

**AGREED RECORD OF CONCLUSIONS OF FISHERIES CONSULTATIONS  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND NORWAY FOR 2010**

**BRUSSELS, 26 JANUARY 2010**

1 A European Union Delegation headed by Mr John SPENCER and a Norwegian Delegation headed by Ms Ann Kristin WESTBERG met in Brussels from 18 to 26 January 2010 to consult on mutual fisheries relations for 2010. The meeting was a continuation of previous meetings held in Bergen and Brussels.

2 The Heads of Delegation agreed to recommend to their respective authorities the fishery arrangements for 2010 as outlined in this Agreed Record including Annexes I to XVII and Tables 1 to 4.

The Norwegian Delegation stated that the implementation by Norway 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.

3 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.

**4 JOINTLY MANAGED STOCKS**

4.1 The Delegations agreed to place more emphasis on improving the exploitation pattern through technical measures such as reduction of discards, improving 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.

4.2 Demersal fisheries in the North Sea include mixed fisheries and 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.

**4.3 Long-term management plans**

4.3.1 The Delegations noted with satisfaction the results of the meeting held in Stockholm during the second half of 2009 on the subject of long-term management and committed to continuing their dialogue on this matter



4.3.2 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 to IV.

#### 4.4 Cod

4.4.1 The Delegations noted that the fishing mortality on cod is still above the long-term target. In accordance with the agreed management plan, a further reduction is needed to ensure recovery of the stock from the currently low level. The Delegations also took note of the ICES evaluation of the plan, which was considered to be in accordance with the precautionary approach if it is implemented and enforced adequately.

4.4.2 The Delegations also noted that there had been an increase in the estimated discard rates in 2007 and 2008, and that the discards included a large proportion of marketable fish. However, there are indications that discard rates were lower during 2009.

4.4.3 The Delegations also noted that because of the mixed nature of most cod fisheries in the North Sea, management measures must cover all fisheries except those catching insignificant quantities of cod.

4.4.4 The EU Delegation described trials on fully documented fisheries undertaken by Member States during 2009. This initiative makes use of closed circuit television cameras (CCTV), associated to a system of sensors, that record all fishing and processing activities on board the vessels. The participating fishermen were obliged to count all catches of cod against their quotas, including those fish that were below minimum landing size and which could not therefore be sold.

In order to compensate for the loss of income that this represented, the participating vessels were given access to an additional quota of cod. This created an incentive for fishermen to avoid areas of small cod in order to maximise the value of their available quotas. The results of the trials showed that discards were reduced.

The EU Delegation considered that the Scheme represented an important initiative that should be encouraged since it would contribute to a behavioural change in fishing practices, which in turn would contribute towards the reduction and eventual elimination of discards. The EU Delegation proposed that a more extensive trial should be undertaken for a period of one year under the following conditions:

- An additional 5% of the EU share of the cod TAC would be made available to Member States participating in the Scheme, which meets the parameters outlined in this paragraph.
- The increase in any individual vessel quota allocation would be limited to around 30%, or at a level that would ensure that there is a net decrease in total removals.
- Where the monitoring of the Scheme by the relevant control authorities demonstrate that individual vessel or vessels do not comply with the requirements of the Scheme, and in particular the requirement to count all catches against the quota, those vessels will forfeit the increase in quota that was granted under the Scheme and barred from any future participation.

JS

AW

- 4.4.5 As a rule, the Norwegian Delegation considered that additions to the TAC should be avoided. However, they could accept the Scheme under the conditions described above.

Norway confirmed that it will add 5% to its share of the TAC.

#### **4.5 Haddock**

- 4.5.1 The Delegations noted that the long-term management plan for haddock should be reviewed no later than 31 December 2010. To that effect, the Delegations agreed to submit to ICES the request shown in Annex VII for a response by 30 June 2010.

- 4.5.2 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 through 2010. The system should be evaluated no later than 31 December 2011.

#### **4.6 Saithe**

- 4.6.1 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 Divisions IV and IIIa. The EU Delegation informed Norway of its intention to fix a quota for saithe for Division VIa of 11,106 tonnes.

#### **4.7 Whiting**

- 4.7.1 According to the ICES advice the total allowable catches of whiting should be reduced by 61 % in 2010. In this light, the Norwegian Delegation expressed its concern on the state of the whiting stock and underlined the need to implement effective measures in order to rebuild the stock. The Norwegian Delegation pointed to the indications given by ICES of large quantities of discards in the whiting fisheries, and it urged the EU to increase the mesh sizes to 120 mm and introduce other selective devices in all trawl fisheries targeting whiting.

- 4.7.2 The EU Delegation informed Norway that mesh size of 120mm is in widespread use across many, if not all, whitefish fisheries in the North Sea, including all those targeting cod and haddock as well as those targeting whiting above 56°00' north. Furthermore, the Delegation informed Norway that selective devices designed to reduce discards are in widespread use and that scientific trials to discard levels had continued in 2009 and would continue during 2010.

- 4.7.3 The Delegations noted that ICES has expressed concern that the stock assessment for North Sea whiting contains uncertainties in the data. The Delegations agreed that they should request ICES to describe the uncertainties in the data and their sources, and to provide advice on options for a future joint management plan (Annex IX). The request should be submitted to ICES for a response by 30 June 2010. Furthermore, the Delegations agreed to address any uncertainties in the data as advised by ICES with the aim of ensuring improved accuracy and coverage all of the sources of removals from the stock.

## 4.8 Plaice

4.8.1 The Delegations noted that a commitment had been made at the fisheries consultations for 2007 to implement a new long-term management plan for plaice from 1 January 2008. They recognised that despite the efforts since then, the Parties had been unable to agree such a long-term management plan at that juncture. They recalled that at the consultations for 2007, the Parties had agreed upon the basic principles for the long-term management of plaice in the North Sea as set out in Annex V.

4.8.2 In that context, the EU Delegation drew the attention of Norway to the review of the EU's flatfish management plan, which is due to take place in 2010. In that context, the Delegations agreed to cooperate during the preparatory work for this review, with a view to developing a future joint long-term management plan for plaice in the North Sea.

## 4.9 Herring

4.9.1 The Delegations agreed that the TAC for North Sea herring should be fixed according to the agreed long-term management plan (Annex IV). They noted that the spawning stock biomass according to the latest advice from ICES was below  $B_{pa}$  and expressed their concern at the low recruitment to this stock in the last eight years.

4.9.2 The Delegations concluded that the by-catches of herring in other fisheries would be limited to 13,587 tonnes in 2010; this quota will be allocated to the EU.

