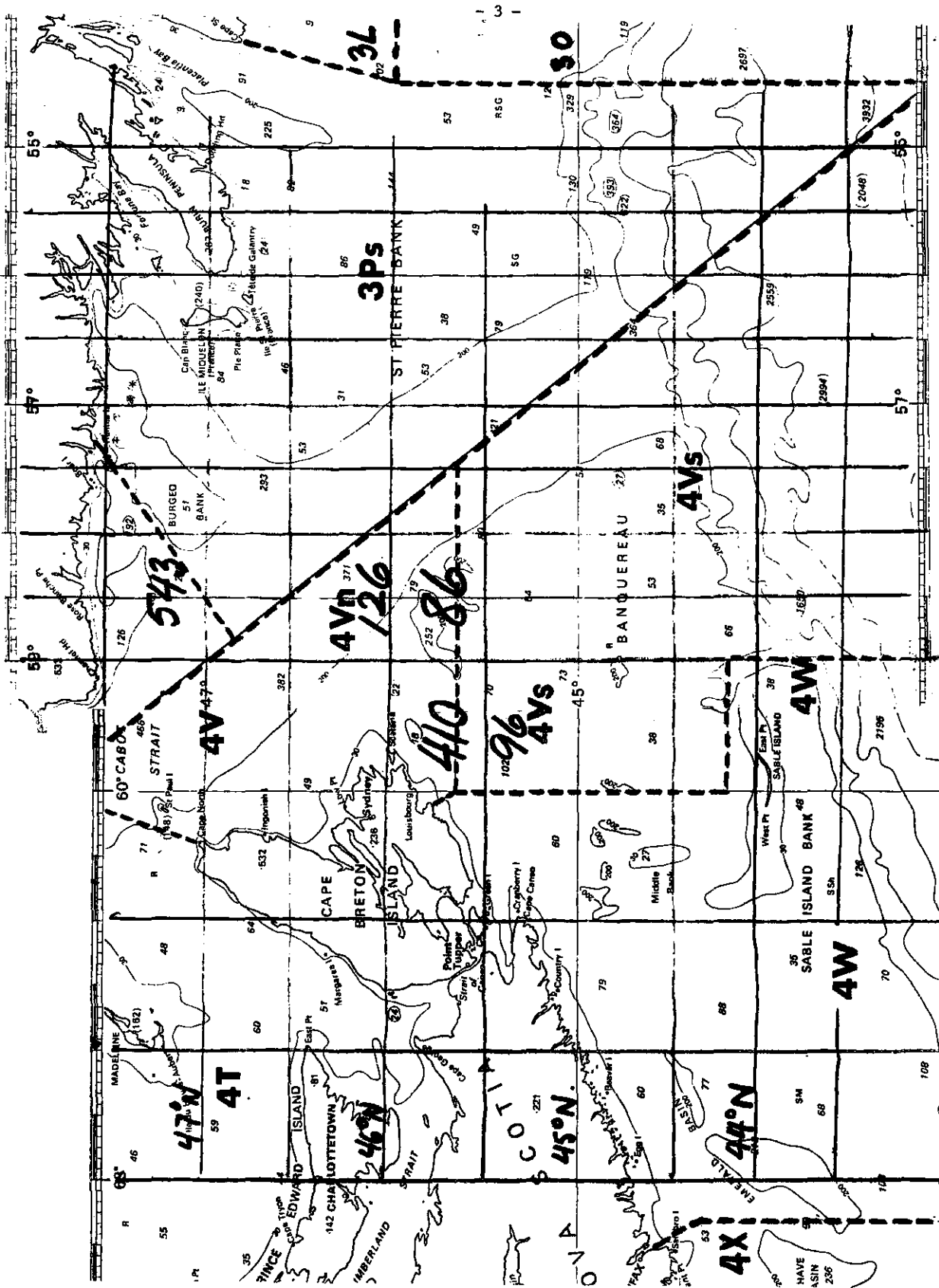


Fig. 2. Catches of cod by the Faroese, 21 January-18 April 1974.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Working Party on Extending the Haddock Closed Area in Div. 4X of Subarea 4

Further to the discussions held in Panel 4 concerning the Canadian proposal to extend the size of the haddock closed Area C in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 (Comm.Doc. 74/23), Panel 4 agreed that technical experts from interested countries would discuss extending the closed area in such a manner so as to afford the spawning concentrations of haddock maximum protection and at the same time not interfere with the silver hake and argentine fisheries. In addition, Panel 4 decided that any changes proposed would be viewed by the heads of delegations and, providing all agree, the proposed changes would be considered as accepted by Panel 4.

The attached illustration shows that the existing closed area designated as 'C' is indicated by the diagonally-lined area bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates:

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

The additions proposed by the Working Party are shown in the heavily-shaded areas to the west and southeast of the existing area. The area to the west is bounded by straight lines connecting coordinates:

66°32'W, 43°00'N
67°00'W, 43°00'N
66°32'W, 42°42'N.

The area to the southeast is bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates:

64°30'W, 42°40'N
64°30'W, 42°37'N
65°44'W, 42°04'N.

In summary, the Working Party proposes that the new boundaries of the haddock closed Area C be the area bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates:

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

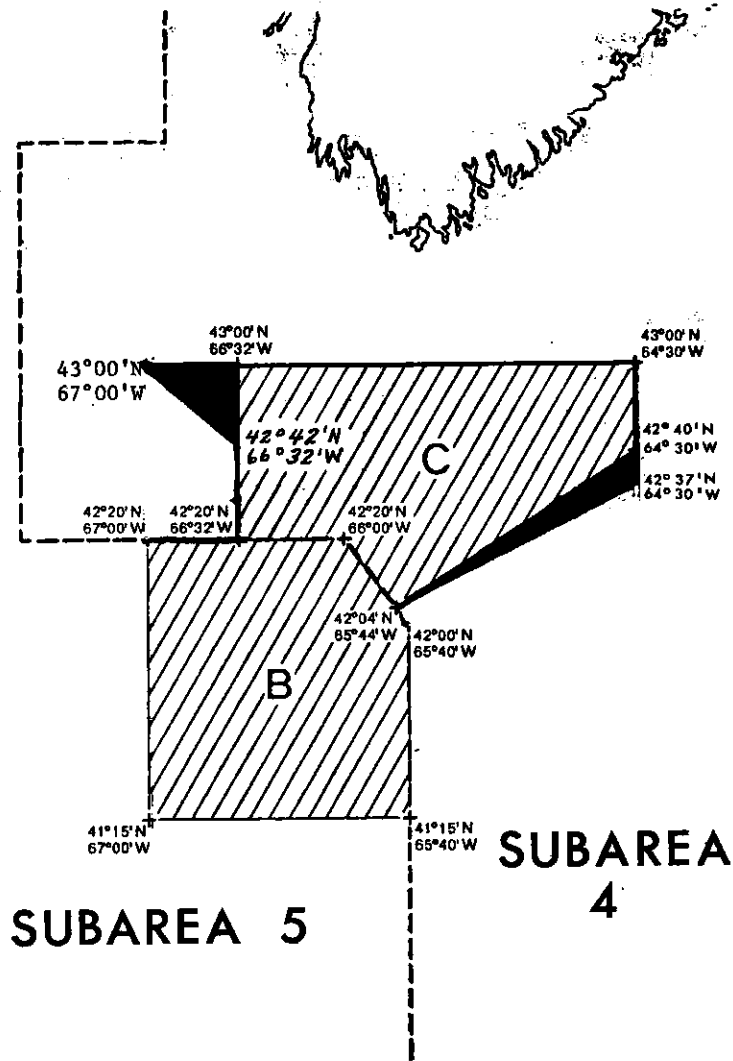


Illustration showing proposed change in haddock closed Area C in Subarea 4.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Meetings of Panel 5

Wednesday, 5 June, 1430 hrs
Monday, 10 June, 1130 hrs
Tuesday, 11 June, 1930 hrs
Wednesday, 12 June, 1130 hrs; 1800 hrs
Thursday, 13 June, 1115 hrs
Friday, 14 June, 0115 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, except Romania, and Observers from France, Italy and Cuba were present. The Chairman called attention to difficulties caused in acting as Chairman of the Panel and Head of the US delegation. He requested permission from the Panel to retire as Chairman in favour of Mr Wm. L. Sullivan Jr (USA). The Panel agreed and Mr Sullivan Jr replaced Mr Wallace in the Chair.
2. Rapporteur. Mr J.C. Price (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Agenda was adopted with the understanding that its order could be adjusted later, if appropriate.
4. Review of Panel Membership. Applications for membership as of 1 July 1974 were approved for France and Italy. Both indicated a desire to participate as Observers during all meetings of the Panel. The Panel approved a request for Observer status by the delegation of Cuba.
5. Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers. In the absence of Dr R.L. Edwards (USA), Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 5, the Report of the Advisers (Appendix I) was presented by the Rapporteur, Dr E.G. Heyerdahl (USA). The Report was adopted.
6. Allocation of 1975 Overall TAC for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Chairman noted that the Commission had approved a second tier overall total allowable catch (TAC) for Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 of 850,000 metric tons for 1975, a level below that for 1974 which was 923,900 metric tons. The allocation of the 1975 overall TAC was likely to prove the most difficult task before the Panel. In view of this, the Panel agreed to proceed with consideration of the allocation of the overall TAC for 1975 of 850,000 metric tons.

The US delegate called attention to earlier US statements in the Commission's Standing Committee on Regulatory Measures (STACREM), emphasizing the need for expansion of its fishing operations beyond that allowed by the 1974 US share of the overall TAC. He stated that in view of this need, as well as the zero quotas recommended for yellowtail and in force for haddock off the US coast, the USA would require a 1975 overall TAC of 230,000 metric tons. He added that this quota was based on average US catches over the past ten years and was well within the capability of the US fleet. The Canadian delegate, noting the proximity of Canada to portions of Subarea 5, and a capability to take more than its relatively small share of the 1974 TAC, proposed a 1975 Canadian overall TAC of 35,000 metric tons. As no additional proposed national allocations were offered by Members of the Panel, the Chairman suggested that it might now be appropriate to consider questions of methodology in allocating to those members without coastal state status, noting that this would essentially involve decisions between an allocation based on "equality of sacrifice", or one taking other factors into consideration, such as levels of catch.

The Japanese delegate stated that a special circumstance was created by the fact that its 1974 share of the overall TAC was equal to its 1974 squid quota. He noted that as a result any reduction in Japan's 1974 overall allocation would necessitate a reduction in its squid catch, but that the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES) had not recommended any reduction in the 1974 squid quota for 1975. While reserving his country's position on the size of its overall allocation, he requested that the Panel take note of these circumstances and the special situation thereby created for Japan. The Cuban Observer requested the Panel to consider 20,000 metric tons for Cuba in any allocation of the 1975 overall TAC.

The FRG delegate noted that, while there was a well-recognized future need for international fisheries management bodies, there was in fact little role left for such organizations if allocation problems were approached by granting coastal states the full extent of their requests and leaving the remainder for distant-water fishing nations to divide as best they could. While noting his willingness to employ a system fully allocating all by-catches, he stated that the most practical and equitable approach was likely one which would allocate the required reductions on an equal basis among all concerned.

The USSR delegate stated that the Commission had been successful in the past in devising a formula utilizing the principle of equality of sacrifice and recognizing certain privileges of coastal states. He noted that, while this did not allow all to receive their full desired share, agreement had nevertheless been possible. He then reviewed the effect of the 1974 overall TAC and its allocation on the USSR fishery, emphasizing that in agreeing to limit its 1974 catch to 342,500 metric tons the USSR had assumed approximately 55% of the total reduction required from the level of the 1972 total catch in Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6. While reserving his country's position on any numbers involved, he expressed agreement with the view of the FRG delegate that "equality of sacrifice" provided the most acceptable principle for the allocation of the 1975 overall TAC.

The Chairman then solicited comments on the issue from other Panel Members and Observers. The GDR delegate observed that the allocations agreed to at the October 1973 Special Meeting were not based on "equality of sacrifice". He noted that, while special needs had been considered other than those granted to coastal states, legal considerations had prevented the GDR from putting forward such needs, and as a result, it had been necessary to accept a 1974 quota involving a 35,000 metric ton reduction in GDR catches. He noted that some preference should be accorded to coastal states, and that all others should share equally any required sacrifices. The Bulgarian delegate, while reserving his country's position on the size of its allocation, stated the view that allocations now being considered should compensate for those needs not fully considered in earlier allocations. The Polish delegate noted that the Polish fishery had already been reduced considerably and was concentrated only on species of most importance to Poland. He added that it was nonetheless clear that some further reductions would be necessary and expressed agreement with the USSR view that equality of sacrifice provided the best principle to follow in the allocation of the 1974 overall TAC. The French Observer noted that France's position would depend on the size of the allocation for "Others", since France did not have a specific allocation, and would accordingly reserve its position at the present time. The Italian Observer expressed agreement with the earlier statement of Japan, noting that Italy found itself in the same situation with respect to its squid quota and the size of its allocation from the 1974 overall TAC.

The US delegate was gratified to hear that some nations agreed that as a coastal state, the USA should be allowed opportunities for expansion of its fishery, but disappointed to hear that others differed with this view. He emphasized that the USA did not regard its own fishermen as responsible for the serious declines which had occurred in fish stocks off the US coast. He called attention to the fact that the US allocation from the 1974 overall TAC was approximately 10,000 metric tons less than the level of its 1973 catches, and that a legitimate need now existed to close the gap created by the depletion of key US fisheries. He added that the amount of fish required to accomplish this was greater than that actually lost since the latter were principally species of most value to US fishermen. He stated that the principle of "equal sacrifice" enunciated by the FRG delegate was neither a sound principle nor in conformity with recent trends within the Commission. He concluded by noting that as the proposed US allocation was even less than its actual needs, he could not consider the US proposal any less than a reasonable and modest one.

The US delegate proposed for initial consideration by the Panel that the 1975 overall TAC of 850,000 metric tons in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 be allocated as follows:

BUL	CAN	FRG	GDR	ITA	JAP	POL	ROM	SPA	USSR	USA	OTHERS
24,185	32,500	22,439	81,114	3,906	20,195	126,491	3,574	14,295	284,646	230,000	7,655

The US delegate noted that the allocation for "Others" had been increased in order to provide for the needs of France and Cuba, and that, although an amount had been transferred to this category from the initial Canadian request, the present proposed US allocation reflected the US preferential coastal state status. He further noted that no attempt had yet been made to provide for the special problem raised earlier by the Japanese delegate.

The USSR delegate recalled his earlier statement noting that, in accepting the 1974 allocation of the overall TAC, the USSR had assumed approximately 55% of the total required reduction. He noted that in the proposed US allocation the USSR would assume 68,000 metric tons of a total 74,000 metric ton reduction or roughly 92% of the total required reduction and that in view of this, the proposal was unsatisfactory even for preliminary discussion by the USSR. He was prepared to continue the discussion, though not on the basis of the present US proposal.

7. Consideration of Individual Stock TACs for 1975. Panel 5 agreed to defer consideration of the allocation of the overall TAC (see Section 8) and to proceed with a discussion of individual species quotas. At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was decided to deal first with a consideration of the TAC proposed for each stock by STACRES.

Consideration of the recommended TAC for pollock was deferred due to the additional questions posed by its application to both Subareas 4 and 5 (Proc. 16). The Panel approved recommended TACs of 10,000 metric tons for the cod in Div. 5Y; 35,000 metric tons for cod in Div. 5Z; zero for haddock in Subarea 5; 25,000 metric tons for redfish in Subarea 5; 15,000 metric tons for silver hake in Div. 5Y; 80,000 metric tons for silver hake in Subdiv. 5Ze; 80,000 metric tons for silver hake in Subdiv. 5Zw-Statistical Area 6; 20,000 metric tons for red hake in Subdiv. 5Ze; 45,000 metric tons for red hake in Subdiv. 5Zw-Statistical Area 6; 16,000 metric tons for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 (east of 69°W); 285,000 metric tons for mackerel in Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6; 71,000 metric tons for squid (*Loligo*) in Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6; and 25,000 metric tons for "Other Flounders" in Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6. Because of the serious nature of the zero TAC recommended by STACRES (Proc. 1, Appendix I), for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 (west of 69°W) and Statistical Area 6, the US delegate requested deferral of approval of a TAC pending further study (see Section 13).

In considering the recommended 25,000 metric ton TAC for herring in Div. 5Y, the US delegate called attention to that part of the Report of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 5 (Appendix I) which noted that a 1975 catch of 25,000 metric tons in Div. 5Y could result in the need for a reduced TAC in 1976 in order to maintain an extremely low stock size. He stated that in view of this, the USA would defer approval of the proposed TAC pending further study. At the request of the Chairman of the Panel, Dr A.W. May (Canada), Chairman of STACRES, further clarified the Committee's findings for this stock. He noted that, in providing the recommended TAC, the Committee was operating within constraints provided by the Commission which permit an increase or decrease in the TAC only in the event of specified changes in the total stock size, and that the recommended TAC met the requirements so imposed. He added that the stock size was nevertheless declining and that the level of the 1976 TAC would depend on recent recruitment of which we now have no real knowledge. As a result, if the recommended 1975 TAC were accepted, there was a chance that a decreased TAC would be required for 1976.

The US delegate expressed concern over the conclusions of the scientists, but stated that the USA would concur with the judgment of other Panel Members on the question of whether to accept the recommended TAC. The Chairman then solicited comments from Panel Members with a major share in this fishery. The Canadian delegate noted that in 1973 only about 16,000 metric tons of a total 25,000 metric tons was reported caught. He stated that the present difficulties were due in part to the fact that the Commission was considering quotas for all herring stocks at the present time rather than in January 1975 when additional data might be available, but indicated willingness to approve the recommended TAC as it was within the constraints specified by the Commission. The FRG delegate agreed and noted that similar questions would arise in the consideration of the recommended quota for herring in Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6, and that conclusions in both areas were linked. The Panel subsequently agreed to accept the recommended TAC of 25,000 metric tons for herring in Div. 5Y, while taking special note of the cautionary statements of STACRES and the Scientific Advisers to Panel 5.

In discussion of the recommended TAC of 150,000 metric tons for herring in Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6, the US delegate repeated his concern with respect to the TAC for the Div. 5Y herring stock. The Bulgarian delegate could approve the proposed TAC with the understanding that Bulgaria would be allocated a quota of 2,500 metric tons. The Japanese delegate similarly conditioned his approval on the understanding that the allocation for "Others" remain at the 1974 level. The Panel agreed to accept the recommended TAC of 150,000 metric tons, taking similar note of the cautionary statements of scientists as was the case for the TAC for Div. 5Y stock.

In introducing the recommended TAC of 25,000 metric tons for argentine in Subarea 5, the Chairman called attention to the view of some, that the TAC for this species should be combined with that for "Other Finfish", thereby eliminating a separate quota for argentines. At the request of the Japanese delegate, the Panel agreed to defer consideration of the recommended TAC for argentine until after discussion of the recommended 125,000 metric ton TAC for "Other Finfish". The Japanese delegate noted that it was only with the greatest reluctance that Japan had agreed to the "Other Finfish" quota initially, and reiterated his view that such a quota was superfluous in view of the protection provided by the Commission's two-tier quota system. The US delegate stated that he could not agree with this view, and considered the TAC for "Other Finfish" an essential measure designed to minimize the much discussed by-catch problem in the southern portion of the Convention Area. The Japanese delegate stated that his opposition to such a quota was also based on a belief that unlike other quotas, it had little scientific basis. He stated that, if other Panel Members could not accept this view, Japan was prepared to accept an unallocated TAC of 125,000 metric tons or 150,000 metric tons if combined with the recommended TAC for argentines. Comments from other Panel Members with an interest in this fishery were solicited by the Chairman. The Canadian delegate expressed the view that any TAC should be allocated. The USSR delegate sympathized with the comments of the Japanese delegate, and stated that he would not object if it were decided to omit a specific TAC for "Other Finfish". He expressed the view, however, that a TAC, irrespective of its size, should be allocated. The Polish, GDR and Bulgarian delegates expressed agreement with this view.

The US delegate suggested that agreement could perhaps be reached on a TAC of 150,000 metric tons for "Other Finfish", including argentines, with the stipulation that in its allocation adequate consideration would be given to the needs of Japan. The Japanese delegate noted that if the TAC were unallocated, Japan would still be operating under the limitation of its share of the overall TAC for Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6. He emphasized that Japan's desire was only to provide for a sufficient catch of butterfish in the

event of a poor winter fishery for squid.

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. Gillett (UK), noted that no provision existed in the October 1973 Special Meeting agreements establishing the two-tier quota system for by-catches to be taken after a quota for "Others" has been exhausted, and that while it would be theoretically possible to provide the required alterations, such would doubtless involve immense practical difficulties. As no agreement was possible at the moment, consideration of the TACs for argentine and "Other Finfish" was deferred until the next meeting of the Panel (see Section 12).

