

**AGREED RECORD OF FISHERIES CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN
NORWAY AND THE EUROPEAN UNION FOR 2012**

BERGEN, 2 DECEMBER 2011

- 1 A Norwegian Delegation headed by Ms Ann Kristin WESTBERG and a European Union Delegation headed by Mr John SPENCER met in Bergen from 28 November to 2 December 2011 to consult on mutual fisheries relations for 2012. The meeting was a continuation of a meeting held in Brussels.
- 2 The Heads of Delegation agreed to recommend to their respective authorities the fishery arrangements for 2012 as outlined in this Agreed Record including Annexes I to XVI and Tables 1 to 4.
- 3 The Delegations stated that the implementation of this Agreed Record of Conclusions is contingent on a parallel and simultaneous implementation of the provisions of the Agreed Record of Conclusions of Fisheries Consultations between the European Union and Norway on the Management of Mackerel in the North-East Atlantic signed in Brussels on 26 January 2010.
- 4 The Delegations reiterated their determination to cooperate, in their mutual interest, in securing continued responsible fisheries and ensuring the long-term conservation and sustainable exploitation of the marine living resources for which they are responsible.

5 JOINTLY MANAGED STOCKS

- 5.1 The Delegations agreed to continue to work to improve the exploitation pattern and reduce discards through the use of technical measures to improve the selectivity of fishing gear, closed seasons and areas as well as any other appropriate measures. They acknowledged the usefulness of harmonised technical measures, noting that the aim of such measures should be to have compatibility of fishing gear leading to the best possible selectivity achieved by the best possible means.

- 5.2 Demersal fisheries in the North Sea include mixed fisheries that to a large extent exploit jointly managed stocks. The Delegations agreed that the stocks in the poorest condition, particularly those, which suffer from reduced reproductive capacity, are the overriding concern for the management of mixed fisheries where joint stocks are exploited either as a targeted species or as a by-catch.

5.3 Long-term management plans

- 5.3.1 The Delegations reaffirmed their commitment to manage the jointly managed stocks in accordance with the long-term management plans as set out in Annexes I - V.

- 5.3.2 The Delegations noted that ICES will provide mixed fisheries advice in 2012 alongside its single stock advice. The Delegations agreed that the development of multi-species long-term management plans for mixed fisheries could lead to more effective management and support the ecosystem approach to

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fisheries management. To this end the Delegations agreed to submit the joint request to ICES shown in Annex XVI.

5.3.3 The Delegations agreed to convene a seminar open to stakeholders on long-term management plans in the first half of 2012, hosted by Norway. The objective of this seminar will be to establish the basis for further developing long-term management plans for joint stocks. The main topics will, *inter alia*, include impact of stability clauses on achieving management objectives, mixed fisheries and the MSY concept.

5.3.4 On this basis, the Delegations agreed to defer discussions on revision to the long-term management plans for North Sea cod and herring to 2012. The joint requests to review the long-term management plans for cod, haddock, saithe and herring in the North Sea will be sent to ICES after the long-term management seminar and no later than 1 June 2012.

5.4 Cod

5.4.1 The Delegations noted that according to the latest ICES assessment the fishing mortality on cod is slowly decreasing, but at a much slower rate than that intended by the plan. It was also noted that the spawning biomass remains below B_{lim} . The Delegations considered that the poor performance of the plan was because it has not been properly implemented.

5.4.2 The Delegations welcomed the decreasing trend in estimated discards, which might be the result of the cod avoidance measures that have been implemented since 2009. However, the Delegations expressed their concern at the high estimates of unaccounted removals and the possible effects these could have on the effectiveness of the management plan in reducing fishing mortality.

5.4.3 The EU Delegation described the results of the trials on fully documented fisheries undertaken by Member States during 2010, which showed that the overall levels of both discards and total catches were reduced. A change in the behaviour of the participating fishermen was also observed, whereby areas of undersized cod were avoided in order to maximise the value of the available quotas. Moreover, a greater representation of small but legally sized fish in the landings of participating vessels provided evidence that the practice of high-grading had been eliminated or much reduced. Preliminary results from the trials in 2011 are similar.

5.4.4 The EU Delegation considered that the Scheme represented an important initiative that could facilitate the introduction of a discard ban in the EU. It would contribute to a behavioural change in fishing practices, which in turn would contribute towards the reduction of discards and a diminution of fishing mortality. The EU Delegation proposed that the trials should be continued in 2012.

5.4.5 The Norwegian Delegation noted the preliminary results from the trials. Furthermore, it was noted that not all of the Member States taking part in the trials had required the vessels to retain all catches of cod on board the vessels, as agreed for 2011. It is the view of the Norwegian Delegation that the trials do not give sufficient evidence on full documentation of the fishery and should therefore

only be considered as a supplement to other control measures. Furthermore, the objective of behavioural changes can be achieved by introducing a discard ban and associated measures, and quota bonuses should be within the TAC. However, in light of the efforts made, notably in the proposal of the reform of the CFP to ban discarding, the Norwegian Delegation could accept a continuation of the EU trials in 2012.

5.4.6 On this basis, the Delegations agreed that an additional 12 % would be added to the Norwegian quota for cod in the North Sea and Skagerrak in 2012. Furthermore, the Delegations agreed that an additional 12 % is made available to the EU Member States share of the cod TAC in order to facilitate the continuation of the trials.

5.5 Haddock

5.5.1 The Delegations agreed that the TAC for haddock should be fixed in accordance with the agreed long-term management plan. This would result in TAC increase of 15 % in 2012 compared with 2011.

5.5.2 The Delegations agreed that the system of inter-annual quota flexibility on this stock, as set out in Annex VIII, introduced by the Parties on a trial basis with effect from 1 January 2009, should continue in 2012. The system should be evaluated no later than 31 December 2012.

5.6 Saithe

5.6.1 The Delegations expressed their concern about the apparent deterioration of the status of the stock in recent years and that fishing mortality was now outside precautionary limits. However, they agreed in accordance with the latest ICES advice that the TAC constraint foreseen by the plan should be applied for 2012. This result in a 15 % decrease in the TAC for 2012 compared to 2011.

5.6.2 The EU Delegation informed Norway of their intention of ensuring consistency between the TACs that are set for saithe in ICES Division VIa and saithe in ICES Subarea IV and Division IIIa. The EU Delegation informed Norway of its intention to fix a quota for saithe for Division VIa of 8,230 tonnes.

5.7 Whiting

5.7.1 The Delegations noted with satisfaction that ICES considered the interim management plan to give a low risk to the stock in the medium term. They therefore agreed to adopt a new management plan with effect from 1 January 2012 and that the TAC for 2012 should be fixed according to the plan (Annex V). This would represent a TAC increase of 15 % in 2012 compared to the TAC in 2011.