## 4.10 Mackerel

4.10.1 The Delegations discussed the management of North-East Atlantic mackerel and, in particular, the fisheries consultations between the European Community, the Faroe Islands and Norway held in Clonakilty and Edinburgh at the end of 2009. They expressed their disappointment that the Parties were unable to conclude these consultations.

4.10.2 The Delegations considered that the lack of a Coastal State agreement undermines the status of the stock, which is already impacted negatively by other factors. The Delegations expressed their desire for a constructive approach between the four Parties at the March 2010 consultations on mackerel to be held in Norway.

Both Delegations agreed that any claims by other Parties to an adjustment of the share of the stock need to be based upon zonal attachment, the best scientific information available and verifiable historical catch data.

4.10.3 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.

4.10.4 The Delegations, recalling the earlier discussions in Clonakilty, Bergen, Brussels and Edinburgh on bilateral cooperation on the management of mackerel, considered it important that the two main Parties (the EU and Norway) should establish a wide-ranging and stable relationship, notably, addressing key issues such as the relative quota shares and access arrangements.

J

akw

With this in mind, the Delegations agreed to establish a joint approach on cooperation on future mackerel management in the North-East Atlantic, the provisions of which are set out by the Parties in the separate Agreed Record on mackerel management signed on 26 January 2010.

4.10.5 The Delegations agreed to establish a TAC for the North Sea on the basis of the established long-term management plan and in conformity with ICES advice for the North-East Atlantic, which recommends an overall outtake for the stock for 2010 of no more than 572,000 tonnes.

4.10.6 The EU Delegation informed the Norwegian Delegation that in 2010, 40% of its TAC established for the western stock (ICES Areas VI, VIII, VIIIa, VIIIb, VIIIc and VIIIe and EU waters of ICES Division Vb; International waters of ICES Division IIa and ICES Areas XII and XIV) may be taken in ICES Division IVa in the period 1 January to 15 February and 1 September to 31 December 2010.

4.10.7 The Norwegian Delegation informed the EU that Norwegian vessels, in addition to quotas set out in Table 1 of this Agreed Record, will be able to fish 141,128 tonnes in Norwegian waters of ICES Divisions IIa, IVa and in international waters according to Norwegian regulations.

## 5 BLUE WHITING

5.1 The Delegations expressed their satisfaction that, at consultations between the Parties in London on 20 October 2009, the coastal States had reached an agreement on the management of the blue whiting stock for 2010, and in particular on the adoption of the long-term management plan for the blue whiting.

5.2 The EU Delegation explained that, in 2008, the EU had introduced measures for the protection of vulnerable habitats containing deep-sea corals from fishing activities in four areas west and southwest of Ireland. They stressed the EU's continued sensitivity to Norwegian concerns at possible restrictions on fishing for blue whiting.

5.3 The conservation measures applied in EU waters were non-discriminatory and the EU Delegation did not consider that the measures should prevent Norway from being able to utilise its agreed fishing possibilities in EU waters. In this context, they recalled that the Parties had met on 6 February 2008 in order to agree upon the procedures for the authorisation of fishing in the areas of vulnerable deep-sea habitats.

5.4 The Norwegian Delegation noted that the control regime in the Special Conservation Areas west and southwest of Ireland has not been changed. The Norwegian Delegation emphasised that such conservation measures should be proportionate to their objectives, as pelagic trawling has no negative impact on marine bottom habitats. Moreover, the Norwegian Delegation fears that this blanket approach to the protection of deep-water corals sets an unfortunate precedent. Such measures will undermine the legitimacy of fishery conservation measures taken in order to protect vulnerable marine bottom habitats.

5.5 The Norwegian Delegation drew the attention of the EU Delegation to Regulation (EC) No. 43/2009, which is discriminating between fleets. According to the said regulation, the Norwegian vessels are not granted access to fish in a certain

JS

akw

area in the Irish EEZ, where EU vessels are permitted to fish blue whiting. The Norwegian Delegation demanded equal treatment for Norwegian vessels and access to fish for blue whiting in this area.

## **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 X.

6.2 The Norwegian Delegation expressed its growing concern at the level of catches of northern hake by the EU fleet in the Norwegian EEZ under the "others" quota.

### **6.3 Norway pout**

6.3.1 The Delegations took note of the recent advice from ICES for 2010. Following internal agreement by the Parties on measures for this stock for 2010, the Delegations agreed that they would inform one another immediately of the nature of the measures for their respective fisheries, which would be taken in the light of this advice. Furthermore, in the light of any new scientific advice from ICES, they agreed that the Parties should consult as appropriate in 2010 on the possible revision of those measures.

6.3.2 The EU Delegation stated that for this species, it would establish a TAC of 81,000 tonnes for 2010 and in relation to 2011, a provisional TAC of 60,000 tonnes could be envisaged.

6.3.3 The Norwegian Delegation stated that it had established a preliminary TAC of 81,000 tonnes for 2010.

6.3.4 Both Delegations concurred on the advantages of the introduction of the sorting grids in this fishery in order to reduce unwanted by-catches.

### **6.4 Sandeel**

6.4.1 In view of the ICES advice, the Delegations agreed to conduct a joint monitoring fishery for sandeel in the North Sea during 2010. Areas that have been identified as depleted of sandeel resources shall be excluded from the monitoring fishery in 2010. It was agreed that the TAC for 2010 would subsequently be fixed according to the harvest control rule outlined in Annex XI. The EU Delegation informed the Norwegian Delegation that it has fixed a provisional catch limit of 200,000 tonnes from 1 January 2010. This limit will be revised in the light of the experimental fishery during 2010.

6.4.2 The Norwegian Delegation informed the EU Delegation about their intention to introduce a new management regime for sandeel based on spatial management of the stock in order to prevent local depletion in Norwegian waters. This implies that fishing grounds will be partially closed for the sandeel fishery one year and open the next year. The basis for this system will be the scientific

JS

akw

monitoring of the sandeel grounds. It is anticipated that this rotation system will be implemented from 2011. However, in 2010 a limited fishery for sandeel within a quota of 20,000 tonnes will be carried out in one fishing ground in the Norwegian Economic Zone under the governance of the Institute of Marine Research in Norway. The purpose of this fishery is to adjust the scientific measures the IMR is developing to assess the stock.

6.4.3 The EU Delegation informed the Norwegian Delegation of its intention to introduce the real time monitoring of the catch rates in sandeel fisheries and where necessary to close selected areas in order to prevent local depletion. To this end, the Delegations agreed that the use of use of electronic logbooks would be obligatory for all vessels above 24 metres taking part in the fishery. Exceptionally, equivalent information can be provided to the FMC of the Coastal State in a way that is acceptable to both Parties.

