

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR THE
NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIFTH SPECIAL MEETING NOVEMBER 1974
SIXTH SPECIAL MEETING JANUARY 1975
JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING
ON
JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT MARCH 1975
25th ANNUAL MEETING JUNE 1975

Dartmouth • Canada
November 1975

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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

OFFICERS

Chairman of Commission	- Mr E. Gillett (UK)
Vice-Chairman of Commission	- Mr D.H. Wallace (USA)
Executive Secretary	- Mr L.R. Day (ICNAF Secretariat)
Assistant Executive Secretary	- Mr V.M. Hodder (ICNAF Secretariat)

Panels

Chairman, Panel 1	- Mr K. Raasok (Norway)
" Scientific Advisers	- Mr Ø. Ulltang (Norway)
Chairman, Panel 2	- Mr K. Henriksen (Canada)
" Scientific Advisers	- Mr A.T. Pinhorn (Canada)
Chairman, Panel 3	- Mr V. Bermejo (Spain)
" Scientific Advisers	- Mr B.B. Parrish (UK)
Chairman, Panel 4	- Dr D. Booss (Federal Republic of Germany)
" Scientific Advisers	- Dr R.G. Halliday (Canada)
Chairman, Panel 5	- Mr Wm.L. Sullivan Jr (USA) acting for Mr D.H. Wallace (USA)
" Scientific Advisers	- Mr R.C. Hennemuth (USA) acting for Dr R.L. Edwards (USA)
Chairman, Panel A (Seals)	- Mr K. Henriksen (Canada) acting for Mr K. Vartdal (Norway)
" Scientific Advisers	- Dr A.W. Mansfield (Canada)

Research and Statistics

Chairman of Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES)	- Dr A.W. May (Canada)
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Finance and Administration

Chairman of Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)	- Mr E.B. Young (Canada)
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Regulatory Measures

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

Chairman of Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)	- Mr W.G. Gordon (USA)
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PART I
 PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING
 MIAMI, FLORIDA, USA, 11-15 NOVEMBER 1974

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International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3420
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FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5

Tuesday, 12 November 1974
to

Friday, 15 November 1974

1. The Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 was opened by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. Gillett (UK). Delegates of all Member Countries, except Bulgaria, France and Romania, and Observers from Cuba and FAO were present (Appendix I). The Chairman introduced Professor Thomas A. Clingan Jr, Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, US Department of State, who addressed the Delegates (Appendix II). Mr Gillett thanked Professor Clingan for his kind words and expressed the hope that the present meeting would be successful in providing a positive response to the issues raised in his address.
2. Chairman. Mr E. Gillett (UK) was elected Chairman of the Meeting of Joint Panels and expressed the hopes of all present for the swift and complete recovery of Vice-Chairman D.H. Wallace (USA), who had suffered an illness shortly before the present meeting.
3. Rapporteur. Mr J.C. Price (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
4. Agenda. The Agenda was adopted as circulated (Appendix III). The delegate of Italy proposed that Agenda Item 7 on squid be considered first among the various conservation measures on the Agenda. It was agreed that further consideration would be given to this item at a later time. At the suggestion of the delegate of Canada, it was agreed to amend the order of the Agenda by first considering Items 8 on over-fishing of catch quotas and 9 on enforcement of the international regulations. The Chairman reminded the delegates that insofar as modification of the present Joint Enforcement Scheme was concerned, it would be necessary for the present meeting to limit itself to recommendations for later consideration by the full Commission.
5. Consideration of the Problem of Overfishing of Catch Quotas in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 and Reconsideration of the ICNAF Scheme of Joint Enforcement. The Chairman invited discussion on Comm.Docs. 74/37, 74/41, and 74/42. The delegate of USA noted that provided in Comm.Docs. 74/41 and 74/42 were records of alleged violations detected during 1974, principally since the conclusion of the June 1974 Annual Meeting. He noted that these varied considerably from country to country, and included violations of haddock regulations and national quotas, failure to report catches taken under the "Others" category, and maintenance of incomplete and incorrect catch records. He emphasized that such a situation forced the conclusion that the present regulatory system, painstakingly developed over the past years, was not working, and that it was almost pointless to consider further conservation measures until appropriate action was taken to ensure that such a situation was remedied. He stated that while the USA did not have any specific proposals to offer at the moment, it was clear that the Commission must have stricter national enforcement by Member Governments, sufficient inspectors on the grounds and international inspections to ensure compliance, more complete education of fishermen on the regulations in force, and adequate punishment of violations. He invited comments from other Members on what steps should or may have already been taken to deal with this situation.

The delegate of Spain requested further time to study Comm.Doc. 74/41 since the paper had not been circulated sufficiently in advance to allow time for complete examination of the alleged violations by Spanish vessels contained therein. He noted that initial study had revealed an apparent error in recording the number of Spanish vessels fishing in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 during 1974, and that Spain would like additional time to check for further errors.

The Chairman, speaking as the UK Commissioner, noted that the UK was grateful to the USA for having drawn its attention to the apparent violations of haddock regulations by UK vessels in the Northwest Atlantic. He emphasized the importance which the UK attached to bringing all ICNAF regulations to the attention of its fishermen, and assured the delegates that the UK would take steps to ensure that it was more successful in these efforts in the future. He stated that as soon as sufficient evidence had been obtained, the UK would proceed with prosecution of those who had violated the law. The delegate of Italy expressed full agreement that the existing situation required improvement, but called attention to the

improvement which had already been noted in Comm.Doc. 74/42, and to the general difficulties in shifting from theory to practice with such a complex regulatory system. He noted that, despite the difficulties involved, Italy would favour adoption of a standard logbook form as proposed in Comm.Doc. 74/41. The delegate of USA, responding to the statement by the delegate of Spain, stated that the USA was prepared to supply the Spanish delegation with a list of Spanish vessels, by name, which the USA had sighted fishing in the Northwest Atlantic during 1974. He noted that this included 57 stern and 86 side trawlers. He stated that Comm.Docs. 74/41 and 74/42 had been carefully prepared by the USA, and were intended to provide positive suggestions to all countries to improve future compliance with Commission regulations. The delegate of Portugal noted that, although Portugal did not fish in Subarea 5, the present discussions did affect other areas. While emphasizing the importance of effective international control, he emphasized that time was required to achieve total implementation, and that even in the latter situation some imperfections would remain. He emphasized the complexity of the problems posed by the by-catch issue, and stated that Portugal was prepared to work for the development of a standard logbook as an approach to some of the problems raised by the USA.

The delegate of Poland expressed satisfaction that few problems had developed with respect to Polish vessels fishing in the Northwest Atlantic, and confidence that Polish skippers had been well versed on ICNAF regulations. He stressed the difficulties involved in minimizing by-catch, and expressed Poland's support for the development of a standard ICNAF logbook.

The delegate of FRG noted with regret that vessels of FRG had overfished their quota for herring in Div. 5Y by more than 100 percent, with a catch of approximately 2,700 metric tons. He emphasized that action had been taken to balance this overage through reduced catches in Div. 5Z-Statistical Area 6 and Div. 4VW, and that while his Government deeply regretted the overage in Div. 5Y trusted that due note would be taken of this compensatory action. He said that there did not appear to be evidence supporting the claim in Comm.Doc. 74/41 that the FRG catch in Div. 5Y was as high as 6,000 metric tons, or that the vessel *Mond* had alone taken over 1,000 metric tons. He stressed that further clarification of these points, among others, would be required. He said that all relevant inspection reports and logbooks were needed, and that if violations were substantiated, appropriate punitive measures would be taken - including possible revocation of fishing licences. He stated that in response to the US suggestion in Comm.Doc. 74/41, Appendix III, masters of vessels would be asked to maintain cumulative logbook records, but stressed that the existing procedure of logbook transfers was not illegal. He indicated his support for the development of a standard ICNAF logbook. He continued that the apparent misunderstanding of the status of the area north of 40°20'N and between 70°W and the US Contiguous Fisheries Zone raised in Comm.Doc. 74/41 could be the result of peculiarities in the map of this area. He stated that discrepancies noted between vessel position entries in fishing logs and navigation logs could be the result of the frequent crossing of these divisional boundaries by the vessel concerned, but that the relevant documents would be examined and if fraudulent entries were found the violators would be punished. He stated that all skippers were aware that ICNAF quotas were given in fresh round weight, but the claim that FRG quotas had been calculated by skippers in terms of fillet weight would be carefully checked, along with their alleged failure to properly record discards, fish meal and by-catch.

The Chairman then invited comments from all those Member Governments who had not yet spoken, stressing that the points raised in Comm.Doc. 74/42 should not be considered accusations against specific countries, and should accordingly be addressed by all participants.

The delegate of Spain endorsed the idea of a standard logbook, stressing that it would be desirable if this were one which could be processed through computer systems. The delegate of Japan stressed that Japan was very concerned that the ICNAF enforcement system be an effective one, and was pleased that inspections of Japanese vessels had revealed such a high degree of compliance with ICNAF regulations. He stated that language difficulties might be responsible for some problems, and that Japan would continue to work on improving compliance by all its vessels fishing in the Northwest Atlantic.

The delegate of GDR stressed his concern over the effective functioning of the international inspection system, noting that the GDR would be participating in the international inspection system on a mandatory basis as of 1 January 1975, and that a number of courtesy boardings had taken place during the second half of 1974 which had given the GDR a welcome opportunity to begin adjusting to this system. He announced that the GDR would be prepared to give the appropriate code to their logbook entries as suggested in Comm.Doc. 74/41, and that despite the effort which had gone into the development of their existing logbooks, would be prepared to accept the development of a new standard ICNAF logbook. He expressed the willingness of the GDR to continue to work toward solutions of existing problems in the International Enforcement Scheme.

The delegate of the USSR assured the delegates that the USSR had and would continue to take all means necessary to fully comply with ICNAF regulations including logbook requirements. It was noted that the USSR could agree to the development of a standard logbook and had, in fact, urged the Commission to develop such a device several years earlier. The USSR invitation for a joint ICNAF-NEAFC meeting on international inspection was renewed, and the hope expressed that it could be held in the spring of 1975. He said that the USSR had adopted a number of internal measures designed to minimize infractions of ICNAF regulations by USSR vessels.

The delegate of Canada noted that ensuring compliance by its vessels was a considerably easier task for the coastal states. He noted that this year Canada would have conducted approximately 250 boardings at sea, and that additional vessels for use in international enforcement would be available by 1976. He stated that a number of infractions by Spanish vessels had been detected in Subarea 4, the last of which was found on 7 November, and emphasized that, while such examples did not indicate deliberate intent to violate regulations, they did forcefully illustrate the need for more active national and international efforts to ensure strict compliance with ICNAF regulations. He stressed that this would require, among other things, the communication of quick and accurate information on catches and by-catches. He suggested that it might be useful for all Members to circulate through the Secretariat those national measures taken to help ensure improved compliance, particularly the education of vessel captains on the regulations in force within areas fished by their vessels. He emphasized that by-catches posed one of the most difficult problems, and that it might prove helpful if, as a supplement to relatively brief boardings by international inspectors, an international observer program was adopted for areas where substantial by-catches occurred.

The delegate of the USA noted that the USA had undertaken considerable domestic enforcement efforts, both on the high seas and at dockside, and that a considerable number of cases were now pending in US courts as a result. He stated that the major issue in the USA concerned equality of enforcement, and that many Americans were convinced that enforcement of ICNAF regulations was unevenly applied, and that violations by foreign vessels were going undetected or unpunished. He stated that the USA would welcome any information on penalties which had been applied by other Governments. He stressed that the USA would continue to increase the number and quality of its boardings. He stated that a standard information section with an accompanying English overlay might provide the advantages of a standard logbook, while minimizing changes in each country's existing procedures. He expressed support for the observer program suggested by Canada, and noted that the inspection of baseships might be required if catch information was being transferred to these vessels. He concluded by stressing the importance of the discard problem, stating that if it was as serious as it appeared, a mockery was being made of the Commission's two-tier quota system.

The delegate of Spain stated that they had received the report of an apparent Spanish violation in Subarea 4 the day before leaving Madrid, and wanted to assure Canada that an appropriate inspection would be undertaken as soon as the vessel returned to port. He added that Spain was ready to cooperate on joint Canadian-Spanish enforcement efforts undertaken on Canadian vessels.

The Chairman then invited suggestions on the best way to proceed, noting that most proposals discussed concerned improvement of existing measures, rather than their elaboration. He stated that suggested changes in the Commission's logbook would be a matter for consideration by the full Commission, but that some measures could be taken which might facilitate Commission action at the 1975 Annual Meeting and national action before that.

The delegate of Portugal called attention to the practical problems which might arise in attempting to accommodate international observers on fishing vessels. The delegate of the USA called attention to two additional questions posed by the present discussion, i.e., what action should be taken when a quota is overfished, and whether some sort of licensing system might be helpful in improving compliance with ICNAF regulations. With regard to the former, he noted that perhaps an amount greater than any quota overage should be subtracted from a country's quota the following year, adding that since this might mean that all vessels of one country would have to share the burden for the excesses of a few, considerable peer pressure could be generated within national fleets for strict compliance with all regulations. With respect to the latter, he noted that this would not be a licensing system designed to extract revenue, but one which would require a minimum familiarity with the regulations in force for the area fished.

The delegate of Spain voiced doubts over the fairness of any system which would punish all for the violations of a few, and stated that both US suggestions would require considerable additional elaboration. The delegate of USA stressed that these were intended to be general suggestions and not specific proposals, and agreed with the need for further elaboration. He stated that the USA would attempt to provide this, and expressed the hope that others would join in this effort. The delegate of Portugal voiced his sympathy with the suggested licensing system, but his opposition to the proposed system of penalties, stressing the inequity of punishing all for the violations of a few, and the difficulties introduced by the relativity which characterized the magnitude of quota violations.

The Chairman noted that as quotas were obligations accepted by Member Countries, it would perhaps be appropriate for penalties to be similarly accepted by national Governments.

The delegate of Italy suggested that the meeting now consider action on proposals to improve Member Country compliance through improved recording of by-catches, and an international observer program aimed at both monitoring practices such as the recording of discards and by-catch and improving the education of skippers on various applicable fishing regulations.

The Chairman emphasized the importance of distinguishing between those recommendations on which the Panels could and could not act at the present meeting. After further discussion the Panels agreed that a working group composed of representatives from Portugal, USA and Canada would prepare a draft resolution

dealing with recommended national actions which would, in the view of the Panels, improve the functioning of the present system and, in addition, a draft recommendation containing proposals for modifications in the existing control arrangements for later consideration by the full Commission.

6. The Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 recessed at 1645 hrs, 12 November.

7. The Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 reconvened at 0945 hrs, 13 November.

8. Consideration of Conservation Measures for Squid. The Chairman drew attention to a Spanish proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/35) regarding possible quota regulation of the developing fishery for *Illex* squid and a starting date for the fishery for *Loligo* squid, and to paragraph 6 on squid in the Report of the Scientific Advisers to Panels (Appendix IV). The delegate of Spain, in presenting the proposal, noted that the Commission should recognize that a directed fishery by Spanish vessels had developed for *Illex* squid during a different period from that of the *Loligo* fishery. He suggested that the Commission should consider a quota for *Illex* for 1975 or allow unrestricted fishing for the species. The delegates of Italy and Japan agreed that, because of the lack of data for assessment purposes and the importance of the fishery, any decision regarding a TAC for 1975 should be deferred until the 1975 Annual Meeting of the Commission. The delegate of USA agreed that a decision should be deferred but could not accept that the *Illex* fishery should go on unrestricted until the 1975 Annual Meeting as *Illex* squid was included in the squid quotas adopted at the October 1973 and June 1974 Commission Meetings. The delegates of Japan, Italy, Spain and Poland pointed out that the October 1973 assessment of squid was based only on *Loligo*. They believed, therefore, that *Illex* was outside the squid quotas. However, they agreed that *Illex* should not be fished unrestricted but only on a precautionary basis till a decision could be taken at the 1975 Annual Meeting. The delegate of Canada pointed out that the second-tier quota included all species of finfish (excluding menhaden, tuna, billfishes, and sharks other than dogfish) and squid. He also pointed out that, from a legal point of view, the second-tier quota could not be changed without a Commission decision and suggested that the delegates agree to *Illex* and *Loligo* being included in the present quotas and settle the problem at the 1975 Annual Meeting. The delegate of USA said that the second-tier quota on the biomass was of primary concern to the USA and he could not agree to *Illex* catches not counting against the second-tier quota. The delegates of Japan and Spain said that, in their interpretation, *Illex* was not included in the second-tier quota and if it was they must register their reservation.

Finally, the Panels, having decided on the interpretation of the quota and management regulations for 1975, agreed

- (1) that, for 1975, all fishing for finfish (except that for menhaden, tuna, billfishes and sharks other than dogfish) and squid of all species must be kept within the amounts set out in the last line of Proposal (13) from the June 1974 Meeting, and
- (2) that, accordingly, *Illex* may be fished by a country provided the second-tier quota of that country is not exceeded.

The Panels further agreed

that the 1975 Annual Meeting should look at the needs for 1976 for *Illex* and *Loligo*, based on further assessments of the two species by STACRES.

The delegate of Japan said that he was prepared to report to his Government the agreed interpretation on *Illex* but he was not able to ensure that the 1974 Japanese fishery, because of the Japanese interpretation of the 1974 second-tier quota as not including *Illex*, will not be higher than the 1974 allocation of 24,300 tons if *Illex* is included. The delegate of Spain explained that the same position existed for Spain in that about 7,000 tons of *Illex* was caught by the Spanish fishing fleet, resulting in the combined quotas for squid and cod of 17,200 tons being exceeded during 1974.

9. Consideration of Measures for Regulation of Fishing Gear in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The delegate of USA presented a US proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/39) for further amendment of Proposal (11) from the June 1974 Meeting regarding the regulation of fishing gear, fishing period and vessel size limit in part of Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 to include closure of the area for the entire year and a vessel size limit of 130 feet by the end of 1974, in order to give further protection to the yellowtail stocks in the Southern New England and Cape Cod area. The delegate of USSR pointed out that there was already an April closed area for red and silver hake in Subarea 5, and restrictive bilateral arrangements with USA and that an extension of the period of closure along the 100-fm contour to include the entire year would make the hake fishery, in which USSR had been allocated over 80,000 tons under the 1975 TAC, almost impossible. Although this was the third modification proposed since the October 1973 Meeting, he was sympathetic with the problem and suggested a compromise with the US proposal. He stated that the USSR was prepared to accept (1) an extension of the closure for the entire year, (2) a 60-m (30-fm) isobath boundary for the closed area, (3) an opening of the April closed area for red and silver hakes, and (4) a phase-out of vessels down to 130 feet, using bottom trawls, by the end of 1974, all as part of a "package" deal. The delegate of Japan, in referring to the Japanese squid and butterfish fishery, proposed a line change to the westward from the Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 boundary point. The delegate of Poland said the Polish fishing

fleet would lose good fishing grounds under the US proposal and preferred the USSR proposal of the 60-m (30-fm) isobath as a boundary for the closed area. The delegate of USA, in response to the USSR, noted that yellowtail flounders were found in abundance out to the 40- and 45-fm isobath and that the 60-m (30-fm) boundary proposed by the USSR would leave considerable yellowtail stocks, which were naturally very restricted in their movements, vulnerable to bottom trawling. He indicated that the USA could accept minor adjustments to the boundary, abandonment of the red and silver hake closure and was prepared to consider the USSR-US bilateral arrangements as part of a useful overall agreement. The delegates of Italy and Romania supported measures such as proposed by the USA to protect the yellowtail stocks. The delegate of the GDR was understanding of the reasons for the proposed US measures even though they would mean the loss of 4,000 tons of mackerel, but he hoped for some compromise taking into account the interest of others. A proposal by the Chairman to consider possible modification of the period of closure found delegates willing to look at any modifications. The delegate of the USA pointed out that even an opening of the closed area for a short period during the year could mean heavy bottom fishing which could reduce the yellowtail stocks considerably.

10. Consideration of Measures for Regulation of the Fishery for Yellowtail Flounder in Subarea 5 West of 69°W and Statistical Area 6 was then examined at the request of the Chairman in an attempt to make some progress on the yellowtail problem. He pointed out that any discussion would not be binding at this stage. He noted that the Report of the Scientific Advisers (Appendix IV) had again recommended a zero directed fishery for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 west of 69°W and in Statistical Area 6 and asked for comments. The delegate of the USA said this yellowtail fishery was critically important for the US fishermen as was the haddock fishery. Since both would have zero quotas, the US fishermen would have little left to fish. However, he could agree to a zero directed fishery but expected considerable incidental catch which amount might be allocated to the USA and thus make management of the fishery much easier. Since scientific advice suggests less incidental catch now in the yellowtail fishery in Subarea 5 east of 69°W, he considered it appropriate to look at needs for change in the yellowtail regulation in Subarea 5 east of 69°W as well as the stock in Subarea 5 west of 69°W and Statistical Area 6. He, therefore, proposed that the 16,000-ton TAC for 1975 of which 15,000 was allocated to USA be changed to give 15,900 tons to USA and 100 tons to "Others". The delegates of Canada and USSR could accept, without binding, the US proposals for allocation for yellowtail in Subarea 5 east of 69°W at 15,900 tons for USA and 100 tons for "Others" and a zero directed fishery in Subarea 5 west of 69°W and Statistical Area 6 with a 4,000-ton incidental catch allocated to USA.

11. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the delegates agreed to look at this aspect of the yellowtail problem later and moved to recess at 1530 hrs, 13 November, in order to allow the delegates of the various Member Countries an opportunity to conduct informal discussions in the hope of reaching decisions on the yellowtail problem.

12. The Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 reconvened at 1630 hrs, 13 November.

13. Consideration of Measures for Regulation of Haddock By-Catch in Subarea 5. The Chairman invited the delegate of the USA to present a proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/38) for amending the haddock fishery regulation adopted for Subarea 5 at the June 1974 Meeting. The US proposal included closing Georges Bank during the entire year to fishing vessels over 130 feet in length using demersal or bottom fishing gear, in order to protect the haddock stock and incidental catch allowances which would apply when there was a zero quota in effect for haddock in Subarea 5. The delegate of the USSR pointed out that the proposed closure would have an extremely adverse effect on the USSR fisheries because more than half their catch in the area including occasional catches of herring and mackerel was available to demersal gear. Only 32 tons of haddock were taken in 1973 and only 10 tons were caught in 7 months in 1974. He suggested need for a more rigorous by-catch exemption for haddock instead of the closure proposed. The delegate of Spain stated that the Spanish catch of haddock in Subarea 5 was only about 756 tons and he could not accept the new closure and its gear restriction. The delegate of Japan proposed a narrower closed zone to allow important Japanese fisheries along the slope of Georges Bank. He reported that Japanese haddock catches were almost negligible in Subarea 5. The delegate of the USA noted the similarity of the haddock problem to that already raised for yellowtail, i.e., the mixed species fisheries problem. Further reduction of incidental catch inroads on the haddock stock was necessary. The delegate of the USSR could agree to the proposed haddock exemption of 2,500 kg or 1 percent by weight for trawl nets of less than 130 mm in the codend, but suggested the reduction of the proposed exemption for trawl nets of 130 mm or more in the codend from 15 percent to 3-5 percent, in order to distribute the catch exemption more equitably over all fisheries, and the deletion of the limit of 7,500 kg. The delegate of the USA explained that the directed fisheries for cod, yellowtail and pollock use 130 mm in the codend. This allows young haddock to escape and fishermen are not penalized for using large mesh gear. The maximum of 7,500 kg prevents fishing vessels of large capacity from taking excess haddock. The delegate of Japan stressed that by-catch should not impair directed fisheries for other species and, although he understood the problem and agreed there should be more strict regulations, he could not accept the US proposal and hoped for a compromise suggestion. The delegate of Canada pointed to the need for consideration of the interests of the coastal states and their action to protect their interests. Canadian and US interests are based on the future of the groundfish fisheries in the area and the pre-recruits must be protected. Higher by-catch exemptions and maximum limits were necessary to allow Canadian and US fishermen to continue their longstanding fisheries. He pointed out that Canada finds the vessel size limit

of 130 feet in length in the closed area paragraph of the proposal should be at least 155 feet. The delegate of the USA contended that closed areas were not discriminatory and would allow countries to take their quotas, while the delegate of the USSR contended that the gear limit in the closed area prevented USSR fisheries from completing its quota because of restrictions to bottom trawling for redfish and other species.

A suggestion by the Chairman that countries accept a 1 percent by-catch limitation irrespective of mesh size of net could be accepted by the delegate of the USSR if the closed area was abandoned, while the delegate of the USA could not accept a by-catch limit of less than 15% for the larger mesh vessels.

14. The Panel Members agreed that the meeting should recess in order that informal discussions might be held in search for compromises and solutions.

15. The Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 reconvened at 0918 hrs, 14 November.

16. Further Consideration of Measures for Regulation of Haddock By-Catch in Subarea 5. The delegate of the USA announced that as a result of discussions the previous evening, the USA was prepared to modify its initial proposal for the regulation of haddock by-catch in Subarea 5. He stated that the USA was prepared to accept regulations which would strictly define incidental catch, provide a quota approximating the incidental catch, allocate the quota principally to the USA and Canada with an appropriate amount set aside for "Others", provide for the strict monitoring of all by-catches through improved national and international measures of control and allow for some stock rebuilding. He added that the USA did not view this as a long-term solution, but rather saw it as a minimally satisfactory response to the problem during 1975. He stated that the USA would submit an appropriate draft for consideration by the Panels.

17. Further Consideration of Measures for Regulation of the Yellowtail Fishery in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Chairman then invited a report on any progress which might have been achieved in the private discussions on measures for the regulation of yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 west of 69°W and Statistical Area 6. The delegate of the USA stated that no additional progress had been possible. He added that as yellowtail flounder concentrations vary little during the year, bottom trawling during any period of the year would prove damaging to the stock. He emphasized the importance to the USA of achieving a satisfactory agreement on this issue, revealing that he would soon be reporting to his Government on the progress achieved thus far, due to the very active consideration now being given by the US Congress to legislation providing for a unilateral extension of US fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles off its coast. He suggested that a solution might be provided by instituting an observer program extending to all vessels conducting bottom trawling operations in this area, in order to ensure that such operations did not result in removals of yellowtail flounder.

The delegate of the USSR expressed disappointment that more progress had not been achieved, emphasizing that their concern was to protect yellowtail flounder while at the same time ensuring that the USSR was able to take the full amount of its hake quotas. He reviewed the decision taken at the June 1974 Annual Meeting to modify the existing closed area in Subarea 5, and stated that even the additional modifications suggested earlier by his delegation as a compromise to the initial US proposal would not provide a full opportunity for the USSR to take its hake quotas. He noted that compromise involved mutual concessions, and expressed a willingness to meet as frequently as possible in an effort to solve this problem. In response to a question from the Chairman, he stated that a proposal providing for a carefully defined and restrictive by-catch allowance as suggested for haddock was not as relevant in this instance, but that the USSR was prepared to consider any and all alternatives which would provide protection for these stocks and allow the USSR to take the full amount of its hake quota.

18. Consideration of Regulation of the Haddock Fishery by Closed Area and Season in Div. 4X of Subarea 4. At the invitation of the Chairman, the delegate of Canada introduced a Canadian proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/40) for further modification of the haddock closed area and season in Div. 4X of Subarea 4, emphasizing the effectiveness of the existing closure, the need for further measures, and the considerable restrictions this would place on Canadian fishermen. The delegate of Japan stated that it would be difficult for him to make any definitive response since the detailed proposal had not been received in advance of the present meeting. The delegate of Spain expressed similar difficulties, but indicated that some modifications might enable it to approve the measure at this meeting. The delegate of the USSR stated that lack of any earlier knowledge of the detailed proposal created similar problems for the USSR and that, while such a proposal would produce further difficulties for the USSR in taking its quotas, he was willing to explore possible compromises. The delegate of the USA indicated that the USA might, with some minor adjustments, be able to accept the proposed measure. The Panels agreed that private discussions would be held between the USSR, USA and Canadian delegations in an attempt to arrive at a suitable compromise proposal.

19. Consideration of Amendment to Quota Regulation for Herring in Div. 5Y of Subarea 5. The delegate of the USA introduced a proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/36) for amendment of the total allowable catch and allocation of the 1975 Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank herring quotas agreed at the June 1974 Annual Meeting. Referring to the Report of the Scientific Advisers (Appendix IV, Section 7), he stressed the commitment which the Commission had made to rebuild these stocks by specified stages, stating that data available since June 1974 indicated that the proposed adjustments were required if these commitments were to be met. He added that

failure to act now would only require more drastic reductions for 1976. The delegate of Japan, supported by the delegates of Poland and the USSR, called attention to the fact that the USA had strongly argued for a decision on 1975 herring quotas at the June 1974 Annual Meeting on the basis of data available at that time, and that under these circumstances the present US position appeared to be somewhat inconsistent. The delegate of the USA stated that the USA had no expectation in June 1974 that the matter would be re-considered in November, but that the situation was so serious that US fishermen had themselves prevailed on their Government to have these quotas reduced. The delegate of the GDR stated that, while the situation did appear serious, the absence of more complete data made it difficult for them to take definitive action now. The delegate of the FRG stated that, only if the data so indicated, adjustments should be made, but that there did not appear to be such compelling evidence. He asked whether it would be possible to consider this issue at the June 1975 Annual Meeting and, in any case, only the quota level and not the allocation should be subject to future adjustments. The delegate of the USA noted that the present evidence only confirmed the earlier view of STACRES that their recruitment assumptions for the Gulf of Maine (Div. 5Y) might be too optimistic. He stated that continuance of existing quotas would only mean continuance of decline, and that this was tantamount to asking the US coastal fishermen to subsidize the excesses of foreign fishermen. He noted that the situation surrounding the Georges Bank stock in Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 did not appear to be quite as serious, but that continuance of the existing quota would only necessitate a substantial and perhaps drastic reduction for 1976. The delegate of Canada stated that the evidence now presented indicated that the incoming year-classes were not as strong as had been anticipated. He noted that, while a decision could be made to accept a drastic reduction in the 1976 Georges Bank quota, the situation in the Gulf of Maine was distinguished by the more adverse economic effects which would be produced by drastic fluctuations in the quota, and the stronger biological evidence that the proposed quota was too high. Accordingly, he suggested that, while a decision might be deferred on the Georges Bank quota, more caution was required in the case of the Gulf of Maine stock. The delegate of Portugal suggested that action might be deferred until January 1975 when all might have access to the required data. The delegate of the USA stated that the USA could reluctantly agree to defer action on the Georges Bank quota, but strongly felt that action was required in the Gulf of Maine due to the serious condition of this stock and the economic hardship its decline had and would continue to have on US coastal fishermen. The delegate of the GDR noted that their catch decreased from over 5,000 tons in 1973 to 750 in 1975 due to quota regulation in this area. The GDR has recognized from the very beginning the interests of the US coastal fishermen, continues to do so, and in order to contribute to a solution of the problem is willing to withdraw from this fishery. The GDR makes this sacrifice in order to reach, at this meeting, a compromise about herring which is acceptable to all. The delegate of the FRG indicated his willingness to accept a proportional reduction in the FRG quota, but stated that the FRG would require compensation elsewhere if its quota was reduced beyond this or eliminated. The delegate of the USA proposed that out of a TAC of 15,000 for the Gulf of Maine stock, 10,750 metric tons be allocated to the USA, 4,200 metric tons to Canada, and 50 metric tons to "Others". The delegate of the FRG stated that acceptance of a zero quota would be clearly interpreted as a "penalty" for having exceeded its Div. 5Y herring quota in 1974. While not opposed to the general idea of a penalty quota, he emphasized that no such practice had been approved, and he could not accept its application now to the FRG on a discriminatory basis. The delegate of Portugal could not at all accept the precedent of such a penalty being applied to any country before any decision on the subject of those penalties had been taken by the Commission. The delegates of Japan and others supported this view. The delegate of the USA emphasized that the USA did not interpret or intend this allocation to be a punitive measure, and that its only concern in proposing this limited allocation was the situation confronting the US and Canadian fisheries. The delegate of the FRG stated that he could agree to withdraw from this fishery if assurances were provided that the Div. 5Y quota for FRG will be added to its Georges Bank quota. After some discussion, the Chairman ruled that initiating a discussion of the Georges Bank allocations would be inappropriate under the present circumstances, and that any such arrangement would be better provided for by means of a bilateral understanding between the countries concerned. He suggested that a more appropriate solution might be provided by a 450 metric ton quota for the FRG, which might then be voluntarily transferred by the FRG to USA in light of the biological and economic circumstances set forth by the USA. After additional discussion it was decided that a proposal incorporating a revised TAC and its allocation would be presented for a vote at a later time.

20. Consideration of Measures for Regulation of the Haddock Fishery in Subarea 5. The delegate of the USA introduced a proposal for the regulation of haddock in Subarea 5, providing for a 1975 6,000 metric ton TAC with 1,250 metric tons allocated to Canada, 4,650 metric tons allocated to USA, and 100 metric tons provided for "Others". The delegate of Spain stated that the proposal was unacceptable since it would be impossible to fish for cod with only a 1 percent by-catch allowance. The delegate of the USSR suggested that the 2,500 kg weight limitation discussed earlier also be incorporated in the proposal. The delegate of the USA expressed agreement with the USSR proposal. At the request of the delegate of Spain, final action was deferred in order that the full impact of the proposed regulation on its cod fishery could be fully assessed.

21. Further Consideration of Regulation of Haddock Fishery by Gear, Area, and Season in Div. 4X of Subarea 4. The delegate of Canada introduced a revised interim proposal for the amendment of the haddock closed area in Subarea 4, noting that the area involved was similar to that adopted at the June 1974 Annual Meeting with an additional extension to the northeast, and that Canada desired to re-submit its initial proposal (Comm.Doc. 74/40) for reconsideration at the Sixth Special Meeting in January 1975 in Bergen, Norway. The delegate of Japan stated that, while it did have some difficulty with the latest Canadian proposal, he would likely be able to abstain, rather than vote No if the measure were put to a vote.

After brief discussion it was decided that the initial Canadian proposal for an adjustment of the haddock closed area in Subarea 4 would be considered at the January Special ICNAF Meeting in Bergen, Norway.

22. Further Consideration of the Regulatory Measure for the Yellowtail Fishery in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Chairman re-introduced discussion on the conservation measures for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6. He noted that application of the closed area for the entire year created difficulties for some countries in taking the full amount of their quotas, but that a possible resolution existed through variations in the area and period of the proposed closure. Following a recess of two hours for informal discussions, the delegate of the USA announced that agreement had been reached on conservation arrangements for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. He reported that the proposed regulation provided for a year-round closure for vessels utilizing bottom trawling gear in an area somewhat smaller than that approved on a six-month basis at the October 1973 and June 1974 Meetings. He added that agreement had also been reached to eliminate the hake management area in Subarea 5. He thanked the delegate of the USSR for his cooperation and expressed the view that such a regulation would prove an important step in restoring the yellowtail stocks in this area.

23. Further Consideration of Measures for Regulation of the Haddock Fishery in Subarea 5. The delegate of Spain stated that a 10 percent haddock by-catch allowance for its Subarea 5 cod fishery would permit it to vote for the proposed haddock regulation, while a 5 percent allowance would require its abstention. The Chairman clarified that any exemption allowance eventually approved would be clearly limited to Subarea 5 and not create a precedent for other areas at other times. The Panels agreed to take up consideration of this matter at a later time.

24. Consideration of Problems of Overfishing and Enforcement. The delegate of Spain stated that his investigation of the alleged quota violations contained in Comm.Docs. 74/41 and 74/42 had cast serious doubts on its accuracy. He reported that a careful check had been made of the identification numbers of the 79 individual vessels claimed to have been sighted by the US enforcement personnel in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 during 1974. He stated that of the 43 vessels listed by the USA and not by Spain, 17 were rowboats, 7 were old vessels discharged from the records, 4 were numbers not yet assigned, 10 were in other fisheries and 5 vessels had not been identified. He concluded that Spain intended these comments to be constructive, and would work with the USA in attempting to reconcile these discrepancies. He announced that a Spanish document would be circulated containing this information (Comm.Doc. 74/44).

The Chairman stated that the proper course would now be to close the discussion on this subject with the incorporation of both the US and anticipated Spanish documents in the record. The delegate of the USA stated that his delegation would carefully study the data supplied by Spain in an attempt to detect any errors which have been made in the US analysis.

The delegate of the USA introduced a US proposal on enforcement (see previous discussion in Section 5) which would amend the "Proposal for Management of International Quota Regulations" adopted by the Commission on 14 June 1974 by incorporating paragraphs regarding a penalty for exceeding catch quotas and a national licensing system. In support of this proposal, he said that maintenance of the optimum utilization of the stocks of the Northwest Atlantic, rather than the restriction of fishing, is the purpose of the regulations adopted by the Commission, and, unless greater overall adherence to the regulations is attained, that end will not be met. Enforcement of the comprehensive fisheries regulations established by the Commission places substantial burdens on the Member Governments, among them ensuring that vessels of their own flag adhere to the regulations. In view of the reports of violations of the various regulations, the USA recommends that procedures be established to assist the Member Governments in their efforts to regulate their fleets which operate from time to time in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6, as well as in other regulatory areas. It is the Member Governments which have subscribed to the regulations; therefore, it is incumbent on them to ensure that they are adhered to. If the Commission were to establish administrative measures within quota regulations for dealing with over-quota catches, individual Governments would tend to ensure that the regulations were followed, both to prevent implementation of such measures by the Commission and to fulfill the Government's own desire to obtain the largest possible quota for its vessels.

Moreover, when a TAC is exceeded, the following year the population will be less than expected. To allow the stock to recover to the desired level, the fishing mortality must be reduced below that under management. The TAC, therefore, must be reduced in an amount greater than the overrun because the replacement fish will be new recruits of lesser individual weight than those removed earlier. An additional administrative tool which would facilitate flag state administration of quota allocations is an obligatory standard licence issued to all its vessels fishing in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6. Such licences would assist the Member Countries in ensuring that the fishing capacity of the vessels and the duration of the fishery in a Division would not combine to exceed the quota allocation for that country, may assist in implementation of a quota on a domestic basis, and serve to provide an immediate administrative measure for failure to adhere to domestic regulations for the implementation of Commission regulations. The delegate of Portugal stated his opposition to that portion of the US proposal providing for a quota reduction for the year subsequent to the year of violation by 150% of the amount of the excess. He noted the difficulty in substantiating that a violation had occurred, and emphasized that penalties could only properly be applied to the offending vessels by the flag state. He noted that a licensing system such as that proposed

would be a positive contribution, but that standardization could be limited to only one section, and that circulation through the Secretariat would create an enormous bureaucratic burden with no appreciable benefit. The delegate of Poland questioned the situation which would arise if overfishing of a national allocation did not result in overfishing of the total quota. The delegate of the USSR stated his opposition to the US proposal, emphasizing that the suggested system of quota reductions could only be interpreted as a penal system, and could not be made responsive to the various degrees of severity in quota violations. He noted that individual inspectors would not be able to determine if a particular vessel was guilty of a quota violation since it was only fishing a portion of this quota, and that all these subjects should be dealt with more properly by STACTIC rather than the present Panel meeting. The delegate of the GDR supported the statement of the delegate of the USSR and suggested that any definitive action be postponed until adequate discussion had occurred within STACTIC. The delegate of Spain stressed that the issues raised in the US proposal for quota reductions in cases of overfishing went far beyond those which he had been given authority to act on. The delegate of Canada urged that the present issues be considered by STACTIC and its conclusions circulated among Member Governments prior to the 1975 Annual Meeting. The delegate of the FRG noted that, while the figure of 150 percent might be adjusted after further examination, he could support the general concept contained in the US proposal for subsequent reductions in quotas for countries whose vessels had overfished. He added that he also supported the concept of a licence system but that complicated administrative considerations and the requirements of managing a modern fleet should be duly taken into account. Furthermore, the manner in which a licence system could achieve its intended educational benefit was not clear from the US proposal. The delegates of Denmark, Romania, and Japan recognized the importance of these issues and urged that more careful consideration be given to them by STACTIC and the full Commission. In responding to these comments, the delegate of the USA stressed that it was not the intention of USA to establish a judicial system within ICNAF, and that since all Member Governments would be participants in any decision taken under such a system, it was unrealistic to believe that the proposed system made any Government vulnerable to unfair or arbitrary treatment. He emphasized that the proposed system possessed the advantage of generating considerable peer group pressure among fishermen to abide by ICNAF regulations since all could be made to suffer for the excesses of a few. He noted that the suggested licence system might only involve circulation of a single page containing information on numerous vessels and that this should not prove burdensome to the Secretariat. He stated that the Panels had ample authority to act on the present proposals, particularly in view of the broad discretion granted under Article VIII of the Convention, and concluded by re-affirming the importance which the USA attached to positive action on these proposals at the present meeting. The Chairman suggested that final action on these proposals be deferred and that the USA take due account of the general view that its proposals were sufficiently radical and important that final action should not be taken on them at the present meeting.

25. The Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 recessed at 2350 hrs, 14 November.

26. The Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 reconvened at 0930 hrs, 15 November.

27. Continuation of Consideration of Problem of Enforcement. The delegate of the USA presented a US draft resolution re enforcement (for previous discussion on enforcement, see Sections 5 and 24) which urged immediate action by Member Governments to provide accommodation for observers aboard its vessels; to send inspection vessels and inspectors to the ICNAF Area or send inspectors to participate by accompanying inspectors of other countries; to ensure that captains have sufficient knowledge of the international regulations; to establish a logbook under its domestic law to fulfill the requirements of paragraph 4 of "Proposal for Management of International Quota Regulations"; to provide a copy of the logbook with instructions in English for circulation by the Secretariat to each Member Government; and to request STACTIC to consider the standardization of logbook entries, to review all Commission regulations and their adherence and enforceability and provide a proposal to the 1975 Annual Meeting concerning logbook entries and revisions to the Commission's regulations and their method of enforcement. The delegate of Portugal introduced an amendment to the US draft resolution which requested that Member Governments only be alerted to study the items for later adoption. He recognized that it was difficult to get immediate agreement on such a resolution. The subject had only been introduced to the Panels in general terms before the Meeting in Comm.Doc. 74/39. He was willing to confer with the US delegate to improve the two drafts. The Chairman presented some suggestions to help the US case for early action. He felt that the Commission should invite Governments to review and, if necessary, improve arrangements for complying with the existing regulations, so that national quotas are not exceeded, obligations of countries fishing under the "Others" catch quota category are fully observed, requirements for recording of catch including discards are fully observed and provisional monthly catch statistics are provided as fully and in good time as possible. He further suggested that the draft resolutions be redrafted to include suggestions and presented later. The delegate of the USA, in response to a suggestion to redraft both the US draft proposal re penalties for exceeding quotas and the licensing system at the same time, suggested that the resolution be redrafted first and put before the Panels. The Panels agreed.

28. Further Consideration of Measures for Regulation of the Yellowtail Fishery in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (for previous discussion, see Sections 9, 10, 17 and 22). The delegate of the USA presented a US proposal for quota regulation of the yellowtail flounder fishery in the area west of 69°W in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 which provided for a TAC of 4,000 metric tons in 1975 and allocation to USA of 3,900 metric tons with 10 metric tons for "Others" and including a by-catch limitation of 2,500 kg or 1 percent

by weight of all other fish on board caught in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, whichever is greater. The delegate of the USSR pointed out that the fishing gear proposal agreed to earlier (see Section 9) and the yellowtail quota problem should be considered together. He drew attention to the by-catch regulation proposed by the USA and noted that it was more strict than for haddock and indeed was not discussed previously. Therefore, both proposals must be looked at again before agreement. The delegate of the USA said that USA was prepared to delete the by-catch clause in the yellowtail flounder quota proposal, leaving the TAC and allocation clauses only.

Further to the yellowtail fishery in Subarea 5, the US proposal for amendment of the quota regulation in Subarea 5 east of 69°W (for previous discussion, see Section 10) to take into account the decline in incidental catch was presented for adoption.

Accordingly, Panel 5, in joint session with Panel 4, unanimously
agreed to recommend

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

29. Further Consideration of Quota Regulation for Herring in Div. 5Y of Subarea 5 (for previous discussion, see Section 19). The Chairman drew attention to the redrafted proposal regarding a reduction of the herring quota in Div. 5Y for 1975 and its re-allocation. The delegate of the GDR stated his surprise about the fact that the GDR offer to withdraw from the fishery in Div. 5Y is obviously not treated as a sacrifice but as a present. If the GDR decided to make this sacrifice, this was done because the obviously necessary compromise for the item "herring" on the agenda seems possible only in Div. 5Y where only two distant fishery countries are working. In case the second distant fishery country continues to be allowed a herring quota for 1975 in Div. 5Y with the restriction of not taking same, the GDR expects the same treatment. Hence, the GDR suggests that the GDR be included in the presented draft proposal with a quota of 500 tons and to use in the footnote the term "delegations" instead of "Governments". The delegate of the FRG noted that FRG and GDR had been allocated 450 tons each, with a footnote that they had stated they would not take their quota. He could agree to raising the FRG and GDR allocations to 500 tons each as this amount was closer to a proportional reduction, but he could not agree to the footnote. The problem was finally resolved for both the FRG and GDR when it was agreed that the following footnote should appear in both the proceedings of the meeting and in the proposal:

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

Accordingly, Panel 5, in joint session with Panel 4, unanimously
agreed to recommend

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

30. Consideration of Measures for Regulation of Red and Silver Hake Fisheries in Subarea 5. The Chairman drew attention to closed area and season regulation in Subarea 5 effective in 1974 and noted that as part of the "package deal" in the resolution of the yellowtail fishery problem in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, it had been agreed not to renew the 1974 regulation. The Panels agreed that no action was necessary and the regulation would expire effective 31 December 1974.

31. Further Consideration of Regulation of Haddock Fishery by Gear, Closed Area and Season in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 (for previous discussion, see Sections 18 and 21). The Chairman called for a vote on a revised proposal which included an extension of the area adopted at the June 1974 Annual Meeting to the westward to include most of LaHave Bank and of the season to include the period February to May inclusive. The delegate of Canada could agree to the proposal as an interim measure and requested that the item be included on the agenda for the Sixth Special Meeting in January in Bergen, Norway, for reconsideration of the original Canadian proposal as presented in Comm.Doc. 74/40. Also, he advised that Canada would present a resolution at the Bergen Meeting requesting voluntary acceptance by the Member Countries of Panel 4 of 1 February 1975 as the effective date for this haddock regulation. Accordingly, Panel 4, in joint session with Panel 5, unanimously

agreed to recommend

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

32. Further Consideration of the Regulation of By-Catch of Haddock in Div. 4VW and Div. 4X of Subarea 4. The Chairman drew attention to the Canadian proposals for incidental catch limitation for haddock of

5,000 lb or 10 percent by weight of all other fish on board in the pertinent regions, whichever is greater. Panel 4, in joint session with Panel 5, unanimously

agreed to recommend

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

33. Consideration of Regulation of the Haddock Fishery in Subarea 5 (for previous discussion, see Sections 13, 16, 20 and 23). The Chairman drew attention to the second draft of the proposal for regulation of the haddock fishery in Subarea 5 which included a TAC of 6,000 metric tons allocating to Canada 1,200 metric tons, Spain 300 metric tons, USA 4,450 metric tons as incidental catch limitations, and "Others" 50 metric tons, and an incidental catch limitation for haddock in non-directed fisheries of 2,500 kg or 1 percent by weight of all other fish on board in Subarea 5, whichever is greater. The delegate of Spain was not completely satisfied with the proposal but it was acceptable. Accordingly, Panel 5, in joint session with 4, unanimously

agreed to recommend

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

34. Further Consideration of the Resolution on Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations (for previous discussion, see Sections 5, 24 and 27). The Chairman drew attention to the second draft of the resolution on enforcement which combined suggestions from the previous discussions of drafts presented by the US and Portuguese delegations and the Chairman of the Commission. The delegate of the USSR anticipated that the Commission would be adopting further enforcement proposals in the future. These could not be elaborated on at present. The resolution could be acted upon by Governments at once. The delegate of Canada favoured the resolution and hoped to place a similar one before the Commission to cover all Panels at the 1975 Annual Meeting. The delegate of the FRG suggested that the text of the resolution should be edited to state that fishing vessels were of the flag of the country. A suggestion by the delegate of Portugal that in paragraph 2, line 1, of the resolution "Urges that each such Member Government" should read "Decide to request the Commissioners of Member Governments of Panels 4 and 5 to urge their respective Member Governments" was considered. The delegate of the USA, in accepting the Portuguese modification, requested that an item be added to the agenda for the Sixth Special Commission Meeting in Bergen in January, with the suggestion that a similar resolution on enforcement be adopted by Panels 2 and 3. Accordingly, Panels 4 and 5, in joint session,

agreed to adopt the Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations (Appendix XIV).

35. Further Consideration of the US Proposal re Enforcement (for previous discussion, see Section 24). The Chairman asked the delegate of the USA to express any further views on the US proposal re actions to be taken in the event of quota violations and the provision of a national licensing system. The delegate of the USA said that the proposal would be subject to the normal 6-month Commission rule for effecting proposals and would apply to the 1976 quotas. He preferred that a decision should be taken on the proposals at this time but was prepared to defer the matter of actions to be taken in the event of quota violations to the Agenda of the 1975 Annual Meeting. More subject matter would be submitted in a document for that meeting. Regarding the licensing scheme, he felt there was sufficient expertise present to take a decision on this matter. The Chairman, speaking as a UK Commissioner, reported that all British vessels are at present licensed. The UK was in full favour of a licensing system, nevertheless, he would vote against such a proposal at this time because of the lack of pre-meeting documentation for study, and there was a need for more consideration of the matter. The delegate of Japan found himself in a difficult position as there had been no documentation and, therefore, he had no instructions from his Government regarding this proposal. However, he said that his Government would review the subject matter of the proposal in a very positive manner. The delegate of the USSR also needed consultation with his Government. He said that all USSR fishing vessels do not have a licence as such, but must have a "fisheries ticket" before they can leave port. He explained that the proposal would have many administrative and practical difficulties for the USSR but, if the delegates of other Member Countries could agree with the proposal, the USSR would try to find a possible solution for its implementation. The delegate of Canada favoured a licensing system which would help the inspectors and Member Countries to control the activities of fishing vessels. Such a system would provide for a better flow of information between Member Countries. He suggested that the meeting should record that the subject of a licensing system was discussed and that Panels 4 and 5 should strongly urge the Commission to explore licensing fully as a tool for control of the fisheries and to take what action it can as soon as possible and feasible, not later than at the time of the 1975 Annual Meeting.

Following a brief recess, a draft recommendation embodying the expressions and suggestions of the

delegates was presented by the Chairman. After short discussion, Panels 4 and 5, in joint session,

agreed to adopt the Recommendation Relating to the Adoption of National Systems of Licensing Fishing Vessels (Appendix XIII).

36. Adoption of Proceedings. Written drafts of the Proceedings of the Joint Meeting of Panels for the 12th, 13th and 14th of November were presented and adopted with modifications on 15 November. The Panels took note with approval of the Proceedings of the Scientific Advisers to the Panels (Appendix IV).

37. Future Meetings. Regarding the request of the Joint Panels for an early meeting of STACTIC on enforcement problems, the Joint Panels noted that NEAFC had received an invitation from the Government of the USSR for a special meeting in USSR early in 1975 to consider, in conjunction with Member States of ICNAF, any outstanding enforcement problems. The possibility of STACTIC meeting for three days in February or March in Moscow at the time of joint ICNAF-NEAFC meeting was raised and will be explored further by the delegate of the USSR.

The Delegations noted that it had been agreed to add two items from this meeting to the agenda of the Sixth Special Commission Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4 at Bergen, 16-18 January 1975 inclusive. One item would require continuation of consideration of closed area/season requirements for haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4. The other item would consider a resolution on enforcement for adoption by Panels 2 and 3, similar to that adopted by Panels 4 and 5.

38. Under Other Business, the Chairman recognized the Observer from Cuba, Mr E. Oltuski, who addressed the meeting as follows:

"Mr Chairman:

"Thank you for giving us the opportunity to address the meeting at this time. Unfortunately, time is running out and we must depart.

"We are sorry to say that we have not seen much of Miami - conditions were not favourable - but we expect to get a glance of it from the air so we can tell our friends back home what the city looks like. Anyway, we thank our hosts for the attentions we have received.

"Well, getting to more serious matters, we would like to make a few comments on our Government's position at the present time, in relation with the Northwest Atlantic region fisheries.

"First, I wish to remind you that at the June 1974 Meeting, we stated that, beginning next year, our fishing fleet will start operations in that region and that we intend to fish the species and the tonnage we indicated at that time.

"Second, that, due to the lack of understanding of some of the Member Countries of Panel 5, we were not able to receive the quota allocations we had requested, forcing us to fish out of the national overall quotas.

"Third, that we have taken notice of the matters presented at the Miami meeting by the coastal states, concerning the protection of the species they are particularly interested in, and that we will direct our fisheries keeping that in mind.

"Fourth, that the Commission must bear in mind that provisions must be made by this organization to deal with situations where underdeveloped nations strive for higher economical aims, and must be given a fair participation in the exploitation of the fish resources of the region.

"Fifth, that, because of the forementioned fact, the principle based on historical performance for the allocation of quotas cannot be applied to our country at the present moment, but rather the one that considers the special needs of nations. And since Cuba has very special needs at this stage of her development, she must eventually be provided by the Commission with the adequate quota allocations.

"Sixth, that we intend, with your kind permission, to continue to attend the ICNAF meetings, to keep up with the developments in this area.

"Seventh, that Cuba is ready to join ICNAF, but before doing so, she must receive the necessary assurances that her basic needs will be provided for.

"Eighth, that having made clear what our present position is, we are in the position to begin negotiating our joining the ICNAF organization, which we will do through the proper channels.

"Finally, on behalf of our delegation, I thank you all for being so helpful and understanding and wish you good luck on your way back home.

"Thank you."

The Chairman thanked Mr Oltuski for presenting, in a forthright manner, the intentions of his Country and noted that account must be taken by the Commission of these intentions.

39. Before adjournment, the Chairman, on behalf of the participants in the Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5, asked that the sincere thanks of the Commission be extended to the hosts, the US Government, and particularly, to the staffs of the NMFS, Southeast Fisheries Center, the NOAA, Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory, the University of Miami, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science Graduate School, the Miami Seaquarium and personnel responsible for the security of the delegates.

The meeting was pleased to hear that Mr D.H. Wallace (USA), whose sudden illness prevented him from leading the US delegation at the meeting, was now home and feeling well. The delegate of Canada thanked the Chairmen, Rapporteurs and the Secretariat for their contributions to the success of the meeting.

There being no other business, the Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 adjourned at 1815 hrs, 15 November, with the understanding that the proposals (1)-(8) adopted by the Panels would be circulated as soon as possible to the Heads of Delegations from the Member Countries, for adoption by telegraphic vote by the Commission before transmittal to the Depositary Government, in accordance with the Commission's Rules of Procedure 2.4. A press notice covering the Proceedings is at Appendix XV.

Serial No. 3420
(B.e.74)

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5)

Miami, Florida, USA, 11-15 November 1974

List of Participants
(Head of delegation underlined)

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CANADA

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FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5)

Address by Professor Thomas A. Clingan Jr, Acting Assistant Secretary,
Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
to the Special Meeting of ICNAF, Miami, 12 November 1974

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

"Although the dynamic activities of this Commission have resulted in a progressive and far-sighted management system, there can be no doubt that the problems with which it is faced have continued to grow at a rapid pace. At times the new vigor and action of the Commission seemed to have commenced bringing these problems under control, while at other times the growth of these problems has seemed to outstrip the growing ability of the Commission to cope with them. My Government believes we are in such a critical period now. After the very difficult times ICNAF went through over the last few years, the United States thought that the Commission had achieved the kind of progress at the Special Meeting which was held in Ottawa last fall and the Special Meeting in Rome earlier this year which would permit the resolution of these problems and the building of the fisheries back to their previous vigor. In large measure, we thought that this dynamism was continued at the Annual Meeting of 1974, but I regret that it was not possible to achieve all that was hoped for at that Meeting, which in turn made the calling of this Special Meeting advisable. Since then we have viewed with more than some dismay the numerous indications that the most comprehensive and far-reaching system of fisheries regulation the world has ever seen, which ICNAF has put into effect for Subareas 5 and 6, may be faltering, and regret that it was necessary to add to the agenda of this Meeting additional items which look to remedying these faults.

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

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

"Many American coastal fishermen, conservationists, and members of the general public believe sincerely that international cooperative efforts to manage the world fisheries have failed, or at the very least have produced too little and too late. Amongst the people who feel this way in the United States, ICNAF is very frequently cited as the prime example. As concrete evidence that this is true, the clear evidence of the decline of many valuable species such as haddock, herring, and yellowtail flounder is often cited. I would remind you also that the Under Secretary of Commerce in his welcoming remarks at the 1972 Annual Meeting in Washington noted that the US ICNAF Industry Advisory Committee had voted for withdrawal from ICNAF. He noted that the American fishermen "are not overwhelmed with the success of ICNAF." Their lack of enthusiasm has increased over the past two years as the problems have continued to increase in spite of the extensive actions ICNAF has been forced to take. They now point to the clear evidence that the regulatory system which has been devised is not working properly -- that quotas are being exceeded and other regulations violated. You may be sure that our fishermen and the American public will be watching this particular Meeting of ICNAF with especially keen interest because of a coincidence it appears quite likely that the US Congress will be voting within a few days after the conclusion of this Meeting on proposed legislation to unilaterally extend US jurisdiction over coastal fisheries to 200 miles from our shores. The seriousness of the situation is clear when we realize that in a little over two years problems have accelerated to the point where we have

progressed from an ICNAF Advisory Committee close to the fisheries problems advocating withdrawal to the clear possibility of legislative action to deal with a now critical problem in response to a massive outcry from the American public.

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

"The United States recognizes the major steps ICNAF has taken in recent years to cope with the fisheries problems of the Northwest Atlantic. The Under Secretary in 1972 indicated that "well-nigh revolutionary change in fishing" would be necessary. And the changes in the ICNAF regulatory program have been well-nigh revolutionary. Yet it is clear that today we still face major problems with respect to the three major species of concern to American fishermen - - haddock, herring, and yellowtail flounder. And we are faced with the very major problem that the agreements which have been reached in ICNAF are not being adhered to by too many nations on too many occasions. ICNAF, as the leader of international fishery bodies, is faced with a fundamental choice at this Meeting: Are we to resolve the problems through international cooperation, and strictly adhere to the solutions reached, or are we going to force the nations of the world into reserving portions of the ocean for their own use so that they can ensure by internal actions that the fishery resources will endure for future generations?

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

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

"Last week, Secretary of State Kissinger opened his address to the World Food Conference in Rome by saying: "We meet to address man's most fundamental need. The threat of famine, the fact of hunger have haunted men and nations throughout history. Our presence here is recognition that this eternal problem has now taken on unprecedented scale and urgency and that it can only be dealt with by concerned worldwide action." Throughout his remarks Secretary Kissinger stressed that "we must urgently produce more food." In terms of fisheries this means that

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Thank you."

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Special Meeting of Panels 4 and 5)

Agenda

1. Opening
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Election of Chairman
4. Appointment of Rapporteur
5. Further consideration of conservation measures in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6 referred from the June 1974 Annual Meeting of the Commission
 - (a) Measures for regulation of fishing gear used in Subarea 5 and part of Statistical Area 6
(Comm.Doc. 74/29) (1974 Meeting Proc. 11, Appendix II (Proposal (11) from the June 1974 Annual Meeting))(Comm.Doc. 74/39)
 - (b) Measures for regulation of the fishery for yellowtail flounder in Subarea 5 west of 69° west and Statistical Area 6
(Comm.Doc. 74/33) (1974 Meeting Proc. 16, Appendix VI (Proposal (12) from the June 1974 Annual Meeting) (Comm.Doc. 74/36)
 - (c) Measures for regulation of the fishery for red and silver hake in Subarea 5
(1973 Meeting Proc. 11, Appendix III (Proposal (29) from the June 1973 Annual Meeting))
 - (d) Measures for regulation of by-catch of haddock in Subarea 5 and Div. 4VW of Subarea 4
(Comm.Doc. 74/32) (1974 Meeting Proc. 16, Appendices IV and V (Proposals (8) and (9) from the June 1974 Annual Meeting))
 - (e) Review of haddock closed areas in Subareas 4 and 5
(Comm.Doc. 74/34)
6. Reconsideration of 1975 quotas and allocations established at the June 1974 Annual Meeting of the Commission, with particular reference to herring, yellowtail flounder and haddock in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6
(Comm.Doc. 74/36 and 74/38)
7. Consideration of conservation measures for squid
(Comm.Doc. 74/35)
8. Consideration of problem of overfishing of catch quotas in Subarea 5
9. Reconsideration of the ICNAF Scheme of Joint Enforcement, with particular reference to actions to be taken by an inspector upon discovery of an infraction
(Comm.Doc. 74/37)
10. Other business
11. Acknowledgements and Adjournment

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(B.f.3)

Appendix IV

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

Report of Scientific Advisers to Panels 4 and 5

Monday, 11 November, 0900 hrs
Tuesday, 12 November, 0800 hrs

1. A joint meeting of the Scientific Advisers to Panels 4 and 5 was convened under the chairmanship of Dr R.L. Edwards (USA) to provide advice to the Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 to be held 12-15 November 1974 at the NMFS, Southeast Fisheries Center, Miami, Florida, on items related to the conservation of yellowtail flounder, haddock, herring and squid in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6.
2. Representatives from Member Countries - Canada, FRG, GDR, Japan, Poland, Spain, USSR and USA - were present.
3. Yellowtail Flounder in Subarea 5 West of 69°W and in Statistical Area 6. Analysis of the US fall groundfish survey data gave an abundance index of 1.1 for pre-recruits in 1974, considerably lower than the projected value of 1.7 used in the June 1974 analysis. Stock analysis now indicates that removals above 4,000 metric tons in 1975 will result in further stock decline. By-catches are expected to be at least 4,000 metric tons and even with a zero quota, the fishing mortality will remain above optimum levels. The Scientific Advisers, therefore, re-affirm the June 1974 recommendation of a zero directed fishery in 1975 and that consideration be given to additional measures to reduce the incidental catch from other groundfish fisheries.
4. Haddock in Subarea 5. In June 1974 the Scientific Advisers recommended that the TAC for 1975 remain at zero. The assessment has since been updated and confirms the June 1974 analysis that there was a modest stock recovery in 1974 to about one-third of the 1935-1960 level that produced the MSY. In order to preserve this increased spawning stock size as long as possible to increase the probability of stock recovery, it is necessary to reduce incidental catches to the lowest possible levels. The Scientific Advisers, therefore, re-affirm the advice given in June 1974 that removals from the stock be left at the lowest practicable level in 1975.
5. Haddock in Div. 4X. In June 1974 a TAC of 15,000 metric tons was set for 1975. Although catches at this level can be sustained through 1977, no significant increase in spawning stock size will occur. Current catch levels indicate that the 1974 incidental catch (with a zero quota) will probably exceed 15,000 metric tons and analysis of catch data indicates that closed areas and seasons have been more successful in limiting catches than have quota restrictions with the present exemption rules in this particular situation. The Scientific Advisers agreed that the suggested extension of the closure area and season (Comm.Doc. 74/40) would be effective in reducing incidental catches. Although the proposed closure extensions include some areas deeper than 100 fm, and thus would conflict with the argentine and silver hake fisheries to some extent, substantial catches of haddock have occurred at these depths in the area and time under consideration.
6. Squid in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Scientific Advisers considered the desirability of instituting a quota on *Illex* in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. In the absence of data required for a detailed assessment, it is considered appropriate to establish a precautionary quota for 1975 which will allow moderate expansion of the recent landings, estimated at 15,000-20,000 metric tons. This would imply a precautionary TAC of 25,000-30,000 metric tons. The need for a complete breakdown of squid by species in ATLANT submissions was indicated. It was pointed out that the *Illex* population could probably sustain an even larger quota than that indicated above. However, it was also noted that squid is eaten by a large number of fish species, which suggests that increasing the squid quota could have undesirable side effects and that the Commission should proceed carefully when raising this quota.