5.8 Plaice

5.8.1 The EU Delegation informed Norway that the full review of the EU's flatfish management plan would be deferred pending discussions of a mixed fisheries management plan for the North Sea. Nevertheless, there would be a proposal for an amendment of the plan in response to the advice from ICES that

both sole and plaice in the North Sea have now been within precautionary limits for two consecutive years. The purpose of the amendment would be to adjust the harvest control rules to maintain the fishing mortality rates at levels consistent with maximum sustainable yield rather than to reduce fishing mortality in order to recover the stocks. The EU Delegation undertook to keep Norway fully informed of its intentions in this respect.

5.8.2 The EU Delegation suggested that a system of inter-annual quota flexibility be agreed for this stock with effect from 1 January 2012. The Norwegian Delegation did not agree with this approach.

5.9 Herring

5.9.1 The Delegation agreed that the present management plan does not maximise long-term yield of the herring stock. The Delegations took note of the ICES response to the joint request for an interim advice on the North Sea herring long-term management plan. Based on this the Parties agreed to establish a TAC for 2012 at 405,000 tonnes.

5.9.2 The Delegations agreed to inform ICES of their intention to submit a joint request on the revision of the long-term management plan for North Sea herring, to be conducted in the light of the results of the ICES benchmark assessment due in 2012.

5.9.3 The Delegations concluded that the by-catches of herring in other fisheries would be limited to 17,900 tonnes in 2012; this quota will be allocated to the EU.

5.9.4 The Norwegian Delegation stated that this type of arrangement is an anomaly and should be revised with a view to being phased out.

5.10 Mackerel

5.10.1 The Delegations exchanged views on the management of North-East Atlantic mackerel and, in particular, the fisheries consultations between the European Union, the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Norway held in 2011. The Delegations expressed their disappointment that the Coastal States were unable to conclude these consultations and considered that the lack of a fully fledged Coastal State agreement could undermine the status of the stock.

5.10.2 The Delegations agreed that all fisheries of North-East Atlantic mackerel should be jointly managed and consequently be covered within a total catch limitation covering all fisheries. In this context, the Delegations recalled the Agreed Record of Conclusions of Fisheries Consultations between the European Union and Norway on the management of mackerel in the North-East Atlantic, signed on 26 January 2010.

5.10.3 The Delegations referred to the next round of the consultations between the European Union, Norway, the Faroe Islands and Iceland on the management of mackerel for 2012 in Clonakilty in December 2012. The outcome of the said meeting will be taken into account before concluding a definitive bilateral arrangement between the EU and Norway on the management of North-East

Atlantic mackerel for 2012. Such arrangements will also include specific provisions with regard to licensing arrangements for mackerel in 2012.

6 OTHER JOINT STOCKS

6.1 The Delegations noted the previous joint work undertaken on sandeel, Norway pout, anglerfish and horse mackerel in the North Sea and Skagerrak. They acknowledged that additional work is required before the Parties can take any decisions on allocation. The Delegations agreed that any such work should be carried out in the context of the established *ad hoc* Working Group with the Terms of References as laid down in Annex IX.

6.2 Sandeel

6.2.1 The Norwegian Delegation informed the EU Delegation that Norway intends to continue the new management regime for sandeel. This approach is based on spatial management of the stock in order to prevent local depletion in the Norwegian Economic Zone.

6.2.2 The EU Delegation informed the Norwegian Delegation that the EU will fix a provisional catch limit from 1 January 2012. This limit will be revised in the light of the results of the dredge surveys during the first quarter of 2012, before the start of the fishery. The EU Delegation stated its intention to complement the overall TAC limitation with catch limitations in each of the sub-areas in line with scientific advice.

6.3 Anglerfish

6.3.1 The Delegations took note of the ICES advice for 2012 stating that catches of anglerfish should be reduced. They agreed that management should ensure the improvement of the exploitation pattern, through, *inter alia*, increased minimum mesh sizes, reduced discards, protection of juveniles and appropriate measures to counter ghost fishing. The Delegations recognised the need for improved scientific knowledge of the stock and enhanced scientific co-operation.

6.3.2 The Norwegian Delegation expressed its concern about the substantial and unsustainable trawl fishery on small anglerfish and declared the intention of Norway to continue to reduce this fishery.

6.4 Horse Mackerel

6.4.1 The Norwegian Delegation noted that the EU is in the process of establishing a long-term management plan for the joint stock of horse mackerel. The Norwegian Delegation stated that ideally the Parties should try to develop joint long-term management plans for joint stocks. In the absence of a joint long-term management plan Norway would also for 2012 establish regulatory measures for this stock in the Norwegian Economic Zone.

6.5 Norway pout

- 6.5.1 The Delegations agreed to submit a joint request to ICES to evaluate management models with the objective of achieving stable TACs keeping the stock within safe biological limits. The request to ICES is set out in Annex XV.

7 EXCHANGE OF FISHING POSSIBILITIES

7.1 Redfish in the Norwegian Economic Zone

- 7.1.1 The Delegations referred to the enlargement of the European Union in 1986 and to the commitment made by Norway to facilitate this enlargement under the terms of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters signed at Oporto on 2 May 1992, which includes an allocation to the EU of 1,500 tonnes of redfish north of 62°N outside the balance of the bilateral fisheries agreement.

- 7.1.2 The Delegations agreed that the ICES advice for 2012 stipulates that there should be no directed fishery upon this stock during 2012 and that only by-catches should be allowed when fishing north of 62°N. The Delegation of Norway informed the EU that no directed fishery would be allowed by its vessels or those of third countries on the basis of this advice. Against this background, the EU accepted that as an *ad hoc* measure for 2012, its fishing possibilities for redfish should be limited only to by-catches.

- 7.1.3 The Delegations restricted the transfer of redfish from Norway to the EU to the allocation outside the balance of the bilateral fisheries agreement. They acknowledged that this is an *ad hoc* arrangement for 2012 without prejudice to any future arrangement.

7.2 Capelin in ICES Area XIV

- 7.2.1 In the event that capelin fishing possibilities are offered to the EU by Greenland in 2012, the EU shall offer Norway the first 20,000 tonnes of any capelin availability. In exchange for this transfer, Norway shall make available an equivalent quantity of Arcto-Norwegian cod and Arcto-Norwegian haddock in ICES Areas I and II of the Norwegian Zone in the same proportions as in the exchange of fishing possibilities for 2012 contained in this Agreed Record.

7.3 Sandeel in the Norwegian Economic Zone

- 7.3.1 The Delegations noted that there is outstanding exchange of fishing possibilities arising from previous arrangements in relation to sandeel for the EU. The Norwegian Delegation will make appropriate compensation available to the EU. However, the Delegations have not agreed on the compensation level.

- 7.3.2 The EU Delegation considers the debt amounts to 15,542 tonnes. The Norwegian Delegation considers 1,558 tonnes to be an appropriate level for this compensation.