6.4.4 The Delegations agreed to work together and with ICES to investigate possible joint management measures in order to facilitate sustainable utilisation of the sandeel.

## **6.5. Anglerfish**

6.5.1 The Delegations took note of the ICES advice for 2010 stating that the effort in fisheries that catch anglerfish should not be allowed to increase but that the stock is considered to be relatively stable. 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 (see point 13). The Delegations recognised the need for improved scientific knowledge of the stock and enhanced scientific co-operation.

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

## **6.6 Horse mackerel**

6.6.1 The EU Delegation informed Norway that from 2010, the EU management areas for horse mackerel in the North-East Atlantic have been rearranged in accordance with scientific advice. Furthermore the EU Delegation informed Norway of its intention to introduce in 2010 a regulation establishing a multi-annual plan for the Western stock of Atlantic horse mackerel and the fisheries exploiting that stock.

## **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.

JS

AKW

7.1.2 The Delegations agreed that the ICES advice for 2010 stipulates that there should be no directed fishery upon this stock during 2010 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 2010, 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 2010 without prejudice to any future arrangement.

## **7.2 Capelin in ICES Area XIV**

7.2.1 The Delegations agreed that as soon as the capelin in the waters of Greenland becomes available again at the levels of previous years, the EU will ensure that an additional quantity of 7,965 tonnes of capelin above the normal balance will be made available to Norway.

## **7.3 Sandeel in the Norwegian Economic Zone**

7.3.1 The Delegations agreed that in view of the inability of the Community to catch its full entitlement of sandeel in Norwegian waters during 2008 as a result of a fishing restriction imposed by Norway, Norway will ensure that appropriate compensation will be made available to the Community for the quotas which could not be caught. Agreement needs to be reached between the Parties on the appropriate level of that compensation. The EU Delegation informed that the un-fished quota was an amount of 15,542 tonnes.

## **7.4 Additional exchange of quotas**

7.4.1 The Delegations took note that it was not possible, at this stage, to identify a balance in the exchange of fishing possibilities for 2010, which would permit the EU to benefit in full from the Norwegian offer of Arcto-Norwegian cod and haddock in ICES Areas I and II.

7.4.2 Regretting that it had not been possible to achieve an improved balance on the full exchange of quotas, the EU Delegation requested the possibility of having further consultations in the first half of 2010 with the objective of identifying possible additional transfers to Norway in exchange for stocks of interest to the EU, including Arcto-Norwegian cod and haddock.

7.4.3 The Norwegian Delegation stated that it would accommodate the request from the EU Delegation for consultations on possible additional exchange of quotas for 2010 during the first half of 2010. This is an *ad hoc* measure without prejudice for future arrangements. If the additional exchange of quotas includes sandeel the consultations on this should be concluded no later than 18 May 2010 to secure the utilisation of such transfers.

JS

akw



7.4.4 In the event that new technical regulations in the waters of Greenland nullify the value of the transfer of the cod quota in Table 4, the Delegations agreed to consult at the meeting referred to in point 7.4.3 above in order to revise the balance.

## **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. In this context, the Delegations noted that a working group on catch reporting and catch statistics has been set up and will be convened if necessary.

## **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 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. Against this background, the EU Delegation informed Norway, that the EU had introduced a high grading ban for its North Sea fisheries from 1 January 2009 and for all other fisheries from 2010.

11.3 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 significant reduction in levels of discard. Examples of measures are ban on high grading, technical measures to improve gear selectivity, improved control measures and 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 conclusion of

JS

akw

Fisheries Consultation between Norway and the European Community for 2009 is continued.

11.4 The Norwegian Delegation recalled the agreement that EU vessels should have adequate quota to cover expected catches in the Norwegian Economic Zone. The enforcement of this measure has been gradual from the start in 1 September 2009. The experience, so far, indicates that the EU vessels are able to produce relevant documents. This measure will be evaluated in 2010, and possible amendments announced before the negotiations for 2011 for the purpose of increasing transparency and efficiency of the control.

11.5 The EU Delegation stated the intention of the EU to require adequate quota to cover expected catches for Norwegian vessels fishing in EU waters. The same provisions as outlined in points 12.6.2 and 12.6.3 of the Agreed Record of Conclusions of Fisheries Consultations between the European Union and Norway for 2009 signed in Oslo on 10 December 2008.

## 11.6 Technical Measures

11.6.1 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.

11.6.2 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 120mm. 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 120mm, with few and limited exemptions.

11.6.3 The Norwegian Delegation noted that the Parties already have arranged two successful expert meetings on gear selection that have delivered clear recommendations. Therefore, the toolbox is known and appropriate measures could be implemented.

11.6.4 The EU Delegation informed the Norwegian Delegation of the ongoing revision process for its technical measures regulations. The revised regulations will take account, where appropriate, of the recommendations from the report of the expert meeting on gear technology, which was held in Ålesund in June 2007.

11.6.5 The Norwegian Delegation informed the EU Delegation about the intention to introduce mandatory use of sorting grids in the fishery for Norway pout and blue whiting during the first quarter of 2010 when fishing in the Norwegian Economic Zone.

## 11.7 Cod selectivity

11.7.1 The EU Delegation explained that in order to ensure that the quotas of cod are respected and discarding is minimised, the following measures apply to EU vessels when fishing in the North Sea.

JS

akw

1. The fishing gears of vessels using Danish seines, otter trawls or similar gears (not including beam trawlers), shall be adapted as necessary during the course of the year such that the rate of utilisation of cod quotas is balanced over time and discards are minimised.
2. To this end, targets are set for the utilisation of cod quotas by the end of each quarter of the year. If, at the end of any of the first three quarters, the quantity of cod that has been caught is more than 10 % above the target quantity, technical changes shall be introduced to the fishing gears so that it can be demonstrated that there is a sufficiently large reduction in the catch rates of cod to meet the target for the utilisation of the quota at the end of the following quarter.
3. If the utilisation of the cod quota by the vessel, the producer organisation, the company or, as appropriate, the State whose flag the vessel is flying reaches 90 % at any time before 15 October, it shall be obligatory for the vessels mentioned in paragraph 1, with exception of Danish seiners, with a mesh size 80mm or greater, to use fishing gear that is proven to reduce cod catches to very low levels, or a sorting grid or gear of equivalent selectivity in the case of fisheries targeting Norway lobster. The gear should have sufficient escapement capacity for cod that the remaining 10 % of the quota is unlikely to be exceeded before the end of the year.