8. Further Consideration of Allocation of 1975 Overall TAC. In order to expedite consideration of the allocation of the overall TAC of 850,000 metric tons in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, the Chairman proposed the following allocations for consideration by the Panel:

BUL	CAN	FRG	GDR	ITA	JAP	POL	ROM	SPA	USSR	USA	OTHERS
24,400	29,500	22,700	81,900	3,900	20,400	127,700	3,600	14,400	287,300	230,000	4,200

The Chairman explained that the Canadian allocation had been decreased so that the percentage increases in both the Canadian and US allocations over their 1974 levels were equal. He further stated that the total reduction then required had been equally divided among all others, noting that, since these calculations were based on the 1974 allocations of the overall TAC, it had not been possible at this time to calculate a specific allocation for Cuba or France.

9. The meeting of Panel 5 recessed at 1830 hrs, Wednesday, 5 June.

10. The meeting of Panel 5 reconvened at 1130 hrs, Monday, 10 June.

11. The Chairman invited comments on the allocation of the 1975 overall TAC proposed by the Chairman at the conclusion of the last Panel session. The USSR delegate stated that the share of the total required reduction which the USSR would have to assume under such an allocation was unacceptable. The Japanese delegate stressed that the special problem concerning the size of Japan's squid quota and 1974 allocation of the overall TAC raised earlier would require her to request that Japan's present overall quota not be decreased. The Italian Observer noted that a similar situation existed for Italy as for Japan with respect to the size of its squid quota and overall TAC. He added that this situation, as well as a serious trade imbalance due in part to large imports of meat, required Italy to request that its overall TAC not be decreased. The GDR delegate called attention to the importance of its herring and mackerel fisheries and stated that next to the USSR, GDR had assumed the highest percentage of reduction required by the 1974 TAC. He noted that, while he could not be exact until the views of others with respect to the quotas for herring and mackerel were clearer, GDR would likely require a quota in the order of 90,000 metric tons. The USSR delegate emphasized his support for an equal sharing of all required reductions. The Bulgarian delegate noted that the reduction in the Bulgarian allocation for the 1974 overall TAC required by the latest proposed allocation was unacceptable, and that a satisfactory Bulgarian quota of 26,800 metric tons would be provided through an equal sharing of all required reductions.

At the request of the Chairman, the following allocations based on an equally shared reduction was provided by FRG:

BUL	CAN	FRG	GDR	ITA	JAP	POL	ROM	SPA	USSR	USA	OTHERS
26,800	23,000	24,800	89,800	4,300	22,400	140,000	4,000	15,800	315,100	179,400	4,600

The FRG delegate emphasized that, while reluctant to propose any reduction in FRG's existing share due to the very low level of its by-catches, he recognized that some reduction was necessary in view of the size of the 1975 overall TAC. The US delegate re-emphasized his earlier statements on the needs of the US coastal fishing fleet, and his opposition to an allocation based only on an equal sharing of the required reduction. The Chairman noted that the allocation schemes proposed and supported thus far were based principally on either an equal sharing by all of the total required reduction, a recognition of coastal state preference, or recognition of special needs other than those involving coastal state status. He then solicited the views of the Panel Members who had previously reserved their positions on the issue. The Spanish delegate stated that it would still be difficult to provide an exact position at the present time, but that possibly some consideration should be given to recent catch levels.

The French Observer indicated that France would prefer to maintain the allocation for "Others" at its present level, noting that it was only a small fraction of the total TAC, but indicated willingness to support a proportional reduction. The Canadian delegate noted that Canada's initial proposed allocation had been based in part on the possibility that some of its anticipated Subarea 4 pollock catch might, in fact, be taken within Subarea 5. He stated that Canada could, however, strongly support the latest proposal by the Chairman offered at the conclusion of the last Panel session (see Section 8), and emphasized the need for both Canada and the USA to regain the losses created by the depletion of major coastal fisheries.

In order to further assist discussion of this issue, the Chairman proposed for consideration by the Panel that the 1975 overall TAC of 850,000 metric tons be allocated as follows:

BUL	CAN	FRA	FRG	GDR	ITA	JAP	POL	ROM	SPA	USSR	USA	OTHERS	CUBA
25,000	29,500	3,000	25,000	90,000	4,200	22,000	124,000	4,100	15,500	275,000	230,000	700	2,000

In providing this proposal, the Chairman noted that allowance had been made for the coastal state preference of Canada and the USA, and that while a part of the remaining quota had been allocated on the basis of pro-rated sharing of the required reduction, the remaining portion had been allocated in a manner designed to satisfy certain special needs other than those of the coastal states (for further discussion, see Section 19).

The Canadian delegate noted that the national allocations of the 1974 overall TAC were less than the 10-year catch average for the USA, FRG, Canada, and the USSR, but over 150% of the 10-year average for all other countries. He stated his view that those countries whose 1974 allocation was below their 10-year average should not be expected to accept a bigger reduction for 1975 than those whose 1974 allocation was above their 10-year catch average.

The Polish delegate noted that Poland's 1974 allocation formed a high percentage of her 10-year catch average because of her recently developed mackerel fishery. The Spanish delegate noted a similar situation due to Spain's substantial squid fishery.

12. Consideration of TAC and Allocation for "Other Finfish" and Argentine. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Panel then moved to a consideration of the proposed TACs for argentine and "Other Finfish". The Japanese delegate preferred that both TACs be combined under a single allocation for "Other Finfish". The USSR delegate preferred separate quotas but he would not object to a single combined quota if this were the general consensus, provided that provision were made for the existing USSR argentine quota. The Canadian and US delegates preferred separate "Other Finfish" and argentine quotas.

The USSR delegate proposed that the 1974 TACs and their allocations remain unchanged. The Japanese delegate was prepared to accept separate TACs for both, if the allocation for "Others" in "Other Finfish" was increased to 15,000 metric tons and the specific Japanese allocation omitted. The US delegate would not object to such a modification, but in view of the need for US fishermen to develop alternative fisheries to replace those for key coastal stocks, the USA would require an additional 4,000 metric tons of "Other Finfish". The Japanese delegate stated that taking this amount from the allocation for "Others" would reduce it to an unacceptably low level if both species were allocated separately, and suggested that both quotas be combined. After further discussion, Panel 5

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that a TAC of 150,000 metric tons be set for the stock of Other Finfish (including argentine) in Sub-area 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1975 and allocated as given in Table 1.

13. Consideration of Fishing Gear Restrictions and Measures Related to the Yellowtail Fishery in Subarea 5 (West of 69°W) and Statistical Area 6. In view of the extreme importance of the fisheries in this region for US fishermen, the US delegate wished the Panel to consider the US proposed modifications (Comm.Doc. 74/29) to the existing Subarea 5 fishing gear regulation (Proposal (2) from the October 1973 Special Meeting) designed to further improve its effectiveness in minimizing incidental by-catch of yellowtail flounder. He noted that such changes would: (1) extend the area to the southwest to provide protection for that portion of the Subarea 5 yellowtail stock found in Statistical Area 6; (2) decrease the existing vessel size limit to 130 feet; and (3) extend the applicable period to cover the entire year.

The USSR delegate could not accept the US statement in Comm.Doc. 74/29 that under the existing regulations any vessel over 145 feet engaged in the midwater trawl fishery which takes yellowtail flounder in any amount or cod or haddock in amounts exceeding 5% for each of all fish in any haul, will be considered in violation of the agreement. He noted that only the court of the flag country of the inspected vessel was in a position to make a judgment on this matter, and that the USSR would continue to be bound by the existing guidelines and regulations in force under the Joint International Enforcement Scheme. He stated that bottom species do, on occasion, rise from the bottom and can be taken in small quantities by midwater trawls, and that the existing regulation had been accepted by the USSR on the understanding that existing by-catch regulations would provide for this problem. He noted that the USSR had also understood that it was not the intent to have the existing regulation apply to true midwater trawls, and that for this reason efforts had been made to delineate those specific types of midwater gear incapable of being fished on the bottom. He added that as international enforcement was not yet mandatory for all countries in Statistical Area 6, enforcement problems would occur within the area proposed for inclusion. He stated that both the existing minimum length requirement and half-year closure meant substantial economic losses for the USSR fleet, and that these would be increased by applying the regulation on a yearly basis and lowering the minimum vessel length requirement to 130 feet. He added that the present regulation had only recently entered into force, and that only by waiting would it be possible to make a satisfactory judgment on its effectiveness. He concluded that, while the USSR did not object to the proposed enlargement of the area as well as an extension

of the Convention Area to include Statistical Area 6, the USSR could not agree to the modifications proposed in the regulation's application to midwater trawling operations, as well as proposed changes in the minimum vessel length requirement and period of application.

The Polish delegate agreed with the USSR delegate and added that, since he viewed the US proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/29) as an entirely new regulation, he would not be in a position to approve it without additional consultations with his Government.

The US delegate stated that he could not view the US amendments as an entirely new concept, and that the purpose of the proposed changes was to ensure that bottom fishing did not occur in this area, either with bottom or midwater trawls. He noted that, while the modifications proposed did have an impact on existing fishing operations, the disastrous condition of the stocks in question called for action at almost any cost. He emphasized that the USA would welcome any other proposals designed to meet the conservation objectives of the USA in this matter.

The Bulgarian delegate stated that there was no scientific evidence to support the contention that cod and haddock always remain on the bottom. Consequently, he could not agree with the US proposal that a 5% catch of these species constituted a violation of the regulation, and found the US proposed modifications to be unacceptable. He noted that the existing regulation had been in force only one month, and a period of application would be required before its effectiveness could be adequately assessed. The FRG delegate could agree with the proposed modifications in the area and their time of applicability, although he saw merit in waiting until the present regulation was actually applied for a period. He emphasized that FRG vessels use only pure pelagic gear which would be destroyed if fished on the bottom. He added that accidents can nevertheless occur in which this gear is allowed to touch bottom, and if this occurs, bottom species could be easily taken. He stated that, as this could only occur by accident, it should not be considered a violation. However, he added that since it would rarely occur in practice, FRG would, in general, accept the US proposed modifications. The GDR delegate stated that the GDR fishery in this area was well known to have an extremely low by-catch. However, he stressed that even with true midwater trawls it was possible to take some groundfish. He added that, even though yellowtail flounder was extremely difficult to catch with midwater gear which had touched bottom, the possibility was nevertheless not completely eliminated, and he could, therefore, not agree that the presence of yellowtail flounder on board in any amount constituted a violation of the regulation. He concluded by indicating agreement with the view of the USSR on the desirability of extending the Convention Area to Statistical Area 6 and with the view of Bulgaria that the effectiveness of the existing regulation could not be adequately judged at the present time.

The US delegate noted that the US proposed modifications, specifically the reduced minimum vessel length limit, would affect US boats as well as foreign. He detected no opposition to the concept actually being proposed, and welcomed other proposals designed to ensure acceptable enforcement of the full scope and intent of the existing regulations.

At the suggestion of the US delegate, Panel 5 agreed to defer consideration of the US fishing gear proposals in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (Comm.Doc. 74/29) and of a TAC for the yellowtail flounder stock in Subarea 5 (west of 69°W) and Statistical Area 6 until the next meeting of the Panel (for further discussion, see Section 33).

14. Consideration of Minimum Size Limit for Mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. Due to the need for additional data, the Panel also agreed to defer consideration of a minimum size limit of 25 cm for mackerel, as proposed by STACRES (Proc. 1, Appendix I), until the next Annual Meeting of the Commission.

15. Consideration of Red and Silver Hake Closed Area for 1975. Panel 5 then considered whether the April closure for red and silver hake effective for 1974 should be continued for 1975. The USSR delegate stated that no biological reason existed for its continuation as the principal spawning period took place during June-August. He added that adequate protection was provided for this species by the existing TAC, and that continuation of the closed area only interfered with the ability of countries to take their share of this quota. The US delegate noted that this matter touched on issues involved in the previous discussion on yellowtail flounder, inasmuch as adequate protection for groundfish stocks in these areas could relieve the need for such measures as the seasonal closure now under discussion (for further discussion, see Section 39).

16. Consideration of Haddock Closed Areas and their Gear Prohibition. The Chairman requested the USA to introduce its proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/25) which provided that the existing closure of specified haddock spawning areas in Subarea 5 and in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 during March-May to gear capable of taking demersal species be broadened to include a prohibition on fishing with all types of trawls or trawl lines, excepting gear used in fishing crustaceans and scallops. The US delegate stressed that the purpose of such a measure was to provide additional protection for haddock in the light of its serious depletion and critical importance to US fishermen. The Canadian delegate supported the US proposal. The USSR and Polish delegates could not approve such a measure since it would require ceasing their herring and mackerel fisheries during this period in these areas. The Bulgarian delegate expressed agreement with the views of the USSR and Poland, stressing that the existing closed areas already made the fulfillment of existing mackerel quotas difficult. The USSR delegate stated that rather than prohibit pelagic trawls, it would be preferable to

incorporate wording such as that presently contained in the Subarea 5 gear regulation (Proposal (2) from the October 1973 Special Meeting). The FRG delegate could see no valid scientific reason for prohibiting pelagic trawls and agreed that it might be preferable to use wording similar to that in the Subarea 5 gear regulation. He had no strong objections to the proposal, but he could see little reason for its implementation.

The US delegate said considerable concern had been created within the USA by a number of incidents in which boardings of foreign vessels in the area had been attempted, only to have the vessels in question leave quickly. He emphasized that this had created considerable concern and suspicion over what species these vessels may have been taking, and that similar difficulties were created by the presence of foreign vessels in these areas during periods when US vessels were kept outside. The GDR delegate stated that GDR's incidental catch of haddock was extremely small, and that he could not accept a regulation barring midwater trawls from these areas.

The US delegate stated that, while the USA could accept the statements of countries that their vessels were using pelagic gear, the entire matter could be simplified if ways were found to strengthen enforcement standards, noting that the present 10% annual exemption was inadequate. The Canadian delegate agreed, emphasizing the need to strengthen the Commission's enforcement capabilities.

The USSR delegate agreed with the need to strengthen the Commission's Enforcement Scheme, but added such issues might better be raised in STACTIC. He repeated his view, supported by the FRG delegate, that any gear modification be limited to a prohibition of trawl lines and incorporation of wording contained in the existing Subarea 5 gear regulation permitting fishing with purse seines or true midwater trawls incapable of being fished on the bottom.

Following further discussion, Panel 5 agreed that a working group draft wording for the gear prohibition proposal in the Subarea 5 haddock closed areas, bearing in mind that Panel 4 had requested the same wording be used for the Div. 4X haddock closed area proposal (Proc. 10, Section 6, (a) (vi)), and that the wording should meet the objections raised by the Panel 5 Members and still satisfy the US objectives in Comm.Doc. 74/25. Panel 5 agreed that the working group report to a Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 for approval of the proposed wording (see Proc. 16, Appendices III and IV).

17. The meeting of Panel 5 recessed at 1830 hrs, Monday, 10 June, with the Panel agreeing to convene in special session Tuesday, 11 June, to consider the allocation of the 1975 overall TAC.

18. The Panel reconvened in special session at 1930 hrs, Tuesday, 11 June.

19. The Chairman drew attention to the need for further consideration of the two proposed allocations of the 1975 overall TAC which were presently before the Panel, one providing for a pro-rated sharing of the total required reduction, and the latest Chairman's proposal allowing for a partial pro-rated sharing of the required reduction as well as consideration of certain special coastal and non-coastal state needs (see Section 11).

A number of Panel Members indicated opposition to these proposed allocations. The USSR delegate emphasized that the USSR share of the total required reduction under the Chairman's proposal was unacceptable, but that he could agree to the USSR quota which would result from an equal sharing of the total required reduction. The US delegate emphasized his opposition to an allocation based on an equal sharing of the total reduction. He stated that, although the USA had requested an allocation of 230,000 metric tons, he would be willing to accept an allocation of 220,000 metric tons, which was the US quota if the 40:40:10:10 formula were applied. The GDR delegate stressed his view that, in allocating the overall TAC, consideration should be given to the justified needs of the coastal state as well as those of certain non-coastal states, and that following this, the required reduction should be proportionally shared.

The FRG delegate noted that FRG's 1972 catches had been decreased due to the 1972 quota for herring. He added that, since this was the only species under quota at that time, and the most important for the FRG fishery, calculation of its 1974 overall TAC on the basis of 1972 catches had put his country at a serious disadvantage with respect to other countries, resulting in what amounted to a double reduction for the FRG fishery. On the basis of this and the low level of FRG by-catches, he stated that the amount allocated to FRG's 1974 overall quota should not be reduced further for 1975. The Italian Observer stated that he could accept a 4,200 metric ton allocation. The Spanish delegate noted that a substantial number of boats had been committed by Spain to its developing squid fishery. In view of this, Spain would require an overall quota of 20,000 metric tons. The FRG delegate noted that only the allocations from the 1974 overall TAC for FRG, Canada and USA were below the allocations they would receive if the 40:40:10:10 formula were applied and suggested that such countries should not be asked to suffer further reductions in the 1975 allocations.

The Japanese delegate stated that consideration had already been given to coastal state needs in the allocation of the 1974 overall quota, and wished to draw the attention of the Panel to the implications of continuing requests by the coastal states for further increases, requiring even greater decreases on the part of all other countries. The US delegate stressed that the shares requested by the coastal states were

linked to their capacity and that the US share represented only 21% of the overall TAC. He added that the US allocation from the overall TAC was below its actual needs, but was regarded as a concession necessary to initiate the required re-building process. He added that the reductions required on the part of other countries were not intended to be other than those required to conserve the stocks in question.

The Cuban Observer referred to his earlier remarks to the Commission, stressing his concern over what he viewed as a tendency in the present proceedings to regard the Convention Area as a "closed area" and to depart from the practice of providing an adequate allowance for the catch of non-members. He emphasized the need to deal realistically with changes created by the late development of fleets such as those of Cuba. He stated that, as an Observer, Cuba was not in a position to negotiate effectively, and in view of this, could only state her intentions and leave this fact to the Commission to deal with in the manner it considered best. He concluded by stating that Cuba would withdraw its request for a national allocation, and hoped that its request would be provided for in the "Others" category. The US delegate suggested that, in order to facilitate agreement, the USA would be willing to accept a further reduced allocation of 215,000 metric tons.

Additional statements were invited on a Canadian proposal. In opposing its allocation scheme, the Japanese delegate re-emphasized the need for each country to have an overall quota sufficient to allow that country to fish at least one of its species quotas to the maximum. The Polish delegate, in finding the proposal unsatisfactory, favoured an allocation based on a proportional sharing of the required reduction, which also gave due allowance to the justified needs of the coastal states as well as certain special needs for other states, such as Cuba and France. The GDR delegate could not accept a proposal which, as was the case with several previously proposed, resulted in an inequitable rate of reduction for the FRG and the GDR. The FRG delegate reiterated his previously stated position with respect to the basis of the 1974 allocations and their effect on the overall quota of the GDR. The Bulgarian delegate urged that the present allocation be linked as closely as possible to the proportional reductions accepted in the 1974 allocations.

Additional proposals based on modifications of the Chairman's previous proposal, and the principles enumerated by the Polish delegate were offered by the Chairman, the Canadian delegate and the Spanish delegate. These and three additional proposals offered by the US and Canadian delegates and the Chairman produced no agreement. In subsequent discussion, the Bulgarian and Spanish delegates indicated a willingness to reduce previously requested allocations in order to facilitate agreement, while the Spanish delegate stated that he would require a quota of 20,000 metric tons. After brief discussion of an additional proposal by the Chairman, the Panel agreed that further progress at the present session was not possible (for further discussion, see Section 22).

20. The Panel recessed at 0130 hrs, Wednesday, 12 June.

21. The Panel reconvened in special session at 1130 hrs, Wednesday, 12 June.

22. Additional discussion on further proposals for allocation of the 1975 overall TAC by the Canadian and FRG delegates provided no agreement. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. Gillett (UK), with the approval of the Panel, was invited to participate in subsequent discussions of the allocation of the overall TAC in order to assist in reaching agreement. Following brief position statements from the delegates of Member Countries and from the Observers, the Commission's Chairman proposed for consideration by the Panel that the 1975 overall TAC of 850,000 metric tons in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 be allocated as follows:

BUL	CAN	FRA	FRG	GDR	ITA	JAP	POL	ROM	SPA	USSR	USA	OTHERS
24,000	26,000	unallo- cated	24,000	80,000	4,000	20,000	125,000	4,000	15,000	303,000	210,000	15,000

After additional discussion, Panel 5 agreed to defer further consideration of the allocation of the 1975 overall quota (see Section 34) and proceed with the allocation of the individual species quotas in full panel session (see Section 25).

