



**West Greenland Commission  
Inter-Sessional Meeting**

**WGCIS(17)3**

*Compilation of Self Assessments on the Application of the Six Tenets for  
Effective Management of an Atlantic Salmon Fishery*



**CANADA**



<b>Category of fishery: <i>Recreational</i></b>				
<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?</li> <li>2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants?</li> <li>3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A statutory licence system is in place. All individuals fishing recreationally for Atlantic salmon, even for the purposes of catch and release, require an Atlantic salmon specific recreational licence. Information registered with the licence includes name and mailing address.</li> <li>• Exception: Province of Prince Edward Island where retention of Atlantic salmon is not allowed and Atlantic salmon can be caught and released using the general freshwater fish recreational licence.</li> <li>• The licencing systems define the entire pool of participants. While the list of participants is generally compiled post-fishing season, all information related to participants is available and can be retrieved at any time.</li> </ul>
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?</li> <li>2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of provincial licences which can be issued annually is not limited; although the number is not unlimited either and is restricted to the number of licences printed for issuance each year. The overall number of licences issued has been stable or has declined in recent years.</li> <li>• There are individual seasonal bag limits for each licence. The bags limits vary by province and have been reduced in recent years. There are daily catch and release limits as well as daily retention limits.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory carcass tagging of all retained Atlantic salmon – the carcass tags are specific to the individual licence.</li> <li>• No carryover of carcass tags is allowed.</li> <li>• In Newfoundland and Labrador, a River Clarification system outlines the seasonal bag limit per licence based on the status of individual rivers and on only a small number of rivers may the full complement of carcass tags be used in any season.</li> <li>• In some Quebec rivers, individual river quotas are established and the retention fishery is closed once the quota for the river has been harvested.</li> <li>• With the exception of some Quebec rivers and where allowed, only small salmon (&lt; 63 cm fork length, primarily one-sea-winter salmon) can be retained.</li> <li>• There are defined fishing seasons with all salmon fisheries closed by October 31 at the latest.</li> <li>• Fly fishing with artificial flies is the only gear which can be used to fish for Atlantic salmon. In some areas, additional constraints include barbless, single hooks. No lures, bait, or spinning or other cast gear are allowed.</li> <li>• Sale of all salmon is prohibited.</li> <li>• Regulations outline the fishing seasons, areas closed to fishing, fish size restrictions and harvest limits. These limits can be varied in season through a variation order to the regulations. Through the variation order process, changes to the season, retention limits and size restrictions can be implemented within hours. The Newfoundland and</li> </ul>
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				<p>Labrador Region is currently working on a regulatory amendment that would allow the Department to implement fishing gear limitations for waterways with salmon runs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In some instances, the Conne River Watershed Management Plan in Newfoundland and Labrador for example, pre-established thresholds for returns determine if the river will open to angling and at what level (catch and release or retention).</li> <li>• Conservation and Protection (DFO Enforcement), contracted Fishery Guardians, Aboriginal Fishery Guardians, as well as Provincial Fish and Wildlife Enforcement agencies, expend significant financial and human resources monitoring compliance with the regulations and management measures in the recreational Atlantic salmon fishery; other fisheries where Atlantic salmon may be encountered as by-catch, and illegal activity directed at Atlantic salmon. When infractions are detected, legal action is taken that ranges from a written warning to judicial prosecution.</li> <li>• In 2015 and 2016, large portions of eastern Canada were closed to fishing or under mandatory catch and release fishing for all salmon (regardless of size) in response to low abundance of Atlantic salmon populations and monitored rivers failing to meet or exceed their conservation limits.</li> </ul>
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting requirements vary by jurisdiction.</li> <li>• In Quebec, all retained catches must be reported within 48 hours of fishing or immediately after fishing has concluded. Reporting can occur by telephone, electronically or at</li> </ul>

		<p>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</p> <p>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</p>		<p>designated and manned stations. Reporting of catch and released salmon is generally voluntary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Newfoundland &amp; Labrador and Nova Scotia, a licence stub attached to every licence issued must be completed by the individual and returned at the end of the fishing season by mail or electronically. Information recorded includes estimates of total season effort by river; estimates of total salmon caught and released fish by river, and the specific date and river location of any retained salmon. Return of licence stubs is mandatory although the tracking system to enforce mandatory reporting requires electronic upgrades of the licence issuing system. Reporting rates are in the range of 50% or greater. Total catches are estimated based on the ratio of returned licence stubs to total licences issued.</li> <li>• For New Brunswick, voluntary licence stubs are provided but the voluntary return rate is low and not used for tracking catches and harvests. Alternate methods for estimating catches and harvests are based on applying monitored exploitation rates to estimates of annual returns of salmon derived in years when post-season mail-out surveys (prior to 1997) of angling catches were conducted. In 2015 and 2016, no retention of Atlantic salmon in recreational fisheries was allowed and only the rivers along the Gulf of St. Lawrence shore were open to catch and release angling, all other rivers in the province were closed to directed salmon angling.</li> <li>• For Prince Edward Island, no retention of Atlantic salmon is permitted. No statistics on catch and release numbers are</li> </ul>
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				<p>collected but the directed catch and release fishery is small in number of anglers and effort.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catches and harvests are compiled by Salmon Fishing Areas annually and reported domestically and to NASCO.</li> <li>• Follow up surveys to assess the reliability of the self-declaring license stub process were conducted in the initial years when the reporting system was implemented (late 1980s). In Newfoundland for example, follow-up telephone inquiries were conducted to validate data.</li> <li>• Catch and effort data derived from information returned is considered in the various science assessment processes for Atlantic salmon. The science advice informs decisions on management measures, including harvests level/retention limits.</li> <li>• Every five years, a national recreational fisheries survey is conducted in Canada. The survey collects information from a subset of licensed recreational fishers on species targeted, locations fished, species captured and/or released, effort expended and expenditures associated with fishing. Statistics on Atlantic salmon fisheries are compiled. The most recent survey was conducted in 2015 and the results are to be published in 2017. Results from the <a href="#">2010 survey</a> are available online.</li> </ul>
4	Effective communication of management rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</li> <li>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual fishing plans and guides are provided with each licence. The fishing guides outline information related to the applicable regulations, licence requirements, management measures (e.g. seasons, retention limits, gear limits, fishing areas), special management plans for individual rivers, in</li> </ul>

		fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?		<p>season reviews etc.), reporting requirements, proper catch and release procedures and how to report illegal activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information is also posted on web-sites and shared via social media, radio etc.</li> <li>• Information and communication occurs through formal salmon advisory committees.</li> <li>• Regulatory changes and other information is communicated through press releases.</li> <li>• Summary reports are provided to the public in annual guides, at salmon advisory committee meetings, via websites, social media as well as public notices via email, radio etc.</li> </ul>
5	Control and enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</li> <li>2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mix of federal, provincial and territorial legislative and management responsibilities for recreational fisheries has evolved over time and is described in the <a href="#">Recreational Fisheries in Canada -Operational Policy Framework (Fisheries Act and supporting regulations; Maritime Provinces Fisheries Regulations; Newfoundland and Labrador Fishery Regulations; Quebec Fishery Regulations)</a>.</li> <li>• For Newfoundland, the federal government manages marine and freshwater fisheries and the province of Newfoundland is responsible for licensing of freshwater fisheries (<a href="#">Wildlife Regulations under the Wildlife Act</a>)</li> <li>• For New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the federal government manages anadromous, catadromous and other marine species whereas the provinces manage and</li> </ul>

				<p>license freshwater species. Provinces also license anadromous species fished in inland waters. (<a href="#">NB General Angling Regulations – Fish and Wildlife Act</a>; <a href="#">NS Recreational Fishing Regulations under the Fisheries and Coastal Resources Act</a>; <a href="#">PEI Angling Regulations under the Wildlife Conservation Act</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Quebec, the province manages and licenses freshwater, anadromous and catadromous species (<a href="#">Loi sur la conservation et la mise en valeur de la faune</a>).</li> <li>• Federal fishery officers and provincial conservation officers have reciprocal enforcement powers under each other’s legislation increasing overall enforcement capabilities/presence. Joint patrols are utilized whenever possible.</li> <li>• Enforcement, compliance and monitoring programs involving user groups and aboriginal organizations (e.g. Fishery Guardians, Aboriginal Fishery Guardians).</li> <li>• Legal action when required (can include significant fines, forfeiture of angling gear, forfeiture of boats and vehicles and court imposed fishing prohibitions).</li> </ul>
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</li> <li>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no directed sampling of recreational fishery catches and harvests.</li> <li>• Total weight of salmon harvested is derived from estimated harvests of salmon by size group (small salmon are less than 63 cm fork length; large salmon are greater than or equal to 63 cm fork length) to which a mean weight of salmon in the size group is derived from stock data within the river or in neighbouring rivers.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Quebec, fish registered at stations are sampled for length, and in some cases for weight, sex and scale samples collected for age determinations.</li> <li>• A pool of voluntary anglers complete fishing logbooks in Nova Scotia and record information on fishing effort, catches, harvests, size of fish retained and in some instances, when a retention season exists, provide scale samples of retained salmon.</li> <li>• Data derived is considered in the various science assessment processes for Atlantic salmon. The science advice informs decisions on management measures, including harvests level/retention limits.</li> </ul>
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<b>Category of fishery: <i>Subsistence</i></b>				
<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?</li> <li>2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants?</li> <li>3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A statutory licence system is in place and all Food, Social and Ceremonial (FSC) fisheries for Atlantic salmon are conducted under licences issued by DFO to aboriginal organizations (as per the Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations under the <i>Fisheries Act</i>).</li> <li>• All aboriginal groups with agreements and communal fishing licences are known and individuals fishing under the communal licence must be identified.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A subsistence trout fishery by residents of Labrador allows by-catch of salmon. All participants must obtain a licence and contact information is recorded.</li> </ul>
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?</li> <li>2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communal FSC licences define the quantity and in some instances the size of salmon that may be harvested, the authorized fishing methods, fishing season, and the locations where the fishing may occur.</li> <li>• There is mandatory carcass tagging of retained salmon.</li> <li>• Sale of all salmon is prohibited.</li> <li>• Licence conditions outline the fishing seasons, gear restrictions, tagging requirements and harvest limits. These limits can be varied in season for conservation reasons through an amended licence document.</li> <li>• Conservation and Protection (DFO Enforcement), contracted Fishery Guardians and Aboriginal Fishery Guardians, expend significant financial and human resources monitoring compliance with the management measures and licence conditions in the various FSC fisheries for Atlantic salmon; other fisheries where Atlantic salmon may be encountered as by-catch, and illegal activity directed at Atlantic salmon. When infractions are detected, legal action is taken that ranges from a written warning to judicial prosecution.</li> </ul>
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory reporting of FSC harvests is required by condition of licence.</li> <li>• Reporting compliance varies from poor to excellent across communities.</li> </ul>

		<p>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</p> <p>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The best level of reporting occurs in the Labrador subsistence fisheries. Logbooks/ catch logs are issued to individual fishers and compiled at the end of the season. Catch data derived from the information returned is considered in the various science assessment processes for Atlantic salmon. The science advice informs decisions on management measures, including harvests level/retention limits.</li> </ul>
4	Effective communication of management rules	<p>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</p> <p>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSC licences are negotiated annually with the Government of Canada and signed by both parties.</li> <li>• Consultations occur annually on the FSC fishery.</li> <li>• Aboriginal groups are made aware of the rules/management measures of the fishery through direct communication during the licence negotiation process and through receipt of the licence document.</li> <li>• The licence document outlines the management measures for the fishery including, gear limits, season, catch limits, tagging requirements etc.</li> <li>• Some aboriginal groups provide information on websites, social media, radio etc.</li> <li>• Information and communication occurs through formal salmon advisory committees.</li> <li>• Regulatory changes and other information issued through press releases.</li> </ul>
5	Control and enforcement	<p>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aboriginal organizations participating in FSC fisheries generally have their own conservation officers that work co-</li> </ul>