## **12 CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT**

### **12.1 IUU fishing**

12.1.1 The Delegations agreed that there is a strong need for effective control and enforcement in order to combat IUU fishing. In this respect the Delegations noted that significant progress has been achieved within the framework of NEAFC and underlined the importance of close co-operation in order to achieve additional progress in eliminating IUU activities. The Delegations agreed that the Parties should continue to work closely together to improve control and enforcement on this issue.

### **12.2 Port State control**

12.2.1 The Delegations agreed that measures on Port State Control play an important role in combating IUU activities. In this regard the Delegations noted that significant progress has been achieved due to the successful implementation of the NEAFC Port State Control scheme. The Delegations agreed that it would be necessary to continue to monitor closely the implementation of such measures by the Parties.

It was also agreed that it would be necessary to review the NEAFC Port State Control Scheme and where appropriate, draw up proposals for amendments in order to ensure consistency with measures adopted in the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) and Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

12.2.2 The Delegations agreed that in addition to an exchange of inspectors between the Parties the exchange of inspectors with other NEAFC Contracting Parties should be encouraged.

### **12.3 Control measures for pelagic fisheries**

#### *Discards, high-grading and slipping*

12.3.1 The Delegations agreed that it was of great importance to follow up the implementation of the new measures agreed between the European Community, the Faroe Islands and Norway on July 1 2009 regarding control measures in the fisheries for pelagic species (mackerel, herring and horse mackerel), which come in to force from January 1, 2010. The measures agreed are set down in Annex XII.

#### *Weighing and inspection of pelagic landings*

12.3.2 The Delegations noted that the measures adopted in 2004 are being 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. The measures agreed for the weighing and inspection of landings of mackerel, herring and horse mackerel are set down in Annex XIII.

12.3.3 The EU Delegation informed the Norwegian delegation that it was proposed to extend the scope of the measures agreed for the weighing and inspection of landings of mackerel, herring and horse mackerel to all zones where catch limitations are established for the three species from 2010.

### **12.4 Landings of white fish**

12.4.1 The Delegations noted the conclusions reached in the Working Group and agreed that cooperation should be continued between the inspection services of both Parties, in particular through involvement in the Joint Deployment Plan drawn up by the EU Fisheries Control Agency following the establishment by the European Community of a specific monitoring programme for cod. 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.

### **12.5 Exchange of information and inspectors**

12.5.1 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 a monthly basis and at more frequent intervals upon request, on landings by vessels of either Party and landings by third country vessels in the respective ports of the Parties.



12.5.2 The Delegations agreed that it would be beneficial to exchange experience regarding control at sea, especially in the light of the new measures regarding discard, high-grading and slipping and the agreement on RTC. Therefore, the Delegations agreed to arrange a seminar on the operational level before summer 2010.

12.5.3 The Delegations agreed to invite Iceland as observers in the Working Group with a view to monitor, review and consider the control measures in place in Iceland with respect to pelagic landings.

## **12.6 Real Time Closures**

12.6.1 The Delegations agreed that it was of great importance to follow up the implementation of the system agreed between the European Community and Norway on 3 July 2009 for Real Time Closures (RTC) in the North Sea and Skagerrak. The Delegations noted that the Parties agreed that the RTC Working Group shall carry out an evaluation of the first eight months of the System's operation and submit a report by June 2010 to the Parties. The Parties shall meet to consider the report soon thereafter. Terms of reference for the RTC Working Group are set down in Annex XIV.

12.6.2 The Delegations agreed that they should request ICES to evaluate the effects of the RTC system during 2012. This evaluation will be based on a joint request from the Parties.

## **12.7 Working Group of Control Experts**

12.7.1 The Delegations agreed that a Working Group of Control Experts should be established and that the Working Group shall meet before April 1 2010, to address the control issues outlined in points 12.1 to 12.5. The Delegations agreed that it was necessary to monitor closely the implementation of the measures set down in Annex XIII and to address outstanding control issues.

12.7.2 The Delegations agreed that any situation that might undermine fair competition between the Parties must be avoided. In this regard it was agreed that information on the follow up of infringements should also continue to be exchanged in accordance with procedures developed by the Working Group. It was also agreed that the Working Group should keep technical issues under review. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group for 2010 are set down in Annex XV.

## **12.8 Satellite-based vessel monitoring systems for fishing vessels (VMS)**

12.8.1 The Delegations noted that the Agreed Record of Conclusion between the European Community and Norway on issues related to satellite tracking of fishing vessels was reviewed and amended so that the position messages from the vessel is communicated from the flag State FMC to the other Party without delay on an hourly basis from 1 January 2009.

12.8.2 Furthermore, Norway, Denmark and Sweden have in 2009 fully implemented the agreement to exchange VMS on an hourly basis data for all fishing vessels equipped with VMS in Skagerrak.

12.8.3 The Delegations recognised that it is too early to evaluate the potential benefits of utilising VMS information in conjunction with electronic reporting systems as both Parties still have to make electronic reporting mandatory and that the Parties will be in better position to perform such an evaluation after the implementation.

12.8.4 However, the Delegations agreed that it is important to further develop the systems to form even more effective tools in the overall Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) of fisheries, and in particular to help curb IUU fishing activities.

12.8.5 The Norwegian Delegation informed the EU Delegation about its decision to extend VMS obligation during 2010 for Norwegian vessels larger than 15 metres overall length.

## **12.9 Electronic logbook and reporting systems for fishing vessels**

12.9.1 The Delegations noted that a Working Group on Electronic Reporting and Recording Experts has had several meetings during 2009 to develop methods for the exchange of electronic reports and logbook data.

12.9.2 The Delegations agreed that they are in a position to conclude an agreement on electronic exchange of catch and activity data, which should be multi-annual and separate from the annual bilateral agreement between Norway and the EU.

12.9.3 The Delegations agreed that the agreement on exchange of electronic catch and activity data should enter into force from 1 January 2010 and be fully operational by 1 July 2010 for vessels larger than 24 meters of length and from 1 January 2011 for vessels above 15 metres.

12.9.4 The Delegations agreed that the Parties should be ready to receive and forward catch and activity data electronically from 1 May 2010. Testing of the systems shall be completed before this date.

12.9.5 The Delegations agreed that before the 1 July 2010, vessels that report catch and activity data electronically shall continue to report catch and activity data under the same requirements and formats as at present and keep a paper logbook unless the equivalent information can be provided to the FMC of the Coastal State in a way that is acceptable for both Parties.

