



# Deilistofnar = Deilustofnar?

## Málstofa B5

Allocation of shared and straddling stocks.  
Experiences from the North East Atlantic

Hvernig hefur verið samið um skiptingu  
deilistofna

Kjartan Hoydal, Føroyar

# Professional background

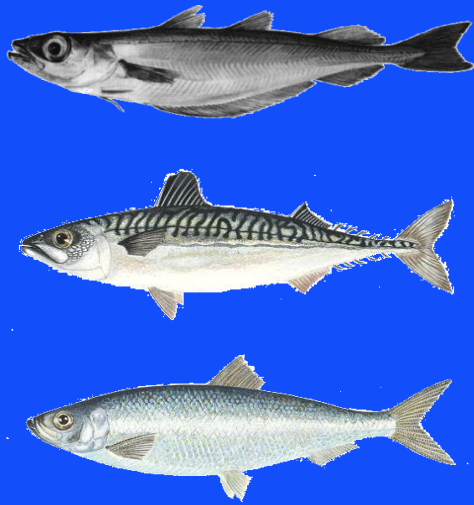
- Degree in Marine Ecology, Univ. of Copenhagen
- Trained in fisheries biology, population dynamics, stock assessment and fisheries management postgraduate.
- Worked as scientist 1969 – 1985, Chair of the ICES ACFM 1980-1982 and as ICES Fisheries Officer 1982-1985.
- Worked as a fisheries manager as Director of fisheries in the Faroe Islands, 1986-1996.
- Secretary of NEAFC from 2001-2011
- Participated very actively in international processes in FAO, UN and Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network in the last decade.
- Involved in the negotiations on the pelagic stocks from 1986 -1996 representing the Faroe Islands.

# Outline of the presentation

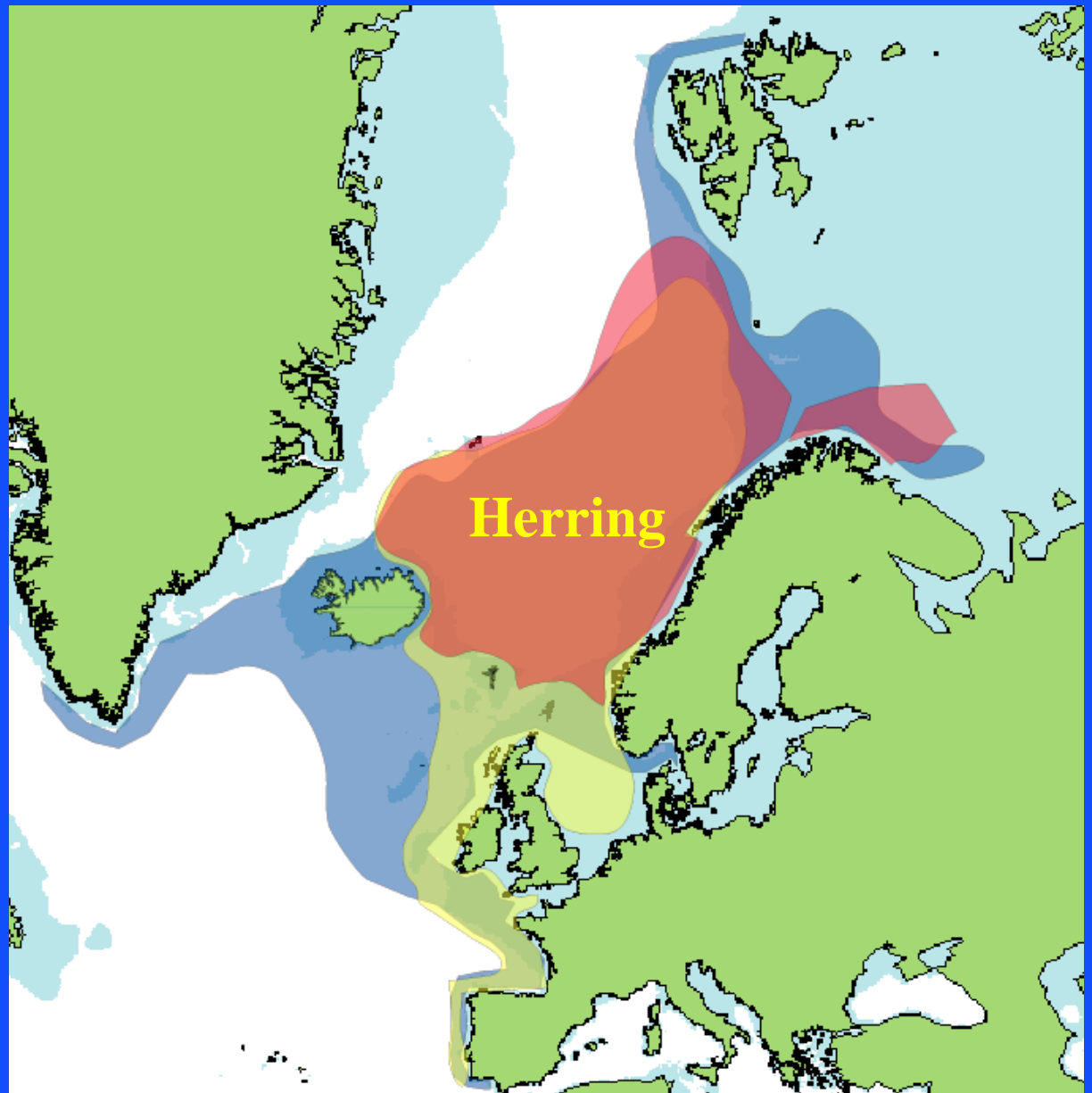
- The pelagic complex
- The lack of international agreement on sharing of stocks
- Experiences from the North East Atlantic
- Sharing arrangements
- Mackerel in the North East Atlantic 1977, 1999 and onwards
- Norwegian spring spawning (Atlanto-scandian) herring 1995/1996 and 2003-2007
- Blue Whiting 1988 and onwards