		2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?		<p>operatively with DFO to educate and enforce management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishery officers, Fishery Guardians and Aboriginal Fishery Guardians carry out monitoring, control and surveillance activities within FSC fisheries.</li> <li>• Enforcement action protocols have been established with some aboriginal groups.</li> <li>• Federal fishery officers and provincial conservation officers have reciprocal enforcement powers under each other's legislation increasing overall enforcement capabilities/presence. Joint patrols are utilized whenever possible.</li> <li>• Legal action when required which can include significant fines, forfeiture of angling gear, forfeiture of boats and vehicles and court imposed fishing prohibitions.</li> </ul>
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<p>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</p> <p>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishery sampling is limited in many FSC fisheries.</li> <li>• In Labrador, Aboriginal Conservation Officers and Fisheries Guardians directly subsample the catches for length, weight, scales, and tissues for genetic stock identification.</li> <li>• Logbooks are completed in Labrador subsistence fisheries and information recorded includes length and/or weight of salmon harvested, date, and location.</li> <li>• In some FSC fisheries of the Miramichi (New Brunswick) full catch and harvest data including date, size, scales for ageing, recapture data from external tags, and tagging with external tags prior to release etc. is provided by aboriginal groups in support of stock assessment.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data derived is considered in the various science assessment processes for Atlantic salmon. The science advice informs decisions on management measures, including harvests level/retention limits.</li> </ul>
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<b>Category of fishery: <i>Commercial</i></b>				
<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?</li> <li>Does that system define the entire pool of participants?</li> <li>Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The last commercial fishery for Atlantic salmon in eastern Canada closed in 2000.</li> <li>No licences are issued. Before the closure the pool of participants was known.</li> <li>Sale of wild (i.e. not aquaculture produced) Atlantic salmon is prohibited.</li> </ul>
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?</li> <li>Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No licences are issued.</li> <li>Sale of wild (i.e. not aquaculture produced) Atlantic salmon is prohibited.</li> <li>Prior to the closure, catch limits and effort controls were in place.</li> <li>No by-catch retention of Atlantic salmon in commercial fishing gear or other gears not permitted under recreational fisheries and subsistence fisheries is allowed. All incidentally captured Atlantic salmon must be returned to</li> </ul>

				the water as soon as it is captured and in a manner that results in the least harm to the fish.
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?</li> <li>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</li> <li>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No commercial fishery for Atlantic salmon.</li> </ul>
4	Effective communication of management rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</li> <li>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All users are aware of the rules/management measures related to the closure of the commercial fishery for Atlantic salmon.</li> <li>• Information posted on websites, social media, radio etc.</li> <li>• Information and communication occurs through formal salmon advisory committees.</li> </ul>
5	Control and enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</li> <li>2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal and provincial fishery officers, Fishery Guardians and Aboriginal Fishery Guardians carry out monitoring, control and surveillance activities in a number of commercial fisheries to monitor by-catch levels and ensure compliance with the by-catch regulations for salmon.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal action when required which can include significant fines, forfeiture of angling gear, forfeiture of boats and vehicles and court imposed fishing prohibitions.</li> </ul>
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</li> <li>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No sampling because the commercial fishery is closed.</li> </ul>

## **European Union - Ireland**



Category of fishery: <i>Recreational</i>				
Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?		1. Yes. A State licence is required to fish for salmon in Ireland and a register is maintained of all licences issued.
		2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants?		2. Yes. Any individual who procures a licence can legally fish for salmon within the regulatory restrictions set.
		3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?		3. The entire pool of participants is not known prior to or during the season. Any individual who procures a licence can legally fish for salmon within the regulatory restrictions set. The total number of participants is known after each season concludes when the licence information is collated. This information is reported annually by Inland Fisheries Ireland in their <i>Wild Salmon and Sea Trout Statistics Reports</i> .
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?		1. Yes. The <i>Wild Salmon and Sea Trout Tagging Scheme (Amendment) Regulations</i> (Statutory Instrument) define limits on catch and harvest on an annual basis. These regulations stipulate catchment-specific harvest restrictions (including quotas as <i>total allowable catch</i> ) on systems assessed as being above their conservation limit. The annually issued <i>Conservation of Salmon and Sea Trout (Catch and Release) Bye law</i> specifies the catchments which are restricted to catch and release-only salmon fishing with further restrictions stipulated on the type of angling gear that can be used (i.e. the use of single barbless hooks and prohibition on the use of worms as bait) in these waters. In addition, the <i>Conservation of Salmon and Sea Trout (Closed Rivers) Bye law</i> specifies river systems where salmon angling is prohibited each year. Moreover, The <i>Conservation of Salmon and Sea Trout (Bag Limits) Bye-law</i> imposes daily and seasonal limits on angling catches per individual in rivers with harvest quotas. Additional Bye-laws are periodically published which further define angling restrictions in particular systems or sections of these systems. There is no ceiling set on the number of recreational angling licences issued.
		2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?		2. Yes, the measures are highly consistent with NASCO's guidelines CNL(09)43 albeit, the monitoring of salmon by-catch is only undertaken where scientists are monitoring specific discard fisheries.

<b>Category of fishery: <i>Recreational</i></b>				
<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?		1. Yes. A national <i>Carcass Tagging and Logbook Scheme</i> is implemented in association with the licensing process with the recording and reporting of salmon catches mandatory by all anglers in the state. In-season monitoring of catches (through the use of single issue carcass tags) occurs in fisheries where the harvest quota is marginally above the conservation limit. The overall scheme is managed by Inland Fisheries Ireland (as designated under <i>Section 69</i> of the <i>Inland Fisheries Act 2010</i> ).
		2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?		2. Yes. The return of logbooks is a mandatory requirement, with compliance rates of 71% in the two most recent years (2014 and 2015) where data is available. The Scheme facilitates the identification of inaccurate information and allows some follow-up to redress the issue. All anglers who do not return logbooks are written to as a means of improving logbook returns and a proportion are taken to court annually and fined for non-return of logbooks. Non-returns of logbooks are accounted for in overall official catch estimates by raising reported counts depending on the logbook return rate. Further to this, local and regional fisheries managers are consulted to validate catch returns where obvious discrepancies are noted.
		3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?		3. Yes, the reported catch information are used by the Standing Scientific Committee on Salmon (SSCS) in their annual stock assessments which provide advice to inform fisheries management decisions to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2.