12.9.6 The Delegations further agreed that after 1 May 2010 the other Parties vessels of any length shall be allowed to report catch and activity data electronically when fishing in the waters of the other party provided that the requirements for vessels and FMCs, as outlined in the proposed Agreed Record on electronic exchange of catch and activity data, are met.

12.9.7 Vessels other than those mentioned in paragraphs 12.9.3 of this Agreed Record shall use the Flag State paper logbook when fishing in the waters of the



other Party. This shall be kept onboard and no logbook data shall be exchanged between the Parties. Furthermore, they should report catch and activity data under the same requirements and formats as at present.

12.9.8 The EU Delegation informed the Norwegian Delegation that the European Commission has created a web service capable of handling electronic reports in a mutually agreed XML format from the Norwegian FMC and forward them to the EU Member States. This web-service allows receiving and storing data, performing quality control, automatically forwarding all reports to Member States and issuing return messages. Norway is invited to test this web service without delay to ensure that data exchange starts to be phased in according to timing agreed above.

12.9.9 The Norwegian Delegation informed the EU Delegation about their decision to introduce a comprehensive electronic reporting system during 2010 for Norwegian vessels larger than 21 metres overall length from 1 April 2010. Furthermore, the electronic reporting system will be introduced for Norwegian vessels larger than 15 metres overall length from 1 January 2011.

12.9.10 The EU Delegation stated that EU vessels operating in EU waters will start to report catch and activity data electronically on a daily basis to its Flag State FMC according to the following time schedule:

- As from 1 January 2010 – vessels above 24 metres
- As from 1 July 2011 – vessels above 15 metres
- As from 1 January 2012 – vessels above 12 metres

## **12.10 Working Group of Electronic Reporting and Recording Experts**

12.10.1 The Delegations noted the need to continue the close cooperation. In light of this the Delegations agreed that a Working Group of electronic reporting and recording experts should meet before 30 April 2010 to review the implementation of the agreement on exchange of electronic catch and activity data and to propose necessary changes to the arrangement. Thereafter, the Working Group should meet at regular intervals as appropriate to follow up the implementation. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group for 2010 are set down in Annex XVI.

## **12.11 Licensing**

12.11.1 The Delegations noted that electronic licensing was made mandatory between Norway and the Commission and paper format no longer valid from 1 January 2009. The electronic licensing scheme has been functioning well.

12.11.2 The Norwegian Delegation informed about their intention to invite the European Commission to a meeting in Bergen to evaluate and as appropriate propose changes to the electronic licensing scheme in the first half of 2010.

## **12.12 Control of blue whiting and mackerel in European Union waters**

12.12.1 The EU Delegation informed the Norwegian Delegation that in order to maintain an effective control of the blue whiting and mackerel fisheries the provisions on control as set out in Annex XVII would be applied in 2010.



akw

12.12.2 The Norwegian Delegation requested an amendment of current control regime relating to the Norwegian blue whiting fishery in EU waters by way of establishing an additional control area to the west of Ireland. The rationale behind the request was to facilitate a traditional fishing pattern and to reduce steaming distance and costs for the vessels.

12.12.3 The Norwegian Delegation also raised the issue of the reporting scheme used in certain areas west of Ireland in 2008 (Porcupine Bank). The reporting requirements are cumbersome and are not adding to an effective monitoring in the area. As the areas in question are set up to protect the sea bottom from being damaged by bottom gear, it should be sufficient to apply a one net rule i.e. a banning bottom gear onboard the vessels in these areas.

12.12.4 The EU Delegation informed the Norwegian Delegation that in order to maintain an effective control of the blue whiting fishery the current provisions on control would continue to be applied. With regard to the reporting scheme used for certain areas west of Ireland the EU Delegation informed the Norwegian Delegation that the measures are non-discriminatory and apply equally to EU vessels.

### **12.13 Conversion factors**

12.13.1 The EU Delegation informed the Norwegian delegation that it has already established harmonised EU conversion factors for fresh fish from 2010 and is currently developing such factors for frozen fish.

## **13 GHOST FISHING AND GEAR CONFLICTS**

13.1 The Delegations shared the view that retrieval of lost gears constitutes an important step forward in the fight against ghost fishing and thereby in promoting environmentally friendly fishing practices and noted that both Parties would, in line with previous agreements, endeavour to conduct gear retrieval surveys in 2010. The Norwegian Delegation stated that Norway would conduct such gear retrieval surveys in 2010.

## **14 UNITED KINGDOM – FAROE ISLANDS SPECIAL AREA**

14.1 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.

JS

akw



- (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.

14.2 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.

14.3 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.

Brussels, 26 January 2010

For the European Union Delegation

For the Norwegian Delegation

  
John SPENCER

  
Ann Kristin WESTBERG

## 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 2010, 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 2010 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 2011. It entered into force on 1 January 2009.



**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 2010, 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.



**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.



**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 2011.
10. This arrangement entered into force on 1 January 2009.

**BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR A LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PLAICE**

- 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 ( $F_{pa}$ ).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Further measures to reduce discards of plaice should be considered. Other measures should also be considered.



**CONDITIONS FOR FISHERIES BY THE PARTIES IN 2010****I. JOINT STOCKS**

1. The Total Allowable Catches (TACs) for the stocks mentioned in Table 1 for 2010 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 2010 shall be limited to the following fisheries.
  - A. EC 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 2010, 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.

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 2009, may continue their activities in 2010 from the date of notification of the Parties.
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.



**JOINT EU-NORWAY REQUEST ON THE EVALUATION OF THE LONG-TERM  
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR HADDOCK**

The objective of the long-term management plan for haddock agreed between Norway and the European Union is to provide for sustainable fisheries with high and stable yields in conformity with the precautionary approach.

ICES is requested, by 30 June 2010:

1. To evaluate the performance of the plan in meeting its objectives, identifying any weaknesses in design or implementation that undermine its effectiveness;
2. To evaluate whether the values assigned to the precautionary reference points remain appropriate;
3. To indicate whether the target fishing mortality rate of 0.3 is consistent with MSY for the stock; and
4. To indicate any adjustments that should be made to harvest control rules to take into account recent low levels of recruitment.