Concern was expressed that the quota of 71,000 tons for *Loligo* may not be appropriate. It is important that the TAC of *Loligo* be re-assessed at the April 1975 STACRES Meeting. As the assessment was based on size distributions observed in the winter fishery, a change in the seasonal pattern of landings of *Loligo* implied by development of a summer fishery for *Illex*, could increase numbers of individuals removed by the taking of a higher proportion of small individuals. Moreover, removals of 71,000 metric tons in winter, well prior to spawning, and considering that one-third of egg deposition is by 2-year-olds, may indicate that a lower rate of exploitation is desirable.

The Polish squid fishery on Georges Bank was described and principal areas of capture were illustrated.

While *Illex* was considered in the scientific assessments on which the overall TAC in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 was based, the Scientific Advisers agreed that *Illex* potential may not have been adequately represented in these assessments. This potential will be re-examined in 1975 when the overall TAC will be re-assessed.

The Scientific Advisers affirmed that there is no biological basis at present for setting the TAC on any other basis than a 12-month period (Comm.Doc. 74/35).

7. Herring in Div. 5Y and in Div. 5Z plus Statistical Area 6. Catches from the US 1974 juvenile herring fishery in the Gulf of Maine, the Canadian New Brunswick weir fishery, the FRG September catches in Div. 5Z plus Statistical Area 6, and the US catches in Div. 5Z plus Statistical Area 6 suggest that the 1972 year-class is not a good one. The catch composition of the other herring fisheries were not available at this meeting.

Tables 1 and 2 show that for both the Div. 5Y and Div. 5Z plus Statistical Area 6 stocks, using the assumptions made in June as to the size of the 1971 and 1972 year-classes (1974 Redbook, p. 110, 112), coupled with the catches of 25,000 and 150,000 metric tons allowed in 1974, the low stock sizes will decrease by 20-25 percent by the beginning of 1975. Catches of 25,000 and 150,000 metric tons in 1975 would cause the stock sizes at the beginning of 1976 to further decline by 13 percent and 20 percent for the Div. 5Y and Div. 5Z plus Statistical Area 6 stocks from the 1975 levels. These reduced levels, however, still remain above the minimum size constraints set by the Commission (60,000 and 225,000 metric tons; Summ.Doc. 74/9; June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 7, Appendix I, p. 59).

Using the assumption that the 1972 year-class is similar to the 1971 and 1969 year-classes, catches in 1975 of 25,000 and 150,000 metric tons would result in further declines in stock sizes in 1975 of 30 percent and 32 percent in Div. 5Y and Div. 5Z plus Statistical Area 6, respectively (Tables 1 and 2). Such catch levels would reduce the stock sizes at the beginning of 1976 to below the minimum size constraints set by the Commission.

Catches of 15,000 and 90,000 metric tons in 1975 (Comm.Doc. 74/36) would maintain the stock sizes at the 1975 level at the beginning of 1976 for both Div. 5Y and Div. 5Z plus Statistical Area 6, using the June assumption as to the size of the 1972 year-class. These catches, using the lower size assumption of the 1972 year-class, would reduce the stock sizes during 1975 by 18 percent and 12 percent for Div. 5Y and Div. 5Z plus Statistical Area 6, respectively.

The fishing mortalities generated by catches of 25,000 and 150,000 metric tons in Div. 5Y and Div. 5Z plus Statistical Area 6, respectively, under either assumption are substantially higher than that at the MSY level. Catches of 15,000 and 90,000 metric tons would generate fishing mortalities closer to that of the MSY level.

It is, however, important to note that the figures and fishing mortalities in Tables 1 and 2 are dependent on the assumptions incorporated into the model.

Not all the data from the 1974 herring fisheries were available for this meeting, thus, the size of the 1972 year-class relative to the two assumptions could not be established.

The Scientific Advisers could not agree that the present data allow a specific change in the June 1974 recommendation.

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5)

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

Panel 5, in joint session with Panel 4, recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal, for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

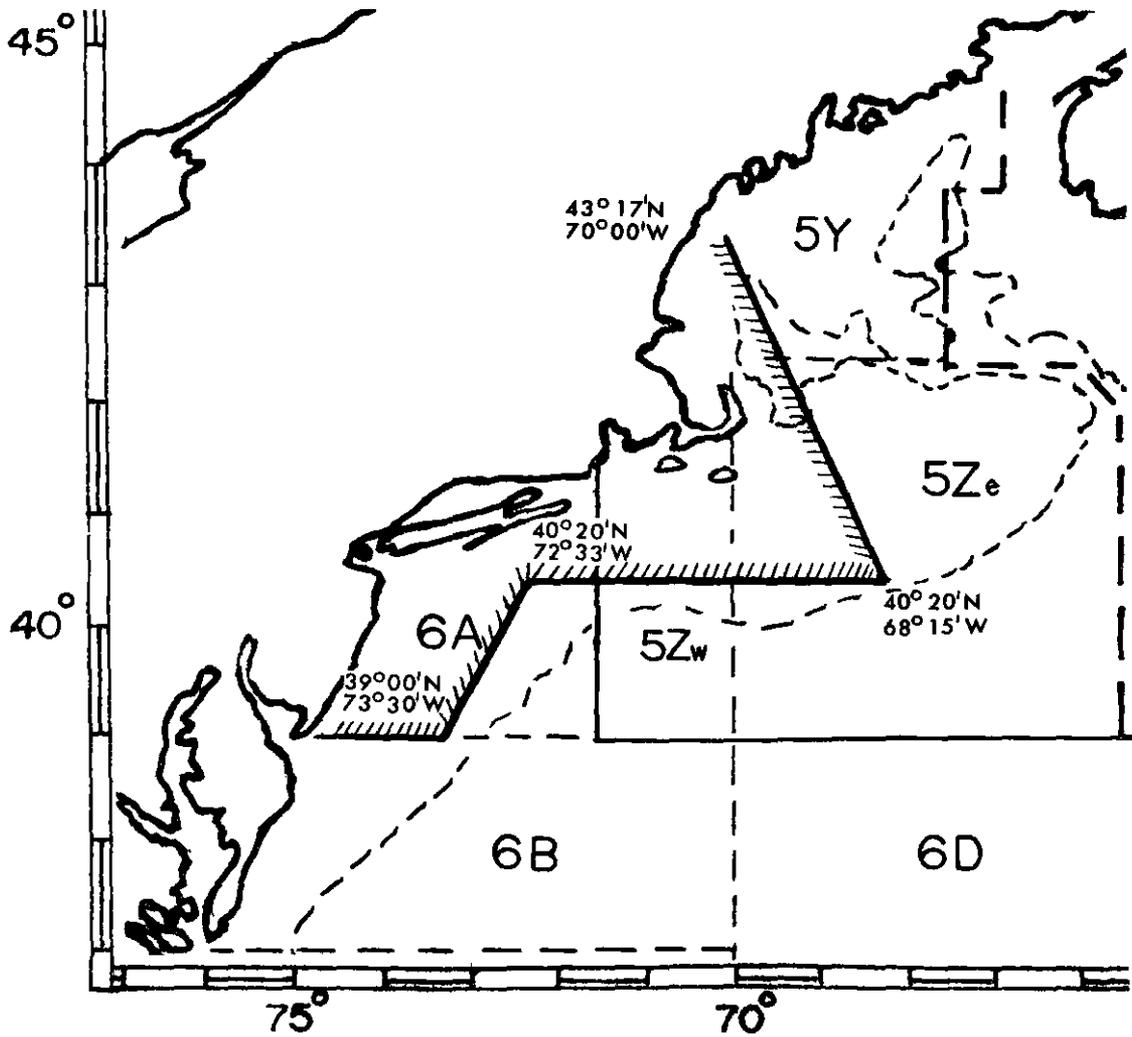
"2. That Contracting Governments prohibit any person to whom paragraph 1 above would apply from attaching any protective device to pelagic fishing gear or employing any means which would, in effect, make it possible to fish for demersal species in the area described in paragraph 1 above.

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

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

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

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



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(A.a.4)

Appendix VI

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5)

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

Panel 5, in joint session with Panel 4, recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal, for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

"1. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to regulate the catch of yellowtail flounder, *Limanda ferruginea* (Storer), by persons under their jurisdiction fishing in the area west of 69° west in Subarea 5 and in the adjacent waters to the west and south so that the aggregate catch of yellowtail flounder by vessels taking such yellowtail flounder shall not exceed 4,000 metric tons in 1975.

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

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

Serial No. 3420
(A.a.4)

Appendix VII

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5)

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

Panel 5, in joint session with Panel 4, recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal, for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

All amounts are in metric tons."

Serial No. 3420
(A.a.4)

Appendix VIII

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5)

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

Panel 5, in joint session with Panel 4, recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal, for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

All amounts are in metric tons.

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

Serial No. 3420
(A.a.4)

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5)

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

Panel 4, in joint session with Panel 5, recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal, for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

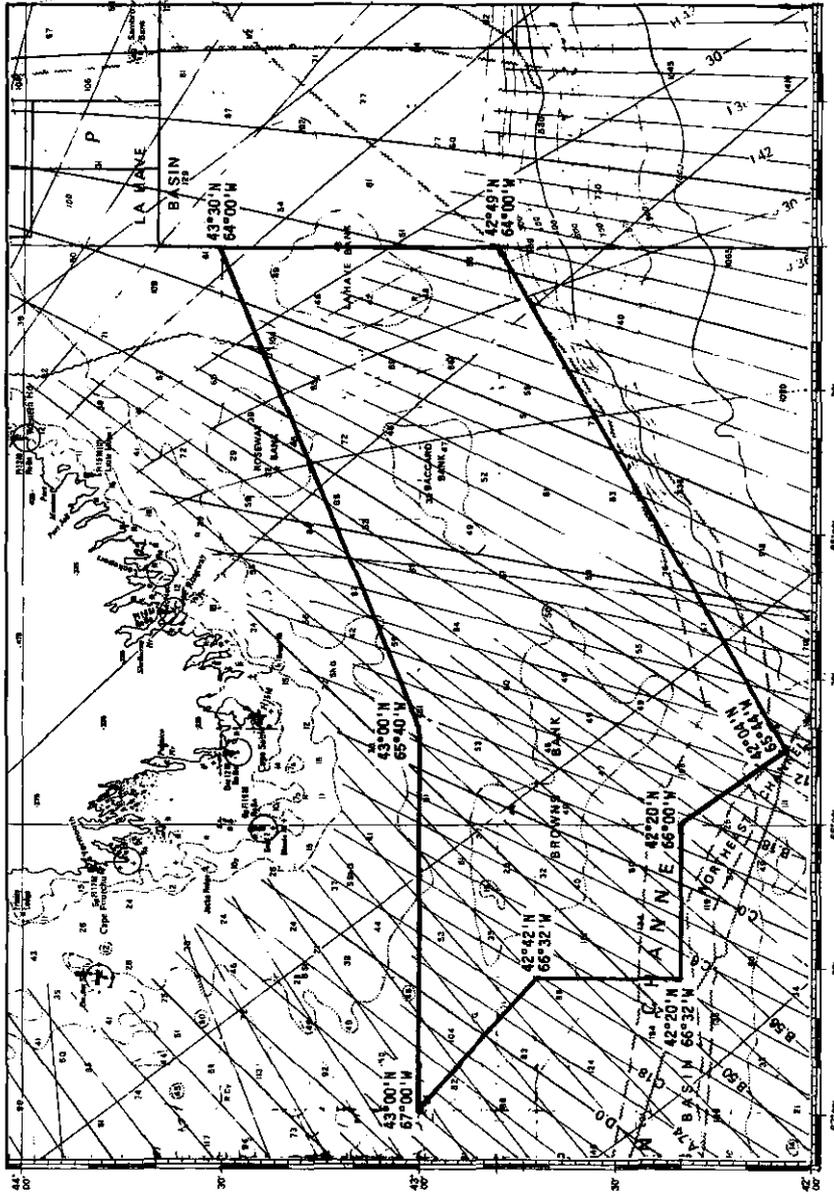
That Proposal (7) for International Quota Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4, adopted at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix III, page 218) and pending entry into force, be replaced by the following:

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

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

Note: The attached chart illustrates the areas affected by this proposal.

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



FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5)

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

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

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

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

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5)

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

Panel 4, in joint session with Panel 5, recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal, for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

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Appendix XII

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5)

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

Panel 5, in joint session with Panel 4, recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal, for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(A.a.4)

Appendix XIII

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5)

Recommendation Relating to the Adoption of National Systems of Licensing Fishing Vessels

Panels 4 and 5, in joint session,

recommend

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

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

(Joint Meetings of Panels 4 and 5)

Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations

Panels 4 and 5, in joint session,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Request the Commissioners of Member Governments in the Panels 4 and 5 to invite the attention of their respective Governments to the above matters;
2. Decide to request the Commissioners of Panels 4 and 5 to urge their respective Member Governments to immediately initiate the necessary steps both internally and with other Member Governments to:
 - (a) Provide to the extent practicable for the accommodation of designated observers from other Members of the Commission aboard fishing vessels flying their national flags engaged in the fisheries in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6;
 - (b) Implement the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement by designating and dispatching inspection vessels to the area for this purpose, or by providing inspectors to participate in the Scheme by accompanying inspectors on inspection vessels employed by other Governments;
 - (c) Ensure that all masters of fishing vessels have sufficient knowledge of the regulations for each Subarea to preclude unintentional violation or misunderstanding of the regulations;
 - (d) Establish a standard logbook under its domestic procedures to fulfill the requirements of paragraph 4 of "Proposal for Management of International Quota Regulations";
 - (e) Provide the Secretariat with a copy of the logbook and its instruction for completion and an English translation, and instruct the Secretariat to provide copies to each Member Government;
3. Further Requests that Member Governments which have vessels flying their national flag fishing in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6 review and, if necessary, improve their arrangements for ensuring:
 - (a) that national quotas are not exceeded;
 - (b) that the obligations (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix III, pages 241-242) applying where a country does not have a specific quota for a regulated stock or species are fully observed;

- (c) that the requirements for recording of catch, including discards (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix III, page 242) are fully observed;
 - (d) that provisional monthly catch statistics are provided as fully and in good time as possible (June 1974 Meeting Proceedings No. 16, Appendix I, page 238);
4. Request STACTIC, in relation to paragraphs 2(d) and (e), to meet at a very early date well in advance of the 1975 Annual Meeting to consider further the implementation of deploying observers on fishing vessels, the standardization of logbook entries, and to review all Commission regulations and their adherence and enforceability; and to provide proposals to the 1975 Annual Meeting concerning the deployment of observers, logbook entries, and revisions to the Commission's regulations and their method of enforcement.

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

Special Meeting of Panels 4 and 5

of the

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Press Notice

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

Scientific Advice

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

Subjects Considered

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

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

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

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

Enforcement of Fishery Regulations

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

Next Meeting

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

Acknowledgements

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

Office of the Secretariat
15 November 1974



Serial No. 3420
(B.z.)

SUPPLEMENT

FIFTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - NOVEMBER 1974

Special Meeting of Panels 4 and 5
Miami, Florida, USA, 11-15 November 1974

Supplement to Report of Proceedings

by

the Executive Secretary, ICNAF

1. On 15 November 1974, at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting, November 1974 (Summ.Doc. 75/1), a two-thirds majority of the Commissioners representing the Member Countries of Panels 4 and 5 agreed to recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government eight (1-8) proposals for international regulation of the fisheries in parts of Subareas 4 and 5.
2. On 20 November 1974, the Executive Secretary forwarded the proposals to the Head of Delegation of each of the Contracting Governments, requesting that he register his vote on the eight proposals as soon as possible by cable with the Executive Secretary, in accordance with the Commission Rule of Procedure 2.4. The covering letter further advised that, in accordance with Article II(7) of the Convention, a decision of the Commission would be taken by a two-thirds majority (12) of the votes of the Heads of Delegations of the seventeen Contracting Governments.
3. On 31 December 1974, the Commission, by a two-thirds majority vote, agreed to transmit the eight proposals to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments.
4. On 6 January 1975, the Executive Secretary, on behalf of the Chairman of the Commission, transmitted to the Depositary Government the eight November 1974 proposals, in accordance with Article VIII(6) of the Convention.
5. On 27 January 1975, the Depositary Government transmitted the proposals to the Contracting Governments.
6. On 27 July 1975, the proposals became effective for all Contracting Governments.

PART II
 PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING
 BERGEN, NORWAY, 13-18 JANUARY 1975

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International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3438
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 2

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3 and 4

Thursday, 16 January, 1000 hrs
Friday, 17 January, 0930 hrs

1. The Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4 was opened by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. Gillett (UK). Delegates of all Member Countries, except Bulgaria, Italy and Japan, and an Observer from FAO were present (Appendix I). The Chairman introduced the Minister of Fisheries for Norway, Mr Eivind Bolle, who addressed the delegates (Appendix II). The Chairman thanked Mr Bolle for his kind words of encouragement for the future and of recognition of the past good efforts of the Commission.
2. Chairman. Mr E. Gillett (UK) was unanimously elected Chairman of the Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3 and 4.
3. Rapporteur. The Executive Secretary, Mr L.R. Day, was appointed Rapporteur.
4. Agenda. The Agenda was adopted as circulated (Appendix III).
5. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES). The Chairman of STACRES, Dr A.W. May (Canada), was requested to present the report of meetings of STACRES held 13-15 January 1975 at the request of the Commission to review the latest information on the capelin resource and fishery in Subareas 2 and 3 and to recommend TACs for 1975 (Proc. 1 - also Summ.Doc. 75/5). Dr May highlighted the trends in the international fishery which began in 1972 with a total catch of 71,000 tons and reached a total of over 270,000 tons in 1974 under catch quota regulation. Stock composition and estimates of stock size for the northern (Subarea 2 + Div. 3K) and southern (Div. 3LNOPs) groups of capelin were discussed and advice on previous (1974) and future (1975) management of the capelin resource was presented. Plans for future research to provide more precise advice on management of capelin and on the effects of capelin fisheries on other species, particularly cod, were put forward.

The Chairman thanked Dr May and the members of STACRES for their continuing good efforts on behalf of the Commission.

The Joint Panels agreed to recess to provide an opportunity for the delegates to read and study the advice of the scientists in regard to capelin management.

6. Conservation requirements for capelin in Subareas 2 and 3¹. Following the recess, the Chairman requested the delegate of Canada to introduce the revised Canadian proposal for TACs and allocation of capelin stocks in Subareas 2 and 3 (Comm.Doc. 75/1 Revised). The delegate of Canada said that the STACRES advice of 200,000 tons as the TAC for 1975 for the capelin in the southern area (Div. 3LNOPs) was acceptable, provided no more than 10,000 tons were taken in Subdiv. 3Ps and 50,000 tons in Div. 3L in order to protect the inshore spawning migrations. In the northern area (Subarea 2 + Div. 3K), he said Canada could not accept the STACRES TAC of 300,000 tons and proposed 250,000 tons which he pointed out was double the allowable catch for 1974. Lack of evidence on the effect that reduction in the abundance of capelin would have on the predators, particularly cod which was a very important Canadian fishery, and on the seriousness of the risk involved was put forward in support of the proposed figure of 250,000 tons. He pointed out that the suggested TACs did not include the small amounts taken by the Canadian coastal fishermen outside the Convention Area in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K, 3L and Subdiv. 3Ps.

The delegate of USSR pointed out that the advice of STACRES was based on the results of intensive scientific research in 1974 and that the USSR was prepared to accept the advice of STACRES for a TAC of 300,000 tons in the northern area (Subarea 2 + Div. 3K). He also requested elucidation of, and more time to study, the Canadian proposal restricting the capelin fishery in Div. 3L to an area offshore from straight lines drawn offshore along the east coast of Newfoundland. He also wanted more explanation for the Canadian proposal which lowered the TAC to 250,000 tons from the 300,000 tons suggested by STACRES in the northern area (Subarea 2 + Div. 3K).

¹ The following comments on this item were received by cable from the Japanese delegate: "On the ground that due consideration should be paid on the special needs of "Others" in allocating TAC of capelin which is known to be at a very productive level, at least 10 percent of the TAC should be allocated to "Others". Therefore, we found Canadian proposal (Comm.Doc. 75/1) acceptable."

(a) TAC for capelin in the southern area (Div. 3LNOPs)

At the request of the Chairman, the Panels agreed to discuss the TAC for the southern area while delegates considered the problems in the northern area. The delegate of Denmark stated preference for the system adopted at the January 1974 Meeting (January 1974 Mtg.Proc.No. 5, Appendix I) which allowed for the entry of other countries into the fishery and, thereby, prevented a monopoly. The delegates of Poland and Portugal supported the advice of STACRES and the Danish position. The delegate of France could agree to the Canadian proposal for the capelin in the southern area and, particularly, with the TAC for the Subdiv. 3Ps (St. Pierre and Miquelon) component of 10,000 tons.

The Chairman recognized general agreement among the delegates for an overall TAC of 200,000 tons and component TACs of 10,000 tons in Subdiv. 3Ps and 50,000 tons in Div. 3L.

(b) National allocations of TACs for capelin in the Subdiv. 3Ps, Div. 3L and Div. 3NO components of the southern group

Attention was directed to page 2 of the revised Canadian proposal (Comm.Doc. 75/1 Revised) and the allocations as proposed by Canada. The delegate of Poland noted that no specific quota had been allocated for the Polish fishery in the southern area and requested a total of 10,000 tons for 1975 (2,500 tons in Div. 3L and 7,500 tons in Div. 3NO). The delegate of Portugal requested that, if the proposal of Denmark would not be adopted, Portugal be given a specific quota in the southern area of 4,000 tons for 1975 (1,000 tons in Div. 3L and 3,000 tons in Div. 3NO). The delegate of FRG pointed out that the Danish proposal for use of the January 1974 system of allocation for "Others" would alleviate the difficulty of trying to get agreement with so many claims for specific quotas. The delegate of Spain required a specific quota of 10,000 tons in both the northern and southern fisheries. The delegate of France reported present interest only in the fishery in territorial waters of St. Pierre and Miquelon in Subdiv. 3Ps, but stated that France was interested in capelin as a possible fishery resource in the future, and would, therefore, like some provision for "Others" to be able to enter the fishery as the Canadian proposal provided. The delegate of GDR preferred the January 1974 system and, if not acceptable, GDR would need a specific quota. The delegate of Romania requested an opportunity to fish in the "Others" category. The delegates of Canada, Norway and USSR agreed that they could accept the proposed Canadian specific allocations for them in Subdiv. 3Ps, Div. 3L and Div. 3NO.

Following considerable discussion of the allocation to "Others" in the three components of the southern group, the delegates of countries who claimed specific quotas because of historic performance agreed, along with the other delegations, that countries other than Canada, Norway and the USSR should each be entitled to take 5,000 tons from Subdiv. 3Ps, Div. 3L and Div. 3NO combined, of which not more than 1,000 tons would be taken by all such countries together from Subdiv. 3Ps or 5,000 tons from Div. 3L. The panels noted that countries fishing under "Others" in Subdiv. 3Ps and Div. 3L must notify the Commission Secretariat of their catches in 100-ton increments.

(c) TAC and allocation for capelin in the northern area (Subarea 2 + Div. 3K)

The Chairman noted that the revised Canadian proposal considered a TAC of 250,000 tons with 10,000 tons allocated to Canada to be appropriate (Comm.Doc. 75/1 Revised). The delegate of USSR favoured acceptance of the STACRES TAC of 300,000 tons and proposed allocation of

Canada	10,000 tons
USSR	250,000 "
Others	40,000 "
TAC	300,000 tons

The delegate of Canada pointed out that STACRES had only cited a 500,000-ton TAC (300,000 tons in the northern area and 200,000 tons in the southern area) for capelin in Subareas 2 and 3 as a "suggested maximum adjustment" of the TAC for capelin. He pointed out that there had been classic cases of overfishing in the last few years in Subareas 2 and 3 with total effort increasing and total catch decreasing, resulting in great difficulties for the Canadian fishermen. Canada was very sensitive to any further threat to the declining cod stocks due to greatly increased catches of capelin, the major food item for their maintenance. Canada now believes that the situation in the fisheries in Subarea 3 is just as serious as in Subarea 5, due to the lack of reporting of by-catches and catches, and failure to abide by the catch quota. Canada intends to propose drastic measures for the reduction of fishing effort in Subarea 3 before the 1975 Annual Meeting. Therefore, the Panels should agree to TACs below suggested maxima. The delegate of USA supported the Canadian conservative TAC and pointed out that the small amounts of data available to STACRES to the present cannot give firm estimates. Yet, the Commission has consistently adopted the STACRES maximum estimate or one which was higher. Thus, the Commission is continually, in effect, presiding over overfishing and needs to consider adherence to the principles of conservation.

A proposal by the Chairman that the January 1974 system for "Others" be used for satisfying the rights of "Others" in the northern area suggested 150,000 tons for USSR and 10,000 tons each for countries not given a specific quota. The delegate of USSR reiterated a need for 250,000 tons, while the delegate of Poland

required 30,000 tons. The delegates of most other countries could accept the Chairman's proposal.

Following a recess during which delegates considered the problem informally, Panels 2 and 3 agreed to a suggestion by the Chairman giving the following solution for quota regulation of the capelin fishery in the northern area (Subarea 2 + Div. 3K):

that the USSR be allocated	160,000 tons
Others, a maximum of	10,000 each.

Further, Panels 2 and 3 agreed that, at the 1975 Annual Meeting, there should be a review of the status of the fisheries by those countries fishing without a specific 1975 quota and possible allowable catch adjustments considered, should some of those countries report that they anticipate not using their allocation.

(d) Closed area for capelin fishery in Div. 3L of the southern area

The Chairman drew attention to the report prepared by the STACRES (Proc. 1 - also Summ.Doc. 75/5), in response to a request from the Joint Panels to consider the advice it might give relative to a Canadian proposal (Comm.Doc. 75/1 Revised) for a closed area regulation with respect to the capelin fishery in Div. 3L. The advice given was that the closed area in Div. 3L could be effective in diverting fishing from Div. 3L to the capelin concentrations in Div. 3NO, thus giving additional protection to that component of the Div. 3L capelin migrating to spawn inshore in close association with cod which are highly dependent on capelin as food. Following discussion of the precise location of the closing line by the Canadian and USSR delegations, Panel 3 agreed to the following joint proposal:

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

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

7. Consideration of the resolution on enforcement of the Commission's fishery regulations was requested by the Chairman. The delegate of USA explained that, as a result of many serious violations of the international fishery regulations in Subareas 4 and 5 following the Annual Meeting in June 1974, the USA presented proposals at the November 1974 Meeting in Miami designed to strengthening enforcement and to prevent further failures of the Commission management system. As a result, a resolution was passed (November 1974 Mtg.Proc., Appendix XIV, page 37) in an attempt to ensure full and efficient action to conserve the fisheries in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6. He noted that the US allegations at the November 1974 Special Commission Meeting (Summ.Doc. 75/1) of 75 Spanish freezer vessels fishing in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in 1974 (Comm.Doc. 74/41) were incorrect as there were only 40 as claimed by Spain (Comm.Doc. 74/44). He explained that the USA was ready to document clarification and apologies to the Spanish Government and to the Commission. He emphasized, however, that this did not detract from the overall pattern of poor enforcement and control and urged the adoption of a resolution by this meeting, similar to that adopted for Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6 to cover Subareas 2 and 3 where similar difficulties were being encountered. The delegate of Denmark felt that problems of this kind should not be dealt with in a panel-by-panel fashion but he had no objection to the procedure if others agreed. He felt that the Panels might be wasting time in considering a further resolution now as the item could be taken by the STACTIC Meeting in March 1975. The delegate of USA recognized the questions raised but considered the matter of too great urgency to neglect the possibility of taking action at the November 1974 Meeting and, indeed, would have considered the November 1974 Meeting a failure had it not agreed to positive action on this matter. The delegate of Canada expressed sympathy for the Danish delegate's position but agreed with the US delegate that the problems in Subareas 2 and 3 required some similar action to be taken. He supported the need for a resolution covering Subareas 2 and 3 which would lend moral support to attempts to improve the enforcement program of the Commission. The Chairman pointed out that he was satisfied the November 1974 resolution was within the competence of the Panels 4 and 5 to decide as there was only a request to Member Countries to give more attention to the need for giving better effect to the regulations. The delegate of Portugal suggested that it might serve the same purpose to take note of the resolution adopted by Panels 4 and 5 and ask those members of Panels 2 and 3 to accept the resolution as applicable to Panels 2 and 3. The delegate of USA strongly favoured a separate resolution in order to clearly and forcefully bring to the attention of all the need for early and effective action. He felt a resolution would highlight and strengthen the need for action to rectify matters. He concluded that the effect of the November resolution had been very successful in stimulating better enforcement and cited an informal demonstration by the delegate of Spain of a greatly strengthened and improved Spanish enforcement program to be effected immediately.

Following further discussion, Panels 2 and 3, in joint session with Panel 4, agreed to adopt the Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations in Subareas 2 and 3 (Appendix IV).

8. Further consideration of closed area/season requirements for haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4¹. The delegate of Canada referred to the Canadian proposal contained in Comm.Doc. 74/40 which was agreed to, only in part, by the November 1974 Meeting. He felt that Member Countries had now had more time to study the proposal for extension of the closed area to 67°W and the closed season to include June and its effect on their fisheries. The delegate of USSR explained that the extension proposed would seriously affect the USSR chances of taking their 1975 quotas of silver hake and argentine. He proposed that as a compromise the Panels might consider modification of the by-catch allowance for haddock in Div. 4X (November 1974 Mtg. Proc., Appendix XI, page 34) by changing the amounts from "5,000 lb or 2,268 kg, or 10% by weight" to "5,510 lb or 2,500 kg, or 1% by weight" and asking STACRES to look at the problem at its April 1975 Meeting and provide advice to the Commission at its 1975 Annual Meeting. The delegate of USA, in supporting the USSR amendment, pointed out that such a compromise would put the haddock by-catch regulation in Div. 4X in line with the regulation in Subarea 5 adopted at the November 1974 Meeting (November 1974 Mtg.Proc., Appendix XII, page 35) and that the USSR proposal for scientific study by STACRES prior to a decision would provide a better resolution of the by-catch problem. The delegate of Canada pointed out that a 1% by-catch regulation for haddock in Div. 4X would be very difficult for Canada and that the whole problem needed further study by STACRES at its April Meeting, as suggested by the USSR. Accordingly, Panel 4, in joint session with Panels 2 and 3, therefore agreed

that STACRES undertake a study at its April 1975 Meeting in order to advise on the resolution of the Div. 4X haddock problem by a USSR proposal for an incidental catch or by a Canadian proposal for extension of the closed area and season, and submit a report on this matter to the 1975 Annual Meeting.

The delegate of Canada then pointed out that the proposal for closed season and area for haddock in Div. 4X adopted at the November 1974 Meeting (November 1974 Mtg.Proc., page 22) should, to be effective from February to May 1975 inclusive as required by the proposal, have a resolution requesting Member Countries to voluntarily enforce the proposal as at 1 February 1975.

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

agreed to recommend to the Commission

a Resolution Relating to the Implementation of Proposal (5) from the November 1974 Special Commission Meeting (November 1974 Mtg.Proc., Appendix IX, page 31) for International Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock by Closed Area in Division 4X of Subarea 4 in the Convention Area (Appendix V).

9. Further consideration of conservation requirements for capelin in Subareas 2 and 3. The Chairman drew attention to a draft proposal for international regulation of the capelin fisheries in Subareas 2 and 3 based on the discussions and decisions recorded in Section 6 above. Following full discussion, Panels 2 and 3, in joint session with Panel 4, unanimously

agreed to recommend

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

The Panels noted that, under this proposal, Canada and Norway could fish 10,000 tons of capelin each in 1975 as "Others" from the northern stock (Subarea 2 + Div. 3K), and that Norway and USSR did not intend to fish capelin in Subdiv. 3Ps in 1975. The Panels again drew attention to the agreement (see Section 6(c)) that, at the 1975 Annual Meeting, there would be a review of the status of the fisheries by those countries fishing without a specific 1975 quota in the northern stock (Subarea 2 + Div. 3K) and possible catch adjustments considered, should some of those countries report that they anticipate not using their allocation. The Panels noted that Governments fishing under the "Others" allocation in Div. 3L or Subdiv. 3Ps must report catches in 100-ton increments to the Executive Secretary who will close the fishery, whereas Governments fishing under the special allocation for "Others" in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K and in Div. 3NO will be responsible for recording their catches and reporting to the Executive Secretary when they reach their allocation.

10. USSR proposal for meeting of NEAFC and ICNAF on practical matters of fishery regulations and international control in the North Atlantic, Leningrad, USSR, 3-7 March 1975. The Chairman requested the delegate of USSR to introduce their proposal (Appendix VII). A strong plea was made by the USSR delegate for Member Countries of the ICNAF Panels to accept this invitation, a similar one of which had been presented to the NEAFC. He pointed out that it was very important to respond to the invitation as early as possible with information about the composition of the delegations, intended travel route and date of arrival so that necessary hotel accommodation and issuing of visas could be facilitated. Details were to be forwarded to:

¹ The following comments on this item were received by cable from the Japanese delegate: "We should like to go along with the majority view of the Panels in regard to the extension of area. However, with regard to the closure period, we are not in favour of further extension of the period since such extension will unduly affect our argentine fishery."

Mr R.G. Novochadov
Chief of Foreign Department
USSR Ministry of Fisheries
12 Rozhdestvensky Boulevard
Moscow K-45, USSR.

Following this the Chairman of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC), Mr W.G. Gordon (USA), presented provisional arrangements for a meeting of STACTIC (Appendix VIII) at the time of this proposed NEAFC-ICNAF meetings in Leningrad in March 1975. A provisional agenda with a request for comments or additions was presented in the appendix. The Panels concurred in the proposals and considered the dates of 3 March to mid-day 5 March 1975 suitable for the STACTIC meeting, while noting that NEAFC would require the afternoon of 5 March 1975 for a meeting of the NEAFC Enforcement Committee, after which the joint NEAFC and ICNAF deliberations would take place on 6 and 7 March 1975.

11. Report of STACRES. The Chairman drew attention to the Report of STACRES (Proc. 1 - also Summ.Doc. 75/5) and an addendum and moved its adoption. The Report and addendum were accepted.
12. Reports of Proceedings of the Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3 and 4. Draft reports prepared by the Executive Secretary covering the proceedings of the meetings of 16 January and of the morning of 17 January were adopted.
13. Other business. The Observer from FAO, Mr L.K. Boerema, thanked the Commission for the opportunity to attend the meeting which had great importance for the FAO program in world fisheries. He congratulated the Commission and Panels for their successful efforts and wished them continued success.

The delegate of USA announced that the June 1974 proposals from the Annual Meeting in Halifax, Canada had entered into effect, in accordance with present Commission procedures, on 11 January 1975.

The delegate of USA informed the meeting that the US Senate had passed 200-mile legislation for USA in November of 1974. However, the Congress was over in December and the legislation was not acted on. The new Congress has promised to start action in February. The Executive Branch of the US Government opposes such legislation and looks to positive action from ICNAF to counter such legislation being passed before the Law of the Sea Conference can reach positive conclusions.

There being no other business, the Chairman thanked the Norwegian Government representatives for the excellent facilities, accommodation and hospitality, the meeting participants for their good cooperation and successful efforts and declared the Sixth Special Commission Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4 adjourned at 1630 hrs, 17 January 1975.

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975List of Participants

(Head of Delegation underlined)

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Mr V.M. Hodder, Assistant Executive Secretary, ICNAF

Mr W.H. Champion, Administrative Assistant, ICNAF

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SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

Address by Mr Eivind Bolle, Minister of Fisheries for Norway,
ICNAF Meeting, Grand Cafe og Selskapslokaler, Bergen, 16 January 1975

"Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"ICNAF has succeeded in implementing a number of measures restricting the catches of important fish stocks in the area covered by the Agreement. At the Annual Meeting in Halifax in June last year, and at the Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 in Miami in November, agreement was reached on the various quota and other control measures for 1975. The only regulated fish stock for which total quotas and quota allocations have not yet

been fixed is capelin in Subareas 2 and 3. The main purpose of this meeting is to regulate this year's capelin fishery, and thus complete the regulation scheme for 1975. It is my hope that it will be possible, in the course of these few days, to work out a quota arrangement which each Member Country can accept, and which will give sufficient protection for capelin stocks, and thus, indirectly, for the important stocks which feed on capelin.

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

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

"Mr Chairman, I thank you."

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975Special Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3 and 4Agenda

1. Opening by Commission Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK)
Address of Welcome by the Norwegian Minister of Fisheries, Mr Eivind Bolle
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Election of Chairman
4. Report of Meeting of STACRES, 13-14 January 1975
5. Conservation requirements for capelin in Subareas 2 and 3 (*Comm.Doc. 75/1; June 1974 Meeting Proceedings Nos. 8, 9, 14*)
6. Further consideration of closed area/season requirements for haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 (*Comm. Doc. 74/40; November 1974 Meeting Proceedings, Appendix IX, page 31*)

NOTE: A Canadian proposal (*Comm.Doc. 74/40*) presented to the Fifth Special Meeting of the Commission (Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5) held at Miami, Florida, 12-15 November 1974, to extend the area closed to demersal fishing and the closure period to protect the haddock stock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4, resulted in a recommendation to the Commission from the Panel that Proposal (5) including a smaller closed area and a shorter season than proposed by the Canadian delegation, be adopted (*November 1974 Meeting Proceedings, Appendix IX, page 31*). The Canadian delegation requested that Panel 4 should give further consideration to the size of closed area and period of closure as proposed in *Comm.Doc. 74/40*, at the Sixth Special Commission Meeting in Bergen.

The Canadian delegation also gave notice that it would be presenting a resolution to Panel 4 at the Sixth Special Commission Meeting which would request voluntary acceptance on 1 February 1975 of an agreed closed area/season regulation for haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4.

7. Consideration of the Resolution on Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations (*November 1974 Meeting Proceedings, Section 34, page 12*).

NOTE: At the Fifth Special Meeting of the Commission (Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5) held at Miami, Florida, Panels 4 and 5 adopted a Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations (*November 1974 Meeting Proceedings, Appendix XIV, page 37*). At the request of the US delegate to the Meeting, it was agreed that an item should be added to the agenda of the Sixth Special Commission Meeting in Bergen which would suggest that a similar resolution be adopted by Panels 2 and 3.

8. Other Business
9. Approval of Meeting Report
10. Adjournment

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

(1) Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations in Subareas 2 and 3

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

Having Examined the resolution on enforcement adopted by Panels 4 and 5 in November 1974 (Fifth Special Commission Meeting Proceedings, page 37);

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

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

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

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

(2) Resolution Relating to the Implementation of the Proposal for International Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock by Closed Area in Division 4X of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area

Panel 4, in joint session with Panels 2 and 3, recommends the following resolution for adoption by the Commission:

The Commission

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

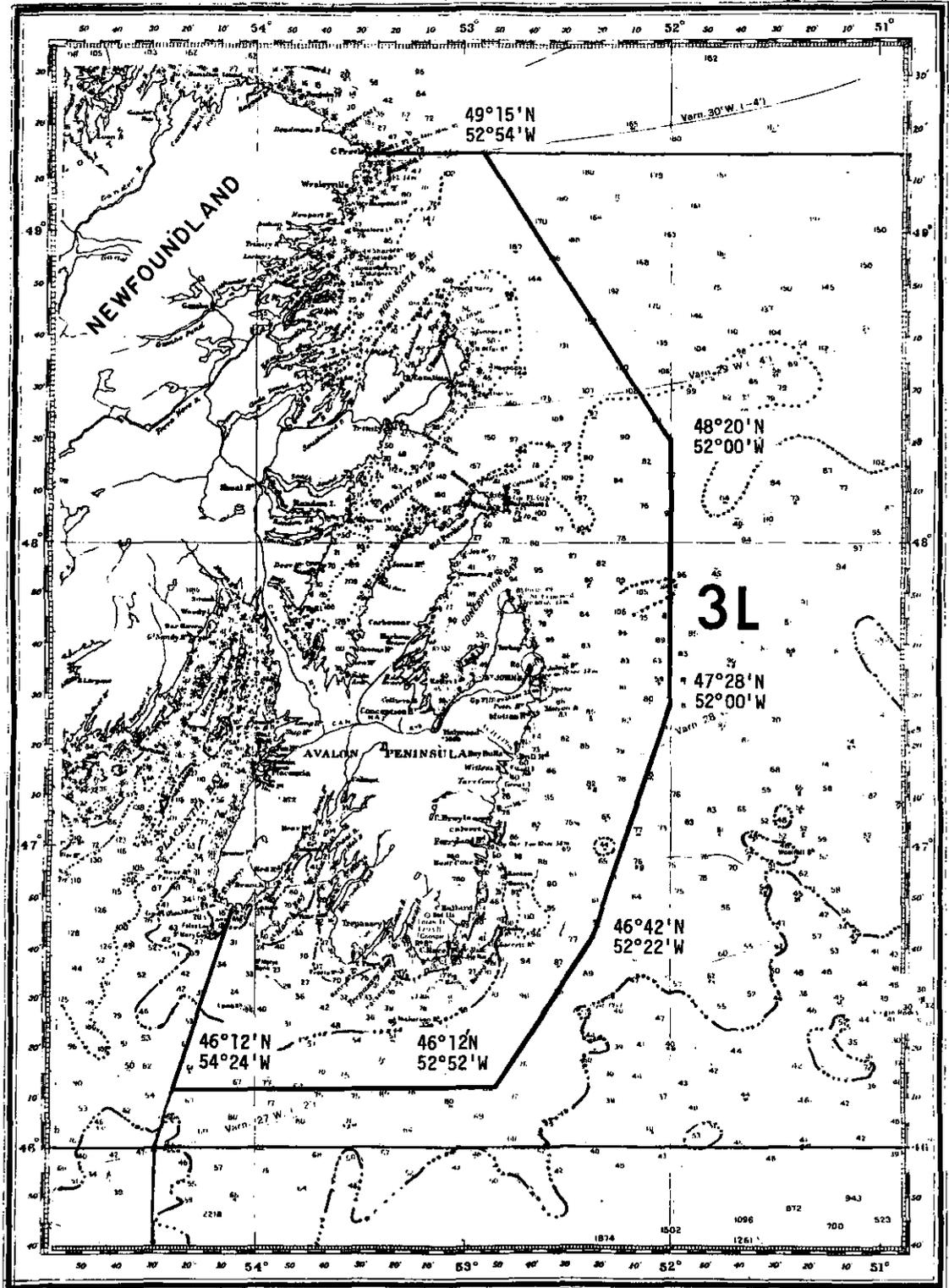
- i) sub-paragraph 2(b) shall apply to Governments fishing under the special allocation for "Others" in Subarea 2 and Division 3K, and in Divisions 3NO; each such Government shall promptly notify the Executive Secretary if persons under its jurisdiction engage in a fishery for capelin;
- ii) sub-paragraph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

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

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

Note: The attached chart illustrates the area affected by this proposal.

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



SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

Statement by the Soviet delegation
re Joint Meeting of NEAFC and ICNAF, March 1975

The Soviet delegation has been authorized to confirm its previous proposal to hold in the USSR the meeting on practical matters of fishery regulations and international control in the North Atlantic.

The meeting is scheduled to be convened in Leningrad at the beginning of March 1975.

As the above-mentioned item of the meeting lies within the competence of both Commissions - NEAFC and ICNAF - and it would be advisable to develop the common principles and unified scheme of joint enforcement, the Soviet delegation considers it appropriate for the meeting to be split into two stages, namely:

1. The meetings of the two Committees on Joint Enforcement of NEAFC and ICNAF are to be held separately starting from the second half of 3 March and continuing the whole days of 4 and 5 March.
2. Both days - 6 and 7 March - are for the joint meeting of both Committees whose agenda is to be agreed between both Chairmen.
3. The agreed recommendations should be presented at the Annual Meetings of NEAFC and ICNAF for formal approval.

We shall inform the Secretariats of both Commissions in the near future of the exact place in Leningrad where the meeting will take place and of the names of the hotels to be chosen by participants.

The Soviet delegation requests Member Countries to accept their invitation and to provide information about the composition of their delegations, intended route of travel and date of arrival as soon as possible. This will enable arrangements to be made for the necessary hotel accommodation and for delegates to be met at Leningrad Airport. Early submission of this information will also facilitate the issue of entry visas by the USSR Embassies.

The Soviet delegation would be grateful if the above details, as well as proposals for the agenda, could be forwarded to:

Mr R.G. Novochadov
Chief of Foreign Department
USSR Ministry of Fisheries
12 Rozhdestvensky Boulevard
Moscow K-45, USSR

CABLES: NOVOCHADOV, MINRYBKHOZ SSSR
MOSCOW K-45, USSR.

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

Proposed Meeting of Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC), March 1975

Provisional Arrangements

The Soviet delegation has proposed that a joint NEAFC-ICNAF meeting to deal with practical matters of fishery regulation and international control in the North Atlantic be held in Leningrad, USSR beginning in early March 1975. They also suggested that separate meetings of the two Committees on International Control be held just prior to the joint meeting (see Appendix VII).

In view of these developments, the Chairman of STACTIC has suggested the following agenda for the STACTIC Meeting:

1. Opening
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Standardization of logbook entries
5. Review of all Commission conservation regulations and their adherence and enforceability
6. Consideration of national systems of licensing or registration for fishing in specified ICNAF Area
7. Consideration of licensing or registration of scientific research vessels while operating in the ICNAF Area
8. Consideration of implementing the deployment of national observers (specialist on fishing) on board fishing vessels
9. Development of proposals for consideration by the Commission at the Annual Meeting, June 1975
10. Other Business
11. Approval of Meeting Report
12. Election of Chairman
13. Adjournment

NOTE: Additional agenda items for the agenda would be welcomed from Member Governments.

In view of the lengthy and complex nature of agenda items, it is suggested that the meeting of STACTIC convene on Monday, 3 March 1975 at 1300 hours and continue through noon, Wednesday, 5 March 1975. The NEAFC Enforcement Committee will meet on the afternoon of Wednesday, 5 March 1975.

The Chairman of STACTIC would be grateful if comments on the above details as well as additional proposals for the agenda could be forwarded to:

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

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3439
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 3

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

Special Meeting of Panel A (Seals)

Bergen, Norway, 18 January 1975

1. Opening. The Chairman, Mr K. Vartdal (Norway), opened the meeting at 1030 hrs, 18 January 1975, and welcomed delegates from the Panel Member Countries - Canada, Denmark and Norway - and an Observer from FAO (Appendix I).
2. Rapporteur. The Executive Secretary was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The provisional agenda as circulated was approved with the deletion of the word "new" from Item 6 (Appendix II).
4. Panel Membership. There were no changes in Panel Membership.
5. Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel A. The Chairman of the Scientific Advisers, Dr A.W. Mansfield (Canada) reviewed the Scientific Advisers Report (Appendix III) which dealt primarily with a review of the biology of the hood seal and proposed research for 1975 on the Davis Strait hood seal herd. Both Norway and Canada stressed that the Davis Strait expedition was a 1-year scientific program. There being no other comments, the Report was adopted and the Scientific Advisers thanked for their efforts.
6. Conservation measures for harp and hood seals. The Panel members agreed with the advice of the Scientific Advisers that the TAC for harp seals on the "Front" and in the "Gulf" and for hood seals on the "Front" in 1976 should remain unchanged and should be considered as provisional. Although further assessments can be made at the meeting of the Scientific Advisers in June of 1975, further data which would change the provisional conclusions for 1976 are not likely to be forthcoming.
7. Proposed Davis Strait hood seal expedition. The Chairman of the Panel drew attention to the plans proposed by the Scientific Advisers for this 1-year scientific program on the Davis Strait hood seal herd and asked for comments.

The delegate of Norway saw the need to make it clear the offer of a Norwegian ship for this expedition had conditions: (1) the maximum of 3,000 hood seals to be killed for scientific study would be understood to come from the 1975 hood seal quota, but Norway felt that the total of 4,000 hood seals needed for research purposes and to help defray the expenses of the use of a Canadian and Norwegian commercial vessel for the expedition would be too much to take from the "Front" hood seal quota; (2) that if Norway was not allowed to take moulting harp seals to fill her quota after the closure date of 24 April, her vessel would not, for economic reasons, be able to participate in this expedition.

The delegate of Denmark reviewed the program and its implications for the Greenland hood seal fishery and regretted that, in view of the suddenness with which the program had been developed, Denmark would not be able to participate in 1975, though she would consider joining an expedition in 1976 if the program was postponed (Appendix IV).

The delegate of Canada said that he would like to see the research go forward but appreciated the Danish difficulties. The basic problem seemed to be that the Commission in June 1974 had agreed to the prohibition of a Davis Strait whelping hood seal fishery and it was, therefore, difficult to carry out the proposed program as there would be strong objection from USA and other interests. He felt it would be wise to postpone the project to 1976 and to take care at the 1975 Annual Meeting to have the program properly documented so it would be fully understood by everyone. In the meantime, the Danish authorities could assess the Greenlanders' reaction.

The delegate of Norway supported the Canadian proposal to postpone the program to 1976.

The delegate of Denmark thanked the other delegates for their wise decision and agreed to give positive consideration to a research program which, even in 1976, was early as regards budgeting.

The delegate of Canada said that Canada would probably proceed with the aerial reconnaissance as a useful step and would look forward to the Scientific Advisers continuing to develop plans for a program for consideration at the 1975 Annual Meeting.

8. Future research required. No further suggestions for future research were made in addition to those presented in the Report of the Scientific Advisers.

9. Other business. There was no other business to consider.

10. Panel Report. The Panel agreed that the Report would be prepared by the Rapporteur and circulated to the heads of delegations for approval as soon as possible.

11. Adjournment. The Chairman thanked the delegations for their consideration. He felt that it was wise to be careful and that a good decision had been taken in the interest of all. The Panel adjourned at 1215 hrs, 18 January 1975.

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975Special Meeting of Panel A (Seals)List of Participants

(Head of Delegation underlined)

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

CANADA

Commissioners:

Mr K. Henriksen, H.B. Nickerson & Sons Ltd., P.O. Box 130, North Sydney, N.S.
Dr A.W.H. Needler, Huntsman Marine Laboratory, Brandy Cove, St. Andrews, N.B.

Advisers:

Mr D.R. Bollivar, Atlantic Coast International Activities Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, P.O. Box 550, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2S7
Mr J.W. Carroll, Resource Management Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, 580 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr L. Hume, P.O. Box 764, Dartmouth, N.S.
Dr A.W. Mansfield, Arctic Biological Station, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, P.O. Box 400, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
Dr A.W. May, Newfoundland Biological Station, 3 Water Street, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 1A1
Dr D.E. Sergeant, Arctic Biological Station, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, P.O. Box 400, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
Dr M.P. Shepard, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, EMR Tower, 580 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr G.C. Slade, Dept. of Fisheries, 4th Floor, Viking Building, St. John's, Nfld.
Mr H.V.E. Smith, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, Pleasantville, St. John's, Nfld.
Mr E.B. Young, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, EMR Tower, 580 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ont.

DENMARK

Commissioners:

Mr Sv.Aa. Horsted, Grønlands Fiskeriundersøgelse, Jaegersborg Allé 1B, 2920 Charlottenlund
Mr K. Løkkegaard, Ministry of Fisheries, Borgergade 16, 1300 Copenhagen

Advisers:

Mr P. Kannevorf, Grønlands Fiskeriundersøgelse, Jaegersborg Allé 1B, 2920 Charlottenlund
Mr F.O. Kapel, Grønlands Fiskeriundersøgelse, Jaegersborg Allé 1B, 2920 Charlottenlund

NORWAY

Commissioners:

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

Advisers:

Mr E. Aas, Ministry of Fisheries, Oslo
Mr A. Aasbø, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen
Mr T. Benjaminsen, Institute of Marine Research, Nordnesparken 2, P.O. Box 2906, 5011 Bergen
Mr B. Bergflødt, Institute of Marine Research, Nordnesparken 2, P.O. Box 2906, 5011 Bergen
Mr N. Bølset, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo 1
Mr I. Christensen, Institute of Marine Research, Nordnesparken 2, P.O. Box 2906, 5011 Bergen
Mr S. Engesaeter, Economic Section, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen
Mr H. Erstad, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen
Mr J. Hamre, Institute of Marine Research, Nordnesparken 2, P.O. Box 2906, 5011 Bergen
Mr O.H. James-Olsen, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen
Mr P. Karlsen, 6062 Brandal

Mr P. Kibsgaard-Petersen, Association of Norwegian Fishing Vessel Owners, P.O. Box 122, N-6001 Aalesund
Mr Ø. Moberg, Directorate of Fisheries, P.O. Box 185-186, 5001 Bergen
Mr I. Nes, Norwegian Seamen's Union, Oslo 1
Mr T. Øritsland, Institute of Marine Research, Nordnesparken 2, P.O. Box 2906, 5011 Bergen
Dr B. Rasmussen, Institute of Marine Research, Nordnesparken 2, P.O. Box 2906, 5011 Bergen
Mr C. Rieber, G.C. Rieber & Co., P.O. Box 990, Bergen
Mr H. Røkenes, Norwegian Fishermen's Association, 9412 Mehus

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

Special Meeting of Panel A (Seals)

Agenda

1. Opening by the Chairman, Mr K. Vartdal (Norway)
2. Rapporteur
3. Agenda
4. Panel memberships
5. Review of Report of Meeting of Scientific Advisers
6. Conservation measures for harp and hood seals with particular reference to the hood seal stocks in Davis Strait
7. Future research required
8. Date and place of next meeting of Panel A and Scientific Advisers
9. Other business
10. Approval of Panel Report
11. Adjournment

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel A (Seals)

Wednesday, 15 January, 0900 hrs

1. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Dr A.W. Mansfield (Canada).

Participants: Canada - Dr A.W. Mansfield, Dr D.E. Sergeant, Mr E.B. Young
Denmark - Mr Sv.Aa. Horsted, Mr P. Kannevorff, Mr F.O. Kapel
Norway - Mr T. Øritsland, Mr T. Benjaminsen, Mr B. Bergflødt, Dr B. Rasmussen, Mr L. Sørensen
FAO - Mr L.K. Boerema

2. Rapporteur. Mr E.B. Young (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.

3. Agenda. The agenda, as proposed by the Chairman, was adopted after slight revision (Annex 1).

4. Review of the biology of the hood seal, and proposed research for 1975. Although Canada and Norway had learned much about the general life history of this species, good estimates of the size of the Jan Mayen and "Front" herds were lacking, owing to the scattered nature of the seals in the breeding and moulting patches. However, some indication of the size of the Jan Mayen stock had been obtained from survival of young after catches of various magnitudes.

Evidence from tagging and craniology has indicated that the Jan Mayen and "Front" stocks may be separate, but one seal tagged at the "Front" had been taken near Angmagssalik on the east coast of Greenland, suggesting that some mixing may occur in the moulting area in Denmark Strait. Recent tagging of 101 seals in this area by Norway may help resolve this problem in the future.

The importance of the Davis Strait herd to catches on the "Front" and in West Greenland had resulted in agreement by the Scientific Advisers to Panel A at their meeting in June 1974 that a coordinated research program should be carried out. However, since there had been no time at the meeting to develop this, the matter had been taken up by correspondence. As a result, a proposal for a cooperative study had been prepared by Canada and was presented at the present meeting for discussion.

During review of this proposal, the following one-year scientific program was considered for 1975:

1. An aerial survey to be carried out by Canada to take place on or about 18 March to locate the patch. Another flight would be made by a Canadian aircraft equipped with a vertical camera to estimate the number of seals in the patch.
2. An expedition by ship to secure an age sample of about 1,500 adult seals, to tag a suggested minimum of 1,000 pups, and to take measurements and samples such as skulls and reproductive organs to provide further information on the discreteness of stocks. Such a program would necessitate the taking of a maximum of 3,000 seals.

Norway had offered to provide a suitable vessel for such an expedition, if the catch of seals could be used to defray the costs of the voyage, and had invited Canada and Denmark to participate. Since there would be an advantage in using two vessels to locate the seal herd in Davis Strait and to render each other assistance in case of emergency, Canada had offered to provide a second vessel and had suggested taking half the required samples. However, in order to make the two voyages economically feasible, it would be necessary to allow each vessel to take 2,000 seals.

It was pointed out by Norway that, in order to participate in such an expedition, a permit would be required that would allow the Norwegian vessel to continue to take moulting harp seals at the "Front" after 24 April in order to fill its individual quota. This would also provide an opportunity for Norway to obtain a late-season sample of moulting harp seals.

Although all the Scientific Advisers agreed that the research program was important, some concern was expressed that a take of 4,000 seals in Davis Strait might affect catches in West Greenland more strongly than if the same number were taken on the "Front".

Also, Denmark regretted that, in view of the suddenness with which the program had been developed, she would not be able to participate in 1975, though she would consider joining an expedition in 1976 if the program were postponed.

5. Review of research on harp seals in 1974, and proposed research for 1975. In 1974 Canada conducted further aerial surveys, marking experiments and analysis of age samples, and helped develop a new and promising aerial survey technique using ultra-violet photography (Res.Doc. 75/1).

If possible, this method will again be used in 1975 to survey harp and hood seals in the "Gulf" and on the "Front". Branding of moulting pups will also be carried out in the "Gulf" in order to provide further data on homing and mortality rates.

Norway presented a large amount of tabulated data on the age composition, production and survival of "Front" harp seals which suggested that former estimates of production may have been low.

In 1975 Norway will collect samples of harp seals on the "Front" for data on distribution, age and growth.

Denmark presented a review of available data on the age composition of harp seal catches in western Greenland. Analysis of other samples, already obtained, will be presented at a later meeting.

Further sampling will be carried out in Greenland in 1975.

6. Conservation measures for harp and hood seals in 1976

(a) Harp seals

Neither aerial photographic survey nor age frequency analyses have provided sufficient information for precise assessment of the effect of the present catches on survival of recent year-classes. However, the age samples show in a general way that survival has been excellent since the quota of 150,100 was established, and that previous estimates of production and sustainable yield may have been on the low side.

Further analyses of the data now available may permit a more precise estimate of the present sustainable yield. However, until further assessment of the data has been made, the Scientific Advisers

recommend

that the TAC for harp seals on the "Front" and in the "Gulf" should remain unchanged.

(b) Hood seals

The biology of the hood seal was reviewed and it was agreed that the present TAC of 15,100 may be below the sustainable yield. Analysis of samples now in hand will provide a firmer basis for reconsideration of the TAC in the near future, but until this has been accomplished, the Scientific Advisers

recommend

that the TAC for hood seals on the "Front" should remain unchanged.

7. Date and place of next meeting. The Scientific Advisers agreed that their next meeting should be held at the time of the Annual Meeting.

8. Other business - publication of sealing statistics and routine biological data. At its Annual Meeting in 1974, ICES adopted a resolution (C.Res.1974/1:1) that since there was a need for publication of routine biological data and current assessment of seal stocks, such routine biological data and reports should be submitted annually for publication in "Annales Biologiques".

The various ways in which seal data might be published by both ICES and ICAF were discussed, but general agreement could not be reached on which would be the most appropriate.

9. Adjournment. There being no further items on the agenda, the meeting adjourned.

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

Scientific Advisers to Panel A (Seals)

Agenda

1. Opening by Chairman, Dr A.W. Mansfield (Canada)
2. Selection of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Review of the biology of the hood seal, and proposed research for 1975
5. Review of research on harp seals in 1974, and proposed research for 1975
6. Conservation measures for harp and hood seals in 1976
7. Date and place of next meeting
8. Other business
 - Publication of sealing statistics and routine biological data
9. Adjournment

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

Statement by the Danish delegation to Panel A, Bergen, 18 January 1975

The report presented to ICNAF last year by Canadian scientists (Res.Doc. 74/116) on the discovery or rediscovery of whelping herds of hood seals in the Davis Strait was received with great interest by all members of this Panel, not least by us since these herds were observed rather close to West Greenland.

In the Meeting of Scientific Advisers to this Panel last June when the report was discussed, we all agreed upon the need for knowing more about these herds, and there was a general feeling that a coordinated research program was needed to gain further knowledge.

When the existence of the hood seals in the Davis Strait was brought to the attention of the Panel last June, it was agreed to recommend "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".