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7.4 Cod in Greenland waters

- 7.4.1 The Delegations noted that Greenlandic regulations made it impossible for Norwegian fishermen to utilise the quota of 500 tonnes of cod in Greenlandic waters that were to be transferred to Norway from the EU in 2010. The Delegations agreed that an additional quantity of 500 tonnes of cod above the normal balance will be made available to Norway when it again is possible and feasible for Norwegian vessels to fish this quota under Greenlandic regulations.

8 FULL UTILISATION OF QUOTAS

- 8.1 The Delegations agreed that the Parties should consult in the event that the exhaustion of any quotas taken in a directed fishery or as a by-catch might prevent the full utilisation of established quotas.

9 CATCH INFORMATION

- 9.1 Each Party shall, when appropriate and on request, inform the other Party of catches, by stock, made in its fishing zone by the vessels of the other Party, the information provided by Norway being broken down by flag.

10 CATCH REPORTING DISCREPANCIES

- 10.1 It was noted that there is a recurring problem in relation to discrepancies between reported official catches or landings and catch statistics utilised by ICES. The discrepancies are assumed to be due to misreporting, inadequate accounting of discards, by-catches and other factors contributing to the total out-take of the stocks.
- 10.2 Furthermore, the introduction of electronic reporting systems has led to severe discrepancies in the Parties' official catch statistics based on electronic catch and activity reporting. The Delegations noted that the fishery for cod and haddock in the Norwegian Economic Zone north of 62°N was closed in 2011 and reopened again when the reported catches had been corrected. In this context, the Delegations agreed that a working group on catch reporting and catch statistics shall be set up during the first half of 2012. The Terms of Reference are set out in Annex XIV.

11 DISCARDS AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES

- 11.1 The Delegations recognised that discarding of fish represents a major waste of resources as well as a loss of potential income and is detrimental towards the rebuilding of fish stocks. Furthermore, they recognised that discarding implies that some catches are not recorded with the result that the scientific basis for the management decisions is weakened.
- 11.2 The Delegations recalled that in the Agreed Record of conclusion of Fisheries Consultation between Norway and the European Community for 2009, it was agreed to implement several measures that would contribute to a significant reduction in levels of discard. Examples of measures are a ban on high grading, technical measures to improve gear selectivity, improved control measures and the introduction of RTC systems. The Delegations stated the importance of continuing to work in order to reduce discards of all commercial species, including juveniles

and undersized fish. Therefore it is important that the implementation and further development of measures agreed upon in the Agreed Record of conclusions of Fisheries Consultation between Norway and the European Community for 2009 is continued.

11.3 Taking these factors into account, the EU Delegation stated that the objective should be to minimise and, through effective regulation, eradicate discards, including the consideration of a discard ban in the context of the review of the Common Fisheries Policy to be finalised in 2012.

11.4 The Norwegian Delegation noted that the objective of substantially reducing discards in the North Sea has not been reached and urged the EU Delegation to introduce more efficient measures. Furthermore, the Norwegian Delegations stated that it is decisive for sustainable management of stocks in the North Sea, that all catches are landed and counted against the total allowable catch (TAC) adopted by the Parties.

11.5 Technical Measures

11.5.1 The Delegations agreed on the importance of technical regulations that are both practical and effective. This will strengthen the legitimacy and the control and enforcement aspect of the regulations.

11.5.2 The Norwegian Delegation explained that in the Norwegian Economic Zone of the North Sea, the general minimum mesh size in the mixed fisheries with large mesh trawl and seine is 120 mm. There are no exemptions from this rule. This has not created significant problems for the fishing operations. Therefore, it is the Norwegian position that the minimum mesh size in the mixed fisheries with large mesh trawl and seine in the North Sea should be 120 mm, with few and limited exemptions.

11.6 Real Time Closures

11.6.1 The Norwegian Delegation informed the EU Delegation that a proposal for a new RTC regime in Norwegian waters is under consideration. The arrangement for precautionary areas remains in place.

11.6.2 The EU Delegation recalled its commitment to inform Norway on the operation of the RTC system. In order to deepen the experience during 2011, the EU has varied the main parameters of the RTC system, in particular by reducing the trigger level expressed as percentage of weight from 15 % to 10 % and by reducing the estimated minimum presence in the haul from 300 kg to 200 kg. There were 39 closures in 2011 compared to 10 closures in 2010. The EU Delegation considers that it is of great importance to continue the implementation of the RTC system and will share information on the operation of its system in 2012 with Norway.

11.7 Gear Conflict

11.7.1 The Norwegian Delegation informed the EU Delegation that there had been incidents of gear conflict between Norwegian long-line vessels and EU

vessels during 2011. The Norwegian Delegation pointed out that these conflicts hamper Norwegian fisheries in EU waters.

- 11.7.2 The EU Delegation has no knowledge of actual gear conflicts between EU fishing vessels and Norwegian fishing vessels on the fishing grounds. Such conflicts should be brought to the attention of the competent control authorities for the waters in question. The latter will take appropriate action.

12 CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT

12.1 Port State control

- 12.1.1 The Delegations took note of the state of play within NEAFC in respect of the integration of the *FAO Agreement on Port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing* (FAO PSMA) into the NEAFC Scheme of Control and Enforcement. During 2012 the NEAFC Ad hoc Working Group on Port State Control (AHWGPSC) will further examine the implications that the FAO Agreement may have on the Port State measures in the NEAFC Scheme.

12.2 Control measures for pelagic fisheries

- 12.2.1 The Delegations agreed that it was of great importance to follow up the implementation of the measures agreed between the European Community, the Faroe Islands and Norway on 1 July 2009 regarding control measures in the fisheries for pelagic species (mackerel, herring and horse mackerel), which came into force from 1 January 2010. The measures agreed are set down in Annex X.
- 12.2.2 The Delegations noted that the measures agreed for the weighing and inspection of landings of mackerel, herring and horse mackerel adopted in 2004 (Annex XI) have been implemented along with the harmonised methodology for conducting full inspections. The introduction of these measures has improved control and the Delegations believe that the level of underreporting due to undeclared landings has been significantly reduced.
- 12.2.3 The EU Delegation informed the Norwegian Delegation that it has established in 2011 a specific control and inspection programme for pelagic fisheries in western waters.

12.3 Landings of white fish

- 12.3.1 Given the state of certain stocks in the North Sea, the Delegations agreed that there is a need to keep the situation with regard to control measures and cooperation under review.