# The pelagic Complex in the North East Atlantic





# NEAFC Pelagic stocks

Fig 3. Landings 2007 (1000 tonnes)

Source : NEAFC Fisheries Status Report 1998-2007

Value of landingsca . 681million US\$

Stock	Landing Regulatory Area	Landings Convention Area
Norwegian Spring Spawning (Atlanto-Scandian) herring	168	1243
Blue whiting	302	1583
Mackerel	27	461
Sum	497	3287

# The pelagic complex - allocations in recent years

	EU	NO	IS	FO	RU
<b>Mackerel</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Blue Whiting</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>NSS Herring</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>12%</b>



# The set up in the NE Atlantic

- 1 . Extensive cooperation based on bilateral agreements for exchanging fishing possibilities between fisheries jurisdictions from 1977 onwards.
2. Later Coastal States groups have cooperated on allocation schemes with reference to UNCLOS and UNFSA criteria like zonal attachment, history of fisheries, dependency, accessibility, research activity. The NE Atlantic was internationally seen as an example of good cooperation
3. No international agreement on the weight of these factors in allocations.

## 14th North Atlantic Fisheries Meeting conference 2009:

Fundamentally, new criteria are not likely to be developed. Ideally, one of the ways to improve the current allocation schemes could be through the development of approaches, providing not only qualitative, but also definition of the relative weight to be applied to the key criteria