I do not recall any serious discussion on this paragraph of the ICNAF seal regulations now in force. Indeed, looking back upon discussions in this Panel through several years, its members have been able to reach agreement upon regulations relatively easily compared to other Panels of the Commission.

Denmark has generally been very silent in these discussions, but this is not to say that we do not have a considerable interest in the Panel's regulations. We also felt a considerable interest in the protection of the Davis Strait herds. In fact, this was one of the positive things which the Greenland representative brought home from the Annual Meeting last year.

I would like here to confirm our interest in achieving further knowledge of the hood seals in Davis Strait. Also, that we think that a coordinated research program should be discussed. We have participated with great effort and interest in several joint ICNAF surveys, and we are certainly prepared to consider coordinated research or joint surveys also on seals.

The plans brought forward by Canada and Norway at this meeting for action in two months from now on do, however, put us in a difficult position, not so much seen from a strict scientific point of view as from other points of view. For some of these viewpoints, we have simply not been given time to consider the matter. This is not said as a convenient standard phrase but as a matter of fact, due among other things to our understanding of the Panel's own recommendations for meetings to be held this year. May I, for example, refer you to the Meeting Proceedings of the June 1974 Annual Meeting, page 196, second paragraph, where the Panel Advisers agreed that data from current analyses should be reviewed at an interim meeting of the Scientific Advisers to assist in quota recommendations for 1976, a meeting which, further down the same page, under the numbered paragraph 9, should be held not earlier than January 1975, but well in advance of the next meeting of the Panel which, according to the numbered paragraph 8 on page 194, was planned to be in conjunction with the June 1975 Annual Meeting of the Commission.

We were, therefore, not surprised to receive plans for a meeting of the Scientific Advisers at the occasion of the planned Joint Meeting of Panels 2-4 here in Bergen this January, but until very late last year we were not aware that the main intention was to discuss plans for research in Davis Strait in 1975, and we were highly surprised and puzzled when we got to learn Item 6 on the agenda of this meeting of the Panel itself.

This may explain to you my words that we have not been given time for thorough consideration of the matter in question.

As to the plan itself, we have had copies of part of the first approach by correspondence between Canada and Norway, but no indication of final plans or the intention to carry them out in 1975, with the additional remarks received verbally here that it could be difficult to get the same opportunities for research in a later year.

These are not fair conditions for planning what I understand by coordinated research, but I wish to emphasize that this is not the background for what I am going to say. I wish to emphasize that we appreciate both the Canadian and the Norwegian effort in the proposed research, as well as their effort in previous years' research, and the invitation to participate, and my forthcoming remarks are not saying that, from a pure research point of view, the plans are not good, and even the proposed saving of animals somewhere else may not be criticized very much from an overall conservation point of view.

But, nevertheless, there are complications for us.

The Panel Advisers are of the opinion that an age sample of older animals would be very valuable and that such a sample should consist of about 1,500 animals. This, unfortunately, seems to necessitate the killing of about the same number of pups. We do not disagree that these may be the present conditions for obtaining such an age sample.

It is furthermore planned that, in order to defray costs, another thousand animals could be taken, so that the total take of animals by two vessels may be close to 4,000 individuals. This is a figure comparable to, or even exceeding, the total annual catch of hoods by Greenlanders, and clearly a question of justification for the research take arises.

Although we agreed that there is a need for further knowledge of the herds in Davis Strait, we find it very difficult to justify the planned take as a pure research program, especially when not only the method of sampling but also the financing of the operation necessitate a considerable surplus take beyond that regarded as a scientific optimum. We would have found it much easier to justify it as research if the take of animals was set at a level determined by careful scientific analyses. This would, of course, raise the question about the costs to be covered but that could be considered, although it would require time.

We realize, therefore, that the proposed plans may be the only practical way of obtaining an age sample if one wishes to do so now. We are also aware that Canada and Norway plan to spare a corresponding amount of animals in the catch at Newfoundland, and this does, of course, help to justify the plans especially if there is an intermixing of animals between the two areas. It may, however, well be so that the take of animals in the protected herds in Davis Strait have a higher adverse effect on the occurrence of hoods at West Greenland than a corresponding catch at Newfoundland would. We do, therefore, not feel that the plans are fully justified through such an arrangement, from a Greenland point of view, although it is helpful. May I add here that even if the planned take was only at the scientific level, we still think that a saving of a corresponding number of animals somewhere else should be considered.

May I also point out that the adverse effect of a possible take in Davis Strait on Greenland catches might be compared not only in terms of numbers of animals but also in terms of rational utilization of each animal.

The plans as they stand do, also, raise a legal problem, insofar as they would necessitate an agreement to allow for a catch in a stock now protected. As I said earlier, this protection was felt very important by the Greenlanders and any re-arrangement of the regulation, even if they were only for one year, necessitates time for mutual considerations between Danish and Greenlandic authorities. This has simply not been possible. We are, therefore, not in a position here and now to make re-arrangement of our agreement to protect the Davis Strait hoods.

I feel I have already taken too much time, but I would like to mention some concerns which I feel as a scientist working in Greenland. Greenland offers enormous opportunity for science of many kinds but one of the traditions in science, especially in the one with which I am concerned, is that you do inform the local people of plans and results. I think I can say that we have established a very good relationship between science and the public in Greenland. Indeed, many of our data and results are heavily dependent on the collaboration with fishermen, hunters and other people there. Also, in the very proposal put forward here you should not forget that the validity of the results of the tagging experiment, which we consider of the highest priority, is heavily dependent upon Greenlanders' wholehearted willingness to return possible recaptures. I feel we run some risk by rushing out in an experiment as proposed without having had due time to explain and to get support behind the experiment in Greenland.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3441
(B.z.1)

SUPPLEMENT

SIXTH SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETING - JANUARY 1975

Special Meeting of Panels 2, 3, and 4
and Panel A (Seals)

Bergen, Norway, 13-18 January 1975

Supplement to Report of Proceedings

by

the Executive Secretary, ICNAF

1. On 17 January 1975 at the Sixth Special Commission Meeting, January 1975 (Summ.Doc. 75/6), a two-thirds majority of the Commissioners representing Panels 2 and 3 agreed to recommend that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government a proposal for international regulation of the fishery for capelin in Subareas 2 and 3. Also, the Commissioners representing Panel 4 unanimously agreed to present to the Commission for adoption a resolution (2) requesting early implementation by 1 February 1975 of a November 1974 proposal for haddock fishery regulation by closed area.
2. On 27 January 1975, the Executive Secretary forwarded the proposal and resolution to the Head of Delegation of each of the Contracting Governments, requesting that he register his vote on the proposal and resolution as soon as possible by cable with the Executive Secretary, in accordance with Commission Rule of Procedure 2.4. The covering letter further advised that, in accordance with Article II(7) of the Convention, a decision of the Commission would be taken by a two-thirds majority (12) of the votes of the Heads of Delegations of the seventeen Contracting Governments.
3. On 24 February 1975, the Commission by a two-thirds majority vote adopted the resolution and agreed to transmit the proposal to the Depositary Government for joint action by the Contracting Governments. Iceland registered a negative vote on the proposal.
4. On 25 February 1975, the Executive Secretary, on behalf of the Chairman of the Commission, transmitted to the Depositary Government the January 1975 proposal, in accordance with Article VIII(6) of the Convention.
5. On 14 April 1975, the Depositary Government transmitted the proposal to the Contracting Government, noting that the proposal would become effective 14 October 1975, except as otherwise provided in paragraph 7 of Article VIII of the Convention.

PART III

PROCEEDINGS OF THE JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT
LENINGRAD, USSR, 4-7 MARCH 1975

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International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3500
(B.u.75)

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Report of Joint Sessions of ICNAF and NEAFC Committees on International Enforcement

Tuesday, 4 March, 1015 hrs
Thursday, 6 March, 1000 hrs
Thursday, 6 March, 1745 hrs
Friday, 7 March, 0900 hrs

1. Opening. The Joint Meeting was called to order in Teachers House, Leningrad, USSR, by the Chairman of ICNAF, Mr E. Gillett (UK). Participants were present from Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Lists of delegates from ICNAF and NEAFC are at Appendix II, Annex A, and Appendix III, Annex A, respectively.
2. Chairman. Mr A. Volkov (USSR) was elected Chairman of the Joint Sessions.
3. Rapporteur. Mr A.W. Beers (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
4. Welcome. The Chairman introduced Dr S. Studenetsky, Deputy Minister of Fisheries for the USSR, who addressed the Joint Sessions as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Thank you."

5. Agenda. The Chairman called for adoption of the provisional agenda. A proposal by the delegate of Portugal that a new item, "Comparison of the NEAFC and ICNAF Schemes of Joint Enforcement" be added was agreed. The agenda as revised was adopted (Appendix I).

6. Recess. Following a few administrative announcements, the meeting was recessed at 1045 hrs, Tuesday, 4 March 1975.

7. The second session of the Joint Meeting reconvened at 1000 hrs, Thursday, 6 March 1975. The Chairman requested progress reports from the Chairmen of STACTIC and the NEAFC Enforcement Committee. At the Chairman's suggestion it was agreed that a joint report be issued with the STACTIC and the NEAFC Enforcement Committee Reports appended.

8. Consideration of Information Pertaining to Problems in Practical Accomplishment of International Control. The delegate of USSR introduced a paper which contained examples of poorly executed inspections and stressed that the objective of the paper was to improve the reporting of information to Governments by inspection agencies which conduct inspections of Soviet vessels.

The delegate of USA requested that the Report of Inspection form be included in the ICNAF booklet on Translations of the Questionnaire in each of the various languages, and suggested that all entries in the Report of Inspection should be printed in capitalized block letters for better legibility. The delegate of Spain said that Spanish vessels have been boarded for inspections with no Report of Inspection being executed. The delegate of UK stated that inspectors should have the necessary training and expertise to carry out efficient inspections on board fishing vessels and to complete Inspection forms correctly. The delegate of Norway, on being informed that reports of Norwegian inspections of USSR vessels had not reached the USSR, could only provide the assurance that they were sent. The delegate of Canada repeated the regrets expressed at the ICNAF Fifth Special Commission Meeting, November 1974, in Miami, Florida, for any embarrassment to the USSR arising from a premature press release of alleged violations.

9. Report of the ICNAF STACTIC Working Group on Permits for Fisheries Research in the Convention Area (Appendix II). At the Chairman's suggestion it was agreed that the Report of the ICNAF STACTIC Working Group could be considered by the Joint Meeting before STACTIC approval. The delegate of Portugal noted that the applicability to ICNAF of the Report of the STACTIC Working Group on Permits for Fisheries Research was entirely different from that to NEAFC, as the two Conventions were different. The NEAFC Convention exempted fishery research vessels from adherence to that Commission's regulations, while no such authority was included in the ICNAF Convention. Following discussion in which it became apparent that the Convention differences prevented close agreement to the STACTIC procedures or to any joint action, and that the NEAFC Enforcement Committee had already drafted its own procedure, it was agreed that each Committee should proceed on its own to meet its needs.

10. The second session of the Joint Meeting recessed at 1300 hrs, Thursday, 6 March 1975.

11. The third session of the Joint Meeting reconvened at 1745 hrs, Thursday, 6 March 1975. The Chairman noted that the Report of the NEAFC Enforcement Committee (Appendix III) was available and requested a summary review by its Chairman, Capt J.C.E. Cardoso (Portugal). Following a review of the highlights, the Chairman of the Joint Meeting thanked Capt Cardoso and proposed that note be taken of the Report.

12. The delegate of USA thanked the Soviet delegation, on behalf of the other delegations, for the excellent evening at the Kirov Theatre ballet.

13. The Joint Meeting recessed at 1815 hrs, 6 March 1975.

14. The fourth session of the Joint Meeting reconvened at 0900 hrs, Friday, 7 March 1975.

15. The Chairman of the Joint Meeting, Mr A. Volkov (USSR), requested consideration of the Report of Meetings of the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Group on Logbooks and Joint Enforcement (Appendix IV). Following a review of the sections of the Report on Logbooks (Section 2), on the Inspection Questionnaire (Section 3), and the Report of Inspection (Section 4) by the Chairman of the Joint Working Group, Mr J.S. Beckett (Canada), the Joint Meeting

agreed to recommend

- i) that the Report with recommendations (Appendix IV) be drawn to the attention of the ICNAF and NEAFC for consideration at their 1975 Annual Meetings;
- ii) that Member Countries of ICNAF and NEAFC take immediate steps to translate into their language the revised Inspection Questionnaire (Appendix IV, Attachment 3), and the revised form for Report of Inspection (Appendix IV, Attachment 4) and forward the translations to the Secretariats of ICNAF and NEAFC before their 1975 Annual Meetings;
- iii) that the revised Inspection Questionnaire and Report of Inspection be included in the different languages of the Commission Member Countries in the ICNAF International Inspection Scheme Translations handbook for wide distribution.

The Chairman of the Joint Working Group drew attention to the fact that there had been no time for the Group to consider the mesh-size item assigned to it by the NEAFC Enforcement Committee. In this regard, the delegate of Netherlands agreed to provide 6 copies each to the ICNAF and NEAFC Secretariats of two reports on measuring of meshes.

16. The delegate of Portugal, noting that the Agenda Item, "Comparison of the ICNAF and NEAFC Schemes of Joint International Enforcement", had not been dealt with by the Joint Meeting, offered to prepare a paper comparing the two Schemes for consideration by ICNAF and NEAFC at their 1975 Annual Meetings. The Joint Meeting accepted the offer of the delegate of Portugal with thanks.

17. The Chairman of STACTIC reviewed the Report of the Meetings of the ICNAF Standing Committee on International Control (Appendix II) and drew attention to the discussion and action taken relating to research vessel permits, an ICNAF observer program, safe boarding practices during inspections at sea, and registration of fishing vessels and fishery support vessels. The Joint Meeting noted the Report and agreed that it should be appended to the Report of the Joint Meeting.

18. The Joint Meeting adopted written reports of its proceedings on Tuesday, 4 March, and Thursday, 6 March, and instructed the Rapporteur, Mr A.W. Beers (USA), to prepare a report of the proceedings on Friday, 7 March, for distribution and approval.

19. The Chairman of the Joint Meeting thanked the participants and the Secretariats for their good efforts and commended the Chairmen for their leadership and success. The delegate of USA, on behalf of the US delegation and the Joint Meeting participants, thanked the USSR delegation and Government for the excellent meeting arrangements, facilities and entertainment, and noted particularly the warm and helpful response from the citizens of Leningrad. The delegate of Canada thanked Mr Volkov for his chairmanship of the Joint Meeting and the delegate of Portugal requested Mr Volkov to thank Dr Studenetsky, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, for taking time to come from Moscow to welcome the participants and entertain them at a reception.

20. There being no other business, the Joint Meeting was adjourned at 1200 hrs, Friday, 7 March 1975.

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Agenda

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

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)
of the
International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Monday, 3 March, 1500 hrs
Tuesday, 4 March, 1130 hrs
Tuesday, 4 March, 1500 hrs
Wednesday, 5 March, 1020 hrs
Wednesday, 5 March, 1725 hrs
Thursday, 6 March, 1555 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting of STACTIC was opened by the Chairman, Mr W.G. Gordon (USA). Delegates of all Member Countries, except Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, and Romania, were present (Annex A). The Chairman thanked the delegation of the Soviet Union in advance for its hospitality and the excellent facilities made available for the meeting.
2. Rapporteur. Mr T.R. McHugh (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The agenda (Annex B) was adopted after separating Item 5 of the agenda to read:
 - "5 (a) Review of all regulatory measures adopted by the Commission aimed at the conservation of stocks
 - (b) Review of current Scheme of Joint International Enforcement and its observance."

Items 4, 6, and 7 were considered to be of interest to both ICNAF and NEAFC, and were scheduled to be discussed in joint sessions.

4. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 5(b), Review of Status of Implementation of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement, the Chairman invited comments from the delegates of each Member Country present concerning their country's participation in the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement. The delegate of Bulgaria stated that inspections of Bulgarian vessels had been conducted in the vessels' ports, but that, in January 1975, inspectors had been designated and sent to the Convention Area. As vessels move from one area to another, and the regulatory measures change often, they are not always able to instruct the captains in due time; this will be accomplished by radio messages. To ensure that Bulgarian vessels have no infringements, the captains will be instructed about the regulations before they fish in the ICNAF Area and their compliance will be checked when they return to port.

The delegate of Canada reported that three inspection vessels were employed full time on ICNAF duties and that a total of 15 vessels including 12 recently-designated vessels were available to conduct ICNAF inspections. In 1974, Canadian inspectors conducted 251 international inspections under the Scheme. Canadian inspectors also conducted 40 inspections of Canadian vessels at sea, 300 dockside inspections, and 500 herring size-limit inspections. Inspection of Canadian vessels is not mandatory in Statistical Area 6.

The delegate of FRG reported that his country has participated in the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement since 1972 and the Scheme is expected to become mandatory in Statistical Area 6 for the FRG in April. Though most of their national control is carried out when landings are made, the FRG attaches great importance to control at sea, both national and international, and has assigned this task to their fishery protection vessels whose main occupation is assistance to the fishing fleet.

The delegate of GDR reported that they are fully ready to participate in the Joint Scheme of Enforcement and that the inspection officers and vessels have been named in a letter to the ICNAF Secretariat.

The delegate of Poland reported that Poland is using fishing vessels for inspections. During 1973 Polish inspectors conducted 15 inspections at sea and 9 in port, and during 1974 they conducted 24 inspections at sea and 20 in port. Also, 25 net inspections were made in 1973, and 73 in 1974. For 1975 two fishing vessels were designated to carry out inspections in the ICNAF Area, and new administrative orders were issued so that Polish fishing vessels would be aware of all the regulations including those developed at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting in November 1974.

The delegate of Portugal reported that the implementation of the Scheme for Portugal was as it was a year ago. Arrangements would be sought with Canada to have Portuguese inspectors conduct inspections in

cooperation with Canadian inspectors in those areas where Portuguese vessels are fishing. Although some administrative difficulties have occurred, it is hoped that mandatory application of the Scheme would be in effect for Portuguese vessels for Statistical Area 6 within a short period, as long as this area would be included with the Convention Area.

The delegate of USSR noted that his country had been a participant in the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement since 1970 and currently has six inspection vessels and 36 inspectors designated to carry out inspection duties. Over 3,000 inspections were conducted in 1974, 1,295 of these were carried out at sea. The number of violations has decreased since the inspections have increased. The Soviet Union supports the principle of reciprocity in terms of the mandatory application of the Scheme to vessels of other nationalities.

The delegate of Spain offered to send an inspector to participate in cooperative enforcement with the states that maintain inspection vessels. Currently, Spain inspects fishing vessels upon departure for and return from the fishing areas; inspection of Spanish vessels is mandatory in Statistical Area 6.

The delegate of UK reported that his country had sent inspectors to take part in cooperative inspections. The Commission's regulations have the force of law in the UK, but the complexity of the regulations makes them difficult to observe as well as enforce. Educating the fishing skippers is important in this regard.

The delegate of USA reported that his country had participated in the Joint Enforcement Scheme on a mandatory basis since 1971, and that the regulations have the force of law for US vessels. In 1974 USA inspected just less than 3,000 of its own vessels in port, and conducted over 300 international inspections at sea. USA also formally invited inspectors from any Member Country to participate in cooperative inspection patrols upon 30 days' notice.

The Chairman noted that Member Governments were to designate authorities who are available to receive notification of infringements. The Executive Secretary reported that Bulgaria, Canada, Italy, Norway, UK, and USA had notified the Commission of the names of such persons, and requested that other countries wishing to do so should be sure to include the individual's name, office, post office address, cable address, telex address and radio call sign (if any). The delegates of Spain, GDR, and USSR said they would provide the information immediately. The delegate of Portugal reported having made a special bilateral notification arrangement with Canada. For the purposes of notification within the Convention, the Portuguese authorities were in the process of appointing a new official. The delegate of FRG will notify the Commission of arrangements as soon as possible.

The delegate of Canada considered that his country and the USA carried too much of the load in enforcing the Commission's regulations and invited inspectors from all the other Member Countries to participate in cooperative enforcement patrols aboard Canadian vessels. As the Scheme is one that calls for international enforcement, its purpose is not to have the members inspect their own vessels but assist the other countries in ensuring that the vessels of all Member Countries are adhering to the regulations. The regulations are not effective if they are not enforced. Participation in the enforcement should be the highest priority of the participants.

The delegate of FRG responded by stating that the regulations were too complex and, in some cases, were difficult to translate, especially into legal language. It may be necessary to see how the regulations could be simplified, by eliminating those that overlap, and making uniform mesh size and exemption regulations throughout the Convention Area.

The Chairman, supported by the delegate of Portugal, proposed that the regulations be considered by a working group for the purpose of simplifying them. The delegate of UK offered to do a draft simplification to be used in considering the problem. One legal problem, raised by the delegate of FRG, concerned whether or not simplified regulations could have the same legal status as the regulations themselves. STACTIC decided that it was not necessary that the guide to the regulations have the same force in law as the regulations themselves but that the goal of the work should be to develop a simplified guide to the regulations for use by the fishermen.

5. The first session of STACTIC recessed at 1635 hrs, 3 March.

6. The second session of STACTIC reconvened at 1130 hrs, 4 March. The Chairman welcomed the delegation from Norway.

7. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 4, Standardization of Records in Fishing Logs, the Chairman noted that five sample logbook sheets had been submitted for consideration.

The delegate of Portugal introduced his country's logbook sheet by noting that it was adaptable to all the Convention Areas including ICNAF, NEAFC, and ICSEAF. Further, important features included entering the date of arrival and departure from the fishing grounds, the coding of the type of gear in use and the species

caught, and the inclusion of the registration number of the vessel on the logsheet. A column recording the disposition of the catch provided for five possible options, including salting, freezing, or making fish meal out of the catch, or discarding the catch, or using the catch for crew consumption.

The delegate of Norway advised that he was prepared to submit a sample logbook for consideration.

The delegate of the USA proposed, and was supported by the delegate of Portugal, that a working group of ICNAF and NEAFC delegates be formed that would consider the differences in the logbooks that had been submitted and prepare a draft of suggested standard logbook entries for consideration by the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meetings. Canada, FRG, Portugal, Spain, USSR, UK, and USA agreed to provide members for the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Group on Logbooks and Joint Enforcement, with Mr J.S. Beckett (Canada) as Chairman.

8. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 6, Review of National Systems of Registration for Fishing in Certain ICNAF Areas, the delegate of USA reported that recent inspections had noted that, in some cases, the fishing effort applied to a quota caused that quota to be reached very quickly, long before the regulatory authorities from the Member Countries could be made aware of the fact that the quota had been met. The current reporting systems were not effective in meeting this problem. It may be necessary for each State to regulate the number of vessels it sends to an area to fish; a registration system will aid in the attempt to evaluate the effort that will be involved in a fishery. By notification of the vessels so registered to the Commission, those countries conducting international enforcement could obtain information about the status of vessels when they are inspected in the Convention Area.

The delegate of UK responded to this proposal with a number of comments on the principles involved. The US proposal was that registration should be the responsibility of the ICNAF Secretariat. Registration of fishing vessels must, however, be the obligation of the Flag State and not of ICNAF. Secondly, vessels have a right in international law to fish outside fishery limits, and cannot be required to give prior notice to ICNAF. Thirdly, the information an inspector needs to complete his report of inspection is limited by the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement. Fourthly, it is the responsibility of the Flag State to decide whether or not to prescribe the methods of fishing which a vessel may use.

The delegates of Portugal, USSR and Spain agreed that the licensing would be undertaken on a national basis, and any authorization to fish should not rest with an international organization such as ICNAF. The delegate of Norway suggested that the licensing might be undertaken on a national basis, as is the case today, but that Member Countries could supply information concerning the vessels intending to fish in the ICNAF Area to the Secretariat. The delegate of USA emphasized that the US proposal intended that the licence should be granted under a national system, and that the information concerning where the vessel intended to fish should be sent to the ICNAF Secretariat so that both the Flag State of the vessels concerned and the inspectors would know the exact status of each vessel fishing in the Convention Area. This proposal was not meant to suggest any other system than a national registration system, but stressed the necessity to communicate the information to ICNAF so that inspection officers would have it available at sea.

The delegate of Canada supported the US position by stating that a licence should be issued by each country to each of the vessels that would fish in the Convention Area, the information on the licence form would be uniform for all Member Countries to facilitate enforcement, the licence would indicate that the master of the fishing vessel was conversant with the ICNAF regulations, and that the information should be transmitted to the Secretariat.

The delegate of USSR noted, in a general comment on the issuance of licences, that the ICNAF Secretariat could not be given the responsibility for the validation of any registrations, and so the provisions in the proposed licence form concerning the date of validation suggested that the Secretariat and the signature of the official in the Secretariat making the validation should be removed from the proposal.

The delegate of UK suggested that (a) it was essential to ensure that inspectors under the Joint International Enforcement Scheme should have the authority to look at the licence issued by the Flag State; (b) coding of entries was desirable to avoid the language barrier; and (c) it may also be proper to provide a place for the issuing authority to signify the Subarea(s) where the vessel may fish, based on the master's degree of familiarity of the regulations for that Subarea(s). Some deletions from the proposal would include those previously mentioned by the USSR, and the apparently pre-emptive requirement for notifying the Secretariat prior to any changes in fishing activity.

The delegate of FRG expressed the idea that vessels fishing in certain areas, for example, near Greenland, where NEAFC and ICNAF are in close proximity to each other, may find it impossible under such a registration system to notify the Secretariat if they wished to move their fishery even a short distance from one Convention Area to the other. If this is a quota enforcement measure, it could not be implemented as such in FRG as it is impossible for the Government to divide quotas by vessels, only by companies. At the same time, the vessels would like to fish on all available quotas, based on the availability of fish and so would not wish to be constrained by a specified fishery on a licence. Marking the type of fishery authorized on the hull of the vessel may also conflict with shipping regulations. The delegate of FRG agreed with the other delegates who stated that the licence or registration should not, in any case, be endorsed by ICNAF.

The delegate of Bulgaria pointed out that fishing vessels move in and out of the ICNAF Area as quotas are available, and each country should determine for itself how the quotas are to be taken. Vessel marking should also be determined by the Flag State. Transport ships are not involved with the actual taking of the fish and so should not be included in the registration system. If quota management is an objective of the registration system, the Board in Bulgaria already determines how these quotas are to be allocated to Bulgarian fishing vessels.

The delegate of USA noted that vessels had fished in "Others" quotas without notifying the Secretariat as required either before or after fishing on such a quota, and it may be necessary in these cases for countries to authorize their vessels to fish on an area-by-area basis. The delegate of UK did not feel that registration would be a practicable solution to this problem as withdrawals and changes in registrations could not be notified to other States in time to permit monitoring of quotas by this means.

The delegate of Canada emphasized that the proposal could be for registration rather than licensing as some control over the fishing activities by the vessel's Flag State is necessary. Vessel registration would assist in providing this control.

The Chairman asked the US delegation to re-write the proposal to include the comments of the other delegations. This would be prepared for consideration at a later meeting of STACTIC.

9. The meeting of STACTIC recessed at 1300 hrs, 4 March.

10. The meeting of STACTIC reconvened at 1500 hrs, 4 March to consider STACTIC Agenda Item 5(a), Review of all Regulatory Measures Adopted by the Commission Aimed at the Conservation of Fish. The delegate of Canada opened this discussion by mentioning two problems that related to the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement and the procedures for inspections. He stated that, while conducting over 250 boardings during 1974, Canadian inspectors had noted the unsafe condition of many of the boarding ladders, and that, under the sea conditions found year-round in Subareas 2 and 3, the fishing vessels should provide a lifeline for the inspector to ensure his safety while ascending the boarding ladder. He also noted that boarding vessels fishing on the largest single quota in ICNAF was nearly impossible during the winter months when the ice prevented safe small-boat operations. One solution to this would be to provide for boarding vessels from helicopters so that the boardings could be done safely and without inconvenience to the fishing vessel.

The delegate of FRG pointed out that the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement called for the fishing vessel master to follow all the "ordinary practices of good seamanship", a concept that should include providing a safe boarding ladder and a safety line as necessary. The delegate of Portugal agreed and reminded STACTIC that during deliberations at the last Annual Meeting, he had pointed out that a vessel should stop to provide the best conditions for boarding. As soon as a vessel had completed the haulback of his net, it could stop, and the master could provide the means necessary to facilitate boarding. To be safe, the vessel must stop. The helicopter proposal is also a good idea, once the problem of how the inspector gets from the helicopter to the vessel to be inspected after the helicopter lands on the ice is solved.

The delegate of USA supported the view that safety was of utmost importance in boarding and supported the Canadian delegate in his proposal concerning ladders and safety lines. He stated that there was no need necessarily to change the language of the Enforcement Scheme as long as both the inspector and the master of the vessel to be inspected understood their responsibilities for safety during the inspection. His delegation could support the helicopter proposal for ice conditions, but felt it was not the appropriate time to consider it for general use in boarding on the open sea. Removal from and placement of persons aboard vessels at sea from helicopters is inherently unsafe.

The delegate of USSR supported the delegate of Portugal in the idea that the safest time for an inspector to board a fishing vessel was after the vessel had stopped, and that the idea of good seamanship included providing safe ladders and a safety line if necessary. As it is more difficult to fish than to inspect vessels, the delegate of USSR was opposed to the use of helicopters for inspections, as this would mean one more thing for the fishing vessel master to worry about while fishing in the ice. Further time would be needed to study the problem in any case.

Some discussion ensued as to whose responsibility it would be to ensure the safety of the inspection party. The delegate of Portugal felt it was the responsibility of the inspection party, but called on the delegations of USA and Canada to recommend a safe ladder for use in inspections. The delegate of USA

reiterated his position that safety was the joint responsibility of both parties involved; otherwise, the fishing vessel could circumvent being inspected by providing a ladder in bad repair each time an inspector indicated a desire to come aboard.

The delegate of Canada suggested the addition of the words "in good repair and if necessary, a safety line when conditions warrant" after "a boarding ladder" in paragraph 4(i) in the Revised Scheme of Joint International Enforcement. The safety of the inspectors is jeopardized as these provisions are not currently spelled out. With regard to helicopters, Canadian inspectors have conducted two inspections of Soviet vessels in ice conditions during which the boarding ladders iced up, and in one case, the fishing vessel drifted into heavy pack-ice, making it extremely difficult to remove the inspection party. The delegate of Canada agreed to prepare a recommendation to the Commission as long as it was agreed that this matter of safety should be brought to the attention of the Commission as strongly as possible.

The delegate of FRG was opposed to amending the language of the Enforcement Scheme unless it was absolutely necessary and supported the idea of a recommendation or notation in the meeting record stating the concern shared by all present at STACTIC over the matter of safety. The delegate of USSR agreed to study the proposed changes in the language of the Enforcement Scheme but reiterated that the words "good seamanship" included providing any safety equipment necessary to conduct a boarding.

11. The Chairman introduced STACTIC Agenda Item 8, Consideration of the Problems Pertaining to the Appointment of National Observers (Specialists on Fisheries) on Board Fishing Vessels, and asked the delegate of USA to introduce his proposal for an ICNAF international observer program.

The delegate of USA noted that inspections conducted since the Enforcement Scheme entered into force had revealed that there were discrepancies in the catch aboard vessels and what is reported in statistics, that discards and by-catch often were not recorded or did not agree with reported statistics, and that the quality of logbook entries varied so widely between various nationalities that some measure has to be taken to obtain accurate data. The proposal called for observers or fisheries specialists to accompany vessels fishing in the Convention Area for periods of up to 30 days to ensure the proper functioning of the Commission's complex regulatory function.

The Chairman pointed out that observers aboard vessels fishing in the ice would help alleviate the boarding problem. The delegate of FRG pointed out the educational aspects of fishery specialists accompanying trawlers and requested information concerning the success of other observer programs such as the one conducted by the International Whaling Commission. The Chairman noted that US observers accompany tuna vessels of other flags for periods of up to three months to make marine mammal observations and that US observers embark on Japanese factory vessels in the North Pacific Ocean for the duration of those vessels' trips to grounds off Alaska. No problems have been encountered in these programs.

The delegate of Portugal noted that fishing vessels may not have accommodations for observers for periods as long as 30 days.

The delegate of FRG thanked the Chairman for this information and pointed out that, though the fishermen may not like to have these observers aboard, they would have to accommodate them if it was necessary. But the problem was whether the accommodation for an observer would be possible for a long period on most of the vessels, since it was already difficult to accommodate scientists from the FRG on their vessels.

The delegate of USSR felt that the words "urge the Member Governments" included in the preamble to the proposal were not an accurate reflection of the proceedings at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting held in Miami, and remembered that the Panels 4 and 5 requested that the Commissioners urge their respective Governments to provide for the accommodation of observers. It would also be necessary that the observer be a fisheries specialist, and that any arrangements for observers would result from bilateral consultations between the Governments involved.

The delegate of Canada agreed in principle with the observer program, but stressed that the observer should have a scientific function rather than an enforcement function. The attitude of the fishermen toward an enforcement officer might cause the fishermen to alter the normal course of their fishing operations, and so defeat the purpose of the proposal. As this would involve scientific data gathering to an extent, STACRES should be given the opportunity to comment.

The delegate of UK supported the delegate of Canada in his distinction between scientific observers and enforcement observers. He added that arrangements for observers would have to be made on a bilateral basis and that observers could be placed on board only with the agreement of the owners. The delegate of Spain agreed.

The delegate of Bulgaria considered that the observers may tend to diminish the authority of other inspectors. Further, since Bulgarian vessels are at sea fishing for a long time, there may not be enough berths aboard a vessel to accommodate an observer. The delegate of GDR felt that the possibilities of accommodating the observers were limited and their legal status aboard the vessels must be considered, but supported the idea of observers, in principle. The delegate of Poland supported the observer program, but felt

that, as accommodations would be limited aboard the trawlers, that the observer would better be placed aboard the mother ships.

The delegate of USA reminded the delegates present that the burden of proper enforcement is on all Contracting Governments, yet this enforcement has been carried out only by a few. The Enforcement Scheme and statistical reports have not worked to provide effective management of the fish stocks. Observers will add a management tool to supplement current statistical data reporting. The enforcement aspects of observers will supplement the current boarding programs. There are limitations on the program placed by costs of training an observer, but no matter what the usual occupation of the individual, he should be an inspector authorized to carry out duties under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement.

12. The meeting of STACTIC recessed at 1730 hrs, 4 March.

13. The meeting of STACTIC reconvened at 1020 hrs, Wednesday, 5 March, and the Chairman invited further comments concerning the proposed observer program.

The delegate of USA restated his position that observers would have both a supplementary management function for gathering statistics and a supplementary enforcement function under the Enforcement Scheme. In response to questions from the UK concerning whether the concept of observers ought to be reconsidered and from Norway concerning whether there should be a special organization for observers, the delegate of USA made the following comments. The number of observers would initially be limited by the cost of training a group to serve as observers; their ultimate numbers would rest on the initial success of the program. It would, in any case, be difficult to have observers of any sort without preventative enforcement, and the observer should be empowered to write a report about his observations. This report may necessarily contain reports of infringements. The ICNAF observer program in its early stages would not be as extensive as some currently in existence, such as the International Whaling Commission observer program.

The delegate of UK pointed out that it would be difficult for him to make a commitment to ICNAF binding UK vessels to support an observer program, and supported the view of the delegate of USSR who had stated that arrangements for such a program would best be made at the bilateral level. A resolution encouraging ICNAF Member Countries to make a commitment to make such bilateral arrangements would be appropriate. The delegate of Canada agreed with this proposal, and recommended that STACRES be requested to consider the matter at its meeting in April. The delegate of FRG felt that such a resolution should not necessarily be considered by STACRES as the observers would primarily serve an enforcement rather than a scientific function. Observers will advise the master concerning his observation of the Commission's regulations.

The Chairman called on the US delegation to prepare a resolution to the Commission from STACTIC recommending that the Member Governments make efforts to implement an observer program on a bilateral basis.

14. The Chairman reopened discussion of STACTIC Agenda Item 5(a) (see Section 10), to clarify the statement "provide a boarding ladder and....observe the practices of good seamanship" from the Joint Scheme of International Enforcement. STACTIC considered a proposed resolution prepared by the Canadian delegation. The delegate of FRG wondered whether it would be necessary for the resolution to go to the Commission or if STACTIC could simply recommend to the Member Governments that the masters of their vessels could be reminded of the requirements of good seamanship. The delegate of UK suggested that the recommendation be contained in a circular letter from the Executive Secretary to all the Contracting Governments. The delegates of Norway, USSR and GDR agreed. The delegate of Canada considered that a resolution would be much stronger than a letter and hoped that the safety of the inspectors would receive the strongest possible consideration.

At the Chairman's suggestion, STACTIC agreed that the matter of safety should be brought to the attention of the Contracting Governments immediately in the form of a circular letter from the Executive Secretary, and

agreed to recommend to the Commission

a Resolution Relating to Safe Boarding of Vessels at Sea by Inspectors under the ICNAF Scheme of Joint International Enforcement (Annex C).

The delegate of Portugal requested, in pursuing the matter of safety, that the USA or Canada propose a ladder that would meet the safety requirements for boarding, as ladders differ and two inspectors may not consider the same ladder safe.

The delegate of USA reminded the delegates that it was not appropriate to recommend to a vessel's master the type of equipment he should use for any specific purpose; and, as there are many types of ladders made of many different materials available for use, it would be difficult to specify which one may be the safest under any conditions. The delegate of FRG concurred and stated the safety requirements for equipment aboard

vessels are usually well regulated by the national authorities in each State. There is very little room for the inspector to tell the master of a vessel what type of equipment to use.

The delegate of USSR called the delegates' attention to the fact that in the case of the Soviet Union, the vessel flies the flag of the state, not of the Government. The Chairman noted that the appropriate changes could be made in the final draft.

15. The Chairman called the delegates' attention to the draft simplification of the Commission's mesh and by-catch regulations (Annex D) drawn up by the delegate of UK, and thanked him for his efforts. The delegate of USA wondered whether the regulations could be codified so that citations could be made by enforcement officers, reducing the present difficulties in describing an infraction. The delegate of UK suggested that the regulations be numbered consecutively, as today, they could only be referred to by date. The question of codification is different than the one of preparing a simplified guide for the fishermen.

The delegate of FRG considered that it would be valuable to have a code of regulations that would be binding on the Contracting Governments that specifically stated the duties of the vessels at sea spelled out in legal terms. The Chairman agreed and pointed out that it would be a difficult task requiring perhaps the efforts of a working group of experts in international law to produce a code that could be translated immediately into domestic law. It may be possible for the Executive Secretary to contract for such services on behalf of the Commission. The delegate of UK expressed the opinion that it may be extremely difficult to do this in a completely legally-binding sense. The working paper submitted was intended to be a simplified guide for the fishermen in a non-legal sense.

The delegate of FRG felt that it was important, prior to the development of any code, for a document similar to that titled "1975 ICNAF Fishery Regulations" (Comm.Doc. 75/6) to be distributed as soon as possible after each ICNAF meeting during which regulations are changed. The delegate of Canada agreed, stating that this document was the only common international source currently showing the exact status of all the regulations. The delegate of UK pointed out that Comm.Doc. 75/6 had been produced immediately after the January 1975 Special Commission Meeting in Bergen, including the changes in the regulations developed at that session, and felt that the Secretariat deserved the appreciation of all the delegates for doing a job that could not have been done faster.

The Chairman thanked the delegate of UK again for his draft simplification which would be given further consideration at the next STACTIC meeting.

16. The Chairman turned to consideration of STACTIC Agenda Item 7, Review of Problems Concerning the Issuance of Permission or Registration for Research Vessels Operating in the ICNAF Area, and called on the delegate of USSR to introduce his proposal.

The delegate of USSR reported that research fishing should be carried out in the Convention Area under special permits which are given to each vessel by a competent organization in the Flag State, providing that vessel operates on a program approved by a competent body and there is a competent specialist aboard. The permit would mean that any restrictions pertaining to the catches of fish in the Convention Area do not extend to the vessel involved.

When an international inspector visits a vessel in conformity with the recommendations of the Commission, he shall limit himself to checking the permit and the report of inspection compiled by the inspector shall contain the information contained on the permit. Each contracting party shall inform the Commission of the name of the competent organization in its country which shall issue the permits. The information on the permit shall contain the name of the owner of the vessel and his address, the type and name of vessel, the port of registration and the registration number, the name of the master of the vessel, the period of the validity of the permit, and the country and organization that issued the permit.

The delegate of FRG questioned whether the permit, allowing as it would unrestricted fishing in the Convention Area, also allowed fishing within the 9-mile coastal state exclusive fishing zones in the Convention Area. The delegate of USSR said it would not.

The delegate of Canada said that he could not accept the procedure as he was concerned about the degree of control exercised over research vessels. Canadian inspectors have encountered vessels which were operating in contravention of the Commission's regulations and which claimed to be research vessels, but may have been scout or searching vessels. In some cases, research vessels have been found to be filled to capacity with fish. In one case, a vessel had a permit to search for fish, but was authorized to conduct commercial fishing operations when some fish were found. He suggested that, before a vessel came into the Convention Area to conduct research, the name of the owner, his address, the type of vessel, the port of registry, and the organization, purpose and area of research should be notified to the Commission.

The delegate of USA agreed with the USSR about the importance of research but recommended some changes in the USSR proposal that would more adequately reflect the intent of registering research vessels. Two types of research could be specified, joint research conducted under the auspices of ICNAF or unilateral research directed by a competent authority of the Flag State of the research vessel. The data from both

types of research would have to be made available to the Secretariat for use by the Commission, and the primary mission of the vessel would have to be true research, not scouting. Having satisfied such limitations, a research vessel could have the restrictions removed from its operations for the duration of the research. It may also be necessary for a vessel to file a research plan, or have it available for any inspector. This plan would include the areas of research, including the track lines or station pattern, and the species of interest to the research. This research plan could be submitted to the Commission for interested Governments.

The delegate of Bulgaria felt that it was always necessary that the true intent of the research must not cause doubt about the vessel's true activities. The countries' needs for fish cannot be satisfied by research vessels, nor will the research vessels make a significant impact on the stocks of fish. STACRES makes conclusions about the stocks of fish based on the scientific observations - if the research vessels are regulated, they would not be able to provide the proper assessments.

The delegate of USSR pointed out that the function of the scouting vessels was to locate the concentrations of fish so that the trawlers can obtain the maximum catches. Scout vessels use gear regulated by the Commission and observe other fishing restrictions so that they can provide recommendations to the other trawlers within the limitations of the fishing conditions. Scout vessels have to use the correct fishing gear and follow the restrictions, or their recommendations would not be of use to the other trawlers. True research vessels, on the other hand, have no immediate results as their function is to predict stocks for the long-term period. Their research is organized over one year ahead of the scheduled expedition. It may be possible for a working group to consider the problem.

The delegate of USSR agreed to provide a chairman for a working group on the problem of research vessels. Other participants were to be Bulgaria, Canada, GDR, Poland, and USA. The delegate of Portugal expressed disappointment that he had another working group meeting scheduled for the same time and so would be unable to attend.

The delegate of USSR, in response to a question from the delegate from Portugal, said that 9-11 USSR vessels are employed in research in the Convention Area annually. These vessels fish during all seasons, even after the quotas are filled. This is necessary to get accurate assessments of fish stocks. The delegate of Norway noted that the distinction must be made between research and scouting vessels. The delegate of Portugal observed that scouting vessels seemed to conduct exploratory work for the rest of the Soviet fleet. The Chairman recommended that five questions be answered to determine the status of a research vessel:

1. Does the vessel have scientists aboard?
2. Does the vessel process, preserve or store fish?
3. Does the vessel use commercial scale fishing gear?
4. Does the fish caught count toward a quota?
5. Should exploratory or scout vessels be allowed in closed areas?

The delegate of USSR stated that exploratory or scout vessels have no privileges compared to commercial fishing vessels in the Convention Area, although a scientist may be present to sample the catch.

17. The meeting of STACTIC recessed at 1300 hrs, 5 March, to allow the STACTIC Working Group on Permits for Fisheries Research to commence at 1430 hrs.

18. The meeting of STACTIC reconvened at 1725 hrs, 5 March. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 6, the Chairman called for consideration of a re-draft of the US proposal concerning the registration of fishing vessels and fishery support vessels in the Convention Area (for previous discussion, see Section 8).

The delegate of FRG questioned whether the term "fishery support vessels" should include cargo, protection or other vessels that may operate with a fishing fleet in the Convention Area. The delegate of USA replied that as commonly used in the United States, it did. The delegate of FRG pointed out that exemptions in paragraph 4(i) of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement referred to vessels engaged in the treatment of sea fish, limiting the application of that Scheme to processing vessels and fishing vessels. The delegate of USA agreed that the term "support vessels" in the US proposal should have the same meaning as it has in the Enforcement Scheme. The delegate of USSR advised the delegates that it would be difficult to foresee when other types of support vessels would be present in the Convention Area. The Chairman inquired whether inspection vessels should be included in this registration proposal to facilitate cooperative international enforcement. The delegate of Portugal pointed out that the names of the inspection vessels already had to be notified to the Commission, and considered that registration would best be applied to those vessels subject to the Enforcement Scheme. He inquired about the meaning of the term "Master of record of

the vessel". The delegate of USA replied that the master of record is the master signed aboard the vessel for the voyage, as it may be possible, due to a variety of circumstances, that he would not be aboard the vessel when an inspection is conducted.

19. The delegate of USA, on behalf of his delegation, expressed appreciation to the host Government for the excellent hospitality and meeting facilities. STACTIC then recessed at 1800 hrs, 5 March.

20. STACTIC reconvened at 1555 hrs, 6 March. The Chairman requested further consideration of STACTIC Agenda Item 7, Registration of Research Vessels Operating in the Convention Area (for previous discussion, see Section 16).

The Chairman of the Working Group introduced the report with the remarks that the observations made by the delegates at previous sessions of STACTIC (see Section 16) had been taken into consideration by the Working Group and appropriate changes had been made. The delegate of USA asked that, when the working paper was placed in the proper form of a recommendation, the record show that the USA considers the recommendation to be a statement of principle, and that the USA would submit a proposal that would contain specific recommendations for the implementation of the registration. The Chairman pointed out that there were two working papers tabled for consideration and that neither was in the proper format for submission as a recommendation. The delegate of Canada suggested that the report of the Working Group might be submitted as a recommendation to the Commission, and that the US proposal be considered by STACTIC at the next Annual Meeting of the Commission. The Chairman of the Working Group felt that the report of the Working Group could be considered by STACTIC and any recommendations to the Commission should arise from STACTIC. He pointed out that the US proposal was not a recommendation from the Working Group. The delegate of USA suggested that the report of the Working Group might be considered by STACTIC as a proposal to the Commission, and that the US proposal could be considered further by STACTIC at the next Annual Meeting. The delegate of Canada suggested that the Executive Secretary of the Commission could re-write the report of the Working Group to make it conform to the form necessary to be submitted as a recommendation to the Commission from STACTIC. STACTIC agreed that the report of the Working Group on Permits for Fisheries Research be accepted and cast by the Executive Secretary in the form of a recommendation to the Commission (Annex E), and that a US proposal detailing implementation of the research vessel registration scheme would be available for consideration at the next meeting of STACTIC.

21. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 6, the Chairman opened discussion of the US proposal for the registration of fishery and fishery support vessels in the Convention Area (Annex F). The delegate of USA pointed out that the re-draft had taken into consideration the remarks of the delegates at earlier meetings (see Sections 8 and 18).

The delegate of FRG requested that the wording "fishery support vessel" be changed to reflect the language in the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement so to read in all places "vessels engaged in fishing for sea fish or in the treatment of sea fish". STACTIC agreed to the changes.

The delegate of Portugal stated that, since the registration was already done in each country, and it was the responsibility of the Contracting Governments to ensure that their fishermen are aware of the regulations in force for the Convention Area, there was no further need for the certification of accomplishing these tasks. Further, he believed that it would be extremely difficult to specify the target species of a vessel as its fisheries may change.

The delegate of USA responded that it was the obligation of the Governments and the masters of their vessels to know and understand the regulations. Procedures should be established so that the fishermen can positively know and understand the regulations. US inspectors have discovered that fishermen found in violation of the Commission's regulations have often claimed or displayed ignorance of the regulations. If certification by the master that he had received the regulations was contained on a paper available to the inspector, the master would be more likely to adhere to them. This knowledge will be aided by the simplified guide prepared earlier by the delegate of UK (see Annex D). Also, in terms of the enforcement of quotas, the delegate of USA reported that there is strong evidence that some countries have no idea where their vessels are fishing, and some sort of notification to the Commission of the information on the licences may serve to provide this knowledge. Vessels may fish for one species or another, then change either the area fished or the species sought. These changes will be easier to follow if the registration is available to provide the necessary information.

The delegate of Portugal considered that this was really a licensing system and added to the workload at the ICNAF Secretariat. The requirement that changes to the registration should be filed within ten days of the change was not practicable. Ultimately, such a system would lead to vessels applying for and receiving a licence without ever fishing in the ICNAF Area, reducing the value of the system for enforcement purposes.

The delegate of UK supported the position of the delegate of Portugal and felt that the objectives of

the US proposal were (1) to assist in monitoring and controlling quotas, and (2) improve familiarity with the regulations. The first could not be attained by vessel registration, but the second could. In the first case, the vessel owners will circumvent the intention by applying for licences for all fisheries in all areas. To work, registration would have to be linked to areas, something that is not currently possible for some countries. In the second case, registration could improve the master's familiarity with the regulations if he were not given permission to fish without demonstrating such familiarity. The change in the provision of the proposal referring to the certification of the master's familiarity with the regulations to "provided with a copy of the regulations" may not serve the intention of the proposal. A statement by the master that he understands the regulations signed by the master would be far stronger. The delegate of Spain concurred with the delegates of Portugal and UK.

The delegate of USA pointed out that some countries do not license or register their vessels at all, some do not have any idea where their vessels are fishing, and some do not know that quotas they have agreed to have been filled, often many times over, until after the vessels return to port. He felt that it is impossible to establish any control over fishing vessels without some kind of registration; checking catches when they are landed is not sufficient. There must be a meaningful system for registration, and therefore, this proposal must be taken up at the Annual Meeting when STACTIC meets again.

The delegate of GDR gave his support to the delegates of Portugal and UK, providing the purpose of the registration is enforcement. All Contracting Governments have an obligation to ensure that their vessels observe the Commission's regulations. It may be necessary that each Government provide a description of its education measures to the Commission. A certificate that the master of a vessel is aware of the regulations should be kept aboard the vessel and provided to any inspector who wishes to see it.

The delegate of Canada shared the concern of the USA and indicated that many fishing captains are not aware of the Commission's regulations. Vessels fishing in closed areas as recently as one week ago had not received a communication from their Government since September 1974. Countries must maintain better control over their fleets. A system such as that proposed by the USA should be considered by all delegations during the period prior to the next Annual Meeting, as the delay in the report of catches renders the quotas ineffective in some cases, and a registration system is one way of addressing the problem.

The delegate of Norway reported that a domestic order of 24 November 1972 required that a registration be carried aboard all vessels fishing in the ICNAF Area and shall be available to present to inspectors. Norway would like to support the US proposal, in principle, but agreed with the UK concerning its effectiveness as an enforcement tool.

Finally, STACTIC agreed that the US proposal for a scheme of registration for vessels engaged in the fisheries or fishery support operations in the Convention Area (Annex F) should be given further consideration by STACTIC at the 1975 Annual Meeting.

22. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 8, National Observers on Board Fishing Vessels, the Chairman opened discussion of the draft resolution by STACTIC relating to enforcement of the Commission's fishery regulations (implementation of an international observer program).

The delegate of USA reported that the resolution had taken into consideration the earlier discussions concerning observers and noted that the resolution refers the subject of observers to the next Annual Meeting of the Commission. The delegate of UK felt it may be possible to commence making bilateral arrangements immediately to implement observer schemes before the next Annual Meeting. The delegate of USA pointed out that the resolutions on observers from the Fifth and Sixth Special Commission Meetings had made such recommendations, and, as these recommendations were referred to in the resolution under discussion, such bilateral negotiations could begin immediately. The delegate of Portugal suggested that, since the resolution would be directed at STACRES, at the suggestion of Canada, some reference should be made to scientific measures in the resolution. Finally, STACTIC

agreed to adopt

a Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations (Implementation of an International Observer Program (Annex G)).

23. STACTIC, having no other business before it, adjourned at 1745 hrs, 6 March 1975, after the Chairman, Mr W.G. Gordon (USA), had thanked the participants for their contributions to the success of the meeting.

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)
of the
International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
Leningrad, 3-6 March 1975

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

SECRETARIAT

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

SECRETARIAT ASSISTANCE

Mr A.F. Dashkevitch, GIPRORIBFLOT, 18-20 Gogolja Street, Leningrad
Mr G.S. Dmitriev, GIPRORIBFLOT, 18-20 Gogolja Street, Leningrad
Mrs L.A. Vorontsova, GIPRORIBFLOT, 18-20 Gogolja Street, Leningrad
Mrs M.L. Dreizina, All-Union Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), V. Krasnosel'skaya 17, Moscow
Mrs N.I. Kuvshinnikova, All-Union Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), V. Krasnoselskaya 17, Moscow
Mrs G.V. Jakovitskaya, All-Union Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), V. Krasnoselskaya 17, Moscow
Mr Y.A. Maevsky, TSNITTEIRKH, Moscow
Mrs A.P. Tereschenkova, TSNITTEIRKH, Moscow
Mrs E.E. L'vova, GIPRORIBFLOT, 18-20 Gogolja Street, Leningrad
Mrs T.I. Antipenkova, GIPRORIBFLOT, 18-20 Gogolja Street, Leningrad

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)
of the

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
Leningrad, 3-6 March 1975

Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Appointment of the Rapporteur
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Standardization of records in fishing logs
5. (a) Review of all regulation measures adopted by the Commission aimed at conservation of stocks
(b) Review of current Scheme of Joint Enforcement and its observance
6. Review of national systems of issuing licences for fishing or registration in certain ICNAF areas
7. Review of problems pertaining to the issue of permission or registration for research vessels operating in the ICNAF Area
8. Consideration of problems pertaining to the appointment of national observers (specialist on fisheries) on board fishing vessels
9. Elaboration of proposals to be submitted for discussion at the Annual Meeting of the Commission, June 1975
10. Other problems
11. Adoption of the Chairman's Report
12. Appointment of Chairman
13. Adjourning of the Meeting

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)
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Leningrad, 3-6 March 1975

(1) Resolution Relating to Safe Boarding of Vessels at Sea by Inspectors under the ICNAF Scheme of Joint International Enforcement

STACTIC recommends the following resolution for adoption by the Commission:

The Commission

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

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

Requests that Governments

1. Draw the substance of this resolution to the attention of the masters of vessels flying the flag of their State and fishing in the Convention Area; and
2. Take any other appropriate action to ensure these safety precautions are observed.

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DRAFT

Fishing Vessels' Guide to ICNAF Regulations (except quotas)

MESH AND BY-CATCH REGULATIONS

Minimum mesh of trawl or seine nets	Species	Maximum by-catch in other fisheries using smaller mesh nets
(Notes 1 & 2)	<u>Subarea 1</u> Cod Haddock Redfish Halibut Witch American plaice Greenland halibut	Not specified
Trawl net of hemp, polyamide or polyester..... 120 mm	<u>Subarea 2</u> Cod Haddock Redfish Halibut Witch American plaice Greenland halibut	
Trawl net of other material..... 130 mm		
Seine net..... 110 mm		
	<u>Subarea 3</u> Cod Haddock Redfish Halibut Witch Yellowtail flounder American plaice Greenland halibut Pollock (saithe) White hake	Amounts specified in Note 3 Amounts specified in Note 3 For these species combined, amounts specified in Note 3
<u>Trawl net except codend:</u>	<u>Subarea 4</u> Cod Haddock (4VW) Haddock (4X) Haddock (elsewhere) Flounders - witch - yellowtail - winter flounder - American plaice	Amounts specified in Note 3 See Note 4 See Note 5 Amounts specified in Note 3 For these species together, amounts specified in Note 3
(a) Cotton, hemp, polyamide, polyester..... 105 mm		
(b) Other material..... 114 mm		
<u>Codend of trawl net:</u>		
(a) Cotton, hemp, polyamide, polyester..... 120 mm	<u>Subarea 5</u> Cod Haddock Yellowtail	Amounts specified in Note 3 See Note 6 Amounts specified in Note 3
(b) Other material..... 130 mm		
Seine net..... 110 mm		

- NOTES:
- (1) Net measured wet, with taper gauge under force of 5 kg, average of 20 meshes.
 - (2) No obstruction of mesh permitted except:
 - (a) authorized topside chafers - see ICNAF Notification Series Nos. 1, 4 and 8;
 - (b) material to prevent damage attached to underside only of codend.
 - (3) Maximum by-catch of these species or groups permitted on board
 - (a) vessels more than 10 days since off-loading - 10% by weight;
 - (b) vessels on 3rd to 9th day since off-loading - 20% by weight, or 5,000 kg, whichever greater;
 - (c) vessels off-loading less than 10 days since previously off-loading - 15% by weight, or 2,500 kg, whichever greater.
 - (4) No directed fishery; by-catch not to exceed 2,268 kg, or 10% of catch, whichever greater.
 - (5) For Canadian and US vessels, amounts specified in Note 3 above; for other vessels, an amount not exceeding 2,268 kg, or 10% by weight, whichever greater.
 - (6) No directed fishery; for Canadian, Spanish, and US vessels, by-catch not to exceed amounts specified in Note 3 above; for other vessels, by-catch not to exceed 2,500 kg, or 10% by weight, whichever greater.

RESTRICTED AREAS

Name of Area	Nature of Restriction	Period
Salmon closed area	No fishing for salmon in Convention Area outside national fishing limits; not applicable to Danish, Norwegian, and FRG vessels, but restrictions in Proposal (1) of June 1972 apply to all Governments	All year
US coast (Map No. 1)	No fishing (except for crustacea) by vessels over 39.6 m, using bottom fishing gear (see Note 1)	All year
Browns Bank (Map No. 2)	No fishing with bottom fishing gear (see Note 1)	February, March, and April
Haddock closed area (a) (Map No. 3)	No fishing with bottom fishing gear (see Note 1), except hooks with gape not less than 3 cm.	March, April, and May
(b) (Map No. 4)	No fishing with bottom fishing gear (see Note 1).	March, April, and May
Capelin closed area (Map No. 5)	No fishing for capelin	All year

NOTE: (1) Bottom fishing gear means gear other than pelagic gear; no device for demersal fishing permitted.

SIZE LIMITS

Species	Area	Minimum size
Sea scallops	5Z	Shell 95 mm, and meats with average weight of less than 11.3 gm.
Herring	4W south of 44°52' 4X south of 43°50'	22.7 cm (see Note 1)

NOTE: (1) Smaller herring may be taken if not exceeding 10% by weight, or 25% by count, of all herring on board per trip (i.e., not more than 90 days on grounds).

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)
of the
International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
Leningrad, 3-6 March 1975

(1) Recommendation Relating to the Adoption of Permits for Fisheries Research in the Convention Area

STACTIC

recommends

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

- i) that the fisheries research activity in the Convention Area shall be implemented under special permits which are to be given for each cruise of the vessel according to the form at Attachment 1;
- ii) that the permit shall be issued by a competent organization of the Flag State on condition the vessel operates in accordance with the program approved by a competent research body and the permit shall be carried on board the vessel;
- iii) that the ICNAF Secretariat shall be notified of the research cruise prior to its commencement and shall be provided with all relevant information contained on the permit for distribution to all Member Countries;
- iv) that, when the conditions specified above are met and the permit has been issued, then any restrictions pertaining to the taking of fish (mesh size, size limit, closed seasons and areas, quotas, etc.) fixed in the Convention Area shall not extend to the vessel conducting the research;
- v) that no vessel, however, shall be granted exemption from ICNAF regulations on the basis of a research program if such vessel is conducting scouting or commercial operations;
- vi) that, when an authorized ICNAF inspector visits a permanent research vessel, he shall limit his inquiries to verification of its permit but, in the case of vessels normally engaged in scouting or commercial fishing activity, he may conduct such inspection of the research permit, and the vessel, as provided by the Scheme of Joint Enforcement as may be necessary to ascertain that the vessel is not conducting a commercial fishing operation.

RESTRICTED

Appendix II
ANNEX E
Attachment 1

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)
of the
International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
Leningrad, 3-6 March 1975

Permit for Fisheries Research in the ICNAF Convention Area

Permit No. _____

1. Name of vessel owner and his address
2. Type and name of the vessel
3. Port of registration and registration number
4. Name of master of the vessel
5. Name of chief fishing specialist on board
6. Period of validity of the permit
7. Country and organization issuing the permit
8. Research organization approving research program
9. Purpose and area of the research and plan of program

Date of issuing the permit

Signature of issuing officer

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)
of the
International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
Leningrad, 3-6 March 1975

US proposal for a scheme of registration for vessels engaged in the fisheries or fishing support operations in the Convention Area or 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 as amended by the 1963 Protocol, the following arrangements for registration of fishing and fishery support vessels for the purpose of more effectively managing the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean be made:

- "1. All vessels conducting fishing or fishery support operations in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 shall be registered on a form approved by the Commission. A copy of this registration shall be filed with the ICNAF Secretariat prior to 1 January of each year, when possible, or no later than 30 days after departure of the vessel from its home port, or by message as soon as possible if the vessel changes the terms of its registration.
- "2. Such registration shall include:
 - (a) Name of vessel, both native and Latin alphabet spelling,
 - (b) Official number of Flag State registry,
 - (c) Home port and nationality of vessel,
 - (d) Owner of vessel,
 - (e) Master of vessel,
 - (f) Certification that master has been provided with the regulations in force for area where fishery will be conducted,
 - (g) Principal target species of the vessel while engaged in fishing in the Convention Area or Statistical Area 6, or purpose of the fishery support vessel while in the Convention Area or Statistical Area 6,
 - (h) Date of registration.
- "3. A copy of the registration shall be maintained aboard the vessel and shall be made available to any authorized inspector conducting an inspection under the provisions of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement.
- "4. If the activities or purposes of any properly registered vessel as stated on the registration form are changed, endorsements with the changes noted shall be submitted to the ICNAF Secretariat within ten days of the date of the change, and message endorsements may be appended to the registration form aboard the vessel to reflect the Flag State's acknowledgement of such changes.
- "5. The ICNAF Secretariat will provide to Member Countries requesting such information, monthly listings of all vessels registered to fish in the Convention Area or Statistical Area 6, including the activities the vessel is authorized to conduct."