12.4 Exchange of information and inspectors

- 12.4.1 The Delegations agreed that cooperation should be continued between the inspections services of both Parties, in particular through involvement of Norwegian inspection services in the operation of specific control and inspection programmes through bilateral contact between competent control authorities.
- 12.4.2 The Delegations agreed that the Parties should continue to exchange officials as observers in relation to control and enforcement. They agreed that officials may accompany inspectors from the other Party on missions related to the implementation of measures agreed in this Agreement. The Delegations also agreed to continue the exchange of information on landings by vessels of either Party and landings by third country vessels in the respective ports of the Parties.
- 12.4.3 The Delegations noted that the joint Operational Seminar on control held 20 June to 23 June in Leith has contributed to improve the cooperation between the Parties.
- 12.4.4 Furthermore, the Delegations agreed that it would be beneficial to continue the exchange of experience regarding control at sea. Therefore, the Delegations agreed to arrange a follow-up seminar on operational level. Faroe Islands and Iceland should be invited to take part in such a seminar.

12.5 Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) fact finding Working Group

- 12.5.1 The Delegations took note of the Report of the Working Group of control experts for 2011.
- 12.5.2 The Delegations recognised that there was a need to redefine the cooperation between the Parties regarding control issues. Therefore, the Delegations agreed to convene a new Monitoring, Control and Surveillance fact finding Working Group to set a level playing field between the Parties, and that the Working Group shall meet before 1 June 2012. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group for 2012 are set down in Annex XII.
- 12.5.3 The Delegations decided that the Working Group should invite operative control experts from Faroe Islands and Iceland to its meetings to discuss issues of common interest for these Parties.

12.6 Electronic reporting systems (ERS) and Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) for fishing vessels

- 12.6.1 The Delegations noted that during 2011 the agreed electronic reporting system (ERS) was implemented for all vessels larger than 15 metres. Furthermore, the Delegations noted that even if the Parties have experienced problems during the implementation period, the main conclusion from implementing electronic reporting is that this is a positive development.
- 12.6.2 Furthermore, the Delegations noted that the Parties had revised the Agreed Record on electronic exchange of catch and activity data 14 November 2011. The Delegations also noted that further developments will be made to the electronic reporting system to ensure increased quality of catch and activity data.

12.6.3 The Delegations also agreed to continue the Working Group of electronic reporting and recording experts in 2012. The Working Group should focus on fine tuning of the system in place and on solving remaining issues. The Working Group should meet before 30 April 2012. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group for 2012 are set down in Annex XIII.

12.6.4 The Delegations agreed that the Parties should cooperate to ensure that ERS schemes are established in the North Atlantic regional organisations (NEAFC and NAFO).

12.6.5 The Norwegian Delegations stated that it is necessary to revise the Agreed Record of Conclusions between the European Community and Norway on issues related to satellite tracking of fishing vessels signed 18 December 2008, to facilitate exchange of position reports for vessels exceeding 12 metres overall length when operating in the waters under the jurisdiction of the other Party.

12.6.6 The EU Delegation agreed that a revision of the Agreed Record of 18 December 2008 on issues related to satellite tracking of fishing vessels was required, and informed the Norwegian Delegation that the requirement would be implemented gradually to allow for Norwegian vessels to install the vessel monitoring systems on board.

12.7 Licensing

12.7.1 The Delegations agreed to review the Licensing Agreement of 13 May 1995 during 2012.

12.7.2 The Norwegian Delegation informed the EU Delegation about their intention to invite the European Union to an expert meeting to evaluate and as appropriate agree on changes to the electronic licensing scheme in the first half of 2012.

13 UNITED KINGDOM – FAROE ISLANDS SPECIAL AREA

13.1 With regard to Norwegian vessels fishing in the Special Area between the EU fishing zone (United Kingdom waters) and the Faroe Islands fishing zone, the following rules shall apply:

- (1) Vessels fishing in the Special Area shall comply with all relevant fishery rules established by the Party issuing a fishing licence for that vessel.
- (2) If a vessel has obtained a fishing licence from both Parties, the vessel shall report its total catches in the Special Area to both Parties. The catches shall be deducted from the quotas allocated by each Party, divided equally between them. If the quota allocated by one Party is exhausted, the catches shall be deducted from the quota allocated by the other Party.
- (3) Catches taken in the Special Area shall be registered in the logbook.
- (4) Vessels fishing in the Special Area shall be equipped with VMS and be subject to control by the Party or Parties issuing the fishing licence.

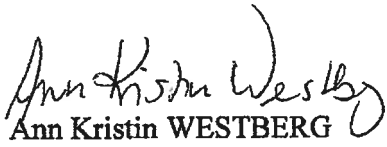
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13.2 The EU Delegation, furthermore, informed Norway that a specific hail-in and hail-out system for the Special Area will be introduced as soon as possible.


13.3 The Delegations agreed to continue to examine practical solutions in regard to technical regulations in the Special Area, which are applicable to any vessel, which has obtained a fishing licence from either Party.

Bergen, 2 December 2011

For the Norwegian Delegation


Ann Kristin WESTBERG

For the European Union Delegation


John SPENCE

RECOVERY AND LONG TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR COD

The Plan covers an initial recovery phase as well as a long-term management phase and shall consist of the following elements.

Objective

1. The Parties agree to restrict their fishing on the basis of TACs consistent with a fishing mortality rate that maximises long-term yield and maintains spawning stock biomass above B_{pa} .

Transitional arrangement

2. The fishing mortality will be reduced by setting a TAC at a level not exceeding that corresponding to a fishing mortality which is a fraction of the estimate of fishing mortality on appropriate age groups in 2008 as follows: 75 % for the TACs in 2009, 65 % for the TACs in 2011, and applying successive decrements of 10 % for the following years.

The transitional phase ends (and will not apply) as from the first year in which the long-term management arrangement (paragraphs 3 – 5) leads to a higher TAC than the transitional arrangement.

Long-term management

3. If the size of the stock on 1 January of the year prior to the year of application of the TACs is:
 - a. Above the precautionary spawning biomass level, the TACs shall correspond to a fishing mortality rate of 0.4 on appropriate age groups;
 - b. Between the minimum spawning biomass level and the precautionary spawning biomass level, the TACs shall not exceed a level corresponding to a fishing mortality rate on appropriate age groups equal to the following formula:

$$0.4 - (0.2 * (\text{Precautionary spawning biomass level} - \text{spawning biomass}) / (\text{Precautionary spawning biomass level} - \text{minimum spawning biomass level}))$$
 - c. At or below the limit spawning biomass level, the TAC shall not exceed a level corresponding to a fishing mortality rate of 0.2 on appropriate age groups.
4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 2 and 3, the TAC for 2011 and subsequent years shall not be set at a level that is more than 20 % below or above the TACs established in the previous year.

5. Where the stock has been exploited at a fishing mortality rate close to 0.4 during three successive years, the parameters of this plan shall be reviewed on the basis of advice from ICES in order to ensure exploitation at maximum sustainable yield.
6. The TAC shall be calculated by deducting the following quantities from the total removals of cod that are advised by ICES as corresponding to the fishing mortality rates consistent with the management plan:
 - a. A quantity of fish equivalent to the expected discards of cod from the stock concerned;
 - b. A quantity corresponding to other relevant sources of cod mortality.
7. The Parties agree to adopt values for the minimum spawning biomass level (70,000 tonnes), the precautionary biomass level (150,000 tonnes) and to review these quantities as appropriate in the light of ICES advice.