Category of fishery: <i>Recreational</i>				
Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
4	Effective communication of management rules	1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?		1. Yes. Following the SSCS annual stock assessments in autumn each year, IFI and its fisheries managers are advised on the conservation status of individual salmon fisheries for the following year. IFI then formulate stock management advice (i.e. whether individual river systems should be open for harvest, open for catch and release-only or closed) for the relevant Government Minister. The Minister subsequently publishes corresponding draft regulations and a 30 day public consultation period ensues, after which the draft regulations (referred to in response to tenets 1 and 2) are finalised and enacted in advance of the commencement of fishing season. The draft regulations, notification of the consultation process and finalised regulations are published in official government communications, on the IFI website and its social media outlets and further communicated to the media <i>via</i> press releases which are commonly reported by national, regional and local media. Consultations are also undertaken with stakeholders in fisheries where both angling and commercial fishing occurs to apportion quotas in advance of the season commencing.
		2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?		2. Yes. The SSCS stock assessment reports are published annually and provide a layman's executive summary and extensive technical information on the methodological approach and input data used in the assessment process. The regulations enacted are typically clear and concise. Furthermore, extensive, clearly presented information, are provided by IFI on licensing obligations and fishery closures on their websites (e.g. <a href="http://fishinginireland.info/salmon/salmontagging.htm">fishinginireland.info/salmon/salmontagging.htm</a> and <a href="http://fisheriesireland.ie/Salmon-Management/wild-salmon-management-in-ireland.html">fisheriesireland.ie/Salmon-Management/wild-salmon-management-in-ireland.html</a> ). Regular press releases are issued by IFI, when illegal salmon fishing convictions are secured and these are commonly reported in the media as a result. Awareness of the responsibility to comply with the regulations and sanctions for illegal salmon fishing are considered to be high within the pool of potential participants. The sanctions for illegal salmon fishing are set out in the <i>Inland Fisheries Act 2010</i> under <i>Section 57</i> and <i>69</i> of the act.

<b>Category of fishery: <i>Recreational</i></b>				
<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
5	Control and enforcement	1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?		1. Yes, control and enforcement measures are in place under powers granted in <i>Sections 57</i> and <i>Section 69</i> of the <i>Inland Fisheries Act 2010</i> . Around 130 IFI Fisheries Officers monitor compliance with the regulations 'on the ground' throughout the state. In 2015, 172,195 fishery staff man hours were spent on protecting Ireland's Fishing Resource. Protection patrols were carried out using different methods on lakes, rivers, estuaries and at sea. This protection was largely related to salmon but fishery patrols were also targeted at other fish species. In total, 350 nets were seized measuring 14,780 metres, 261 Fixed Charge Notices were issued for fishery offences and 77 prosecutions were taken.
		2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?		2. Sanctions for non-compliance with the regulations are specified under <i>Section 57</i> and <i>69</i> of the <i>Inland Fisheries Act 2010</i> .
6	Scientific fishery sampling	1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?		1 Yes. Extensive scientific fishery sampling programmes are in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process. These include the following. Annual catchment-wide juvenile electrofishing surveys are undertaken in river systems where there is a paucity of recent stock data. Marine survival studies (using telemetry, and PIT and micro- tagging) are ongoing. Genetic analyses have recently been undertaken in the few remaining mixed-stock estuarine fisheries to identify the relative contribution of individual stock components to natal river systems. Scales are collected from a range of recreational fisheries to provide information on sea age, marine growth etc.

<b>Category of fishery: <i>Recreational</i></b>				
<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
		2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?		2. Yes, output from all of the above is used to inform the management of respective fisheries. The catchment-wide juvenile electrofishing surveys input directly into the SSCS stock assessment process. Information from marine survival studies contributes to the annual ICES stock assessments. Genetic analyses of mixed-stock fisheries have identified estuarine fisheries which can now be managed on an individual catchment level and those which must continue to be managed collectively. Scale analyses can inform the relative proportion of stock components (1SW and MSW) in a fishery. In addition, catch and release-only fisheries are solely permitted to operate in order provide catch information for the SSCS stock assessments.

Category of fishery: <i>Commercial</i>				
Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?		1. Yes. The <i>Control of Fishing for Salmon Order (Statutory Instrument)</i> sets out the statutory commercial licensing system on an annual basis and a register is maintained of all such licences issued.
		2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants?		2. Yes. The <i>Control of Fishing for Salmon Order (Statutory Instrument)</i> defines the entire pool of participants eligible to apply for a commercial fishing licence.
		3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?		3. The entire pool of participants is known prior to the season as commercial fishing licences must be applied for before the season commences under the annual <i>Control of Fishing for Salmon Order</i> .
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?		1. Yes the <i>Wild Salmon and Sea Trout Tagging Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Statutory Instrument)</i> define limits on catch and harvest on an annual basis. These regulations stipulate catchment-specific harvest restrictions (including quotas as <i>total allowable catch</i> ) on systems assessed as being above their conservation limit. The <i>Conservation of Salmon and Sea Trout (Draft Nets and Snap Nets) Bye law</i> sets out the gear type permitted and the fishing season period on a river system-specific basis each year. The <i>Control of Fishing for Salmon Order</i> sets a ceiling set on the number of licences issued.
		2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?		2. Yes, the measures are highly consistent with NASCO's guidelines CNL(09)43, albeit, the monitoring of salmon by-catch is only undertaken where scientists are monitoring specific discard fisheries.
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?		1. Yes. A national <i>Carcass Tagging and Logbook Scheme</i> is implemented in association with the licensing process with the recording and reporting of salmon catches mandatory by all anglers in the state. This scheme is managed by Inland Fisheries Ireland (as designated under <i>Section 69 of the Inland Fisheries Act 2010</i> ).