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)
of the
International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
Leningrad, 3-6 March 1975

- (2) Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations (Implementation of an International Observer Program)

STACTIC

Having Examined the Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations adopted by Panels 4 and 5 in November 1974 (Fifth Special Commission Meeting Proceedings, page 37), and the Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations in Subareas 2 and 3 adopted by Panels 2 and 3, in joint session with Panel 4, in January 1975 (Sixth Special Commission Meeting Proceedings, page 13);

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

Having Reviewed the US proposal for an observer program presented to STACTIC (see Attachment 1);

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

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

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Special Meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)
of the
International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
Leningrad, 3-6 March 1975

US proposal for an ICNAF international observer program

At the Commission's Fifth Special Meeting held 11-15 November 1974, the United States noted that evidence of widespread violations of ICNAF regulations forced the conclusion that the Commission's existing regulatory system was not functioning. In Commissioners' Documents 74/41 and 74/42 the United States presented evidence of violations including serious overfishing of national quotas and the maintenance of incomplete and incorrect catch records. The United States further noted that implementation of the Commission's Scheme of Joint International Enforcement had not been complete due to the failure of Member Governments to maintain inspection vessels within the Convention Area, and that control by Member Governments over their vessels fishing in Subareas 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6 was inadequate. In view of this the United States emphasized the need to establish procedures to assist Member Governments in their efforts to regulate their fleets, and to provide generally for improved enforcement methodology to facilitate prompt compliance with existing regulations.

Recognizing this need, Panels 4 and 5 urged that Member Governments provide for the accommodation of designated observers from other Members of the Commission aboard vessels flying their national flags in Subareas 4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6, and that the present meeting of STACTIC further consider the implementation of an observer program in order to provide specific proposals for consideration by the full Commission at its 1975 Annual Meeting.

It is the view of the United States that final action must be taken on such a program at the 1975 Annual Meeting in order to help ensure the proper functioning of the Commission's complex regulatory system. Such a program should involve observations by qualified observers for periods not to exceed 30 days on board vessels fishing in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6. The objectives of the program will be to:

- 1) Provide a more effective means of determining adherence to mesh size regulations for the various species, and the effect of mesh utilized in chafing gear;
- 2) To help ensure compliance with closed area regulations, and to provide better data on the capabilities of various types of pelagic gear to take incidental catches of demersal species in order to ensure improved compliance with demersal fishing gear restrictions;
- 3) Provide more adequate data on adherence to the first-tier overall and second-tier species quotas;
- 4) Monitor compliance with regulations prohibiting directed fisheries for haddock and yellowtail flounder and ensure that the incidental catch of such species is maintained within agreed limits;
- 5) Provide more accurate information regarding percentages of by-catch or incidental fisheries;
- 6) Allow Member Governments to ascertain the true magnitude of the discard problem, thereby providing necessary information regarding fisheries waste, both international and otherwise.

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Meeting of the Enforcement Committee of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
Leningrad, 4-5 March 1975

Agenda item 1: Address of Welcome

The Chairman (Captain J.C.E. Cardoso, Portugal) welcomed delegates to the Joint Enforcement Meeting. A list of delegates is at Annex A.

Agenda item 2: Appointment of Rapporteur

Mr P.J. Derham (United Kingdom) was appointed as rapporteur.

Agenda item 3: Adoption of Agenda

There were two alterations suggested for the provisional agenda. The Soviet delegation wished to remove Agenda item 16 (Information on the USSR organisation for the enforcement of international and domestic fisheries regulations) in view of the comprehensive display in the entrance lobby saying they were always ready to answer any questions and suggested that two extra items should be included, namely:-

1. Communications regarding catch quotas, and
2. Annual Reports of Infractions.

These were adopted as items to follow provisional Agenda items 4 and 5, respectively. The United Kingdom delegation wished to present a paper on industrial fishing and by-catch. It was agreed that this be considered under Agenda item 13 (Control of mixed fisheries).

The Agenda was adopted as amended (Annex B).

The Committee was notified by the Chairman that a Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Working Group on logbooks and other matters had been formed. He invited non-ICNAF members of the Committee to join this Group and the Netherlands delegation expressed their wish to do so.

Agenda item 4: Review of practical implementation of the Scheme of Joint Enforcement

The United Kingdom's paper EC/3 was discussed at length, with particular reference to the following questions:-

1. Master's signature on the report form

It was explained that the purpose of tabling this issue was based on legal objections in the United Kingdom where there was no legal provision to require that a Master must sign the report form. It was agreed by all delegations that such a signature did not in any way show that the Master agreed with the remarks of the inspector and that it was a basic understanding that no-one could be required to implicate himself. However, there was a decided advantage in that the Master's signature confirmed his presence on board and also that he should be able to make any remarks concerning the inspection if he so wished. In this case he should sign them. After further consideration of this particular point and the fact that probably the signature contributed towards the authenticity of the report, it was agreed that the current procedure should continue.

2. Code signal for boarding fishing vessels

The question of the stop signal was studied in depth and various points of view were offered on what signal should be used. All delegations were of the opinion that the signal should be kept as simple as possible and it was finally agreed that probably the most suitable signal contained in the International Code of Signals, SQ3, should be adopted as it had in ICNAF. Delegations would do their best to educate their fishermen as to the full meaning of this signal and also of the NEAFC Pennant in the context of the Scheme of Joint Enforcement in that skippers so signalled should provide all the necessary facilities for the inspector to board the vessel and carry out his inspection; that he was not required to stop or manoeuvre

while fishing, shooting or hauling and that he should communicate with the inspection ship by radio. It was agreed that such difficulties as may arise could be left to the inspector's initiative in using the full facilities of the International Code.

3. Reporting vessels which failed to stop or incidents of obstructing an inspector

The United Kingdom delegation had tentatively proposed that such a report should be made on the inspection form but it was pointed out that this was not entirely practicable and that it would be far better to treat such incidents as separate entities. The inspector's Flag State should communicate the fullest possible facts to the Flag State of the fishing vessel concerned.

4. Logbooks

It was agreed that the format of logbooks should be left to the Joint Working Group but a point was made by the Norwegian delegation that in view of the numbers of small boats involved in their fisheries it would be impracticable to ask for logbooks to be kept by all vessels. They suggested that this requirement which was a sensible one should be confined to boats over a certain size. The United Kingdom delegation shared this view and the Chairman suggested that probably such a requirement might be confined to vessels over 50 tons.

5. Harmonisation and adaptation of the report of inspection

A suggested form for the Report of Inspection which would be suitable for both ICNAF and NEAFC purposes and which would provide a facility for reporting any infraction of the Recommendations currently in force in both Commission areas was tabled by the United Kingdom delegation and was discussed in some detail. The Committee, however, were divided in their views as to the need for changing to this new format, some delegations feeling that the current form had presented no difficulties whilst others, although agreeing with this latter view, foresaw that there would be further recommendations to enforce in the future, and that in particular where countries had vessels fishing on both Convention areas it was far more convenient that inspectors should have a common form. The main point at issue in this discussion was whether there was a real need or not to make provision on the form for noting under-sized fish and fish under quota. It was agreed that a final discussion on this matter should be left to the Joint Meeting with ICNAF but that if the form was adopted then it should be in some standardised international size and that it would be easier to complete if the layout were in block form.

6. Harmonisation of ICNAF/NEAFC Questionnaire

This was referred to the Joint Working Party.

Agenda item 4a: Communications regarding catch quotas

The USSR Agenda item 4a/Paper 1 was considered. As the subject was really outside the scope of the meeting it was decided not to discuss it.

Agenda item 5: Reports of Infractions

The United Kingdom delegation presented Paper EC/4, pointing out that it was simply their intention to put the record of infractions straight. The French delegation were not available to answer the paper but the USSR undertook to check and inform the United Kingdom as soon as possible. The Belgian delegation pointed out that some countries had not provided addresses to which reports of inspections should be sent. The United Kingdom delegation endorsed this stressing the importance which was attached to radio reports of infractions from inspectors which enabled vessels to be checked on arrival at their home port. The Chairman agreed and asked that all delegations inform the Secretariat before the meeting adjourned of up-to-date addresses, telegraphic addresses or telex numbers to which inspectors might radio or cable reports of infractions.

Agenda item 5a: Annual Reports of Infractions

The USSR delegation proposed (Agenda item 5/Paper 1) the adoption of the ICNAF report forms saying that in their view this was an improvement on those currently used by the Secretariat. The meeting agreed to adopt this proposal.

Agenda item 6: Standardisation of log entries

Referred to the Joint Working Group.

Agenda item 7: Consideration of national systems of licensing or registration for fishing in specified area or areas

The Chairman gave an outline of the proposal made by the United States in an earlier ICNAF meeting

that vessels should be licensed by the national authorities. The general feeling of the meeting was that whereas there were no objections to licensing as such, it would be very difficult for either Commission to lay down regulations because of the various legal systems employed by Flag States. However, they thought the Commissioners could suggest suitable guidelines which should be followed in the compilation of the licences and it was suggested by the Netherlands delegation that the form of the licence should be drawn up in such a way that it would be recognised by all inspectors.

Agenda item 8: Form of licence to be issued for scientific research vessels operating in the Convention Area

The USSR delegation presented their paper EC/1 Revise. The Irish delegation suggested an amendment in line 3 of the memorandum in that the phrase "outside national fishing limits" should be added after the word "vessel" and this was agreed. It was pointed out by two delegations that the articles of the Convention permitted research work to be carried out without having to abide by the Recommendations. Therefore, it was suggested that there was no need to have a permit. However, other delegations pointed out that there had been cases where inspectors had been unsure of the status of some vessels engaged in research, particularly those that were fishing vessels and not permanently engaged in this work. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic suggested that there might be two types of licence issued:-

1. to cover those research vessels permanently engaged in research work, and
2. to cover those vessels which, although normally fishing commercially, had been chartered for research work.

The format of such licences was to be re-considered by the USSR delegation and copies of this would be circulated to the Committee. It was agreed that ordinary fishing vessels used as temporary research vessels be covered by a suitable permit and that if the Commission eventually decides that regular research vessels should also be documented as to their activities, one format of Permit would be sufficient for both types of vessels. Proposed form of amended format and original USSR proposal are at Annexes C and D, respectively. It is understood that vessels holding such a Permit shall not be subject to inspection.

Agenda item 9: Mesh measuring methods and problems

It was agreed that this matter should be left to the Joint Working Group.

Agenda item 10: Identification of net or gear materials

The Chairman explained that the USSR delegation would submit a paper on this subject to ICNAF and that it might be better to await consideration of this matter until after that paper had been presented.

Agenda item 11: Control of closed areas and periods

The Netherlands delegation explained that they had some misgivings about how quota systems would operate. They asked if any other delegation who might have more experience could put forward their views. After some discussion it was agreed that the most efficient way of enforcing quota arrangements was on landing but that once a quota had been closed then of course this was a matter for enforcement at sea. There was some discussion as to the procedures which should be followed when vessels landed quota species at a foreign port and it was decided that the Committee should recommend that such landings should be reported by the Flag State in which they were landed to the vessel's parent country so that it could deduct such amounts from its national quota. Such reports should be copied to the Secretariat. The Netherlands delegation suggested this subject be discussed at the next meeting of the Enforcement Committee. Finally, they suggested that the Enforcement Committee be consulted by the Commission about any regulation needing international control.

Agenda items 12 and 13: Control of by-catches and discards
Control of mixed fisheries

The United Kingdom delegation presented a paper on industrial fishing and by-catch. The methods used in ICNAF for control of by-catch were outlined and it was suggested that such measures might be adopted by NEAFC. This was agreed and the Chairman suggested that the United Kingdom should put forward definite proposals to the Commission.

Agenda item 14: Instruction of skippers of vessels engaged in international fisheries

The Chairman invited delegations to give their views on what instructions had been or could be issued to skippers in order to keep them informed of the current recommendations. Although some delegations reported that some guidance and instructions were issued, in particular on the Joint Enforcement Schemes, it was generally agreed that there was a possible need for a guidebook to be produced by the Commission. The Chairman suggested that delegations should pass any copies of guides or instructions they may have to the Secretariat for circulation so that this matter could be considered with a view to the Commission producing a general handbook. This proposal was agreed by the Committee. The Irish delegation pointed out that

the information in any such guidebook would have to be carefully considered in order to avoid confusion with national legislation which in some cases may differ from the exact terms of the Recommendations.

Agenda item 15: Implementation of scheme for deployment of national observers on board fishing vessels

The Chairman explained that this item had been proposed in ICNAF and he was simply asking for observations in order that a general view could be obtained which could be put to the Joint Committee. He explained that the idea was that observers would not be inspectors but would have a function of educating the fishermen on such matters as quota operations, by-catch and discard recommendations. The Committee thought that the most effective way of informing fishermen was to do this on shore and that in general, they did not support this proposal.

Agenda item 16: Drafting of proposals for consideration by the Commission at the next Annual Meeting

This was deferred until the closing of the meeting.

Agenda item 17: Any other business

The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Commission that their Government would, in the forthcoming year, be ratifying the International Policing Convention. This Convention was of interest to the Committee since it meant that the Convention would then enter into force and contained recommendations for the marking of fishing vessels.

Office of the Commission
Leningrad
6 March 1975

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Meeting of the Enforcement Committee of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
Leningrad, 4-5 March 1975

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

List of Delegates

BELGIUM

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

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC

Mr B. Schreiber
Institute for Deep Sea Fisheries and Fish Processing
Rostock

Mr G. Haasler
Central Fisheries Board
Rostock

GERMANY, FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF

Dr Masberg
Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry
Bonn

IRELAND

Mr D.P. O'Sullivan
Assistant Secretary, Fisheries Division
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
Dublin

Dr A.E.J. Went
Consultant, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
Dublin

NETHERLANDS

Mr F.G. van Dijck
General Inspectorate, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Mr W. Steemers
General Inspectorate, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Commander W.A.J. Wevers
Ministry of Defence

NORWAY

Mr A. Aasbø
Head of Division, Directorate of Fisheries
Bergen

Mr M. Stene
Naval Fishery Protection Service
Harstad

POLAND

Mr W.J.P. Kalinowski
Central Fisheries Board
Szczecin

Mr W. Czajka
Sea Fisheries Institute
Gdynia

SPAIN

Mr A. Martín Mateo
Direccion General de Pesca
Madrid

Mr G. Alvarez-Castellanos
Federacion Armadores
Madrid

SWEDEN

Mr S. Wenker
Ministry of Agriculture
Stockholm

Mr I. Olsson
National Board of Fisheries
Göteborg

Mr V. Fryksmark
Coast Guard Office
Göteborg

UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Mr V.S. Belov
Deputy Chief, GLAVRYBVOD
Moscow

Mr E. Lomakin
Regional Chief, GLAVRYBVOD
Moscow

Mr V. Kostsov
Regional Chief, GLAVRYBVOD
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Mr L. Bankovsky
Regional Chief, GLAVRYBVOD
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Mr P.G. Jeffery
Chief Inspector of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
London

Mr P.J. Dexham
Deputy Chief Inspector of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
London

Office of the Commission
Leningrad
5 March 1975

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Meeting of the Enforcement Committee of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
Leningrad, 4-5 March 1975

Agenda

1. Address of Welcome
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Review of practical implementation of the Scheme of Joint Enforcement (Memorandum by the United Kingdom delegation - EC/3)
- 4a. Communications regarding catch quotas
5. Reports of Infractions (Memorandum by the United Kingdom delegation - EC/4)
- 5a. Annual Reports of Infractions
6. Standardisation of log entries
7. Consideration of national systems of licensing or registration for fishing in specified area or areas
8. Form of licence to be issued for scientific research vessels operating in the Convention Area (Memorandum by the USSR delegation - EC/1)
9. Mesh measuring methods and problems (Memorandum by the USSR delegation - EC/2)
10. Identification of net or gear materials
11. Control of closed areas and periods
12. Control of by-catches and discards
13. Control of mixed fisheries
14. Instruction of skippers of vessels engaged in international fisheries
15. Implementation of scheme for deployment of national observers on board fishing vessels
16. Drafting of proposals for consideration by the Commission at the next Annual Meeting
17. Any other business

Office of the Commission
Leningrad
4 March 1975

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Meeting of the Enforcement Committee of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
Leningrad, 4-5 March 1975

PERMIT No. _____

For fisheries research in
the Convention Area

1. Name of vessel-owner and his address
2. Type and name of the vessel
3. Port of registration and registration number
4. Name of Master of the vessel
5. Period of validity of the Permit
6. Country and organization issued the Permit
7. Purpose of research cruise

Date of issuing the Permit

Signature of the Officer

Seal of the organization
issued the Permit

RESTRICTED

Appendix III
ANNEX D

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Meeting of the Enforcement Committee of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
Leningrad, 4-5 March 1975

P R O C E D U R E

of research fishing in the Convention Area

Research fishing in the Convention Area shall be implemented under special Permits which are to be given for each cruise of the vessel according to the form attached. The Permit shall be issued by a competent organization of the Flag State on condition the vessel operates in accordance with the programme approved by a competent research body and there is an appropriate specialist on board.

The availability of a duly-authorized Permit on board a vessel means that any restrictions pertaining to catches of fish (mesh size, size limit, closed seasons and areas, quotas, etc.) fixed in the Convention Area do not extend to the vessel involved. When an international inspector visits the vessel in conformity to the recommendation of the Commission, he shall limit himself with checking the Permit and the Report on Inspection compiled by the Inspector in a fixed order shall contain the description of principal information on the Permit.

Each Contracting Party shall duly inform the Secretariat of the Commission of the name of a national competent organization which shall be responsible for issuing Permits for research catches of fish in the Convention Area.

Office of the Commission
Leningrad
4 March 1975

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

Report of Meeting of the Enforcement Committee of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

Leningrad, 4-5 March 1975

PERMIT No. _____

on the right of research fishing
in the Convention Area

1. Name of vessel-owner and his address
2. Type and name of the vessel
3. Port of registration and registration number
4. Name of Master of the vessel
5. Period of validity of the Permit
6. Country and organization issued the Permit

Date of issuing the Permit

Signature of the Officer

Seal of the organization
issued the Permit

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

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

1. Introduction. The Joint Working Group on standardized logbooks and on modifications to the Joint Enforcement Scheme's inspection questionnaire and report form met on five occasions under the chairmanship of Mr J.S. Beckett (Canada), with representatives from Canada, FRG, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, USSR, UK, and USA present.

2. Logbooks. The Joint Working Group recognized that differences in the fisheries conducted by Member Countries made it very unlikely that a common logbook would be suitable for all fisheries. The Joint Working Group, therefore,

recommends

that each country should be free to design its own logbook, but that each such logbook should contain *inter alia*, certain common entries.

The headings for these common entries should be identified by a code number which would enable the entries to be readily identifiable, whatever the language used in the log. The entries to be included in all logs were discussed at length, the discussion being based on suggestions submitted by the UK, and those recommended as essential by the Joint Working Group are attached (Attachment 2). It is emphasized that these elements could be arranged within the national logbook as determined by the individual country, but that they should be identified by code numbers. Particular discussion centred around:

- (a) Time and area information. This should be compiled by 24-hour periods, although the Joint Working Group recognized that accurate scientific assessments would be greatly facilitated by more detailed time and area information, e.g. haul-by-haul data;
- (b) Type of gear. This should be identified by FAO coding;
- (c) Species of fish. These should be identified by the FAO species code, both when the species name is printed in the log or when it is entered by the logkeeper;
- (d) Cumulative catch data. This was not considered an essential aspect for international logs but the Joint Working Group did recognize that an additional record of cumulative catch by subarea or region, using a form such as at Attachment 1, would be of considerable assistance to national authorities and fishing masters alike, in compiling the required monthly reports, and to international inspectors when carrying out inspections.

The Joint Working Group felt that, while it is extremely desirable that fishing records be maintained aboard all fishing vessels, it would only be feasible to require vessels over a certain size to maintain logbooks. The Joint Working Group was not unanimous with regard to the need for a minimum size, but does recommend that logbooks should only be mandatory aboard vessels of more than 25 m in length or 100 Gross Registered Tons. Member Countries should obtain catch and effort data from smaller vessels in a manner suitable to their individual situations.

The Joint Working Group, therefore,

recommends

- i) the attached list of entries (Attachment 2) be required of all logbooks,
- ii) that logbooks be required to be kept on all vessels over 25 m in length or 100 GRT,
- iii) the entry headings be identified by code numbers, such as those indicated in the attached list (Attachment 2),
- iv) that species of fish and type of gear be identified by FAO codings,
- v) that entries be summaries for 24-hour periods, but that national authorities give serious attention to requiring haul-by-haul data,
- vi) that national authorities consider utilization of forms showing the cumulative daily catch, by utilization, by subarea (Attachment 1).

3. Inspection Questionnaire. The Joint Working Group considered the ICNAF Questionnaire and suggested Canadian and US modifications, and prepared the attached revised format (Attachment 3) which it recommends should be adopted by both ICNAF and NEAFC. The revisions are intended to update the Questionnaire in terms of recent changes in the ICNAF and NEAFC Schemes of Joint International Enforcement, and to enable the Questionnaire to be used by inspectors operating under ICNAF, NEAFC, or ICSEAF.

4. Form for Report of Inspection. The Joint Working Group considered the question of up-dating the ICNAF form for recording the results of an inspection under the International Scheme of Joint Enforcement, and to modify the form so that it becomes suitable for use under the NEAFC Scheme of Enforcement. The discussion was based on joint Canadian and US proposals, and many of the suggestions were incorporated in the draft Report of Inspection (Attachment 4). The Joint Working Group

recommends

that the draft Report of Inspection be adopted.

RECORD OF ACCUMULATIVE CATCH

VESSEL NAME/NUMBER _____

SUBAREA _____

DATE			SPECIES NO.: _____			SPECIES NO.: _____			SPECIES NO.: _____			SPECIES NO.: _____			SPECIES NO.: _____		
DAY	MO.	YR.	TODAY	DIS.	CUMULATIVE												

NOTE: Cumulative listings are not to subtract any fish off-loaded while vessel is operating or will operate in ICNAF Areas.

Disposition (all 3 categories to be included in cumulative totals):

1. Human consumption
2. Fishmeal
3. Discards

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT
Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

RESTRICTED
Appendix IV
Attachment I

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

ENTRIES REQUIRED IN ALL LOGBOOKS

<u>Item of Information</u>	<u>ICNAF/NEAFC Code</u>
Vessel name	01
Vessel nationality	02
Vessel registration number	03
Registration port	04
Types of gear used (daily)	10
Type of gear	FAO Code
Date - day	20
- month	21
- year	22
Situation - latitude	31
- longitude	32
- statistical area (alternative to 31 and 32)	33
*No. of hauls during the 24-hour period	40
*No. of hours gear fished during the 24-hour period	41
Species names	FAO Code
Daily catch of each species (metric tons live weight)	50
Daily catch of each species for human consumption in the form of fish	61
Daily catch of each species for reduction	62
Daily discard of each species	63
Place(s) of landing or trans-shipment	70
Date(s) of landing or trans-shipment	71
Master's signature	80

* When two or more types of gear used in same 24-hour period, records should be separate for two types.

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES INSPECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

PART I

1. I am an inspector under ICNAF/NEAFC/ICSEAF. Here is my identity card. I would like to inspect your nets/other fishing gear/and catch.
2. I should like to see the master of this vessel.
3. Please give me your name.
4. Please cooperate with me in my examination of your catch, equipment, and documents in accordance with the international regulations for this area.
5. Please check your position and time (in GMT) at the moment of our arrival on your vessel.
6. I am reporting your position as° lat° long at GMT. Do you agree?
7. Would you like to check your position with my instruments on board the inspection ship?
8. Do you now agree?
9. Please show me the documents establishing the nationality of your vessel, and the bridge log, fishing logs, or other pertinent documents.
10. Please write down the name and address of the owners of this vessel in the space I am indicating on the Report Form.
11. What principal species are you fishing for?
12. Are you fishing for industrial purposes?
13. I agree (Yes).
14. I do not agree (No).
15. Please take me to: (a) the working deck;
(b) your processing area;
(c) your fish holds.
16. Do you use any net attachment? If so, what type? Please write it down in the space I am indicating.
17. Please switch on these lights.
18. I wish to examine that net and/or chafing gear.
19. Show me the other fishing gear you have on or near the fishing deck.
20. Show me your net gauge, if any.
21. Ask your men to hold that net so that I can measure it.
22. Please make that dry net wet for ten minutes under water.
23. I have inspected meshes in this net.
24. See that I have recorded accurately on the Form in the space I am indicating the width of the meshes I have measured.
25. I wish to inspect your catch. Have you finished sorting the fish?

26. Will you please lay out those fish?
27. I wish to estimate the proportion of regulated species in your catch.
28. Please turn to the copy in your language of the official Inspection Form and supply me with the necessary information to complete this document. I will indicate what sections of the Form are of interest.

PART II

29. If you do not give your collaboration as I have requested, I will report your refusal to your Flag State.
30. I have found the average width of the meshes I have measured in that net is mm. This appears to be below the minimum applicable mesh size, and will be reported to your Flag State.
31. I have found net attachments and/or other fishing gear which appears to be illegal. This will be reported to your Flag State.
32. I shall now affix the identification mark to this piece of fishing gear which is to be preserved with the mark attached until viewed by a fisheries inspector of your Flag State at his demand.
33. I have found undersized fish in the number I inspected. I shall report this to your Flag State.
34. I find that you are apparently fishing in this area (a) during a closed season;
(b) with gear not permitted;
(c) for species not permitted.

This will be reported to your Flag State.

35. I have found a by-catch of regulated species which appears to be above the permitted amounts. I shall report this to your Flag State.
36. I have made copies of the following entry (entries) in this document. Please sign them to certify that they are true copies of the above entry (entries).
37. I would like to communicate with a designated authority of your Flag State. Please arrange for this message to be sent and for any answer to be received.
38. Do you wish to make any observations concerning this inspection including its conduct and that of the inspector? If so, please do so in your own language in the space I am indicating on the Report Form on which I have set out my findings. Please sign the observations. Do you have any witnesses who wish to make observations? If so, they may do so in their own language in the space I am indicating on the Report Form.
39. I am leaving. Thank you.

JOINT ICNAF/NEAFC MEETING ON JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Leningrad, 4-7 March 1975

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES/NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC FISHERIES COMMISSION¹

SCHEME OF JOINT ENFORCEMENT

REPORT OF INSPECTION

(Inspector: Please use CAPITAL BLOCK LETTERS)

AUTHORIZED INSPECTOR

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

INFORMATION ON VESSEL INVOLVED

3. Nationality & Port of Registry.....
4. Vessel's name & Registration Number.....
5. Master's Name.....
6. Owner's Name and Address.....
- 7A. Position as determined by inspector at GMT; latitude..... longitude.....
- 7B. Position as determined by fishing vessel's master at GMT; latitude.....longitude.....

DATE AND TIMES THE INSPECTION COMMENCED AND FINISHED

8. Date..... Time arrived on board..... Time of departure.....

FACTS RESULTING FROM INSPECTION

	1st Net	2nd Net	3rd Net			
9. Type of net (trawl net, seine net, etc.)						
Material (chemical category, if possible)						
Single or double twine						
Net measured wet or dry ²						
On or near trawl deck (ICNAF only)						
Type of net attachments inspected						
Remarks.....						
.....						
Average mesh size of gear measured						

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

10. Codend

	Width (mesh size)										Average Width	Legal Size
1st Net												
2nd Net												
3rd Net												

Chafer

	Width (mesh size)										Average Width	Legal Size
1st Net												
2nd Net												
3rd Net												

Rest of Net

	Width (mesh size)										Average Width	Legal Size
1st Net												
2nd Net												
3rd Net												

¹ Delete as necessary.

² Nets measured under NEAFC regulations must be wet.

11. CATCH INSPECTIONS - LENGTH OF FISH IN MILLIMETRES

Species name	Code	No. of individuals in sample	No. of individuals undersized	Average length (where applicable)	Legal Size

12. RESULT OF INSPECTION OF FISH OBSERVED IN LAST TOW (WHEN INSPECTED)

Total Tons	List of ALL SPECIES TAKEN IN LAST TOW	Percentage of each	Percentage discarded
	Total catch		

13. SUMMARY RECORD OF CATCH

Date of entry into Area or Subdivision	Subdivision	Fish Species with Code No.	Catch (metric tons)	How Processed (include discards where known)

- 14. Weight of whole fish reduced.....
- 15. Weight of whole fish canned or otherwise processed.....
- 16. Date of departure from ICNAF Subarea (if known).....
- 17. (For ICNAF only) Date and place of last landing or
trans-shipment or start of fishing in ICNAF Area.....

COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS

- 18. List of & comments on documents inspected during boardings.....
.....
.....
- 19. Citation for apparent infringement.....
.....
.....
- 20. Statements of photographs taken with description of subjects.....
.....
- 21. Other comments and/or observations by inspector.....
.....
- 22. Signature of inspector.....
- 23. Statement of inspection witness(es).....
- 24. Signature of witness(es).....
- 25. Statement of master's witness(es).....
- 26. Signature of witness(es).....
- 27. Comments and/or observations by the master of the vessel.....
.....Signature of the master

COPY TO MASTER, ORIGINAL TO BE RETAINED BY INSPECTOR FOR SUBSEQUENT DISSEMINATION.

PART IV
 PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
 EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, 10-20 JUNE 1975

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International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3629
(B.a.25)

Proceedings No. 2

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Ceremonial Opening

Tuesday, 10 June, 1000 hrs

The Opening Session of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Commission was convened in the Assembly Rooms in Edinburgh, Scotland at 1000 hrs on 10 June 1975.

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr Eric Gillett, Fisheries Secretary for Scotland, opened the Meeting. He welcomed the Commissioners, Advisers, Observers and Guests. He relayed the regrets of the Right Honourable Wm Ross, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland, who was unable to be present to address the Commission because of parliamentary duties. The Chairman then read the Secretary's address to the Commission and its Guests as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

"I wish you every success."

The Chairman then declared the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Commission recessed to prepare for the beginning of the work of the Commission in the First Plenary Session.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3630
(B.b.25)

Proceedings No. 3

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of the First Plenary Session

Tuesday, 10 June, 1030 hrs

- Item 1. Opening. The First Plenary Session of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Commission was called to order by the Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK), after the Ceremonial Opening (Proc. 2). The Chairman welcomed Delegates from all 17 Member Countries and Observers from the Government of Cuba, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Economic Community (EEC), the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), and the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) (Appendix I).
- Item 2. Agenda. The Chairman asked for comments on the Agenda for the Plenary sessions (Appendix II) and on the timetable for the Plenary, Panel and Committee sessions. The delegate of Canada drew attention to the Canadian proposal for reduction in fishing effort on groundfish stocks in Sub-areas 2, 3, and 4 in 1976 (Comm.Doc. 75/8), and suggested that it be discussed in the meeting of STACREM prior to any action taken in a Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3, and 4 which should be provided for in the timetable of meetings. The Plenary agreed that the item should be added to the Agenda of STACREM and that a Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3, and 4 would be arranged. The delegate of Canada also drew attention to the Canadian proposal on the national allocation of TACs (Comm. Doc. 75/11) and to the fact that it was already on the Agenda of STACREM. The members of the Plenary agreed that Panels and Committees should complete their work as detailed on their Agendas and, subject to essential changes, must finish their work in the time allotted.
- 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 Reports of Proceedings of the Fifth and Sixth Special Commission Meetings. Proceedings of the Fifth Special Commission Meeting, Miami, Florida, USA, 11-15 November 1974, and Addendum (Summ.Doc. 75/1), and Proceedings of the Sixth Special Commission Meeting, Bergen, Norway, 13-18 January 1975, and Addendum (Summ.Doc. 75/6) were approved.
- Item 5. Panel Memberships. The Plenary noted that there had been no change in Panel membership since the last Annual Meeting.
- Items 6-10. 6. Administrative Report. 7. Auditor's Report, 1973/74. 8. Financial Statement, 1974/75. 9. Budget Estimate, 1975/76. 10. Budget Forecast, 1976/77. The Plenary referred these items to STACFAD.
- Item 11. Status of Commission Proposals (Comm.Doc. 75/4). The Chairman referred to Comm.Doc. 75/4 and noted that the status of proposals adopted by the Commission for changes in the Convention and for the regulation of the fisheries were detailed there for information of the Commission participants.
- Item 12. Improvements to the Convention (Comm.Doc. 75/7). The Chairman drew attention to the US proposal (Comm.Doc. 75/7) which suggested that it would be more appropriate to consider the matter of possible amendments to the Convention after the details of the new legal regime currently being discussed at the Law of the Sea Forum are known. The delegate of USA felt there was no need to comment as the document was clearly self-explanatory.
- Items 13-56. The Plenary agreed that the remainder of the Agenda Items should be referred to the appropriate Panel or Panels and Committees for consideration.
- Item 47. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (STACRES). The Chairman of the Commission invited the Chairman of STACRES, Dr A.W. May (Canada), to present a summary of the provisional Report of STACRES. Dr May reviewed the results of the work of the Assessments, Biological

Surveys, Environmental, and Statistics and Sampling Subcommittees and the various Working Groups. The Chairman of the Commission thanked the scientists, on behalf of the Plenary, for their excellent contribution to the Commission's conservation program. The Plenary agreed to table the provisional Report until the work of STACRES was completed and would be fully reported at the Final Plenary Session.

The Plenary adjourned at 1145 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

List of Participants

(Head of Delegation underlined)

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

BULGARIA

Commissioner:

Mr P. Kolarov, Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, Boul. Chervenoarmeisky 4, Varna

Adviser:

Mr G.I. Karakadiev, SEB 'Ribno Stopanstvo', 3 Industrialna Str., Bourgas

CANADA

Commissioners:

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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Plenary Sessions

Agenda

PROCEDURES

1. Opening
2. Agenda
3. Publicity

ADMINISTRATION

4. Approval of draft reports of Proceedings of Fifth and Sixth Special Commission Meetings (Summ.Doc. 75/1 and 75/6)
5. Panel memberships (Comm.Doc. 75/3)
6. Administrative Report (Comm.Doc. 75/2)

FINANCE

7. Auditor's Report, 1973/74 (Comm.Doc. 75/2)
8. Financial Statement, 1974/75 (Comm.Doc. 75/2)
9. Budget Estimate, 1975/76 (Appendix I to STACFAD Agenda)
10. Budget Forecast, 1976/77 (Appendix II to STACFAD Agenda)

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11. Status of proposals adopted by the Commission (Comm.Doc. 75/4)
 - (a) for changes in the Convention
 - (b) for regulation of fisheries
12. Improvements to the Convention (Comm.Doc. 75/7)

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

13. Annual Returns of Infringements (Comm.Doc. 75/5)
14. Scheme of Joint Enforcement (Summ. Doc. 75/9)
15. Enforceability of present and proposed fishery regulations (Summ.Doc. 75/9)

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16. Consideration of possible measures for regulation of fishing and the economic and administrative problems in their application (Icelandic paper on minimum fish and mesh size as conservation measure)
17. Consideration of reduction of fishing effort on groundfish stocks in Subareas 2,3 and 4 for 1976, (Comm.Doc. 75/8)
18. Consideration of means of guaranteeing at least minimum biological sampling of commercial fish catches in the Convention Area and Statistical Area 6 (Comm.Doc. 75/10)
19. Conservation of Atlantic salmon in the Northwest Atlantic
20. Conservation of cod stocks in the Convention Area
21. Conservation of haddock stocks in Subareas 4 and 5
22. Conservation of herring stocks in Subareas 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6
23. Conservation of mackerel stocks in Subareas 3, 4 and 5
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26. Conservation of pollock stocks in Subareas 4 and 5
27. Conservation of American plaice stocks in Subareas 2 and 3
28. Conservation of yellowtail stocks in Subareas 3, 5 and Statistical Area 6
29. Conservation of witch stocks in Subareas 2 and 3
30. Conservation of yellowtail, witch and American plaice stock in Subarea 4
31. Conservation of Greenland halibut stocks in Subareas 2, 3 and Statistical Area 0

32. Conservation of flounder (except yellowtail) stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6
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34. Conservation of roundnose grenadier stocks in Subareas 1, 2, 3 and Statistical Area 0
35. Conservation of argentine stock in Subarea 4
36. Conservation of squid (*Illex* and *Loligo*) stocks in Subareas 3, 4, 5 and Statistical Area 6
37. Conservation of other finfish stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6
38. Conservation of all finfish and squids in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6
39. Conservation of scallop stock in Subarea 5
40. Conservation of harp and hood seals in the Northwest Atlantic
41. Consideration of herring size limit regulations in Subarea 4 and 5
42. Consideration of exemption clauses in trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4 and 5 (Comm.Doc. 75/15)
43. Consideration of uniform mesh size for trawl nets in the Convention Area
44. Consideration of amendment to proposal for management of International Quota Regulations (Comm.Doc. 75/6, p. 13; Comm. Doc. 75/16)

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45. Report of joint ICNAF/NEAFC meeting on International Enforcement, Leningrad, March 1975 (Summ.Doc. 75/9)
46. Reports of Meetings of NEAFC, FAO, IOC, OECD AND ICES

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND PANELS

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

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52. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman for 1975/76 and 1976/77
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International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

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

Tuesday, 10 June, 1400 hrs
Wednesday, 18 June, 2115 hrs
Thursday, 19 June, 1815 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting of STACTIC was opened by the Chairman, Mr W.G. Gordon (USA).
2. Participants. Delegates of all Member Countries and Observers from Cuba and FAO were present.
3. Rapporteur. Mr J.S. Beckett (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
4. Agenda. The Agenda, as circulated in advance by the Secretariat, was adopted.
5. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 5, Review of Annual Return of Inspections, Infringements and Disposition of Infringements for 1974, the Chairman reported that, to date, the Secretariat had not been able to prepare a document summarizing the returns since, unfortunately, a significant number of countries had not yet submitted the required reports (see Section 16 for review of Comm.Doc. 75/5).
6. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 6, Review of Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement, March 1975, Leningrad, USSR, the Chairman drew attention to the report of this meeting (Summ.Doc. 75/9) and suggested that the various items arising should be taken in turn. He invited the delegate of the USA to introduce the proposal (Comm.Doc. 75/22) relating to a Scheme of Registration for Vessels Engaged in Fisheries or Fishery Support Operations in the Convention Area or Statistical Area 6.

The delegate of the USA commented that the proposal was a rewording of that presented in Leningrad (Summ.Doc. 75/9, Appendix II, Annex F) and that the modifications had been made to take into account the views expressed by a number of delegations at that time.

The delegate of Canada supported the proposal and commented that, while in his view the proposal did not go far enough, it represented a useful first step.

The delegate of Spain inquired as to whether the registration would be made by the Flag State of the vessel or by the State which might be operating the vessel. The delegate of the USA replied that it was the view of the USA that the Flag State would be the authority and that catches would be against the Flag State's quotas.

The delegate of Portugal suggested that the proposal was actually a licensing scheme rather than one of registration, and that "authorization" would be more appropriate than "endorsement" in describing the radio acknowledgement of a change in the conditions of the licence. He wondered why a report of licensing should be sent to the ICNAF Secretariat and postulated that the proposal was actually an inappropriate and ineffective procedural attempt by coastal states to learn more about fishing activity by other nations off their coasts. One difficulty about such a scheme would be the necessity, in many cases, of licensing vessels for several areas during a trip, since they may fish on both sides of the Atlantic, and only determine the area of operation according to results obtained. The delegate of Portugal did, however, indicate that his Government was almost ready to introduce a scheme of licensing for Portuguese vessels.

The delegate of Denmark reported that his country has licensing legislation because the ICNAF regulations have become so complicated and suggested that the present proposal was indeed one of authorization and hence licensing. He indicated that Denmark would be willing to submit a report of licensing action to the ICNAF Secretariat but he wondered about the justification for such an additional administrative burden.

The delegate of the UK reported that the United Kingdom does already license vessels to fish in much the manner required by the proposal, except as to the target species. He felt that setting a fixed date for reporting licensing action to the Secretariat was unrealistic, bearing in mind the flexible schedules of fishing vessels. He, too, wondered about the rationale behind the proposal, and expressed uncertainty as to what changes in authorization were envisaged.

The delegate of Poland inquired about the apparent discrepancy between the inclusion of fishing support vessels in one paragraph (2), and the absence of any mention of such vessels in another (1). The delegate of the FRG suggested that, in any case, the terminology used should, as agreed in Leningrad, be that used in the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement, namely "vessels engaged in fishing for sea fish or in the treatment of sea fish".

The delegate of the USA agreed that the language suggested would be more appropriate and then commented on the rationale behind the US proposal. He pointed out that the burden of enforcement of ICNAF regulations, under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement, was being borne almost entirely by the coastal states in the area. He indicated that, in the view of his delegation, the proposal was indeed a means of improving both the compliance with the regulations and the collection of data concerning the fisheries, and that the United States would pursue any means to obtain such improvement.

The delegate of Canada reiterated his concern that the present proposal did not go far enough and that, if introduced, it would soon need further refinement. He was disturbed that the arguments used against the proposal seemed to imply that certain countries had little control over, or knowledge of, the activities of their fishing fleets. He suggested that countries without such control had no means of fulfilling the obligations to provide the required data. The proposal was a means of helping both Flag States and enforcing states to improve the Scheme of Joint Enforcement, which itself was basically a cooperative arrangement whereby some states assisted states with less capabilities in enforcing the ICNAF regulations. The delegate of Canada then noted that the Scheme of Joint Enforcement had generated a great amount of information about the operations of the fishing fleets and had revealed a shocking number of violations, many of which implied a lack of control by the Flag State. He stated that the Canadian Government was so concerned by the evidence of quota overruns and other violations that he had been given instructions to warn persistent offenders that they might be denied access to Canadian ports, a provision for which already existed in domestic law.

The delegate of Norway noted that his country already had a licensing system and that a system such as that proposed was necessary for better operation of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement.

The delegate of Spain reported that his Government had been studying the proposal and was ready to accept it. He noted that Spain already had a form of licensing for vessels fishing squid in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and would be extending this to cover all distant-water vessels.

The delegate of the USSR noted that the subject had already been discussed at length in Leningrad, and agreed that all vessels fishing within the ICNAF Area should be properly registered, with the form of registration to be available to an Inspector under the Scheme of Joint Enforcement. He noted that the USSR already registers all fishing vessels but that there were a number of difficulties with the present proposal, resulting particularly from the fact that these fishing vessels vary their fishing operations in compliance with fishing conditions existing in different areas of the Atlantic Ocean. The delegate of the USSR felt that introduction of the licensing system would require changes in the present fleet management system which seemed to be unjustified and thought that it was inadvisable to introduce the basically new form when a standard national form was already in use. He also noted that at present the control of the movement of Soviet vessels with regard to quotas and other regulations was carried out by fleet commanders on the grounds.

The delegate of Canada, in response to a question from the delegate of Portugal concerning the modality of any port closure, stated that the Government of Canada would expect to cease issuing permits to enter port to all vessels of any Flag State whose nationals consistently violate the regulations.

The delegate of Denmark stated that he accepted the explanation by the delegate of the USA and could support the proposal.

The delegate of the GDR sought clarification of the permits envisaged by Canada, to which the delegate of Canada replied that Canada had no proposal, nor intention, to license the operations of foreign fishing vessels but that the licence to which he had referred was required under domestic law in order to permit such vessels to enter Canadian ports.

The delegate of Romania regretted that no representative of his country had been able to attend the meeting in Leningrad, but said that he agreed with the proposal although he doubted whether it would be fully effective, and that Romanian vessels would be licensed. The delegate of the UK recognized that there would be difficulties in any scheme but that he had no objections to the present proposal. The delegate of France reported that there was no French system of licensing at present, but that the control of fishing operations was being improved and that he would support the US proposal.

The Chairman drew the attention of delegations to the fact that the reservation clause in the ICNAF Protocol allowed nations to delay implementing a proposal of which they approved, but which caused difficulties in application, until such difficulties were resolved.

The delegate of Denmark suggested that the US proposal should also apply to Statistical Area 0.

The delegate of Portugal noted that, since the proposal had not been introduced formally sixty days in

advance, they could not guarantee to comply with it, if adopted, by 1 January 1976. He reiterated the formal aspect in reply to the delegate of the USA and to the Chairman, who both noted that the basic proposal had been tabled in Leningrad and was reproduced in the report of that meeting (Summ.Doc. 75/9).

7. Further under STACTIC Agenda Item 6, the Chairman noted that the March Meeting of STACTIC (Summ.Doc. 75/9, Appendix II) had referred to STACRES the consideration of a Resolution Relating to the Enforcement of the Commission's Fishery Regulations (Implementation of an International Observer Program) (Summ.Doc. 75/9, Appendix II, Annex G). The conclusions of STACRES, as contained in its Report (Proceedings No. 1) were at variance with the US proposal tabled in March in Leningrad, in that inclusion of any enforcement aspects would greatly reduce the value of the Scheme.

The delegate of the USA replied that his delegation had noted the conclusions of STACRES and planned to redraft the US proposal for later consideration by STACTIC.

8. Further under STACTIC Agenda Item 6, the Chairman referred to the Recommendation Relating to the Adoption of Permits for Fisheries Research in the Convention Area (Summ.Doc. 75/9, Appendix II, Annex E) which had been referred to the present meeting by the STACTIC Meeting in March.

The delegate of the FRG inquired about the status of a control vessel duly authorized under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement and whether such vessels were subject to inspection by control vessels of other nations.

The delegate of the USA noted that this was a case not covered by the proposal tabled at Leningrad, and said that, although the US delegation had a new draft proposal in preparation, this comment and others received from different delegations suggested that the matter should be given further attention by the Working Group that had considered the matter in Leningrad.

The delegate of Denmark indicated general agreement with the proposal but questioned the need for a permit on an individual basis since this might impede the flexibility of research operations. The delegate of the USA welcomed this suggestion and noted that it was covered in the new US draft.

The Chairman invited Mr L.N. Schowengerdt (USA) to reconvene the Working Group and invited the delegate of Denmark to participate, but he declined, provided that his suggestion was given attention.

The delegate of Portugal, in referring to the status of control vessels, observed that vessels were only such when there was a duly authorized Inspector aboard. In his view, a fishing vessel with an Inspector aboard could be subject to inspection but that designated "special inspection vessels", particularly warships and research vessels, should not be subject to the Scheme.

The delegate of the FRG suggested that it would be wise to distinguish between research vessels, research vessels which might be control vessels, and fishing vessels that might be operating as control vessels on a temporary basis.

The delegate of the UK suggested that there was a need to distinguish between permanent research vessels and fishing vessels that might be carrying out research work. He thought that one might be issued a permit on a long-term basis, but the latter only on a single voyage basis.

9. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 7, Scheme of Joint Enforcement, the Chairman invited comment on Items 7(a), (b), (e), and (f), from the Executive Secretary who reported

- (a) Present status of implementation: all countries other than Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, and Romania are ready to inspect.
- (b) Status of withdrawal of reservations to the Scheme: Romania has not yet formally withdrawn her reservation.
- (e) Plans for participation and nationally designated authorities: Denmark, Iceland, and Romania have not notified the Secretariat of the national authority to receive and respond to notices of infringements.
- (f) Reports of those ready for mandatory inspections in Statistical Area 6: Canada, Denmark, France, FRG, Portugal, and UK are applying the June 1973 revision to the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement on a voluntary basis, pending domestic legislation to allow mandatory inspection. The delegate of the FRG indicated that such domestic legislation was imminent.

Regarding Item 7(c), Report on Cooperative Enforcement, the delegate of Canada reported that inspectors from the UK carried out cooperative enforcement aboard Canadian vessels in 1974, and that it was hoped to accommodate Spanish inspectors in the near future.

The delegate of the USA reported cooperative inspection activities with the UK and Spain in 1974.

The delegate of the UK expressed his appreciation of the cooperation received from Canada and USA in accommodating three UK inspectors who had boarded six vessels, all of the USSR, and had reported no infringements.

Under STACTIC Agenda Item 7(d), Legal Value of Procedures, the delegate of the USA reported that a reply had been prepared to the Secretariat's request on this topic. In summary, he noted that refusal to allow boarding is a criminal offence under US domestic law and that the statement of the inspector would be a factor in any proceedings, while an inspection report would also be legal evidence provided the inspector was present.

The delegate of the GDR regretted that no copy of the request had been received but indicated that an Inspection Report would be legal evidence provided that it was correctly completed and signed by the Captain. He stated that a written reply to the request for comment would be prepared.

The delegate of the UK drew attention to the possibility that an inspector might be called as a witness to proceedings in a different country.

10. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 8, Further Possible Improvements to the Joint Enforcement Scheme, the Chairman drew attention to the Report of the STACTIC Meeting in Leningrad (Summ.Doc. 75/9, Appendix IV) and to the joint US/Canadian proposal for amendment of Proposal (14) from the June 1974 Commission Meeting (Comm.Doc. 75/6, pages 29-32) for management of international quota regulations to require maintenance on board of cumulative catch records (Comm.Doc. 75/16).

The delegate of Canada stated that the proposal was a very important one for improving the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement.

The delegate of the UK inquired whether the proposal referred to the cumulative catch of a particular vessel or of a country, since the latter was the basis of quota regulations. To this, the delegate of Canada replied that the proposal referred to individual vessel catches since such cumulative records were of great assistance in enforcement. For example, he reported that recent boardings of about one-third of the vessels in one fleet indicated that they alone had caught nearly the whole of the quota for that area for that particular Flag State.

The delegate of the FRG considered that there were two parts to the proposal, the first, with which he agreed, was that a copy of the log records should be retained aboard fishing vessels throughout a voyage. He noted that FRG was intending to introduce a duplicating logbook for this purpose. On the other hand, he could not agree that captains of fishing vessels should be required to maintain a cumulative record - particularly as the inspector was likely to be more capable of the arithmetic involved - should such an exercise serve any purpose.

The delegate of the USA agreed that the inspector could sum individual entries in log records during boardings, but he contended that this would take unnecessary time when officers of the vessel accustomed to navigation procedures would be capable of maintaining the proposed records. He pointed out that it was possible for small numbers of vessels to catch all of a large number of individual national quotas in certain areas, and that, since a considerable time lag could develop between reports from vessels and responses from national authorities with regard to the status of quotas, the United States strongly endorsed maintenance of on-board cumulative catch records.

The Chairman suggested that Canada and USA, the authors of the proposal, should produce some specific suggestions for the establishment of a scheme involving cumulative catch records.

The delegate of Canada suggested that this topic, like that of certification of research vessels, would be advanced further if referred to a Working Group. This suggestion met with the approval of the meeting.

The delegate of Canada then announced that, as a follow-up to discussions on the use of helicopters in facilitating boardings when carrying out inspections in ice-infested waters, his delegation would be submitting shortly a paper on the subject.

11. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 9, Enforcement Problems in Effort Limitation Scheme, the delegate of Canada stated that the topic should be considered in conjunction with a Canadian proposal (Comm.Doc. 75/8) calling for such a scheme which was scheduled for substantive discussion in STACREM the next day. The meeting agreed with the suggestion that the item should be brought forward at the next session of STACTIC.

12. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 10, Technical Advice on Midwater Trawl Doors "incapable of being fished on the bottom", the delegate of the FRG, on the invitation of the Chairman, introduced Comm.Doc. 75/17 which gave his delegation's opinion of the technical specifications necessary to discriminate between bottom tending and midwater trawls.

13. The Chairman asked the indulgence of STACTIC if he adjourned the meeting early and exhorted participants

to study the agenda items in order to facilitate discussion at the next meeting. However, before closing he gave the floor to the Chairman of the Commission who introduced a draft Summary Table of ICNAF Regulations prepared by him in Leningrad and amended (Appendix I, Annex 7). He invited comments from delegations before finalizing the Table, to which would be attached a map of the ICNAF Area and a summary of the regulations concerning topside chafers.

14. The Chairman thanked Mr Gillett and recessed the STACTIC meeting at 1730 hrs, 10 June.

15. STACTIC reconvened at 2115 hrs, 18 June.

16. The Chairman requested reconsideration of STACTIC Agenda Item 5, Review of Annual Returns of Inspections, Infringements, and Disposition of Infringements for 1974. The Secretariat had prepared and circulated a summary (Comm.Doc. 75/5) of the reports received to 10 June. The Chairman noted that only nine Contracting Governments had supplied the reports as requested in Circular Letter 75/3, and urged early submission by the remaining Governments.

The delegate of the USA supported the Chairman's request and noted that, as one of the two countries bearing the main brunt of enforcement, the USA needed a full report of the disposition of alleged infringements in order to advise US fishermen of the disciplinary action of Contracting Governments upon their fishermen for infringements.

The delegate of Canada emphasized not only the importance of full reporting of inspections performed and of the disposition of infringements, but also the importance of all countries carrying out inspections in order to avoid creating the impression that the Scheme was run by the coastal states rather than on a cooperative basis. He stated that Canada would shortly be circulating a tabulation of the results of all inspections carried out.

The delegate of the GDR pointed out that no reply to the Circular Letter 75/3 was to be expected since the GDR only joined the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement on 1 January 1975.

The delegate of France reported that the summary requested had recently been mailed to the Commission Secretariat.

17. Under further discussion of STACTIC Agenda Item 6, Review of Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement, Leningrad, March 1975, the Chairman noted that a Working Group on Logbooks and Joint Enforcement had been enpanelled at that meeting, and invited the Chairman of the Working Group, Mr J. Beckett (Canada), to report the results (Summ.Doc. 75/9, Appendix IV). The Working Group recognized that a common logbook would be impractical for all nations and all fisheries, and recommended to STACTIC a list of data elements that should be required in all logbooks, particularly respecting time, area, effort, and catch. The Group considered that, whereas logbooks covering all vessels and their completion on a haul-by-haul basis was to be strongly recommended, practicality necessitated exempting small vessels (under 25 m and 100 GRT) from complying and also the establishment of the minimum data base as a summary by 24-hour periods, different gears being summed separately. Since no standard format was being recommended, the Working Group recommended that when new logbooks were printed, the specific data headings should be identified by code numbers in order to facilitate examination during boardings by inspectors under the Enforcement Scheme. The Working Group also considered the questionnaire and the report form used during inspections by international inspectors and recommended a number of changes in both to update them and to facilitate the logical progression of inspection.

The delegate of Portugal noted that implementation of any proposal often takes time, particularly in view of the frequent changes being made in requirements.

The delegate of the UK commented on the Report of Inspection form, as proposed by the Leningrad Working Group, and noted that there had been agreement to recommend blocking off the paragraphs, making provision for recording measurement of 20 meshes, and printing the form on internationally standard size paper.

The delegate of Romania noted that his country had not been represented at Leningrad, but that both the proposed modifications to the Report of Inspection and Inspection Questionnaire and the proposed list of standard entries for logbooks were acceptable to his delegation. He added that Romania intended to participate in inspections under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement.

The Chairman, after clarifying a question from the delegate of Denmark, proposed approval of the Report of the Working Group on Logbooks and Joint Enforcement, with the exception of the provision for recording catches on a cumulative basis which, while discussed at Leningrad, was scheduled for further consideration at the present meeting of STACTIC. The Report was approved with dissent. STACTIC therefore

recommends

that the Commission adopt

- i) the standard entries for inclusion in all logbooks (Appendix II),
- ii) the modified questionnaire for use by inspectors operating under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement (Appendix III), and
- iii) the modified form for reporting inspections carried out under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement (Appendix IV).

The Chairman noted that STACTIC had, in Leningrad, recommended that translations of the Inspection Report Form be provided to the Secretariat for inclusion with translations of the Questionnaire. He also noted that translations of logbooks had been requested by the Secretariat in Circular Letter 75/25.

18. Further to STACTIC Agenda Item 6 (above), the Chairman noted that the STACTIC Working Group established at the previous STACTIC session to consider items arising from the Leningrad Meeting had submitted its Report (Appendix I), and asked the Chairman of this Working Group, Mr L.N. Schowengerdt (USA), to introduce the Report. The latter paid tribute to the diligent work of the members of the Group. He outlined the seven topics considered by the Group:

(a) Notification of fisheries research vessels operating in the Convention Area. The Working Group had prepared a proposal (Appendix I, Annex 1) that would distinguish between permanent and temporary research vessels, with certain basic data filed with the Secretariat for permanent research vessels but filed on a cruise basis, together with cruise plans, for temporary research vessels. The proposal included provision for an international inspector to visit temporary research vessels and ascertain their status, but not a specific provision for such visits to permanent research vessels. On this point, Canada and the USA had suggested an alternative formulation which would make both classes open to visits, rather than inspections. The delegate of Denmark endorsed the proposal. The delegate of Portugal regretted not being able to participate fully in the Working Group and questioned the limitations implied by the qualifying phrases "which involves the taking of fish" and "pertaining to the taking of fish". He also considered that it was impracticable to require temporary research vessels to carry a "copy" of the notification sent to the Secretariat. He emphasized the need to distinguish between the two types of research vessel, particularly since the permanent category fell largely under the provisions of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas.

The delegate of Canada stated that his delegation considered that it should also be required to notify the Secretariat, for dissemination to other Contracting Governments, general information on each fisheries research cruise by permanent research vessels, particularly since such information would help remove any possible misunderstanding.

The delegate of the USA noted that most Contracting Governments already provide notification in advance of cruises by permanent research vessels. He also considered that the proposal including the Canadian/US alternative did not conflict with the sovereign right of research vessels since no restriction on their freedom was implied.

The delegate of Norway noted difficulty with both alternative formulations but said that he could accept either.

After considerable discussion of the above points of substance and of suggestions for improvement in the drafting, with a dissenting vote from the delegate of Portugal not on the principle of the recommendation but on some details with which he disagreed, STACTIC

agreed to recommend

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

(b) National system of registration of fishing and fisheries support vessels. The Chairman of the Working Group introduced the proposal (Appendix I, Annex 2) which would require Contracting Governments to register vessels operated by their nationals for operation in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6, and to submit a report of such registration on a voluntary basis by 1 January 1976, but on a mandatory basis by 1 January 1977. Changes would be reported on a timely basis. Canada had indicated insistence on the measure being mandatory from the start, while the USSR preferred a formulation involving notification of vessel operations in the year previous. The delegate of the USSR explained that fishing vessel activity was controlled on a fleet basis by a commander on the grounds, and monitored by independent inspectors with the fleets. Since there was no control from Moscow, it would be very cumbersome to relay any changes of plan to Moscow and then to the Secretariat. Furthermore, the movements of the fleets were determined in accordance with achieved results, and not as a result of long-term planning at the end of the previous year. The delegate of the USSR had no objection to other Contracting Governments registering their

vessels in advance, but since the mode of operation of the Soviet fleets made it impossible to do the same, he stated that his Government would have to file a reservation or take similar action, if the proposal were adopted on a mandatory basis. The delegate of Denmark drew attention to the fact that there was sufficient scope in the wording of the proposal to allow blanket registration of all vessels for all Convention Subareas and Statistical Areas. The delegate of the USSR noted that this might involve registering 1,000 vessels of which only 200 would actually require it, and that this would defeat the purpose of the proposal. The delegate of Canada stated that the proposal would be valueless if amended to allow registration after the fact, a point with which both the delegate of Norway and the delegate of the USA concurred. The delegates of Italy, Denmark, and the GDR all foresaw difficulty with the proposal and suggested further study.

The amendment proposed by the USSR in the Report of the Working Group (Appendix I, Section 3) was put to the vote and was not supported, the vote being four in favour and six against, with five abstentions and Iceland absent.

The Chairman suggested that the matter should be considered further and recessed the meeting at 2330 hrs, 18 June.

19. STACTIC reconvened at 1815 hrs on Thursday, 19 June, and continued discussion of the Report of the Working Group (Appendix I) established by STACTIC on 10 June. The Chairman reintroduced the matter of national registration of fisheries and fishing support vessels and suggested that the matter should be left to the next meeting of STACTIC, a proposal which was accepted without dissent.

20. Proposal for International Scientific Observer Scheme. The Chairman noted that the matter had been referred to STACRES by the Leningrad Meeting of STACTIC, and that STACRES had emphasized very strongly that the Scheme should have no enforcement aspects but had also requested STACTIC to further consider the matter and prepare guidelines on the type of arrangements that might be necessary. The Working Group had, therefore, prepared such a set of guidelines (Appendix I, Annex 3) that should enable Contracting Governments to proceed with implementing the Scheme by bilateral arrangements.

The delegate of Canada moved adoption of the proposal and the delegate of the USA seconded. The delegate of Denmark wished to record that the provision prohibiting the observers' activities from interfering with the working operations of the fishing vessel should not be taken too strictly but should be defined in the bilateral discussions establishing any arrangement.

The delegate of the UK sought assurance that further development of the Scheme would lie with STACRES, rather than STACTIC.

The Chairman then suggested that the proposal be recommended to the Commission for endorsement to which all delegates agreed. STACTIC therefore

agreed to recommend

that the Commission adopt resolution (1) relating to the adoption of a Scientific Observer Scheme (Appendix VI).

21. US Proposal to Amend Exemption Clause in International Mesh Size Regulations for Subarea 5 (Appendix I, Annex 4). The Chairman drew attention to Comm.Docs. 75/14, 15, and 19, and noted that this matter was pertinent in Subareas 3, 4, and 5 and had already resulted in proposals in June 1974 from the Joint Meeting of Panels 3, 4, and 5.

The Chairman of the Working Group drew attention to the US proposal and reported that the conclusion of the majority of the Group was that it was premature to consider amending regulations that had only come into force on 11 January 1975. He, therefore, proposed that the matter be deferred until the next meeting of STACTIC, particularly since it and the Commissioners' Documents already noted were matters of a technical matter. The Chairman of STACTIC noted that a Working Group might be the best medium for further study and that he would initiate this by mail as soon as practicable.