Procedure for setting TACs in data-poor circumstances

8. If, due to a lack of sufficiently precise and representative information, it is not possible to implement the provisions in paragraphs 3 to 6, the TAC will be set according to the following procedure.
 - a. If the scientific advice recommends that the catches of cod should be reduced to the lowest possible level the TAC shall be reduced by 25 % with respect to the TAC for the preceding year.
 - b. In all other cases the TAC shall be reduced by 15 % with respect to the TAC for the previous year, unless the scientific advice recommends otherwise.

This plan shall be subject to triennial review, the first of which will take place before 31 December 2012. It entered into force on 1 January 2009.

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LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR HADDOCK

The Parties agreed to implement a long-term management plan for the haddock stock in the North Sea and Skagerrak. The objective of the plan is to provide for sustainable fisheries with high and stable yields in conformity with the precautionary approach.

The plan shall consist of the following elements:

1. Every effort shall be made to maintain a minimum level of Spawning Stock Biomass greater than 100,000 tonnes (B_{lim}).
2. For 2009 and subsequent years the Parties agreed to restrict their fishing on the basis of a TAC consistent with a fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.3 for appropriate age-groups, when the SSB in the end of the year in which the TAC is applied is estimated above 140,000 tonnes (B_{pa}).
3. Where the rule in paragraph 2 would lead to a TAC, which deviates by more than 15 % from the TAC of the preceding year, the Parties shall establish a TAC that is no more than 15 % greater or 15 % less than the TAC of the preceding year.
4. Where the SSB referred to in paragraph 2 is estimated to be below B_{pa} but above B_{lim} the TAC shall not exceed a level which will result in a fishing mortality rate equal to $0.3 - 0.2 * (B_{pa} - SSB) / (B_{pa} - B_{lim})$. This consideration overrides paragraph 3.
5. Where the SSB referred to in paragraph 2 is estimated to be below B_{lim} the TAC shall be set at a level corresponding to a total fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.1. This consideration overrides paragraph 3.
6. In the event that ICES advises that changes are required to the precautionary reference points B_{pa} (140,000t) or B_{lim} (100,000t) the Parties shall meet to review paragraphs 1-5.
7. In order to reduce discarding and to increase the spawning stock biomass and the yield of haddock, the Parties agreed that the exploitation pattern shall, while recalling that other demersal species are harvested in these fisheries, be improved in the light of new scientific advice from *inter alia* ICES.
8. No later than 31 December 2013, the parties shall review the arrangements in paragraphs 1 to 7 in order to ensure that they are consistent with the objective of the plan. This review shall be conducted after obtaining *inter alia* advice from ICES concerning the performance of the plan in relation to its objective.
9. This arrangement entered into force on 1 January 2009.

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LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SAITHE

The Parties agreed to implement a long-term management plan for the saithe stock in the Skagerrak, the North Sea and west of Scotland, which is consistent with a precautionary approach and designed to provide for sustainable fisheries and high yields.

The plan shall consist of the following elements:

1. Every effort shall be made to maintain a minimum level of Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) greater than 106,000 tonnes (B_{lim}).
2. Where the SSB is estimated to be above 200,000 tonnes the Parties agreed to restrict their fishing on the basis of a TAC consistent with a fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.30 for appropriate age groups.
3. Where the SSB is estimated to be below 200,000 tonnes but above 106,000 tonnes, the TAC shall not exceed a level which, on the basis of a scientific evaluation by ICES, will result in a fishing mortality rate equal to $0.30 - 0.20 * (200,000 - SSB) / 94,000$.
4. Where the SSB is estimated by the ICES to be below the minimum level of SSB of 106,000 tonnes the TAC shall be set at a level corresponding to a fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.1.
5. Where the rules in paragraphs 2 and 3 would lead to a TAC which deviates by more than 15 % from the TAC of the preceding year the Parties shall fix a TAC that is no more than 15 % greater or 15 % less than the TAC of the preceding year.
6. Notwithstanding paragraph 5 the Parties may where considered appropriate reduce the TAC by more than 15 % compared to the TAC of the preceding year.
7. A review of this arrangement shall take place no later than 31 December 2012.
8. This arrangement entered into force on 1 January 2009.

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**LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR HERRING
OF NORTH SEA ORIGIN AND ALLOCATION OF CATCHES**

The Parties agreed to continue to implement the management system for North Sea herring, which entered into force on 1 January 1998 and which is consistent with a precautionary approach and designed to ensure a rational exploitation pattern and provide for stable and high yields. This system consists of the following:

1. Every effort shall be made to maintain a minimum level of Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) greater than 800,000 tonnes (B_{lim}).
2. Where the SSB is estimated to be above 1.5 million tonnes the Parties agree to set quotas for the directed fishery and for bycatches in other fisheries, reflecting a fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.25 for 2 ringers and older and no more than 0.05 for 0 - 1 ringers.
3. Where the SSB is estimated to be below 1.5 million tonnes but above 800,000 tonnes, the Parties agree to set quotas for the direct fishery and for bycatches in other fisheries, reflecting a fishing mortality rate on 2 ringers and older equal to:

$0.25 - (0.15 * (1,500,000 - SSB) / 700,000)$ for 2 ringers and older, and

no more than 0.05 for 0 - 1 ringers

4. Where the SSB is estimated to be below 800,000 tonnes the Parties agree to set quotas for the directed fishery and for bycatches in other fisheries, reflecting a fishing mortality rate of less than 0.1 for 2 ringers and older and of less than 0.04 for 0-1 ringers.
5. Where the rules in paragraphs 2 and 3 would lead to a TAC which deviates by more than 15 % from the TAC of the preceding year the parties shall fix a TAC that is no more than 15 % greater or 15 % less than the TAC of the preceding year.
6. Notwithstanding paragraph 5 the Parties may, where considered appropriate, reduce the TAC by more than 15 % compared to the TAC of the preceding year.
7. Bycatches of herring may only be landed in ports where adequate sampling schemes to effectively monitor the landings have been set up. All catches landed shall be deducted from the respective quotas set, and the fisheries shall be stopped immediately in the event that the quotas are exhausted.
8. The allocation of the TAC for the directed fishery for herring shall be 29 % to Norway and 71 % to the EU. The by-catch quota for herring shall be allocated to the EU.
9. A review of this arrangement shall take place no later than 31 December 2012.
10. This arrangement entered into force on 1 January 2009.

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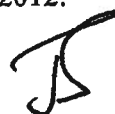
LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR WHITING IN THE NORTH SEA

The Parties agreed to implement a long-term management plan for the whiting stock in the North Sea, which is consistent with a precautionary approach and designed to provide for sustainable fisheries and high yields.