23. The Special Panel session recessed at 1530 hrs, Wednesday, 12 June.

24. The full Panel reconvened at 1800 hrs, Wednesday, 12 June.

25. Allocation of Individual Stock TACs for 1975. Panel 5

agreed to recommend to the Commission

- i) that the TAC of 10,000 metric tons approved for the Div. 5Y cod stock be allocated as shown in Table 1,
- ii) that the TAC of 35,000 metric tons approved for the Div. 5Z cod stock be allocated as shown in Table 1,
- iii) that the TAC of 25,000 metric tons approved for the Subarea 5 redfish stock be allocated as shown in Table 1,

- iv) that the TAC of 15,000 metric tons approved for the Div. 5Y silver hake stock be allocated as shown in Table 1,
- v) that the TAC of 80,000 metric tons approved for the Subdiv. 5Ze silver hake stock be allocated as shown in Table 1,
- vi) that the TAC of 80,000 metric tons approved for the Subdiv. 5Zw-Statistical Area 6 silver hake stock be allocated as shown in Table 1,
- vii) that the TAC of 20,000 metric tons approved for the Div. 5Z (east of 69°W) red hake stock be allocated as shown in Table 1,
- viii) that the TAC of 45,000 metric tons approved for the Div. 5Z (west of 69°W)-Statistical Area 6 red hake stock be allocated as shown in Table 1,
- ix) that the TAC of 16,000 metric tons approved for the Subarea 5 (east of 69°W) yellowtail flounder stock be allocated as shown in Table 1,
- x) that the TAC of 25,000 metric tons approved for "Other Flounders" in Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 stock be allocated as shown in Table 1,
- xi) that the TAC of 285,000 metric tons approved for the Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 mackerel stock be allocated as shown in Table 1,
- xii) that the TAC of 71,000 metric tons approved for the Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 squid (Loligo) stock be allocated as shown in Table 1.

26. Allocation of the TAC of 25,000 metric tons for the Div. 5Y herring stock. The US delegate stated that special factors explained the low level of US catches of this stock for 1974 and that in view of increasing capability and the likely absence of these circumstances during 1975, the USA would require the same quota as for 1974. The Japanese delegate requested that the allocation for "Others" be left at its 1974 level. The FRG delegate requested that its quota also remain the same, while the Canadian delegate requested a quota of 7,750 metric tons.

After further discussion, Panel 5

agreed to recommend to the Commission

- i) that the TAC of 25,000 metric tons for the Div. 5Y herring stock for 1975 be allocated as shown in Table 1,
- ii) that stock size commitments identical to those adopted for the Div. 5Y herring stock for 1974 (Resolution (2) from the January 1974 Special Meeting) be continued for 1975, and
- iii) that STACRES consider the need for possible adjustments in these stock size objectives prior to the 1975 Annual Meeting.

27. Allocation of the TAC of 150,000 metric tons for the Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring stock. The US delegate requested that the US allocation be raised to 9,000 metric tons, noting the small proportion of this quota to the overall TAC and the increasing importance of this fishery to US fishermen. In requesting that its quota remain at the same level as that for 1974, the FRG delegate noted that this fishery was one in which a coastal state preference of less than 10% would be justified. Other participants stressed the need for either maintaining or increasing existing quota levels.

After additional discussion, Panel 5

agreed to recommend to the Commission

- i) that the TAC of 150,000 metric tons for the Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring stock for 1975 be allocated provisionally¹ as shown in Table 1,
- ii) that stock size commitments identical to those adopted for the Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring stock for 1974 (Resolution (2) from the January 1974 Special Meeting) be continued for 1975, and
- iii) that STACRES consider the need for possible adjustments in these stock size objectives prior to the 1975 Annual Meeting.

¹ For final allocation due to exchange of 1,000 metric tons of Div. 4XWb and Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring by USSR and Canada, see Proc. 16, page 2, Section 12 and Table 1.

28. The Panel endorsed the recommendations of STACREM that those technical studies involved in the consideration of a scheme of total effort management be referred to STACRES and that economic and allocation questions be considered by STACREM.

29. Future Research Requirements. The Panel noted the future research requirements as contained in the Report of the Scientific Advisers (Appendix I).

30. Next Meeting of Panel. The Panel agreed that the next meeting of the Panel would take place at the time and place of the next Commission Meeting.

31. The Panel recessed at 2230 hrs, Wednesday, 12 June.

32. The Panel reconvened at 1145 hrs, Thursday, 13 June.

33. Further Consideration of US Proposals on Subarea 5 Fishing Gear Regulation. The US delegate introduced the US proposal for the amendment of the Subarea 5 fishing gear regulation (Comm.Doc. 74/29) and of the yellowtail quota regulation in Subarea 5 (west of 69°W) (Comm.Doc. 74/33), adopted at the October 1973 Special Meeting. He noted that an extension of the area was proposed in order to adequately cover the north-south migrations of this species, stressing that the Commission's regulatory authority in Statistical Area 6 in the case of stocks migrating between Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 had been clearly established. He stated that this, in addition to the modifications in the vessel size limit (130 feet in length) and period of applicability (full year), was designed to eliminate all bottom fishing on these species. The USSR delegate could not accept the proposed decrease in the vessel size limit to 130 feet, as well as the application of the regulation on a 12-month basis. He noted, however, that the USSR delegation could approve the proposed area extension. The Polish delegate could not accept the proposed modifications in area and time of applicability until more time passed to allow an adequate assessment of the effect of the existing regulation on Polish fishing operations. The Japanese delegate and Italian Observer indicated approval, with the proviso that further consideration could be given to the boundaries of the proposed area extension at the next Annual Meeting. After additional discussion, the Panel agreed to submit the US gear proposal for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (Comm.Doc. 74/29) to a vote. Panel Members present voted as follows: Yes - 5; No - 2; Abstain - 1; and the proposal was defeated.

The US delegate expressed great concern that the Commission could not approve what the USA already regarded as a vital conservation measure. After additional comments, the Panel agreed that the US proposals regarding the Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 fishing gear regulation (Comm.Doc. 74/29) and regulation of the yellowtail fishery in Subarea 5 (west of 69°W) and in Statistical Area 6 (Comm.Doc. 74/33) would be discussed further in a working group consisting of representation from the USSR, the GDR, the US, the Polish and the Bulgarian delegations (see Sections 38 and 39).

34. The Panel then proceeded with further consideration of the allocation of the 1975 overall TAC. New allocations were proposed by the Commission Chairman and the Chairman of the Panel but no agreement was reached. Finally, the Panel agreed that a vote would be held on an allocation scheme based on an average of those proposed by the Chairman of the Commission and by the Polish delegate. The proposal was defeated, the vote being: Yes - 3; No - 5; Abstain - 1.

35. The Panel recessed at 1900 hrs, Thursday, 13 June.

36. The Panel reconvened at 0115 hrs, Friday, 14 June.

37. Following further consideration of the allocation of the 1975 overall TAC, Panel 5

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the 1975 TAC of 850,000 metric tons for the stocks of all finfish and squid in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 be allocated as shown in Table 1.

38. Returning to the US proposal on Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 fishing gear regulation (Comm.Doc. 74/29), Panel 5 considered an amendment to the October 1973 regulation on Subarea 5 fishing gear proposed by the Working Group set up earlier (see Section 33), which would extend the area of application into Statistical Area 6 and would require that by 31 December 1976, the amended regulation would apply to all vessels over 130 feet in length utilizing other than pelagic fishing gear. Panel 5

agreed to recommend

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

39. Panel 5, taking further note of the discussions in the Working Group relating to the period of prohibition for the Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 fishing gear proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/29), to the exemption clause for the Subarea 5 and Div. 4VW haddock fishery proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/32), and to the TAC and allocation and possible exemption clause for the Subarea 5 (west of 69°W) and Statistical Area 6 yellowtail flounder fishery proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/33), including the need for a renewal for 1975 of the red and silver hake closed area,

agreed to recommend to the Commission

- i) that these problems be addressed at a special meeting of Panel(s) in the autumn of 1974 at a time and place to be determined later, and
- ii) that any proposals accepted by the Panel(s) at that time be forwarded for telegraphic vote by all Contracting Governments of the Commission.

40. The Panel adjourned at 0140 hrs, Friday, 14 June.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1975.

TAC recom- mended by Scientific Advisers	Cod		Haddock SA 5	Redfish SA 5	Silver hake		Red hake		Yellowtail 5(E69)	Other flounder SA 5+6	Mackerel SA 5+6	Other finfish & argentine SA 5+6	Squid (Loligo) SA 5+6	All finfish & squid ¹		Herring
	5Y	5Z			5Ye	5Z*+6	5Z(E69)	5Z(W69)+6						SA 5+6	SA 5+6	
	10,000	35,000	0	25,000	15,000	80,000	80,000	20,000	45,000	16,000	25,000	150,000	71,000	850,000	25,000	150,000
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	24,650	-	-
Canada	-	4,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	26,000	7,000	3,000
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,950	-	-
FRG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	1,000	24,850	750	23,750
GDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,250	3,000	-	82,850	750	31,150
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,700	4,150	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,300	21,250	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,250	-	38,400
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	10,000	6,800	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	3,850	-	-
Spain	-	7,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	14,800	-	-
USSR	-	2,468	-	1,438	900	60,200	52,200	14,000	30,400	-	1,000	50,000	8,500	301,800	-	41,100
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	9,000	19,000	-	20,622	13,000	11,100	18,900	1,000	11,900	15,000	23,900	68,000	5,600	211,600	16,250	8,400
Others	1,000	1,137	-	2,597	1,100	7,700	7,400	5,000	2,700	1,000	100	15,000	7,100	2,000	250	4,200
Total allo- cated catches	10,000	35,000	0	25,000	15,000	80,000	80,000	20,000	45,000	16,000	25,000	150,000	71,000	850,000	25,000	150,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area																

¹ Pertains to 2nd tier overall allocations.

² Provisional allocation. For final allocation, see Proc. 16, page 2, Section 12 and Table 1.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 5

Saturday, 1 June, 1115 hrs

1. The meeting was opened by the new Chairman, Dr R.L. Edwards (USA), who replaced Dr M.D. Grosslein (USA).
2. Rapporteur. Dr E.G. Heyerdahl (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda for Panel 5 was adopted and all items were opened for discussion within the short time allowed for the meeting. Note that this Report is numbered similarly to the provisional Agenda, for convenience.
4. Representatives from Member Countries - Canada, FRG, GDR, Japan, Poland, Spain, USA, and USSR - were present and Observers from France and UK.
5. Report of the Chairman of Scientific Advisers. The Report on the Status of the Fisheries and Research Carried Out in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in 1973 was presented and approved subject to editorial modifications (Summ.Doc. 74/44 Revised).
6. Conservation Requirements

(a) for stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

- (i), Cod in Div. 5Y and 5Z. In the absence of additional assessments, no change in the 1974 TAC is advised, either in Div. 5Y (10,000 metric tons), or Div. 5Z (35,000 metric tons). It was noted that the cod populations in both Divisions appear to be in good condition and that increased recruitment in Div. 5Z may increase the population in 1975 and 1976.

- (iii) Haddock in Subarea 5. The haddock stock remains at a very low level and the index of the 1974 year-class reflects another poor year-class, only slightly better than those of 1969 and 1973. Consequently, it was advised that the TAC for 1975 remain at zero.

Comm.Doc. 74/25 which would broaden the current demersal fishing gear prohibition in the haddock closed area to include all gear except that used in fishing for crustaceans and scallops was discussed. It was recognized that such a prohibition would be a conservation measure to the extent that it would reduce the incidental catch of haddock, but data were not available with which to determine the magnitude of the effect of such a regulation. In addition, representatives from FRG expressed serious doubts as to the application of this regulation to midwater trawls with unprotected groundropes which may be destroyed on contact with the sea bed, and in which the incidental catch of haddock is virtually nil.

- (iv), Herring in Div. 5Y, and Div. 5Z plus Statistical Area 6. A good 1970 year-class has doubled the adult stock size in both stocks at the beginning of 1974 as compared to the previous year, but it should be noted that the stock size at the beginning of 1973 was the lowest on record. Poor recruitment of the 1971 and probably the 1972 year-classes, coupled with the catches of 25,000 and 150,000 metric tons in 1974 could decrease the already very low stock size by 20-25% by the end of 1974. Similar catches in 1975 could result in the recommendation of a very low TAC for 1976, just to maintain the already extremely low stock size.

- (vi) Mackerel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The *ad hoc* Mackerel Working Group concluded that stock abundance in 1973 had decreased by about 10%, recruitment prospects are reasonable and it was estimated that a TAC in 1975 of 285,000 metric tons would maintain both fishing mortality and stock size close to the 1973 and 1974 level. However, sufficient evidence is now available to establish that Subarea 3 and 4 mackerel are exploited in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 at least part of the year. Thus, management policies in each area are interrelated and there is a trade-off between mackerel catches in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6. Furthermore, the continued harvest of juvenile fish (it is estimated that about 11% or 31,000 metric tons of a 285,000 metric ton TAC in 1975 would be age 1 fish) should be minimized. To discourage the harvest of juveniles, it was advised that a minimum size limit of 25 cm total length be implemented, while further surveys are undertaken to establish the degree of separation of 1-year-olds from older mackerel.

- (vii), Yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 (east of 69°W) and Subarea 5 (west of 69°W). The population level of yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 (east of 69°W) was considered to have remained at a stable level and a continuation of the 16,000 metric ton TAC was advised for 1975.

Both commercial landings per day and US fall survey catch per tow indices show the Southern New England and Cape Cod yellowtail flounder stocks to be in poor condition. A new assessment for the population in Statistical Area 6 also showed low stock levels. While stock boundaries between Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 populations are not well defined, the management strategy was considered to be the same for both groups of fish and it was decided that a single TAC should be applied for yellowtail fisheries in Subarea 5 (west of 69°W) and Statistical Area 6 combined. This TAC was recommended to be zero and it was suggested that all reasonable measures be taken to reduce the incidental catch from the other groundfish fisheries.

- (ix), Silver hake in Div. 5Y, Subdiv. 5Ze, and Subdiv. 5Zw plus Statistical Area 6. Stable levels of relative abundance in Subdiv. 5Ze and Subdiv. 5Zw plus Statistical Area 6 indicate that the TACs in both areas may remain the same as were set for 1974 - 80,000 metric tons each. Survey data showing increased recruitment in the Div. 5Y stock were considered sufficient to advise a 5,000 metric ton increase in the TAC for 1975 and still allow for the gradual recovery of this stock to its former level; the recommended 1975 TAC is, therefore, 15,000 metric tons.
- (x),
- (xi)
- (xii), Red hake in Div. 5Z (east of 69°W) and Div. 5Z (west of 69°W) plus Statistical Area 6. A new assessment presented by the USSR confirmed the 1974 TAC of 20,000 metric tons set for Div. 5Z (east of 69°W) as the most appropriate level and the Advisers recommended that the TAC remain unchanged for 1975 (20,000 metric tons).
- (xiii)

A USSR reassessment of the red hake stocks in Div. 5Z (west of 69°W) and Statistical Area 6 combined, together with an observed decrease in the relative abundance of the stock as seen in US survey data, suggested that the 1974 TAC of 50,000 metric tons may have been set too high. Consequently, the Advisers recommended that the TAC for 1975 be reduced to 45,000 metric tons.

- (xiv) Redfish in Subarea 5. No detailed assessment was available for this stock but declining trends in stock abundance are demonstrated in US commercial catch per day and survey catch per tow data. The low productivity rate of redfish suggested that caution be observed in harvesting this stock. To prevent overharvest the Advisers recommended that the 1974 TAC be reduced to 25,000 metric tons for 1975. The US scientists were asked to provide an assessment for the next Annual Meeting.
- (xv) Flounders other than yellowtail in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. No assessments were available for these stocks and no change is recommended in the 1974 TAC level of 25,000 metric tons for 1975. Some decline was noted in US-USSR joint survey cruises.
- (xvi) Squid in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Assessments Subcommittee suggested a range of 50,000 to 80,000 metric tons for *Loligo* in 1974 and the TAC accepted by the Commission for 1974 was 71,000 metric tons. No new assessments of either *Loligo* or *Illex* squid were available for this stock and, therefore, no change is recommended for the 1975 TAC level.
- (xvii) Argentine in Subarea 5. The stock relationships between Subarea 4 and 5 are uncertain and in the absence of assessment information for these stocks, the previously accepted 1974 TAC level of 25,000 metric tons was recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee to continue for 1975. Some Panel 5 Advisers felt that, in the absence of information on stock definition, the TAC for argentinines should be included together with the TAC for "Other Fish", thus giving this total stock a TAC of 150,000 metric tons. Other Advisers felt that any clearly defined directed fishery should have TAC restrictions of their own.
- (xviii) Other finfish in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. It was noted that the 1974 TAC of 125,000 metric tons was advised for 1975.
- (xix) Total finfish in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. (Proposal (1) from October 1973 Special Meeting). The Assessments Subcommittee (Proc. 1, p. 46, item 5.2.12) noted that "there is no biological reason to expect that the ratio of the two tiers be the same for all countries."
- (xx) Red and silver hake closed season (Proposal (29) from 1973 Annual Meeting). It was noted that this closed area was established to protect spawning stock and to increase availability to inshore fisheries.

(b) for stocks overlapping in Subareas 4 and 5 (Proposal (24) from 1973 Annual Meeting)

(i) Pollock in Div. 4VWX plus Subarea 5. No change recommended in TAC (55,000 metric tons).

(c) uniform mesh regardless of material. The Group noted the Report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Gear and Selectivity stated that the Working Group "generally agreed that a uniform minimum mesh size would facilitate enforcement at least for some countries", and that this matter generally is rendered difficult to deal with because of the different selective properties of materials in use. The Working Group also noted that the adoption of a uniform minimum mesh size would alter the mean selection length $\pm 7-10\%$.

7. Further Consideration of the Regulation of Fishing Effort as a Conservation Measure. No recommendations were made by the Advisers. The Advisers noted the Report of the Working Group on Practicability of Effort Limitation. One country representative asked whether it would be advisable and beneficial for Panel 5 Advisers to consider management options within the area. It was suggested that Panel 5 Advisers might of themselves consider these options for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, since STACREM deals with the problems for the whole of ICNAF and not individual Panels.

8. Technical Advice re Action of Midwater Trawl Doors. The Advisers noted efforts to better define mid-water trawl gear, e.g. ICES Working Group. Midwater trawls with unprotected groundropes used by FRG are subject to damage if they come in contact with the bottom.

9. Consideration of Exemption Clauses (Comm.Doc. 74/25, 74/16). The Advisers had nothing to add to previous comments.

10. Future Research. It was not possible to fully review future research needs. It was noted that Working Paper No. 29 had been distributed and it was suggested that some discussion on research should take place during the Panel meeting.

11. Next Meeting. It was agreed that the next meeting should take place before the Panel 5 meeting, at the time and place of the next Annual Meeting.

12. Election of Chairman. Dr R.L. Edwards (USA) was re-elected Chairman.

13. Approval of the Report. It was agreed that the Chairman and Rapporteur would draft the Report and circulate copies for approval, including the revisions of Summ.Doc. 74/44.

14. The meeting adjourned at 1305 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

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

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

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

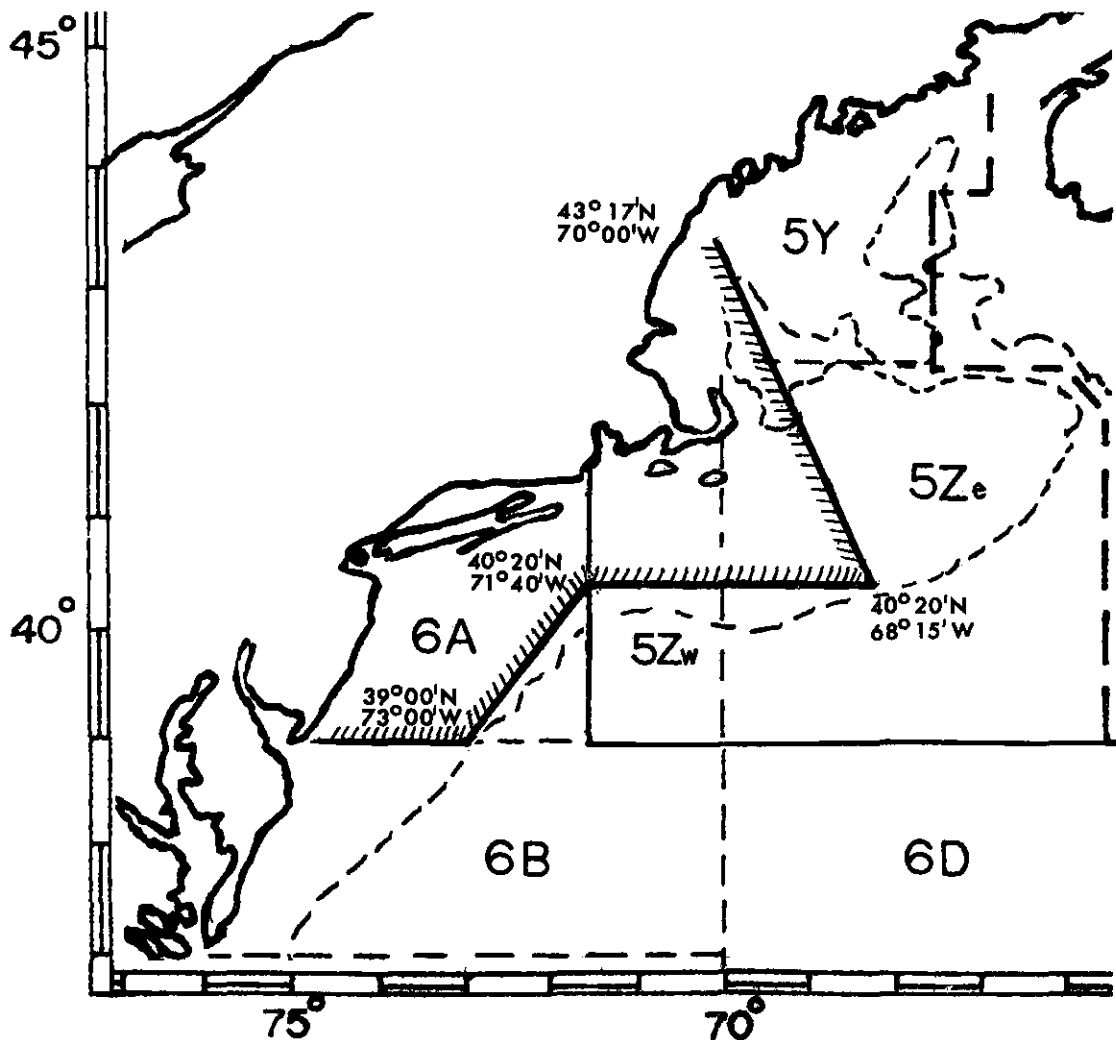
"2. That Contracting Governments prohibit any person to whom paragraph 1 above would apply from attaching any protective device to pelagic fishing gear or employing any means which would, in effect, make it possible to fish for demersal species in the area described in paragraph 1 above.