JS

ate

**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.

**REPORTING OF QUOTAS AND CATCHES OF HADDOCK IN THE NORTH SEA**

	<b>Quotas for 2010</b>	<b>Catches in 2010</b>	<b>Transfers to 2011</b>	<b>Quotas in 2011</b>	<b>Quotas after transfers in 2011</b>
<b>Norway</b>					
<b>EU</b>					
<b>Total</b>					

JS

aka

## JOINT EU-NORWAY REQUEST TO ICES ON WHITING MANAGEMENT

In its 2007 Advice on the status and exploitation of the stock whiting in Division IV and Subarea VIIId, ICES revised the period over which the assessment time series is derived and stated that the reference points previously used for the management of this shared stock (based on earlier data) are no longer considered appropriate. ICES also noted that there are considerable uncertainties associated with the determination of the stock status due to deficiencies in the collection and provision of data.

The whiting stock in the North Sea is the only stock shared between the European Union and Norway for which there is no current management agreement. Recent uncertainty as to the status of the stock and a lack of approved Precautionary Approach reference points are one reason for this. Therefore in 2010 the EU and Norway Delegations agreed to submit a request to ICES to provide advice on the possible options for a long term management plan for whiting, taking into account these uncertainties.

ICES is requested to:

Describe the uncertainties in the data used to assess the status whiting stock, highlighting data deficiencies, by region and contributing fishery that should be addressed to improve the quality of the management advice provided. This should include consideration of stock structure and identity (for example, is there one stock with local concentrations or multiple stocks).

Taking into account the data uncertainties indentified above, provide advice on options for a future management plan for whiting, in particular:

- The appropriate geographical scope of such a plan and any regional variation that might be necessary;
- Possible management objectives (F and/or biomass targets): and
- Associated management measures (for example effort limitations, discard limits, closed areas, increased selectivity).

**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.



**HARVEST CONTROL RULE FOR SANDEEL IN THE NORTH SEA IN 2010**

The Parties agreed to establish the TAC for 2010 based on the advice from ICES on the size of the 2009 year class of North Sea sandeel and taking into account the following principle as well as other elements contained in the scientific advice:

- (1) The aim of the management in 2010 shall be to rebuild SSB to above  $B_{pa}$  in 2011;
- (2) An exploratory fishery shall start no earlier than 1 April 2010 and end no later 6 May 2010;
- (3) The TAC shall be established according to the following function:

$$TAC_{2010} = -333 + R_{1,2010} \times 3692$$

Where  $R_{1,2010}$  is the stock size of age 1 sandeel in billions on January 1 2010 and the TAC is expressed in thousands of tonnes.

- (4) If the TAC calculated in point (3) exceeds 400,000 tonnes, the TAC shall be set at 400,000 tonnes;
- (5) With the aim of avoiding unnecessary interruptions of the sandeel fishery, the Parties will consult on the level of a preliminary TAC for 2010 and take the necessary measures based on preliminary scientific advice from ICES no later than 6 May 2010;
- (6) The Parties agreed to request ICES to provide a preliminary scientific advice concerning a preliminary TAC level, as early as possible but no later than 5 May 2010;
- (7) The final TAC will be based on the final advice from ICES and established no later than 15 May 2010;
- (8) The fishery shall be closed no later than 1 August 2010.

The Parties will agree on the details of the data collection procedure and the planning of the monitoring fishery before 15 February 2010.



**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.



**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.



**WORKING GROUP ON REAL TIME CLOSURES (RTC)****TERMS OF REFERENCE**

1. In view of the uncertainties surrounding a number of key parameters elaborated in the Real Time Closure System, it is necessary that an evaluation of the operation and effectiveness of the System take place within the first year of its operation.
2. To this end, a joint Norway-European Union Working Group shall meet during 2010 to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RTC System. The Working Group should include control, scientific and technical experts as well as industry observers.
3. The Working Group shall carry out an evaluation of the first eight months of the System's operation and submit a report by June 2010 to the Parties. The Parties shall meet to consider the report soon thereafter.
4. The objectives of the evaluation shall be to determine:
  - Whether the implementation of the RTC System has been carried out in an efficient and effective manner, between the Parties and towards the industry; and
  - Whether, and the extent to which, the RTC System has contributed towards the reduction in the mortality of juveniles of cod, saithe, haddock and whiting.
5. The information, which shall be presented with the report, shall include:
  - The number of inspections;
  - Reports of inspections where no samples were taken (reports should provide information to be compared with sample reports);
  - The number of samples taken;
  - The number of closures;
  - The distribution of closures (time and location);
  - VMS data (presented with the report only at aggregated level);
  - Any other information, which may be relevant, including inputs from the industry.
6. The issues to be addressed in order to determine whether the objective specified above have been met are as follows:
  - Has the operational cooperation between the Parties and the communication of information been carried out in accordance with the RTC system? (exchange of reports, notification of closures, monitoring of closed areas);
  - Have notifications of entry into force of closures been communicated to the affected vessels in a timely and efficient manner?; and
  - Any other issue that the working group finds relevant.



7. The issues to be addressed in order to determine whether the objective specified in paragraph 4 has been met are as follows:
- Is the number of inspections sufficient?
  - Are the minimum quantities of cod, haddock, saithe and whiting in the haul that give rise to sampling set at an appropriate level?
  - Is the size of the samples set at an appropriate level?
  - Does the sampling methodology ensure that the sample is representative?
  - Is the information contained in the sample reports sufficient?
  - Are the trigger levels appropriate?
    - Pros et cons related to the use of weight
    - Pros et cons related to the use of numbers
    - Assess the effect of using number instead of weight
    - Assess the effect of decreasing or increasing the trigger levels
  - Has the implementation of RTC resulted in an increase in the use of more selective fishing gear?
  - Has the implementation of RTC resulted in a change of behaviour by fishermen? (positive or negative)
  - Is the duration of the RTC (21 days) appropriate?
  - Is the area covered (50 square nautical miles) sufficient?
  - Any other issue that the working group finds relevant.
8. The Working Group shall if appropriate propose amendments to the RTC system.



**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE WORKING GROUP ON CONTROL FOR 2010**

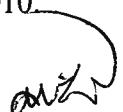
The Delegations agreed that the Working Group of Control Experts shall meet before the end of March 2010 under the Terms of Reference described below. The Working Group shall submit its report to the Parties well in advance of the annual consultations for 2011, and where appropriate make proposals for measures to be adopted.

**Slipping, discards and high-grading:**

- Monitor the implementation of the measures set down in Annex XX;
- Examine the feasibility of implementing equivalent measures for fisheries on blue whiting;
- Review and consider the feasibility of introducing the fish flow meter as a control tool on board vessels fishing for mackerel and the use of CCTV / Video on board vessels to control slipping, discards and high-grading.
- Review the possibility how the master could assess the size and composition of the target shoal before commencing the commercial fishing operation.
- Follow up if the industry should be requested to examine how the installation and location of the equipment on the vessel could be configured in such a way as to prevent the return of those species to the sea after grading.
- Follow up to study the issue of the retention of by-products and fish waste of those species on board.