<b>Category of fishery: <i>Commercial</i></b>				
<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
		2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?		2. Yes. The return of logbooks is a mandatory requirement, with full compliance rates. The Scheme facilitates the identification of inaccurate information and allows some follow-up to redress the issue. Further to this, local and regional fisheries managers are consulted to validate catch returns where potential discrepancies are noted.
		3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?		3. Yes, the reported catch information are used by the Standing Scientific Committee on Salmon (SSCS) in their annual stock assessments which provide advice to inform fisheries management decisions to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2.
4	Effective communication of management rules	1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?		1. Yes. Following the SSCS annual stock assessments in autumn each year, IFI and its fisheries managers are advised on the conservation status of individual salmon fisheries for the following year. IFI then formulate stock management advice (i.e. whether individual river systems should be open for harvest, open for catch and release-only or closed) for the relevant Government Minister. The Minister subsequently publishes corresponding draft regulations and a 30 day public consultation period ensues, after which the draft regulations (referred to in response to tenets 1 and 2) are finalised and enacted in advance of the commencement of fishing season. The draft regulations, consultation process and finalised regulations are published in official government communications, on the IFI website and social media outlets and further communicated to the media <i>via</i> press releases which are commonly reported by national, regional and local media. Consultations are also undertaken with stakeholders in fisheries where both angling and commercial fishing occurs to apportion quotas in advance of the season commencing.

Category of fishery: <i>Commercial</i>				
Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
		2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?		2. Yes. The SSCS stock assessment reports are published annually and provide a layman's executive summary and extensive technical information on the methodological approach and input data used in the assessment process. The regulations enacted are typically clear and concise. Furthermore, extensive, clearly presented information, are provided by IFI on licensing obligations and fishery closures on their websites (e.g. <a href="http://fishinginireland.info/salmon/salmontagging.htm">fishinginireland.info/salmon/salmontagging.htm</a> and <a href="http://fisheriesireland.ie/Salmon-Management/wild-salmon-management-in-ireland.html">fisheriesireland.ie/Salmon-Management/wild-salmon-management-in-ireland.html</a> ). Regular press releases are issued by IFI, when illegal salmon fishing convictions are secured and these are commonly reported in the media as a result. Awareness of the responsibility to comply with the regulations and sanctions for illegal salmon fishing are considered to be high within the pool of potential participants. The sanctions for illegal salmon fishing are set out in the <i>Inland Fisheries Act 2010</i> under <i>Sections 57 and 69</i> of the act.
5	Control and enforcement	1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?		1. Yes, control and enforcement measures are in place under powers granted in <i>Sections 57 and 69</i> of the <i>Inland Fisheries Act 2010</i> . Around 130 IFI Fisheries Officers monitor compliance with the regulations 'on the ground' throughout the state. In 2015, 172,195 fishery staff man hours were spent on protecting Ireland's Fishing Resource. Protection patrols were carried out using different methods on lakes, rivers, estuaries and at sea. This protection was largely related to salmon but fishery patrols were also targeted at other fish species. In total, 350 nets were seized measuring 14,780 metres and 261 Fixed Charge Notices were issued for fishery offences and 77 prosecutions were taken.
		2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?		2. Sanctions for non-compliance with the regulations are specified under <i>Sections 57 and 69</i> of the <i>Inland Fisheries Act 2010</i> .

<b>Category of fishery: <i>Commercial</i></b>				
<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
6	Scientific fishery sampling	1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?		1. Yes. Extensive scientific fishery sampling programmes are in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process. These include the following. Annual catchment-wide juvenile electrofishing surveys are undertaken in river systems where there is a paucity of recent stock data. Marine survival studies (using telemetry, and PIT and micro- tagging) are ongoing. Genetic analyses have recently been undertaken in the few remaining mixed-stock estuarine fisheries to identify the relative contribution of individual stock components to natal river systems. Scales are collected from a range of commercial fisheries to provide information on sea age, marine growth etc.
		2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?		2. Yes, output from all of the above is used to inform the management of respective fisheries. The catchment-wide juvenile electrofishing surveys input directly into the SSCS stock assessment process. Information from marine survival studies contributes to the annual ICES stock assessments. Genetic analyses of mixed-stock fisheries have identified estuarine fisheries which can now be managed on an individual catchment level and those which must continue to be managed collectively. Scale analyses can inform the relative proportion of stock components (1SW and MSW) in a fishery.



**European Union - UK (England and Wales)**

COMMERCIAL FISHERY				
Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?</li> <li>2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants?</li> <li>3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?</li> </ol>	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes, all fishermen must have a licence; this specifies where they may fish and what gear they may use.</li> <li>2. Yes.</li> <li>3. All licences are issued in advance of the season. In-season changes only occur in exceptional circumstances (e.g. due to the ill health or death of a licensee).</li> </ol>
2	Effectively limiting catch	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?</li> <li>2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?</li> </ol>	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes. Harvest is generally limited by effort controls, with licence numbers, gear specifications and fishing times adjusted to maintain stocks above CL in &gt;4 year out of 5 or to return stocks to this state. Catch limits are also applied in some fisheries where greater control is required. There are also powers to introduce emergency measures should these be required.</li> <li>2. Yes.</li> </ol>
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?</li> <li>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</li> <li>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</li> </ol>	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes. All fishers are required to report their catches. Full returns are required within one month of the end of the season. The accuracy of catch returns has been facilitated by a carcass tagging scheme – all fish must be individually tagged and the details of the fish, together with the tag number, recorded in a logbook.</li> <li>2. Yes. All net caught fish must have a carcass tag applied and assessments have indicated that there is near to 100% reporting.</li> <li>3. Yes. The catch data are used to inform management decisions.</li> </ol>