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

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

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

Chart illustrating the area affected by Proposal (11) for International Regulation of Fishing Gear Employed in the Fisheries in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area and in Adjacent Waters to the West and South in Statistical Area 6, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 14 June 1974.



International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3385
(B.e.74)

Proceedings No. 12

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of the Meeting of Panel A (Seals)

Tuesday, 4 June, 1430 hrs

1. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Dr A.W.H. Needler (Canada). Representatives of all Member Countries of the Panel were present. Mr C.J. Blondin attended the meeting as a US Observer.
2. Rapporteur. Mr E.B. Young (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda was adopted with the notation that Dr M.A. Bigg (Canada) would present the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers in the absence of Dr A.W. Mansfield.
4. Panel Membership was reviewed. No change in Panel A membership was proposed.
5. Review of the Status of Harp and Hood Seal Populations and Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers. Dr M.A. Bigg reviewed the status of harp and hood seal populations as presented in Summ.Doc. 74/43 (Revised). He also reviewed the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel A (Appendix I). The Panel noted the several recommendations in this Report and discussed in particular:

- (a) the recommendation for an interim meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel A;
- (b) the suggestion that Panel A consider recommending that partial publication costs be provided by ICNAF toward publication of the "World Bibliography of Seals" prepared by the University of Guelph.

With regard to (a) above, the Panel

recommends

that an interim meeting of its Scientific Advisers be held, if convenient, at the time and place of the interim meeting of the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES.

With regard to (b) above, the Panel noted that it is recorded in Proceedings No. 12 of the Annual Meeting in June 1973 (Item 10) that Panel A should bring the problem to the attention of the Executive Secretary and STACFAD. There is, however, no record that such action was taken except through the Report of Panel A in the Proceedings. Accordingly, the Panel

recommends

that STACFAD and the Commission give consideration to a contribution of \$5,000 toward the estimated \$20,000 cost of publication of this valuable scientific reference, conditional upon the finding of the remainder of the cost from other sources.

The Panel accepted the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel A and expressed thanks to the scientists for the work accomplished.

6. Conservation Measures for Harp and Hood Seals for 1975 Season. Mr C.J. Blondin (USA) referred to Comm.Doc. 73/20 on the conservation of harp and hood seals from the US Commissioners, presented to the 1973 Panel Meeting by Mr D.H. Wallace. He again expressed the view of the US Commissioners that the countries engaged in sealing should consider not only maximum sustainable yield, but should review carefully their management programs to take into account the broader criteria of the achievement of optimum sustainable yield on the basis of the relation of seals, to a balanced ecosystem, rather than only on the basis of their economic utility. The Panel took due note of the US Observer's remarks.

The Panel noted that for both harp and hood seals no new information on the status of stocks was presented which would require a change in the limits for harvesting in 1975 from that recommended by the Panel for 1974.

Panel Members agreed that the TAC for harp seals should remain unchanged for 1975 at 150,100 harp seals, mostly pups, including a quota of 60,000 to be allocated to Canadian ships on the 'Front' or in the 'Gulf', a quota of 60,000 to Norwegian ships on the 'Front', an unallocated quota of 100, and an allowance of 30,000 for the estimated take of seals in the 'Gulf' and on the 'Front' by Canadian small vessels and landmen.

Panel Members also agreed that there should be a TAC of 15,100 hood seals for 1975 (this TAC would not apply to West Greenland). It was proposed by Canada that the TAC should be allocated as follows:

Norwegian ships on the 'Front'	10,000
Canadian ships on the 'Front'	5,000
Unallocated, for new entries and non-members	100

It was agreed that 100 seals of the TAC should remain unallocated, the remainder to be divided between Canada and Norway as decided through further consultations between the two parties.

It was further agreed that Panel Members would propose to their Governments the following regulations for the 1975 sealing season on the 'Front' Area:

- (i) that the harp seal fishery should commence not earlier than 0900 GMT on 12 March 1975 and terminate not later than 2400 GMT on 24 April 1975;
- (ii) further that, if deemed advisable to facilitate research as recommended in Item 7 of the Report of Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel A, the opening date for the harp seal fishery be delayed up to three days (i.e., to 15 March), but that this delay is subject to confirmation by the two parties not less than four weeks in advance;
- (iii) that the hood seal fishery should commence not earlier than 0900 GMT on 20 March 1975 and terminate not later than 2400 GMT on 24 April 1975;
- (iv) that there be no fishery by vessels over 50 gross tons in 1975 on the newly rediscovered herds of whelping hood seals in the Davis Strait.

Panel A, therefore,

agreed to recommend

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

7. Future Research Required. The Panel referred to Item 8 of the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel A which gives a full outline of further research required, some aspects of which will have to be developed through exchange of correspondence.
8. Date and Place of Next Meeting of Panel A and Scientific Advisers. As has been previously mentioned in this Report, there should be an interim meeting of Scientific Advisers to be held, if convenient, at the time and place of the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES. The Panel agreed that its next meeting should be at the time and place of the 1975 Annual Meeting of ICNAF.
9. Other Business. The Panel had no other items of business to discuss.
10. Approval of Panel Report. It was agreed that the draft report of this meeting should be referred to the heads of the Canadian, Danish and Norwegian delegations for approval before being issued in its final form by the Commission.
11. Election of Chairman for 1974/75 and 1975/76. Mr K. Vartdal (Norway) was unanimously elected Chairman for the next two years.
12. Adjournment. The meeting adjourned at 1600 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel A

Saturday, 1 June, 0900 hrs

1. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Dr M.A. Bigg (Canada). Dr A.W. Mansfield (Canada), the elected Chairman for this meeting, was unable to attend.
2. Participants. Canada - Dr M.A. Bigg, Dr D.E. Sergeant, Dr J.G. Hunter, Dr M.P. Shepard, Dr K. Ronald, Mr J.W. Carroll
Denmark - Mr Sv.Aa. Horsted
Norway - Mr T. Øritsland, Mr Ø. Ulltang
3. Agenda. The Agenda, as proposed by the Chairman, was adopted.
4. Rapporteur. Dr J.G. Hunter was appointed Rapporteur.
5. Report of Chairman of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman, Dr M.A. Bigg (Canada), presented his summary of the Status of the Fisheries and Research Carried Out in 1973 (Summ.Doc. 74/43 Revised).
6. Review of Research Results

(a) Harp seals. Norway reported that 3,915 seals collected from the 'Front' had been sampled for age composition between 1971 and 1974. Analyses, however, are not yet complete. Large samples were collected from moulting seals in 1973 and 1974. A total of 3 harp seals tagged at Newfoundland were recovered in West Greenland in 1973 (Summ.Doc. 74/24), and 3 were recovered off Newfoundland in 1974.

Canada conducted aerial reconnaissance, marking experiments and age sampling in 1973 (Summ.Doc. 74/21; Res.Doc. 74/117). An estimated minimum of 212,500 seals were born in the 'Gulf' and 'Front'. However, late whelping this year and difficult ice conditions resulted in an incomplete count. A new aerial photographic technique for counting seals developed by the University of Guelph in 1973 was described. This technique uses film sensitive to ultraviolet light and permits counting of white pups on ice. A coordinated censusing program between the Canadian Government and the University of Guelph began in 1974. Results are not yet available.

Denmark collected 703 seals for age composition in northwestern Greenland in 1973 (Summ.Doc. 74/30). Analyses are not yet completed although young of the year appear to comprise about 60% of the catch.

(b) Hood seals. Norway reported that age samples were collected on the 'Front' from 388 seals in 1973 and 920 in 1974. These data are not yet analyzed.

Canada reported that 111 seals were marked in the 'Gulf' between 1971 and 1974 for migration studies. One marked seal was recovered in Greenland. In 1974 3 new whelping herds were discovered by aerial reconnaissance in Davis Strait (Res.Doc. 74/116). Together they may number 50,000 seals. It is probable that these herds move to Greenland and Newfoundland and thus contribute to present-day kill in these regions.

Denmark presented new data on hunting and the age composition of 414 seals collected in South Greenland in 1972 and 1973 (Res.Doc. 74/85). Few young of the year were taken but ages 2 to 5 years were abundant.

7. Conservation Measures for 1975

(a) Harp seals. No new information on the status of stocks was presented which would require a change in the limit for harvesting of harp seals in 1975 from that recommended by Panel A for 1974. It is, therefore,

recommended

that for the 'Front' and 'Gulf' Areas, the take of harp seals in 1975 not exceed 150,000 seals.

It was also

recommended

that the opening date for vessel harvesting in 1975 be delayed for 3 days, from 12 March which operated in 1974, to 15 March.

A 3-day delay is requested for research purposes so that a more accurate aerial count of pups can be made by Canada before sealing vessels begin harvesting. The delay should not be more than 3 days to ensure that adult females are not killed in place of pups to fill the quota.

It was agreed that data from current analyses should be reviewed at an interim meeting of the Scientific Advisers to assist in quota recommendations for 1976.

(b) Hood seals. Scientific information presented on hood seals was not sufficient to justify a change in the catch limit in 1975 from that recommended by Panel A for 1974. The Scientific Advisers, therefore, recommended

- (i) that the catch of hood seals by vessels in 1975 not exceed 15,000 seals,
- (ii) that since the newly rediscovered herds of whelping seals in Davis Strait are likely to contribute to the catches at Newfoundland and Greenland, they not be harvested by vessels in 1975,
- (iii) that, as for 1974, fishing for hood seals in 1975 should not commence before 20 March,
- (iv) that, if time permits, the proposed mid-term meeting of scientists on harp seals should also consider the most recent information on hood seals with a view to improving the basis for catch limit recommendations for 1976.

8. Future Research

(a) Harp seals. Norway plans to continue sampling for age composition and investigating the distribution of seals on the ice off Newfoundland in 1975.

Canada will continue studies on direct censusing, age sampling and marking of seals in the 'Gulf' and 'Front'. Physiological experiments will be conducted at the University of Guelph.

Denmark will collect more data on age composition and hunt statistics from Greenland.

(b) Hood seals. Norway will continue sampling the age composition of seals and investigating the distribution of breeding seals on the ice off Newfoundland in 1975. Norway asked if Canada, in future years, would supply information on the location of seals on the Newfoundland-Labrador pack ice as recorded by fisheries patrols. Canada agreed to make this information available.

Canada plans an aerial census of the new herds in Davis Strait and of seals on the 'Front'. Marking studies in the 'Gulf' will continue.

Denmark plans to collect more information on catch and age composition in North and South Greenland.

All delegates agreed that there is a need for a coordinated research program on the new herds in Davis Strait. Of particular importance are studies on population size, age composition and intermixture with other stocks. However, because of the limited time available, it was not possible to develop a detailed proposal at the present meeting and it was, therefore, agreed that proposals for such a program would be exchanged by correspondence.

9. Next Meeting of Scientific Advisers. An interim meeting to precede the next Annual Meeting is recommended. The meeting should be held not earlier than January 1975 but well in advance of the next meeting of Panel A. The date of the meeting will be determined by correspondence.

10. Other Business

(a) The publication status of the ICES/ICNAF/IAP sponsored "Symposium on Seals" held in 1972 was reviewed. The 76 papers have been proofread and should be published by ICES within 6-12 months.

(b) The publication status of the "World Bibliography of Seals" prepared by the University of Guelph was reviewed. The manuscript is complete but funds are lacking to publish it. The Scientific Advisers suggest that Panel A consider recommending partial publication costs be provided by ICNAF.

11. Approval of Report of Scientific Advisers. Delegates approved the Report of the Scientific Advisers.

12. Election of Chairman for 1974/75. Dr A.W. Mansfield (Canada) was re-elected for another year's term of office.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

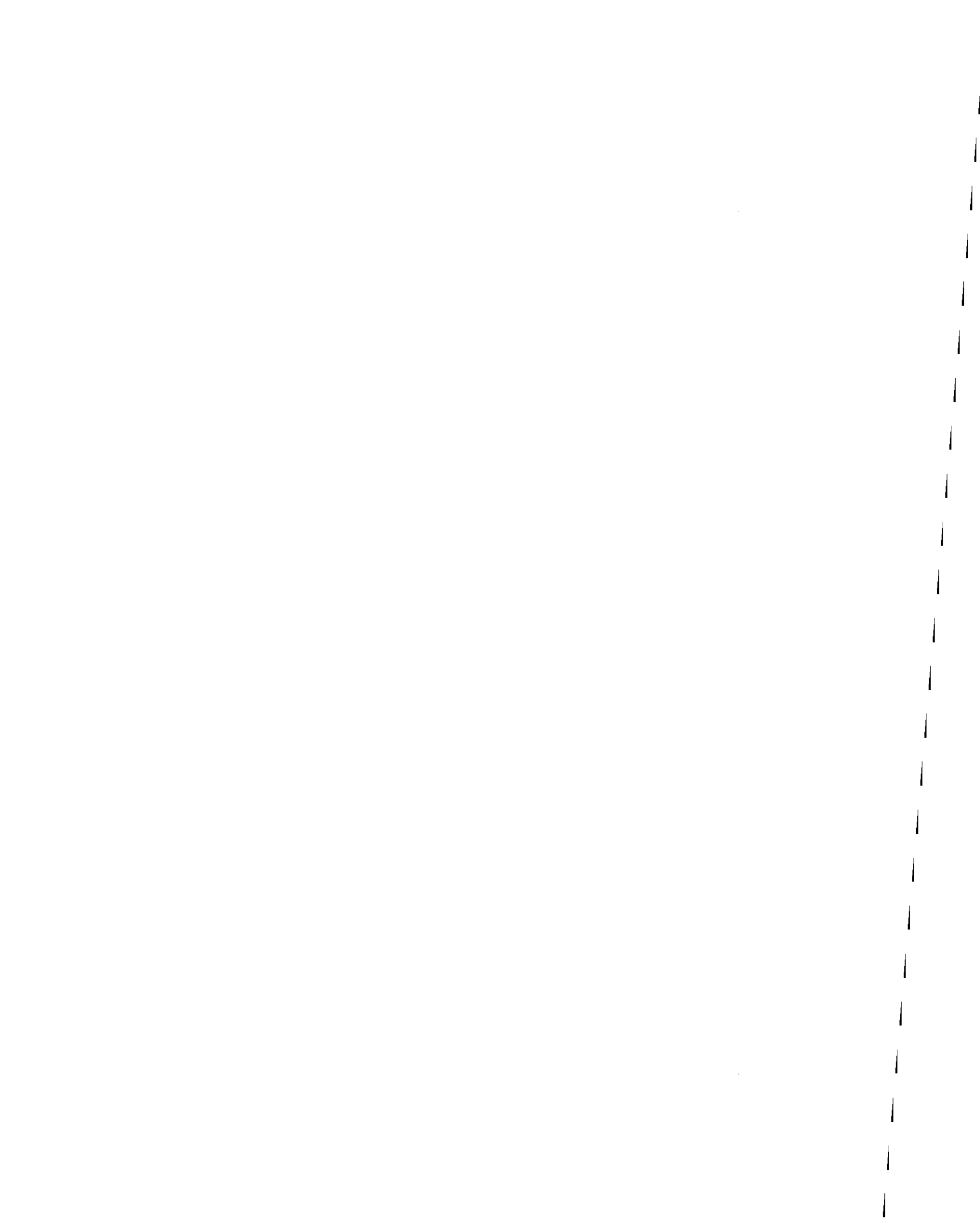
"5. That Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit the killing of harp and hood seals by vessels in the "Front" Area during the open season each day between the hours 2400 GMT and 0900 GMT.

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

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

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

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



International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3390
(B. e. 74)

Proceedings No. 13

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 1-5

Thursday, 6 June, 1115 hrs
Tuesday, 11 June, 1115 hrs
Wednesday, 12 June, 0910 hrs

1. Opening. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. Gillett (UK), opened the meeting and called for the nomination of a Chairman. Mr Gillett was unanimously elected to serve in this capacity.
2. Rapporteur. Mr C.P. Ruggles (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Conservation of Atlantic Salmon in the Convention Area (Comm.Doc. 74/14) (Summ.Doc. 74/17). Under Plenary Agenda Item 17, the Chairman pointed out that Panels 1-5 were to examine Comm.Doc. 74/14 dealing with the Danish proposal to increase the salmon quota for the native Greenland fishermen above the agreed 1,100 tons.

The Chairman asked Dr A.W. May (Canada) to review the scientific information concerning the present Atlantic salmon fishery at West Greenland. Dr May referred to the ICES/ICNAF Joint Working Party Report (Summ.Doc. 74/17) summarized in the STACRES Report (Proc. 1). Provisional statistics indicate that the 1973 catch was comprised of 1,574 tons taken by Greenlandic vessels and 761 tons by the offshore drift net fishery. Recaptures in home waters of salmon tagged at West Greenland and further results of biochemical studies of blood serum proteins and analysis of scale characteristics indicated that the relative proportions of North American (mainly Canadian) and European (mainly British Isles) salmon in the exploited stock varied considerably from year to year. Examination of this recent data suggests that in the years 1970 to 1972 the proportions of North American salmon probably ranged between 20-50%. Earlier data suggested that the proportion originating from North America may have been higher than 50%. It is not known whether this change in proportions is due to a decrease in abundance of North American salmon or to an increase in abundance of European salmon in the exploited stocks. New assessments of the effects of the West Greenland fishery on home-water stocks and catches were made using the recapture data from the International Tagging Experiment. The results indicate that for a West Greenland catch of 2,000 metric tons (the approximate level of recent years), the losses to the stocks and catches for all countries combined amount to between 1,800 to 2,550 and 1,080 to 1,530 metric tons, respectively. These estimates refer to the immediate direct effects of the West Greenland fishery on home-water stocks and catches, and take no account of its possible longer-term effects on smolt production and recruitment through decreases in spawning stock size.

The Danish delegate made a statement (Appendix I), pointing out the serious economic conditions for the local Greenland fishermen due to the lack of employment alternatives and to the decrease in fisheries for species other than salmon, and asked that the Commission consider an upwards revision of the 1,100 metric ton quota for the native Greenland fishermen.

The Canadian delegate pointed out that, although sympathizing with the Danish position regarding the plight of native Greenlandic fishermen, Canada must oppose any suggestion of an increase in the catch of salmon at West Greenland. Canada had voted against the 1972 phasing-out proposal on the grounds that it was too little too late. The situation that led to the 1972 proposal and Canada's reasons for voting against it are basically the same today as they were then. Canada plans to continue to impose a ban on local commercial fishing on affected rivers and take other necessary conservation actions to rebuild the seriously depleted stocks. This will continue to cause hardship on Canadian fishermen; therefore, Canada must oppose any action that would change the present ICNAF agreement calling for a reduction in the salmon fishery in Greenland waters and aimed primarily in safeguarding the important salmon runs that both Canadian and Greenland fishermen depend on.

The UK delegate said that, although he regretted having to oppose the request of Denmark, especially in view of the reasonable way it was presented, the UK was not in a position to agree to it. The UK still held the view that the country that assumed the cost of producing salmon should receive preference for the exploitation of that resource. The settlement arranged for at the 1972 Commission Meeting on Greenland's behalf was not ungenerous, since the 1,100 metric ton catch provided for the native Greenlanders was comparable to the catch of large salmon of a major salmon-producing country, and considerably larger than the

English salmon catch. He stated that he realized the serious economic problems of Greenland and that account could be taken of them in determining quotas of sea fish.