# The pelagic complex - years with agreement on allocations

Eskild Kirkegaard 2010

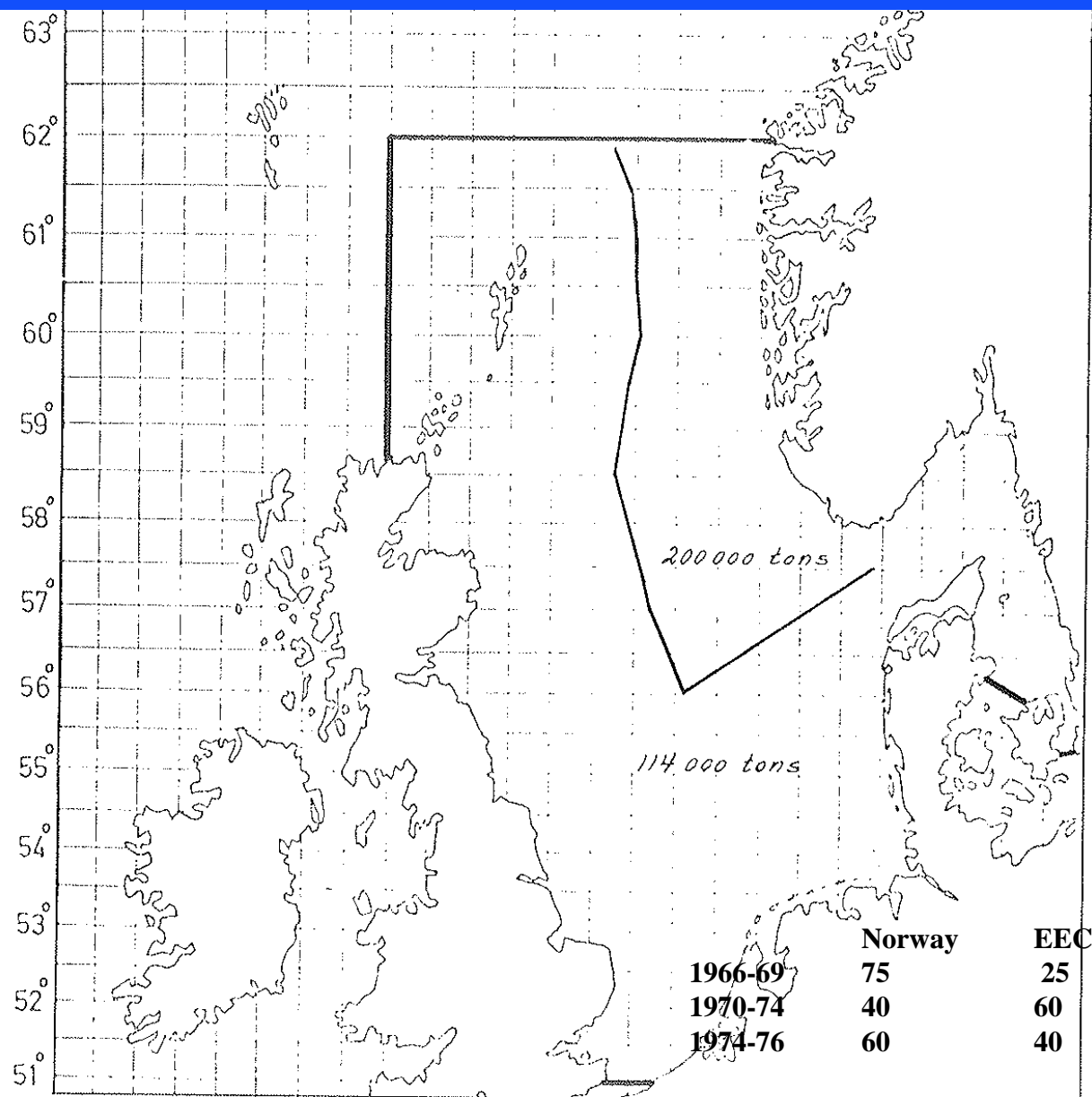
## Coastal State arrangements

<b>Herring</b>															
<b>Mackerel</b>															
<b>Blue Wht.</b>															
<b>Capelin</b>															
<b>Year</b>	<96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10