4	Effective communication of management rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</li> <li>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?</li> </ol>	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes. All netsmen are made aware of the rules applying to their fishery through direct mailings; additional information is available on the internet.</li> <li>2. Yes. Fishermen are routinely consulted when management measures are reviewed.</li> </ol>
5	Control and enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</li> <li>2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?</li> </ol>	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes. The country is sub-divided into areas, each of which has a team of fishery enforcement officers who monitor fishing activities.</li> <li>2. Yes. Appropriate sanctions are in place to deter violations.</li> </ol>
6	Fishery sampling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</li> <li>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</li> </ol>	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes. Sampling/data collection is undertaken to meet the requirements of ICES (as required under the EU Data Collection Framework) and local requirements; this includes fishery and stock-specific surveys and assessment, and includes both juvenile stages and adults.</li> <li>2. Yes. The results are used to inform management decisions.</li> </ol>
<b>RECREATIONAL FISHERY</b>				
<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?</li> <li>2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants?</li> </ol>	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes. All anglers must have a licence as well as permission to fish on specific waters.</li> <li>2. Yes.</li> </ol>

		3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?		3. Anglers can purchase fishing licences at any time during the fishing season, so the entire pool of participants expands over the season.
2	Effectively limiting catch	<p>1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?</p> <p>2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?</p>	G	<p>1. Yes. Licence numbers are not limited but vary little between years; gear and fishing times are restricted to limit overall catch in line with net restrictions (see above); bag limits have also been imposed for some stocks. Catch and release is applied widely (79%, on average, in 2015) and is compulsory on some depleted stocks; voluntary restrictions (imposed by clubs/associations) may also apply. There are also powers to introduce emergency measures should these be required. There is a national ban on the sale of rod caught fish.</p> <p>2. Yes.</p>
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<p>1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?</p> <p>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</p> <p>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</p>	G	<p>1. Yes, catch returns are required from all licensees, although not all anglers submit returns. Reminders are issued to licence holders to maintain satisfactory levels of catch reporting. On-line catch reporting is now being implemented to improve the timeliness and accuracy of reports.</p> <p>2. Yes. Appropriate assessments are made of the unreported catch and adjusted catches are used to inform management decisions.</p> <p>3. Yes. The catch data are used to inform management decisions.</p>
4	Effective communication of management rules	<p>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</p> <p>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules</p>	G	<p>1. Yes. All anglers are made aware of regulations and information is available on the internet and through fishing clubs and associations.</p> <p>2. Yes. Anglers are routinely consulted when management measures are reviewed.</p>

		e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?		
5	Control and enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</li> <li>2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?</li> </ol>	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anglers are made aware of the rules through guidance documents and leaflets; additional information is available on the internet and supplied through fishing clubs and associations. Fishery enforcement officers and local clubs and officials monitor fishing activities.</li> <li>2. Yes, appropriate sanctions are in place to deter violations.</li> </ol>
6	Fishery sampling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</li> <li>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</li> </ol>	G	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sampling/data collection is undertaken to meet the requirements of ICES (as required under the EU Data Collection Framework) and local requirements; this includes fishery and stock-specific surveys and assessment, and includes both juvenile stages and adults.</li> <li>2. Yes. The results are used to inform management decisions.</li> </ol>



**European Union – UK (Northern Ireland)**

**Category of fishery: *COMMERCIAL FISHERY***

<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
1	Known pool of participants	1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?  2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants?  3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?	G	A licence is required to fish commercially for salmon. Currently no commercial fisheries operate as the stocks contributing to the fishery have not yet consistently met MTs.  Entire Pool of participants is known – only those that have held a licence previously could apply for one if the fishery was opened.  Entire pool is known prior to the season - during the season a live database updates for all licences purchased
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?  2. Are measures consistent with NASCO’s Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?	G	MTs must be consistently met before fish can be harvested otherwise fishery remains closed. There are also restrictions on the type of gear, closed season or weekend closure periods. Number of commercial licences is restricted to those that have previously held one for a defined period of time.  Measures have been developed from the NASCO guidelines for the management of fisheries. NB in the Loughs Agency area a real time management system is operated based on target numbers returning to the river by a given date monitored by fish counter data. Options are available to close the fishery or extend the season based on numbers of adults returning to the river.

3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?</li> <li>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</li> <li>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</li> </ol>	G	<p>Commercial fishermen must report all their catches and record them on a log book which is returned to the relevant department / agency at the end of the season.</p> <p>Routine checks are carried out on commercial fishermen to inspect catches and to review log book details. Checks are also carried out on any storage areas and for dealers that purchase their catches. A scientific review panel assesses all catch data.</p> <p>The independent Scientific review pane review outputs for 1 &amp; 2 above to consider harvest options, in accordance with tenet 2, for fisheries.</p>
4	Effective communication of management rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</li> <li>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?</li> </ol>	G	<p>Yes - Public consultation is a requirement of legislative changes and these will be highlighted to key stakeholder groups &amp; fishermen. Information is also communicated through face to face meetings, websites, e mails and telephone calls.</p> <p>Yes - Policies have been developed around the management of fisheries and there has been significant stakeholder input into the development process. Both DAERA and the Loughs Agency have formal stakeholder groups that meet regularly with officials to provide feedback on policy areas. These groups include both recreational and commercial fishing representatives.</p>
5	Control and enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</li> </ol>	G	<p>Yes – there is a programme of enforcement patrols both on land and water which seek to detect, deter and disrupt any illegal fishing activity. Powers of enforcement officers include seizure of any illegal gear, unlawfully caught fish and any boats or vehicles used to commission an offence. Enforcement outcomes are publicly reported.</p>

		2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?		<p>Routine checks are carried out on commercial fishermen to inspect catches and to review log book details. Checks are also carried out on any storage areas and for dealers that purchase their catches.</p> <p>Yes - Any breach of fisheries legislation is a criminal offence and therefore subject to the prosecution process which have a range of penalties.</p>
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<p>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</p> <p>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</p>		<p>Yes – Independent stock assessment and sampling is carried out on primary salmon rivers and the data collected include that for adult returns and fry recruitment. There are a number of fish counter sites and a programme of electrofishing is undertaken annually in both the DAERA and Loughs Agency areas.</p> <p>This information is used by the independent Scientific review panel to assess stocks in the primary salmon rivers and to consider harvest options, in accordance with tenet 2. In the Loughs Agency area this information informs the real time management regime which controls exploitation.</p>

<b>Category of fishery: <i>RECREATIONAL FISHERY</i></b>				
<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
1	Known pool of participants	1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?	G	A licence is required to fish recreationally for salmon.