The US delegate said that his Government was concerned about the increase in the catch at West Greenland in 1973 and pointed out that it was 43% above the agreed limit. He stated that he did not want to review the well-known position of the USA on anadromous fish conservation, but that, in view of the considerable funds invested in the eastern USA for salmon rehabilitation, it was particularly important to ensure protection to their developing Atlantic salmon resource. He could not agree, therefore, on any increased catch of Atlantic salmon in West Greenland, although he sympathized with the seriousness of the native Greenland fishery situation.

The Spanish delegate expressed sympathy and understanding for the Greenland salmon fishermen, but regretted that Spain was against any increase in salmon catches at West Greenland.

The Chairman noted the sincerity of views on either side and the fact that they unfortunately did not coincide. He pointed out that no specific proposal had been put forth by the Danish delegation and that not much further progress could be made until such a proposal was presented. He then asked for any further comments on the principle of an increased allocation of the salmon catch at West Greenland. No further comments from the delegates were forthcoming.

The Danish delegate thanked the meeting for the conciliatory manner in which the delegates responded, but expressed disappointment that a more positive attitude could not have been adopted. He expressed appreciation for the opportunity to present the Greenlanders' problems to the delegates and requested time to consider the matter in light of what he had heard at this meeting. He stated that perhaps later he would present a proposal to the Joint Panels, if this could be arranged.

The Chairman announced that a further meeting of Panels 1-5 would be held Wednesday morning 12 June, at which time he would welcome a more specific Danish proposal and hoped that it could be circulated in advance of the Wednesday meeting to allow the delegates time to review the proposal prior to Wednesday morning.

4. The meeting of Joint Panels 1-5 recessed at 1200 hrs, Thursday, 6 June.

5. The second meeting of Joint Panels 1-5 convened at 1115 hrs, Tuesday, 11 June, to consider the following items: (1) uniform mesh size (Comm.Doc. 74/18); (2) annual exemption in Subareas 3, 4, and 5 trawl regulations (Comm.Doc. 74/30).

6. Rapporteur. Mr A.T. Pinhorn (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur for this session.

7. Uniform Mesh Size (Comm.Doc. 74/18). The Chairman summarized the Canadian proposal in Comm.Doc. 74/18 indicating that there were two topics: (1) regulation of mesh size in parts of the net other than the codend; (2) single uniform mesh size irrespective of material used. The latter was discussed first. The USSR delegate drew attention to the STACRES Report (Proc. 1), and reminded the Joint Panels that the aim of differential mesh size for different materials was to attain similar selection factors for all materials. Since elongation varies with the material used, selectivity is quite different for different materials. Thus, uniform mesh size would not conform with the principle of uniform selectivity. He further suggested that it would be better to find some more efficient method of distinguishing between different types of gear material if some difficulty existed. The Canadian delegate suggested uniform mesh size would be simple to enforce but recognized that difference in selectivity for different materials might preclude the use of uniform mesh size. The Icelandic delegate indicated that mesh regulations had recently been introduced in that country to increase the mesh size to 135 mm and suggested that selectivity is not fine enough in practice to warrant differentials. The Joint Panels 1-5 agreed that STACTIC should be asked to consider improvements in the method of distinguishing between different types of material.

With regard to regulation of mesh size in parts of the net other than the codend, the Portuguese delegate asked if the Canadian proposal would be met by extending the mesh regulations already existing for Subareas 1-3 which regulate the whole of the net uniformly to Subareas 4 and 5, where a smaller mesh size is prescribed for parts other than the codend. The Canadian delegate recommended that such an extension be considered. Several countries supported this. The US delegate, however, pointed out that the Canadian proposal posed some problems. Converting to a larger mesh in the forward part of the net would be difficult and expensive for the fishing industry and the degree of selection in other parts of the net beside the codend does not warrant such a change. He pointed out that differences in Subarea 4 and 5 mesh regulations do not seem to have caused a problem so far and that uniformity is not always the answer. The Norwegian delegate pointed out that the NEAFC regulations are the same as those for Subareas 1-3.

In the light of the different views on selectivity of materials and the selective action of parts of net other than the codend, the Canadian delegate agreed to withdraw the proposals at this time. The Chairman suggested that countries which did not fully accept the STACRES Report on this question should discuss the matter at the scientific level before the next Annual Meeting of ICAAF.

8. Annual Exemption in Subareas 3, 4, and 5 Trawl Regulations (Comm.Doc. 74/30). The US delegate introduced the proposal contained in Comm.Doc. 74/30 emphasizing the fact that the 10% annual exemption at present in force allows for by-catch of some species in certain directed fisheries for other species which, when summed over many vessels and a long period, results in total catches for these by-catch species (e.g. yellowtail and haddock) which will be in excess of that required to conserve the stock. Comm.Doc. 74/30 suggests a change in the present regulation to correct for this situation by removing the annual exemption but providing for higher by-catches by weight than at present.

The Portuguese delegate observed that Comm.Doc. 74/30 contained proposals quite different from those of which notice had been given in Comm.Doc. 74/25, containing a proposal to eliminate the annual exemption and replace it with an exemption calculated on a "per trip" basis. The USSR delegate indicated that the present proposal in Comm.Doc. 74/30 was not equitable for all Contracting Governments since the proposed maximum by-catch was quite unrealistic for larger vessels, and favoured small vessels with short trips. No time period was included in the proposal for the percentage by-catch exemption so that a single haul with high by-catch might be considered an infraction. He suggested leaving the regulation as it stands or proceeding to discuss a "per trip" exemption instead of an annual exemption. The US delegate stressed that the present exemption regulations are not equitable because the regulation can be enforced for the smaller coastal state vessels but are impossible to enforce for the large distant-water fleet. The Canadian delegate agreed that the present exemption regulations in force are impossible to enforce for large distant-water vessels because of the annual exemption. The Chairman suggested that the regulations might be changed from an absolute weight or an annual exemption to an exemption based on percentage of weight of identifiable fish on board. The US delegate expressed his willingness to discuss any proposals and said that his main concern was to solve the problem.

The Joint Panels 1-5 agreed that a small working group consisting of representation from Canada, FRG, Portugal and USA should meet to discuss the problem of the exemption in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 trawl regulations and to report to a meeting of Joint Panels 3, 4 and 5 (see Proc. 19).

9. The second meeting of the Joint Panels 1-5 recessed at 1315 hrs, Tuesday, 11 June.

10. The third meeting of Joint Panels 1-5 convened at 0910 hrs, Wednesday, 12 June, to further consider the salmon question.

The Chairman noted that a specific Danish proposal (Appendix II) was before the meeting and asked if Denmark would like to speak to this proposal, which dealt with an increase in the local Greenlandic catch. The Danish delegate pointed out that, although the local Greenland Council had requested a catch of 1,700 metric tons be established and in view of the opinions expressed at the last meeting of the Panels held on 6 June 1974, Denmark was requesting that the annual catch of salmon allocated to local Greenland fishermen be increased to only 1,400 metric tons. He observed that this was only about 200 tons above the actual average catch for the period 1964-71. He hoped that the meeting would find this proposal not only reasonable, but acceptable. The Chairman then asked if there were any comments on the Danish proposal. The Canadian, UK and US delegates expressed regret that any increase was unacceptable for the reasons previously stated.

The Chairman then asked for a vote and the proposal at Appendix II was defeated with the following vote recorded: Bulgaria - abstain; Canada - no; Denmark - yes; France - no; FRG - abstain; GDR - abstain; Iceland - no; Japan - yes; Norway - abstain; Poland - abstain; Portugal - abstain; Spain - abstain; USSR - abstain; UK - no; USA - no. (The Italian delegate was not present, but later indicated that he would have voted no.)

The Danish delegate stated that, although disappointed at the outcome of the vote, the Danish Government would take measures to comply with the original agreement. He pointed out that the Danish Government interpreted the authorized level of catch to be the actual annual mean catch for the period 1964-71, which was 1,191 metric tons, rather than the assumed figure of 1,100 metric tons. After some discussion, the Joint Panels 1-5 agreed to take note of the Danish Government's interpretation of the authorized level of the Greenlanders' salmon catch.

11. The meeting of Joint Panels 1-5 adjourned at 0930 hrs, Wednesday.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Statement by the Danish Commissioner regarding the West Greenland salmon fishery

As the Commission will recall, the 1972 Meeting decided on an arrangement as far as the West Greenland salmon fishery is concerned, involving a phasing out of the Danish and Faroese fisheries to a complete closure from 1 January 1976 and a limitation of the local Greenland fishermen's catch to 1,100 metric tons. This quantity at that time corresponded to the estimated average annual catch level in the period 1964 through 1971.

The Danish Government regrets that in the past two years the catches have exceeded the agreed amount, and effective steps will be taken to ensure that the fishery can be stopped immediately when the quota is reached.

The Danish Memorandum (Comm.Doc. 74/14) in which we announce a proposal at this Meeting of an increased quota for the Greenland fishermen must not be taken as an attempt from outside to - so to say - legalize what has taken place in the last two years. The background for the Danish wish is briefly mentioned in the Memorandum, but with your permission, I would like further to explain the situation for the Greenland fishermen - a situation which has made it a matter of urgency for them to obtain increased catch possibilities for salmon.

We are facing in Greenland an almost 100% dependency on fisheries. The few other sources of income like sheep farming do not represent an alternative to fisheries as there is no possibility for further development. Even within fisheries the development, or rather lack of development, has created problems in the last years. Those present at the Panel 1 meeting this morning have noted that the catches of cod within Subarea 1 (which were meant to create the main Greenland fishery supplies) have dropped to a level of only 15% of the catches in the 1960's. Similar to what is the case at Labrador and Newfoundland, the decrease has been especially pronounced for the fishermen in inshore waters. Furthermore, apart from a few trawlers, the Greenland fishermen are not in the position to move their fisheries to other more distant stocks, most of them not even to offshore Greenland waters.

With this background it is obvious that the few alternative species which can be harvested by the Greenlanders have become increasingly important for them, and the existing limitation of the salmon fishery has become a heavier burden.

The Greenland Fishermen's Association as well as the Danish Government are fully aware and positively interested in the need for an appropriate protection of the stock. There is a close interrelation between responsible management of fish stocks in Greenland waters and the Greenlander's chance for survival in the long run. However, we do not find that a reasonable increase in the Greenlander's salmon quota will be inconsistent with this attitude. In this connection I will call to your attention that Denmark has accepted prohibition of salmon fishing outside fishery limits from 1976, i.e., adhering to the Commission's proposal of 1969 of a total ban on fishing for salmon on the high seas. I would also like to remind you that as the arrangement now stands Denmark unilaterally declared its readiness not only to accept a quota inside the fishery limits but even within the three-mile limits, i.e., outside the Convention Area.

It is no secret that this matter has caused rather serious political difficulties in Greenland, and I strongly hope that the Commission will find it possible to meet the Danish points of view.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Danish proposal for amendment of the Commission's Proposal (1) from the June 1972 Annual Meeting on the regulation of the fisheries for Atlantic salmon on the high seas in the Convention Area

The Commission, taking into consideration the special economic and social conditions for the local Greenland fishermen due to the lack of employment possibilities alternative to fisheries and the decrease in fisheries for species of fish other than salmon,

recommends

that the annual catch of salmon allocated to local Greenland fishermen be increased to 1,400 metric tons, and that accordingly paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned proposal be amended to read as follows:

"3. That notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1, fishing for Atlantic salmon by local Greenland fishermen in the Convention Area off Greenland may be continued up to an annual maximum of 1,400 tons in round weight. The Commission has taken into account the statement made by the Danish Commissioner to the effect that catches taken by local Greenland fishermen within the 3-mile limit off West Greenland will be included in the said amount."

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3393
(B.e.74)

Proceedings No. 14

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 2 and 3

Thursday, 6 June, 1530 hrs
Friday, 7 June, 1430 hrs
Wednesday, 12 June, 1030 hrs

1. Opening. Mr D.H. Wallace (USA) acted as Chairman for the Joint Meeting for Agenda Items 1 to 5(a) inclusive, and Mr E. Gillett (UK) for the remainder.
2. Rapporteur. Mr L.S. Parsons (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Joint Meeting agreed to deal with conservation requirements for all stocks overlapping in Subareas 2 and 3.
4. Conservation Requirements - TACs for 1975

(a) Div. 2J-3KL cod stock. The Canadian delegate proposed that the TAC for 1975 for this stock be established at a level below the biological maximum sustainable yield and accordingly suggested that the TAC for 1975 be 470,000 metric tons, instead of the 550,000 metric tons corresponding to the yield at F_{max} for this stock at the present time. In support of this proposal, he pointed out that establishing the TAC at this lower level would in the long term permit all participating countries to bring about changes in their fishing patterns which would provide substantial increases in the economic yield per recruit, to the benefit of all (Comm.Doc. 74/15). The sustained development of an extensive offshore fishery in this area had created an especially difficult situation for the many inshore fishermen along the northeast coast of Newfoundland and Labrador who depend almost entirely on the inshore migrations of cod for their livelihood and whose catches have declined markedly as a result of removals from the same stocks in offshore waters during the winter months. Establishment of a TAC at a level lower than the maximum sustainable yield would provide some increase in the numbers of cod available to the inshore fishermen and would provide them with some relief from their problems.

The Portuguese delegate could only very reluctantly accept a reduction from a 1974 TAC of about 650,000 metric tons to 550,000 metric tons for 1975, as recommended by the scientists, since unusually severe ice conditions had limited fishing in recent years and had accordingly protected this stock. The Spanish delegate agreed that this cod stock had not been fully exploited in recent years and suggested that the plight of the Canadian inshore fishermen was due to inefficient fishing which could be best improved by changing the technology of fishing. Several delegates, although sympathetic to the plight of the Canadian inshore fishermen, expressed agreement with the arguments advanced by Portugal and Spain.

The Canadian delegate stated that, although statistics do indicate a relatively low level of efficiency in the inshore fishery, in recent years, productivity had been almost ten times as high before intensive offshore exploitation of these stocks developed, and reiterated that a reduction of the TAC to 470,000 metric tons for 1975 would be a progressive and advanced step in the best interests of everyone fishing this stock complex. He indicated that Canada's estimated catch outside the Convention Area for 1975 would not be greatly changed from 1974 but that Canada was prepared to reduce her share within the Convention Area in accordance with the reduction in the TAC.

Several delegates were prepared to discuss the closure of Hamilton Inlet Bank during the spawning season - February to April - as an alternative to reduction of the TAC. The Canadian delegate tentatively proposed that the TAC for 1975 be 550,000 metric tons and that the spawning grounds of Hamilton Inlet Bank be closed to fishing during the months of February, March and April. However, after considerable discussion, the Joint Panels noted the STACRES conclusion that closure of Hamilton Inlet Bank during the spawning season would probably result in a diversion of fishing effort to Div. 3K and 3L. Since this could have an adverse effect upon the inshore fisheries of northeastern Newfoundland, the Canadian proposal for closure was withdrawn.

The Joint Panels then, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that a TAC of 550,000 metric tons be established for 1975 for cod in Div. 2J-3KL.

(b) Div. 2J-3KL witch stock. The Panels, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that a TAC of 17,000 metric tons be established for 1975 for witch in Div. 2J-3KL, as recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(c) Subarea 2-Div. 3K redfish stock. The Panels, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that a TAC of 30,000 metric tons be established for 1975 for this redfish stock, as recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(d) Subarea 2-Div. 3K American plaice. The Panels, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that a TAC of 8,000 metric tons be established for 1975 for American plaice in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K.

(e) Subarea 2 and 3 roundnose grenadier. The Panels, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the TAC for 1975 for this stock remain unchanged at 32,000 metric tons.

(f) Subarea 2-Div. 3KL Greenland halibut. The Panels, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the TAC for 1975 for this stock should be 40,000 metric tons.

(g) Subarea 2-Div. 3K capelin. The Canadian delegate stated that, when TACs for 1974 for capelin were established and allocated in January 1974, it was recognized that (1) there was little knowledge of the possible level of sustainable yield of the capelin stocks, (2) capelin play a very important role in the trophic system as food for cod, seals and other species, and (3) there was some prospect of improving our knowledge of these matters during 1974. Accordingly, Canada was not prepared to adopt a TAC for 1975 at this meeting but rather proposed that consideration of a TAC for 1975 for capelin in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K be deferred to an interim or Special Commission Meeting in January 1975. The USSR delegate stated that USSR scientists would undertake research surveys during 1974 and provide additional information on its capelin fishery in January 1975. The UK delegate questioned whether scientists would be in a better position to make recommendations in January 1975 than now. At the request of the Chairman of the Joint Panels, the Chairman of STACRES stated that this would depend on the degree and nature of research carried out in 1974 on capelin *per se* and the ecological inter-relationships between capelin and other species which depend upon it for food. The Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES pointed out that the approach of this Subcommittee with respect to capelin is to allow the fishery to develop in a controlled way so that it would be possible to detect the effects of fishing as soon as they occur.

After discussion, Panels 2 and 3, having considered the need to defer the establishment of a TAC and allocations for capelin in Subarea 2-Div. 3K and in Div. 3LNOPs for 1975 to a Special Commission Meeting in January 1975,

agreed to recommend

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

5. National Allocations

(a) Div. 2J-3KL cod stock. The Canadian delegate proposed that, after deducting an estimated catch of 50,000 metric tons outside the Convention Area, the Panels should proceed to allocate the remaining 500,000 metric tons for 1975 on the basis of a reduction from 1974 national allocations in proportion to the reduction in TAC. The USSR delegate stated that it was inappropriate to apply a pro-rating reduction for some stocks and a modified version of the 40:40:10:10 formula in other instances and requested a uniform approach to national allocations for all stocks. The Canadian delegate pointed out that allocations for 1973 were based on the 40:40:10:10 formula and that, in determining 1974 allocations, adjustments had been

made to take into account coastal state needs and the special needs of certain other countries; it was not acceptable to adopt a 40:40:10:10 formula applied rigidly to all stocks. Several delegates then expressed special needs which should be taken into consideration in determining national allocations for 1975 for this cod stock. The GDR delegate drew attention to Appendix V of Proceedings No. 7 of the Fourth Special Commission Meeting, January 1974, which stipulated that a 1974 catch by the GDR of up to 11,000 metric tons over the GDR allocation of 15,000 metric tons for this stock would not be contrary to the allocation proposed for 1974, and requested that its 1975 allocation should take account of this provision.

Considerable discussion of alternative methods of allocation and consideration of various figures for allocations ensued. Several delegates stated that allocation on the basis of a 40:40:10:10 formula would probably result in non-utilization of a substantial proportion of the TAC. The Canadian delegate proposed that allocations should take into account a country's recent performance, particularly its ability to utilize its allocation under existing environmental conditions, which are not expected to improve in the near future. A set of figures based to some extent on 1973 performance in relation to allocations was produced for discussion. Several delegates objected to such a method of allocation. The UK delegate noted that UK was having great difficulty in maintaining its supplies of fish and that a large reduction in its allocation now would severely limit the possibility of it ever recovering its former position in the North-west Atlantic fisheries. The Italian delegate requested that the 1975 allocation for his country be no less than 2,000 metric tons as his country was presently experiencing economic difficulties.

After considerable discussion of the special needs of several countries, the Portuguese delegate proposed that, to take account of these special needs and, in particular, a request that the allocation for the "Others" category should be no less than 13,000 metric tons, the TAC for 1975 should be revised upward to 554,000 metric tons including an estimated catch of 50,000 metric tons by Canada outside the Convention Area. Such a revision of less than 1% was certainly within the limits of precision of the scientific assessment.

The Joint Panels 2 and 3 agreed, with Canada, France and the USA abstaining,

to recommend

that the TAC be revised upward to 554,000 metric tons for 1975,

and further agreed, with Italy voting against the proposed allocation and Canada and the USA voting affirmatively but with reservations on the grounds that they were opposed to an upward revision of the TAC to a level above that recommended by the Scientific Advisers,

to recommend

that the provisional allocations for 1975 be as shown in Table 1 (see Section 8 for later revisions).

(b) Subarea 2-Div. 3K redfish. It was proposed that, since the TAC for 1975 was the same as for 1974, the 1974 allocations be maintained for 1975. The Portuguese delegate proposed that the allocations be amended to give Portugal a separate allocation of 2,500 metric tons for 1975 in view of its 1973 catch of 2,800 metric tons.

The Joint Panels 2 and 3, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the allocations for 1975 remain the same as for 1974, with the exception that the allocation for Portugal be 2,500 metric tons and for "Others" be reduced to 4,750 metric tons (Table 1).

(c) Subarea 2-Div. 3K American plaice. The Canadian delegate stated that Canada's estimated catch for 1975 outside the Convention Area was 1,000 metric tons, leaving 7,000 metric tons to be allocated within the Convention Area, and requested a Canadian allocation for 1975 of 2,500 metric tons within the Convention Area. The USSR delegate indicated that USSR could not accept an allocation for 1975 of less than 4,200 metric tons.