The plan shall consist of the following elements:

1. The Parties shall establish a TAC that is consistent with a fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.3 for appropriate age-groups.
2. Where the rule in paragraph 1 would lead to a TAC, which deviates by more than 15 % from the TAC of the preceding year, the Parties shall establish a TAC that is no more than 15 % greater or 15 % less than the TAC of the preceding year.
3. A review of this arrangement shall take place no later than 31 December 2014.
4. This arrangement entered into force on 1 January 2012.

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BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR A LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PLAICE

1. The initial aim of this long-term management plan will be to bring the spawning stock biomass (SSB) up to an agreed minimum target level (B_{pa}) and fishing mortality below an agreed maximum level (F_{pa}).
2. After having reached this level, the plan should provide for an agreed target mortality rate for sustainable fisheries and high yield in the longer term.
3. Where either or both the SSB is estimated to be below the precautionary biomass level (B_{pa}) and the fishing mortality is above the precautionary level (F_{pa}), the Parties will restrict their fishing on the basis of a TAC consistent with a gradual reduction in the fishing mortality rate.
4. Where this leads to a TAC which deviates by more than 15 % from the TAC for the preceding year, the Parties shall fix a TAC that is neither more than 15 % greater nor 15 % less than the TAC of the preceding year.
5. Should the SSB of plaice fall below the minimum level (B_{lim}), the Parties shall decide on a TAC that is lower than that corresponding to the application of the applicable deviation rules.
6. This plan shall be subject to regular review after consulting the relevant scientific bodies. It shall include if necessary adaptations to the appropriate target mortality rate as decided by the Parties. In particular, a decision shall be taken on the long-term target fishing mortality rates once the fishery exploiting the stock of plaice is operating within safe biological limits.
7. Further measures to reduce discards of plaice should be considered. Other measures should also be considered.

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CONDITIONS FOR FISHERIES BY THE PARTIES IN 2012

I. JOINT STOCKS

1. The Total Allowable Catches (TACs) for the stocks mentioned in Table 1 for 2012 shall be as indicated in that table. If ICES make new scientific recommendations, the Parties will review these TACs.
2. The TACs referred to in paragraph 1 shall be divided between the Parties as indicated in Table 1.
3. Each Party shall inform the other Party of allocations granted to third countries for fishing on the stocks referred to in Table 1.
4. The Parties shall supply each other with monthly catch statistics for fishing on the stocks referred to in Table 1 by their own vessels. Communication of these statistics for the preceding month shall take place at the latest on the last day of each month.

II. OTHER STOCKS

Each Party shall authorise fishing by vessels of the other Party for the stocks mentioned in Tables 2 to 4 within the quotas set out in these tables.

III. LICENSING

1. Licensing by either Party of the other Party's vessels in 2012 shall be limited to the following fisheries.
 - A. EU fishing in the Norwegian Economic Zone:
 - all fishing north of 62° N;
 - all industrial fishing and fishing for mackerel in the North Sea;
 - all other fishing with vessels over 200 GRT in the North Sea.
 - B. Norwegian fishing in the EC zone and in Greenland waters:
 - all fishing in NAFO Sub-area 1 and ICES Sub-area XIV and Division Va;
 - all fishing in the EU's fishing zone with vessels over 200 GRT.

For 2012, the number of licences and the conditions of those licences shall be in accordance with the Agreed Record of Conclusions on Licence Arrangements for 1995 between the European Community and Norway signed at Bergen on 13 May 1995.

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2. The Parties shall notify each other, according to the types of fishing indicated above, the name and characteristics of the vessels for which licences may be issued.

It is agreed that the requirement for each Party's vessels to keep on-board a licence whilst fishing in the other Party's zone shall no longer apply.

3. Vessels, which were authorised to fish on 31 December 2011, may continue their activities in 2012.
4. Each Party shall submit to the other Party the names and characteristics of the other Party's vessels which will not be authorised to fish in its fishing zone the next month(s) as a consequence of an infringement of its rules.

IV. FISHERY REGULATIONS

1. The Parties will consult on fishery regulations in the North Sea, with a view to achieving, as far as possible, the harmonisation of regulatory measures in the zones of the two Parties.
2. A Party intending to introduce or amend fishery regulations, applicable to vessels of the other Party, shall inform the latter of such intentions with a notice of at least two weeks. Exceptionally, the introduction or amendment of fishery regulations, due to concentrations of young fish in limited areas, may be implemented with advance notice of one week. Consultations shall be held if so requested by either Party.

V. CONSULTATIONS

The two Parties will consult on the implementation of the arrangements set out herein.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

In the event that the implementation of the fishery arrangements is delayed, the Parties agreed that the arrangements shall be subject to re-negotiation upon the request of either Party.

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INTER-ANNUAL QUOTA FLEXIBILITY ON HADDOCK

1. Each Party may transfer to the following year unutilised quantities of up to 10 % of the quota allocated to it. The quantity transferred shall be in addition to the quota allocated to the Party concerned in the following year. This quantity cannot be transferred further to the quotas for subsequent years.
2. Each Party may authorise fishing by its vessels of up to 10 % beyond the quota allocated. All quantities fished beyond the allocated quota for one year shall be deducted from the Party's quota allocated for the following year.
3. If the uptake on an annual quota is exceeded by more than 10 %, there should be a penalty resulting in a reduction of the Party's following year annual quota by more than 10 %.
4. Complete catch statistics and quotas for the previous year should be made available to the other Party no later than 1 March. The Parties will provide information regarding catches and quotas in the format as set out below. The Delegations agreed that in order to ensure transparency in the operation of inter-annual quota flexibility, more detailed information on catch utilisation shall be exchanged.
5. The inter-annual quota flexibility scheme should be terminated if the stock is estimated to be under the precautionary biomass level (B_{pa}) and the fishing mortality is estimated to be above the precautionary mortality level (F_{pa}) the following year, or if the SSB is estimated to be below B_{pa} in two consecutive years.

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**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE MANAGEMENT MEASURES
FOR ANGLERFISH, HORSE MACKEREL, NORWAY POUT AND SANDEEL**

The Working Group shall:

1. Further develop the work of the Working Group between the European Union and Norway on the management of the fisheries on the stocks of horse mackerel, sandeel, Norway pout, Norway lobster and anglerfish on the collation of historical data on the geographical and seasonal distribution of catches by Party of the stocks of Western horse mackerel, anglerfish, Norway pout and sandeel in the Skagerrak, North Sea and West of Scotland;
2. Compile and review relevant biological information on the stocks concerned including information on geographical and seasonal distribution of adults and juveniles;
3. Recommend management systems including management strategies and objectives, ecosystem considerations and allocations between the Parties for the stocks concerned. In this respect the Working Group shall consider relevant advice on long-term management from ICES.