**Weighing and inspection of pelagic landings**

- Monitor the implementation of the measures set down in Annex YY;
- Examine the implementation of the measures for fisheries on the southern component of mackerel;
- Examine the feasibility of implementing equivalent measures for fisheries on blue whiting;
- Co-ordinate the exchange of inspectors;
- Consider the information exchanged between Parties on the follow-up to infringements concerning discrepancies between logbooks, quantities landed, landing declarations and sales notes and evaluate the application of the harmonised methodology for full inspections;
- Review of relevant technical issues;
- Review the inspection benchmark in 2010 with a view to evaluate the effect and assess the implications of introducing an agreed system for risk analysis;
- Invite Iceland to continue as observers in the Working Group and follow up the invitation from Iceland to observe control measures during the mackerel season 2010.



### **Port State Control**

- Monitor the implementation of measures introduced in the framework of NEAFC, in particular as regards landings of Arcto-Norwegian cod;
- Co-ordinate the exchange of inspectors to observe inspections by third country fishing vessels and reefers;
- Review and consider existing control measures and regulations implemented by the Parties.

If there are any other relevant issues, which the Working Group believes would result in a more efficient control of pelagic fisheries the Working Group could propose new measures as appropriate.



**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE WORKING GROUP ON ELECTRONIC REPORTING AND RECORDING EXPERTS FOR 2010**

The Delegations agreed that the Working Group on Electronic Reporting and Recording Experts shall meet before the end of April 2010 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 problems the Parties may encounter.

The Working Group shall submit its report to the Parties well in advance of the annual consultations for 2011, and where appropriate make proposals for measures to be adopted.

The working group shall:

- Follow up the implementation of the exchange of electronic reporting and logbook data between Norway and the European Union to secure satisfactory exchange of 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 9 December 2009.
- Discuss how prior authorisations could be handled within the electronic reporting system.
- Consider the pull principle for exchange of electronic catch and activity data.
- Review the development of the VMS in regard to electronic reporting.
- Consider exchange of electronic catch and activity data for vessels above 12 meters in overall length.
- Discuss exchange of electronic sales notes.



**CONTROL OF BLUE WHITING AND MACKEREL FISHERIES****Part I****Conditions for Norwegian vessels intending to fish for blue whiting in European Union waters:**

The following provisions shall apply to Norwegian vessels intending to fish for blue whiting in European Union waters:

- a) Vessels that already have catch on board may only commence their fishing trip after having received authorisation from the competent authority of the coastal Member State concerned. Such vessels shall only enter European Union waters after passing through one of the following control areas:
- A. ICES rectangle 48 E2 in Division VIa;
  - B. ICES rectangle 50 F1 in Division IVa;
  - C. ICES rectangle 46 F1 in Division IVa;
  - D. ICES rectangle 36 D4 in VIIc;
  - E. ICES rectangle 37 D4 in VIIc.

Upon entering European Union waters, the master of the vessel shall contact the Fisheries Monitoring Centre of the coastal Member State concerned, as follows:

- (i) UK (Edinburgh) by e-mail at the following address: [ukfcc@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ukfcc@scotland.gsi.gov.uk) or by telephone (+44 131 271 9700) at least four hours prior to entering one of the control areas A, B or C, or
- (ii) Ireland (Haulbowline) by e-mail at the following address: [nscstaff@eircom.net](mailto:nscstaff@eircom.net) or by telephone (+353 21 4378752) at least 12 hours prior to entering one of the control areas D or E.

The notification shall specify the name, international radio call sign and port letters and number (PLN) of the vessel, the total quantity by species on board and the position (longitude/latitude) where the master estimates that the vessel will enter European Union waters as well as the area where he intends to commence fishing. The vessel shall not commence fishing until it has received acknowledgement of the notification and instructions on whether or not the master is required to present the vessel for inspection. Each acknowledgement shall have a unique authorisation number which the master shall retain until the fishing trip is terminated.

Notwithstanding any inspections that may be carried out at sea the competent authorities may in duly justified circumstances require a master to present his vessel for inspection in waters of Blacksod Bay or in the ports of Killybegs, Lerwick or Scrabster.

- b) Vessels that enter European Union waters with no catch on board shall be exempt from the requirements laid down in point (a).
- c) The fishing trip shall be considered as being terminated when the vessel leaves European Union waters or enters a European Union port where its catch is fully discharged.

Vessels shall only leave European Union waters after passing through one of the following control routes:

- A. ICES rectangle 48 E2 in zone VIa;
- B. ICES rectangle 46 E6 in zone IVa;
- C. ICES rectangles 48 E8, 49 E8 or 50 E8 in zone IVa.

The master of the vessel shall give at least four hours' prior notification of entering one of the afore mentioned control routes to the Fisheries Monitoring Centre in Edinburgh by e-mail or telephone as provided for in point (a). The notification shall specify the name, international radio call sign and port letters and number (PLN) of the vessel, the total quantity by species on board and the control route through which the vessel intends to pass.

The vessel shall not leave the area within the control route until it has received acknowledgement of the notification and instructions on whether or not the master is required to present the vessel for inspection. Each acknowledgement shall have a unique authorisation number which the master shall retain until the vessel leaves European Union waters.

Notwithstanding any inspections that may be carried out at sea the competent authorities may in duly justified circumstances require a master to present his vessel for inspection in the ports of Lerwick or Scrabster.

- d) Vessels that transit through European Union waters must stow their nets so that they may not readily be used in accordance with the following conditions:
  - (i) Nets, weights and similar gear shall be disconnected from their trawl boards and towing and hauling wires and ropes; and
  - (ii) Nets which are on or above deck shall be securely lashed to some part of the superstructure.



## Part II

### Conditions for Norwegian vessels intending to fish mackerel in European Union waters

The following provisions shall apply to Norwegian vessels intending to fish for mackerel in EU waters:

- a) Vessels may only commence their fishing trip after having received authorisation from the competent authority of the coastal Member State concerned. Such vessels shall only enter European Union waters after passing through one of the following control areas:

ICES rectangle 48 E2 in Division VIa;

ICES rectangle 50 F1 in Division IVa;

ICES rectangle 46 F1 in Division IVa.