The Chairman pointed out that it was not necessary for countries to seek a separate allocation unless they had a specific directed fishery for a particular species, since the management regulations for Subareas 1-4 differ from those for Subarea 5. In Subareas 1-4 small incidental catches could continue to be taken by countries without a separate allocation after the allocation for "Others" had been utilized. In view of this, the Joint Panels, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the allocations of the TAC for 1975 for American plaice in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K be set at the levels shown in Table 1.

(d) Div. 2J-3KL witch. The Canadian delegate estimated that in 1975 Canada would catch about 2,000

metric tons of witch from this stock outside the Convention Area, leaving 15,000 metric tons to be allocated within the Convention Area. The Polish delegate stated that Poland had caught 11,800 metric tons in 1973 and requested that Poland's allocation be maintained at 6,000 metric tons for 1975. The Canadian delegate, with others agreeing, proposed that the most equitable arrangement would be to reduce the 1974 allocations in proportion to the reduction in TAC.

The Joint Panels 2 and 3 then, unanimously,
agreed to recommend

that the allocation of the TAC for 1975 for witch in Div. 2J-3KL be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(e) Subarea 2-Div. 3KL Greenland halibut. The Canadian delegate estimated that Canada's catch outside the Convention Area in 1975 would be 5,000 metric tons, leaving 35,000 metric tons to be allocated within the Convention Area, and requested an increase in Canada's share within the Convention Area to 9,000 metric tons for 1975. The Polish delegate also requested an increase in Poland's allocation to 8,400 metric tons. These increases could be taken from the allocation to "Others" without reducing it unduly.

The Joint Panels 2 and 3, unanimously,
agreed to recommend

that the allocation of the TAC for 1975 for Greenland halibut in Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(f) Subarea 2 and 3 roundnose grenadier. The Joint Panels 2 and 3, unanimously,
agreed to recommend

that the allocation of the TAC for 1975 for Subarea 2 and 3 roundnose grenadier be the same as for 1974 (Table 1).

6. Other Business. The USSR delegate introduced a memorandum by the USSR delegation (Comm.Doc. 74/28), requesting that consideration be given to allegations made by two Canadian Members of Parliament in a letter to the ICNAF Secretariat that USSR vessels were conducting fishing operations for capelin in Div. 3L, in violation of ICNAF regulations, and suggested that the Secretariat be instructed to write the individuals concerned explaining that the allegations of violation of ICNAF regulations were unjustified. The Canadian delegate noted that the allegations by these two Canadian Members of Parliament did not represent the official view of the Canadian Government and agreed that, under ICNAF quota regulations, the USSR was entitled to fish for capelin in the area in question. He expressed gratitude, on behalf of the Canadian Government, to the USSR for the action taken by the USSR authorities to shift their fishing operations elsewhere, thus removing a source of concern to Newfoundland inshore fishermen.

After some discussion the Joint Panels agreed that it would be inappropriate for the Secretariat to communicate directly with individual Canadian Members of Parliament and that further action in response to these allegations was inadvisable.

7. The Joint Panels 2 and 3 recessed at 1800 hrs, 7 June.

8. The Joint Panels 2 and 3 reconvened at 1030 hrs, 12 June, under the Chairman, Mr D.H. Wallace (USA), to consider proposed revisions to the allocation of the TAC for the Div. 2J-3KL cod stock. The Joint Panels, unanimously,

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the allocations previously agreed for the Div. 2J-3KL cod stock (see Section 5(a)) be adjusted to show a decrease in allocation for Canada to 38,000 metric tons from 45,000 metric tons, an increase for Spain to 80,000 metric tons from 77,000 metric tons, and an increase for USSR to 90,000 metric tons from 86,000 metric tons (Table 1).

The Portuguese delegate wished it recorded that he disagreed with the practice of a coastal state using coastal state preference for bargaining for allocations with other Member Countries.

9. The meeting of Joint Panels 2 and 3 adjourned at 1035 hrs, 12 June.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for stocks overlapping Subareas 2 and 3 for 1975.

	Cod	Redfish	Witch	Roundnose grenadier	American plaice	Greenland halibut
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	2J-3KL ¹	2 + 3K	2J-3KL	2 + 3	2 + 3K	2 + 3KL
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	38,000	3,500	4,600	-	2,500	9,000
Denmark	9,000	-	-	-	-	-
France	40,000	-	-	-	-	-
FRG	40,000	-	-	-	-	-
GDR	25,000	2,500	400	4,000	-	3,000
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	13,000	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	37,000	4,000	4,600	-	-	8,400
Portugal	105,000	2,500	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	80,000	-	-	-	-	-
USSR	90,000	12,000	4,900	24,000	4,200	9,000
UK	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	750	-	-	-	-
Others	13,000	4,750	500	4,000	300	5,600
Total allocated catches	504,000	30,000	15,000	32,000	7,000	35,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area	50,000 (CAN)		2,000 (CAN)		1,000 (CAN)	5,000 (CAN)

¹ Includes revised allocations

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

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

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

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

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

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3394
(B.e.74)

Proceedings No. 15

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Joint Meeting of Panels 3 and 4

Saturday, 8 June, 1600 hrs

1. Opening. Mr V. Bermejo (Spain) agreed to act as Chairman for the Joint Meeting.
2. Rapporteur. Mr G.H. Winters (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Joint Meeting agreed to deal with conservation requirements for all stocks overlapping in Subareas 3 and 4.
4. Conservation Requirements - TACs for 1975

(a) Subarea 3-4 squid (*Illex*). The Canadian delegate proposed that a precautionary quota be applied to catches of squid in Subareas 3 and 4 and requested the Chairman of STACRES, Dr A.W. May (Canada), to review the scientific data considered at this meeting by the Assessments Subcommittee. The Chairman of STACRES, noting the possible inter-relationships between *Illex* in Subareas 3 and 4 and those in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, reported that, although the potential yield of squid was not known, it was probably substantially higher than recent catch levels (9,000 metric tons). The Canadian delegate then proposed a precautionary quota of 25,000 metric tons for 1975. Several delegates suggested that the scientific evidence available was not sufficient to establish an appropriate TAC and felt that a precautionary quota would restrict the full development of the fishery. The US delegate, however, felt that world fishing power was such that a precautionary quota was necessary to prevent undue diversion of fishing effort until adequate scientific data became available.

Following a suggestion by the FRG delegate, a Canadian compromise proposal that a TAC of 25,000 metric tons be established for 1975 but that, to allow development of the fishery, new entrants would be allowed to take up to 3,000 metric tons each was agreed unanimously by the Joint Panels 3 and 4.

(b) Subarea 3-4 mackerel. The US delegate referred to the Report of the Assessments Subcommittee which pointed out that the mackerel in Subareas 3 to 5 may belong to the same stock, in which case the recommended TAC of 70,000 metric tons for mackerel in Subareas 3 and 4 may allow over-exploitation of the mackerel resource. The Chairman of STACRES, Dr A.W. May (Canada), informed the Panel Members that the Assessments Subcommittee considered a single assessment of the mackerel in Subareas 2-5 to be desirable but that time was not available at this meeting to carry out such an assessment. The TAC of 70,000 metric tons for Subareas 3 and 4 in 1975 was, therefore, recommended to prevent catches in 1975 from exceeding the level of catches expected in 1974. The Canadian delegate considered the scientific data regarding the inter-relationships of mackerel in Subareas 3 and 4 and those in Subarea 5 to be inadequate and that a single assessment and an overall TAC for all Subareas to be inappropriate at this time. The US delegate did not object to a separate TAC for mackerel in Subareas 3 and 4 but felt that the possibility of over-exploitation should be considered in setting the level of the TAC in Subareas 3 and 4. The Joint Panels 3 and 4 then, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the TAC for mackerel in Subareas 3 and 4 be set at 70,000 metric tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

5. National Allocations

(a) Subarea 3-4 squid (*Illex*). The Canadian delegate estimated that Canada's catch both inside and outside the Convention Area in 1975 would be 10,000 metric tons, leaving 15,000 metric tons to be allocated within the Convention Area.

The Joint Panels, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the allocations for 1975 be as listed in Table 1.

(b) Subarea 3-4 mackerel. The Canadian delegate estimated Canada's catch outside the Convention Area would be 20,000 metric tons in 1975, leaving 50,000 metric tons to be allocated within the Convention Area.

The Joint Panels, unanimously,

agreed to recommend

that the allocations for 1975 be as listed in Table 1.

6. Other Business. There being no other business, the meeting of Joint Panels 3 and 4 adjourned at 1700 hrs, 8 June.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for stocks overlapping Subareas 3 and 4 for 1975.

	Squid (<i>Illex</i>)	Mackerel
	3 + 4	3 + 4
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	No recommendation	70,000
Bulgaria	-	-
Canada	10,000 ¹	19,000
Denmark	-	-
France	-	-
FRG	-	-
GDR	-	-
Iceland	-	-
Italy	-	-
Japan	-	-
Norway	-	-
Poland	-	-
Portugal	-	-
Romania	-	-
Spain	-	-
USSR	15,000	22,000
UK	-	-
USA	-	1,000
Others	*2	8,000
Total allocated catches	25,000	50,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area		20,000 (CAN)

¹ Includes catches by Canada outside Convention Area.

² Countries with no specific allocation may each take up to a maximum of 3,000 metric tons.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3395
(B.e.74)

Proceedings No. 16

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5

Saturday, 8 June, 1730 hrs
Tuesday, 11 June, 1710 hrs
Thursday, 13 June, 1935 hrs

1. Mr Wm.L. Sullivan Jr (USA) was in the Chair.
2. Mr W.G. Gordon (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. All Panel Members, except Italy, were present.
4. The Chairman drew attention to three items referred from the meetings of Panel 4 and Panel 5 for consideration of (a) the Div. 4VWX and Subarea 5 pollock stock, (b) the herring size limit exemption in Subareas 4 and 5, and (c) gear restrictions in Div. 4X and in Subarea 5.
5. Conservation Measures for Pollock (Div. 4VWX and Subarea 5). The Joint Panels agreed to a TAC of 55,000 metric tons for the pollock stock in Div. 4VWX and Subarea 5 for 1975 to replace the catch quota for pollock in Div. 4VWX and Subarea 5, adopted in June 1973 for 1974, and
agreed to recommend
that the 1975 TAC of 55,000 metric tons for the Div. 4VWX-Subarea 5 pollock stock be allocated as listed in Table 1.
6. Herring Size Limit Exemption in Part of Subarea 4 and 5. The Canadian delegate introduced a proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/16) for revision of the herring size limit regulation adopted at the January 1974 Special Commission Meeting, stressing that the annual exemption in the regulation must be made more practical and suggested that such regulations could be applied on a trip basis after the vessel had been on the grounds for 48 hours. The USSR delegate supported the view that the annual exemption should be eliminated and that a trip basis could be considered, provided a functional trip definition could be developed. The GDR delegate agreed with the USSR and pointed out that any new regulation should take into consideration the possibilities for an incidental catch of small herring during a vessel's first days on the grounds. Under such conditions one inspection would not be adequate. The Joint Panels agreed to a US proposal that an *ad hoc* Working Group on the Herring Size Limit Exemption be asked to develop a proposal for consideration by STACTIC and the Joint Panels. The Canadian delegate agreed to provide the leadership for the Working Group and the USSR, USA and GDR agreed to participate.
7. The first session of Joint Panels 4 and 5 recessed at 1810 hrs.
8. The second session of the Joint Panels convened on 11 June at 1710 hrs, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK). The Report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on the Herring Size Limit Exemption (Appendix I) was discussed. The Canadian delegate introduced the proposal of the Working Group and stressed that, although it was a step in the right direction, it was not adequate, and could only accept the proposal with reluctance. He noted that the matter would be brought up again. The US delegate also reluctantly accepted the Report and stressed that he did not accept the basis for exemption. The USSR delegate accepted the proposal and wished it recorded that the definition of 'trip' as 90 days on the grounds would apply only to this case in the herring fishery and not create a precedent as an overall definition of 'per trip'. With this condition, Joint Panels 4 and 5
agreed to recommend
that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (10) for international size limit regulation of the fishery for herring in Subareas 4 and 5 (Appendix II).
9. Other Matters. The Chairman noted that the Div. 4XWb herring stock had not been discussed and that

national allocations of the TAC for this stock were linked to the Div. 5Y, and Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 allocations. The Joint Panels agreed that preliminary discussion would be held in Panel 5 before commencing discussions in Joint Panels 4 and 5.

10. The second session of Joint Panels 4 and 5 recessed at 1740 hrs.

11. The third session of Joint Panels 4 and 5 reconvened at 1935 hrs, 13 June, with Dr D. Booss (FRG) in the Chair. Dr R.G. Halliday (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.

12. Modifications to Allocations in the Div. 4XWb and in the Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 Herring Stocks. The Joint Panels considered the exchange of 1,000 metric tons of herring between the USSR and Canada, referred from the meeting of Panel 4 (Proc. 10). It was proposed that Canada receive 1,000 metric tons from the USSR quota for Div. 4XWb herring, and that the USSR receive 1,000 metric tons from the Canadian quota for Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring.

As a result of this modification to 1975 Canadian and USSR quotas for Div. 4XWb herring, and with other country allocations remaining as in 1974, Panel 4, in joint session with Panel 5,

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the allocation of the TAC of 90,000 metric tons for the Div. 4XWb herring stock for 1975 be as listed in Table 1.

As a further result of this modification to the 1975 Canadian and USSR quotas for Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring stocks from that agreed in Panel 5 (Proc. 11), Panel 5, in joint session with Panel 4,

agreed to recommend to the Commission

that the allocation of the TAC of 150,000 metric tons for the Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 herring stock be as listed in Table 1.

At the request of the FRG delegate, the Joint Panels agreed that the exchange of quota amounts between Canada and the USSR should be noted in the record, as was done for the January 1974 Meeting.

13. Proposals for Gear Prohibition, Closed Areas and By-Catch Exemptions in the Subarea 4 and 5 Haddock Fisheries. Joint Panels 4 and 5 considered ((a) wording drafted by Panel 5 working group (Proc. 11, Section 16), proposing a gear restriction clause in the haddock closed areas in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 and in Subarea 5, similar to that adopted by Panel 5 for the Subarea 5 and part of Statistical Area 6 fishing gear proposal (Proc. 11, Appendix II); (b) the adoption by Panel 4 of the new haddock closed area in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 (Proc. 10, Appendix III); and (c) the decision of Panel 5 to set a zero quota for haddock in Subarea 5 (Proc. 11, Section 6) and of Panel 4 to set a zero quota for haddock in Div. 4VW of Subarea 4 (Proc. 10, Section 6(a)(v)) and the need for an exemption clause in these fisheries to be set for 1975 at a Special Meeting in the autumn of 1974 (Proc. 11, Section 39), and

agreed to recommend

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (7) for amendment of the international quota regulation, adopted in June 1973, of the fishery for haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 (Appendix III); proposal (8) for amendment of the international quota regulation, adopted in June 1973, of the fishery for haddock in Subarea 5 (Appendix IV); and proposal (9) for amendment of the international quota regulation, adopted in June 1973, of the fishery for haddock in Div. 4VW of Subarea 4 (Appendix V).

14. Proposal re TAC and Allocation for 1975 for Yellowtail in Subarea 5 west of 69°W and in Statistical Area 6. Joint Panels 4 and 5 also considered the decision of Panel 5 to defer setting the TAC and allocation for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 west of 69°W and in Statistical Area 6 to the Special Meeting in the autumn of 1974, and

agreed to recommend

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (12) for replacement of the international quota regulation of the fishery for yellowtail flounder in the area west of 69° west in Subarea 5 and in Statistical Area 6 (Appendix VI).

15. The meeting of Joint Panels 4 and 5 was adjourned at 1940 hrs, 13 June 1974.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for stocks in Sub-areas 4 and 5 for 1975.

	Pollock	Herring	
	4VWX+5	4XWb	5Z+6
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	55,000	90,000	150,000
Bulgaria	-	-	-
Canada	33,500	68,500	2,000
Denmark	-	-	-
France	-	-	-
FRG	1,600	-	23,750
GDR	3,500	-	31,150
Iceland	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-
Japan	-	1,000	-
Norway	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	38,400
Portugal	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-
Spain	1,200	-	-
USSR	2,100	19,000	42,100
UK	-	-	-
USA	11,500	1,000	8,400
Others	1,600	500	4,200
Total allocated catches	55,000	90,000	150,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area			

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of ad hoc Working Group on a Size Limit Exemption for Herring
in Subareas 4 and 5 of the Convention Area

1. A Canadian proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/16) that the basis for enforcement of the herring size limit exemption in Subarea 4 and 5 be altered to allow for equitable enforcement of the regulation through the Joint Enforcement Scheme had been referred to the Working Group to be convened by Canada.

2. The Working Group met with representatives of Canada, GDR, USSR and USA present.

3. Following discussion of the Canadian proposal, the Working Group

recommended to Joint Panels 4 and 5

that paragraph 2 of the Herring Size Limit Regulation adopted by the January 1974 Special Commission Meeting be amended as follows:

"2. that the Contracting Governments may permit persons under their jurisdiction to take herring less than 9 inches (22.7 cm) measured as specified in paragraph 1 above so long as such persons do not have in possession on board a vessel each trip herring under this size limit in an amount exceeding 10% by weight or 25% by count of all herring on board the vessel caught in areas specified in paragraph 1 which can be identified as to size at the time of landing.

"However, should it be observed during an inspection under the Joint Enforcement Scheme that a vessel is taking an excessive amount of undersize herring, the inspector shall note this fact on the inspection report and bring it to the attention of the master of the vessel concerned. Such an observation in itself shall not be considered to be an infringement. For the purpose of this regulation, a trip shall be considered to be not more than 90 days on ground as determined by an examination of the logbook."

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

Panels 4 and 5, in joint session, recommend 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 1974 (January 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 3, Appendix II) and pending entry into force, be replaced by the following:

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

Panels 4 and 5, in joint session, recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974(8) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area

Panels 4 and 5, in joint session, recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

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

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

Panels 4 and 5, in joint session, recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

Panels 4 and 5, in joint session, recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments;

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

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

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

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3398
(B.b.24)

Proceedings No. 17

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of the Second Plenary Session

Monday, 10 June, 0900 hrs

1. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. Gillett (UK) opened the meeting. Representatives from all Member Countries, except Romania, and Observers were present.

2. Under Plenary Agenda Item 41, Consideration of Proposal for Management of International Quota Regulations, the Chairman asked the US delegate to review the revised memorandum prepared by representatives of the Depositary Government in consultation with the Chairman which proposed a standing regulation on the management of all quota regulations, except those of special circumstance, and provided effective mechanical and procedural steps for improving the efficiency of the Commission (Comm.Doc. 74/27 Revised).

The Canadian and Danish delegates spoke in favour of the proposal. In response to an inquiry about the reporting of a 100-ton increment for each stock, the US delegate pointed out that this was the increment used in the previous proposals from the October 1973 and January 1974 Special Commission Meetings and that paragraph 1 of the present proposal allowed the Commission, if it wished, to vary the size of the increment to be reported. He also pointed out, in response to questions from the FRG delegate, that the addition of the word "unavoidable" in the phrase "except for small unavoidable incidental catches" (2nd and 3rd last lines of paragraph 2(c)) was used to establish the utmost clarity as was suggested by the discussion at the January 1974 Special Meeting.

The Plenary received suggestions for improvement of the form of presentation of the proposal. There should be descriptive headings for each paragraph and items listed together should occupy separate lines in the final text.

The UK delegate drew attention to the first line of paragraph 3 of the proposal which read "That, for any overall national quota regulation for stocks or species collectively;" and suggested rewording to "That for any overall national quota regulation for all stocks or species in the area described". The Canadian delegate suggested adding "in the area to which the regulation applies unless specifically exempted in the regulation".

The FRG delegate suggested two proposals, one for subareas which have the two-tier quota regulation and another for subareas which do not have a two-tier quota regulation and agreed with the Portuguese delegate that more time was needed to study the proposal and to consult his legal advisers. The Chairman pointed out that a decision was needed on the proposal at this meeting, otherwise each quota would have to be written up as a separate proposal, repeating the management procedure.

The Plenary agreed that a small Working Party should meet to re-examine the management proposal, to modify it in the light of suggestions, and to report to the next Plenary (Proc. 18).

3. Under Plenary Agenda Item 42, Reporting of Catches of Species under Quota Control (Comm.Doc. 74/17), the Canadian delegate reviewed the Canadian proposal requiring monthly reporting of catches of species under quota control in order to develop mutual confidence in the quota system and to facilitate the planning of enforcement activities.

Delegates from Portugal, FRG, Spain and Japan reported that it would be very difficult to report catches against their quotas twice monthly at this time and that any reporting on a monthly basis could only be a best provisional estimate. The Canadian and US delegates stressed the importance of having early and reliable catch information for effective and credible catch quota regulations and enforcement. The Portuguese delegate suggested that reporting each monthly catch within the following month would be more practical. The Chairman pointed out that there was a consensus that countries could provide provisional estimates of reported monthly catches within one month and although there were great practical difficulties countries must accept their obligations under the quota scheme. The USSR delegate said real difficulties existed for the USSR but that they were less than those for other countries and if other countries found it possible to adopt such a pro-

posal, the USSR would also consider the possibility of providing rough catch estimates on a monthly basis. Following further discussion, the Plenary agreed that a resolution be framed by the Chairman and the Executive Secretary which would require monthly reporting by nationals of their best provisional statistics available, within one month, and that the resolution should be presented to a future meeting of the Plenary (Proc. 20).