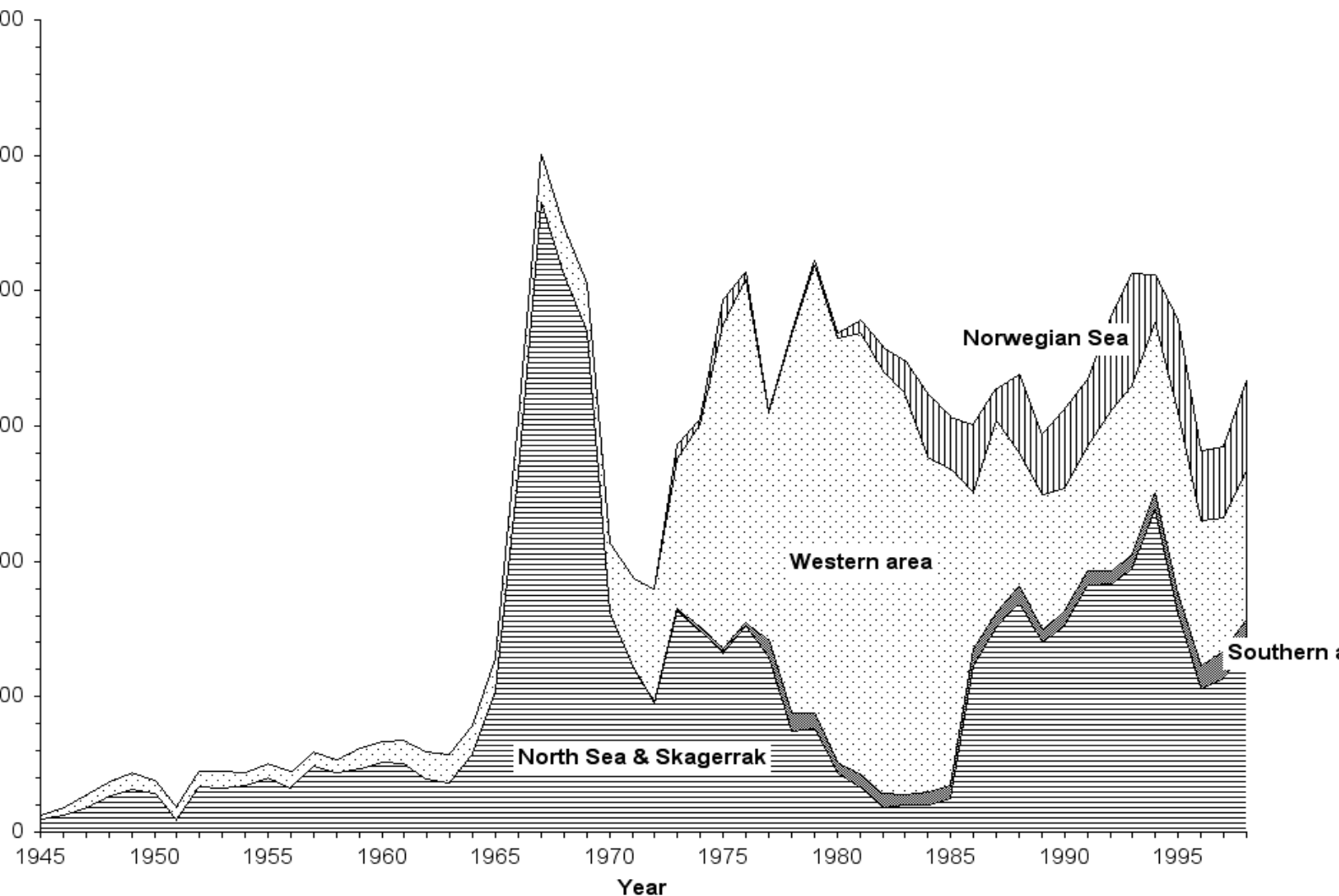
# Mackerel

- The main fishery for mackerel before the expansion of the EEZs in 1977 was in the North Sea.
- ICES produced in 1976 two Cooperative Research Reports about the Biology and State of Exploitation of Shared Stocks, No 74 on stocks in the North Sea and No 86 on stocks elsewhere. The North Sea Report deals with Mackerel both the North Sea and the Western and Southern component.
- The North Sea component was in 1976 in sharp decline and eventually collapsed.
- However, the zonal attachment of the mackerel in the North Sea was used as the basis for agreement between the EU and Norway on the sharing of mackerel. The Western component was fully contained in EU and Spanish waters. Norway and the EU dealt with other parties under bilateral agreements from 1977 to 1999

# EU Norway sharing of North Sea mackerel 1977



But the mackerel distribution has completely changed since 1977



# Development of mackerel fisheries 1945-1998

Iversen 1998



# Mackerel

- Management of mackerel was from 1976 until the nineties a matter between the EU and Norway. In order to control fishery by the Soviet Union/Russia in the Faroese EEZ and the Norwegian Sea, the Faroe Islands was in 1999 accepted as a coastal state.