At least four hours prior to entering one of the control areas, upon entering European Union waters, the master of the vessel shall contact the UK Fisheries Monitoring Centre (Edinburgh) by e-mail at the following address: [ukfcc@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ukfcc@scotland.gsi.gov.uk) or by telephone (+44 131 271 9700).

The notification shall specify the name, international radio call sign and port letters and number (PLN) of the vessel, the total quantity by species on board and the control area through which the vessel will enter EC waters. The vessel shall not commence fishing until it has received acknowledgement of the notification and instructions on whether or not the master is required to present the vessel for inspection. Each acknowledgement shall have a unique authorisation number which the master shall retain until the fishing trip is terminated.

- b) Vessels that enter European Union waters with no catch on board shall be exempt from the requirements laid down in paragraph a).
- c) The fishing trip shall be considered as being terminated when the vessel leaves EC waters or enters a European Union port where its catch is fully discharged.

Vessels shall only leave the European Union waters after passing through one of the control areas.

Upon leaving European Union waters, the master of the vessel shall give at least two hours prior notification of entering one of the control areas, to the Fisheries Monitoring Centre in Edinburgh by e-mail or telephone as provided for in paragraph a).

The notification shall specify the name, international radio call sign and port letters and number (PLN) of the vessel, the total quantity by species on board



a/a



and the control area through which the vessel intends to pass. The vessel shall not leave the control area until it has received acknowledgement of the notification and instructions on whether or not the master is required to present the vessel for inspection. Each acknowledgement shall have a unique authorisation number which the master shall retain until the vessel leaves the European Union waters.



**TABLE 1**

**2010 JOINT STOCK QUOTAS IN THE NORTH SEA**

Species and ICES Area	TAC	Zonal Attachment				Transfer from Norway to European Union <sup>(9)</sup>	Transfer from EU to Norway <sup>(9)</sup>	Quota to Norway		Quota to European Union	
		Norway		European Union				Total	EU Zone <sup>(1)</sup>	Total	Norwegian Zone <sup>(1)</sup>
		%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes						
<b>Cod IV</b>	33,552 <sup>(2)</sup>	17	5,704	83	27,848	-----	5,704	27,848	24,204		
<b>Haddock IV</b>	35,794 <sup>(3)</sup>	23	8,233	77	27,561	-----	8,073	27,711	20,613		
<b>Saithe IV, IIIa</b>	107,044	52	55,663	48	51,381	950	56,613	50,431	50,431		
<b>Whiting IV</b>	12,897 <sup>(3)</sup>	10	1,290	90	11,607	-----	790	12,107	8,203		
<b>Plaice IV</b>	63,825	7	4,468	93	59,357	-----	4,268	59,557	24,439		
<b>Mackerel IV, IIIa</b>	60,446 <sup>(4)</sup>		39,054		21,392 <sup>(4)</sup>	-----	39,054 <sup>(5)</sup>	21,392 <sup>(6)</sup>	21,392 <sup>(6)</sup>		
<b>Herring IV, VIIId</b>	164,300	29	47,647	71	116,653	-----	47,647 <sup>(7)(10)</sup>	116,653	50,000 <sup>(8)</sup>		

(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 1,677 tonnes is available to the Parties (Norway: 285 tonnes, EU 1,392 tonnes) under point 5.4.1 of this Agreed Record TAC to include industrial by-catches.

(3) Includes a fixed component of 1,865 tonnes

(4) May be fished in ICES Division IVa only, except for 3,000 tonnes, which may be fished in ICES Division IIIa.

(5) Of which no more than 6,000 tonnes may be fished in ICES Divisions IVb, IVc and IIIa.

(6) Limited to ICES Divisions IVa and IVb.

(7) An additional 10,000 tonnes will be granted if such an increase is called for.

(8) The Delegations agreed to consider in 2010 possible further transfers.

(9) This level will be adjusted to 50,000 tonnes when quota to Norway exceeds that level. In this case, footnote 8 will also apply to Norway.

**TABLE 2**

**2010 JOINT STOCK QUOTAS (NOT JOINTLY MANAGED)**

SPECIES AND ICES AREA	QUOTA TO NORWAY IN THE EU ZONE (TONNES)	QUOTA TO EU IN THE NORWEGIAN ZONE (TONNES)
Norway pout	6,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	1,000 <sup>(1)</sup>
Sandeel	20,000	
Blue whiting		2,000
Blue whiting	59,900 <sup>(5)(6)</sup>	
Blue ling	150	
Ling	6,140 <sup>(7)(8)</sup>	
Tusk	2,923 <sup>(7)(8)</sup>	
Combined quota	140 <sup>(9)</sup>	
Shrimps		420
Horse mackerel	3,600 <sup>(10)</sup>	
Others	2,720 <sup>(11)</sup>	5,000 <sup>(11)</sup>
Sole	50	
Anglerfish		1,540
Norway lobster		1,200
Ling		850
Tusk		170

(1) Including inextricably mixed horse mackerel.

(2) North of 56°30'N.

(3) West of 12°W.

(4) This quota may be fished in ICES Division VIa, north of 56°30'N.

(5) Of which up to 500 tonnes of argentine (*Argentina spp.*) may be fished.

(6) Of which up to 40,000 tonnes may be fished in ICES Division IVa.

(7) 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.

(8) 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.

(9) Fishing with long-lines for grenadiers, rat tails, mora mora and greater fork beard.

(10) This quota may be fished in ICES Division IVa.

(11) Including fisheries not specifically mentioned, exceptions may be introduced after consultations as appropriate.

**TABLE 3**

**2010 QUOTAS TO THE EU OF NORWEGIAN EXCLUSIVE STOCKS**

SPECIES	ICES AREA	QUANTITY (TONNES)
Arcto-Norwegian cod	I, II	20,050
Arcto-Norwegian haddock	I, II	2,050
Saithe	I, II	3,000
Greenland halibut (by-catches)	I, II	50
Others (by-catches)	I, II	350

*JS*

*also*

**TABLE 4**

**2010 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	350
Shrimp	XIV, Va	3,100
Greenland halibut	NAFO 1 XIV, Va	800 824
Redfish	XIV, Va	1,500 <sup>(2)</sup>
Halibut	NAFO 1 XIV, Va	75 <sup>(3)</sup> 75 <sup>(3)</sup>
Cod	NAFO 1, XIV, Va	500 <sup>(4)</sup>
Grenadier (by-catches)	NAFO 1, XIV, Va	120

- (1) In Sub-area VI with long-lines only.
- (2) May be fished with pelagic trawls.
- (3) May only be fished with long-lines.
- (4) May only be fished south of 62°N in XIV and Va and south of 61°N in NAFO 1.