4. At the request of the Chairman of the Commission, the Executive Secretary reviewed proposals for expansion of the Secretariat contained in Comm.Doc. 74/11. The US and USSR delegates spoke in support of the proposals to increase staff and noted that Canada was taking steps to provide the necessary additional accommodation. There being no objections to the proposals, the Chairman thanked the delegates for the guidance which their support would give to the Meeting of STACFAD (Proc. 6).

5. Under Plenary Agenda Item 48, Reports of Panels (Proc. 12), the Chairman of Panel A (seals), Dr A.W.H. Needler (Canada), presented the Report of Panel A. The Report was approved by the Plenary with the addition of editorial changes provided by the Panel Chairman. The Chairman of the Commission pointed out that a general management procedure proposal if adopted would not apply to proposals for regulation of the seal fisheries.

6. The Plenary adjourned at 1100 hrs, 10 June.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3399
(B.b.24)

Proceedings No. 18

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of the Third Plenary Session

Thursday, 13 June, 0920 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK), opened the meeting with representatives of all Member Countries, except Romania, present.
2. Under Plenary Agenda Item 12, Improvements to the Convention (Comm.Doc. 74/9 and Addendum I), the Chairman called attention to seven amendments, A-G, to the Convention proposed by the Depositary Government to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Commission. He reminded delegates of the 1970 Protocol to facilitate the entry into force of amendments to the Convention and hoped that it would enter into force in time to be applicable to the present proposed amendments. Following the Chairman's request for consideration of Amendment A to paragraph 1 of Convention Article I, Extension of the Convention Area to Statistical Area 6, the FRG delegate pointed to the STACRES suggestion to consider including the Baffin Area west of Subarea 1 in the Convention Area. The Canadian delegate said that he was not in a position to consider the proposal in a positive way at this time. The Plenary agreed to postpone consideration of the Baffin Area to a later Commission meeting. The Plenary noted that Member Countries favoured the extension of the Convention Area to include Statistical Area 6.

The Chairman then requested consideration of Amendment C to paragraph 1 of Convention Article VIII, Technical amendment to clarify existing practice of extending regulations to the range of a stock, and of Amendment D to paragraphs 2-6 of Convention Article VIII, Circulation of proposals by the Secretariat, as set out in Comm.Doc. 74/9, Addendum I. The USA explained the reasons for these proposals. Further consideration was deferred.

Amendment B, Technical amendment to note votes greater than two-thirds, and Amendment E, Shorten the period before regulations take effect, to paragraph 7 of Convention Article II and to paragraph 7 of Convention Article VIII, respectively, were then considered together. The USSR and Canadian delegates felt that there was perhaps no need for general agreement to reservations as required under subparagraph c of Amendment E. Following discussion of the practical and constitutional objectives of the subparagraphs c and e, the Plenary agreed that Amendments E, F and G should be given further consideration at a later Plenary.
3. Under Plenary Agenda Item 41, Consideration of Proposal for Management of International Quota Regulations (Comm.Doc. 74/27, 2nd Revision), the Chairman drew attention to the changes in the text proposed by the delegates at the Second Plenary Session (Proc. 17). Following suggestions by the Portuguese delegate, the Plenary agreed that drafting points should be discussed with the Depositary Government representative and incorporated in a further revision of the proposal to be presented at the next Plenary session (see Proc. 20). The Plenary agreed in principle to the proposal.
4. Under Plenary Agenda Item 48, Reports of Panels, the Chairman called for comment on the Report of Panel 1 (Proc. 7). The Icelandic delegate reiterated Iceland's opposition to quota regulation and particularly to the 40:40:10:10 principle of allocation. He pointed to the problem of by-catch and the studies in progress but felt that time was short and the stocks were being depleted rapidly. He said that Iceland would be in the majority group of so-called 200-mile states at the Law of the Sea Conference and that he expected that it would not be long until the 200 miles would be recognized by most states as a legal and just fishery jurisdiction. Iceland was at present using minimum fish and mesh sizes as conservation tools and believed they were good. Iceland would present a paper on the subject to the 1975 Annual Meeting. Iceland would abstain from voting on all quotas. The Plenary adopted the text and quota figures in the Report of Panel 1, with Iceland abstaining.
5. The Report of Panel 2 (Proc. 8) was then considered. The Canadian delegate agreed that there was no objection from Canada to including the estimated 1,000-ton Canadian catch to be taken outside the Convention Area in the quota list for cod in Div. 2GH. The Plenary adopted the text and quota figures in the Report of Panel 2.
6. The Report of Joint Panels 2 and 3 (Proc. 14 and Appendix 1) was adopted without comment.

7. The Plenary adjourned at 1100 hrs, 13 June.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3402
(B.e.73)

Proceedings No. 19

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 3, 4 and 5

Thursday, 13 June, 1900 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK), opened the meeting.
2. Dr R.G. Halliday (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4, and 5. The Chairman introduced the Report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Exemptions to the Trawl Regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 (Appendix I). The Canadian delegate stated that the Working Group's compromise proposal would aid enforcement of the trawl regulations on long-trip vessels and expressed approval. The Portuguese and USSR delegates also approved the report and proposal, noting that the proposal was a substantial improvement over existing regulations. The Bulgarian delegate also expressed acceptance. The US delegate, while appreciating the Working Group's efforts to reach a solution, noted that this was a substantial departure from the US proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/30) submitted during the Commission Meeting. Although the report addressed the problem of equitable enforcement, it did not resolve the problem of excessive by-catches. The US suggestions of a limit of 7,500 kg of regulated species on board or a reduction in the 10% exemption would effect this, but were not included in the proposal in the report. The US delegate accepted the proposal with greatest reluctance, stating that USA would continue to press for solutions to the by-catch problem.

The Chairman observed that the abolition of the exemption based on annual catches appeared to meet one of the original objectives of the USA but, noting the misgivings of the USA, indicated that it would be most useful if technical matters of this kind could be pursued between annual meetings. Panels 3, 4 and 5, in joint session

agreed to recommend

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

4. The meeting was adjourned at 1920 hrs, 13 June.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of the ad hoc Working Group on Exemptions
to the Trawl Regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5

The following is submitted to replace the appropriate paragraph(s) in the mesh size regulations for Subarea 5 with appropriate adjustments as required for Subareas 3 and 4:

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

Panels 3, 4 and 5, in joint session, recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

Panels 3, 4 and 5, in joint session, recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974(6) Proposal for International Mesh Regulation of the Trawl Fishery for Cod, Haddock and Yellowtail Flounder in Subarea 5 of the Convention Area

Panels 3, 4 and 5, in joint session, recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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



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Proceedings No. 20

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Report of the Final Plenary Session

Friday, 14 June, 1015 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK), opened the meeting. Representatives of all Member Countries, except Romania, were present.
2. Under Plenary Agenda Item 12, Improvements to the Convention, the Chairman called for further discussion of the US memorandum on possible amendments to the Convention (Addendum 1 to Comm.Doc. 74/9). The Portuguese, UK, Danish and USSR delegates questioned the wording "in adjacent waters" in the third last line of Item C. The UK delegate, supported by the Danish delegate, suggested amendment of the Convention Area as an alternative. The USSR delegate had no objection to extending the area of application since there had already been agreement by the Members of the Commission for extension of application of proposals into Statistical Area 6. However, the present wording seemed to give the possibility for unlimited extension of application. The Canadian, UK and US delegates agreed that the whole proposal should only be regarded as a draft for discussion at this meeting. The Plenary agreed that there were substantive areas of concern in the proposal and that the Depositary Government should be asked to submit a further proposal covering any points of substance to be suggested by the delegates to the next Commission Meeting. The Portuguese delegate, in offering suggestions for the Depositary Government, stated that he had no objection to Items D and G and to sub-paragraphs 7(d), (f), and (g) of Item E, but could not accept sub-paragraphs 7(a), (b), and (c) of Item E, or Item F. The Canadian delegate had no objection to any of the Items. The Portuguese delegate pointed to practical difficulties in meeting the time requirements in sub-paragraphs 7(a) and (b) of Item E. The Plenary agreed that delegates should submit any other special problems with the Items to the Depositary Government representative before leaving the present meeting and that a further revised document would be presented to the next Commission Meeting.
3. The Report of Panel 3 (Proc. 9) was adopted. The Icelandic delegate reminded the Plenary that Iceland would abstain from voting on all quota allocations. The Canadian delegate pointed out that proposal (2) adopted by a meeting of Joint Panels 2 and 3 (Proc. 14, Appendix I) recommended that a special meeting should establish TACs and allocations for the capelin stocks in Subareas 2 and 3 which would come into effect for all Contracting Governments upon receipt from the Depositary Government of the amounts decided by the Commission which would be much earlier than under the Commission's normal procedure. The Japanese delegate wished it recorded that his Government has doubts about the legality of such a procedure and that it was only acceptable on a voluntary basis. The Canadian delegate said that, due to the need for the latest scientific information and evidence, the meeting should be held in January of 1975 at a time and place to be decided by correspondence. The Plenary noted that recommendations regarding the capelin stocks could be made by a Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 and the vote of the Commission Members could be taken by telegraph.
4. The Report of Joint Panels 3 and 4 (Proc. 15) was adopted.
5. The Report of Panel 4 (Proc. 10) was adopted, including Appendix III which recommended to the Commission new coordinates for the closed area in Div. 4X. The Plenary noted that Italy wished to withdraw from membership in Panel 4.
6. The Report of Joint Panels 4 and 5 (Proc. 16) with proposal (10) for amendment of the herring size limit regulation (Proc. 16, Appendix II); proposal (7) for amendment of the Div. 4X haddock regulation (Proc. 16, Appendix III); proposal (8) for amendment of the Subarea 5 haddock regulation (Proc. 16, Appendix IV); proposal (9) for amendment of the Div. 4VW haddock regulation (Proc. 16, Appendix V); and proposal (12) for replacement of the yellowtail flounder regulation in Subarea 5 west of 69° west and Statistical Area 6 (Proc. 16, Appendix VI) were adopted.
7. The Report of Panel 5 (Proc. 11) with proposal (11) for amendment of the regulation of fishing gear in Subarea 5 and part of Statistical Area 6 (Proc. 11, Appendix II) was adopted. The Chairman expressed his appreciation for the good cooperation and hard work of the Panel 5 delegates in successfully completing a very difficult agenda.

8. The Report of Joint Panels 1-5 (Proc. 13) was adopted.
9. The Report of Joint Panels 3, 4 and 5 (Proc. 19) with proposals (4), (5) and (6) for amendment of the exemption clauses in the trawl regulations in force in Subarea 3 (Proc. 19, Appendix II), in Subarea 4 (Proc. 19, Appendix III) and in Subarea 5 (Proc. 19, Appendix IV) were adopted.
10. The Report of STACRES (Proc. 1 with Addendum) was adopted with the Chairman expressing appreciation for excellent work of the Commission's scientists.
11. The Report of STACFAD (Proc. 6) was adopted. The Chairman of the Commission confirmed that an invitation was extended to the Commission to hold its 1975 Annual Meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland for two weeks beginning 10 June 1975 with associated scientific meetings to be held in the Fisheries Laboratory at Aberdeen, Scotland for a week beginning 2 June 1975. The Plenary accepted the invitation with thanks.
12. The Report of STACREM (Proc. 5) was adopted.
13. The Report of STACTIC (Proc. 4) was adopted.
14. The Report of the Second Plenary (Proc. 17) was adopted.
15. The Report of the Third Plenary (Proc. 18) was adopted.
16. Under Plenary Agenda Item 42, Reporting of Catches of Species Under Quota Control, the Chairman drew attention to the Resolution attached at Appendix I which had been discussed in the Second Plenary Session (Proc. 17) and drafted for presentation to the Final Plenary Session for approval. The Plenary unanimously adopted the Resolution (1) Relating to the Provision of Monthly Catch Statistics (Appendix I).
17. Under Plenary Agenda Item 20, Conservation of Herring Stocks in Subareas 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6, the Plenary was informed of the stock size commitments for 1976 for the Div. 5Y herring and the Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 herring recommended to the Commission by Panel 5 (Proc. 11, Section 26) and adopted Resolution (2) Relating to Total Allowable Catches for the Div. 5Y, and Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 Herring Stocks in 1976 (Appendix II).
18. Under Plenary Agenda Item 41, Consideration of Proposal for Management of International Quota Regulations, the Chairman drew attention to the third revision of Comm.Doc. 74/27 which was originated by the Depositary Government and noted that the Plenary at its Third Session (Proc. 18, Section 3) had agreed in principle to the proposal. The Plenary agreed

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (14) for management of international quota regulations (Appendix III).
19. The Chairman drew attention to the Panel and Joint Panel Reports which the Plenary had adopted and which showed that TACs and allocations for 1975 had been agreed in respect to 55 fish stocks or species in the Convention Area and in adjacent waters to the west and south within Statistical Area 6. He pointed out that a table of these proposed TACs and allocations comprised a proposal for international quota regulation of the fisheries in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 and that proposal (14) already adopted by the Plenary (Appendix III) would provide the administrative necessities for management of these proposed TACs and allocations. The Plenary agreed

that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments, proposal (13) for international quota regulation of the fisheries in the Convention Area and in adjacent waters to the west and south in Statistical Area 6 (Appendix IV).
20. Under Plenary Agenda Item 49, Election of Vice-Chairman, Mr D.H. Wallace (USA) was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission to complete the term of office 1973/74 and 1974/75. Mr Wallace thanked the Commission Members for their confidence.
21. Under Plenary Agenda Item 51, Press Statement, the Chairman announced that a press notice was being prepared and would be available for delegates to pick up shortly after the meeting adjourned.
22. Under Plenary Agenda Item 52, Other Business, the Chairman called on the Observer from Cuba, Mr E. Oltuski, who addressed the meeting as follows:

"Mr Chairman:

"At the first Plenary Meeting of the Commission, our delegation stated our Government's views in relation with fisheries and ICNAF. We also stated our intention to request a quota allocation for Cuba even though we were not a Member Country.

"There is nothing that can legally stop Cuba from coming to this region and taking what it needs. But still, we felt that having participated in ICNAF for some time as Observers, and knowing the principles and procedures by which it stands, it would be fair on our side to have our needs included

in the overall allowable catch so the limits recommended by the scientists would not be violated.

"There is an ICNAF principle that states that 10% of the TAC should be allocated to new entrants and non-member states. Recognizing thus, the right of other nations to fish in these waters, we feel that this is a fundamental principle of ICNAF that should not be forgotten.

"We realize that there are many interests that have to be harmonized by your Commission. But to those interests you must add though, as one of not less importance, the interests of that part of the world which, for various reasons, has arrived later than you have to the benefits of technology and wealth.

"We are not only worried about what has happened to Cuba but of what will happen in the future with other nations in similar conditions. If that day would come, finding us as a member country of ICNAF, you can all be sure that Cuba will share its lot with those nations. This is a principle of international solidarity that must prevail in this small world of ours.

"The highly developed nations should not live aside from this reality, and neither should ICNAF.

"Due to these circumstances, we feel that our country has not been fairly treated, even though some delegations were in favour of satisfying our claims, and mainly the Chairman of the Commission. Therefore, I must frankly state that we cannot consider ourselves limited by the quotas that have been allocated.

"This situation does not help in increasing our enthusiasm for joining ICNAF. We played our game and lost it, but we have the feeling that not everything is lost. It is my impression that we have been able to put across to you the rightness of our position and believe that it will be taken into account in the future.

"We have just felt that because of the statement we had made at the First Plenary Meeting of the Commission, it was necessary to sum up our experience here.

"We thank once more the ICNAF staff for their helpfulness and we extend to all the delegations our very warm greetings. Good luck to you all.

"Thank you."

The Chairman thanked Mr Oltuski for his good wishes and noted that the Commission must take account of Cuban needs in its future work.

The Chairman then recognized the Observer from the European Economic Community, Mr J. ten Have, who spoke as follows:

"Mr Chairman:

"I would like, on behalf of the European Communities, to thank the Commission for the opportunity it kindly gave to us again to assist as an Observer to the 24th Annual Meeting of ICNAF.

"We are, as you know, Mr Chairman, very much interested in attending the meetings of your Commission to get more and more detailed information about the important international problems relating to fisheries and to the conservation of the stocks in particular. Therefore, Mr Chairman, we are grateful that your Commission, be it sometimes after very difficult discussions, succeeded in fixing and allocating a new quota scheme for 1975, and in reaching an agreement to improve certain other existing conservation measures.

"Due to their own responsibilities in respect to rational exploitation of the sea resources, the European Communities, Mr Chairman, have always attached great importance to the realization of such conservation measures within the framework of their own common fisheries policy, and our philosophy on this point goes along the same lines as the philosophy that has led to the measures that have been decided or still are being under consideration in ICNAF. We only would hope, Mr Chairman, that these measures can be made still more efficient in the future for the benefit of the stocks and in the interest of the fishermen of the different countries.

"Finally, Mr Chairman, I would like to thank the Secretariat for having been so kind as to give us the opportunity to have our usual internal EEC meetings during the sessions of your Commission.

"Thank you."

The Chairman then recognized the Observers from ICES, Mr H. Tambs-Lyche and Mr Sv.Aa. Horsted. Mr Tambs-Lyche spoke as follows:

"Mr Chairman:

"On behalf of my fellow observer from ICES and myself, I wish to thank you and the ICNAF Secretariat both for the opportunity to attend your meeting and learn from it, and for the friendly and effective cooperation between our organizations throughout the years.

"ICES has, of course, no regulatory powers, but as far as the advisory tasks go, there is parallel development on both sides of the Atlantic. In both cases all important fish stocks are by now under intensive scientific study, and the methods are being developed and reformed. Your documentation for this meeting witnesses how this is done in cooperation between scientists from both sides of the Atlantic.

"As your tasks are expanding, so are ours. Until now, ICES has been advising only one regulatory Commission. From this year we will be advising two more, and we can foresee in the near future a time when we will give scientific advice to four or five Commissions, including those for control of pollution. There is no doubt that this will give us severe problems, not least with the timing of meetings.

"You have expanded your Secretariat - we are doing the same, although at a slower pace. And there is finally another problem which both you and we have to keep in mind. There is a limited stock of scientists available, they are at present heavily exploited, and they do need some closed seasons from time to time, if they are to be able to spawn new scientific knowledge. There is clearly also in relation to that stock a maximum sustainable yield, which may already have been exceeded. This calls for administrative adjustments and for increased cooperation and coordination. Much has been achieved in this respect, but it may be both possible and necessary to go further.

"The tradition of close cooperation between our organizations and for opportunities for personal contacts between the Secretariats are, therefore, extremely important, and we look forward to a fruitful continuation of them.

"Thank you, Mr Chairman."

The Chairman acknowledged the important role ICES was playing in fisheries and recognized the Observer from FAO, Dr D. Sahrhage, who spoke as follows:

"Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I should like to express on behalf of FAO our sincere appreciation for having been invited again to attend this Annual Meeting of your Commission. As you know, there is a long tradition now of collaboration between ICNAF and FAO not only in sending observers to meetings but also in arranging for joint symposia and other meetings, and direct participation of staff in working groups. Areas where this collaboration has been fruitful and where it should be continued or intensified include the methodology of fisheries management, stock assessment, statistics, problems of fishing effort, surveys and environmental aspects.

"I do not want to repeat statements made earlier by FAO observers but would rather refer you to the address given by Mr Popper, our Assistant Director-General (Fisheries), at your Special Meeting in Rome in January 1974 (Summ.Doc. 74/9, Appendix II).

"Let me only say that I am deeply impressed by the progress made by your Commission during the last few years through hard work and unavoidably difficult negotiations of national catch quotas and other regulations. In particular, I am impressed by the quality of scientific advice provided, and even more by the extent to which this advice is respected and followed in the decisions by the Commissioners. This is really a great step forward and justifies our hopes to increase the productivity of the fisheries again in your area. Without any doubt ICNAF is now the leading Commission in the world in the field of fisheries management, and the experiences made here will hopefully have a great impact on the work of other bodies, including those operating under the framework of FAO.

"We hope that ICNAF will be able with good spirit of international cooperation to make further progress during the coming years which will bring us the results of the Law of the Sea Conference. I think one should appreciate the positive statement made in this connection by Mr Lucas in his speech of welcome on the first day. Only in this way will it be possible in the long run to make optimal use of the available resources to feed the hungry world. We from FAO will do our best to cooperate closely with ICNAF in this field as we have done in the past.

"Thank you."

The Chairman thanked FAO for their kindness and cooperation in the past and looked forward to mutual benefits in the future.

The Chairman noted that the Observer from ICCAT, Dr O. Rodriguez-Martin, had left the following statement to be included in the meeting proceedings:

"Mr Chairman:

"I should like to thank the Chairman of ICNAF for inviting the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) to attend this 24th Annual Meeting.