The delegate of Portugal asked that such a Working Group evaluate the tensile test for twines (Comm. Doc. 75/14) and consider the feasibility of establishing a method by which manufacturers indicated the nature of netting material. He further stated that it would provide a document to the Chairman on the differences still extant between the NEAFC and the ICNAF International Control Schemes, especially on the method of measuring mesh sizes and on their differentials. It was agreed that this should also be considered by the Working Group.

The delegate of the UK noted that, since selection coefficients varied for the different fish species and mesh size was always a compromise, the significance of different netting materials was very slight.

The Meeting agreed with the Chairman's proposal to establish a Working Group well ahead of the next meeting and to initiate work by mail.

22. Transfer of Inspectors by Helicopter. The Chairman invited the delegate of Canada to introduce his proposal (Appendix I, Annex 5). The delegate of Canada stated that the proposal was the result of discussions at the Leningrad Meeting. He invited the other delegations to study the proposal before the next meeting, and indicated that Canada would present a more detailed paper by that time.

23. Proposal for Cumulative Catch Records. The Chairman of the Working Group noted that discussions in Leningrad had been further developed in Commissioners' Document 75/16 in which all vessels over 100 GRT would be required to maintain accumulative totals of daily catches. Further discussion within the Working Group had produced a modified formulation (Appendix I, Annex 6) to which the major reservation was with regard to the time required to implement the Scheme. A number of delegates, particularly those from Denmark, the FRG, and Portugal noted difficulties that might arise in completing the records such as the conversion of product weight to round weight, and the fact that catches are only estimated aboard ship. The Chairman noted that conversion factors could be printed on the record forms or supplied to inspectors, and the Rapporteur explained that the code numbers given on the suggested form were column indicators as developed at the Leningrad Meeting (Summ.Doc. 75/9, p. 37) and shown in the proposal for logbook entries (Appendix II).

The Chairman called for a vote on the proposal which showed seven delegations in favour, two against, six abstaining, and two absent. Many delegates expressed the fact that their abstention or negative vote resulted from the impracticability of implementing the proposal within the six-month period that adoption would imply.

In commenting on this general reservation, the delegate of Canada suggested that the proposal should be recast with a recommendation for implementation as soon as possible. He also noted that in committees of the Commission, only a simple majority of all members of such committees is decisive.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the best means of recommending the proposal to the Commission with provision to allow implementation as soon as practicable and an agreed alternative formulation.

The delegate of Denmark questioned the inclusion of discards in the required accumulation of catches, and noted that discards were not and should not be included in nominal catches reported by Contracting Governments. He agreed to examine the matter of discards and comment further during discussion of the proposal in Plenary Session.

The proposal as amended was considered and STACTIC

agreed to recommend

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

24. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 11, Consideration of Uniform Mesh Size, the Chairman noted that this had been discussed by the Working Group and covered in its Report, as had been STACTIC Agenda Item 12, Guidelines for Control and Enforcement of By-Catch. No discussion was forthcoming.

25. Under STACTIC Agenda Item 13, Actions to be Taken Regarding Quota Violations, there was no discussion.

26. Under Other Business, the Chairman concluded that the next meeting would probably be called before a Special Meeting of the Commission later in the year. The Report of STACTIC would be approved by Heads of Delegations prior to presentation to Plenary.

27. There being no further business, STACTIC adjourned at 2000 hrs, 19 June.

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Proceedings No. 4
Appendix I

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of the STACTIC Working Group

Thursday, 12 June, 0900-1800 hrs
Monday, 16 June, 1000-1800 hrs
Tuesday, 17 June, 1000-1800 hrs
Wednesday, 18 June, 1000-1345 hrs

1. The Working Group convened under the chairmanship of Mr L.N. Schowengerdt (USA). Lt T.R. McHugh was appointed Rapporteur. Representatives from Canada, Denmark, the FRG, the GDR, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Spain, the USSR, the UK, and the USA attended, with an Observer from the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).

2. Recommendation Relating to the Adoption of Notification of Fisheries Research Vessels Operating in the Convention Area. The Working Group, with the exception noted below, proposed for adoption by STACTIC the recommendation in Annex 1 after discussion of issues relating to the granting of a "permit" to a research vessel. Due consideration of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas was given and the necessity to distinguish between permanent research vessels and those vessels chartered to conduct research on a temporary basis discussed. The delegates of the USA and Canada suggested that the wording of paragraph 6 of the proposal be:

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

3. Proposal for a National System of Registration of Vessels Engaged in Fishing or the Treatment of Sea Fish in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6. The Working Group recommended adoption of the proposal contained at Annex 2 after lengthy discussion of principles of international law relating to the responsibility of states for the conduct of vessels of their flag chartered by persons from another state to fish under regulations such as ICNAF's. The Working Group did wish that STACTIC note that, because of jurisdictional considerations, the prosecution of violations by vessels chartered by a person under the jurisdiction of one of the Contracting Governments may fall to a state not party to the Convention. As charter arrangements are becoming more common, this problem will have to be faced shortly. The Working Group also noted that paragraph 2(e) of the proposal allows registration forms to be so broad as to include fishing for all species and in all areas subject to the Commission's regulations allowed to the registering country. The delegate of Canada indicated that he could not accept this proposal unless it becomes effective on a mandatory basis upon entry into force of the regulation in 1976. Since the Working Group could not accept the Canadian position, the delegate of Canada requested that this proposal be given further consideration at the Special Meeting of the Commission later this year because the registration of fishing vessels is considered to be essential to controlling any reduction of fishing effort. The delegate of the USSR suggested that the wording of the second sentence of paragraph 1 be:

"A report listing the vessels shall be filed with the ICNAF Secretariat prior to 1 January 1976 on a voluntary basis, or on a mandatory basis after 1 January of each previous year."

4. US Proposal for International Scientific Observer Scheme. The Working Group considered the outline of the Scientific Observer Scheme contained in Annex 3 and concluded that it provided a valuable first step in the development of procedures for implementing such a scheme by mutual agreements between Contracting Governments. It was noted that STACRES had informally requested STACTIC to develop the detailed procedures, and that STACTIC had an interest in the program because of the information the observers could provide on problems such as by-catch. The Working Group agreed that the Contracting Governments should be encouraged to proceed as soon as possible following the general guidelines in Annex 3, but noted a number of practical problems which would need to be solved. Some of the specific problems include legal problems of foreign persons on board trawlers, including insurance, procedures to follow if a trawler changes fishing grounds, accommodation aboard trawlers, and the duties of observers.

5. US Proposal to Amend the Exemption Clause in International Mesh Size Regulations for Subarea 5. The delegate of the USA introduced the proposal contained in Annex 4, noting that the domestic implementation of the current exemptions to the trawl regulations was difficult, and by-catch restrictions in certain fisheries would be more easily enforced under the terms of the new proposal. The majority of the Working Group was of the opinion that the proposal may be hasty, in light of the recent implementation of the regulations which the proposal was designed to replace. The delegate of the USA noted that the matter might better be left to further considerations in STACTIC.

6. The Working Group considered a paper introduced by Canada concerning the Inspection by Helicopter Hoist Procedures (Annex 5). The Working Group generally agreed that the safety of the inspectors, the vessels to be inspected and the helicopter and crew had to be primary considerations. Certain technical aspects of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement also had to be weighed. The Working Group agreed to review Canada's proposal in order to evaluate the procedures further. The delegate of Canada agreed to provide additional information.
7. US Proposal for Cumulative Catch Record. The Working Group recommended adoption of the proposal outlined in Annex 6, although several delegates reserved their position, taking into account that the procedures might take some time to be implemented domestically. The form enclosed with Annex 6 was suggested as an appropriate form for logging the required information.
8. The Working Group recommended to STACTIC that the Simplified Guide to the Commission's Regulations (Annex 7) be translated into the national language of each Contracting Government and be included in the booklet containing the Translations of the Inspection Questionnaire.
9. The STACTIC Working Group adjourned at 1345 hrs, Wednesday, 18 June.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975Draft proposal for implementation of STACTIC's "Recommendation relating to adoption of notification of fisheries research vessels operating in the Convention Area"

1. Vessels engaged in research which involves the taking of fish in the Convention Area or Statistical Areas 0 and 6 shall not be restricted in their operation by the Commission's regulations pertaining to the taking of fish (mesh size, size limits, closed areas and seasons, etc.).
2. Vessels engaged in research shall be treated either as:
 - (a) permanent research vessels; or
 - (b) vessels normally engaged in commercial fishery enterprises which are chartered to conduct fishery research activities.
3. The names of vessels which may be engaged in fishery research shall be notified to the Commission by the Contracting Government sponsoring the research for dissemination to requesting Member Governments as follows:
 - (a) the names of vessels which are permanent research vessels shall be notified to the Commission, for inclusion in a permanent listing, including the information required in paragraph 4 below;
 - (b) the name of any vessel which is normally engaged in commercial fishing or fishery support activity, employed or chartered for the time being for fishery research, shall be notified to the ICNAF Secretariat not less than seven days in advance of the commencement of the research period by the most rapid means (telex, radio, etc.) including the notification contained in paragraph 4 below; the Secretariat shall also be notified immediately upon the conclusion of the research activities.
4. The notification required to be submitted to the Secretariat shall include:
 - (a) country providing notification to the Commission;
 - (b) name of vessel owner and address;
 - (c) type and name of vessel;
 - (d) length, beam and draft of vessel;
 - (e) port of registration, registration number, and radio call sign;
 - (f) note whether vessel is permanent research vessel, or, period for which vessel will be employed as a research vessel; and
 - (g) for vessels which are temporarily employed in research only, purpose and area of research and plan of research program.
5. The information transmitted to the Commission shall be carried aboard the vessel in the language of the Convention either included in the plan of research, or in the form of a copy similar to that of the communication to the Secretariat. For vessels described in paragraph 2(b) above, in the event that changes are made to such vessel's plan or period of research, revised information shall be notified to the Secretariat not less than seven days prior to the effective date of the changes. A record of any such changes notified to the Secretariat shall also be retained aboard the vessel.
6. If an authorized ICNAF inspector visits a vessel described in 2(b) above, which is temporarily engaged in research, he shall note the status of the vessel, and shall limit any inspection procedures permitted by the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement to those procedures necessary to ascertain that the vessel is not conducting commercial fishing operations.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975Draft proposal for national systems of registration of vessels engaged in fishing or in the treatment of sea fish in the Convention Area or in Statistical Areas 0 and 6

That pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article VIII of the Convention as amended by the 1963 Protocol, the following arrangements for national registration of vessels engaged in fishing for sea fish or in the treatment of sea fish be made for the purpose of more effectively managing the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean:

"1. Each Contracting Government shall take appropriate action to register its vessels or vessels chartered by persons under its jurisdiction over 50 gross tons engaged in fishing for sea fish or in the treatment of sea fish in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6 and operating under their authority, for the purpose of more effective management of the fisheries in the Northwest Atlantic including the taking of quotas. A report listing the vessels registered may, on a voluntary basis, be filed with the ICNAF Secretariat prior to 1 January 1976, or on a mandatory basis prior to 1 January of each previous year thereafter. Changes to this listing shall be transmitted in a timely manner following the registration of a vessel not included in the annual listing or, in the case of other changes, by message as soon as possible after the Contracting Government changes the terms of the registration.

"2. The registration form shall include:

- (a) name of vessel, both native and Latin alphabet spelling;
- (b) official number of Flag State registry;
- (c) home port and nationality of vessel;
- (d) owner of vessel or charterer, if applicable; and
- (e) species and Subarea(s) or Statistical Area(s) and Division(s) where vessel is authorized to fish or will be engaged in the treatment or handling of sea fish while in the Convention Area and Statistical Areas 0 and 6.

"3. A copy of the registration form shall be maintained aboard the vessel and shall be made available to any authorized inspector conducting an inspection under the provisions of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement.

"4. If the activities or purposes of any properly registered vessel as stated on the registration form are changed, endorsements with the changes noted shall be submitted by Contracting Governments to the ICNAF Secretariat as soon as possible after the date of the change, and message endorsements may be appended to the registration form to reflect such changes.

"5. The ICNAF Secretariat will provide to Contracting Governments requesting such information, the monthly listings of all vessels registered to operate in the Convention Area and Statistical Areas 0 and 6 including the activities the vessels are authorized to conduct."

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Scientific Observer Scheme

I. Purpose and Objectives

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

II. Participation and Implementation

By mutual understanding and prior arrangements of Contracting Governments:

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

III. Scientific Program

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

IV. Logistics

- (a) Contracting Governments shall ensure that the scientific observers shall have the cooperation of the master of the participating Flag State vessel upon boarding, i.e., including proper accommodation, meals, berthing, and work space to prepare the necessary reports.
- (b) Each scientific observer shall carry a document of identity provided by authorities of his Government, stating that he has authority to act as a scientific observer under the approved arrangements of this scheme.
- (c) Scientific observers may remain aboard a fishing vessel for such time as reasonably necessary to fulfill scientific requirements but for periods not to exceed 30 days, unless otherwise agreed by the Governments concerned.
- (d) The observer's activities shall not interfere with the working operations of the fishing vessel.
- (e) Designated inspection vessels under the ICNAF Scheme of Joint International Inspection or Flag State fishing vessels may be employed for transporting scientific observers between fishing vessels and/or assignments. This matter is the prime responsibility of the scientific observer's Government, including the costs (\$) incurred in carrying out the program.

V. Reporting

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975US proposal to amend International Mesh Size Regulations (exemption provisions) for Subarea 5

At the 1974 Annual Meeting of the Commission the USA proposed elimination of the annual exemption in the trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4, and 5. As the US proposal at that time posed difficulties for some Member Countries, a compromise proposal was adopted which entered into force 11 January 1975. In accepting the compromise proposal, the USA noted that it was on an interim basis. Since the time of the Annual Meeting, the USA has reconsidered the entire matter of dealing with the by-catch problem, particularly as it applies to yellowtail flounder and haddock. Further, it has been found that the regulations adopted at the 24th Annual Meeting are extremely difficult to deal with under domestic regulation. Accordingly, the USA proposes that paragraph 2 of the present regulation as applied to Subarea 5 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 yellowtail flounder incidentally, the Contracting Governments permit persons under their jurisdiction to take cod, haddock, and yellowtail flounders with nets having a mesh size less than that specified in the preceding paragraph, 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 cod, haddock, or yellowtail flounder in amounts in excess of 2,500 kg for each, or 15 percent by weight for each, of all other fish on board caught in Subarea 5, whichever is greater, provided however that a maximum of 10,000 kg for each shall not be exceeded.
- (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 Subarea 5 or in 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."

The USA suggests that the above regulation, amended as appropriate, be adopted for Subareas 3 and 4.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Canadian proposal to conduct inspections by helicopter hoist procedure

During the Joint ICNAF/NEAFC Meeting on International Enforcement held in Leningrad, USSR, from 4 to 7 March 1975, the Canadian representatives raised the question of the development of internationally agreed procedures for helicopter hoist operations involving personnel (and perhaps equipment) to and from vessels at sea.

Canada intends to implement such a procedure with respect to larger Canadian Flag vessels fishing in the Convention Area during the forthcoming year and conduct an evaluation of the various classes of foreign fishing vessels to determine if they can safely receive inspectors under such a procedure. Canada believes that these procedures will provide a marked improvement in enforcement capabilities based on previous wide experience in the area of helicopter hoisting operations to and from vessels at sea. Such operations have been carried out in the past for a variety of purposes, such as transfers in emergency medical situations, and to provide urgent mechanical repairs. It is considered that helicopter hoist operations at sea are feasible providing that crews of vessels are fully informed of the basic procedures to be followed to ensure the safety of all concerned.

In essence, these procedures involve communications, the manoeuvring of the vessel to achieve the desired wind conditions relative to the onboard hoisting position, and mutual understanding of basic safety procedures. The essence of these matters are set out below.

Communications between Ship and Helicopter

Signal lamp, using groups from the International Code of Signals should serve as an adequate means of communication between helicopter and ship. Some new signals pertinent to ship-helicopter operations may be required, as well as the helicopter having an ICNAF pennant printed on it to identify it as participating in the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement. In addition, voice communication on VHF might be possible in some cases.

Manoeuvring

Manoeuvring requirements would depend on sea and wind conditions at the time as well as the type of vessel, i.e., is the "clear space" or "hoisting area" near the bow or stern? Generally speaking, the vessel could only be boarded when it had retrieved its fishing gear and could dedicate her manoeuvring to the helicopter transfer. It would be necessary to develop and promulgate standard manoeuvring instructions predicated on the location of the landing area in the vessel. In general, if the hoisting area is near the bow, the wind must be placed on the starboard quarter; if the area is near the stern, the wind must be placed on the port bow.

Safety Factors

The safety of the vessel, the helicopter and the personnel involved must be considered as overriding factors at all times. One of the most important safety factors is adequate clearance between the helicopter and significant ship obstructions such as masts, antennae, king posts, and guy wires, etc. It would be highly desirable to have a hoisting area of approximately 15 feet in diameter, with a further area clear of obstructions extending another 20 feet outward from the perimeter of this hoisting area. (It is recognized that this may preclude the use of this procedure on some of the smaller classes of fishing vessels now operating in the Northwest Atlantic. In the case of most of the larger classes of vessels, this requirement can normally be met without any difficulty. As mentioned earlier, Canada is presently conducting an evaluation of the various classes of foreign trawlers to see if this and other requirements can be met.) Areas should be suitably marked to an agreed pattern and colour. Agreed-to procedures for conducting helicopter hoist transfers should also contain instructions for the handling of the hoist messenger and prudent safety requirements such as immediate availability of fire-fighting equipment, securing of all loose gear in the hoist area, simple READY or NOT READY hand signals, etc.

As previously indicated, it is the intention of the Canadian Government to employ the helicopter hoist method of landing inspection officers on Canadian Flag vessels during the forthcoming year. It is requested that other participating ICNAF nations review these concepts with respect to their own Flag vessels with a view to the overall improvement of the ICNAF enforcement situation. Canada intends at the forthcoming Special Meeting of the Commission to submit a more detailed paper on the procedures which must be followed in boardings as well as the results of the evaluation presently being carried out.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

US/Canadian proposal for cumulative catch record

It is recommended that paragraph 4 of the Regulation concerning Management of Quota Regulations (Comm.Doc. 75/6, p. 14) be amended by adding the following sentences:

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

NOTE: The attached form (Attachment 1) was considered by the Working Group as an appropriate guide for maintaining the records required by this proposal.

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Appendix I
Annex 6
Attachment 1

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Record of Cumulative Catch

Subarea or Statistical Area (33)

(in metric tons round weight)

Vessel Name/Number (01) _____

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

NOTE: Cumulative listings are not to subtract any fish off-loaded while vessel is operating in regulated species. Disposition (all categories to be included in cumulative total).
(61) = human consumption; (62) = fishmeal; (63) = discards.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Fishing Vessels' Guide to ICNAF Regulations (except quotas)

MESH AND BY-CATCH REGULATIONS

Minimum mesh of trawl or seine nets (Notes 1 & 2)	Species for which minimum mesh is specified	Maximum by-catch in other fisheries using smaller mesh nets
Trawl net of hemp, polyamide or polyester..... 120 mm	Subarea 1 Cod Haddock Redfish Halibut Witch American plaice Greenland halibut	Not specified
Trawl net of other material..... 130 mm	Subarea 2 Cod Haddock Redfish Halibut Witch American plaice Greenland halibut	
Seine net..... 110 mm	Subarea 3 Cod Haddock Halibut Witch Yellowtail flounder American plaice Greenland halibut Pollock (saithe) White hake Redfish (except in Divs.3NOP)	Not specified, except in the redfish fishery in Divs. 3NOP, where the by-catch of each of these species must not exceed the amounts specified in Note 3
<u>Trawl net except codend:</u>	Subarea 4 Cod Haddock (Divs. 4VW) Haddock (Div. 4X) Haddock (elsewhere) Flounders - witch - yellowtail - winter flounder - American plaice	Amounts specified in Note 3 See Note 4 See Note 5 Amounts specified in Note 3
(a) Cotton, hemp, polyamide, polyester..... 105 mm		For these species together, amounts specified in Note 3
(b) Other material..... 114 mm		
<u>Codend of trawl net:</u>	Subarea 5 Cod Haddock Yellowtail	Amounts specified in Note 3 See Note 6 Amounts specified in Note 3
(a) Cotton, hemp, polyamide, polyester..... 120 mm		
(b) Other material..... 130 mm		
Seine net..... 110 mm		

NOTES: (1) Net measured wet, with taper gauge under force of 5 kg, average of 20 meshes.

(2) No obstruction of mesh permitted except:

- (a) authorized topside chafers - see ICNAF Notification Series Nos. 1, 4, and 8 (Attachments 1-3)
(b) material to prevent damage attached to underside only of codend.

(3) Maximum by-catch of these species or groups permitted on board:

- (a) vessels more than 10 days since off-loading - 10% by weight;
(b) vessels on 3rd to 9th day since off-loading - 20% by weight, or 5,000 kg, whichever greater;
(c) vessels off-loading less than 10 days since previously off-loading - 15% by weight, or 2,500 kg, whichever greater.

(4) No directed fishery; by-catch not to exceed 2,268 kg, or 10% of catch, whichever greater.

(5) For Canadian and US vessels, amounts specified in Note 3 above; for other vessels, an amount not exceeding 2,268 kg, or 10% by weight, whichever greater.

(6) No directed fishery; for Canadian, Spanish, and US vessels, by-catch not to exceed amounts specified in Note 3 above; for other vessels, by-catch not to exceed 2,500 kg, or 1% by weight, whichever greater.

RESTRICTED AREAS

Name of Area	Nature of Restriction	Period
Salmon closed area	No fishing for salmon in Convention Area outside national fishing limits; not applicable to Danish, Norwegian, and FRG vessels, but restrictions in Proposal (1) of June 1972 apply to all Governments	All year
US coast (Map No. 1)	No fishing (except for crustacea) by vessels over 39.6 m, using bottom fishing gear (see Note 1)	All year
Browns Bank (Map No. 2)	No fishing with bottom fishing gear (see Note 1)	February, March, April and May
Demersal closed area in Subarea 5 (a) (Map No. 3) (b) (Map No. 4)	No fishing with bottom fishing gear (see Note 1), except hooks with gape not less than 3 cm. No fishing with bottom fishing gear (see Note 1).	March, April and May March, April and May
Capelin closed area (Map No. 5)	No fishing for capelin	All year

NOTE: (1) Bottom fishing gear means gear other than pelagic gear; no device for demersal fishing permitted.

SIZE LIMITS

Species	Area	Minimum Size
Sea scallops	5Z	Shell 95 mm, and meats with average weight of less than 11.3 gm
Herring	4W south of 44°52' 4X south of 43°50'	22.7 cm (see Note 1)

NOTE: (1) Smaller herring may be taken if not exceeding 10% by weight, or 25% by count, of all herring on board per trip (i.e., not more than 90 days on grounds).

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

(1) Recommendation to Establish Standard Entries for Inclusion in all Logbooks

STACTIC

recommends

that the Commission require, *inter alia*, the attached list of items (Annex 1), to be completed in all logbooks placed aboard fishing vessels, and to be incorporated in all new logbooks as soon as practicable.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Annex 1 - Integral part of Recommendation (1) to Establish Standard Entries for Inclusion in all Logbooks

<u>Item of Information</u>	<u>ICNAF/NEAFC Code</u>
Vessel name	01
Vessel nationality	02
Vessel registration number	03
Registration port	04
Types of gear used (daily)	10
Type of gear	FAO Code
Date - day	20
- month	21
- year	22
Situation - latitude	31
- longitude	32
- statistical area (alternative to 31 and 32)	33
*No. of hauls during the 24-hour period	40
*No. of hours gear fished during the 24-hour period	41
Species names	FAO Code
Daily catch of each species (metric tons live weight)	50
Daily catch of each species for human consumption in the form of fish	61
Daily catch of each species for reduction	62
Daily discard of each species	63
Place(s) of landing or trans-shipment	70
Date(s) of landing or trans-shipment	71
Master's signature	80

* When two or more types of gear used in same 24-hour period, records should be separate for two types.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

- (2) Recommendation Relating to a Modified Questionnaire for Inspectors Operating under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement

STACTIC

recommends

that the Commission, in order to facilitate communication between inspector and master of a fishing vessel during inspections carried out under the Scheme of Joint Enforcement, adopt the attached questionnaire (Annex 1) for use by all Contracting Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Annex 1 - Integral part of Recommendation (2) Relating to a Modified Questionnaire for Inspectors Operating under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

SCHEME OF JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES INSPECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

PART I

1. I am an inspector under ICNAF/NEAFC/ICSEAF. Here is my identity card. I would like to inspect your nets/other fishing gear/and catch.
2. I should like to see the master of this vessel.
3. Please give me your name.
4. Please cooperate with me in my examination of your catch, equipment, and documents in accordance with the international regulations for this area.
5. Please check your position and time (in GMT) at the moment of our arrival on your vessel.
6. I am reporting your position as° lat° long at GMT. Do you agree?
7. Would you like to check your position with my instruments on board the inspection ship?
8. Do you now agree?
9. Please show me the documents establishing the nationality of your vessel, and the bridge log, fishing logs, or other pertinent documents.
10. Please write down the name and address of the owners of this vessel in the space I am indicating on the Report Form.
11. What principal species are you fishing for?
12. Are you fishing for industrial purposes?
13. I agree (Yes).
14. I do not agree (No).
15. Please take me to: (a) the working deck;
(b) your processing area;
(c) your fish holds.
16. Do you use any net attachment? If so, what type? Please write it down in the space I am indicating.
17. Please switch on these lights.
18. I wish to examine that net and/or chafing gear.
19. Show me the other fishing gear you have on or near the fishing deck.
20. Show me your net gauge, if any.
21. Ask your men to hold that net so that I can measure it.
22. Please make that dry net wet for ten minutes under water.
23. I have inspected meshes in this net.
24. See that I have recorded accurately on the Form in the space I am indicating the width of the meshes I have measured.
25. I wish to inspect your catch. Have you finished sorting the fish?

26. Will you please lay out those fish?
27. I wish to estimate the proportion of regulated species in your catch.
28. Please turn to the copy in your language of the official Inspection Form and supply me with the necessary information to complete this document. I will indicate what sections of the Form are of interest.

PART II

29. If you do not give your collaboration as I have requested, I will report your refusal to your Flag State.
30. I have found the average width of the meshes I have measured in that net ismm. This appears to be below the minimum applicable mesh size, and will be reported to your Flag State.
31. I have found net attachments and/or other fishing gear which appears to be illegal. This will be reported to your Flag State.
32. I shall now affix the identification mark to this piece of fishing gear which is to be preserved with the mark attached until viewed by a fisheries inspector of your Flag State at his demand.
33. I have found undersized fish in the number I inspected. I shall report this to your Flag State.
34. I find that you are apparently fishing in this area
 - (a) during a closed season;
 - (b) with gear not permitted;
 - (c) for species not permitted.

This will be reported to your Flag State.

35. I have found a by-catch of regulated species which appears to be above the permitted amounts. I shall report this to your Flag State.
36. I have made copies of the following entry (entries) in this document. Please sign them to certify that they are true copies of the above entry (entries).
37. I would like to communicate with a designated authority of your Flag State. Please arrange for this message to be sent and for any answer to be received.
38. Do you wish to make any observations concerning this inspection including its conduct and that of the inspector? If so, please do so in your own language in the space I am indicating on the Report Form on which I have set out my findings. Please sign the observations. Do you have any witnesses who wish to make observations? If so, they may do so in their own language in the space I am indicating on the Report Form.
39. I am leaving. Thank you.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

- (3) Recommendation Relating to a Modified Form for Reporting Inspections Carried out under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement

STACTIC

recommends

that the Commission, pursuant to the provision of paragraph 5(1) of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement, adopt the attached form (Annex 1) for use by all Contracting Governments for reporting inspections carried out under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement.

Serial No. 3631
(A.c.4)

Proceedings No. 4
Appendix IV
Annex 1

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Annex 1 - Integral part of Recommendation (3) Relating to a Modified Form for Reporting Inspections Carried Out under the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

SCHEME OF JOINT INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

REPORT OF INSPECTION

(Inspector: Please use CAPITAL BLOCK LETTERS)

AUTHORIZED INSPECTOR

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

INFORMATION ON VESSEL INVOLVED

3. Nationality & Port of Registry.....
4. Vessel's name & Registration Number.....
5. Master's Name.....
6. Owner's Name and Address.....
- 7A. Position as determined by inspector at GMT; latitude..... longitude.....
- 7B. Position as determined by fishing vessel's master at GMT; latitude.....longitude.....

DATE AND TIMES THE INSPECTION COMMENCED AND FINISHED

8. Date..... Time arrived on board..... Time of departure.....

FACTS RESULTING FROM INSPECTION

	1st Net	2nd Net	3rd Net			
9. Type of net (trawl net, seine net, etc.)						
Material (chemical category, if possible)						
Single or double twine						
Net measured wet or dry						
On or near trawl deck						
Type of net attachments inspected						
Remarks.....						
.....						
Average mesh size of gear measured						

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

10. Codend

	Width (mesh size)										Average Width	Legal Size
1st Net												
2nd Net												
3rd Net												

Chafer

	Width (mesh size)										Average Width	Legal Size
1st Net												
2nd Net												
3rd Net												

Rest of Net

	Width (mesh size)										Average Width	Legal Size
1st Net												
2nd Net												
3rd Net												

11. CATCH INSPECTIONS - LENGTH OF FISH IN MILLIMETRES

Species name	Code	No. of individuals in sample	No. of individuals undersized	Average length (where applicable)	Legal Size

12. RESULT OF INSPECTION OF FISH OBSERVED IN LAST TOW (WHEN INSPECTED)

Total Tons	List of ALL SPECIES TAKEN IN LAST TOW	Percentage of each	Percentage discarded
	Total catch		

13. SUMMARY RECORD OF CATCH

Date of entry into Area or Subdivision	Subdivision	Fish Species with Code No.	Catch (metric tons)	How Processed (include discards where known)

- 14. Weight of whole fish reduced.....
- 15. Weight of whole fish canned or otherwise processed.....
- 16. Date of departure from ICNAF Subarea (if known).....
- 17. (For ICNAF only) Date and place of last landing or trans-shipment or start of fishing in ICNAF Area.....

COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS

- 18. List of & comments on documents inspected during boardings.....

19. Citation for apparent infringement _____

- 20. Statements of photographs taken with description of subjects.....
- 21. Other comments and/or observations by inspector.....
- 22. Signature of inspector.....
- 23. Statement of inspection witness(es).....
- 24. Signature of witness(es).....
- 25. Statement of master's witness(es).....
- 26. Signature of witness(es).....
- 27. Comments and/or observations by the master of the vessel.....
Signature of the master

COPY TO MASTER, ORIGINAL TO BE RETAINED BY INSPECTOR FOR SUBSEQUENT DISSEMINATION.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975(1) Proposal Relating to Notification of Fisheries Research Vessels Operating in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6

STACTIC recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository 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 provide notification of fisheries research vessels operating in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6:

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

"2. Vessels engaged in research shall be treated either as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975(1) Resolution Relating to the Adoption of a Scientific Observer Scheme

STACTIC recommends the following Resolution for adoption by the Commission:

The Commission

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

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

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

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

I. Purpose and Objectives

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

II. Participation and Implementation

By mutual understanding and prior arrangements of Contracting Governments:

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

III. Scientific Program

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

IV. Logistics

- (a) Contracting Governments shall ensure that the scientific observers shall have the cooperation of the master of the participating Flag State vessel upon boarding, i.e., including proper accommodation, meals, berthing, and work space to prepare the necessary reports.
- (b) Each scientific observer shall carry a document of identity provided by authorities of his Government, stating that he has authority to act as a scientific observer under the approved arrangements of this scheme.
- (c) Scientific observers may remain aboard a fishing vessel for such time as reasonably necessary to fulfill scientific requirements but for periods not to exceed 30 days, unless otherwise agreed by the Governments concerned.
- (d) The observer's activities shall not interfere with the working operations of the fishing vessel.
- (e) Designated inspection vessels under the ICNAF Scheme of Joint International Inspection or Flag State fishing vessels may be employed for transporting scientific observers between fishing vessels and/or assignments. This matter is the prime responsibility of the scientific observer's Government, including the costs (\$) incurred in carrying out the program.

V. Reporting

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

(2) Proposal for Cumulative Catch Reporting

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

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

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

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

Annex 1 - Integral part of Proposal (2) for Cumulative Catch ReportingSerial No. 3631
(A.c.4)Record of Cumulative Catch
Subarea or Statistical Area (33)
(in metric tons round weight)

Vessel Name/Number (01) _____

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

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

Proceedings No. 4
Appendix VII
Annex 1

RESTRICTED

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3632
(B.p.75)

Proceedings No. 5

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

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

Wednesday, 11 June, 0930 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr J. Graham (UK).
2. Rapporteur. The Executive Secretary was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda, as circulated, was adopted with the addition of Plenary Item 17, "Consideration of reduction of fishing effort on groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 for 1976".
4. Consideration of Minimum Fish and Mesh Size as Conservation Measures. At the request of the Chairman, the delegate of Iceland reviewed his paper, "Minimum fish and mesh size regulation in Iceland" (Comm.Doc. 75/19). He explained that Iceland had indeed enforced other and more drastic conservation measures and mentioned closures of certain areas for certain types of fishing gear or for all fishing and also the extension of the fisheries jurisdiction which had, to some extent, enabled Iceland to control the fishing of the most important species of fish. Iceland did, however, also make a point of using minimum mesh and fish sizes as conservation tools, which were especially important from an economic point of view. He said that the Icelandic Government believes international minimum sizes for fish and meshes of nets are too low and the scientific and practical basis for having different mesh size regulations for different types of material are not sufficiently well based to justify the different regulations now in force. The Icelandic Government had taken action on both these points and would certainly support any proposal for amendment, to this effect, of the ICNAF regulations.

The Chairman, on behalf of STACREM, thanked the Icelandic delegate for his paper and presentation which would be carefully noted and suggested that STACRES take the main points raised in the paper into consideration.

5. Technical Studies of Practicability of Effort Limitation. The Chairman referred to studies carried out by the STACRES *ad hoc* Working Group on Fishing Effort Studies (Proc. 1, Appendix IV) and asked its Chairman, Mr R.C. Hennemuth (USA), to review the report. He said that catch and effort data for the Div. 5Z pilot study was becoming available slowly and would form the data base for studies to clarify the effects of various factors of catchability. Estimates of fishing efficiency based on the fitting of production curves indicated a long-term increase in efficiency of between 2% and 11% per year in Subareas 2, 3, and 4. A simulation study implied that, because of increased fishing efficiency, instead of a 25% reduction, a 15% increase in fishing effort would probably have occurred if a previously proposed overall reduction of fishing effort of 25% based on days fished from the 1971 level had been put into effect in 1973.

The Chairman thanked the Working Group and noted that future studies of fishing effort would be carried out to monitor technological changes in gear and operating factors of various vessel types.

6. Further Consideration of Effort Limitation and Principles of Quota Allocation. The Chairman invited the delegate of Canada to introduce the Canadian proposals for reduction in fishing effort on groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 in 1976 (Comm.Doc. 75/8). The delegate of Canada referred to the reduction proposal and to the Canadian proposal on the allocation of catch quotas (Comm.Doc. 75/11) and outlined the rationale for these proposals. He said the future of the fisheries in the Northwest Atlantic was of critical importance for all. Canadian policy was that a coastal state should allow full exploitation and that others need have no fear of a shut-door situation. He reviewed the Commission's management program from 1949 when the Convention was first formulated. At that time the great increase in fishing effort which has since taken place was not anticipated and only limited measures (size limits, minimum mesh size, etc.) were introduced. Then 10 to 15 years ago, following the large increase in fishing effort, the Commission started considering more restrictive quantitative measures, e.g. catch or effort limitation and the principles of quota allocation. Despite the introduction of catch quotas for the first time in a multi-nation fishery in January 1972 and the development of a Joint International Enforcement Scheme, these arrangements have now been in effect long enough for certain problems to have become clear:

- 1) the abundance of groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 had declined with clear evidence of

- overfishing, e.g. diminishing TACs and a decline in catch per unit effort,
- ii) some countries have failed to provide adequate data on catch, effort, by-catch, discards, and biological data for good assessments by the scientists, and
 - iii) the failure of ICGNAF to recognize the measures required to reach the real MSY levels.

As a consequence of these developments, and the poor state of the Canadian non-mobile fisheries, Canada was proposing a reduction in fishing effort of 40% from the 1973 level on all groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4. This reduction should be achieved by limiting fishing days by vessels of every category and in every Division or Subdivision (Comm.Doc. 75/8). Canada has not worked out the details of the scheme but hoped that the Commission would accept the proposal in principle at this meeting and that means of application could be worked out at a later meeting.

He said that the Canadian proposal on national allocation of catch quotas (Comm.Doc. 75/11) was a response to the effect of the decline in the stocks available to coastal fishing communities. The proposal was that the coastal states needs are catered to first and the remainder of the TAC shared by others on some historical basis.

The delegate of Canada explained that the two measures were separate and not related. He expected that each stock would be examined on the basis of adequate data and TACs would be set at, or in some cases below, the STACRES recommended level. Some flexibility in the placing of reductions would remain. There was an analogy in the Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 second-tier system. Since it was difficult to compare the effort by different vessels, gears and techniques, he suggested that each category of vessel of each country reduce its fishing days by a fixed percentage. He recognized the enforcement problem but felt it was no more difficult than quota enforcement. Each country would have an obligation to carry out such a regulation.

The Chairman suggested that it might be better to concentrate on the concept of overall reduction of fishing effort because it is a proposition on which collective decision has to be reached, whereas allocation of TACs has to be dealt with as single specific cases and there are no formal rules.

The delegate of the USSR stated that, in his belief, effort limitation was an effective measure for conservation of fish stocks, and, therefore, had always been supported by the USSR. However, there was no sound scientific basis for the use of days on grounds or days fishing as a measure of fishing effort. He pointed out that the USSR had developed and is applying a measure of fishing effort based on the swept volume which has been discussed at a number of other Commission meetings and working groups, and had resulted in recommendations that countries undertake studies to evaluate its suitability. USSR fishing vessels had logbooks and were already collecting data for fishing power, effort, and other related studies. Enforcement based on the swept volume measure was apparently practical and possible. The USSR has prepared a manual on the application of the swept volume measure which would be distributed soon.

The delegate of the USA pointed out that the Commission was discussing the most critical matter which could possibly face it. He announced support for the Canadian proposal and noted that the US proposal for reduction of fishing effort in 1973 had had little, or no, support. A counter proposal resulted in the two-tier agreement later in the year. He hoped that history would not repeat itself and that the present problem would be looked at with extreme care.

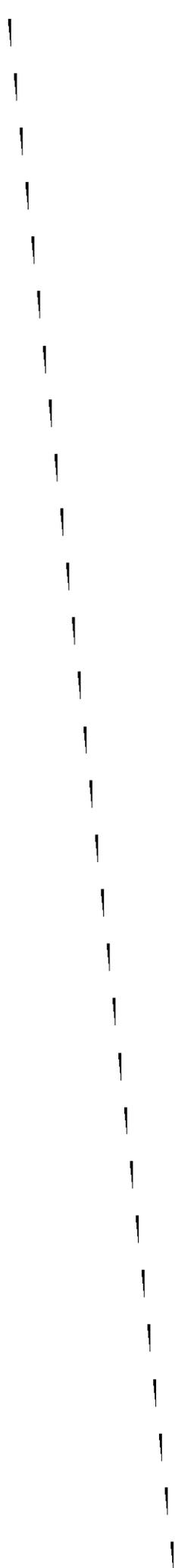
During discussion of methods for establishing a unit of fishing effort, it was noted that paragraph 1 of Article VIII of the Convention required that the Commission take account of technical and economic considerations which the Canadian proposal did not, and that utilization had not been taken into account. Other views were that the Canadian approach could lead to coastal state management; that effort limitation should be related to quotas; effort limitation or inclusion of the by-catch in the quota in solving the by-catch problem, and that passive gear could be exempted from any regulation. On the proposal contained in Comm. Doc. 75/11, there was some discussion between delegates of Member Countries who accepted coastal state preference as a principle, and those who do not.

Summing up, the Chairman pointed out that stress had been put on the difficulty of getting an accurate measure of fishing effort, but, if it was not possible to achieve a satisfactory exact definition of effort, it did not follow that nothing could be done along the lines of reduction of fishing effort. He wondered if there was not a ground where agreement could be reached between a rough measure and an exact measure. It would be regrettable if the Commission reached an impasse where, because it could not reach 100% accuracy, no action were taken at all.

There was a consensus that TACs had been too high in the past and there seemed no opposition to lowering them to provide improvements to the stocks. Many states would accept measures additional to catch quotas to meet the by-catch and reporting problems, but it had been suggested that these problems could be tackled directly by other means, e.g. by including by-catch in quotas, improved reporting, etc. Nonetheless, the meeting seemed to support the Canadian proposal to reduce catches to a level which would help restore the stocks, that the coastal state should have a high degree of preference, but there was no ready acceptance as a principle that the coastal state should take as much as it can. There was difficulty in dealing with

by-catches as high as 30% and the failure to report them and there should be consideration of possibilities other than effort limitation to deal with these problems. Any solution should be a fair one, and some delegates felt that there was a need for consideration of those cases where contributions to the problems had not been great. The delegate of Canada expressed his appreciation of the productive discussion and proposed that further discussions take place in a Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3, and 4, which might take place after the meetings of the individual Panels.

7. The meeting of STACREM adjourned at 1300 hrs.





Serial No. 3633
(B.c.25)

Proceedings No. 6

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

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

Thursday, 19 June, 1500 hrs

1. The Meeting of STACFAD was called to order by the Chairman, Mr E.B. Young (Canada).
2. Membership. Nominees were present from Canada (Mr J.S. Beckett), the FRG (Dr J. Messtorff and Dr D. Boos), the USSR (Mr A.A. Volkov), the UK (Mr R. Lowson), and the USA (Mr Wm.L. Sullivan Jr).
3. The Executive Secretary was appointed Rapporteur.
4. The provisional Agenda was adopted.
5. Panel Memberships were reviewed. STACFAD recommended that Bulgaria's application for transfer of membership in Panel 2 to Panel 4 be approved.
6. Auditor's Report. The Auditor's Report covering the Commission's accounts to 30 June 1974 were distributed late in 1974. STACFAD, noting that no comments were received from the Contracting Governments, recommends
that the Auditor's Report for 1973/74 be adopted.
7. Administrative Report and Financial Statements (Comm.Doc. 75/2). The Report was reviewed by the Executive Secretary who commented on the excellent new accommodation provided by the Canadian Government for the staff of the Secretariat. Staff had almost doubled in numbers under the authority granted at the 1974 Annual Meeting.

STACFAD examined the Financial Statements 1, 2, and 3 as well as Appendix I of Comm.Doc. 75/2, noting that the estimated total obligations for the 1974/75 fiscal year were \$6,004.00 more than appropriated at the 1974 Annual Meeting. The over-expenditure was due to the added expense of two Special Meetings and the increasing cost of goods and services which were not anticipated in the 1974/75 budget appropriations. STACFAD noted that the Working Capital Fund is estimated at \$31,081.00 and the Miscellaneous Fund at \$31,135.00 as at 30 June 1975. STACFAD recommends
that the Administrative Report with the Financial Statements for 1974/75 be adopted.
8. Working Capital Fund (WCF). STACFAD reviewed the amount of the WCF (\$31,135.00) and agreed that it should be held, if possible, at or near the June 1974 level of about \$27,000.00, making about \$4,000.00 available for appropriations for other possible needs.
9. Basic Annual Fee Structure. The Executive Secretary reported that the June 1973 Protocol relating to a basic payment of 15% rather than \$500.00 by Contracting Governments was recently circulated by Depository Government to Contracting Governments for consideration.
10. Staff and Accommodation. The Executive Secretary reported on additional benefits proposed by the International Fisheries Commissions Pension Society. STACFAD noted
 - i) that the annual pension increase was now tied to the consumers price index instead of 2% per year,
 - ii) that a reciprocal pension plan agreement was being drawn up,
 - iii) that Commissions were being asked to pay the pension contributions of a contributor while disabled,
 - iv) that an orphan's benefit plan was being instituted costing about \$120.00 per year for the Secretariat members, and
 - v) that an early retirement scheme (retirement at age 55 after 30 years service) was being offered, the cost of which to ICNAF had not yet been determined.

STACFAD

recommends

that the Commission approve entry into and meet the expenses of the long-term disability amendment, the orphan's benefit plan, and that the Secretariat obtain more and detailed information on costs to the Commission of the early retirement plan.

With regard to the staff of the Secretariat, the delegate of the FRG questioned the necessity for the new data processing clerk, since the Secretariat had already got six new staff members last year so that arrangements in the distribution of work between the staff could be made. Referring to the position descriptions as contained in Comm.Doc. 75/21, the Executive Secretary gave a detailed explanation of the need for an additional clerical member of the Secretariat as proposed in the 1975/76 budget.

11. Budget, 1975/76. STACFAD examined the 1975/76 budget estimates (Appendix I to STACFAD Agenda). In view of the 1974/75 estimated deficit of \$6,004.00 and the likelihood of a further \$2,000.00 in meeting expenses, STACFAD, having explored several means of reducing a possible \$8,000.00 deficit, agreed to cover the deficit by appropriating \$4,000.00 from the WCF to be applied to the 1974/75 budget and adding \$4,000.00 to the ordinary expenditures for 1975/76. STACFAD, therefore,

recommends

- i) that \$4,000.00 be transferred immediately from the WCF to cover extraordinary expenditures in 1974/75,
- ii) that the ordinary expenditures of the Commission for the fiscal year 1975/76 be increased by \$4,000.00 to \$310,000.00 (Appendix I), and
- iii) that, after an estimated amount of \$31,135.00 from the Miscellaneous Fund is applied against the amount in (ii) above, approximately \$278,865.00 be appropriated from Member Countries in 1975/76 (Appendix II).

STACFAD noted that the UN Salary Schedule for the D-1 grade occupied by the Executive Secretary had been revised effective 1 January 1975. STACFAD

recommends

- i) that, effective 1 January 1975, the salary of the Executive Secretary be approved at \$38,420.00 (US) in the new UN D-1 range of \$35,000.00-\$41,840.00 (US),
- ii) that retroactive amount of \$1,320.00 (US) be approved for the Executive Secretary, and
- iii) that a data processing clerk be employed at the CR2-3 level by the Secretariat after 1 July 1975.

12. Budget Forecast, 1976/77. STACFAD considered the Budget Forecast for 1976/77, presented in Appendix II to the STACFAD Agenda and noted that \$354,000.00 would be required to cover the estimated ordinary expenditures (Appendix III), and

recommends

that the Commission give consideration at the 1976 Annual Meeting to authorizing an appropriation of \$354,000.00 for the ordinary expenditures of the Commission in 1976/77.

13. Publications. The Executive Secretary reported that the ICES publication of Guelph Seal Symposium was to be distributed in September or October, the Bergen Acoustic Symposium was in advanced editorial state, and that the gratis preparation of a History of ICNAF was being investigated.

14. Date of 1975/76 Billing. The billing date was set at 15 August 1975.

15. Time and Place of 1976, 1977, and 1978 Annual Meetings. STACFAD

recommends

- i) that, unless an invitation was extended, the Commission hold its 1976 Annual Meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, between 8 and 23 June 1976, being an additional three days' duration, and
- ii) that the 1977 and 1978 Annual Meetings be held at Commission Headquarters beginning Tuesday of the first full week in June, if no other invitations are extended.

16. Other Business. Discussions resulted in STACFAD agreement to

recommend

that the Financial Regulations and the Rules of Procedure for the Commission and Panels be reviewed and brought up to date.

17. Adjournment. The Meeting of STACFAD adjourned at 1730 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 19751975/76 Expenditures to be Covered by Appropriations
from Contracting Governments and from Other Sources

	<u>Proposed estimates</u> <u>1975/76</u>
1. Personal Services	
(a) Salaries	\$ 179,100
(b) Superannuation	6,000
(c) Additional help	2,000
(d) Group medical and insurance plans	2,500
(e) Retroactive salary estimates	-
(f) Forecast salary estimates	-
(g) Contingencies	10,000
2. Travel	5,000
3. Transportation	1,000
4. Communications	12,000
5. Publications	24,000
6. Other Contractual Services	19,000
7. Materials and Supplies	9,000
8. Equipment	5,000
9. Annual and Mid-Year Meetings	15,000
10. Contingencies	20,000
	<hr/>
Total ordinary expenditures	\$ 310,000

1974/75 Extraordinary Expenditures to be covered by

Appropriation from WCF	\$ 4,000
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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Preliminary Calculation of Billing for Member Countries against
Proposed Estimates of \$310,000 for 1975/76 Fiscal Year

Budget: 1975/76	\$ 310,000.00
Deduct: Estimated advance from Miscellaneous Fund	31,135.00
	<hr/>
Funds required to meet 1975/76 administrative budget	\$ 278,865.00
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Countries	No. of Panels	Total billing 1974/75	Basic charge (17 Governments)	Total billing 17 Countries 62 Panels
Bulgaria	3	\$ 10,252.79	\$ 500.00	\$ 13,582.19
Canada	5	16,764.16	500.00	22,303.65
Denmark	4	13,508.48	500.00	17,942.92
France	5	16,764.16	500.00	22,303.65
FRG	4	13,508.48	500.00	17,942.92
GDR	3	10,252.79	500.00	13,582.19
Iceland	2	6,997.11	500.00	9,221.46
Italy	1	3,741.43	500.00	4,860.73
Japan	3	10,252.79	500.00	13,582.19
Norway	4	13,508.48	500.00	17,942.92
Poland	5	16,764.16	500.00	22,303.65
Portugal	4	13,508.48	500.00	17,942.92
Romania	3	10,252.79	500.00	13,582.19
Spain	5	16,764.16	500.00	22,303.65
USSR	5	16,764.16	500.00	22,303.65
UK	3	10,252.79	500.00	13,582.19
USA	3	10,252.79	500.00	13,582.19
	62	\$ 211,110.00	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 278,865.26

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 19751976/77 Estimated Expenditures to be Covered by Appropriations
from Contracting Governments and from Other Sources

	<u>Forecast estimates 1976/77</u>
1. Personal Services	
(a) Salaries	\$ 186,300
(b) Superannuation	6,000
(c) Additional help	2,000
(d) Group medical and insurance plans	2,500
(e) Retroactive salary estimates	-
(f) Forecast salary estimates	-
(g) Contingencies	25,000
2. Travel	5,500
3. Transportation	1,500
4. Communications	13,000
5. Publications	22,000
6. Other Contractual Services	20,000
7. Materials and Supplies	5,000
8. Equipment	5,000
9. Annual and Mid-Year Meetings	20,000
10. Contingencies	35,000
	<hr/>
Total Ordinary Expenditures	\$ 354,000
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International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3634
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 7

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Meeting of Panel 1

Wednesday, 11 June, 1430 hrs

1. Opening. The Chairman, Mr K. Raasok (Norway), opened the meeting.
2. Rapporteur. Mr A.J.C. Taylor (UK) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. Provisional Agenda Item 6(d), Uniform Mesh Size, was referred to the Joint Meeting of Panels 1-5 to be held later. The remainder of the Agenda was adopted.
4. Panel Membership. Representatives of all Panel members, and Observers from Canada, Cuba, the GDR, Italy, Romania, and the European Economic Community (EEC) were present. No changes in Panel membership were proposed.
5. Report of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman of the Scientific Advisers, Mr Ø. Ulltang (Norway), presented the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers (Appendix I) and drew attention to the Status of Fisheries and Research in the Panel area (Summ.Doc. 75/38 Revised). Cod catches in the area were declining but were balanced by rising catches of other stocks such as Greenland halibut and roundnose grenadier. Research activity had continued during 1974 at the same level as in previous years. He summarized the Assessments Subcommittee's findings on the state of stocks exploited in the Subarea, and the advice given by STACRES of the conservation requirements.

The delegate of Denmark recalled that, in the previous year, the Panel had recommended that a possible relationship between cod stocks to the east and west of Greenland be brought to the attention of NEAFC, with a view to a study being undertaken by ICES. Since nothing had arisen from the inclusion of his recommendation in the Proceedings, the Panel agreed that the Executive Secretary of ICNAF be asked to write to the Secretary of NEAFC.

6. Conservation Requirements

(a) Subarea 1 cod. The TAC recommended by STACRES and the Panel's Scientific Advisers for 1976 was 45,000 tons, compared with 60,000 tons for 1975. The Panel accepted this figure and agreed that national quota allocations should be made within it. The TAC would include an estimated catch of 9,000 tons to be taken by Denmark outside the Convention Area.

There was considerable discussion about the best means of reducing the 1975 quotas to fit the diminished 1976 TAC. The main points at issue were what method of calculation should be used to determine the coastal state share due to Denmark; whether the other Member Countries' quotas should be scaled down *pro rata* or calculated afresh on the basis of historical performance, using the 40:40 guideline; and whether catches taken by passive gear should count towards the quota. Specific quota suggestions were put forward by the delegates of Denmark, the FRG, Spain, and the UK. The delegate of the UK thought that some of these quotas were so low that voyages by these countries would not be economically viable. He suggested that countries, with quotas for a species totalling less than, say, 15,000 tons in the whole Convention Area, should be allowed the possibility to fish up to, say, 3,000 tons in any one area, provided their summed quotas were not exceeded. The Panel agreed to keep the quota for Denmark at the same level as for 1975 and to determine the shares of the other Member Countries on the basis of a *pro-rata* reduction. The delegate of Portugal stated that, although he believed strongly that the agreed formula 40:40:10:10 should be applied every year, in this case, the results of the *pro-rata* reduction were not significantly different from those obtained by the application of the stated formula. With Iceland and Poland abstaining, the Panel

agreed to recommend

that the Commission adopt a TAC of 45,000 metric tons for the cod fishery in Subarea 1 for 1976, with national quota allocations as given in Table I.

(b) Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0 roundnose grenadier. The Chairman said the TAC recommended by STACRES and the Scientific Advisers was, at 12,000 tons, 2,000 tons higher than that for 1975. Since realistic quotas for the coastal state, Denmark, and the major participants in the fishery, the GDR and the USSR, would only leave 500 tons for Others, the Panel agreed to raise the TAC to 13,500 tons in order to allow for developing fisheries. The Panel

agreed to recommend

that the Commission adopt a TAC of 13,500 metric tons for the roundnose grenadier fishery in Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0 combined for 1976, with national quota allocations as given in Table 1.

(c) Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0 Greenland halibut. The Chairman said that this was a stock not previously subjected to quota measures, but that the Scientific Advisers had recommended that a precautionary TAC be set for 1976 at 20,000 tons. The delegate of Denmark said that the Greenland fishermen were estimated to catch 4,000 tons of this stock outside the Convention Area. After a short discussion, the Panel

agreed to recommend

that the Commission adopt a TAC of 20,000 metric tons for the Greenland halibut fishery in Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0 combined for 1976, with national quota allocations as given in Table 1.

7. Future Research Requirements

The Chairman drew the attention of the Panel to this item in the Scientific Advisers' Report. The Panel agreed to try and fulfill the scientists' requirements.

8. Date and Place of Next Meeting. The Panel agreed to hold its next meeting at the time and place of the next Annual Meeting of the Commission.

9. Approval of Panel Report. The Panel agreed that a draft Report would be circulated for comment and approval.

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

11. Other Business

(a) The delegate of Denmark noted that, while some countries had fished very little of their 1975 cod quota in Subarea 1, the Danes would reach their ceiling before the end of the year. He asked whether, without any future prejudice, these countries could transfer to Denmark part of the "unwanted" quotas. The Panel agreed that discussion of this matter would be best deferred until a Special Meeting of the Commission later in the year, or if no occasion for one arose, to a reconvened session of the Panel during this Meeting.

12. Adjournment. There being no other business, the Panel adjourned at 1600 hrs.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for Subarea 1 + Statistical Area 0 for 1976.

	Cod	Roundnose grenadier	Greenland halibut
	SA 1	SA 0 + 1	SA 0 + 1
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	45,000	12,000	20,000
Bulgaria	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-
Denmark	19,600	2,500	3,200
France	1,400	-	-
FRG	6,300	-	-
GDR	400	2,000	-
Iceland	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-
Norway	2,500	-	-
Poland	-	-	-
Portugal	2,600	-	-
Romania	-	-	-
Spain	2,100	-	-
USSR	-	7,000	10,000
UK	800	-	-
USA	-	-	-
Others	400	2,000	2,800
Total allocated catches	36,100	13,500	16,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area	9,000 (DEN G)		4,000 (DEN G)

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 1

Friday, 6 June, 1400 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr Ø. Ulltang (Norway), opened the meeting with Scientific Advisers from all Member Countries, except Iceland, and Observers from Canada, the USA, Cuba, and ICES present.
2. Dr G.H. Winters (Canada) 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 Statistical Area 0, and off East Greenland, in 1974 (Summ. Doc. 75/38). Some minor amendments suggested were incorporated in a revised report for presentation to the Panel.
5. Conservation Requirements
 - (a) Cod in Subarea 1. The Scientific Advisers reviewed the Report of the Assessments Subcommittee (Summ.Doc. 75/18) which indicated that, with present poor recruitment prospects, the spawning stock of cod will gradually decrease in the near future, the rate and level of such a decline being dependent on the degree of exploitation. The Scientific Advisers, therefore, endorsed the Subcommittee's recommendation that the 1976 TAC be not more than 45,000 tons including catches outside the Convention Area, and noted that reduction below this level would further improve the chances of stock recovery.
 - (b) Greenland halibut in Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0. The lack of adequate data on stock composition and stock relationships of Greenland halibut in Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0 do not allow analytical assessment of potential yield for this stock. The Scientific Advisers, therefore, endorsed the Subcommittee's advice that 20,000 tons might be an appropriate level of catch for the area, if the Commission should wish to implement a precautionary quota for 1976.
 - (c) Roundnose grenadier in Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0. The Scientific Advisers endorsed the recommendation by the Assessments Subcommittee of a precautionary TAC of 12,000 tons for 1976, again noting the lack of adequate data necessary for analytical stock assessment.
6. Future Research Requirements. Circulated research programs for 1975 indicated that, in addition to statistics collection and catch sampling, several countries would be continuing environmental research and biological research of direct relevance for resource measurements and stock assessment problems.

The attention of the Panel was drawn to the need for more intensive sampling activities and investigation on stock relationships of Greenland halibut and roundnose grenadier in Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0, if more accurate and relevant advice on potential yields of these stocks is to be forthcoming. The Scientific Advisers also stressed the need for stratified random groundfish surveys in Subarea 1 and Statistical Area 0.

The Scientific Advisers stressed the need for timely and complete reporting of fisheries statistics in accordance with the requirements specified by the Commission. Sufficiently detailed data on catch and effort, and adequate collecting and reporting of sampling data, are essential for assessment of the various stocks in the area. Special attention was drawn to a sampling and survey program on shrimps (*Pandalus borealis*) initiated by Denmark in 1974. This program will hopefully permit a stock by stock assessment of this species in the West Greenland area. The provision of detailed catch/effort data by Member Countries fishing for shrimps in the West Greenland area would greatly enhance the objectives of the Danish program of research.
7. Election of Chairman. Mr Ø. Ulltang was unanimously re-elected Chairman of Scientific Advisers for the ensuing year.
8. Time and Place of Next Meeting. It was agreed that the next meeting of Panel 1 Scientific Advisers would take place prior to the Meeting of Panel 1 at the next Annual Meeting.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3635
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 8

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Meeting of Panel 2

Wednesday, 11 June, 1730 hrs

1. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr K. Henriksen (Canada).
2. Rapporteur. Mr T.K. Pitt (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda was adopted after approving the suggestion by the delegate of Canada that Item 6(b), Stocks Overlapping in Subareas 2 and 3, be deferred for consideration by a Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 for the determination of TACs and national allocations.
4. Review of Panel Membership. The following Panel members were present: Bulgaria, Canada, France, the FRG, the GDR, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, the USSR, and the UK. Bulgaria requested a change in Panel membership from Panel 2 to Panel 4 which was approved.
5. Report by Chairman of Scientific Advisers. Mr A.T. Pinhorn (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 1976 be set at 20,000 metric tons, this being the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.
 - (b) National allocations. The delegate of Canada indicated that Canada would catch 1,000 metric tons of cod in Div. 2GH in 1976 and that this would be practically all taken outside the Convention Area, thus leaving 19,000 tons to be allocated. The delegate of the USSR supported the TAC and suggested that national allocations for 1976 be the same as for 1975. The Panel agreed to recommend that the 1976 TAC and allocations be established at the levels shown in Table 1.
7. Future Research Requirements. The Chairman called attention to the research recommendations contained in the Report by the Scientific Advisers (Appendix I). There were no additional recommendations.
8. Date and Place of Next Meeting. The Panel agreed that the next meeting of Panel 2 and its Scientific Advisers should be held in conjunction with the next Annual Meeting of the Commission.
9. 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.
10. Election of Chairman for 1975/76 and 1976/77. Mr W. Kalinowski (Poland) was unanimously elected Chairman.
11. Other Business. There was no other business.
12. Adjournment. The Panel adjourned at 1800 hrs.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for Subarea 2 for 1976.

	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 1975

Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 2

Saturday, 7 June, 1145 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr A.T. Pinhorn (Canada), opened the meeting.
2. Rapporteur. Mr T.K. Pitt (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Agenda for Panel 2, as appropriate, was adopted, with the inclusion of the following items: i) the Canadian proposal for overall effort reduction in Subareas 2, 3, and 4; ii) the quota boundaries of Subarea 2-Div. 3KL cod; iii) general sampling inadequacies; and iv) the overall by-catch problems.
4. Scientific Advisers were present from the following Member Countries of the Panel: Canada, France, the FRG, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, the USSR, and the UK. An Observer from Denmark was also present.
5. Report of Chairman of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman's Report on the Status of Fisheries and Research Carried Out in Subarea 2 in 1974 (Summ.Doc. 75/40 Revised) was adopted with minor revisions.
6. Conservation Requirements
 - (a) for stocks in Subarea 2
 - i) Div. 2GH cod stock. The Scientific Advisers to Panel 2 agreed to endorse the TACs recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES as indicated in Table 1 of this Report.
 - (b) for stocks overlapping in Subareas 2 and 3
 - i) Div. 2J-3KL cod
 - ii) Div. 2J-3KL witch
 - iii) Subarea 2-Div. 3K redfish
 - iv) Subarea 2-Div. 3K American plaice
 - v) Subarea 2-3 roundnose grenadier
 - vi) Subarea 2-Div. 3KL Greenland halibut
 - vii) Subarea 2-Div. 3K capelin

As with the Subarea 2 cod stock, the Scientific Advisers agreed with the TACs recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES as indicated in Table 1 of this Report.