		<p>2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants?</p> <p>3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?</p>		<p>Yes - Details of anyone purchasing a licence is held on a live database.</p> <p>Entire pool is known is determined during the season through live database updates for all licences purchased both before and during the season.</p>
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	<p>1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?</p> <p>2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?</p>	G	<p>MTs must be consistently met on a river before fish can be harvested. There is no limit on the number of licences that can be sold. Where fish can be harvested carcass tags are allocated – in the Loughs Agency area the number allocated annually restrict the overall number of fish that can be taken from the entire area. In the DAERA area, where they can be harvested, the number of tags allocated to each river equates to the surplus identified above the MT. There are also restrictions on the season, additional protection for spring fish and the methods allowed which are restricted to enhance the effectiveness of catch and release in both areas.</p> <p>Measures have been developed from the NASCO guidelines for the management of fisheries. NB in the Loughs Agency area a real time management system is operated based on target numbers returning to the river by a given date monitored by fish counter data with options to close the fishery or extend the season based on numbers of adults returning to the river.</p>
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<p>1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?</p>	A	<p>Recreational fishermen must report all their catches and record them on a log book which is returned to the relevant department / agency at the end of the season. However the compliance with this has been low both in the DAERA and Loughs Agency areas. The old licensing</p>

		<p>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</p> <p>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</p>		<p>system did not allow authorities to identify those with a licence that did not make a return. DAERA now has a new e licensing system in place and the Loughs Agency are launching theirs in December 2016 and this should allow identification of anglers that do not submit a catch return.</p> <p>Routine checks are carried out on recreational fishermen to inspect their catches and to review log book details. It is illegal for anglers to sell their catch. A scientific review panel assesses all catch data.</p> <p>The independent Scientific review pane review outputs for 1 &amp; 2 above to consider harvest options, in accordance with tenet 2, for fisheries.</p>
4	Effective communication of management rules	<p>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</p> <p>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?</p>	G	<p>Yes - Public consultation is a requirement of legislative changes and these will be highlighted to key stakeholder groups &amp; fishermen. Information is also communicated through face to face meetings, websites, e mails and telephone calls.</p> <p>Yes - Policies have been developed around the management of fisheries and there has been significant stakeholder input into the development process. Both DAERA and the Loughs Agency have formal stakeholder groups that meet regularly with officials to provide feedback on policy areas. These groups include both recreational and commercial fishing representatives. Regular meetings are also held with the angling governing bodies.</p>
5	Control and enforcement	<p>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</p>	G	<p>Yes – there is a programme of enforcement patrols both on land and water which seek to detect, deter and disrupt any illegal fishing activity. Powers of enforcement officers include seizure of any illegal</p>

		2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?		<p>gear, unlawfully caught fish and any boats or vehicles used to commission an offence. Enforcement outcomes are publicly reported. This will include inspections of gear and catches. Angling clubs also have private water bailiffs appointed whose role is also to protect fish stocks in their fishery. Anglers are not permitted to sell their catch.</p> <p>Yes - Any breach of fisheries legislation is a criminal offence and therefore subject to the prosecution process which have a range of penalties options.</p>
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<p>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</p> <p>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</p>	G	<p>Yes – Independent stock assessment and sampling is carried out on primary salmon rivers and the data collected include that for adult returns and fry recruitment. There a number of fish counter sites and a programme of electrofishing sites are carried out annually.</p> <p>This information is used by the independent Scientific review panel to assess stocks in the primary salmon rivers and to consider harvest options, in accordance with tenet 2.</p>



**European Union – UK (Scotland)**



**Category of fishery: *Please complete for each category of fishery: RECREATIONAL***

Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?</li> <li>2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants?</li> <li>3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No. However, it is a statutory requirement to submit catch returns. Marine Scotland keep a register of all returns.</li> <li>2. Considerable effort is put into engaging with those who are involved with salmon fishing. Salmon fishing in Scotland is a heritable right. Extents of all fisheries are known, as are gear types used. Gear types may be restricted to certain areas.</li> <li>3. Yes.</li> </ol>
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?</li> <li>2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes. Harvest is limited by effort control. In estuaries and rivers, the killing of salmon will be managed on an annual basis by categorising fishery districts and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) according to the probability of stock abundance meeting CL for the stock. Three categories are used based on the possibility of meeting the conservation limit. Conservation assessments for the 2017 season have been approved. In addition, to protect early running salmon, the killing of salmon is prohibited before 1<sup>st</sup> April (1<sup>st</sup> May in the Esk district). Local restrictions, imposed by DSFBs, proprietors, clubs or associations may also apply.</li> <li>2. Yes.</li> </ol>

3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?</li> <li>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</li> <li>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is a statutory requirement that all fisheries are required to report monthly catch and effort data. Forms are issued annually as are further reminders and final notices as required. Reporting rates between 1997 and 2015 have varied between 93% and 96%.</li> <li>2. Catch returns are monitored and evaluated.</li> <li>3. Yes, catch returns are an essential component of the conservation assessments and management of the fishery.</li> </ol>
	Effective communication of management rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</li> <li>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes, through direct mailing and the Marine Scotland website. Contact information is available for all fisheries and contact is maintained through direct mailing. Information is also available on the internet. Regular engagement with representative bodies, consultation events and online forums.</li> <li>2. Yes, through direct mailing and the Marine Scotland website.</li> </ol>
5	Control and enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</li> <li>2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes. Local management is undertaken by 41 District Salmon Fishery Boards DSFBs and proprietors who have a statutory responsibility to protect and improve salmon and sea trout fisheries. Both DSFBs and Scottish Government may appoint water bailiffs whose responsibility is to enforce laws relating to salmon and trout.</li> <li>2. Yes.</li> </ol>