"I am very happy to be here for several reasons: In the first place, it has given me the opportunity to follow the discussion which has taken place on fundamental problems concerning the Northwest Atlantic fisheries, problems which, in many cases, are common to other areas and other species. The results of such discussion are, therefore, of great interest to other Commissions.

"In the second place, I have had the pleasure of again meeting a number of very good friends whom I first got to know through this Commission, and of meeting members of the younger generation who have recently become associated with ICNAF.

"I am very glad to have had this opportunity to visit Halifax again. The first time I came to this city was in 1954, at the time of the 4th ICNAF Meeting. Since then I have followed the wanderings of the Commission through Annual Meetings until 1969.

"In the past, I attended the ICNAF Meetings as part of the Spanish delegation. Now I am here in an Observer capacity as Executive Secretary of ICCAT, at the invitation of ICNAF.

"Before I finish, I should like to make the following observations: I have always considered ICNAF as the best instructor in my professional life within the world of international fisheries. It was through the ICNAF Standing Committee on Research and Statistics that I began to learn about the real technical and scientific problems to be faced in a fishery. And as time went by, I became aware of the importance of this Committee. Through ICNAF's Standing Committee on Finance and Administration I got to know something about budgets, and financial and administrative reports.

"Therefore, since being nominated for the post I now hold, I have tried to follow the pattern of ICNAF - which I consider to be one of the best of the International Commissions. ICNAF could well serve as a model for future fishery Commissions.

"Thank you, Mr Chairman."

23. Before adjournment, the USSR delegate expressed the gratitude of the USSR delegation and the others for the excellent work of the Chairman of the Commission for bringing to a successful conclusion such difficult and lengthy deliberations. The Chairman responded by recognizing the sincerity, skill, ability and forbearance of the delegates in difficult situations during the meeting. He pointed out that not everyone achieved what he wanted, all had made concessions and are now fully aware of the importance of compromise in successful international management of fisheries. Much had been achieved through compromise but he felt the Commission could do better and he hoped that it would. He was proud to be associated with the Commission, its objectives and its participants.

There being no other business, the Chairman declared the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission adjourned at 1315 hrs. A press notice covering the Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting is at Appendix V.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

(1) Resolution Relating to the Provision of Monthly Catch Statistics

The Commission

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

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

Resolves

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

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

Provisional Monthly Catch Statistics (metric tons)

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

¹ 4T (Jan-Dec) + 4Vn (Jan-Apr).

² 4Vn (May-Dec).

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

⁴ American plaice, witch and yellowtail combined.

⁵ All flounders except yellowtail.

⁶ 4W(a) is that part of Div. 4W north of 44°52'N.

⁷ 4W(b) is that part of Div. 4W south of 44°52'N.

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 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 1976

The Commission

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

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974(14) Proposal for Management of International Quota Regulations, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 14 June 1974

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

First Tier Quotas

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

- (a) Competent Authorities from each Government shall limit, in the period to which the regulation applies (each such period hereinafter referred to as "the period"), the catches of the stocks or species mentioned in the regulation, taken by persons under its jurisdiction in the region referred to in the regulation, to the amount listed for that Government or in the case of Contracting Governments not listed by name to the amount listed under "Others";
- (b) Each Government mentioned by name shall take appropriate action to prohibit fishing during the period by persons under its jurisdiction for the stocks or species in the region mentioned in the regulation on the date on which

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 period,

equal 100 percent of the allowable catch indicated in the regulation for it. Each Government mentioned by name shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of the date on which persons under its jurisdiction will cease a directed fishery for the stocks or species in the region mentioned in the regulation. The Executive Secretary shall promptly inform all Contracting Governments of such notification;

- (c) Each Contracting Government not mentioned by name shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary if persons under its jurisdiction engage in a fishery during the period on the stocks or species in the region mentioned in the regulation, together if possible with an estimate of the projected catch and it shall also promptly report catches of the stocks or species in the region mentioned in the regulation by persons under its jurisdiction in increments of 100 tons. The Executive Secretary shall notify all Contracting Governments, of the date on which

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 period,

by persons under the jurisdiction of Contracting Governments not mentioned by name equal 100 percent of the allowable catch designated as for "Others" in the regulation. Within 10 days of the receipt of such notification from the Executive Secretary, each Contracting Government not mentioned by name shall prohibit fishing by persons under its jurisdiction for the stocks or species in the region mentioned in the regulation, except for small unavoidable incidental catches in directed fisheries for other stocks or species.

Second Tier Quotas

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

- (a) Competent Authorities from each Government shall limit the catches of the stocks or species of the whole group taken during the period by persons under its jurisdiction in the region referred to in the regulation, to the amount listed for that Government or in the case of Contracting Governments not mentioned by name to the amount listed under "Others";
- (b) Each Government mentioned by name shall take appropriate action to prohibit fishing during the period by persons under its jurisdiction in the region mentioned in the regulation on

the date on which

accumulated reported catch,
estimated unreported catch, and
the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced,

equal 100 percent of its allowable catch for the whole group of stocks or species indicated in the regulation. This shall apply whether or not it has, on that date, caught the full amount allocated to it for any particular species or stock in that area under any regulation. Each Government mentioned by name shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary of the date on which its vessels will cease a fishery in the region mentioned in the regulation. The Executive Secretary shall promptly inform all Contracting Governments of such notification;

- (c) Each Contracting Government not mentioned by name shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary if persons under its jurisdiction engage in a fishery during the period in the region mentioned in the regulation, together if possible with an estimate of the projected catch, and it shall also promptly report catches in the region mentioned in the regulation by persons under its jurisdiction in increments of 100 tons. The Executive Secretary shall notify all Contracting Governments, of the date on which

accumulated reported catch,
estimated unreported catch, and
the quantity estimated to be taken before closure could be introduced,

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

Recording of Catch

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

Other

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

(13) Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in the Convention Area and in Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 14 June 1974

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

shall be in accordance with the following table:

Table - Integral part of the Proposal for International Quota Regulation of the Fisheries in the Convention Area and in the Adjacent Waters to the West and South within Statistical Area 6, adopted by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in Plenary Session on 14 June 1974.

(a) National allocations (in metric tons) for 1975 of particular stocks or species in the Convention Area. Quantities in parentheses are estimated catches outside the Convention Area. (Total = Total Allowable Catches (TAC)).

Species or stock	Stock region	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	France	Fed. Rep. Germany	German Dem. Rep.	Iceland	Italy	Japan	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Spain	USSR	UK	USA	Others	Total
Cod	1	-	-	19,600 (9,000)	2,800	12,000	700	-	-	-	4,800	-	4,900	-	4,000	200	1,500	-	500	60,000
	2GR	-	-	-	500	4,000	1,000	-	-	-	900	4,500	3,200	400	500	2,600	800	-	600	20,900
	2J-3KL	-	(1,000)	9,000	40,000	40,000	25,000	-	-	-	13,000	37,000	105,000	-	80,000	90,000	14,000	-	13,900	554,000
	3M	-	(50,000)	7,200	7,000	500	-	-	-	-	1,400	800	10,400	-	2,200	5,200	2,200	-	100	40,000
	3MO	-	12,700	800	900	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	-	5,500	-	39,600	21,800	1,300	-	3,000	87,700
	3PS	-	15,900	-	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	14,100	1,600	-	-	4,000	62,400
	4T (Jan-Dec)	-	(20,000)	1,300	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,460	-	-	-	300	50,000
	4V (Jan-Apr)	-	(16,000)	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	500	10,000
	4V (May-Dec)	-	5,000	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,500	2,900	-	-	1,200	60,000
	4VSH	-	(2,000)	1,150	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	200	-	300	200	5,000
	4X	-	24,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,088	2,468	-	9,000	1,000	19,000
	5T	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487	-	-	-	-	-	19,000	1,137	35,000
	5Z	-	4,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Haddock	4VW	-	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	500	15,000
	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Redfish	2+3K	-	3,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	4,000	2,500	-	-	12,000	-	750	4,750	30,000
	3M	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,600	-	-	2,400	16,000
	3LN	-	1,300	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	13,800	-	-	2,900	20,000
	3O	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,300	-	-	1,600	16,000
	3P	-	12,500	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,800	-	-	1,700	25,000
	4VWX	-	14,860	-	740	-	-	-	-	-	-	970	-	-	-	4,900	-	7,430	1,100	30,000
	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	-	1,438	-	20,622	2,597	25,000
Herring	4VW(a)	-	26,500	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	500	30,000
	Jan-Jun '75	-	39,800	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	700	45,000
	4X(b)	-	66,500	-	-	750	750	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	1,000	500	90,000
	5Y	-	7,000	-	-	23,750	31,150	-	-	-	-	38,400	-	-	-	42,100	-	8,400	250	25,000
	5Z+6	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,400	4,200	150,000

Table (a) continued

Species or Stock	Stock region	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	France	Fed. Rep. Germany	German Dem. Rep.	Iceland	Italy	Japan	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Spain	USSR	UK	USA	Others	Total
American plaice	2+3K	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	-	-	300	8,000
	3M	-	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	500	2,000
	3LN0 3Ps	-	49,700 8,800	-	900 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	500 1,400	60,000 11,000
Yellowtail	3LN0	-	30,500	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	15,000	100	35,000
	5(E of 69*) 5(M of 69*)+6 ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	16,000
Witch	23-3KL	-	4,600	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	4,600	-	-	-	4,900	-	-	500	17,000
	3W0	-	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,900	-	-	100	10,000
	3Ps	-	5,000	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	3,000
Greenland halibut	2+3KL	-	9,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	8,400	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	5,600	40,000
		-	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roundnose grenadier	0+1	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	2,000	10,000 ³
	2+3	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	4,000	32,000
Yellowtail, American plaice (combined)	4WX	-	20,000	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500	-	500	700	32,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flounders, except yellowtail	5+6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	23,900	100	25,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver hake	4WX	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,000	-	-	8,000	120,000
	5Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	1,100	15,000
	5Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,200	-	11,100	7,700	80,000
	5Z+6	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	52,200	-	18,900	7,400	80,000
Red hake	5Z(E of 69*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	1,000	5,000	20,000
	5Z(W of 69*) +6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,400	-	11,900	2,700	45,000

Table (a) - continued

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

1 Defined as that portion of Div. 4X lying south and east of the straight lines joining coordinates in the order listed: 44°20'N, 63°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'W; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.
 2 Deferred to Special Meeting, November 1974.
 3 TACs and all stocks pertain to Subarea 1 and Statistical Area "Zero" (Baffin Island area).
 4 Deferred to Special Meeting, January 1975.
 5 Countries without an allocation may take not more than 3,000 tons each, in addition to TAC.
 6 Includes Argentine

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1974

Press Notice

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

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

Subjects considered

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

Scientific advice

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

TACs and national catch quotas

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

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

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

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

Enforcement of fishery regulations

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

Improvements to the Convention

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

Next Annual Meeting

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

Election of Vice-Chairman

11. Mr D.H. Wallace, Commissioner for the United States of America to ICNAF, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

14 June 1974

Office of the Secretariat
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

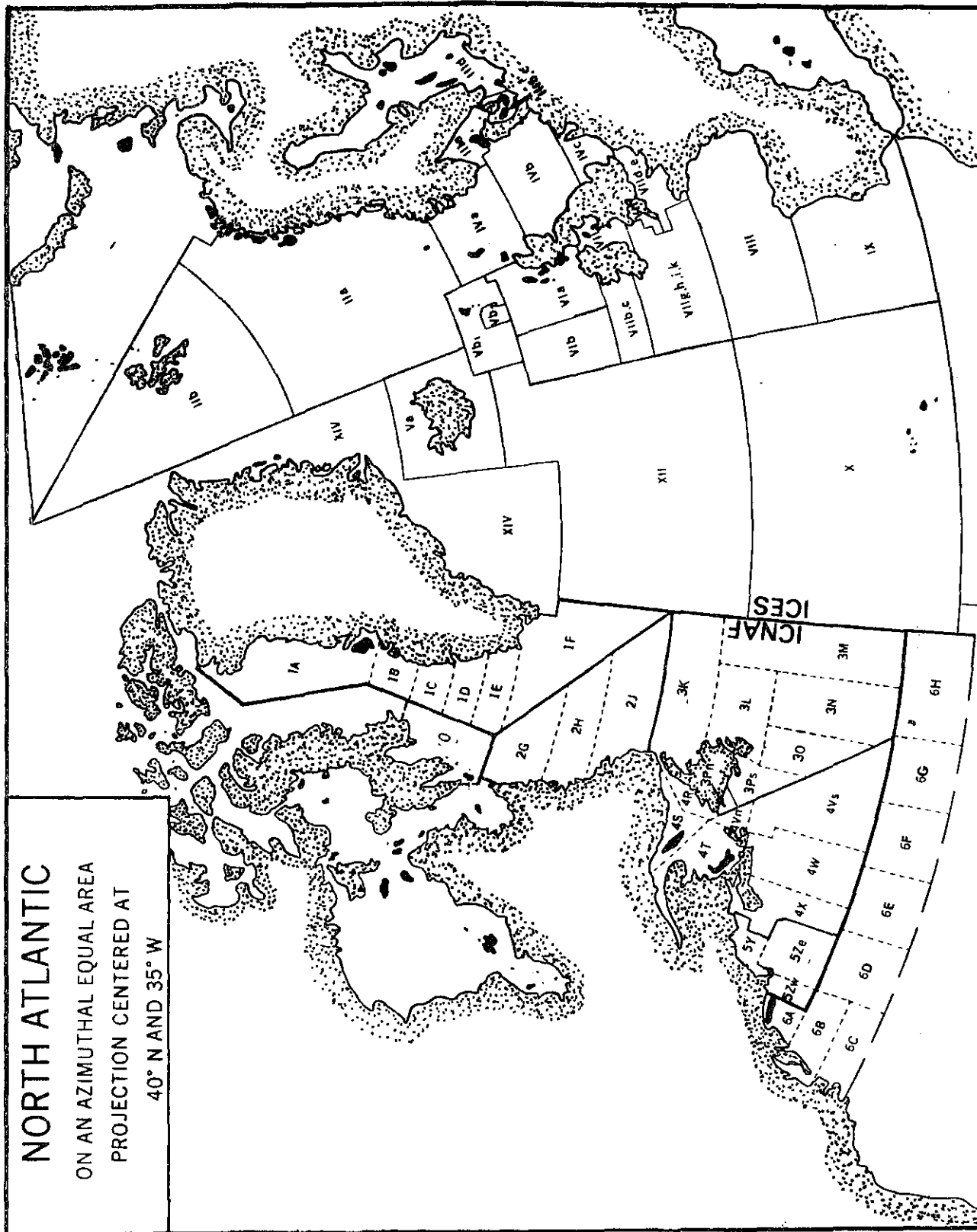


Table 1. Nominal catches by species and stock areas for 1971-73, and agreed total allowable catches for 1975 with 1973 and 1974 values for comparison. (Quantities in parentheses are catches estimated for inshore waters outside the Convention Area.)

Species	Stock area	Catches (000 tons)			TACs (000 tons) ²		
		1971	1972	1973 ¹	1973	1974	1975
Cod	1	121	111	63	-	107(12)	60(9)
	2GH	13	14	+	-	20(1)	20(1)
	2J+3KL	432	458	354	665(50)	657(50)	554(50)
	3M	34	58	23	-	40	40
	3NO	126	103	80	103	101	87.7
	3Ps	64	44	53	70	70(20)	62.4(21)
	4Vn(Jan-Apr)+4T	57	68	51	-	63	50(10)
	4Vn(May-Dec)	11	9	6	-	10(2)	10(2)
	4VsW	54	62	54	60	60	60
	4X(offshore)	9	7	7	-	-	5
	5Y	8	7	6	10	10	10
5Z	28	25	29	35	35	35	
Haddock	4VW	13	5	4	4	0	0
	4X	18	13	13	9	0	15
	5	12	7	6	6	0	0
Redfish	2+3K	19	20	40	-	30	30
	3M	8	42	23	-	40	16
	3LN	34	29	32	-	28	20
	3O	20	16	9	-	16	16
	3P	28	26	18	-	25	25
	4VWX	62	50	40	-	40	30
Amer. plaice	5	20	19	17	30	30	25
	2+3K	5	9	5	-	10.5(2.5)	8(1)
	3M	1	1	1	-	2	2
	3LNO	68	59	53	60.5	60	60
Yellowtail	3Ps	7	7	15	-	11	11
	3LNO	37	39	33	50	40	35
	5(E69°) 5(W69°)	24	30	26	16 10	16 10	16 * ³
Witch	2J+3KL	16	17	24	-	22(2.5)	17(2)
	3NO	15	9	7	-	10	10
	3Ps	2	2	3	-	3	3
Flounders ⁴	4VWX	34	24	28	-	32	32
O. flounders ⁵	5+6	28	24	22	25	25	25
Gr. halibut	2+3KL	25	30	29	-	40(5)	40(5)
Silver hake	4VWX	129	114	299	-	100	120
	5Y	8	7	9	10	10	15
	5Ze	72	78	62	80	80	80
	5Zw+6	28	31	65	80	80	80

Table 1. (Continued)

Species	Stock area	Catches (000 tons)			TACs (000 tons) ²		
		1971	1972	1973 ¹	1973	1974	1975
Red hake	5Z(E69°)	9 ⁶	39 ⁶	25 ⁶	-	20	20
	5Z(W69°)+6	31 ⁷	36 ⁷	42 ⁷	40	50	45
Pollock	4VWX+5	26	33	43	50	55	55
Argentine	4VWX	7	6	1	-	25	25
RN grenadier	1+Baffin I.	5	8	5	-	-	10
	2+3	75	24	18	-	32	32
Capelin	2+3K	+	46	136	-	110	* ³
	3LNOPs	3	25	132	-	148	* ³
Herring	4VW(a)	69	41	30	-	45	-
	4VW(a)(Jan-Jun74)						30
	4VW(a)(Jul74-Jun75)						45
	4XW(b)(adults)	70	85	91	90	90	90
	5Y(adults)	39	43	17	25	25	25
	5Z+6	267	174	200	150	150	150
Mackerel	3+4	24	22	38	-	55 ⁸	70(20)
	5+6	349	387	381	450	304	285
Other finfish and argentine	5+6	146	147	158	-	150	150
Squid	3+4	9	2	9	-	-	25
	5+6	22	49	54	-	71	71
Overall 2nd tier	5+6				-	923.9 ⁹	850 ⁹

¹ Provisional statistics.

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

³ Deferred for consideration at Special Panel Meetings.

⁴ Includes American plaice, witch and yellowtail.

⁵ All flounder species except yellowtail.

⁶ Catches pertain to 5Ze.

⁷ Catches pertain to 5Zw+6.

⁸ TAC for 1974 in Div. 4VWX.

⁹ Reduction from 1974 to 1975 agreed at Special Commission Meeting in Ottawa in October 1973.

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

	Roundnose Cod		Cod	Redfish		American plaice		Witch Greenland halibut		Cape- Roundnose Grenadier		Cod	Cod	3Ps
	SA 1	SA 0+1		2GH	2J-3KL	2+3K	2+3K	2J-3KL	2+3KL	2+3K	SA 2+3			
BUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAN	-	-	38,000	3,500	2,500	4,600	9,000	3,000	12,700	15,900	3,000	12,700	15,900	(20,000)
DEN	19,600	3,500	(1,000)	-	(1,000)	(2,000)	(5,000)	7,200	800	-	-	800	-	-
FRA	2,800	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	7,000	900	4,400	7,000	900	4,400	(1,000)
FRG	12,000	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	500	-	-	-
GDR	700	-	4,000	2,500	-	400	3,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICE	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOR	4,800	-	900	13,000	-	-	-	-	1,400	2,100	1,400	2,100	1,400	-
POL	-	-	4,500	37,000	4,000	4,600	8,400	800	-	-	800	-	-	-
POR	4,900	-	3,200	105,000	2,500	-	-	10,400	5,500	-	10,400	5,500	-	-
ROM	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPA	4,000	-	500	80,000	-	-	-	2,200	39,600	14,100	2,200	39,600	14,100	-
USSR	200	4,500	2,600	90,000	12,000	4,200	9,000	24,000	5,200	21,800	5,200	21,800	1,600	-
UK	1,500	-	800	14,000	-	-	-	-	2,200	1,300	2,200	1,300	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	500	2,000	600	13,000	4,750	300	5,600	4,000	100	3,000	100	3,000	4,000	-
TAC	60,000	10,000	20,000	554,000	30,000	8,000	40,000	32,000	40,000	87,700	40,000	87,700	62,400	-

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

Table 2. (a) continued

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

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

Table 2. (a) continued

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

¹ 4T (Jan-Dec)+4Vn (Jan-Apr). ² 4Vn (May-Dec). ³ American plaice, witch and yellowtail combined.

Table 2. (a) continued

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

Table 2. (a) continued

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

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

¹ Includes Argentine.

² Pertains to 2nd tier overall allocations.

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