Table 1. Summary of provisional 1974 catches, 1975 TACs and recommended TACs for 1976 for Subarea 2 and overlapping Subarea 2 and 3 stocks (recommended TAC in brackets).

Species	Stock area	Nominal catch (000 tons) 1974 ¹	TACs (000 tons)	
			1975	1976
Cod	2GH	4	20.0 (20)	(20)
	2J + 3KL	373	554.0 (550)	(300)
Redfish	2 + 3K	30	30.0 (30)	(30)
American plaice	2 + 3K	5	8.0 (8)	(8)
Witch	2J + 3KL	16	17.0 (17)	(17)
Greenland halibut	2 + 3KL	27	40.0 (40)	(30)
Roundnose grenadier	2 + 3	33	32.0 (32)	(32)
Capelin	2 + 3K	127	160.0 ² (300)	(300)

¹ Provisional figures only.

² Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 10,000 tons.

No additional advice was given by the Scientific Advisers, other than that in the Assessments Subcommittee Report.

(c) Uniform mesh size, regardless of material, in the Convention Area. Since no new information on this subject was available to the Scientific Advisers, they drew the attention of the Panel to what was reported last year on this topic (Appendix IV of STACRES Report, Redbook 1974, p. 139).

(d) Canadian proposal for reduction in fishing effort on groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 in 1976 (Comm.Doc. 75/8). The Panel was referred to the Report of the Assessments Subcommittee (Summ.Doc. 75/18, p. 36-42), which provides estimates of long-term effects of specified reductions in fishing mortality on the catch and stock size of various stocks in Subareas 2-4. The conclusion by the Assessments Subcommittee that fishing effort on groundfish has doubled and stock size declined by one-half in the 1961-73 period and that fishing effort has been above MSY levels since the late 1960's was reinforced by further analyses incorporating increases in fishing efficiency during the period.

Advice on appropriate levels of reduction in fishing effort in Subarea 2 has not been given by STACRES since only estimates of the effects of specified reductions in fishing mortalities are requested in Comm. Doc. 75/8. However, the Assessments Subcommittee has pointed out (Summ.Doc. 75/18, p. 42) that the margin between fishing mortality at the MSY level (F_{max}) and that causing rapid collapse of a fishery may be very narrow. The Scientific Advisers, therefore, reiterate previous advice of STACRES that regulating fishing at the optimum fishing mortality rate ($F_{0.1}$) rather than F_{max} provides for a greater stock size and more stable stock abundance and provides greater safeguards for F_{max} future recruitment. Of particular relevance in Subarea 2 is the large Div. 2J-3KL cod stock.

(e) Consideration of changes in quota boundaries for Div. 2J-3KL cod (Comm.Doc. 75/9). The Assessments Subcommittee concluded that for the present the TAC should be applied to Div. 2J-3KL cod as a whole, but that if the Panel wished to prevent possible local effects on the stock such as a diversion of fishing effort to the southern portion of the stock caused by severe ice conditions in the north, then it would be prudent to subdivide the TAC to limit the amount of catch in each Division. The Scientific Advisers agreed with this advice and pointed out that such damaging effects would not be quickly remedied by migration from other parts of the stock. It was noted that such a shift in effort happened in 1973 but distribution of effort returned to more normal conditions in 1974.

(f) Sampling deficiencies (Comm.Doc. 75/10). The Scientific Advisers took note of the present inadequate sampling of the major stocks analyzed in Comm.Doc. 75/10 and Summ.Doc. 75/11, which makes precise analytical assessments very difficult or impossible. They agreed with the advice given by the Assessments Subcommittee that scientists of the various countries fishing in the Convention Area provide adequate sampling data from the various species caught in a form useful for assessment purposes. In this connection, it was pointed out that sexed length measurements are not being provided in some cases for species for which it is necessary to do so. The Scientific Advisers wish to draw to the attention of the Panel that the minimum level discussed in Comm.Doc. 75/10 and Summ.Doc. 75/11 as the level agreed to by STACRES as a minimum is not adequate in a statistical sense but is merely a level at which to aim for improvement of sampling.

(g) The by-catch problem (Comm.Doc. 75/13). The Scientific Advisers drew the attention of the Panel to the importance of having all fish caught, whether kept or discarded, reported to the Secretariat since without full information on catches the accuracy of stock assessments is considerably reduced and if unreported by-catch is large, unexpected events may occur in the stocks which cannot be accounted for by the reported catches.

7. Future Research Requirements. The Scientific Advisers drew the attention of the Panel to the need for biological surveys of the more northerly divisions of the Subarea. The delegate of the FRG indicated that stratification of the Baffin Island Area was completed in 1975. The Scientific Advisers also stressed the importance of improved sampling in the northern divisions and the adoption of standard hydrographic sections for these localities. Res.Doc. 75/101 was reviewed and indicated high abundance of cod eggs in 1970, 1972, and 1974 and lower abundance in 1971 and 1973. The importance of egg and larval abundance surveys will be more fully evaluated when a sufficient time series is conducted. The delegate of the USSR indicated that USSR intended to continue such surveys.

8. Other Business. No further items were proposed for discussion.

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

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 re-elected Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel 2 for the following year. On 18 June, at a special meeting convened by Mr Pinhorn, Mr D.J. Garrod (UK) was elected Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel 2 to replace Mr Pinhorn who had been elected Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee for the coming year.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3636
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 9

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Meetings of Panel 3

Thursday, 12 June, 0900 hrs
Monday, 16 June, 1430 hrs
Wednesday, 18 June, 2100 hrs
Thursday, 19 June, 1700 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr V. Bermejo (Spain), opened the Meeting.
2. Rapporteur. Dr G.H. Winters (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Panel agreed that the discussions would refer specifically to those stocks in Subarea 3 alone, and that overlapping stocks would be dealt with in the appropriate joint panels.
4. Panel Membership. All Panel Members were present with Observers from the FRG and from Cuba.
5. Report by Chairman of Scientific Advisers. Mr B.B. Parrish (UK) presented the Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 3 (Appendix I). The Report was adopted without revision.
6. Conservation Requirements (Setting of TACs, Table 1)

(a) Div. 3M redfish. The delegate of Canada proposed a lower TAC (13,000 tons) than that recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee (16,000 tons), pointing out that regulation of catches at the fishing mortality rate commensurate with maximum yield (F_{max}) does not allow for rebuilding of depressed stocks and also places future recruitment in jeopardy. The delegate of the USSR, supported by the delegates of Portugal and the GDR, recommended adoption of the TAC recommended by the scientists, noting that the reduction in TAC from 40,000 tons in 1974 to 16,000 tons in 1975 should provide adequate protection of the stock. The delegate of the USA pointed out that the MSY level for this stock has been estimated by the Assessments Subcommittee to range from 13,000-17,000 tons, and if the Commission cannot consider a TAC at the lower end of the range recommended by the scientists, then it will not be very effective in accomplishing its purpose. The delegate of Canada concurred with the statement of the delegate of the USA and emphasized that scientists have recommended TACs at F_{max} because they have been instructed to do so by the guidelines laid down by the Commission. The Commission should rephrase its terms of reference so as to instruct scientists to give advice as to fishing levels which would restore stocks to levels of abundance providing the long-term MSY. The delegate of the UK requested scientific explanation of the recommended TAC from the Chairman of Scientific Advisers, Mr B.B. Parrish (UK), who pointed out that fishing at F_{max} will maximize fishery production from the stock, assuming that the fishery has no effect on recruitment^{max} levels. Furthermore, Mr Parrish noted that Div. 3M redfish was not considered to be depressed by the Assessments Subcommittee, nor were there signs of recruitment failure.

The Observer from Cuba read a statement from the Government of Cuba in which Cuba's needs and capability to fish in the ICNAF Area were stressed. He requested assurance that Cuba's needs would be considered and provided for by ICNAF in return for which Cuba would assure ICNAF of strict adherence to ICNAF regulations. He then requested a 3,000-ton allocation be set aside for Cuba in this stock. The Chairman welcomed the Observer from Cuba to the Panel and assured him of the Commission's consideration.

After some further discussion, the Panel, with the delegate of Canada agreeing reluctantly, agreed that the TAC for 1976 should be set at 16,000 tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(b) Div. 3LN redfish. The Panel agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1976 be set at 20,000 tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(c) Div. 3O redfish. The Panel agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1976 be set at 16,000 tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(d) Div. 3P redfish. The delegate of Canada referred to the Assessments Subcommittee Report which

warned that, if recruitment prospects are poorer than assumed, substantial reductions in future TACs would be necessary. On this basis, the delegate of Canada proposed a TAC of 16,000 tons. The delegate of the USSR recommended acceptance of the TAC of 20,000 tons recommended by the Scientific Advisers, and reiterated the difficulties to be expected in other stocks if such reductions were consistently applied. The delegate of Denmark, noting the experience of NEAFC, requested the advice of the Chairman of Scientific Advisers (Mr B.B. Parrish) as to the effect on stock restoration of the reduction in TAC from 20,000 tons to 16,000 tons. Mr Parrish explained that such a reduction in TAC would further reduce the risk that future recruitment would be impaired and would provide a more rapid rebuilding of the spawning stocks.

After considerable further discussion, a compromise TAC of 18,000 tons proposed by the delegate of Canada was approved by Panel members.

(e) Div. 3M cod. The Panel agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1976 be set at 40,000 tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(f) Div. 3NO cod. The delegate of Canada pointed out that the 1975 TAC for this stock was above the level of 85,000 tons recommended by STACRES as the catch associated with a fishing mortality of F_{max} . He also pointed out that this was a depressed stock very dependent on recruiting year-classes and well below its long-term MSY, as indicated by the failure of recent catches to achieve TAC levels. In addition, the substantial by-catch of flounders in this fishery has caused the decline in the abundance of flounders to the detriment of Canadian fishermen who are heavily dependent on such species. Furthermore, the delegate of Canada noted that, because of data difficulties, no new assessment of this stock has been provided by STACRES and their recommended TAC level of 85,000 tons for 1976 would continue over-exploitation and allow large by-catches of the depressed flounder stocks. The delegate of Canada could not accept such advice and proposed a TAC of 60,000 tons, accompanied by action on full utilization of by-catch of valued flounders. The delegate of the USSR, supported by the delegates of Portugal, Spain, and the UK, felt that since no new assessment was available for this stock the Commission should accept the recommendation of the Scientific Advisers that the 1976 TAC be maintained at the 1975 level of 85,000 tons. The delegate of Canada reiterated the opinion of the delegate of the USA that the lack of support by Panel members for the Canadian proposal suggested a real failure in the mechanisms of ICNAF to effect recuperative action on depressed stocks and stated that this was due to the failure of the Commission to provide the scientists with appropriate terms of reference to which scientific advice on TAC levels should be associated. The delegate of Canada, therefore, proposed that consideration of Div. 3NO cod be deferred to a special meeting of the Commission to be held in the autumn of 1975, and that the Commission should provide the scientists with terms of reference relating to appropriate action necessary to restore this stock. The delegate of the UK felt that such a deferral would create difficulties in allocating other stocks in Subarea 3 and pointed out that recent catches and TACs have been well below the MSY of this stock and undoubtedly provide a safety margin for the rebuilding of this stock. The Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel 3 referred the Panel to the Assessments Subcommittee Report (Summ.Doc. 75/18, p. 39) in which the effects on stock size and catch of Div. 3NO cod of particular reductions in fishing mortality from the 1973 level were specified. Mr Parrish pointed out that the fishing mortality rate predicted for 1976 implies a probable recovery of the stock perhaps to the MSY level. The delegate of the USA also referred the Panel to the Assessments Subcommittee Report, pointing out that the lag time between the year on which the data projections are based (1973) and for which appropriate regulations are requested (1976) implied that recuperative action will, in many cases, be too late to prevent further stock declines. The delegate of Portugal, supported by the delegate of Denmark, stressed that the Commission should abide by the advice on TAC given by STACRES.

After considerable discussion, the Panel agreed to defer consideration of Div. 3NO cod to a special meeting of the Commission to be held in the autumn of 1975 at which time STACRES would consider further its advice on this stock, based on appropriate terms of reference to be specified by the Commission.

(g) Div. 3M American plaice. The Panel agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1976 be set at 2,000 tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(h) Div. 3LNO American plaice. The Panel agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1976 be set at 47,000 tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(i) Subdiv. 3Ps American plaice. The Panel agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1976 be set at 8,000 tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(j) Subdiv. 3Ps cod. The delegate of Canada pointed out that this stock was very important to Canadian fishermen and proposed that recommendation of the TAC be deferred to the special meeting to be held in the autumn of 1975. The proposal was agreed by the Panel.

(k) Div. 3NO witch. The Panel agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1976 be set at 10,000 tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(l) Subdiv. 3Ps witch. The Panel agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1976 be set at 3,000 tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(m) Div. 3LNO yellowtail. The Panel agreed unanimously that the TAC for 1976 be set at 9,000 tons, the level recommended by the Scientific Advisers.

(n) Div. 3LNOPs capelin. Following a Canadian proposal, the Panel agreed unanimously that the TAC for this stock be set at 200,000 tons, no more than 50,000 tons of which may be taken in Div. 3L, and no more than 10,000 tons of which may be taken in Subdiv. 3Ps.

7. National Allocations

(a) Div. 3M redfish. The Panel unanimously agreed to recommend

that the 1976 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(b) Div. 3LN redfish. The Panel unanimously agreed to recommend

that the 1976 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(c) Div. 3O redfish. The Panel unanimously agreed to recommend

that the 1976 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(d) Div. 3P redfish. The delegate of Canada proposed that this stock be reviewed and information presented at the Special Meeting of the Commission, Autumn 1975, and that allocation also be deferred to that time. This was agreed by the Panel.

(e) Div. 3M cod. The Observer from Cuba requested an allocation of 3,000 tons on the basis that Cuba is developing its fishery and has been a traditional consumer of cod. The delegate of the UK, supported by the delegate of Denmark, considered that, while it was necessary to consider the needs of new entrants, the needs and historical performance of countries already in the fishery should take priority in allocation. The delegate of Portugal noted that his country was fishing for food rather than profit and, since Portugal was fully utilizing its allocation, some consideration should be given Portugal relative to those members which had failed to catch their full allocation. The delegate of the USSR proposed that the 1975 allocations be used as a basis with some adjustment to incorporate the needs of Cuba in the "Others" category. The Panel then unanimously

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(f) Div. 3NO cod. The TAC and national allocation of this stock was deferred for consideration at a special meeting of the Commission to be held in the autumn of 1975.

(g) Subdiv. 3Ps cod. The TAC and national allocation of this stock was deferred for consideration at a special meeting of the Commission to be held in the autumn of 1975.

(h) Div. 3M American plaice. The Panel unanimously agreed to recommend

that the 1976 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(i) Div. 3LNO American plaice. The delegate of Canada stressed the vital importance of this stock to Canadian fishermen and attributed its decline in abundance to by-catch in the cod fishery. He, therefore, requested an allocation of 45,000 tons for Canada. The delegate of the USSR noted the difficulties of Canadian fishermen but felt such a large allocation to the coastal state would virtually eliminate the Soviet fishery. The Panel agreed with the proposal of the delegate of Canada to defer the allocation of this stock to the Special Meeting of the Commission, Autumn 1975.

(j) Subdiv. 3Ps American plaice. The Panel unanimously agreed to recommend

that the 1976 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(k) Div. 3NO witch. The Panel unanimously
agreed to recommend

that the 1976 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(l) Subdiv. 3Ps witch. The Panel unanimously
agreed to recommend

that the 1976 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(m) Div. 3LNO yellowtail. The Panel unanimously
agreed to recommend

that the 1976 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

(n) Div. 3LNOPs capelin. The Panel, with Iceland dissenting,
agreed to recommend

that the 1976 allocations be established at the levels given in Table 1.

8. Future Research Requirements. The Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to the Panel drew the attention of the Panel to what was said in his report regarding the importance of supplying adequate sampling and statistical data, both on actual catches and on discards. He also called the attention of the Panel to the Ageing Workshop to be held in the autumn of 1975 to look especially at ageing of cod in Subarea 3.

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

10. Election of Chairman for 1975/76 and 1976/77. Mr R.H. Letaconoux (France) was elected Chairman of the Panel.

11. Other Business. There was no other business.

12. Adjournment. The Panel adjourned at 1700 hrs.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for stocks in Subarea 3 for 1976.

	Cod			Redfish			American plaice			Witch		Yellowtail		Capelin	
	3M	3NO	3Ps	3M	3LN	30	3P	3M	3LNO	3Ps	3NO	3Ps	3L ¹	3NO	3Ps ¹
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	40,000	85,000	60,000	16,000	20,000	16,000	20,000	2,000	47,000	8,000	10,000	3,000	50,000	126,000	10,000
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	2,800	-	-	1,000	1,300	500	-	500	6,500	-	5,000	2,500	10,000	11,000	9,000
Denmark	6,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	6,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	400	-	-	-
FRG	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDR	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	53,000	-
Portugal	10,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USSR	4,940	-	-	12,600	13,800	14,300	-	1,000	-	-	4,900	-	28,000	62,000	-
UK	2,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2,000	-	-	2,400	2,900	1,200	-	500	200	-	100	100	5,000 ²	- ²	1,000 ²
Total allocated catches	40,000	-	-	16,000	20,000	16,000	-	2,000	8,000	-	10,000	3,000	50,000	126,000	10,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 (CAN)	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Any part of these allocations not taken may be added to allocations for Div. 3NO.

² Countries without specific allocations may not take more than 5,000 tons from Div. 3LNOPs combined.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 3

Friday, 6 June, 0900 hrs

1. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr B.B. Parrish (UK). Scientific Advisers were present from Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the USSR, the UK, and the USA. Observers were present from the FRG, Cuba, and ICES.
2. Rapporteur. Dr G.R. Winters (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The draft Agenda for Panel 3 was used as a basis for the meeting.
4. Report of Chairman of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman reviewed his Report on the Status of the Fisheries and Research Carried Out in 1974 (Summ.Doc. 75/42). This was approved with some amendments for presentation to the Panel.
5. Conservation Requirements

(a) Quota regulations. The meeting agreed that its consideration of stocks subject to quota regulations should be confined to those stocks listed in the Panel Agenda under Subarea 3 alone. Those stocks overlapping in Subareas 2 and 3 (cod, Greenland halibut, and witch in Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL; redfish, American plaice, and capelin in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K, and roundnose grenadier in Subareas 2 and 3) would be considered at the meeting of Scientific Advisers for Panel 2 (Proc. 8, Appendix I), and those overlapping between Subareas 3 and 4 (squid and mackerel) at the meeting of Scientific Advisers for Panel 4 (Proc. 10, Appendix I).

The Scientific Advisers examined the Assessments Subcommittee's latest assessments of the various fish stocks currently subject to quota regulation in the Subarea (Summ.Doc. 75/18, p. 9-13). They endorsed all of the Subcommittee's recommended TACs for 1976, which are set out below.

Species	Stock	1975 TAC (metric tons)	Recommended TAC 1976 (metric tons)	
Cod	3M	40,000	40,000	
	3NO	87,700	85,000	
	3Ps	62,400	60,000	
Redfish	3M	16,000	16,000	
	3LN	20,000	20,000	
	3O	16,000	16,000	
	3P	25,000	20,000	
American plaice	3M	2,000	2,000	
	3LNO	60,000	47,000	
	3Ps	11,000	8,000	
Yellowtail	3LNO	35,000	10,000	
Witch	3NO	10,000	10,000	
	3Ps	3,000	3,000	
Capelin	3L	50,000	50,000	} Maximum TAC of 500,000 tons for Subareas 2 and 3 combined
	3NO	140,000	140,000	
	3Ps	10,000	10,000	
	3K + 2J	300,000	300,000	

The Panel's attention was drawn particularly to the substantial reduction in the recommended TACs for American plaice and yellowtail in Div. 3LNO, for both of which the latest information shows a continuing reduction in stock abundance and high fishing mortality rate. A marked reduction in TAC is also recommended for the overlapping cod stock in Subarea 2 and Div. 3KL (Proc. 8, Appendix I). For the other stocks, the recommended TACs are set at, or slightly below, those applying in the 1975 quota regulations.

(b) Uniform mesh size, regardless of material in the Convention Area. In the absence of new information on this item, the Panel's attention was drawn to the statement by STACRES in its Report to the 1974 Annual Meeting (Redbook 1974, p. 73) that "owing to the large number of factors affecting selectivity under commercial fishing conditions, the extent to which adoption of a uniform minimum mesh size would affect the attainment of uniform selectivity is uncertain."

(c) Reduction in fishing effort on groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 (Comm.Doc. 75/8). The Panel was referred to the Report of the Assessments Subcommittee (Summ.Doc. 75/18 Addendum, p. 36-42; also Proceedings No. 1, Appendix I), which provides estimates of the long-term effects of specified reductions in fishing mortality on the catch and stock size of groundfish in Subarea 3. The results of a recent Canadian assessment of the groundfish resources (revised Addendum to Res.Doc. 75/55) incorporating increases in fishing efficiency from 1955 to 1975, reinforce the conclusion by the Assessments Subcommittee that fishing effort has approximately doubled, and stock size decreased by half in the Subarea in the period 1961-73. Further, fishing effort on these resources in Subarea 3 has been above MSY levels since 1967.

Advice on appropriate levels of reduction in fishing effort in Subarea 3 has not been given by STACRES since only information and not advice is requested in Comm.Doc. 75/8. However, the Scientific Advisers wish to emphasize that the lag time between the year on which the data projections are based (1973) and for which advice has been requested (1976 and beyond) implies that recuperative action will, in many cases, be too late to prevent further stock declines. Furthermore, the Assessments Subcommittee has pointed out (Summ.Doc. 75/18, p. 42) that the margin between fishing mortality at the MSY level (F_{max}) and that causing rapid collapse of a fishery may be very small. The Scientific Advisers, therefore, reiterate previous advice of STACRES that it may be advantageous in terms of stabilizing stock abundance and safeguarding future recruitment to regulate fisheries at the $F_{0.1}$, rather than the F_{max} level of fishing mortality rate.

(d) Changes in quota boundaries for Div. 2J-3KL cod and Div. 3LNO American plaice (Comm.Doc. 75/9, Revised). The Scientific Advisers referred the Panel to advice given by the Assessments Subcommittee on this item (Summ.Doc. 75/18, p. 9 and 11).

(e) Canadian views on the biological sampling of commercial fish catches in the ICNAF Area (Comm.Doc. 75/10). The Scientific Advisers strongly endorsed the need indicated in Comm.Doc. 75/9 for adequate sampling of catches including discards in all fisheries in the Subarea. The Panel's attention was drawn to the specification by STACRES at the 1974 Annual Meeting (Redbook 1974, Part C, Annex I, p. 134) of the minimum sampling requirements for the fisheries in the Convention Area and to recommendations passed by STACRES at the present meeting.

6. Future Research Requirements. The Scientific Advisers reviewed the research plans of the Member Countries in the Subarea in 1975 and future years. They welcomed and endorsed the comprehensive plans for environmental work drawn up by the Environmental Subcommittee at the present meeting (Proc. 1, Appendix V), and they emphasized again the continuing need for adequate sampling of catches and the collection and reporting of discard statistics and sampling data for all fisheries in the Subarea in conformity with the objectives and procedures specified by STACRES. They stressed the need for further comparative age validation studies, especially of cod, in the Subarea and endorsed the recommendation by STACRES that an ageing workshop should take place in autumn 1975.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3637
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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Meetings of Panel 4

Friday, 13 June, 0900 hrs
Thursday, 19 June, 0915 hrs

1. The Meeting of Panel 4 was opened by the Chairman, Dr D. Booss (FRG) with all Panel members present. Dr Booss welcomed the Observers and the new member to the Panel - Denmark. Observers from Cuba were also present.
2. Rapporteur. Dr V.C. Anthony (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Agenda was adopted, except that Items 6(b), 6(c), 6(d), and 7 having to do with overlapping stocks, uniform mesh size and exemption clauses were referred to Joint Panels.
4. Review of Panel Memberships. The Chairman reviewed the membership of the Panel and asked for new applicants. Bulgaria stated that they wished to withdraw from Panel 2 and become a member of Panel 4. The Panel approved, effective 1 July 1975.
5. Report of Meeting of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 4, Dr R.G. Halliday (Canada), presented the Report of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 4 (Appendix I) which was adopted. He also called attention to the Report of the Status of the Fisheries and Research Carried Out in Subarea 4 in 1974 (Summ.Doc. 75/41).
6. Conservation Requirements for Stocks in Subarea 4
 - i) Div. 4T(Jan-Dec)-Subdiv. 4Vn(Jan-Apr) cod. The TAC recommended by STACRES was 45,000 tons, a decrease from 50,000 tons set for 1975. The delegate of Canada said that this stock was in a depressed condition, recruitment prospects were very poor, and there was a need to protect the spawning stock. He noted that the TAC was recommended on a yield per recruit basis at F_{max} and not at a level to bring about recovery of this stock. The delegate of Canada stated that this stock was very important to Canada and recommended a TAC of 40,000 tons which should be allocated almost entirely to Canada and France. The Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 4, Dr Halliday, explained the basis of the assessment for this stock and indicated that the catch statistics used in the assessment in April were too low. The delegates of Portugal, Spain, and the USSR could not agree with a TAC not recommended by scientists. The delegate of Spain also could not agree that the entire TAC should go to Canada and France. The delegate of Canada suggested that the decision on this stock be deferred to a Special Meeting of the Commission in 1975 to allow for the consideration of assessment advice other than F_{max} . The delegate of the USSR said he would concur with a special meeting if the scientists could provide more advice by that time. He questioned whether a few months would be enough time to provide a revised assessment. He then asked that the Chairman of the Assessments Subcommittee, Mr D.J. Garrod (UK), should state what could be expected from the scientists between June and September. Mr Garrod took this occasion to explain the following points regarding assessment advice:
 - 1) Scientists have to work within the constraints of the statistics provided by the countries: deficiencies referred to in the STACRES Report influence the precision of advice provided.
 - 2) Besides F_{max} , the Commission needs to consider the stock size and the catch per unit of effort. As the catch increases in fish stocks, the catch per unit of effort may decrease even if F is less than F_{max} and by itself, it is not evidence that overfishing is occurring. The point in management is to halt the decline at a level appropriate to objectives of the Commission, which, in this case (Div. 4T-Subdiv. 4Vn cod) was taken to be the MSY, i.e., the level of fishing allowing the greatest catch consistent with the long-term security of the stock.
 - 3) For many fish stocks the same catch could be taken with less fishing which would reduce the risk to long-term catches and would also at the same time increase the size of the

- stock. This, in turn, would give higher catch rates and perhaps better economic benefits to the people fishing them.
- 4) In the case of depressed stocks, it is a characteristic that natural variability is rather greater than that from small changes in TAC. The procedure should be to hold F at a low level and take advantage of natural fluctuations in recruitment.
 - 5) There are few stocks in Subarea 4 where basic data are sufficient to give a revised calculation which could be set out in detail. The scientists could recalculate assessments with new catch figures and could set out levels of F with the expected stock recovery for about six stocks. For other stocks (given on page 39 of Summ.Doc. 75/18), good assessments cannot be produced but the scientists could provide clearer statements of advice.

The Chairman of Panel 4 concluded that there would be some new advice to consider at a special meeting in autumn 1975. The delegate of Portugal pointed out that, according to Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure for the Panels (page 59 of the ICNAF Handbook), a simple majority of Panel members is needed to set a special meeting. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. Gillett (UK), was asked for clarification on setting special meetings. He suggested that the Panel should not get bogged down in procedural details but should look at other stocks before deciding whether a special meeting was necessary. The Chairman of the Panel moved to the next stock, planning to return to this stock later.

- ii) Subdiv. 4Vn (May-Dec) cod. The recommended TAC by STACRES for 1976 was 10,000 tons, the same level as for 1975. Panel 4

agreed to recommend

that a TAC of 10,000 tons as recommended by STACRES be adopted for 1976.

The delegate of Canada indicated that this stock was of little importance to others, and wished that the entire allocation be given to Canada and France. The delegates of France and Spain said that they wanted to maintain their past allocations. The delegate of Portugal suggested that the "Others" category be increased from 500 to 700-750 tons if Portugal were to be included in this category. The Panel Chairman pointed out that Canada did not take her allocation in 1974 and asked if Canada really needed an increase in quota. The delegate of Canada replies 'yes' and agreed that 700-800 tons be allocated for "Others" which would include Spain and Portugal. The delegate of Spain stressed that Spain needed an allocation of 900 tons. Panel 4 then

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the levels given in Table 1.

The delegate of Spain stated that they will object to this allocation scheme.

- iii) Subdiv. 4Vs-Div. 4W cod. The recommended TAC from STACRES was 40,000 tons for 1976, a reduction from 60,000 tons for 1975. The delegate of Canada proposed that the 1976 TAC be 35,000 tons. In this Division Cuba asked for 2,000 tons. Realizing that agreement on this stock would be difficult at the present time, the Panel Chairman decided to move on to another stock and come back to this stock later in the Panel.
- iv) Div. 4X (offshore) cod. The recommended TAC from STACRES was 4,000 tons for 1976, down from the 1975 TAC of 5,000 tons. The delegate of Canada drew attention to Comm.Doc. 75/11 where Canada proposes that no other nation than the coastal state or states be allocated any portion of the TACs for certain stocks in Subareas 3 and 4. In Subarea 4 the Div. 4X cod stock, the Div. 4X haddock stock, and the Div. 4VWX herring stocks were examples of such stocks where the total TAC could be taken by the coastal state or states. The delegate of Canada also drew attention to Comm.Doc. 75/12 which states that incidental catches by countries not having a specified quota allocation be kept to a minimum throughout the entire year. That document proposes "that, in order to avoid impairment of fisheries conducted for other species and which take small quantities of haddock and cod incidentally, Contracting Governments not mentioned by name in the quota allocations permit persons under their jurisdiction to have in possession on board a vessel fishing for other species (either at sea or at the time of off-loading) haddock or cod caught in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 in amounts not exceeding for each species 5,510 lb or 2,500 kg, or 1% by weight, of all other fish on board caught in Div. 4X of Subarea 4, whichever is greater." Comm.Doc. 75/12 also proposes that the haddock closed areas in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 be reconsidered in the light of experience in early 1975 as to the period of closure, definition of the area, and applicability to Canadian vessels. Specifically, the delegate of Canada suggested that for 1976 the same closed areas and the same period of closures that existed in 1974 be adopted. If the reduced exemption to 1% by weight as mentioned above is adopted for 1976, this would provide sufficient protection for the stocks and the closed area restrictions could then be relaxed to the 1974 procedures. The delegate of Canada further proposed that the TACs for cod in Div. 4X and haddock in Div. 4X and 4VW be considered first, along with their national allocation, before the closed areas

or the exemption levels are considered. The delegate of Denmark asked if the 1% by-catch would be included in the TAC and how much this quantity of by-catch would amount to and how much it would burden the "Others" category. The Panel Chairman pointed out that Comm.Doc. 75/6, page 13 under paragraph 2(c) in discussing Contracting Governments not mentioned by name, states that such Governments "...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." Panel 4 then

agreed to recommend

that a TAC of 4,000 tons for Div. 4X (offshore) cod be adopted for 1976.

The Chairman opened discussions on the national allocations of this cod stock. The delegate of Canada stressed that these cod were very important to Canadian fishermen and that the recent abundance of the stock was less than what Canadian fishermen could catch. He asked that the entire TAC be awarded to Canada except for allowances of 1% by-catch and traditional US fisheries. A quantity of 100 tons was suggested by Canada as being sufficient for the "Others" category to cover the by-catch, if agreement were reached on the reduced by-catch level to the 1% exemption. The delegate of Canada recommended that 3,650 tons be allocated to Canada, 250 tons to the USA, and 100 tons to "Others". The delegate of Spain proposed that further discussion on this allocation be deferred to a special meeting. The Chairman of Panel 4 stated that the special meeting might be useful in setting the TAC level, but there was no reason for deferring discussion on the national allocation. He further suggested that the "Others" category be increased by reducing the Canadian share by 650 tons and the US share by 50 tons which would be put into the "Others" category. The delegate of Canada suggested that further consideration be postponed until later in the Panel to allow Canada, the USA, and Spain to discuss this stock allocation. This was accepted and deferred to a later date.

Discussion continued on the exemption clause of 1% proposed by Canada in Comm.Doc. 75/12. The delegate of the USSR stated that the TACs for directed fisheries other than cod which would produce the by-catch of cod had not yet been decided upon. He also asked what the season and area modifications would mean, and stressed that he would like to look at all of the restrictions at once. Further discussion on exemptions, closed areas, and seasons was deferred to later in the Panel.

- v) Div. 4VWa herring. The Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 4 explained the suggested management for the stock as outlined in the Report of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 4 (Appendix I). He stated that, of the two options presented there for managing this herring stock, Option 1 had the higher priority due to new scientific evidence that herring caught in Div. 4Wa should be managed together with herring taken from Div. 4XWb. The delegate of Canada again referred to Comm.Doc. 75/11 stating that this is one of the stocks listed in that document which Canada feels should be allotted 100% to the coastal state. The delegate of the FRG asked that its small share of the quota not be placed in the "Others" category. The delegate of the USSR was willing to go along with either Option 1 or Option 2 but was having difficulty, as were others, in understanding the two Options. He recommended that the Panel adopt the past scheme of setting TACs for Subarea 4 herring as it was simpler to follow. The Chairman of Panel 4 suggested that the allocations could proceed under Option 2 allowing the scientists to adjust the figures to fit under Option 1, as long as the agreed national allocations were not changed. The recommended TAC from STACRES for Div. 4VWa herring under Option 2 was 36,000 tons for the period 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977, on the basis of 11,000 tons for Div. 4V and 25,000 tons for Div. 4Wa. National allocations then proceeded on the basis of a TAC of 36,000 tons. The delegate of the FRG asked for a proportional reduction to 1,200 tons, according to the overall TAC reduction from 45,000 tons for the period 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976 to 36,000 tons for the period 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977. The delegate of the USSR also asked for a proportional reduction from 3,000 to 2,400 tons. The Chairman of Panel 4 suggested further reductions of 200 tons for the FRG and 400 tons for the USSR. The delegate of Denmark stressed that there was a need to keep an amount in the "Others" category.

One allocation scheme proposed by the Chairman of Panel 4 was objected by the delegate of Canada who stressed again that Canada must have the entire TAC for this stock and could not accept anything less. The Chairman then suggested that the Panel defer further discussions to a special meeting. The delegate of Denmark could see no reason for deferring and suggested a vote on the allocation scheme proposed by the Chairman. The delegate of the FRG stated that his country could not accept complete exclusion from this fishery. The delegate of the USSR stated that he wished to consider the Chairman's proposal of allocations for this fishery and that he also supported a certain amount in the "Others" category. The delegate of France

suggested that, in view of the long discussion, it would be better to set this stock aside and come back to it later. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr Gillett, felt that the problem was one of principle and that the Panel was as prepared now as it ever would be to discuss this problem. He suggested that the Panel continue to try to reach an agreement, if possible, and that perhaps, countries other than Canada might agree. An allocation scheme proposed by the Chairman of 33,000 tons for Canada, 800 tons for the FRG, 1,800 tons for the USSR, and 400 tons for "Others" was put to an indicative vote and was not accepted. The delegate of the USA stated that he supported the principle of Canada that coastal states should have the right to take the fish that they could catch and it was apparent, in this case, that Canada could take the entire TAC. Because of lack of progress, the Panel 4 discussions on the Div. 4VWa herring stock were set aside for the moment and Panel 4 moved to another stock.

- vi) Div. 4XWb and Div. 4VWa herring. The TAC recommended by STACRES for the Div. 4XWb herring stock for 1976 was 70,000 tons plus an estimated 11,000 tons which would be taken from the coastal fisheries. Panel 4

agreed to recommend

that the TAC of 70,000 tons for Div. 4XWb herring plus an estimated 11,000 tons for the coastal fisheries be adopted for 1976.

The delegate of Canada stated that Canada desired 100% of the TAC and could not accept anything less. The delegate of the USSR stated that he could agree only with the national allocation scheme of 1975 including an appropriate quantity for "Others". The delegate of the USA stated that the USA considered itself to be a coastal state in Div. 4XWb. The Observer from Cuba stated that Cuba intends to fish for silver hake in this area in 1976 and would have a by-catch of herring. Therefore, he requested a 1,000-ton allocation of herring in Div. 4XWb. The delegate of the USA mentioned that the USA also wanted an allocation in this area. The delegate of the USSR said that the USSR would not insist on equal allocation to all countries in this area due to the coastal state principle, and would vote in favour of the allocation scheme if the USSR were allocated 12,000 tons (a reduction from 19,000 tons in 1975). The Chairman of Panel 4 proposed several allocation schemes and suggested that a final vote be taken on the allocations for both the Div. 4XWb and the Div. 4VWa herring TACs. The delegate of Canada said that Canada had no objection to this procedure as she has the option of holding an official objection and making a counter proposal at the next meeting with 60 days' notice. After much discussion a vote was taken on the allocation proposed earlier by the Chairman (see sub-paragraph (v) above) of the Div. 4VWa herring stock, along with the allocation scheme for Div. 4XWb of 57,500 tons for Canada, 11,000 tons for the USSR, 500 tons for the USA, and 1,000 tons for "Others". The vote passed and the Panel

agreed to recommend

that the national allocations for Div. 4VWa and Div. 4XWb herring be accepted as set out in Table 1^a.

- vii) Div. 4VWX redfish. The recommended TAC from STACRES was 30,000 tons, the same as for 1975. The delegate of Canada said that the abundance of this stock has declined below the 1965-1969 level. He proposed that the 1976 TAC should be 24,000 tons but would agree to a deferment to a special meeting. The delegate of the USSR stated that 30,000 tons should be the 1976 TAC. Further discussion was deferred to a special meeting of the Commission in autumn 1975.
- viii) Div. 4VWX silver hake. The recommended TAC from STACRES was 100,000 tons, a decrease from the 1975 TAC of 120,000 tons. Panel 4

agreed to recommend

that the Commission set the 1976 TAC for this stock at 100,000 tons.

The Observer from Cuba said that this was the most important species for Cuba and asked for an allocation of 22,000 tons. The delegate of Canada said that Canada wanted 6,000 tons, and the delegate of Bulgaria stated that his country wanted an allocation of 8,000 tons. After some discussion as to whether Canada could catch 6,000 tons, an allocation proposed by the Chairman of 5,000 tons for Canada, 84,000 tons for the USSR, and 11,000 tons for "Others" was accepted. Panel 4, therefore,

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the levels given in Table 1.

^a Since these national allocations were agreed on the basis of Option 2, these quotas need to be adjusted by time and area to meet the catch constraint under Option 1. For such adjustment, see Appendix II.

- ix) Div. 4VWX flounders (yellowtail, American plaice and witch). The TAC recommended by STACRES for 1976 was 28,000 tons, a reduction from the 32,000-ton TAC for 1975. With little discussion, Panel 4

agreed to recommend

that a TAC of 28,000 tons be established for 1976.

The Observer from Cuba stated that Cuba needed a 2,000-ton allocation for this stock as a function of by-catch from the silver hake fishery. The allocations were altered to accommodate Cuba and Panel 4

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocations for this stock as set out in Table 1 be accepted.

- x) Div. 4VWX argentine. The recommended TAC from STACRES for 1976 was 25,000 tons, the same as for 1975. With no discussion, Panel 4

agreed to recommend

that the TAC for this stock be 25,000 tons in 1976.

The Observer from Cuba stated that Cuba needed 2,500 tons from this stock. Since this amount was already allotted to "Others" for 1975, Panel 4

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock remain the same as in 1975 (Table 1).

- xi) Div. 4X (offshore) cod. The delegate of Canada suggested that the Panel again defer consideration of this stock to a later date to allow Canada and Spain to discuss the by-catch problem. The Panel agreed.

- xii) Div. 4VW haddock. The TAC recommended by STACRES for 1976 was "0" tons, pertaining to directed fisheries. In view of the by-catch of haddock in this area, the delegate of Canada proposed allocations to cover the haddock by-catch in the cod fishery of 1,250 tons for Canada, 400 tons for Spain, and 350 tons for "Others". This procedure is the same as that adopted (Summ.Doc. 75/1, Appendix XII, p. 35) for the Subarea 5 haddock stock. After some discussion, Panel 4

agreed to recommend

that a TAC of 2,000 tons be adopted for this stock for 1976, with the national allocation as given in Table 1 to cover the by-catch problem.

The Panel agreed that no directed fishery for haddock in this area should exist, and that Contracting Governments not mentioned by name should limit the catch of haddock by persons under their jurisdiction to amounts not exceeding 2,500 kg, or 1% by weight, of all other fish on board caught in Div. 4VW, whichever is greater. Panel 4, therefore,

agreed to recommend

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

- xiii) Div. 4X haddock. The delegate of Canada said that, because of deferment of discussion of the Div. 4X cod fishery to later in the Panel, discussions on this stock should also be deferred because of the associated by-catch. This was agreed.

- xiv) Subdiv. 4Vs-Div. 4W and Div. 4T (Jan-Dec)-Subdiv. 4Vn (Jan-Apr) cod. Further discussion could not provide agreement on TACs and allocations for these stocks. It was, therefore, agreed to defer decisions to a special meeting of the Commission in autumn 1975.

7. The Panel recessed at 1800 hrs, 13 June.

8. Panel 4 reconvened at 0915 hrs, Thursday, 19 June.

9. Div. 4X cod and haddock. The Chairman re-opened discussion on these two stocks, noting that in addition to the question of TACs and their allocation the Panel would also have to address proposals for adjustments in the Div. 4X closed area for haddock, and the exemption provision for by-catches of cod and haddock in directed fisheries for other species (Comm.Doc. 75/12).

The delegate of Canada stated that discussions held subsequent to the last meeting of the Panel had not provided agreement on quotas and allocations for these stocks, and requested that these issues be deferred to the proposed Special Meeting of the Commission later in 1975. Panel 4 then agreed to defer decisions of the TACs and their allocations for cod in Div. 4X (offshore) and haddock in Div. 4X until the Special Meeting of the Commission in autumn 1975.

The delegate of Canada proposed that the Panel approve an adjustment of the haddock closed area in Div. 4X. He noted that this would return both the area and period of closure to that in force from 1972 to 1974, and that this was deemed desirable, both because the proposal limiting the by-catch of haddock and cod to 1% and the lowering of the cod quota in Div. 4X reduced the need for the longer and larger closure.

The delegate of Canada also proposed that the Panel approve an adjustment in the exemption allowance for cod and haddock in Div. 4X in directed fisheries for other species identical to that permitted for haddock in Subarea 5 (2,500 kg or 1% by weight). He noted that the existing regulations posed problems for fisheries conducted in both areas, and that the delegate of the USSR had indicated at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting, November 1974 (Summ.Doc. 75/1) that it would be possible for USSR vessels to minimize their by-catch in the silver hake fishery in this area. Accordingly, Panel 4

agreed to recommend

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

10. Div. 4VWX herring. At the suggestion of the delegate of Canada, the Panel agreed that, in view of the decision of Panel 5 to recommend deferral of quota regulations for Subarea 5 herring stocks until a January Special Meeting of the Commission (Proc. 11, Section 13 (vii)), all 1976 regulations for Subarea 4 herring stocks should also be subject to review and possible revision at that time. Panel 4, therefore,

agreed to recommend

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

11. Future Research Requirements. The Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 4, Dr R.G. Halliday (Canada), called the attention of the Panel to the research requirements noted in the Report of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 4 (Appendix I), particularly the greater emphasis required on juvenile and larval herring surveys. The delegate of the USA reminded the Panel that it would be critical for all members to submit adequate herring data prior to the proposed January Special Meeting of the Commission, if adequate progress was to be achieved at that time in formulating herring regulations for 1976.

12. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Panel would take place during the next meeting of the Commission.

13. Election of Chairman for 1975/76 and 1976/77. The Panel elected Mr K. Løkkegaard (Denmark) Chairman of Panel 4 for the next two years, who joined the Panel in commending the Chairman, Dr D. Booss (FRG), for his services during the past two years.

14. There being no further business, the Meeting of Panel 4 was adjourned at 1015 hrs, Thursday, 19 June.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for stocks in Subarea 4 for 1976.

	Cod		Haddock	Herring		Redfish	Silver hake	Flounders (Yellowtail, witch and Amer. plaice)	Argentine
	4T (Jan-Dec)- 4Vn (Jan-Apr)	4Vn (May-Dec)	4VW 4X	4VWa 1 July 1976- 30 June 1977	4XWb	4VWX	4VWX	4VWX	4VWX
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	45,000	10,000	0 ²	36,000	81,000 ³	30,000	100,000	28,000	25,000
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	6,600	-	1,250	33,000	57,500	-	5,000	17,000	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-
FRG	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
GDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
USSR	-	-	-	1,800	11,000	-	84,000	8,900	16,500
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	350	-
Others	1,000	-	350	400	1,000	-	11,000	1,500	2,500
Total allocated catches	8,000	8,000	2,000	36,000	70,000	0	100,000	28,000	25,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area	2,000 (CAN)	-	-	11,000 (CAN)	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Portion of Div. 4X south and east of straight lines connecting coordinates: 44°20'N, 63°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'W; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.
² TAC pertains to directed fisheries.
³ Includes the estimated inshore catch of 11,000 tons for 1976 which was deducted to the principle used in previous years (Summ.Doc. 75/18, p. 19).

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 4

Friday, 6 June, 1545 hrs

1. The Chairman, Dr R.G. Halliday (Canada), opened the meeting. Representatives were present from Canada, Denmark, France, the FRG, Japan, Portugal, Spain, the USSR, and the USA, and an Observer from Cuba.
2. Rapporteur. Ms J.A. Brennan (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Agenda was adopted, after the addition of Item 6(e) relating to consideration of fishing effort reductions in Subarea 4.
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 1974 (Summ.Doc. 75/41) was approved with minor amendments.
5. Conservation Requirements. TAC recommendations are summarized in Table 1.

(a) Div. 4T (Jan-Dec)-Subdiv. 4Vn (Jan-Apr) cod. The 1975 TAC of 50,000 tons will generate a fishing mortality of 0.6, and the maintenance of catches at this level in 1976 would again generate an F of about 0.6. Thus, it is recommended that the 1976 TAC be reduced to 45,000 tons in order to bring the fishing mortality within the range of F_{max} .

It was noted that an increasing proportion of the catch was being taken in Subdiv. 4Vn in January to April when recruiting year-classes (at age 4) contribute substantially to the fishery prior to spawning for the first time in the following June. The intensity of the Subdiv. 4Vn fishery, therefore, has a substantial effect on the size of the spawning stock, and measures to regulate the seasonal distribution of mortality may be required.

Present TAC advice is related to $F_{0.1}$ and it was pointed out that some other objective, e.g. management at $F_{0.1}$, while resulting in little loss in yield, would maintain larger stock sizes and reduce the importance of the above problem.

(b) Subdiv. 4Vn (May-Dec) cod. No new data were available to change the recommended TAC of 10,000 tons.

(c) Subdiv. 4Vs-Div. 4W cod. Increased levels of biological sampling of catches in most recent years indicate that smaller fish are being caught, and that fishing mortality is higher, than previously thought. A reduced TAC of 40,000 tons is recommended to reduce F to the level of $F_{max} = 0.45$.

(d) Div. 4X (offshore) cod. Fishing mortality has been about twice the level of F_{max} in recent years. The 1975 TAC of 5,000 tons is expected to bring about a reduction in fishing mortality, and a 1976 TAC of 4,000 tons is recommended to reduce F to the level of $F_{max} = 0.35$. It is noted that this will not allow a substantial rebuilding of the stock in 1976 toward the F_{max} MSY level.

(e) Div. 4VW haddock. No improvement in the abundance of this stock has been observed. It is recommended that the 1976 TAC remain at zero for the directed haddock fishery and that by-catches be minimized, recognizing that unavoidable by-catches are likely to be in the order of 2,000 tons.

(f) Div. 4X haddock

TAC recommendation. The situation regarding this stock is essentially the same as in 1973 and 1974; removals should be minimized to rebuild spawning stock, and a zero quota is recommended in directed fisheries in 1976, while realizing that incidental catches are likely to be about 15,000 tons. The entry of zero for 1976 in Table 1 contrasts with the recommendation of 15,000 tons for 1975, although the advice is essentially the same as that given last year for 1975.

Closed area and season. The distributions of haddock and silver hake and argentines overlap to some extent, particularly in March and April. The extent of overlap of fishable concentrations of these species is unknown but could be insignificant. The closed area/season regulations in force for 1975 encompass almost all of the area in which haddock concentrate. This inevitably interferes with fisheries for argentine, silver hake, cod, and, to some extent, pollock. Should present regulations prove an unacceptable interference with other fisheries, the Commission should consider alternative methods of regulating haddock mortality.

(g) Div. 4VWX herring. At the 1974 Annual Meeting the 1975/1976 TAC for the Div. 4VWa fishery of 45,000 tons was set on a fishing season basis, i.e., 1 July to 30 June. The 1975 TAC for the Div. 4XWb fishery was set at 90,000 tons for the calendar year, excluding 15,000 tons estimated to be taken in the inshore fisheries.

Recent tagging studies have indicated the need for adjustments in the management areas and the following procedure is recommended:

Option 1. Recognizing that the Commission has already agreed on a TAC (45,000 tons) for the stock in Div. 4VWa for the season 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976, the management area should be adjusted as follows:

Div. 4V	1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976	15,000 tons
	1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977	11,000 tons
Div. 4WX	1 January 1976 to 31 December 1976	115,000 tons.

The 115,000 tons for Div. 4WX should be reduced by whatever catch is to be taken in Div. 4Wa in the period 1 July 1975 to 31 December 1975.

Option 2. If the Div. 4VWa fishery continues to be managed as a unit (as in previous years), the recommended TAC for that area for 1976/1977 season is 36,000 tons (on the basis of 11,000 tons for Div. 4V and 25,000 tons for Div. 4Wa). If the fishery in Div. 4XWb continues to be managed as a unit (as in previous years), the predicted catch and, therefore, the recommended TAC in 1976 is 81,000 tons.

It is stressed that, in both options, inshore catches in Div. 4X are included in these recommendations. If, as in previous years, inshore catches are not included in setting the TAC, an estimated 11,000 tons for 1976 should be subtracted from the recommended 115,000 tons for Div. 4WX under Option 1, or from the recommended 81,000 tons for Div. 4XWb under Option 2.

It is brought to the attention of the Commission that present stock assessments, while providing adequate advice on adult fisheries, do not take into account substantial juvenile fisheries along the New Brunswick and Maine coasts, largely due to difficulties in assigning juvenile catches to the appropriate adult stock. There is, however, a trade-off in yields between juvenile and adult fisheries, greater physical yields being attained by delaying capture until 3-6 years of age. The exact magnitude and distribution among adult fisheries of these increased yields cannot be defined at this time.

(h) Div. 4VWX redfish. Although abundance in most recent years has been declining, uncertainties about the present level of abundance and potential recruitment levels do not allow a revision of the TAC at this time. In recommending that the TAC for 1976 be set at the 1975 level of 30,000 tons, it is noted that a reduction may be required in 1977. It is further noted that significant proportions of redfish less than 20 cm occur in some commercial catches and that harvesting of redfish of this size almost certainly results in yields less than the maximum yield per recruit. Scientists are at present unable to suggest measures to remedy this situation.

(i) Div. 4VWX silver hake. New information concerning age determination of silver hake and the relationship between year-class strength and sea temperature confirm previous estimates of the present composition of the stock in Div. 4VWX. However, there remain differences of opinion on the level of natural and fishing mortality and age at first capture that will achieve the MSY for this resource. A 1976 TAC of 100,000 tons is recommended, based on a value of natural mortality $M = 0.40$. The majority of the Scientific Advisers concluded that tangible evidence must be presented before an extreme estimate such as $M = 0.70$ could be accepted.

(j) Div. 4VWX yellowtail, witch and American plaice. An observed reduction in abundance of yellowtail and the inequitable distribution of effort on plaice in relation to stock abundance in Div. 4W and Div. 4V justifies a recommendation that the 1976 TAC be reduced to 28,000 tons.

(k) Div. 4VWX argentine. No new information is available, and the TAC recommendation remains at 25,000 tons for 1976.

(l) Subarea 2-4 squid (*Illex*). In the absence of reliable estimates of stock size, it is recommended that a pre-emptive quota be instituted to regulate the orderly development of the fishery and that a TAC should be set for Subareas 2-4 separately from Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6, so that fishing effort cannot be directed entirely to one or the other component of the stock complex. Recent removals are estimated to have been about 10,000 tons in Subareas 2-4 and a pre-emptive 1976 TAC of 15,000 tons is recommended. While there has been no substantial fishery for *Illex* in Subarea 2, it is included in the recommendation for completeness.

(m) Subarea 3-4 mackerel. Due to evidence for intermixing of northern and southern stock components, it was concluded that a combined assessment for Subarea 3-5 and Statistical Area 6 was the most appropriate stock evaluation approach. On the basis of this combined analysis, it is recommended that the 1976 TAC be set at 310,000 tons, accompanied by a size limit of 25 cm total length to exclude the capture of 1-year-old

mackerel. As the recommended TAC pertains to Subareas 3-5 and Statistical Area 6 as a whole, it should be partitioned to ensure a practicable distribution of the fishery, but no specific partitioning of the TAC was discussed.

(n) Div. 4VWX-Subarea 5 pollock. There is no evidence that the stock is declining under current catch levels, and recruitment seems to have ranged from average to strong in recent years. It is recommended that the TAC be maintained at 55,000 tons in 1976.

(o) Consideration of reduction of fishing effort on groundfish stocks in Subarea 4. A review of trends over the last decade in the groundfish fishery (excluding silver hake) in Div. 4VWX indicated that it was most productive in the mid-1960's (1965-1966). Consequently, catch has fluctuated around a somewhat lower level at somewhat higher levels of effort. As always, the true relationships are obscure, owing to inadequacies in statistical reporting, by the choice of effort unit used to estimate abundance and effort changes, and by undetected trends in efficiency of the effort unit. However, taking a broad view, production models indicate the level of exploitation was approaching the level associated with the MSY in the early 1960's, and passed beyond that level later in the decade. Most recent analysis strongly supports this conclusion. These general relationships suggest that a significant reduction in fishing effort will not reduce the total catch in the long term, although a specific reduction in one year would inevitably cause an immediate loss.

The Panel's attention was drawn to the fact that recent TAC advice has been related to F_{max} on a stock basis when this has been possible. However, some other objective, e.g. management at $F_{0.1}$, while resulting in little loss in yield, would help resolve the problem outlined above.

6. Future Research Requirements

(a) Herring tagging studies planned (Canada) for 1975/76 in Div. 4VWa were noted with approval and their importance emphasized.

(b) Scientific Advisers noted emphasis on herring larval and juvenile surveys on Georges Bank in the Herring Working Group and Environmental Working Group Reports, and the implicit, but unfortunate, de-emphasis of extension of these surveys to Div. 4X. It was recommended, however, that Canadian larval surveys in the Bay of Fundy be continued and their importance was noted.

(c) Lack of significant effort devoted to herring juvenile surveys in Subarea 4 was noted and it was recommended that such surveys be initiated.

(d) Encouraging results are being obtained in simulation modelling which incorporates relationships among stock size, recruitment, growth and environmental parameters. Such studies are to be encouraged when sufficiently good data are available.

7. Other Business

(a) The suitability of present stock management areas for cod, particularly in the Sydney Bight area (Subdiv. 4Vn). Scientific Advisers reviewed available evidence on cod migration and distribution on both sides of the Laurentian Channel (Res.Docs. 75/63 and 75/91) and agreed that, while some cod cross present management boundaries, the present management areas are the most satisfactory. It was recommended that no change be made in cod management areas.

(b) Adequacy of sampling. Reports on the present level of sampling activity indicate that the minimum level of sampling agreed to in June 1974 is far from being met. It was noted again that the agreed level is indeed a minimum and not an adequate level for assessment studies. Further efforts to increase sampling performance are recommended.

(c) By-catch problems. The magnitude of the by-catch problems in Subarea 4 cannot be quantified at this time but Scientific Advisers consider that serious problems exist. Substantial haddock catches were made as by-catches in 1974, and by-catches of flatfish in cod fisheries and of small fish in fisheries conducted by small mesh gear are likely of importance. More intensive catch sampling and initiation of a scientific observer program would help substantially in quantifying these problems.

(d) Cod growth variations. Res.Doc. 75/98 describing statistical relationships between temperature and cod growth in Div. 4T was reviewed and the importance of taking environmental effects on population parameters into account in assessments was stressed.

8. Time and Place of Next Meeting. It was agreed that the next meeting of Panel 4 Scientific Advisers would take place prior to the Meeting of the Panel in 1976.

9. Election of Chairman. Mr R.C. Hennemuth (USA) was unanimously elected Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 4 for the ensuing year.

10. The meeting was adjourned at 1800 hrs.

Table 1. Subarea 4: summary of nominal catches (1971-74) and TACs (1973-76) by species and stock area.

Species	Stock area	Nominal catches(000 tons) ¹				TACs(000 tons) ²			
		1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cod	4TVn ³	57	68	50	42	-	63 (60)	50 (50)	(45)
	4Vn ⁴	11	9	7	6	-	10 (10)	10 (10)	(10)
	4VsW	54	62	54	43	60 (60)	60 (60)	60 (60)	(40)
	4X (offshore)	9	7	7	6	-	- (8)	5 (5)	(4)
Haddock	4VW	13	5	4	2	4 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	(0)
	4X	18	13	13	13	9 (0)	0 (0)	15 (15)	(0)
Redfish	4VWX	62	50	40	32	-	40 (30)	30 (30)	(30)
Silver hake	4VWX	129	114	299	96	-	100 (50-100)	120 (120)	(100)
Pollock	4VWX	12	20	30	25	50 (50) ⁵	55 (55)	55 (55)	(55)
	5	14	13	13	13	-	-	-	-
Flounders ⁶	4VWX	34	23	28	25	-	32 (32)	32 (32)	(28)
Herring (1)	4V					(Seasonal - July to Jun)		(15) ⁷	(11) ⁷
	4WX (adults)					-	-	-	(115) ⁸
	or	72	32	30	44	-	45 (45)	30 ⁹	-
	(2)					(Seasonal - Jul to Jun)		45 (45) ⁷	(36) ⁷
Mackerel	4XWb (adults)	70	75	91	89	90	90 (90)	90 (90)	(81) ¹⁰
	3+4	24	22	38	44	-	55 ¹¹	70 (70)	} (310)
	5+6	349	387	381	304	450	304 (251-312)	285 (285)	
Argentine	4VWX	7	6	1	18	-	25 (25)	25 (25)	(25)
Squid- <i>Illex</i>	3+4	9	2	10	+	-	-	25	(15)

¹ Advance preliminary statistics.

² Quantities in parentheses are TACs recommended by Assessments Subcommittee.

³ Div. 4T (Jan-Dec)+Subdiv. 4Vn (Jan-Apr).

⁴ Subdiv. 4Vn (May-Dec).

⁵ TAC pertains to Div. 4X+Subarea 5.

⁶ American plaice, witch, and yellowtail.

⁷ TACs for the seasons July to June 1975/76 and 1976/77, respectively.

⁸ TAC to be reduced by the quantity taken in Div. 4Wa during 1 July-31 December 1975, and by the estimated inshore catch in Div. 4X during 1 January-31 December 1976, if the TAC is to be set according to the principle used in previous years.

⁹ TAC pertains to 1 January-30 June 1975 only.

¹⁰ TAC to be reduced by the estimated inshore catch in Div. 4X in 1976, if the TAC is to be set according to the principle used in previous years.

¹¹ TAC pertains to Div. 4VWX.

ANNUAL MEETING ~ JUNE 19751976 Allocations for Subarea 4 herring

The Assessments Subcommittee has recommended that the herring in Div. 4XWb and Div. 4Wa be managed as a unit in view of recent tagging studies. Option 1 on page 2 of the Report of the Scientific Advisers to Panel 4 (Appendix I) is, therefore, proposed as the best management procedure to follow. Since national allocations were agreed on the basis of Option 2, these quotas need to be adjusted by time and area to meet the catch constraint under Option 1. In particular, the catch in Div. 4V should not exceed 15,000 tons during 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976, and also not exceed 11,000 tons during 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977. A TAC of 45,000 tons is already in effect for the combined areas of Div. 4V and Div. 4Wa for 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976, and the national allocation as given in the 1974 Proceedings, page 166, is as follows:

Canada	39,800 tons
Federal Republic of Germany	1,500
USSR	3,000
Others	700
	<hr/>
	45,000 tons

Considering the seasonality and location of past catches, the division of this 1975/76 TAC into 15,000 tons for Div. 4V and 30,000 tons for Div. 4Wa is suggested as follows:

	<u>Div. 4V</u>	<u>Div. 4Wa</u>	
Canada	13,300	26,500	tons
Federal Republic of Germany	500	1,000	
USSR	1,000	2,000	
Others	200	500	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	15,000	30,000	tons

The allocations for some countries may need to be further adjusted between areas to conform to anticipated fishing patterns for 1975/76, although not more than 15,000 tons should be taken from Div. 4V and not more than 115,000 tons should be taken from Div. 4WX.