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**MEASURES TO BE MONITORED CONCERNING SLIPPING, DISCARDS
AND HIGH-GRADING OF PELAGIC SPECIES**

The Delegations agreed that the following control measures shall be applied in fisheries for mackerel, herring and horse mackerel:

1. High grading (*discarding of fish which can be landed legally*) of these species is banned throughout the entire migratory range of the stocks in the North-East Atlantic.
2. Slipping (*releasing the fish before the net is fully taken on board the fishing vessel, resulting in the loss of dead or dying fish*) of these species is banned throughout the entire migratory range of the stocks in the North-East Atlantic.
3. Fishing vessels shall move their fishing grounds when the haul contains more than 10% of undersized fish (*below the minimum landing sizes or the minimum catching sizes*) of these species.
4. The maximum space between bars in the water separator on board fishing vessels shall be 10 mm. The bars must be welded in place. If holes are used in the water separator instead of bars, the maximum diameter of the holes must not exceed 10 mm. Holes in the chutes before the water separator must not exceed 15 mm in diameter.
5. The possibility to discharge fish under the water line of the vessel from buffer tanks or RSW tanks, shall be prohibited.
6. Drawings related to catch handling and to discharge capabilities of the vessels, which are certified by the competent authorities of the flag State, as well as any modifications thereto shall be sent to the competent fisheries authorities of the flag State. The competent authorities of the flag State of the vessel shall carry out periodic verifications of the accuracy of the drawings submitted. Copies shall be carried on board at all times.
7. Unless fish is frozen on board the vessel, the carrying or use on board a fishing vessel of equipment, which is capable of automatically grading by size herring, mackerel or horse mackerel, is prohibited. In the case of fish being frozen on board, the fish shall be frozen immediately after grading.

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**MEASURES TO BE APPLIED CONCERNING THE
WEIGHING AND INSPECTION OF PELAGIC LANDINGS**

The Delegations agreed that the following measures shall be applied to the weighing and inspection of landings exceeding 10 tonnes of mackerel, herring and horse mackerel:

1. All quantities of fresh herring, mackerel and horse mackerel landed must be weighed before sorting and processing. When determining the weight, any deduction for water shall not exceed 2 %.
2. For fish landed frozen the weight shall be determined by weighing all the boxes minus the tare weight (cardboard and plastic) or by multiplying the total number of boxes landed by the average weight of the boxes minus tare weight landed in the same shipment calculated in accordance with an agreed sampling methodology.
3. Landings shall take place in designated ports. Skippers of fishing vessels shall give prior notice of landing including notification of catch on board and give the logbook sheet to the competent authorities before commencing the discharge of catch.
4. The processor or buyer of the fish shall submit a copy of the sales note for the payment of the quantities landed to the competent authorities.
5. A minimum of 10 % of landings and 15 % of the quantities landed should be subject to a full inspection. A full inspection shall include:
 - a) Cross-checks of the quantities by species indicated in the prior notice of landing and the quantities recorded in the vessel's logbook;
 - b) Cross-checks of the quantities by species recorded in the vessel's logbook and the landing declaration;
 - c) Cross-checks of the quantities by species recorded on the landing declaration and the sales note issued by the buyer.

In the case of vessels pumping catch ashore the weighing of the entire discharge from the vessels selected for inspection shall be monitored and a cross-check undertaken between the quantities by species recorded in the landing declaration or sales note and the record of weighing held by the buyer or processor of the fish.

In the case of freezer trawlers, the counting of boxes shall be monitored. The sample weighing of boxes/pallets carried out in order to determine the tare weight shall also be monitored.

It shall be verified that the vessel is empty, once the discharge has been completed.

6. In each case where the checks reveal a significant discrepancy it shall be followed up as an infringement.

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**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS)
FACT FINDING WORKING GROUP FOR 2012**

The Delegations agreed that a Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) fact finding Working Group should meet before 1 June 2012 under the Terms of Reference described below. The Working Group should submit its report to the Parties well in advance of the annual consultations for 2013.

The Working Group, composed of operative MCS experts, should focus on fact finding to set the grounds for best practice in monitoring, control and surveillance both at sea and on land, with the goal to secure a best possible level playing field for fisheries on jointly managed pelagic stocks.

The MCS fact finding Working Group should:

- Sum up the status regarding operational-, technical- or other control related issues.
- Follow up and monitor the agreed measures concerning the weighing and inspection from 2004 and the measures concerning slipping, discards and high-grading in pelagic fisheries from 2009.
- Compile and compare monitoring, control and surveillance measures implemented to reduce illegal, unregistered and unreported fisheries:
 - at sea, hereunder discards, high-grading and slipping.
 - at landing, hereunder weighing and inspection.
- Compare data available to the Parties and study how this data could be shared and/or used for risk based monitoring, control and surveillance, to propose harmonized and improved measures. Examine how to involve Fishery Monitoring Centers (FMC) in future co-operation, to exchange different control related information between the parties involved.
- Where appropriate, carry out fact-finding missions.
- Exchange information on the follow-up of infringements.
- Encourage the parties to exchange inspectors and co-ordinate such activity.

If there are any other relevant issues, which the Working Group believes would result in a more efficient Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of pelagic fisheries the Working Group could explore as appropriate.

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TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE WORKING GROUP ON ELECTRONIC REPORTING AND RECORDING EXPERTS FOR 2012

The Delegations agreed that the Working Group on Electronic Reporting and Recording Experts should meet before 30 April 2012 under the Terms of Reference described below. After that the Working Group should meet as appropriate to closely follow and evaluate the development, tests performed and solve practical questions the Parties may encounter.

The Working Group should submit its report to the Parties well in advance of the annual consultations for 2013, and where appropriate make proposals for measures to be adopted in accordance with the agreed ERS format life cycle.

The Working Group shall:

- Follow up the implementation of the agreed electronic reporting system between Norway and the European Union, to secure satisfactory exchange and increased quality of catch and activity data.
- Review the arrangements set down in the Agreed Record of Conclusions of Fisheries Consultations between the European Union and Norway on Electronic exchange of catch and activity data of 14 November 2011, with a view to establish procedures for:
 - How prior authorisations could be handled within the electronic reporting system.
 - Pulling of catch and activity data that are not automatically pushed between the Parties.
 - Exchanging catch and activity data between the Parties in situations where fisheries happens across the borders (from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 reports containing positions from two zones should be acknowledged with a warning).
- Review the return error codes with a view to increase the quality of the data.
- Review the operation of the VMS in regard to electronic reporting of catch and activity data and study how transparency could be increased between the Parties.
- Consider exchange of electronic catch and activity data for vessels above 12 metres in overall length.
- Discuss exchange of electronic sales notes.