6	Scientific fishery sampling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</li> <li>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sampling/data collection is undertaken to meet requirements of ICES (as required under EU Data Collection Framework) and for stock specific assessments; includes fishery and stock surveys. In addition traps and fish counters are used to collect biological information on the stock.</li> <li>2. Yes.</li> </ol>
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<b>Category of fishery: Please complete for each category of fishery: COMMERCIAL</b>				
<b>Tenet No.</b>	<b>Description of tenet</b>	<b>Basis for the assessment</b>	<b>Status (G, A or R)</b>	<b>Concise rationale for status assigned</b>
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?</li> <li>2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants?</li> <li>3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No. However, it is a statutory requirement to submit catch returns. Marine Scotland keep a register of all returns.</li> <li>2. Salmon fishing in Scotland is a heritable right. Extents of all fisheries are known, as are gear types used. Gear types may be restricted to certain areas. Considerable effort is put into engaging with those who are involved with salmon fishing.</li> <li>3. Yes.</li> </ol>
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?</li> <li>2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes. Harvest is limited by effort control. Killing outwith estuary limits has been prohibited and will be reviewed by 2019. In estuary netting is controlled through the annual conservation assessments. The retention of salmon is only allowed in rivers where the conservation limit is met. In addition, to protect early running salmon, the killing of salmon is prohibited before 1<sup>st</sup> April (1<sup>st</sup> May in the Esk district).</li> <li>2. Yes.</li> </ol>
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is a statutory requirement that all fisheries are required to report monthly catch and effort data. Forms are issued annually as are further reminders and final notices as required.</li> </ol>

		<p>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</p> <p>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</p>		<p>Reporting rates between 1997 and 2015 have varied between 93% and 96%. All net caught fish to be sold commercially must have a carcass tag.</p> <p>2. Catch returns are monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>3. Yes catch returns are an essential component of the conservation assessments and management of the fishery.</p>
	Effective communication of management rules	<p>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</p> <p>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?</p>		<p>1. Yes, through direct mailing and the Marine Scotland website. Contact information is available for all fisheries and contact is maintained through direct mailing. Information is also available on the internet. Regular engagement with representative bodies, consultation events and online forums.</p> <p>2. Yes, through direct mailing and the Marine Scotland website.</p>
5	Control and enforcement	<p>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</p> <p>2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?</p>		<p>1. Yes. Local management is undertaken by 41 District Salmon Fishery Boards DSFBs and proprietors who have a statutory responsibility to protect and improve salmon and sea trout fisheries. Both DSFBs and Scottish Government may appoint water bailiffs whose responsibility is to enforce laws relating to salmon and trout.</p> <p>2. Yes</p>
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<p>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide</p>		<p>1. Same as recreational. Sampling/data collection is undertaken to meet requirements of ICES (as required under EU Data Collection Framework) and for stock specific</p>

		<p>additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</p> <p>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</p>		<p>assessments; includes fishery and stock surveys. In addition traps and fish counters are used to collect biological information on the stock.</p> <p>2. Yes.</p>
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**United States of America**



**Category of fishery: Please complete for each category of fishery (Commercial, Recreational or Other (e.g. sustenance, scientific fisheries and by-catch) as appropriate)**

Tenet No.	Description of tenet	Basis for the assessment	Status (G, A or R)	Concise rationale for status assigned
1	Known pool of participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a statutory license system and/or register in place?</li> <li>2. Does that system define the entire pool of participants?</li> <li>3. Is the entire pool of participants known prior to or during the season?</li> </ol>	G	All directed salmon fisheries are closed.
2	Effectively limiting catch and/or harvest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are measures in place to effectively limit catch and/or harvest e.g. harvest restrictions (including quotas), effort restrictions (including gear restrictions, ceiling on the number of licences, seasonal closures) or a combination of both?</li> <li>2. Are measures consistent with NASCO's Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43?</li> </ol>	G	The catch is limited to zero. This approach is consistent with NASCO's fisheries management guidelines.
3	Accurate, effective and timely reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a mandatory system in place to ensure accurate, effective and timely reporting by all participants in the fishery?</li> </ol>	G	Salmon fisheries are closed, so there are no legal participants. Mandatory reporting by commercial fishermen, seafood dealers, and randomly assigned fishery observers confirm that any incidental catch in commercial fisheries in the region is very limited (typically zero). We

		<p>2. Are assessments conducted to confirm the accuracy of catch returns?</p> <p>3. Are the outputs from 1 and 2 above used to effectively limit catch and/or harvest in accordance with tenet 2?</p>		<p>report any incidental catch (of salmon) in commercial fisheries in our annual progress report to NASCO each year.</p>
4	Effective communication of management rules	<p>1. Are measures in place to effectively communicate with all participants in the fishery in a timely fashion?</p> <p>2. Does the communication process explain clearly to participants in the fishery the policies underpinning the management rules e.g. license obligations, sanctions, any in-season management adjustments and fishery closure information?</p>	G	<p>There are stringent and widely available regulations governing recreational fishing (for other species) in salmon habitats in addition to the “take” prohibitions of the Federal Endangered Species Act. We also post information near rivers that contain salmon to notify fishermen that salmon may be present, taking them is illegal, and that fines may be applicable if someone is caught with salmon in their possession.</p>
5	Control and enforcement	<p>1. Are control and enforcement measures in place and are these considered to be effective?</p> <p>2. Are adequate sanctions in place to deter violations?</p>	G	<p>All salmon fisheries are closed. Surveillance in rivers for potential poaching activity is conducted routinely by conservation law officers throughout the salmon’s freshwater range. Examples of recent prosecutions can be found in our annual progress reports to NASCO.</p>
6	Scientific fishery sampling	<p>1. Are scientific fishery sampling programmes in place to provide additional inputs to the scientific assessment process?</p> <p>2. Are results of these programmes used to inform the management of the fishery?</p>	G	<p>No fishery sampling programs are in place because there are no fisheries. U.S.-origin salmon are harvested in other mixed-stock fisheries in Greenland, Canada and France (in respect of St. Pierre et Miquelon). We participate in fishery sampling of the West Greenland fishery and continue to be willing and interested in collaborating further with Canada and France (in</p>

				respect of St. Pierre et Miquelon) in the sampling of the SPM mixed-stock fisheries.
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