Option 1 proposes that the 30,000 tons from Div. 4Wa be included in an overall 1976 TAC for Div. 4XW. The Assessments Subcommittee recommended a 1976/77 TAC of 36,000 tons under Option 2 for Div. 4VWa of which 11,000 tons would be assigned to Div. 4V and 25,000 tons to Div. 4Wa. At this meeting the 36,000 tons were allocated between countries. Thus, allocating the Div. 4V and Div. 4Wa TACs in the same proportions among countries as allocated for the total by Panel 4, the results are as follows:

	<u>Div. 4V</u>	<u>Div. 4Wa</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Canada	10,100	22,900	33,000	tons
Federal Republic of Germany	300	500	800	
USSR	500	1,300	1,800	
Others	100	300	400	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	11,000	25,000	36,000	tons

It is anticipated that only 4,000 tons of the 25,000 tons for Div. 4Wa will be taken in 1976. Summing the TACs of 30,000 tons, and 4,000 tons for Div. 4Wa with the TAC for Div. 4XWb of 70,000 tons (plus 11,000 tons inshore catch) produces 115,000 tons which is the recommended TAC for the combined areas of Div. 4XWb and Div. 4Wa for 1976. The agreed national allocation for 1976 for Div. 4XWb and those now partitioned into Div. 4Wa which are to be combined with Div. 4XW are given below.

	<u>Div. 4Wa</u>		<u>Div. 4XWb</u>	<u>Div. 4XW Total</u>
	<u>1 January-30 June</u>	<u>1 July-31 December</u>		
Canada	26,500	3,650	57,500 (11,000)	87,650 (11,000)
Federal Republic of Germany	1,000	100	-	1,100
USSR	2,000	200	11,000	13,200
USA	-	-	500	500
Others	500	50	1,000	1,550
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30,000	4,000	70,000 (11,000)	104,000 (11,000)

The 115,000 tons for Div. 4XW should be reduced by whatever catch is to be taken in Div. 4Wa in the period 1 July 1975 to 31 December 1975.

The above procedure means that the 21,000 tons of the 1976/77 TAC of Div. 4Wa will be taken during the period 1 January-30 June 1977. This amount would already be allocated and would have to be taken off the top of the recommended 1977 Div. 4XW TAC.

Table 1. Summary of agreed allocations and proposed redistribution - Subarea 4 herring.

Country	Agreed Allocations				Proposed Redistributions			
	Div. 4VWa 1 July 1975- 30 June 1976	Div. 4VWa 1 July 1976- 30 June 1977	Div. 4XWb 1 January- 31 December 1976	Div. 4V 1 July 1975- 30 June 1976	Div. 4V 1 July 1976- 30 June 1977	Div. 4XW ¹ 1 January- 31 December 1976	Div. 4XW 1 January- 31 December 1977 ²	
Canada	39,800	33,000	57,500 (11,000)	13,300	10,100	87,650 (11,000)	(19,250)	
Federal Republic of Germany	1,500	800	-	500	300	1,100	(400)	
USSR	3,000	1,800	11,000	1,000	500	13,200	(1,100)	
USA	-	-	500	-	-	500	-	
Others	700	400	1,000	200	100	1,550	(250)	
Total	45,000	36,000	70,000 (11,000)	15,000	11,000	104,000 (11,000)	(21,000)	

¹ Includes catches in Div. 4Wa in the period 1 July 1975-31 December 1975.

² Total TAC and allocation of balance to be negotiated at the 1976 Annual Meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

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

Panel 4 recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975(4) Proposal for International Regulation of the Fisheries for Cod and Haddock in Division 4X of Subarea 4 of the Convention Area

Panel 4 recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depository Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

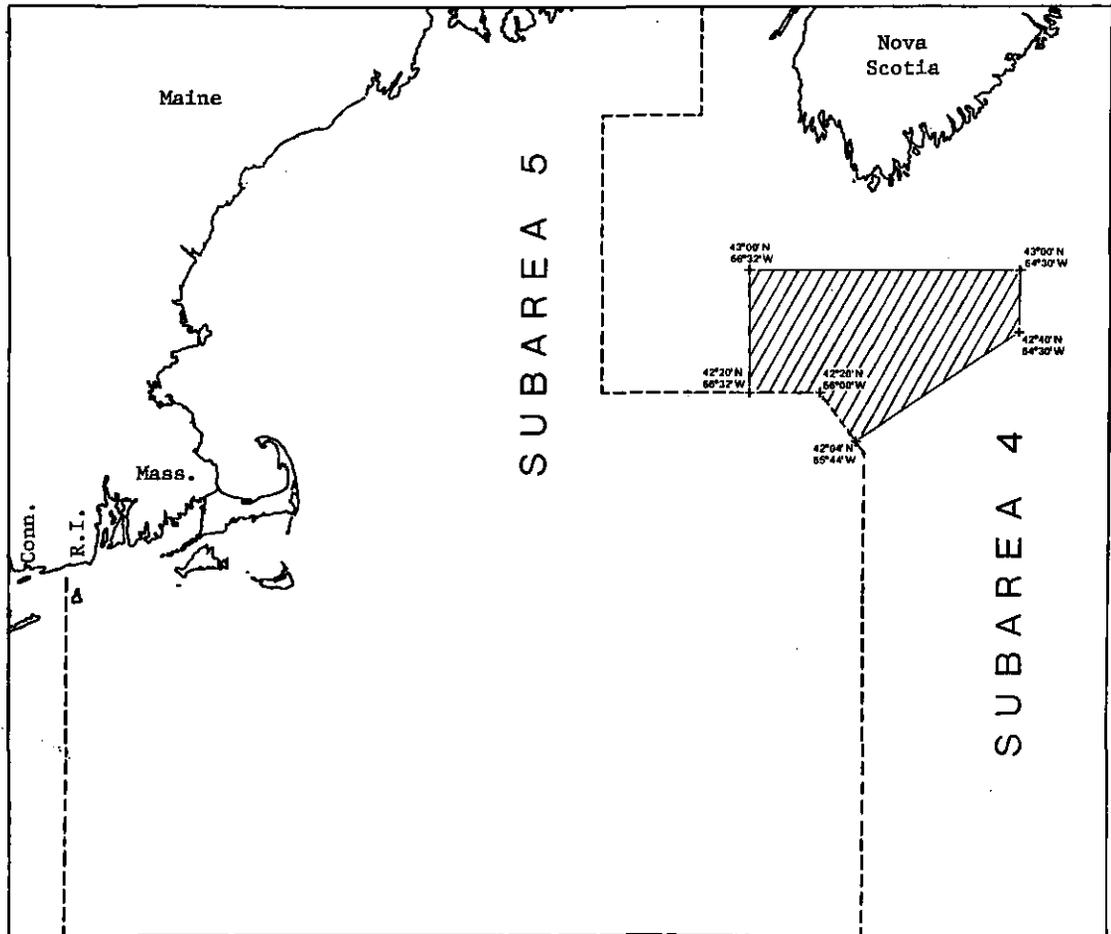
"2. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit persons under their jurisdiction from using fishing gear other than pelagic fishing gear (purse seines or true midwater trawls, using midwater trawl doors incapable of being fished on the bottom) and from attaching any protective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

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

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

NOTE: The attached chart illustrates the area affected by this proposal.

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



ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

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

Panel 4 recommends that the Commission transmit to the Depositary Government the following proposal for joint action by the Contracting Governments:

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

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

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3638
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 11

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Meetings of Panel 5

Monday, 16 June, 0900 hrs
 Tuesday, 17 June, 0930 hrs
 Wednesday, 18 June, 0925 hrs
 Thursday, 19 June, 0015 hrs
 Thursday, 19 June, 2115 hrs
 Friday, 20 June, 1635 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting was convened by the Chairman, Mr D.H. Wallace (USA). Representatives of all Member Countries were present. The Chairman called attention to his dilemma in acting as Chairman of the Panel and Head of the US delegation. At his request, the Panel agreed that Mr Wm.L. Sullivan Jr (USA) should chair the meeting.
2. Rapporteur. Dr W.T. Stobo (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Agenda was adopted with the understanding that its order could be adjusted later, if appropriate.
4. Panel Membership. There were no changes in the Panel membership to consider. The Chairman noted that Cuba wished to participate in the fishery in this Subarea. He invited the Observer from Cuba to take part in the Panel discussions, and expressed the hope that the Panel would give Cuba's requests serious consideration.
5. Report of the Scientific Advisers. In the absence of Dr R.L. Edwards (USA), the Report was presented by Mr R.C. Hennemuth (USA) who had also acted as Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to the Panel. The Report was adopted without comment by the Panel members.
6. Overall TAC for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1976. The Chairman reviewed the rationale behind the second-tier overall TAC for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, and noted that the Assessments Subcommittee and Scientific Advisers to Panel 5 concurred that a second-tier TAC of 650,000 tons for 1976 was a realistic minimum level which would account for the incidental catch problem and would cause a reduction in fishing mortality and a start toward recovery. He further noted that, according to the scientists, the larger the reduction, the greater the probability of success of the regulation in starting the recovery of the biomass to levels providing for MSY.

The delegate of Spain drew attention to the Spanish catches of squid in 1973 and 1974 of 17,599 and 16,138 tons, respectively. These amounts were inadequate to satisfy their domestic market and, consequently, Spain had to import 27,000 and 33,000 tons, respectively, in these two years. He stated that the small allocation of squid to Spain for 1974 and 1975 made it necessary for Spain to institute licensing regulations which drastically reduced the number of vessels and days on grounds. This action caused many social and economic problems. Many of the vessels could not fish and others had to return to Spain without a complete cargo. He referred to the Assessments Subcommittee's (Summ.Doc. 75/18) calculated minimum biomass levels of 100,000 tons for *Illex* and 70,000 tons for *Loligo*, and expressed the opinion that the TAC levels of 44,000 and 30,000 tons, respectively, recommended by STACRES for these species were too low. He indicated that Spain's main interest in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 was squid which was used solely for domestic human consumption. Furthermore, Spanish fishermen have been actively avoiding fishing in areas where a large by-catch was probable. For these reasons, he felt that Spain deserved special consideration and requested that the Panel i) allocate to Spain for 1975 an additional 6,000 tons of *Illex* from the "Others" category without including the amount in the second tier, ii) exclude squid from the second-tier TAC in 1976, and iii) increase the Spanish allocation of squid for 1976.

The delegate of the USA expressed the opinion that the Panel should first discuss the level of the second-tier TAC, before discussing individual TACs or the special needs or requests of the various members. He felt that the prime purpose of the Panel at this meeting was i) to establish a second-tier TAC at a level which would allow a quick recovery of the fish biomass, ii) to set individual TACs to conserve all species and confer special protection to seriously depleted species, and iii) to set TACs and other regulations

which would be effective in reducing by-catch. He expressed the hope that no member would allow short-term national interests to override long-term benefits and stated that the USA would be adopting a very hard line in regard to the level of the second-tier TAC in the interest of conservation and of ensuring the future viability of the fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. He reminded the Panel that in 1973 the Commission undertook a program to ensure recovery of the stocks which entailed setting "... in 1976 an amount which will allow the biomass to recover to a level which will produce the maximum sustainable yield" (October 1973 Meeting Proceedings No. 3, p. 17). He called attention to the April 1975 Assessments Subcommittee Report (Summ.Doc. 75/18, p. 35) which indicated that, if this level is to be approached in 1976, the fishing mortality must be reduced below the level estimated to produce 825,000 tons, and even at reduced TAC levels there would probably be a biological lag to recovery of at least three years. He then presented figures giving the number of years required to reach MSY levels at various second-tier TAC levels and the probability that recovery would begin by 1976 as follows:

<u>TAC ('000 tons)</u>	<u>Years (to MSY)</u>	<u>Probability (%)</u>
800	13	59
750	11	67
650	7	80
550	5	90
450	4	95
350	3	98

He stated that the USA feels that the time to recovery is a significant factor and emphasized the minimum three-year biological lag to recovery. Commenting on the fact that the statistics reported and used in the calculation are less than the actual catches, he then insisted that the second-tier TAC must be set at a low level; this would ensure a fast recovery with a high probability of attainment. He further stated that, if these regulations are to be effective, and if ICNAF is to maintain its leadership in the management of the fish stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6, the Member Countries must improve their control and reporting of by-catch.

The delegate of Italy indicated that Italy was in a rather special situation of having a very small quota in the second tier and in danger of being economically excluded from fishing in the area if further reductions were imposed upon it. He stated that Italy fishes only for squid, and under the second-tier restrictions, it cannot even take its allocation of squid, which in any case is only one-tenth of its domestic needs. He requested special consideration for his country pertaining to their squid quota being outside the second-tier TAC if necessary.

The delegate of Japan indicated that they were in a difficult situation since the Japanese second-tier quota was almost identical to its squid quota. He emphasized the fact that the Assessments Subcommittee did not feel that the squid stocks were as depleted as most other species.

The delegate of Canada reiterated Canada's concern over the continuing decline of stocks throughout the ICNAF Area and, in view of the condition of the stocks in Subareas 2-4, the inadequacy of the presently applied regulatory measures. He was alarmed by the figures given by the USA regarding time to recovery, and agreed with the delegate of USA that a low second-tier TAC should be set in order to bring about a rapid recovery.

The Chairman then solicited comments on the issue from other Panel members and Observers. The Observer from Cuba felt that the deliberations of the Panel would be facilitated if he declared the intentions of his country. He stated that Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 were the areas of main interest for Cuba because of the species available there. He indicated that silver hake, mackerel, and argentine, in that order of priority, would be their target species, but that Cuba would request allocations for other species to account for the by-catch. He pointed out that Cuba was deliberately directing its fishery to species not of great interest to the coastal state and requested that a second-tier quota of 35,000 tons be allocated for this purpose.

The delegate of the USA expressed grave concern regarding the potential exclusion of squid (*Illex* and *Loligo*) from the second tier. He reminded the delegates that the calculations relating to the second tier had included squid and, if they were now removed, the level of the second tier would have to be reduced. He further noted that the squid fishery had a large by-catch (up to 50%) of butterfish, scup, and flounders, and a further reduction in the second tier would be required to account for this by-catch problem. The delegate of Japan indicated that their fishery is a seasonal one and occurs at a time when by-catches are not a large problem. He emphasized that the main by-catch in their fishery is butterfish which is also a preferred species for Japan.

The Chairman noted that most of the Member Countries had commented on the second-tier TAC, but since no concrete proposals had resulted, he suggested that the STACRES recommendation of 650,000 tons be the basis for further discussion.

The delegate of the USSR considered that all Panel members were concerned about the conservation of the fish stocks but, in view of the economic realities, the proposed reduction might be excessive. Noting that STACRES provided a range between 650,000 and 825,000 tons, he suggested that the Panel also examine some intermediate levels such as 700,000 or 750,000 tons. He further stated that, to be consistent with previous deliberations, the level of the second-tier TAC and national allocation should be considered together. The delegate of the USA again emphasized that the time to recovery was of paramount importance and stated that the USA could not accept a second-tier TAC which would not allow biomass recovery to begin within three to seven years. The delegate of Bulgaria also considered the proposed reduction of the second-tier TAC to 650,000 tons to be too drastic. He expressed the opinion that, with the reduction in catches during the last few years, the stock sizes must be increasing and thus a more optimistic view of the state of the stocks should be taken. He then suggested that a TAC of 800,000 tons was sufficient to continue improving the overall biomass. The delegate of Poland, taking into account the overall TAC reductions in 1974 and 1975, also felt the proposed 1976 reduction to be too drastic and advised the Panel to consider the socio-economic effects of such drastic reductions.

The delegate of Spain again called attention to the state of the squid stocks and suggested a second-tier TAC of 750,000 tons including squid, or 675,000 tons excluding squid. The suggestion was supported by the delegate of Romania. The delegate of the USA insisted that both *Illex* and *Loligo* squid be included in the second tier, and further stated that the USA could not possibly accept a TAC which required 11 years to begin recovery. He subsequently proposed a second-tier TAC of 550,000 tons and requested a vote on that proposal. The delegate of the GDR reminded the Panel that, at the Special Commission Meeting in October 1973, the Panel voted to fix for 1976 a TAC associated with the MSY, but there was no consideration given nor decisions made relating to the time period involved in recovery. He felt that this was a new concept and must be carefully considered. Furthermore, he felt that the proposed reduction was too drastic and considered a second-tier TAC of 750,000 tons would not further endanger the stocks. The delegate of Canada noted that few of the scientists' past recommendations have proved to be overly pessimistic as to the state of the stocks and agreed with the delegate of the USA that the overall TAC should not exceed the STACRES recommendation. The delegate of the FRG expressed the hope that the rebuilding of the stocks would be to the benefit of all members of the Panel, not just a few. He agreed that the Panel should accept the scientists' advice, but suggested that the allocation should take into consideration the different fishing habits, and thus by-catch problems, of the countries involved.

Following additional proposals and comments on the second-tier TAC, the Chairman called for a formal vote on the following TAC levels in the order given:

TAC	Vote			
	Affirmative	Negative	Abstain	Absent
800,000	1	5	6	0
550,000	2	8	2	0
750,000	7	4	1	0
700,000	7	3	2	0
650,000	12	0	0	0

The recommended TAC by STACRES of 650,000 tons was unanimously accepted; none of the other proposals received the required majority.

7. The meeting of Panel 5 recessed at 1315 hrs, 16 June.

8. The meeting of Panel 5 reconvened at 1650 hrs, 16 June.

9. Allocation of the Overall TAC for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. The Chairman invited comments on the allocation of the 1976 overall TAC agreed upon in the last session. The delegate of the USA proposed an allocation to the United States of 232,760 tons. He explained that this amount was 10% higher than the 1975 US allocation and was consistent with their position that the coastal state be granted a quota to fulfill its requirements.

Following a short discussion during which several countries indicated their quota requests, the delegate of the USSR recommended that the Panel defer allocating the overall TAC and proceed instead to setting individual TACs and allocations on a conditional basis. The delegates of Canada, Japan, and the FRG agreed with this proposal. The delegate of the USA was prepared to consider the individual TACs, but indicated that he would not be prepared subsequently to further negotiate the overall TAC.

10. Consideration of Individual TACs for 1976 and their Allocation

i) Div. 5Y cod. The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 8,000 metric tons, a 2,000-ton reduction from 1975. The delegate of the USA proposed an allocation of 7,800 metric tons for the US and 200

metric tons for Canada. Several members of the Panel indicated that they could not accept a zero allocation for "Others", although this figure could be a symbolic one. Panel 5 subsequently

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the levels given in Table 1.

- ii) Div. 5Z cod. The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 35,000 metric tons, the same as in 1975. The delegate of the USA requested an allocation of 20,000 metric tons. After some discussion Panel 5

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the levels given in Table 1.

- iii) Subarea 5 haddock. The Panel

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 TAC be set at zero,

understanding that incidental catches of about 6,000 metric tons would occur. The delegate of the USA proposed, and the Panel agreed, that the allocation of the incidental catch be the same as in 1975:

Canada	1,200 tons
Spain	300
USA	4,450
Others	50
	<hr/>
Total	6,000 tons

- iv) Subarea 5 redfish. The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 17,000 metric tons, an 8,000-ton reduction from 1975. The delegate of the USA noted that the USA was the major exploiter of this stock and indicated a willingness to have the US allocation absorb almost the entire required reduction. The Panel then

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the levels given in Table 1.

- v) Div. 5Y silver hake. The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 10,000 metric tons, a reduction of 5,000 tons from 1975. The delegate of the USA requested the entire TAC, but several members were opposed to no allocation for the "Others" category. Subsequently, the Panel

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the levels given in Table 1.

- vi) Subdiv. 5Ze silver hake. The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 50,000 metric tons, a 30,000-ton reduction from 1975. The delegate of the USA requested 8,500 metric tons and the Observer from Cuba, 9,000 metric tons. The Panel subsequently

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the levels given in Table 1.

- vii) Subdiv. 5Zw and Statistical Area 6 silver hake. The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 43,000 metric tons, a 37,000-ton reduction from 1975.

11. The meeting of Panel 5 recessed at 1930 hrs, 16 June.

12. The meeting of Panel 5 reconvened at 0930 hrs, 17 June.

13. The Chairman invited further comments on silver hake in Subdiv. 5Zw and Statistical Area 6. After some discussion the delegate of the USA indicated that the USA would accept an allocation reduction to 9,000 tons.

The Observer from Cuba requested an allocation of 4,000 tons. The delegate of the USSR indicated that they would be willing to accept a reduction to 30,000 tons, in order to have a reasonable allocation for the "Others" category. The Panel then

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the levels given in Table 1.

- i) Subdiv. 5Ze red hake. The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 26,000 metric tons, a 6,000-ton increase from 1975. The Observer from Cuba requested an allocation of 2,500 tons. The Panel

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the levels given in Table 1.

- ii) Subdiv. 5Zw and Statistical Area 6 red hake. The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 16,000 metric tons, a 29,000-ton reduction from 1975. In the spirit of compromise, the Panel

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the levels given in Table 1.

The Observer from Cuba indicated that the 1,000-ton allocation to "Others" would be sufficient to cover their by-catch.

- iii) Subarea 5 (east of 69°W) yellowtail. The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 16,000 metric tons, the same as in 1975, and

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the same levels as in 1975 as given in Table 1.

- iv) Subarea 5 (west of 69°W) and Statistical Area 6 yellowtail. The Panel

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 TAC be set at 4,000 metric tons and the national allocation for this stock be set at the same levels as in 1975 as given in Table 1.

- v) Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 flounders (except yellowtail). The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 20,000 metric tons, a reduction of 5,000 tons from 1975. The delegate of the USA indicated that this was an important fishery to the USA and the Panel

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for this stock be set at the levels given in Table 1.

- vi) Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 herring. The delegate of the USA expressed concern that the STACRES recommendation of 60,000 metric tons as the 1976 TAC would not allow for a substantial improvement in the state of the stock, but did propose, however, that the STACRES recommendation be accepted. He further requested a US allocation of 10,000 tons which, although higher than the US catches of this stock, was necessary due to the decline of the Div. 5Y stock. The delegate of Canada supported the proposal of a 60,000-ton TAC and requested a Canadian allocation of 3,000 tons. The delegate of the USSR found the scientific analysis to be acceptable, but pointed out that the strength of the incoming 1973 year-class is not very well established and the size of this year-class is of critical importance to the estimation of the TAC. He noted that the Assessments Subcommittee had also mentioned 100,000 tons as a possible TAC, depending on the size of the 1973 year-class. In view of these factors, he proposed a 1976 TAC of 100,000 tons. The delegate of Poland agreed that such a drastic reduction in the 1976 TAC, based on the available evidence as to the size of the 1973 year-class, was not warranted and he supported the USSR proposal. The delegate of Romania agreed that the proposed reduction was too drastic and proposed a compromise reduction to 75,000 tons.

The delegate of the USA reminded the Panel that the purpose of the constraints set by the Commission was to rebuild the stock, not merely halt the decline. He then emphasized that the proposed 100,000-ton TAC would not allow a stock size increase, but would at best fulfill the

requirements of the minimum constraint. In his opinion, therefore, the Panel must take the conservative view, noting again that a 60,000-ton TAC would not allow any substantial rebuilding of the stock. The delegate of Canada stressed the need for caution. He pointed out that, if the estimate of the size of the 1973 year-class is correct, then even a TAC of 60,000 tons will barely fulfill the requirements of the minimum stock size constraint; if, however, the size is underestimated, these fish will only be three years old in 1976 and will still be available the following year.

The Chairman of Panel 5 asked the Chairman of STACRES for comment on the scientific advice. The Chairman of STACRES explained that the analysis had been made using two assumptions as to the size of the 1973 year-class; i) approximately 800 million fish, and ii) approximately 550 million fish. He stated that under either assumption no substantial increase in stock size is possible, however, the assumptions do result in a TAC range between 60,000 and 100,000 tons. He explained that, if the lower assumption as to the size of the 1973 year-class is accepted and i) if the estimate is correct, then a TAC of 60,000 tons will just maintain the minimum constraint, and ii) if an underestimate, then the stock size will improve slightly; if, however, the upper assumption is accepted, which it must be to obtain a TAC of 100,000 tons, and i) if correct, a TAC of 100,000 tons will just maintain the minimum constraint, and ii) if an overestimate, the stock size will go below the minimum constraint. He concluded by stating STACRES, therefore, recommended a TAC as close to 60,000 tons as possible and that now the Commission had to decide what risk it is willing to take.

In response to a request by the Chairman for further comments, the delegate of the GDR stated that the Commission had obviously made overly optimistic decisions on the state of the stock. He noted, however, that a reduction to 60,000 tons would place a heavy economic burden on all countries and suggested that a provisional TAC between 60,000 and 100,000 tons be set to be revised when more information was available. The delegate of the USA then proposed that a provisional TAC of 60,000 tons be set with a review at a special meeting. He emphasized, however, that the USA would be very reluctant to agree to any increases without overwhelming evidence supporting an increase. He also expressed the view that the Panel should consider new stock size constraints which would restrict the TAC to 60,000 tons relative to a minimum stock size of 225,000 tons. The delegate of the USSR noted that there were a variety of assumptions involved in the analysis relating to year-class size, and fishing and natural mortality rates, and expressed the view that these should be reconsidered at a special meeting. He considered that January would be the best time, as in the past, since the data would be available from the current fishing year. He added that, if a decision had to be made at this meeting, he proposed that 100,000, 80,000, and 60,000 tons be voted on by the Panel.

The delegate of the FRG noted that a TAC of 100,000 tons was within the constraints of the Commission, even though no rebuilding of the stock would occur. He reiterated his earlier statement that the rebuilding of stocks should be to the benefit of all and endorsed by all countries, but he would like some assurance that not just a few countries would benefit from the sacrifice of the other countries. Both the delegates of the FRG and the USSR mentioned the effect that juvenile fisheries were having on the adult fisheries and felt that some consideration should be given to this aspect when TACs were set and allocations made. The delegate of the USA was unable to comment on the "sacrifice by all" request, but reiterated the US position in regard to the fish stocks: i) prime interest in conservation of the stocks, ii) the coastal state has the right to secure what it needs, and iii) the remainder to be allocated to others on some undefined but appropriate basis.

The Chairman subsequently recommended that indicative votes be taken on the variously proposed TAC levels: 100,000, 80,000, 75,000, 70,000, and 60,000 tons. The delegate of the USA indicated that the USA would vote "no" to any attempt to raise the TAC above 60,000 tons and would do whatever it could to prevent an increase.

None of the proposed TAC values received a sufficient majority to be carried in either the indicative or subsequent formal vote.

The Panel, having subsequently agreed to defer consideration of Div. 5Z and Statistical Area 6 herring to a special meeting in January,

agreed to recommend

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

- vii) Div. 5Y herring. The delegate of the USA requested that this item also be deferred to the Special Meeting in January 1976. The Panel accordingly

agreed to recommend

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

The delegate of Canada indicated that he would request that Subarea 4 herring also be considered at the Special Meeting in January 1976 (Proc. 10, Section 9).

viii) Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 mackerel. The Chairman noted that the meeting of Joint Panels 3, 4, and 5 would be considering this matter and suggested that discussion be referred there. The Panel agreed.

ix) Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 other finfish and argentine. The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 150,000 tons, the same as in 1975, and

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation for these stocks be set at the levels given in Table 1.

14. The meeting of Panel 5 recessed at 1800 hrs, 17 June.

15. The meeting of Panel 5 reconvened at 0925 hrs, 18 June.

16. Additional Consideration of Second Tier. The delegate of Spain recalled his earlier request to exclude squid from the second tier in view of the fact that the two species were not over-exploited. The delegates of Japan and Italy indicated that they were prepared to support the Spanish request. The delegate of the GDR asked the delegate of Spain to indicate if he had intended that the second tier remain at 650,000 tons, even with the exclusion of squid. The response of the delegate of Spain was affirmative. The delegate of the USA reminded the Panel that at the Special Commission Meeting in October 1973, it was agreed that squid be included in the second tier. He insisted that, if squid be removed from the second tier, the level of the second tier must be reduced an appropriate amount to account for squid and the by-catch. He stated that the removal of squid from the second tier threatened the foundation of the conservation efforts made during the last two and one-half years. The delegate of Japan stated that he did not think removal of squid would endanger the success of the second tier and proposed an amendment to the Spanish proposal that the by-catches still be applied to the second tier. The delegate of Spain requested that a vote be taken on the amended proposal.

The Chairman then explained to the Panel members the content of the Spanish proposal:

- i) squid was not to be included in the second-tier TAC;
- ii) the second-tier TAC would remain at 650,000 tons;
- iii) TACs would be set and allocations made for *Loligo* and *Illex* separately, but outside the second tier; and
- iv) by-catches from the squid fisheries would be included in the second tier.

The delegate of Canada noted that the second-tier TAC was established including squid and indicated that Canada was opposed to the proposal leaving squid out of the second tier and leaving the level at 650,000 tons. The delegate of the USA proposed an amendment to reduce the second-tier TAC by 74,000 tons if squid were excluded, but subsequently withdrew the proposed amendment. He stated that this issue was of great concern to the USA and indicated that he would vote "no" to the proposal.

The Spanish proposal was then voted on but was defeated by a vote of 6 to 4, with 2 abstentions. However, the delegate of Japan formally requested a re-vote since he thought that some Panel members were confused as to what issue was being voted on. The delegate of the USSR supported the request.

The Chairman indicated that the issue had been clearly explained and ruled against further consideration of the matter. The delegate of Japan requested that the ruling of the Chairman be submitted to the Panel for a decision by vote. The request for a re-vote was carried by a vote of 10 to 2. The Panel, having re-voted, adopted the Spanish proposal by a vote of 8 to 2, with 2 abstentions.

17. Further Consideration of Individual TACs for 1976

- 1) Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 squid (Illex). The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 30,000 tons. The delegate of the USA abstained from voting on the TAC as a matter of principle. Subsequently, the Observer from Cuba requested that a suitable amount be allocated to "Others" to cover by-catches. The delegate of the USA requested an allocation of 7,500 tons. The delegate of Canada indicated that Canada would fish under "Others" and requested that 10% be allocated to that category. The delegate of Japan indicated a willingness to fish under "Others", as did other countries with small catches. The Panel finally

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation be set at the levels given in Table 1.

- ii) Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 squid (*Loligo*). The Panel agreed that the 1976 TAC be set at 44,000 tons. After considerable discussion of special needs and various methods of allocation, the Panel

agreed to recommend

that the national allocation of the TAC of 44,000 tons for squid (*Loligo*) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 should be as follows:

Federal Republic of Germany	1,000 tons
Italy	2,500
Japan	15,700
Poland	1,700
Spain	9,100
USSR	2,000
USA	8,500
Others	3,500

44,000 tons

18. Allocation of the Overall TAC for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1976. The delegate of the USA requested that the minutes note that the Panel would be allocating 650,000 tons as the second-tier TAC including the TACs for *Loligo* and *Illex* squid. After considerable discussion, the delegate of the USA indicated that a second-tier allocation to the USA of 230,000 tons would be acceptable. The delegate of Canada indicated that Canada would accept 25,000 tons. The delegate of the FRG provided a set of figures which showed that the 1975 allocation had already reduced their quota to the level of 27% of their maximum catch in previous years which percentage was the lowest of all countries compared to their respective maximum catch figures in Subarea 5, whereas no other country was forced to reduce its quota below the level of 44%. The Observer from Cuba indicated that, in view of the reductions in quotas for all countries, they would reduce their request to 25,000 tons. The delegate of Poland proposed a method of allocation by which coastal state requests would be accepted. Any country with a 1975 quota less than 5,000 tons (France, Italy, Romania) would not be reduced in 1976, and the quotas for the remaining countries would be pro-rated from 1975 to 1976. This method, however, would not accommodate the request of Cuba, so the delegate of Poland further suggested that 35,000 tons (the amount requested for 1976 by the Observer from Cuba) be added to the 1975 TAC of 850,000 tons before the pro-rating was calculated. The national allocations of the 650,000-ton TAC by this method were calculated as follows:

Bulgaria	14,874 tons
Canada	25,000
France	2,950
Federal Republic of Germany	14,995
German Democratic Republic	49,994
Italy	4,150
Japan	12,823
Poland	77,993
Romania	3,850
Spain	8,931
USSR	182,114
USA	230,000
Others	22,326

650,000 tons

The delegates of France, Italy, and Romania were gratified that the needs of countries with small allocations had been considered by this proposal and found it acceptable. The Observer from Cuba considered that the allocation for "Others" would satisfy the needs of Cuba, provided that Cuba was the only country fishing in the "Others" category. The Chairman reminded the Panel of the anxiety-in-silence rule from the resolution of this subject at the 1974 meeting of Panel 5, and implored the delegates to remain silent if at all possible, difficult as this might be for all concerned. The delegate of the GDR asked whether or not these allocations had taken into consideration the fact that squid was no longer included in the second-tier TAC. He indicated that the figures for 1976 contained the corresponding squid shares and that this contradicted the previous decision of the Panel not to include squid in the second-tier quota. The Chairman indicated that no adjustments had been made to account for the exclusion of squid in 1976.

No further comments were forthcoming, and after a lengthy period of silence, the Chairman proposed to proceed with other matters.

19. Fishing Gear, Area and Season for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

- 1) Consideration of haddock closed areas and gear restrictions. The Chairman asked the delegate of the USA to introduce his proposal (Comm.Doc. 75/29) to amend the international regulation of the fishery for haddock in the two closed areas in Subarea 5, as adopted at the November 1974 Special Commission Meeting (Summ.Doc. 75/1). The delegate of the USA drew the Panel's attention to the fact that the amendments implemented in 1974 to these regulations have resulted in a prohibition against fisheries for crustaceans and scallops during the periods that closure is in effect. He emphasized that scallop and crustacean gear were generally unable to take finfish and indicated that he did not think that it was the intent of the Commission to prohibit these fisheries. He, therefore, proposed and the Panel

agreed to recommend

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

The Chairman then asked the delegate of the USA to introduce his proposal (Comm.Doc. 75/30) to extend the Subarea 5 closed area to demersal fishing except for crustaceans and scallops to include most of Georges Bank effective throughout the year. The delegate of the USA indicated that the USA was concerned over the failure of the various regulations to reduce incidental catches of species such as haddock, yellowtail flounder, and other flounders. He indicated that the basic modifications proposed from a similar proposal introduced at the Fifth Special Commission Meeting (Summ.Doc. 75/1, p. 6-7) are a slight reduction in the size of the closed area, an increase in the size of exempted vessels and a change in the length of the season from three months to the entire year. He stated that these modifications would reduce by-catch. The delegate of the USSR could not agree to a year long closure since the USSR conducted substantial fisheries for hake and argentine in this area at certain times of the year, mainly with bottom trawls. He indicated that these fisheries occurred at depths from 80-100 m and, since the boundaries of the closed area included portions with depths of more than 250 m, it would be impossible to take their quotas of these species. The delegate of Spain stated that it would also be difficult for Spain to agree since the all-year closure would make it difficult to catch their quota of cod. The delegate of the USA suggested that a small group consisting of the USA, USSR, and Spain meet to try and find an agreeable solution. The delegate of Canada indicated that Canada would like to be represented at this working meeting. The Panel agreed to defer this matter until the small working group reported back.

20. Consideration of US Views Regarding Control and Enforcement of By-Catch (Comm.Doc. 75/31). The Chairman noted that STACTIC has been considering these items almost continuously and suggested that it be referred to STACTIC. The Panel agreed.

21. Consideration of Div. 5Z Scallop Size Limits. The Chairman noted that no new information was available to the Panel at this time. The delegate of Canada informed the Panel that Canada had found it necessary to register a reservation on the scallop size regulation adopted at the June 1972 Annual Meeting. He indicated that Canada has been reducing the count by domestic regulation, is currently in the process of reducing the number of meats per pound to 45 and hopes by early 1976 to implement the ICNAF regulation of 40 meats per pound. The delegate of the USA noted that the USA had also registered a reservation. He indicated that the USA and Canada have been discussing the matter and both hope to be able to rescind their reservations soon.

22. The meeting of Panel 5 recessed at 1720 hrs, 18 June.

23. The meeting of Panel 5 reconvened at 0015 hrs, 19 June.

24. Further Consideration of Haddock Closed Areas and Gear Restrictions. At the request of the Chairman, the delegate of the USA was asked to report on the results of the working group of USA, USSR, Spain, and Canada regarding the US proposal for area, gear and vessel size restrictions on Georges Bank throughout the year (Comm.Doc. 75/30). He indicated that there was a substantial dislocation of fishing fleets of other countries by the US proposal and the working group had agreed that more study was required. The delegate of the USA emphasized that this item of the Georges Bank closed area is of great concern for the USA in preserving the haddock, yellowtail flounder, and other flounders and proposed that the matter be discussed further at a special meeting. The delegate of Canada agreed with this proposal and the Panel agreed to defer it to the Special Commission Meeting, Autumn 1975.

25. Consideration of Pollock in Div. 4VWX and Subarea 5. The Chairman noted that this item would be considered in Joint Panels 4 and 5, and the Panel agreed to refer this matter to that Joint Panel meeting.

26. Uniform Mesh Size in the Convention Area. The Chairman noted that this item would be considered in Joint Panels 1-5.

27. Consideration of Exemption Clauses

i) Trawl regulations in Subareas 3, 4, and 5. The Chairman noted that this item would be considered at the meeting of Joint Panels 3, 4, and 5.

ii) Herring size limits in Subareas 4 and 5. The Chairman noted that this item would be considered at the meeting of Joint Panels 4 and 5.

28. Future Research Requirements. The Panel noted the future research requirements as contained in the Report of the Scientific Advisers (Appendix I). The Panel agreed that Member Countries should do all possible to fulfill the research requirements indicated. Special attention was drawn by the delegates of the FRG, and the USA to the collection and timely submission of data necessary to carry out herring assessments in preparation for the Special Commission Meeting in January 1976.

29. Date and Place of Next Meeting. In view of the possibility of at least one Special Commission Meeting, the Chairman recommended that the Panel will meet in conjunction with the next meeting of the Commission which deals with Panel 5 problems.

30. Approval of Panel Report. The Panel agreed that each head of delegation to Panel 5 would be provided with a draft copy of the Report for his comments and approval.

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

32. Other Business. There was no other business.

33. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 0040 hrs, 19 June.

34. Subsequent to adjournment of Panel 5, several delegates approached the Chairman of the Commission, indicating that, from their viewpoint, no formal decision on the allocation of the 650,000-ton second-tier TAC for 1976 had been agreed by the Panel, and requested that consideration of this issue be continued (for previous discussion, see Section 18).

35. The meeting of Panel 5 was reconvened at 2115 hrs, 19 June by the Chairman, Mr Wm.L. Sullivan Jr (USA).

36. Reconsideration of the Allocation of the Overall TAC for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1976. The Chairman reviewed the discussion in the Panel regarding this issue and the suggested allocations calculated from the Polish proposal and rounded to the nearest 50 tons as follows:

Bulgaria	14,900 tons
Canada	25,000
France	2,950
Federal Republic of Germany	15,000
German Democratic Republic	50,000
Italy	4,150
Japan	12,800
Poland	78,000
Romania	3,850
Spain	8,900
USSR	182,100
USA	230,000
Others	22,350

650,000 tons

He again explained that the formula of the delegate of Poland had not given consideration to the fact that squid were not included in the 1976 overall TAC. He then gave the results of calculations made by the Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel 5 which took the exclusion of squid into account:

Bulgaria	16,300 tons
Canada	25,000
France	2,950

Federal Republic of Germany	15,700 tons
German Democratic Republic	54,700
Italy	4,150
Japan	3,700
Poland	80,900
Romania	3,850
Spain	500
USSR	192,900
USA	230,000
Others	19,350
	<hr/>
	650,000 tons

The Chairman of Scientific Advisers to Panel 5 explained that he essentially followed the outline of the formula of the delegate of Poland but, before pro-rating the 1975 allocations, he first subtracted the 1976 squid allocations of the countries fishing squid from their 1975 allocation and thereby reduced the 1975 overall TAC.

The delegate of Italy requested that the Panel reconsider the squid allocation. The Chairman indicated that the Panel had to deal first with the allocation of the overall TAC, then, if time was still available, the Panel could reconsider the squid allocation.

The delegate of Japan indicated that the figures presented by the Chairman of Scientific Advisers were unacceptable to him. The delegate of Spain said that Spain has a directed cod and pollock fishery in Subarea 5 and the figures presented by the Chairman of Scientific Advisers would result in more than a 90% reduction.

The delegate of the USA stressed the fact that the second-tier TAC had the prime purpose of restoring the biomass. He stated that the Panel was apparently trying to circumvent that purpose and that the USA would not stand idly by and allow it to happen. Considering that other motions for reconsideration had been made after agreement had been reached, he motioned that the overall TAC be set at 650,000 tons including squid and requested a vote on the matter. The delegate of the USSR stated that ICNAF was the most effective fisheries commission which had adopted great steps to conserve the stocks including closed areas, seasons, limitation of by-catch, TACs, etc. He further indicated that Panel 5 was taking the decisions which completely correspond to STACRES recommendations.

Lengthy discussions and statements followed.

The delegate of Japan did not agree with the figures of the Chairman of Scientific Advisers but stated that, if the Panel agreed to them, he would request that Japan fish in the "Others" category and the Japanese quota be added to it. The delegate of the FRG found this request quite acceptable. The Observer from Cuba reminded the Panel that the Polish proposal had allocated 22,350 tons to the "Others" category with the understanding that it was an allocation to accommodate the needs of Cuba. He said that Cuba was quite satisfied with that amount, and requested that this figure not be reduced since it could determine the future participation of Cuba in the Commission.

The delegate of the USA again requested a re-vote on his motion that the overall TAC be set at 650,000 tons including squid. The delegate of Canada seconded the motion. The delegate of the FRG stated that when the vote for 650,000 tons was taken, everyone was under the impression that it included squid, thus it would be proper to re-vote on that issue. He indicated, however, that the Panel should also re-open consideration of the squid allocation as requested by the delegate of Italy.

The Chairman subsequently ruled that a vote would be taken on the US motion that the 650,000-ton second-tier TAC include squid and appealed to the delegates to vote either "yes" or "no". The delegate of Spain insisted that the Panel must first vote on whether or not it is willing to re-open this issue. The delegate of Japan agreed and made a formal motion which the delegate of the USSR seconded.

A vote was taken and the Panel decided 5 "yes" and 7 "no" that the issue should not be reconsidered.

The Chairman then ruled that a vote would be taken on the figures for allocation of the second-tier TAC as presented by the Chairman of Scientific Advisers, since this was the only set of figures provided which considered the exclusion of squid from the second-tier TAC. Both the delegates of Japan and Spain requested that their quotas be included in the "Others" category. The vote was taken with this amendment and carried by a majority vote of 10 "yes" and 2 "no". The Observer from Cuba indicated that, since Japan and Spain were now included in the "Others" category, Cuba did not know what quantity would be reserved for her and thus, could not proceed with plans to joining the Commission at this time.

The Chairman asked if all the species TACs set and quotas allocated earlier in the meeting of Panel 5 were acceptable to the Panel. No objections were raised. The delegate of Canada asked the Observer from Cuba

whether or not an additional 3,000 tons in the "Others" category for the second tier would influence their decision to join the Commission. The Observer from Cuba stated that he could not respond properly unless the Commission could state that, of the "Others" quota, 22,350 tons would be reserved for Cuba's needs. The delegate of the FRG noted that the Commission could not allocate a quota to Cuba and, at his suggestion, the Panel therefore

agreed to recommend

that the Commission take formal recognition of the declaration of Cuba to take 22,350 tons in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

There was no response to a Canadian request that other countries join in providing additional tonnage to the "Others" category. The delegate of Canada expressed the opinion that it was extremely important to all Member Countries and the Commission that Cuba become a member of the Commission, thereby being bound to a member's responsibilities in regard to the regulations and research requirements. He then officially requested that 3,000 tons be transferred from the Canadian allocation of the second tier to the "Others" category. The Panel then

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 national allocation of the 650,000-ton second-tier TAC, excluding squid, be established as shown in Table 1.

The delegate of Italy again motioned a reconsideration of the *Loligo* squid allocation, requesting that 1,000 tons be transferred from the "Others" category to the Italian allocation. The delegates of Japan and the FRG indicated that they were willing to have that single issue reconsidered. The Chairman ruled that a vote would be taken on whether or not the *Loligo* squid allocation should be re-opened for the purpose of deciding on the Italian proposal. The motion to re-open the allocation of *Loligo* squid was defeated by a vote of 5 "yes" to 2 "no", with 5 abstentions.

37. The Chairman then declared the meeting of Panel 5 adjourned at 0245 hrs, 20 June.

38. Panel 5 was reconvened by the Chairman, Mr Wm.L. Sullivan Jr (USA), at 1635 hrs, 20 June, to reconsider a reallocation of the TAC for squid (*Loligo*), as proposed by the Plenary (see Proc. 19, Section 19). By a vote of 8 to 3, with 1 abstention, the Panel

agreed to recommend

that 500 tons of squid (*Loligo*) be transferred from the "Others" category to Italy, with the understanding that Spain would give 300 tons.

The amended TAC and allocation for squid (*Loligo*) in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 is shown in Table 1. The delegate of Poland requested that this allocation not be the basis for future allocation. The Panel agreed to the US withdrawal of the transfer of 500 tons of squid (*Illex*) to Italy as proposed in the Plenary Session (Proc. 19, Section 19).

39. The meeting of Panel 5 was adjourned at 1645 hrs, 20 June.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 for 1976.

	Cod 5Y 5Z	Had- dock SA 5	Red- fish SA 5	Silver hake 5Y 5Z _e 5Z _w +6	Red hake 5Z _e 5Z _w +6	Yellowtail 5(E69) +6	Flounders (except yellow- tail) SA 5+6	Herring 5Y 5Z+6	Other finfish SA 5+6	Squid <i>Illex Loligo</i> SA 5+6	All finfish SA 5+6
TAC recom- mended by Scientific Advisers	8,000 35,000	0	17,000	10,000 50,000 43,000	26,000 16,000	16,000 0	20,000	9,000 60,000	150,000	30,000 44,000	650,000
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	16,300
Canada	175 4,519	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,950
FRG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,700
GDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	54,700
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 3,300	4,150
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 1,700	80,900
Romania	-	-	343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,850
Spain	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USSR	-	-	1,438	-	19,000 9,000	-	-	-	-	5,000 8,800	-
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	7,800 20,000	4,450	13,000	9,500 8,500 9,000	1,000 6,000	15,900 3,990	19,500	-	68,000	7,500 8,500	230,000
Others	25 1,065	50	2,219	500 4,500 4,000	6,000 1,000	100 10	500	-	15,000	4,000 3,000	26,550
Total allo- cated catches	8,000 35,000	6,000 ¹	17,000	10,000 50,000 43,000	26,000 16,000	16,000 4,000	20,000	-	150,000	30,000 44,000	650,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area											

¹ Not a directed fishery - these are incidental catch limitations.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel 5

Friday, 6 June, 1120 hrs

1. In the absence of Dr R.L. Edwards (USA), Mr R.C. Hennemuth (USA) acted as Chairman. Representatives were present from the following Member Countries of Panel 5: Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Poland, Spain, USSR, and USA. Representatives of Norway and Portugal and Observers from Cuba were also present.
2. Rapporteur. Dr W.T. Stobo (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda for Panel 5 was adopted.
4. Report on the Status of the Fisheries and Research. The Report for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in 1974 was presented and approved with minor amendments (Summ.Doc. 75/39 Revised).
5. Conservation Requirements. The Scientific Advisers to Panel 5 agreed with the level of TACs recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee for all stocks and the second tier. The TACs and catches are summarized in Table 1.

(a) Additional comments on stocks in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

- i) Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 all finfish and squid (second-tier quota). Application of linear programming techniques to TAC allocation and by-catch data for the various national fisheries indicate an overall TAC of 66% of the summed TACs. This implies a second-tier figure of approximately 540,000 tons but, in view of the influence of recent regulations, efforts to limit by-catch, and the difficulty in identifying true incidental catches in the reported statistics, the Scientific Advisers concurred with the Assessments Subcommittee recommendation of a second-tier TAC of 650,000 tons as a realistic minimum level to correct the incidental catch problem and cause a reduction in fishing mortality and a start toward recovery. It was noted that, according to the analysis given in Res.Doc. 75/117, the larger the reduction in the overall TAC, the greater the probability of success of the regulation in starting the recovery of the biomass to levels providing for MSY.
- ii) Subarea 5 haddock. Available data indicate that the haddock stock in Subarea 5 continues at a very low level with continued poor recruitment. The Scientific Advisers recommend that removals in 1976 be kept to the lowest possible level, understanding that unavoidable catches approaching 6,000 tons can be expected even under a zero TAC regulation. This level of by-catch is considered to be a serious hindrance to the recovery of the stock. It was emphasized that under these conditions every possible measure to reduce by-catch should be employed.
- iii) Subarea 5 redfish. Commercial and bottom trawl survey data indicate declining trends in abundance since 1971. A new assessment by surplus production model analysis indicates MSY ranging from 16,000-18,000 tons. Considering the low productivity of redfish and the absence of an accumulated stock, the Scientific Advisers agreed with the recommendation of a 1976 TAC of 17,000 tons, a reduction of 8,000 tons from that of 1975.
- iv) Div. 5Y silver hake. Landings for this stock have decreased in recent years in spite of substantial recruitment. Apparently, discard of small hake has been of major importance in preventing recovery of the stock supporting this fishery in spite of good recruitment. The 1975 TAC of 15,000 tons should be reduced as recommended to 10,000 tons and any feasible measures taken to reduce catch of small fish. The Scientific Advisers noted the advice given in the 1972 Report of the Assessments Subcommittee (Redbook 1972, Part I) that a 52-55 mm mesh size would tend to maximize yield per recruit through minimization of the catch of 0- and 1-year-old fish.
- v) Subdiv. 5Ze silver hake. Virtual population analysis indicated an F of 0.93 to 0.95 in 1974, substantially above the estimated value for F_{max} (0.45). Further analyses indicated that
 - i) if F in 1976 is maintained at the expected F_{max} 1975 level, then a catch of 80,000 tons could be achieved but the stock size would decrease;
 - ii) if the stock size is to be maintained, then the 1976 catch should be 65,000 tons;
 - and iii) if, however, the objective is to reduce fishing mortality to F_{max} , then the 1976 catch should be 50,000 tons which would result in an increase in stock size.

The best advice would, therefore, appear to be to recommend a 1976 TAC of 50,000 tons. The

USSR scientists felt that no TAC reduction below the 1975 level of 80,000 tons could be justified since the 1974 year-class actually could be much more abundant than assumed in the estimates.

- vi) Subdiv. 52w (west of 69°W)-Statistical Area 6 red hake. Catch decreased approximately 23% between 1973 and 1974. The US bottom trawl survey data revealed a 90% decline in relative stock abundance from 1972 to 1974, with the 1974 value being the lowest on record. No correlation has yet been found between survey abundance indices of young fish and subsequent year-class strength in this area, and consequently, no reliable recruitment estimates are available. A USSR assessment indicated a 1976 catch of 16,000 tons. This may be optimistic in that the catch in 1975 was not considered in the analysis. The Scientific Advisers, however, concur that the TAC for 1976 be reduced from 45,000 to 16,000 tons.
- vii) Subarea 5 (west of 69°W)-Statistical Area 6 yellowtail flounder. The condition of the yellowtail stocks in this area remains poor, and abundance indices computed for 1974 were very low. In the absence of data delineating the relationships between yellowtail flounder groups in this area, and recognizing the depressed condition of these groups, the Scientific Advisers concur that these stocks should be managed under a single TAC and that this TAC should be held to the lowest possible level, recognizing that by-catch may approach 4,000 tons.
- viii) Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 mackerel. The relative contribution of the northern and southern contingents to the mackerel fisheries in Subareas 3-5 and Statistical Area 6 remains uncertain, but it was generally agreed that a combined assessment for mackerel in Subareas 3-5 and Statistical Area 6 was the most appropriate stock evaluation approach.

The Assessments Subcommittee Report indicated that an F of 0.6 would provide a catch of 310,000 tons. This level would allow 99% of the maximum yield per recruit to be achieved and would also place the 1977 stock biomass at the level which has provided maximum recruitment in the past 10 years, adjusting for environmental variations. It was noted, however, that the 1976 population would primarily consist of very young fish, thus creating the possibility for loss in yield per recruit. At the June STACRES meeting a new paper (Res.Doc. 75/103) was presented which gave a provisional interpretation of catches taken in the first quarter of 1975, suggesting that catches of 1-year-old mackerel from the 1974 year-class, when taken over the whole year, will eventually prove to be higher than expected. The Scientific Advisers considered that this information could mean 1) that the 1974 year-class is more abundant than previously assumed, which would mean that the recommended TAC for 1976 will be conservative, or 2) that the exploitation of 1-year-old mackerel in 1975 will be higher than assumed in the analysis and thus, the stock in 1976 will be reduced below the level used as a basis for the 1976 TAC of 310,000 tons and will have to be followed by a further reduction of the TAC in 1977, if the presently agreed F and stock size are to be maintained.

The Scientific Advisers stressed the need for regulatory measures to assure that such diversions of effort to young fish do not occur, and that the minimum size for capture of 25 cm total length should be effectively regulated.

The Scientific Advisers could not offer any biological basis for allocating the TAC among Subareas.

- ix) Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 squid (*Loligo* and *Illex*). Biomass estimates from Japanese commercial data indicate a stable population for *Loligo* since 1968. US bottom trawl survey data indicate no consistent trends since that year for either species.

Analyses of yield per recruit and stock/recruitment considerations indicated that removals could be about 50% of the stock biomass. A virtual population analysis for *Loligo* indicated a stock size of 88,000 tons for Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 at the start of the 1972/73 season. Therefore, the TAC of 44,000 tons recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee for *Loligo* for 1976 was endorsed.

Acceptable estimates of stock size for *Illex* are not available, and removals are believed to have averaged around 20,000 tons in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 in recent years. Accordingly, a precautionary quota of 30,000 tons recommended for 1976 is endorsed.

- x) Subarea 5-Statistical Area 6 other flounders. Commercial landings for this group of species have declined almost continuously since 1969, while bottom trawl survey data indicate a biomass decline of approximately 36% since 1963. Considering these trends and the additional implications of extensive mortalities contributed by US sport fisheries on these species, it is recommended that the TAC be reduced from 25,000 to 20,000 tons for 1976.
- xi) Herring. The Scientific Advisers considered a new Research Document (75/110) which was not available for the April Meeting, which gives estimates of the relative year-class abundance

between 1965 and 1973 from ICNAF spring trawl surveys. These estimates suggest that the 1973 year-class is even smaller than estimated in the April 1975 assessment and could affect the level of rebuilding possible in 1976. However, the Scientific Advisers noted that this analysis had not yet been critically reviewed.

The Scientific Advisers discussed the use of stock size constraints in relation to herring conservation. It was noted that the present minimum constraints do not encourage a gradual increase to desired levels even with moderately good recruiting year-classes. New constraints which would assure a phased increase year by year, and a maximal increment to the spawning stock from any future strong year-classes were recommended, but specific suggestions were not prepared.

- xii) Div. 52 scallops. The Scientific Advisers had no new information to consider. A substantial increase in catches was noted, however, and the Scientific Advisers stressed that reconsideration of previous size limit proposals was warranted.

- (b) Uniform mesh size. The Scientific Advisers have no additional advice for the Commission at this time.

6. Consideration of Exemption Clauses

- (a) Trawl regulations. The Scientific Advisers have no specific additional advice for the Commission. It was noted, however, that even with a zero TAC for haddock and yellowtail the estimated by-catch is considered to be a serious hindrance to the recovery of the stock, and the Scientific Advisers recommended any action be taken to assure that removals in 1976 should be kept to the lowest possible level.

- (b) Herring size limits. The Scientific Advisers have no additional advice for the Commission at this time.

7. Other Matters. The discussion in Panels 3 and 4 dealing with effectiveness of Assessments Subcommittee advice on TACs to reduce fishing effort was reviewed in relation to Subarea 5 problems. It was reiterated that

- i) the advice is given on an annual basis and often with data that is two to three years behind; this means that longer-term stability in yield and population magnitude is not effectively assessed, and that rather difficult corrective measures will be required from time to time;
- ii) setting fishing mortality on the basis of $F_{0.1}$ rather than F_{max} , as is the case in some stocks (e.g. silver hake), would permit very nearly the same long-term yields with less effort, and result in a higher biomass of stock.

8. Future Research. The Scientific Advisers agreed with the recommendation of the Biological Surveys (Summ.Doc. 75/17) and Environmental Subcommittees (1975 Report of STACRES, Appendix V) that larval surveys and especially spring juvenile herring surveys be continued to ensure a sufficient time series data base to permit adequate analyses. It was noted, however, that Member Countries should strive to analyze available data to permit an ongoing review of these programs.

9. It was agreed that the next meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel 5 should take place before the next meeting of Panel 5.

10. Approval of Report. It was agreed that the Chairman and Rapporteur would draft the Report and circulate copies to the principals of the Member Countries for approval.

11. Election of Chairman. Dr R.G. Halliday (Canada) was unanimously elected Chairman for 1975/76.

12. The meeting was adjourned at 1315 hrs, 6 June.

Table 1. Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6: summary of nominal catches (1971-74) and TACs (1973-76) by species and stock area.

Species	Stock area	Nominal catches (000 tons)				TACs (000 tons) ²			
		1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cod	5Y	8	7	6	7	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)	(8)
	5Z	28	25	29	28	35 (35)	35 (35)	35 (35)	(35)
Haddock	5	12	7	6	5	6 (0)	0 (0)	6 ³ (0)	(0)
Redfish	5	20	19	17	11	30 (30)	30 (30)	25 (25)	(17)
Silver hake	5Y	8	7	9	5	10 (10)	10 (10)	15 (15)	(10)
	5Ze	72	78	62	63	80 (80)	80 (80)	80 (80)	(50)
	5Zw+6	28	35	65	60	80 (80)	80 (80)	80 (80)	(43)
Red hake	5Ze ⁴	9	39	25	14	-	20 (20)	20 (20)	(26)
	5Zw+6 ⁴	31	36	41	34	40 (40)	50 (50-70)	45 (45)	(16)
Pollock	4VWX	12	20	30	25	50 (50) ⁵	55 (50)	55 (55)	(55)
	5	14	13	13	13				
Yellowtail	5(E69°)	31	39	31	16	16 (16)	16 (16)	16 (16)	(16)
	5(W69°)+6				10	10 (10) ⁶	10 (10) ⁶	4 ⁷ (0)	(0)
Flounders, except yellowtail	5+6	28	24	22	21	25 (25)	25 (25)	25 (25)	(20)
Herring	5Y(adults)	39	43	16	18	25	25 (25)	16 (25) ⁸	(9)
	5Z+6	267	174	202	149	150	150 (150)	150 (150)	(60)
Mackerel	3+4	24	22	38	44	-	55 ⁹	70 (70)	(310)
	5+6	349	387	381	304	450	304 (251-312)	285 (285)	
Argentine	5				23	-	25 ⁹ (25)	-	-
Squid - <i>Illex</i> - <i>Loligo</i>	5+6	25	49	57	21	-	71 (50-80)	71 (71) ¹¹	(30)
	5+6				34				(44)
Other finfish ¹²	5+6	156	168	155	144 ¹³	-	125 (125)	150 (125)	(150)
Overall second tier ¹⁴	5+6	1,136	1,165	1,154	998	-	923.9	850 (850)	(650+)

¹ Advance preliminary statistics for April 1975 assessments.
² Quantities in parentheses are TACs recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee.
³ Solely for by-catch allocation (see Summ.Doc. 75/1).
⁴ TACs for 1973 to 1975 pertain to Div. 5Z(E69°) and Div. 5Z(W69°)+SA 6 respectively; TACs recommended for 1976 pertain to Subdiv. 5Ze and Subdiv. 5Zw+SA 6 respectively.
⁵ TAC for 1973 pertains to Div. 4X and SA 5 only.
⁶ TACs for 1973 and 1974 pertain to SA 5(W69°) only.
⁷ See Summ.Doc. 75/1 (Proceedings of Fifth Special Commission Meeting, November 1974).
⁸ Reduction to 16,000 tons agreed at Fifth Special Commission Meeting, November 1974 (Summ.Doc. 75/1).
⁹ TAC pertained to Div. 4VWX.
¹⁰ TAC included with "Other Finfish" after 1974.
¹¹ Scientific recommendation was intended to pertain to *Loligo* only.
¹² Excludes all TAC species and also menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks (except dogfish).
¹³ Excludes 23,000 tons of argentine, as a separate TAC was set for 1974.
¹⁴ All finfish species (except menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks) and squids.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

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

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

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

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

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

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975(8) Proposal for International Regulation of the Fishery for Haddock 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:

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

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

"2. That the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit persons under their jurisdiction from using fishing gear other than pelagic fishing gear (purse seines or true 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:

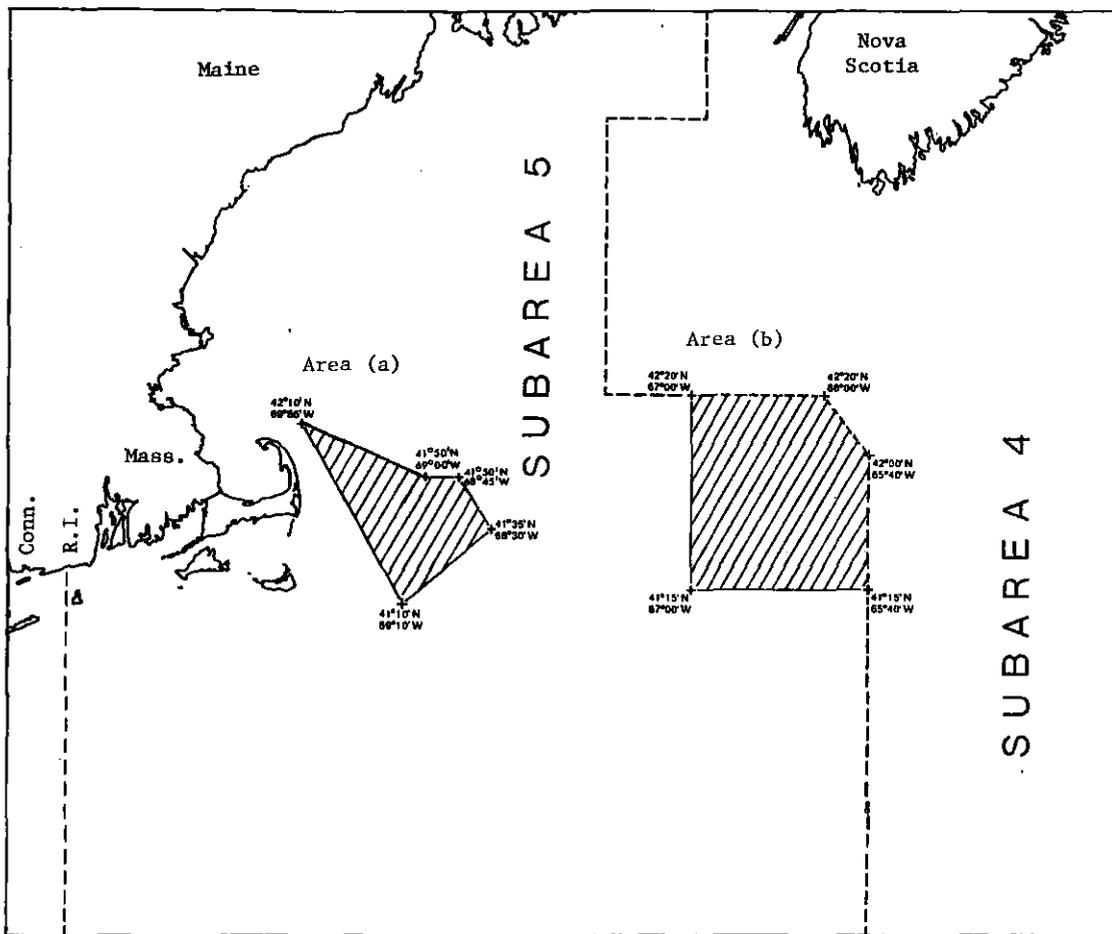
(a) 69°55'W, 42°10'N	(b) 67°00'W, 42°20'N
69°10'W, 41°10'N	67°00'W, 41°15'N
68°30'W, 41°35'N	65°40'W, 41°15'N
68°45'W, 41°50'N	65°40'W, 42°00'N
69°00'W, 41°50'N	66°00'W, 42°20'N

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, or to vessels that fish in areas (a) and (b) with gear designed to fish for crustaceans and scallops.