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**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE WORKING GROUP
ON CATCH REPORTING AND CATCH STATISTICS FOR 2012**

The Delegations agreed that the Working Group on catch reporting and catch statistics should meet during the first half of 2012 under the Terms of Reference described below. The Working Group should submit its report to the Parties well in advance of the annual consultations for 2013.

The Working Group shall:

- Compile and review catch and activity data reported electronically in 2011 by vessels flying the flag of the Parties, with a view to disclose any discrepancies between the parties official catch statistics and identify the reasons for any discrepancies for fisheries on the following stocks:
 - North-East Arctic cod
 - North-East Arctic haddock
 - Mackerel
 - Any other stocks where the parties have found substantial discrepancies
- Propose procedures and formats for exchanging catch and activity data between the Parties on a regular basis.

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JOINT EU-NORWAY REQUEST ON MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR NORWAY POUT

The European Union and Norway jointly request ICES to advise on the management of Norway Pout in ICES Subarea IV (North Sea) and ICES Division IIIa (Skagerrak-Kattegat) and to evaluate the following options:

1. Whether a management strategy is precautionary if TAC is constrained to be within the range of 20,000 – 250,000 tonnes, or another range suggested by ICES, based on the existing escapement strategy;
2. A management strategy with a fixed initial TAC in the range of 20,000 – 50,000 tonnes. The final TAC is to be set by adding to the preliminary TAC around (50 %) of the amount that can be caught in excess of 50,000 tonnes, based on a target F of 0.35;
3. A management strategy with a fixed initial TAC in the range of 20,000 – 50,000 tonnes. The final TAC is to be set by adding to the preliminary TAC around (50 %) of what can be caught in excess of 50,000, based on the escapement strategy.

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JOINT EU-NORWAY REQUEST TO ICES ON MIXED FISHERIES ADVICE

ICES is requested to provide in 2012, alongside its recurrent advice for single stocks, mixed-fisheries TAC advice for stocks in the North Sea and the Skagerrak. The mixed fisheries advice should reflect the target level of fishing mortalities as set in current management plans, and to the extent possible be consistent with the MSY framework, taking account of plausible ranges in the choice of MSY targets. The advice should also consider eventual adjustments to the MSY framework as a consequence of a mixed fisheries approach.

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TABLE 1

2012 JOINT STOCK QUOTAS IN THE NORTH SEA

Species and ICES Area	TAC	Zonal Attachment				Transfer from EU to Norway ⁽⁶⁾	Quota to Norway		Quota to European Union	
		Norway		European Union			Total	EU Zone ⁽¹⁾	Total	Norwegian Zone ⁽¹⁾
		%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes					
Cod IV	26,475 ⁽²⁾	17	4,501	83	21,974	---	4,501	21,974	19,099	
Haddock IV	39,166 ⁽³⁾	23	9,008	77	30,158	---	9,008	30,158	22,433	
Saithe IV, IIIa	79,320	52	41,246	48	38,074	300	41,546	37,774	37,774	
Whiting IV	17,056 ⁽³⁾	10	1,706	90	15,350	---	1,306	15,750	10,671	
Plaice IV	84,410	7	5,909	93	78,501	---	5,209	79,201	32,500	
Herring IV, VIId	405,000	29	117,450	71	287,550	---	117,450	287,550	50,000 ⁽⁵⁾	
Mackerel IV, IIIa	pm		pm		pm	---	pm	pm	pm	

(1) Any part of this allocation not taken may be added to the allocation in the Party's own zone.
 (2) An additional amount of 3,177 tonnes is available to the Parties (Norway: 540 tonnes, EU 2,637 tonnes) under point 5.4.6 of this Agreed Record
 (3) TAC to include industrial by-catches.
 (4) Limited to ICES Divisions IVa and IVb.
 (5) An additional quantity of maximum 10,000 tonnes will be granted if such an increase is called for.
 (6) The Delegations may consider in 2012 possible further transfers.

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TABLE 2

2012 JOINT STOCK QUOTAS (NOT JOINTLY MANAGED)

SPECIES AND ICES AREA	QUOTA TO NORWAY IN THE EU ZONE (TONNES)	QUOTA TO NORWAY IN THE NORWEGIAN ZONE (TONNES)
Sandeel	20,000	
Blue ling	150	
Ling	6,140 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	
Tusk	2,923 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	
Combined quota	140 ⁽³⁾	357
Shrimps		
Horse mackerel	3,550 ⁽⁴⁾	
Others	2,720 ⁽⁵⁾	5,000 ⁽⁵⁾
Sole	50	
Anglerfish		1,500
Norway lobster		1,200
Ling		850
Tusk		170
Saithe	400 ⁽⁶⁾	
Blue Whiting	30,000 ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	

- (1) The quotas for ling and tusk are interchangeable of up to 2,000 tonnes and may only be fished with long-lines in ICES Division Vb and Sub-areas VI and VII.
- (2) Of which an incidental catch of other species of 25 % per vessel at any moment is permitted in ICES Sub-areas Vb, VI and VII. However, this percentage may be exceeded in the first 24 hours following the beginning of the fishing on a specific fishing ground. This total incidental catch of other species in Vb, VI and VII may not exceed 3,000 tonnes.
- (3) Fishing with long-lines for grenadiers, rat tails, mora mora and greater forkbeard.
- (4) This quota may be fished in ICES Division IVa.
- (5) Including fisheries not specifically mentioned, exceptions may be introduced after consultations as appropriate.
- (6) North of 56°30'N.
- (7) Of which up to 500 tonnes of argentine (*Argentina spp.*) may be fished.
- (8) Of which up to 30,000 tonnes may be fished in ICES Division IVa.
- (9) West of 12°W.

TABLE 3

2012 QUOTAS TO THE EU OF NORWEGIAN EXCLUSIVE STOCKS

SPECIES	ICES AREA	QUANTITY (TONNES)
Arcto-Norwegian cod	I, II	16,309
Arcto-Norwegian haddock	I, II	1,350
Saithe	I, II	2,550
Greenland halibut (by-catches)	I, II	50
Others (by-catches)	I, II	350

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TABLE 4

**2012 QUOTAS TO NORWAY FROM EU EXCLUSIVE STOCKS
AND FROM EU QUOTAS IN GREENLAND WATERS**

SPECIES	ICES AREA	QUANTITY (TONNES)
Sprat	IV	10,000
Greenland halibut	IIa, VI ⁽¹⁾	350
Shrimp	XIV, Va	2,900
Greenland halibut	NAFO I XIV, Va	800 824
Halibut	NAFO I XIV, Va	75 ⁽³⁾ 75 ⁽³⁾
Grenadier (by-catches)	NAFO 1, XIV, Va	120
Redfish	XIV, Va	1,500 ⁽²⁾

- (1) In ICES Division VI with long-lines only.
- (2) May be fished with pelagic trawls.
- (3) May only be fished with long-lines.

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