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

NOTE: The attached chart illustrates the areas affected by this proposal.

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





Serial No. 3639
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 12

ANNUAL MEETING -- JUNE 1975

Report of the Meeting of Panel A (Seals)

Tuesday, 10 June, 1400 hrs

1. In the absence of Mr K. Vartdal (Norway), Mr K. Henriksen (Canada) was requested to serve as Chairman. He opened the meeting with representatives of all Member Countries of the Panel present. Representatives of the USA (Mr J.C. Price) and the USSR (Dr A.S. Bogdanov) were also present as Observers.
2. Rapporteur. Mr E.B. Young (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The provisional Agenda was adopted with the notation that Mr K. Henriksen (Canada) would be Chairman of the Panel in the absence of Mr K. Vartdal (Norway).
4. Panel Membership was reviewed. No change in Panel A membership was proposed.
5. Report of the Meetings of Scientific Advisers. Dr A.W. Mansfield reviewed the Report of the Scientific Advisers to Panel A which took place in Aberdeen on 7 June (Appendix I). The Panel considered it unnecessary to review the material presented to it in Bergen in January 1975. The Panel noted the several recommendations and discussed in particular:
 - (a) the research reports presented by Norway on harp seals (Res.Doc. 75/121) and on hood seals (Res. Doc. 75/122);
 - (b) the fact that some of the Scientific Advisers were unable to support the analyses of these reports, since the limited time available was insufficient to allow them to examine the data in detail;
 - (c) that, in consequence of (b), no unanimous recommendation could be made for the total allowable catches of harp or hood seals in 1976; and
 - (d) the suggestion that the next meeting of the Scientific Advisers be held sufficiently far in advance of the next meeting of Panel A to allow full consideration of all available data and analyses.

The Panel extended its thanks and congratulations to the Norwegian scientists for their new work presented in Res.Docs. 75/121 and 75/122.

The Panel accepted the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel A, subject to minor modifications required to put it in final form. The Panel expressed its thanks for the work accomplished.

6. Conservation Requirements for Harp and Hood Seals. With the Panel in concurrence, Mr J.C. Price (USA) made a statement concerning management of the harp and hood seals (Appendix III). The Panel took due note of the statement of the Observer from the USA.

The Panel referred to the discussions in the Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel A to the effect that further analysis of available scientific data is required, and in the expectation that there will be additional scientific information on hand in the autumn of 1975, agreed that it would be premature to establish TACs for harp and hood seals for 1976 at this time.

Panel A, therefore,

agreed to recommend

that a Special Meeting of Panel A be held in late 1975 at a time and place to be determined later, in order to develop recommendations regarding TACs and national allocations for harp and hood seals,

and for the daily hunting period for hood seals in the large vessel fishery in the "Front" Area,
and further

recommends

that any proposals accepted by the Panel at that time be forwarded for telegraphic vote by all Contracting Governments of the Commission.

In agreeing with the proposal above, the delegate of Canada expressed the view that the question of increase in TACs for harp and hood seals should be approached with caution. The delegate of Denmark pointed out that any new data must be available well in advance of the proposed meeting of the Scientific Advisers to Panel A in order that all the scientists will have time for thorough review and analysis.

It was further agreed that Panel members would propose to their Governments the following regulations for the 1976 sealing season on the "Front" Area:

- i) that the harp seal fishery should commence not earlier than 0900 GMT on 12 March 1976 and terminate not later than 2400 GMT on 24 April 1976;
- ii) further that, if deemed advisable to facilitate research as recommended in Item 7 of the Report of the 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 (at the time of the present meeting of Panel A, this delay is agreed to by Panel members);
- iii) that the hood seal fishery should commence not earlier than 0900 GMT on 22 March 1976, and terminate not later than 2400 GMT on 24 April 1976.

It was further agreed that there be no fishery by vessels over 50 gross tons in 1976 on the newly discovered herds of whelping hood seals in Davis Strait.

Panel A, therefore,

agreed to recommend

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

7. Research Requirements. The Panel referred to Item 8 of the Report of the Meeting of Scientific Advisers to Panel A which gives a full outline of research requirements.

With reference to the reservations expressed by Denmark at the Panel's January 1975 Meeting concerning the plans for research on the hood seals in Davis Strait, the delegate of Denmark reported that the matter had been discussed by Danish and Greenland authorities. The standpoint was that, although recognizing the scientific value of research surveys, the plans as brought forward for consideration at the January 1975 Meeting would have to be modified to be acceptable for Denmark. The main concern was that killing of any seals beyond those required for scientific purposes should be avoided, that tagging of animals should not necessitate killing of other animals, and that no animals should be killed in order to defray costs. There were no objections to aerial surveys, but should surveys by ships, which the delegate of Denmark understood were postponed for the time being, be reconsidered, then the above-mentioned reservations should be taken into account. The Chairman of the Scientific Advisers to Panel A gave assurance that some years of aerial survey would likely be required before any such research would be contemplated, and that should such on-the-spot research be planned in future years, the Scientific Advisers to Panel A have recommended that the numbers of adults taken for age sampling would be held to an absolute minimum consistent with obtaining the required information.

8. Date and Place of Next Meeting of Panel A and Scientific Advisers. The delegate of Canada proposed tentatively that Scientific Advisers meet in Ste. Anne de Bellevue at the Arctic Biological Station near Montreal on 24, 25, and 26 November 1975, and that Panel A meet in Ottawa on 27 and 28 November 1975. The dates are tentative because they are dependent on availability of any new scientific information sufficiently far in advance of these dates. The Panel agreed on this tentative time and the places for the meetings.

9. 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.

10. Other Business. The Panel had no other items of business to discuss.

11. Adjournment. The meeting of Panel A adjourned at 1455 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975Report of Scientific Advisers to Panel A (Seals)

Saturday, 7 June, 1400 hrs

1. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Dr A.W. Mansfield (Canada).
2. Participants. Canada - Dr A.W. Mansfield
Mr J.S. Beckett
Dr H.D. Fisher
Dr D.E. Sergeant
Dr J. Westrheim

Denmark - Mr Sv.Aa. Horsted
Mr F.O. Kapel
Mr J. Møller-Jensen

Norway - Mr T. Øritsland
Mr Ø. Ulltang

FAO - Mr L.K. Boerema
3. Rapporteur. Mr J.S. Beckett (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
4. Agenda. An agenda, as proposed by the Chairman and based on that for Panel A, was adopted.
5. Report of Chairman of Scientific Advisers. The Chairman, Dr A.W. Mansfield (Canada), presented his Summary of the Status of the Harp and Hood Seal Fisheries and Research Carried Out in 1974 (Summ.Doc. 75/44). This report was discussed and amended to include further provisional catch data for the 1975 season.
6. Review of Results of Research

(a) Harp seals. Canada reported no new research findings since the Meeting of the Scientific Advisers in Bergen on 15 January 1975 (Summ.Doc. 75/6, p. 25). However, data had been obtained from two aerial photographic surveys, one carried out by the Arctic Biological Station, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada, and the other by the University of Guelph under Professor K. Ronald, and results could be expected within the next few months. Canada also reported the combined tagging and branding of more than 900 harp seal pups in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Norway presented a report on the 1975 sealing season (Res.Doc. 75/120) which emphasized the very good weather and ice conditions that generally prevailed. A sealing vessel was chartered for three days after the Norwegian hood seal quota had been taken, but bad weather at that time prevented an extensive tagging program being carried out and only 38 harp seal pups were marked.

In a second report (Res.Doc. 75/121) Norway presented the results of an analysis of over 6,000 specimens of known age collected on the "Front" between 1968 and 1974. On the basis of two different methods of calculation, Norway has concluded that production of harp seal pups in Newfoundland in 1966 was of the order of 390,000, or 50,000 higher than previously estimated. This would, therefore, lead to a higher estimate of the sustainable yield than had been used in the past few years.

Norway also provided data on the tags applied to all seals on the "Front" in the period 1971-75.

Denmark reported no new research findings, but noted that it was difficult to obtain a sufficient sample of harp seals in Greenland to provide data that might be used in such analyses as those carried out by Norway.

(b) Hood seals. Canada reported that aerial reconnaissance in Davis Strait had failed to locate the patch of hood seals rediscovered in 1974. Bad weather had also prevented a second aircraft equipped with aerial camera from making a further flight over the area.

In the "Gulf" during the period 18-20 March, 72 hood seal pups were marked with "Rototags".

Norway referred again to the report of the 1975 sealing season (Res.Doc. 75/120) which contained information on the take of hood seals. In a second report (Res.Doc. 75/122) Norway presented an analysis of data obtained from approximately 3,600 hood seals on the "Front" during the period 1964-75. Applying similar methods to those used in the analysis of harp seal data, Norway has concluded that pup production is in the order of 32,000 and sustainable yield in the order of 14,000 pups, 6,000 adult females and 4,000 adult males.

Denmark presented data on 210 hood seals caught in Northwest Greenland in 1973 and 1974 (Res.Doc. 75/123) and discussed their possible relation to the Davis Strait herd.

7. Conservation Measures for Seals in 1976

(a) Harp seals. The revised estimates of the stock of harp seals and the production of pups presented by Norway (Res.Doc. 75/121) indicated that the sustainable yield could be raised to a conservative figure of 200,000, provided that the present age and sex composition were maintained. Some of the Scientific Advisers were unable to support this analysis since the limited time available was insufficient to allow them to examine the data in detail.

No unanimous recommendation could, therefore, be made for the total allowable catch (TAC) in 1976, but the Scientific Advisers were able to agree on the opening date for the sealing season in 1976, and

recommended

that the opening date for vessel harvesting be delayed for 3 days, from 12 March to 15 March, which will enable Canada to make a more accurate photographic survey of the undisturbed seals.

(b) Hood seals. The revised estimate of numbers of hood seals presented by Norway (Res.Doc. 75/122) indicated that the sustainable yield could be increased to about 24,000, consisting of 14,000 pups, 6,000 adult females, and 4,000 adult males. However, a conservative total figure of 20,000 might be more acceptable.

Once again, some of the Scientific Advisers were unable to support the analysis in view of the inadequate time available to review the data. No unanimous recommendation could, therefore, be made for the TAC in 1976, but the Scientific Advisers were able to agree on the opening date for the hood seal season in 1976, and

recommended

that, as in 1975, killing hood seals should not commence before 20 March.

8. Future Research

(a) Harp seals. Canada will carry out further aerial photographic surveys and will collect more samples for age analysis. Tagging and branding of pups will also be continued in an attempt to define more accurately the relation between "Gulf" and "Front" herds. Norway will sample catches on the "Front" for further data on sex and age. Denmark will examine the data in hand to assess the usefulness of further collecting in western Greenland.

(b) Hood seals. Discussion of the status of plans to study the herd in Davis Strait indicated that it would no longer be possible to charter vessels on the advantageous basis discussed at the meeting in Bergen.

Because of the failure this year to locate the Davis Strait herd, it would be desirable to reconfirm its existence by aerial survey before committing a vessel to the research study. It was recognized also that the study would have to be modified, particularly with regard to the killing of any seals other than those required strictly for scientific purposes.

Canada indicated that further aerial reconnaissance would be carried out in Davis Strait in 1976 and marking of pups would continue in the "Gulf".

Norway would continue the collection of age and sex composition data on the "Front".

Denmark would continue to collect catch and age data from Greenland.

9. Date and Place of Next Meeting of Scientific Advisers. The Scientific Advisers agreed that their next meeting should be held sufficiently far in advance of the next meeting of Panel A to allow full consideration of all available data and analyses.

The possibility of inviting the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES to examine the data was discussed, but no decision was reached.

10. Other Business

Publication of seal data and statistics. The Observer from ICES (Mr Sv.Aa. Horsted) brought to the attention of the Scientific Advisers two ICES resolutions pertinent to their work (Summ.Doc. 75/34; C.Res. 1974/1:1 and 1974/4:19).

These were discussed and it was agreed that, since the ICNAF Sampling Yearbook would no longer contain more than a summary of data available, it would be advantageous if routine biological data on seals were submitted to "Annales Biologiques" since there would be no danger of duplication.

The Scientific Advisers also recommended that every effort should be made to submit catch statistics of harp, hood and all other species of seals to FAO.

11. Approval of Report of Scientific Advisers. It was agreed that the report should be approved by at least one delegate from each country represented at the meeting before being issued in its final form.

12. Election of Chairman for 1975/76. Dr A.W. Mansfield (Canada) was re-elected for another year's term of office.

13. Adjournment. The meeting adjourned at 1845 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

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

Panel A recommends that the Commission transmit the following proposal to Depositary Government 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-Fourth Annual Meeting (Annual Report Vol. 24, 1973/74, page 91) and entered into force on 11 January 1975, be replaced by the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Statement regarding management of harp and hood seals

by

the Observer from the USA, Mr J.C. Price

With the single and notable exception of seals, ICNAF's concern is the management of fishery resources. These fish stocks, in view of their vital importance as a source of food, must be managed primarily from the standpoint of providing high sustaining yields for consumption purposes. This is recognized in the authority provided under the Convention for the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries to recommend "on the basis of scientific investigations, and economic and technical considerations....appropriate proposals, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, designed to achieve the optimum utilization of the stocks of those species of fish which support international fisheries in the Convention Area".

However, it is the view of the United States that the properly predominant consideration which must be given by the Commission to the goals of fishery management should not result in their wholesale application to this unique resource. In expressing this concern, the United States is re-emphasizing views expressed at both the 1973 and 1974 Annual Meetings. While, in so doing, we run the risk of beginning to sound like a broken record, we feel the point at issue is important and justifies repeating.

Accordingly, we again wish to take the opportunity to urge that due consideration be given to the aesthetic, scientific, cultural and recreational values of this resource and its role in a balanced ecosystem - considerations which transcend those of mere economic utility. We urge this Panel to review carefully its management programs for seals to ensure that these broader criteria are taken into account.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3656
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 13

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3, 4, and 5

Saturday, 14 June, 0900 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. Gillett (UK), who, it was agreed, should remain in the chair for this joint session. Representatives of the members of each Panel were present.
2. Rapporteur. Mr R. Lawson (UK) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Panels agreed that the meeting would consider:
 - (a) exemption clauses in trawl regulations for Subareas 3, 4, and 5 (Comm.Docs. 75/15 and 75/25); and
 - (b) Canadian proposals for fishing effort limitation in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 (Comm.Doc. 75/8).
4. Exemption Clauses in Trawl Regulations. Introducing his delegation's papers, the delegate of the USA said that his Government had found great difficulty administering the three different classes of exemptions set out in the mesh-size regulations for Subareas 3, 4, and 5 (Comm.Doc. 75/6, p. 4-6). It had unfortunately not yet proved possible to produce the papers foreshadowed by the last sentence of Comm.Doc. 75/15, but broadly, the USA felt that a single definition should be adopted on the lines of (c) of sub-paragraph 3(i) on page 4 of Comm.Doc. 75/6, and 2(i) on pages 5 and 6; but would suggest, however, that the quantitative limitation should be raised to 10,000 kg maximum for each vessel.

The delegate of Portugal expressed reservations about discussing a proposal which his Government had not been able to consider and wondered whether it would even be fair to have only one regulation for all vessels, instead of the three regulations now in force.

After a brief discussion, the Panels agreed that further discussion should be deferred until the US delegation had made further and detailed proposals for consideration by STACTIC and the Panels.
5. Effort Limitation. The Chairman said that it was for the present meeting to make proposals for further action, having regard to the discussion of general principles in STACREM, which had established two main points of view: i) that in the present situation there was a need for a substantial reduction in fishing effort, and that a uniform percentage reduction offered the best practicable solution; and ii) that any such measure of general application was not related to the agreed quotas, and took no account of the differences between classes of vessels and types of fishing, and was, therefore, unfair.

In discussion, the following were the main points to emerge:

- i) The delegate of Canada said that his Government would insist that progress should be made on this question; he was supported by the delegate of the USA who felt that a scheme of effort limitation must become part of the ICNAF management scheme. The delegate of Canada suggested that, if there was general agreement on a reduction of effort, further technical studies could be commissioned and a scheme adopted at the next meeting of the Commission - which would now probably mean an extraordinary meeting and that detailed proposals should be invited in the meantime.
- ii) It was pointed out by the delegate of Spain, in the context of the Subarea 5 squid fishery, that regulation by quota necessarily implied limitation of effort. The delegate of the UK recognized that a limitation of effort might assist enforcement, but said that no solution had been found to the problem of measurement of effort. The delegate of the FRG proposed that a study should be made on the differences for individual countries of the relationship of catch to effort.
- iii) The delegate of Canada observed that a system of effort limitation would bring not only biological advantages for the stocks concerned, but also improved stability and better catch per unit effort - which would benefit all Member Countries.

- iv) It was pointed out that meaningful scientific advice could not be provided without a clear specification of the kind of scheme to be considered. There were real problems in the scientific analysis of such schemes, as had been indicated by the work of the STACRES *ad hoc* Working Group on Fishing Effort Studies.
- v) The delegate of Romania felt that there would be problems in applying such a reduction to countries fishing under the "Others" quota.
- vi) The delegate of Canada said that he was prepared to consider other base years than 1973, but not years for which complete data were not available.

The Chairman suggested that he and the delegate of Canada should jointly work at a proposal for further consideration by the Joint Panels. This might incorporate a resolution to study the matter further at the next meeting and to invite delegations to submit proposals, and a recommendation that, in order to reduce by-catches and discards, and to increase catch per unit effort, Member Countries should reduce effort to the minimum necessary to catch their quotas; and that they should report to the Executive Secretary their estimates of fishing days and vessel numbers required.

6. The Joint Panels endorsed this suggestion, and adjourned at 1100 hrs, 14 June.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3657
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 14

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Joint Meetings of Panels 2 and 3

Saturday, 14 June, 1130 hrs
Tuesday, 17 June, 2100 hrs
Friday, 20 June, 1255 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting was called to order by Mr D.H. Wallace (USA).
2. Rapporteur. Mr R. Lowson (UK) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Panels agreed that the meeting would consider conservation requirements in 1976 for those stocks which fell within both Subareas 2 and 3; and first, that it would review, as agreed at the Sixth Special Commission Meeting held in Bergen in January 1975, the allocation of the 1975 quotas for capelin in Subarea 2-Div. 3K (Summ.Doc. 75/6, p. 4).
4. Representatives of all members of the Panels were present. The delegate of Iceland left after Item 6.
5. Capelin in Subarea 2 and Div. 3K 1975 allocations. A number of delegations drew attention to the allocation of 10,000 tons of this stock to each country in the "Others" category, and pointed out that such a quantity would probably be insufficient to provide an adequate return to countries attempting to develop a capelin fishery. The delegates of Norway and Poland indicated that their industries had definite plans for expeditions to catch capelin in 1975, and sought allocations of 25,000 tons and 20,000 tons, respectively. No delegate indicated a willingness to see his country's allocation reduced, while the delegate of Canada expressed opposition to any measure that would enable a larger total catch than that implied by the allocation agreed at Bergen. On the basis of a proposal by the delegate of Portugal, Panels 2 and 3, in joint session, by a vote of 14 to 2,

agreed to recommend

that, while the 1975 national allocations for capelin in Subarea 2 and Division 3K should remain as set out in Summ.Doc. 75/6, page 15, Norway and Poland should, however, be permitted to exceed their 1975 quotas up to a maximum of 25,000 tons and 20,000 tons, respectively.

6. Conservation Requirements for Capelin in Subarea 2-Div. 3K in 1976. Discussion centered mainly upon the question of whether a definite TAC should be established, or whether the arrangement adopted for this stock at the Bergen meeting (Summ.Doc. 75/6, p. 4 and 15) should be continued. The delegate of Canada said that, until data on the relationship between this stock and other stocks could be collected, a TAC of 250,000 tons should be adopted.

The delegate of Iceland opposed any allocation to countries other than the coastal state; but indicated that Iceland, nevertheless, could not agree to be excluded from access to this stock if it were agreed that other countries should participate. After a short discussion, Panels 2 and 3, in joint session, with Iceland dissenting,

agreed to recommend

- i) that national allocations should be, as for 1975, on the basis of 160,000 tons for the USSR and a maximum of 10,000 tons for each other country (Table 1); and
 - ii) that, at the next Annual Meeting, there should be a review of the status of the fisheries by those countries fishing without a specific 1976 quota and possible catch adjustments considered, should some of those countries report that they anticipated not using their allocation.
7. Conservation Requirements for Cod in Div. 2J-3KL in 1976
 - (a) Consideration of TAC. The Chairman of STACRES summarized the STACRES findings relating to this stock. Subsequent discussion centred upon the advisability of adopting measures which would permit a higher

total catch than that recommended by STACRES in the event of catches in 1975 being lower than the TAC. The delegate of Canada strongly opposed this suggestion, and indicated that, if it were accepted, it would be difficult for his Government to resist pressure to prevent foreign vessels from using Canadian ports. After discussion, the meeting

agreed to recommend

that the Commission adopt a TAC of 300,000 tons.

(b) Allocation of quotas. The Observer from Cuba said that his Government would seek an allocation of 4,000 tons. The delegate of Romania pointed out that, while his country had not fished in this area in 1974, this stock had been important to them in previous years and, with a view to resuming their historic fishery, they sought an allocation of 4,000 tons. The delegate of the GDR pointed out that the 1974 quota recorded for his country in the working paper prepared by the Secretariat for negotiating purposes should, in fact, be 26,000 tons. The delegate of Canada said that he anticipated a catch by Canada of 50,000 tons outside the Convention Area, and would require an allocation of 35,000 tons within the area. Lengthy discussion followed on possible methods for allocating quotas within the agreed TAC without any resolution of the issue.

8. The Panels recessed at 1800 hrs, 14 June.

9. The Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 reconvened at 2100 hrs, Tuesday, 17 June, under the chairmanship of Mr E. Gillett (UK). Representatives of all members of both Panels were present, with the exception of Iceland.

10. Conservation Requirements in 1976

(a) Witch in Div. 2J-3KL. Panels 2 and 3, in joint session, unanimously

agreed to recommend

- i) that the Commission adopt a TAC of 17,000 tons, and
- ii) that this amount be allocated as listed in Table 1.

(b) Greenland halibut in Subarea 2-Div. 3KL. Panels 2 and 3, in joint session, unanimously

agreed to recommend

- i) that the Commission adopt a TAC of 30,000 tons, and
- ii) that this amount be allocated as listed in Table 1.

(c) Redfish in Subarea 2-Div. 3K. After a brief discussion, in which the delegate of Portugal emphasized that catches of this species were taken as by-catch from the cod fishery in this area and, therefore, an adequate quota for countries without specific allocations was required, Panels 2 and 3, in joint session, unanimously

agreed to recommend

- i) that the Commission adopt a TAC of 30,000 tons, and
- ii) that this amount be allocated as listed in Table 1.

(d) American plaice in Subarea 2-Div. 3K. Panels 2 and 3, in joint session, unanimously

agreed to recommend

- i) that the Commission adopt a TAC of 8,000 tons, and
- ii) that this amount be allocated as listed in Table 1.

(e) Roundnose grenadier in Subareas 2-3. Panels 2 and 3, in joint session, unanimously

agreed to recommend

- i) that the Commission adopt a TAC of 32,000 tons, and
- ii) that this amount be allocated as listed in Table 1.

(f) Cod in Div. 2J-3KL. The meeting resumed consideration of this stock which had been discussed earlier (see Section 7). There was a long discussion of how the heavily reduced TAC already agreed should

be allocated, the main divergence being between those countries which proposed that the allocation should mainly take account of the current rate of catches, and those proposing some scheme of proportional reduction on the basis of allocations for 1975. Agreement was eventually reached, by 11 votes to 4, with Iceland absent, and Panels 2 and 3, in joint session,

agreed to recommend

that the national allocation of the TAC of 300,000 tons for cod in Div. 2J-3KL should be as follows:

Canada	30,000 tons
	*(50,000)
Denmark	4,000
France	14,000
Federal Republic of Germany	20,000
German Democratic Republic	12,500
Norway	3,000
Poland	18,500
Portugal	52,500
Spain	40,000
USSR	45,000
UK	3,000
Others	7,500
	<hr/>
	250,000 tons
	*(50,000) outside the Convention Area

11. The Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 adjourned at 0015 hrs, Wednesday, 18 June.

12. The Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 reconvened at 1255 hrs, Friday, 20 June.

13. Further Consideration of Allocation for Cod in Div. 2J-3KL. The Chairman of Panels 2 and 3 explained that the purpose of the meeting was to reconsider the report of the Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 which had been referred back by the Final Plenary Session because of disagreement with the national allocation of the TAC for the cod stock in Div. 2J-3KL as set by the Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 on 18 June (see Section 10 (f) above). He pointed out that the Panels now had before the Joint Meeting five proposals for allocation of the TAC. The Panels agreed to reconsider the allocation and to vote on the five proposals. By a vote of 11 to 2, with 4 abstaining, Panels 2 and 3, in joint session,

agreed to recommend

that the national allocation of the TAC for cod in Div. 2J-3KL should be amended as shown in Table 1.

14. The Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 adjourned at 1315 hrs, Friday, 20 June.

Table 1. Summary of TACs and allocations for stocks overlapping in Subareas 2 and 3 for 1976.

	Witch	Greenland halibut	Redfish	American plaice	Roundnose grenadier	Cod	Capelin
	2J-3KL	2 + 3KL	2 + 3K	2 + 3K	2 + 3	2J-3KL	2 + 3K
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	17,000	30,000	30,000	8,000	32,000	300,000	300,000
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	4,600	6,500	3,500	2,500	-	30,000	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	-
FRG	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-
GDR	400	2,100	2,500	-	4,000	12,500	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-
Poland	4,600	6,000	4,000	-	-	18,500	-
Portugal	-	-	2,500	-	-	52,500	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-
USSR	4,900	6,400	12,000	4,200	24,000	45,000	160,000
UK	-	-	-	-	-	3,300	-
USA	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
Others	500	4,000	4,750	300	4,000	6,000	10,000 each ¹
Total allocated catches	15,000	25,000	30,000	7,000	32,000	250,000	160,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area	2,000 (CAN)	5,000 (CAN)		1,000 (CAN)		50,000 (CAN)	

¹ Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 10,000 tons from this stock.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3659
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 15

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5

Thursday, 19 June, 1025 hrs

1. Opening. Dr D. Booss (FRG) agreed to act as Chairman.
2. Rapporteur. Dr R.G. Halliday (Canada) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. It was agreed that pollock in Div. 4VWX-Subarea 5 and herring size limits (Comm.Doc. 75/32) were the only items before the meeting.
4. Pollock in Div. 4VWX-Subarea 5. The delegate of Canada recommended that the same TAC (55,000 tons), as recommended by the Scientific Advisers and the same allocation as in force for 1975, be adopted. The delegate of USSR agreed and Panels 4 and 5, in joint session,

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 TAC of 55,000 tons be allocated as for 1975 and as shown in Table 1.
5. Herring Size Limits. In introducing the joint Canada-US size limit exemption proposal (Comm.Doc. 75/32), the delegate of the USA noted difficulties with these regulations in the past and further, now considers that difficulties are created by the present proposal. He suggested that the matter be deferred, perhaps until a January meeting on herring conservation. The delegate of the USSR seconded the US suggestion, as he also had comments of a serious nature on this proposal and considered it logical to postpone the matter to the Special Meeting envisaged for January 1976. This was agreed by Panels 4 and 5 in joint session.
6. The Joint Meeting of Panels 4 and 5 adjourned at 1035 hrs, 19 June.

Table 1. Summary of TAC and allocation for stocks overlapping Subareas 4 and 5.

	Pollock
	Div. 4VWX-Subarea 5
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	55,000
Bulgaria	-
Canada	33,500
Denmark	-
France	-
FRG	1,600
GDR	3,500
Iceland	-
Italy	-
Japan	-
Norway	-
Poland	-
Portugal	-
Romania	-
Spain	1,200
USSR	2,100
UK	-
USA	11,500
Others	1,600
Total allocated catches	55,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area	

International Commission for  the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3660
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 16

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Joint Meeting of Panels 3, 4, and 5

Thursday, 19 June, 1130 hrs

1. Opening. The meeting appointed Mr E. Gillett (UK) as Chairman. Representatives of the members of each Panel were present, with the exception of Iceland.
2. Rapporteur. Mr R. Lowson (UK) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. It was agreed that the meeting would consider:
 - i) Proposals for a minimum size limit for mackerel (Comm.Docs. 75/23 and 75/33);
 - ii) Conservation requirements for mackerel in Subareas 3, 4, and 5, and Statistical Area 6.
4. Minimum Size Limitation for Mackerel. The delegate of the USA drew attention to increasing catches of immature fish from the stock in Subareas 3, 4, 5, and Statistical Area 6, and to the finding of STACRES that, if this trend should continue, the appropriate TAC would be lower than 310,000 tons in 1976. For this reason, he recommended acceptance of a proposed minimum size measure as set out in Comm.Doc. 75/33. The delegate of the USSR said that he supported the proposal for a 10-inch (25 cm) limitation in principle, but only in a regulation of the same form as that currently applying to herring, as consideration of a change in the herring size limit regulation had been postponed. After further discussion, 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 (10) for international size limit regulation of the fishery for mackerel in Subareas 3, 4, and 5 of the Convention Area and in Statistical Area 6 (Appendix I).

The Panels further

agreed to recommend

that this regulation be reviewed at the Special Meeting envisaged for January 1976.

5. Conservation Requirements for Mackerel

(a) TAC. There was general acceptance of the TAC recommended by the Assessments Subcommittee of STACRES (310,000 tons). There was some discussion of the question of how this quantity should be subdivided into two elements, concerning Subareas 3 and 4 on the one hand, and Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 on the other. The Chairman of STACRES drew attention to the absence of any detailed scientific information as to the likely effects of any change in the relativity applied in 1975, but indicated that any substantial deviation from this would not be desirable. After discussion, Panels 3, 4, and 5, in joint session, unanimously

agreed to recommend

- i) that the Commission adopt a combined TAC of 310,000 tons, and
- ii) that 56,000 tons of this should be applied to Subareas 3 and 4, and 254,000 tons to Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6.

(b) Allocation

- i) Subareas 3 and 4

Panels 3 and 4, in joint session with Panel 5, unanimously

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 TAC of 56,000 tons should be allocated as set out in Table 1.

ii) Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6

Panel 5, in joint session with Panels 3 and 4, and by a vote of 9 to 1, with 2 abstentions,

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 TAC of 254,000 tons should be allocated as set out in Table 1.

6. The Joint Meeting of Panels 3, 4, and 5 adjourned at 1330 hrs, 19 June.

Table 1. Summary of TAC and allocations for stocks overlapping in Subareas 3, 4, 5, and Statistical Area 6 in 1976.

	Mackerel	
	3 + 4	5 + 6
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	310,000	
Bulgaria	-	16,300
Canada	15,300	4,400
Denmark	-	-
France	-	-
FRG	-	1,200
GDR	-	48,900
Iceland	-	-
Italy	-	-
Japan	-	-
Norway	-	-
Poland	-	78,300
Portugal	-	-
Romania	-	3,200
Spain	-	-
USSR	17,700	88,000
UK	-	-
USA	500	4,700
Others	2,500	9,000
Total allocated catches	36,000	254,000
Estimated catch outside Convention Area	20,000 (CAN)	

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

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

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:

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

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

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3661
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 17

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Joint Meeting of Panels 2, 3, and 4

Thursday, 19 June, 1515 hrs

1. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. Gillett (UK), took the chair for the meeting.
2. Rapporteur. Mr B.B. Parrish (UK) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. Agenda. The Chairman referred to the following two items for consideration at the meeting:
 - i) Quota regulations for squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 for 1976;
 - ii) Canadian proposals for the reduction of fishing effort on groundfish stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 in 1976.
4. Quota Regulations for Squid (*Illex*). The Chairman referred to the recommendation by STACRES that the TAC for squid in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 in 1976 should be 15,000 tons, which was considerably lower than that applying in the 1975 quota regulations. The Chairman of STACRES explained that in the absence of adequate data it has not been possible to make a detailed assessment of the squid stock in these areas and that, therefore, the recommended TAC was a pre-emptive one set at around the highest level of catches in recent years.

The delegate of the USSR claimed that the squid resources in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 are currently under-utilized and that there is no justification for reducing the TAC below the 1975 level. He proposed that the same TAC and national allocations should be adopted for 1976 as in the 1975 regulations for this species. This was supported by the delegates of Denmark and Portugal. The delegate of the USA strongly favoured the adoption of the TAC of 15,000 tons recommended by STACRES but the delegate of Canada indicated that, in the special circumstances, he would not object to the continuance of the 1975 arrangements. With the delegate of the USA registering disagreement in principle, Panels 2, 3, and 4, in joint session,

agreed to recommend

that the 1976 TAC of 25,000 tons be allocated as in 1975 and as shown in Table 1.

5. Canadian Proposal for Reduction in Fishing Effort on Groundfish Stocks in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 in 1976. The Chairman drew the meeting's attention to the Canadian proposal in Comm.Doc. 75/8 and to the draft resolution (Appendix I) which he had prepared after consultation with the Canadian delegation, as a basis for further consideration of this subject discussed earlier in Joint Meetings of Panels 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Proc. 13).

The delegate of Denmark, whilst indicating his support for effective management measures for the groundfish and other fisheries in the ICNAF Area, announced that he was unable to accept Items 3 and 4 of the draft resolution which provided for voluntary national reduction of effort in 1976 and notification to the Executive Secretary. He could not be committed to the desirability of supplementing catch control with effort limitation until a suitable scheme had been submitted for study. The delegates of the USSR and Portugal supported the need for further study of the problem but indicated that meanwhile the implementation of Item 4 (notification by 31 January 1976) would present them with great difficulties. The delegate of Canada, while emphasizing the great importance and urgency which his delegation attaches to the need for effort regulation, recognized that, in view of the technical and other difficulties expressed at this and the earlier STACREM meeting, agreement on its implementation is unlikely to be reached at this Annual Meeting. He announced that further detailed studies of the problem will be made by Canada, the results of which will be presented to the interim meeting of the Commission in the autumn when the subject would need to be given further serious consideration. He also hoped the other delegations would undertake studies in preparation for the meeting. On this basis he would not insist on the adoption of a resolution at this meeting. The delegate of the USA expressed strong support for the Canadian proposal, which has the same general objective as the one which his delegation had made two years ago for the fisheries in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6. He offered the assistance of technical staff in the USA to assist Canada in their studies and in working towards an effective solution to the problem.

After further discussion, Panels 2, 3, and 4, in joint session, agreed, in view of the potential importance of effort limitation as a fisheries management measure, to give further serious consideration to the Canadian proposal at the Special Meeting of the Commission in Autumn 1975.

6. The meeting adjourned at 1615 hrs, 19 June.

Table 1. Summary of TAC and allocations for stocks overlapping in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 for 1976.

	Squid (<i>Illex</i>)
	2 + 3 + 4
TAC recommended by Scientific Advisers	15,000
Bulgaria	-
Canada	10,000
Denmark	-
France	-
FRG	-
GDR	-
Iceland	-
Italy	-
Japan	-
Norway	-
Poland	-
Portugal	-
Romania	-
Spain	-
USSR	15,000
UK	-
USA	-
Others	3,000 ¹
Total allocated catches	25,000+
Estimated catch outside Convention Area	

¹ Countries without specific allocations may each catch up to 3,000 tons.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Draft Resolution on Fishing Effort Limitation in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 of the Convention Area

Panels 2, 3, and 4, in joint session, recommend the following draft resolution for adoption by the Commission:

The Commission

Recognizing the desirability of supplementing catch control with effort control in order to reduce by-catch and increase catch per unit effort if an equitable basis can be devised;

Recognizing further that no agreement on a common basis was reached at the Annual Meeting in June 1975 and that, in the meantime, it is desirable that fishing effort should be limited by separate action of Governments;

1. Resolves to study further methods of effort control at its next meeting;
2. Requests Governments to submit proposals not less than 60 days before that meeting;
3. Requests Governments to reduce fishing effort in 1976 by persons under their jurisdiction to the minimum which each Government estimates to be reasonably necessary to take the quotas allocated to it and any other quantities which its fishermen are permitted to take;
4. Requests each Government to notify the Executive Secretary by 31 January 1976 of the estimated amount of fishing effort which it has authorized under paragraph 3, by numbers and types of vessels and number of fishing days in each ICNAF Division, or where this is not possible, in groups of Divisions;
5. Instructs the Executive Secretary to notify all Governments by 10 February 1976 of the information received under paragraph 4.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3662
(B.e.75)

Proceedings No. 18

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of Joint Meeting of Panels 1-5

Thursday, 19 June, 1700 hrs

1. Chairman. Mr E. Gillett (UK) was elected Chairman.
2. Rapporteur. Mr A.J.C. Taylor (UK) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. All Member Countries, except Iceland, were represented. Observers from Cuba and the EEC also attended.
4. Biological Sampling. The delegate of Canada introduced Comm.Doc. 75/10, an appraisal of the adequacy of biological sampling by different Member Countries. Serious deficiencies existed, although some Members had greatly improved their level of sampling. All Panel members recognized the importance of meeting the minimum biological programs recommended by STACRES. It was also noted that, if adopted, the Scientific Observer Scheme would help.
5. Statistical Reporting. The delegate of the USA introduced Comm.Doc. 75/28 proposing a resolution on statistical reporting by two-week periods and 30-minute squares. A number of Member Countries indicated that, although they did not oppose the principle involved, their statistical services would need modification and that they would be unable to provide the additional detail immediately. The delegate of Denmark drew attention to the 1974 STACRES Report which emphasized that additional detail was most requisite in the southern part of the Convention Area and that a phasing-in of the more detailed reporting system should be considered. Panels 1-5

agreed to recommend

that the Commission adopt Resolution (2) Relating to the Reporting of Catch Statistics (Appendix I).
6. Uniform Mesh Size. Discussion of this was deferred until STACTIC had produced its report.
7. Salmon Conservation. The delegate of the USA, supported by the delegates of Canada and the UK, recalled that 1975 was the last year for phasing out the offshore fishery for Atlantic salmon. They complimented Denmark for bringing the fishery under control, but noted that the 1974 offshore quota had been exceeded, and that this should result in a reduction of the 1975 quota. The delegate of Denmark assured the Panels that it was the Danish Government's intention to honour the agreement. Licences for the 1975 offshore fishery had already been issued, but a more effective system of control had been instituted.
8. The meeting adjourned at 1800 hrs.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

(2) Resolution Relating to the Reporting of Catch Statistics

The Commission

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

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

Resolves

1. That Member Governments shall for 1976 and succeeding calendar years be urged to report to the Secretariat final annual catch and effort statistics for Statistical Areas 0 and 6 and Subareas 1-5, based on twice monthly time periods and 30 x 30 minute areas by 30 June for each preceding calendar year to the extent that this is possible.
2. That all such final data be reported to the Secretariat through the existing STATLANT Reporting System;
3. That the Secretariat shall incorporate the more detailed data in the present Statistical Bulletin format, and produce working reports of the finer detail as required by STACRES.

International Commission for



the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 3664
(B.b.75)

Proceedings No. 19

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Report of the Final Plenary Session

Friday, 20 June, 0930 hrs

1. The Chairman, Mr E. Gillett (UK), opened the meeting. Representatives of all Member Countries, except Iceland, were present. The Government of Cuba, FAO, EEC, OECD, ICCAT, and ICSEAF were represented by Observers.
2. The Report of STACRES (Proc. 1 with Addendum) was adopted with the Plenary noting especially the new role to be played by the Chairmen of the Scientific Advisers to Panels in the reorganization and operation of STACRES. The Plenary approved mid-term scientific meetings of the Assessments and Biological Surveys Subcommittees for 30 March to 9 April 1976 at the Commission's Headquarters in Dartmouth, Canada and of an Ageing Workshop for 20 to 25 October 1975 in Vigo, Spain. The Chairman, on behalf of the Plenary, thanked the scientists for their continued excellent efforts.
3. The Report of the Ceremonial Opening (Proc. 2) and the First Plenary Session (Proc. 3) were adopted.
4. The Report of STACTIC (Proc. 4) with recommendations regarding standard entries for logbooks (Proc. 4, Appendix II), modified inspector's questionnaire (Proc. 4, Appendix III), modified inspector's report form (Proc. 4, Appendix IV), with Proposals (1) regarding notification of fishery research vessel operations (Proc. 4, Appendix V), and (2) regarding cumulative catch reporting (Proc. 4, Appendix VII), and with Resolution (1) relating to a scientific observer scheme (Proc. 4, Appendix VI) was adopted with Portugal registering a negative vote on Proposal (1) and with agreed additions to the text of Proposal (2).
5. The Report of STACREM (Proc. 5) was adopted with the delegate of the USA reiterating his support of the principle of the Canadian proposal for limitation of fishing effort on groundfish in Subareas 2, 3, and 4 (Comm.Doc. 75/8).
6. The Report of Panel 1 (Proc. 7) was adopted. The Chairman announced that the delegate of Iceland had to leave the meeting because of other commitments and that he had been named proxy for the Icelandic delegation with authority to abstain from voting on all quota allocations.
7. The Report of Panel 2 (Proc. 8) was adopted.
8. The Report of Panel 3 (Proc. 9) was adopted.
9. The Report of Panel 4 (Proc. 10) with Proposals (3) regarding the regulation of the fisheries for haddock in Div. 4V and 4W of Subarea 4 (Proc. 10, Appendix III), (4) regarding the regulation of the fishery for cod and haddock in Div. 4X of Subarea 4 (Proc. 10, Appendix IV) as modified by the Plenary, and (5) regarding the regulation of the fishery for herring in Div. 4VWX of Subarea 4 (Proc. 10, Appendix V) was adopted.
10. The Report of Panel A (Seals) (Proc. 12) with Proposal (9) regarding regulation of the harp and hood seal fisheries (Proc. 12, Appendix II) was adopted.
11. The Report of Joint Panels 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Proc. 13) was adopted.
12. The Report of Joint Panels 2 and 3 (Proc. 14) was addressed by the delegate of France who drew attention to Comm.Doc. 75/37 which requested that the minutes record that the allocation agreed by the Panels for France in the cod stock in Div. 2J and 3KL was unacceptable and that the method of allocation should not be a precedent for future negotiations. The delegate of the UK pointed out that the agreed allocation meant reductions of 25.9% for France, 50.8% for Norway, and 54.5% for the UK from the Canadian pro-rata proposal, and proposed an amended compromise which would have the reduction limited to a maximum of 25% in any case. The Chairman pointed out that, in accordance with Convention Article VIII (2), the Commission could either adopt the Joint Panels allocation with such modifications or suggestions as it may consider desirable or refer the Joint Panels allocations back to the Joint Panels with comments for their reconsideration. After considerable discussion, the Joint Panel members supported the Chairman's suggestion that the Plenary should

vote on the proposition "that the Commission adopt the Report of Joint Panels 2 and 3 including the recommendations". By a vote of 10 to 4, with 3 abstentions, the proposition failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority for adoption. The Plenary then agreed to refer the Report of Joint Panels 2 and 3 with recommendations back to Panels 2 and 3 for reconsideration.

13. The Plenary recessed at 1255 hrs in order that a Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 might be convened to reconsider its recommendations for allocation of the TAC for cod in Div. 2J and 3KL (see Proc. 14, Section 13).

14. The Plenary reconvened at 1325 hrs to continue consideration of Panel 2 and 3 Items. The Chairman of the Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 reported that Panels 2 and 3 had reconsidered its recommendation for allocation of the TAC for cod in Div. 2J and 3KL and now recommended an allocation as recorded in Table 1 of the Proceedings of the Joint Meeting of Panels 2 and 3 (Proc. 14). The Plenary adopted the Report with the new allocation from the Panels for cod in Div. 2J and 3KL with the delegates of the UK, France, and Italy dissenting.

15. The Report of Joint Panels 4 and 5 (Proc. 15) with quota recommendations was adopted.

16. The Report of Joint Panels 3, 4, and 5 (Proc. 16) with quota recommendations and Proposal (10) for size limit regulation of the fishery for mackerel in Subareas 3, 4, and 5 and Statistical Area 6 (Proc. 16, Appendix I) was adopted.

17. The Report of Joint Panels 2, 3, and 4 (Proc. 17) with quota recommendations was adopted with the delegate of the USA registering dissent on the TAC and allocation for squid (*Illex*) in Subareas 2, 3, and 4.

18. The Report of Joint Panels 1-5 (Proc. 18) with Resolution (2) relating to the reporting of catch statistics (Proc. 18, Appendix I) was adopted.

19. The Report of STACFAD (Proc. 6) was adopted. The Plenary noted that the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Commission would be held in Halifax, Canada between 8 and 23 June 1976. It was agreed that the Financial Regulations and the Rules of Procedure for the Commission, Panels and Committees would be reviewed by a small group, which would present proposals for bringing them up to date.

20. The Report of Panel 5 (Proc. 11) was reviewed and Proposals (6) and (7) for early entry into force of TACs and allocations for herring in Div. 5Z + Statistical Area 6 (Proc. 11, Appendix II) and in Div. 5Y (Proc. 11, Appendix III), respectively, to be established at a Special Commission Meeting in January 1976 and Proposal (8) for limiting by-catch, gear, season and areas for haddock in Subarea 5 (Proc. 11, Appendix IV) were adopted. The Plenary agreed that the TACs and allocations for the herring stocks in Div. 4VWX of Subarea 4 and the herring size limit regulation in Subareas 4 and 5 would also be reviewed at that meeting. The delegate of Italy drew attention to the squid (*Illex* and *Loligo*) allocation problem for Italy in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 (Comm.Doc. 75/36 Revised) and requested that consideration be given to raising Italy's quota from a total of 3,500 tons for *Illex* and *Loligo* to 4,500 tons by taking an additional 1,000 tons of *Loligo* from the "Others" allocation. The delegate of the USA offered to transfer 500 tons of squid (*Illex*) to Italy. At the Chairman's suggestion, the Plenary agreed to vote on the proposition "that the Commission request Panel 5 to reconsider the allocation of agreed *Loligo* in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 so as to give an extra 500 tons to Italy out of the allocation for "Others" with the understanding that Spain is willing to give 300 tons of *Loligo* to Italy". By a vote of 13 to 3 with 1 abstention, the Plenary agreed to refer the Panel's recommendation on squid back to Panel 5 with comments for its reconsideration.

21. The Plenary recessed at 1620 hrs to allow a meeting of Panel 5 to be convened (see Proc. 11, Section 38).

22. The Plenary reconvened at 1650 hrs to continue consideration of Panel 5 Items. The delegate of the USA announced that he would have to vote "no" to acceptance of the Panel 5 Report. His delegation had failed to attain the three goals it had in coming to this Annual Meeting. They were: i) to establish a second-tier TAC which would begin to rebuild the biomass in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 within a rational period of time - five years seemed a not unreasonable goal, ii) to regulate and control by-catch, and iii) to set TACs which would provide for wise use of the resource and accelerate the recovery of the biomass. The delegate of Canada agreed that the members of Panel 5 had failed to take a reasonable attitude when it removed squid from the second-tier TAC. He agreed it was a retrograde step to fail to take proper action regarding the second-tier quotas. The Plenary then agreed to adopt the Report of Panel 5 as amended in respect of the national allocation of squid (*Loligo*) with the delegates of the USA, Canada, and Italy registering dissention, the delegate of the UK wishing to abstain, and the delegate of Spain wishing to have its

dissatisfaction with the second-tier TAC recorded. The Plenary agreed that any editorial changes in the Report should be passed to the Executive Secretary.

23. The Chairman drew attention to the table at Appendix I which contained the TACs and allocations for 51 fish stocks or species recommended by the Panels and adopted by the Plenary for 1976. He pointed out that these proposed TACs and allocations comprised a proposal for international quota regulation of the fisheries in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6, and the Proposal (14) for the Management of the International Quota Regulations adopted 14 June 1974 would provide the administrative requirements 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 (11) for international quota regulation of the fisheries in the Convention Area and in Statistical Areas 0 and 6 (Appendix I).

24. Remit to STACRES. The Chairman drew attention to the remit to STACRES for the Seventh Special Commission Meeting to be held in September 1975 (Appendix II). The Plenary agreed that the remit should be put before STACRES for their best advice.

25. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Plenary agreed unanimously that Mr E. Gillett (UK) should be the Chairman of the Commission and Mr D.H. Wallace (USA) the Vice-Chairman of the Commission for the 1975/76 and 1976/77 period.

26. Time and Place of Meetings. The Plenary agreed that the Seventh Special Commission Meeting should be held 22-26 September 1975 with STACRES meeting from 17-20 September 1975. The delegate of Canada invited the Commission to meet in Canada, possibly in Montreal, Quebec where space is expected to be available.

The Plenary also agreed that the Eighth Special Commission Meeting should be held 20-24 January 1976 with STACRES meeting from 13-17 January 1976. The Observer from FAO indicated that meeting facilities for these meetings could likely be made available at FAO, Rome, under the same administrative arrangements and understanding as for similar meetings in January of 1973 and 1974.

27. Other Business. The Observers from FAO and ICCAT thanked the Commission for the opportunity to participate in the meetings and expressed the hope their organizations would continue to cooperate in the same effective manner as in the past. The Observer from Cuba thanked the delegates for their consideration of the Cuban problem. He said that the Cuban delegation would now assess its position and, if positive, will forward a statement for the Special Commission Meeting in September 1975, detailing Cuba's needs before joining the Commission. He pledged Cuba's adherence to the best interests of the fish stocks and said the Minister of Fisheries for Cuba had asked him to tell the Commission that, if Cuba joins ICNAF this year, the Cuban Government will be pleased to invite the Commission to hold its 1976 Annual Meeting in Cuba.

28. Adjournment. The delegate of Japan, on behalf of his delegation and the meeting participants, expressed gratitude to the Chairman, Mr Gillett, and the other Officers of the Commission, and to the staff of the Secretariat, for their good efforts. He asked that the Commission express its gratitude to the Scottish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and the City of Edinburgh, and indeed the people of Edinburgh, for their generous hospitality. The Chairman of the Commission thanked the Commissioners, scientists and Secretariat and looked forward to continued progress toward the solution of the Northwest Atlantic conservation problems within the Commission's structure. There being no other business, the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Commission was adjourned at 1830 hrs, 20 June. A press notice covering the Proceedings of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting is at Appendix III.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

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

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

shall be in accordance with the following table:

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

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

Species or stock region	COD													HADDOCK		
	1	2GH	2J+3KL	3M	3N0	3Ps	4TVn ¹	4Vn ²	4VSW	4X(off-shore) ³	5Y	5Z	4W	4X	5	
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Canada	-	-	30,000	2,800	-	-	-	6,600	-	-	175	4,519	1,250	-	1,200	
		(1,000)	(50,000)				(2,000)									
Denmark	19,600	-	4,200	6,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	(9,000)															
France	1,400	500	14,000	6,650	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Federal Republic of Germany	6,300	4,000	20,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
German Democratic Republic	400	1,000	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	2,500	900	4,000	1,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Poland	-	4,500	18,500	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	457	-	-	-	-	
Portugal	2,600	3,200	52,500	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Romania	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spain	2,100	500	40,000	2,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,645	400	-	300	
USSR	-	2,600	45,000	4,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,314	-	-	-	
UK	800	800	3,300	2,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	400	600	6,000	2,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	7,800	20,000	350	-	4,450	
Total	45,100	20,000	300,000	40,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	8,000	35,000	2,000 ⁴	-	6,000 ⁴	

Table (a) continued

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

Table (a) continued

Species or stock region	WITCH			YELLOWTAIL			AMERICAN PLAICE			FLOUNDERS	POLLOCK	ROUNDNOSE GREYHAIK		
	2J+3KL	3NO	3Ps	3LNO	5(£69°)	5(W69°)+6	2+3K	3M	3LNO			3Ps	4VWX ⁵	5+6 ^b
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	4,600 (2,000)	5,000	2,500	7,800	-	-	2,500 (1,000)	580	6,500 (500)	17,000	33,500	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	250	-	-	2,500	-
France	-	-	400	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Republic of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	2,000	4,000
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-
USSR	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-	4,200	1,000	-	8,900	2,100	-	7,000	24,000
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	15,900	3,990	-	-	-	350	11,500	19,500	-	-
Others	500	100	100	1,000	100	10	300	500	200	1,500	1,600	500	2,000	4,000
Total	17,000	10,000	3,000	9,000	16,000	4,000	8,000	2,000	8,000	28,000	55,000	20,000	13,500	32,000

Table (a) continued

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

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

Species or stock region	ALL FINFISH ¹³
	5+6
Bulgaria	16,300
Canada	22,000
Denmark	-
France	2,950
Federal Republic of Germany	15,700
German Democratic Republic	54,700
Iceland	-
Italy	4,150
Japan	-
Norway	-
Poland	80,900
Portugal	-
Romania	3,850
Spain	-
USSR	192,900
UK	-
USA	230,000
Others	26,550
Total	650,000

NOTES TO PRECEDING TACS AND ALLOCATIONS

- 1 Div. 4T (Jan-Dec) and Subdiv. 4Vn (Jan-Apr).
- 2 Subdiv. 4Vn (May-Dec).
- 3 Div. 4X (offshore) is that part of Div. 4X south and east of the straight lines joining coordinates in the order listed: 44°20'N, 63°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'W; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.
- 4 TACs and allocations pertain to by-catch only with no directed fishery.
- 5 Flounders in Div. 4WX pertain to American plaice, witch and yellowtail.
- 6 Flounders in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 exclude yellowtail flounder.
- 7 Except TAC species and also menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks.
- 8 TACs and allocations pertain to period 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977.
- 9 Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 10,000 tons.
- 10 Not more than 1,000 tons may be taken in aggregate from Subdiv. 3Ps by countries not mentioned by name, or more than 5,000 tons in aggregate from Div. 3L; countries with specific allocations may add to their allocations in Div. 3NO any part of their Subdiv. 3Ps and Div. 3L allocations not taken in the two last-mentioned areas.
- 11 Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 3,000 tons.
- 12 TACs and allocations subject to review and possible revision at a Special Commission Meeting.
- 13 Except menhaden, billfishes, tunas, and large sharks.

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Remit to STACRES for Seventh Special Commission Meeting, September 1975

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

Cod in Div. 3N and 3O
Cod in Subdiv. 3Ps
Redfish in Div. 3P

Cod in Div. 4T and Subdiv. 4Vn (Jan-April)
Cod in Subdiv. 4Vs and Div. 4W
Redfish in Div. 4VWX

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

In framing its advice, STACRES should:

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

ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975

Press Notice

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

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

2. Subjects considered

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

3. Scientific advice

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

4. TACs and national allocations

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

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

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

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

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

5. Enforcement of fishery regulations

The Commission agreed to certain measures which would improve the enforcement of fishing regulations and facilitate the work of inspectors in carrying out their duties. These relate to the institution of standard logbook entries, revisions to the inspection questionnaire and the inspector's report, and notification procedures for vessels carrying out research in the ICNAF Area. The matter of national

registration of fishing vessels and reporting to the Secretariat was deferred for further study by the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC).

6. Special Meetings

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

7. Election of Chairman

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

17 July 1975

Office of the Secretariat
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

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

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

Table 1. (Continued)

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

- 1 Provisional statistics
- 2 Total allowable catches consist of agreed TACs for the Convention Area and Statistical Areas 0 and 6 plus catches estimated to be taken in inshore waters outside the Convention Area; the latter quantities are given in brackets.
- 3 TACs pertain to by-catch only with no directed fishery.
- 4 TAC pertains to Div. 5Z (east of 69°W).
- 5 TAC pertains to Div. 5Z (west of 69°W)+SA6.
- 6 TAC for Jan-June 1974.
- 7 TAC for July 1975 to June 1976.
- 8 TAC for July 1976 to June 1977.
- 9 TAC pertains to Div. 4VWX only.
- 10 Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 10,000 tons, no more than 5,000 tons of which may be taken from Div. 3LNOPs.
- 11 Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 10,000 tons.
- 12 Countries without specific allocations may not take more than 1,000 tons in aggregate from Subdiv. 3Ps or more than 5,000 tons in total from Div. 3L; countries with specific allocations may add to their allocations in Div. 3NO any part of their Subdiv. 3Ps and Div. 3L allocations not taken in the two last-mentioned areas.
- 13 Excludes all TAC species and also menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks.
- 14 Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 3,000 tons.
- 15 Except menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks.

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 1976 of particular stocks or species in the Convention Area and Statistical Areas 0 and 6.

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

Table 2(a) continued

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

Table 2(a) continued

Species or stock	WITCH		YELLOWTAIL		AMERICAN PLAICE			FLOUNDERS		POLLOCK	ROUNDNOSE GRENADE		
	2J+3KL	3ND	3LNO	5(E69°)	5(W69°) +6	2+3K	3M	3LNO	3Ps		4VWX5	5+66	0+1
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	4,600 (2,000)	5,000	7,800	-	-	2,500 (1,000)	500	6,500 (500)	17,000	33,500	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	2,500	-
France	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Federal Republic of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	2,000	4,000
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-
USSR	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	4,200	1,000	-	8,900	2,100	-	7,000	24,000
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	15,900	3,990	-	-	-	350	11,500	19,500	-	-
Others	500	100	1,000	100	10	300	500	200	1,500	1,600	500	2,000	4,000
Total	17,000	10,000	9,000	16,000	4,000	8,000	2,000	8,000	28,000	55,000	20,000	13,500	32,000

DEFERRED TO SPECIAL MEETING

Table 2(a) continued

Species or stock	ARGENTINE		MACKEREL		HERRING		CAPELIN				SQUID (IZZex)		SQUID (Zoligo)		OTHER FINFISH ⁷
	4VWX	5+6	3+4	5+6	4VW(a) ⁸	4XW(b)	5Y	5Z+6	2+3K	3L	3N0	3Ps	3+4	5+6	
Bulgaria	-	16,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Canada	-	4,400	15,300 (20,000)	33,000	57,500 (11,000)	-	-	-	-	10,000	9,000	10,000	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Republic of Germany	-	1,200	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
German Democratic Republic	-	48,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,300	-
Japan	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,700	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	53,000	0	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	10,000
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,800	-
USSR	16,500	88,000	17,700	1,800	11,000	-	-	-	160,000	28,000	62,000	0	15,000	7,500	2,000
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	4,700	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	8,500
Others	2,500	9,000	2,500	400	1,000	-	-	-	10,000 each ⁹	5,000 each ¹⁰	-	-	3,000 each ¹¹	4,000	3,000
Total	25,000	254,000	56,000	36,000 ¹²	81,000 ¹²	160,000+	45,000+	126,000+	9,000+	25,000+	30,000	44,000	150,000		

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

Species or stock	ALL FINFISH ^{1,2}	
	5+6	
Bulgaria	16,300	
Canada	22,000	
Denmark	-	
France	2,950	
Federal Republic of Germany	15,700	
German Democratic Republic	54,700	
Iceland	-	
Italy	4,150	
Japan	-	
Norway	-	
Poland	80,900	
Portugal	-	
Romania	3,850	
Spain	-	
USSR	192,900	
UK	-	
USA	230,000	
Others	26,550	
Total	650,000	

NOTES TO PRECEDING TACs AND ALLOCATIONS

- 1 Div. 4I (Jan-Dec) and Subdiv. 4Vn (Jan-Apr).
- 2 Subdiv. 4Vn (May-Dec).
- 3 Div. 4X (offshore) is that part of Div. 4X south and east of the straight lines joining coordinates in the order listed: 44°20'N, 63°20'W; 43°00'N, 65°40'W; 43°00'N, 67°40'W.
- 4 TACs and allocations pertain to by-catch only with no directed fishery.
- 5 Flounders in Div. 4VnX pertain to American plaice, witch and yellowtail.
- 6 Flounders in Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 exclude yellowtail flounder.
- 7 Except TAC species and also menhaden, billfishes, tunas and large sharks.
- 8 TACs and allocations pertain to period 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977.
- 9 Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 10,000 tons.
- 10 Not more than 1,000 tons may be taken in aggregate from Subdiv. 3Ps by countries not mentioned by name, or more than 5,000 tons in aggregate from Div. 3L; countries with specific allocations may add to their allocations in Div. 3N0 any part of their Subdiv. 3Ps and Div. 3L allocations not taken in the two last-mentioned areas.
- 11 Countries without specific allocations may each take up to 3,000 tons.
- 12 TACs and allocations subject to review and possible revision at a Special Commission Meeting.
- 13 Except menhaden, billfishes, tunas, and large sharks.

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