Allocations based on a proposal from the coastal states was adopted in NEAFC in February 1999. Iceland and Russia objected.

3. Further to discussions at the last Annual Meeting, the Commission adopted a recommendation on multi-annual management measures for mackerel. An allowable catch of 44,000 tonnes of mackerel was established for 1999 in areas beyond fisheries jurisdiction of Contracting Parties in ICES areas IIa, XIV, V, VI, VII and XII. This allowable catch was established in order to ensure compatibility with the management measures adopted by the relevant coastal states (the EC, Faroes Islands and Norway) .

4. The allowable catch for 1999 is allocated as follows:

The Russian Federation	30,000 tonnes
Denmark (on behalf of Faroes and Greenland)	}
The European Community	} 10,000 tonnes
Norway	}
Iceland	2,000 tonnes
Poland	1,000 tonnes
Co-operation quota	1,000 tonnes

# Mackerel

- The fisheries have in recent years changed completely. High abundance of mackerel in Icelandic and Faroese waters and the Norwegian Sea. This is the basis for major fisheries in the EEZs these two countries. ICES, however, has stuck to the egg surveys as basis for its advice.
- Faroe Islands opted out of the mackerel agreement for the year 2010 and onwards and Iceland has never been part of the agreement. Norway and the EU suspended the bilateral fisheries agreements with the Faroe Islands from 2010.
- It should be noted that the allocations of mackerel have not been based on analyses of zonal attachment etc. as has been the case with herring and blue whiting.



# Norwegian Spring Spawning (Atlanto Scandian) herring

- The mighty Atlanto-Scandian herring collapsed in 1969/70
- The allocation of the Atlanto-Scandian herring became a matter of concern to the coastal states, ie the countries in whose EEZs the stock was found before the collapse in the 60'ies: Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Norway and the Russian Federation (Soviet Union).
- Discussions started when the stock in the early nineties started to migrate out of Norwegian waters, following the recruitment of the large 1983 year class and good recruitment in the early 1990'ies.

# Norwegian Spring Spawning (Atlanto Scandian) herring

- It was agreed between the Coastal States in April 1995 to establish a Scientific Working Group on the Zonal Attachment of the Atlanto-Scandian herring.
- The Scientific Working Group on the Zonal Attachment of the Atlanto-Scandian herring met in Reykjavík 13-19 September 1995. The result was

Zone	%
Norway (+ Jan Mayen)	44.5
Russian Federation	17.2
Iceland	14.7
Faroe Islands	6.5
High Seas Barents Sea and Svalbard	7.7
High Seas Norwegian Sea	8.3
EU	1.0

# Norwegian Spring Spawning (Atlanto Scandian) herring

- This was the basis for an agreement between the 4 coastal states for 1996 signed 6 May 1996.
- Already in May 1995 the Danish Ministry of Agriculture wrote a letter to the Danish Foreign Ministry. In the letter it was pointed out that the Foreign Ministry had to consider the interests of all parts of the Danish Kingdom with respect to the Atlanto-Scandian herring, not only the interests of the Faroe Islands
- The Danish Foreign Ministry put much pressure on the Government of the Faroe Islands and demanded that the EU was invited to the negotiations between the coastal states. The EU, eventually, refused in any manner to be bound by the comprehensive management arrangements agreed by the coastal states

# Norwegian Spring Spawning (Atlanto Scandian) herring

- The EU set its own quota for 1996, 150.000 tonnes, about 14 % of the TAC. (The EU actually landed 200.000 tonnes in 1996)
- This led to new negotiations , which included the EU.
- An agreement was reached for 1997 which gave the EU status as coastal state and a substantial allocation, 8,4 %. Denmark has by far the largest share of the EU allocation 34.3%
- In 2002 Norway opted out of the agreement. This ended with a new agreement in 2007, giving Norway some compensation.
- In 2012 The Faroe Islands opted out and set its own quota. This led to sanctions from EU against the Faroe Islands. This conflict will be brought before the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in Hamburg and WTO.
- The coastal states have agreed to update the analysis of zonal attachment from 1995. A report is expected next autumn.



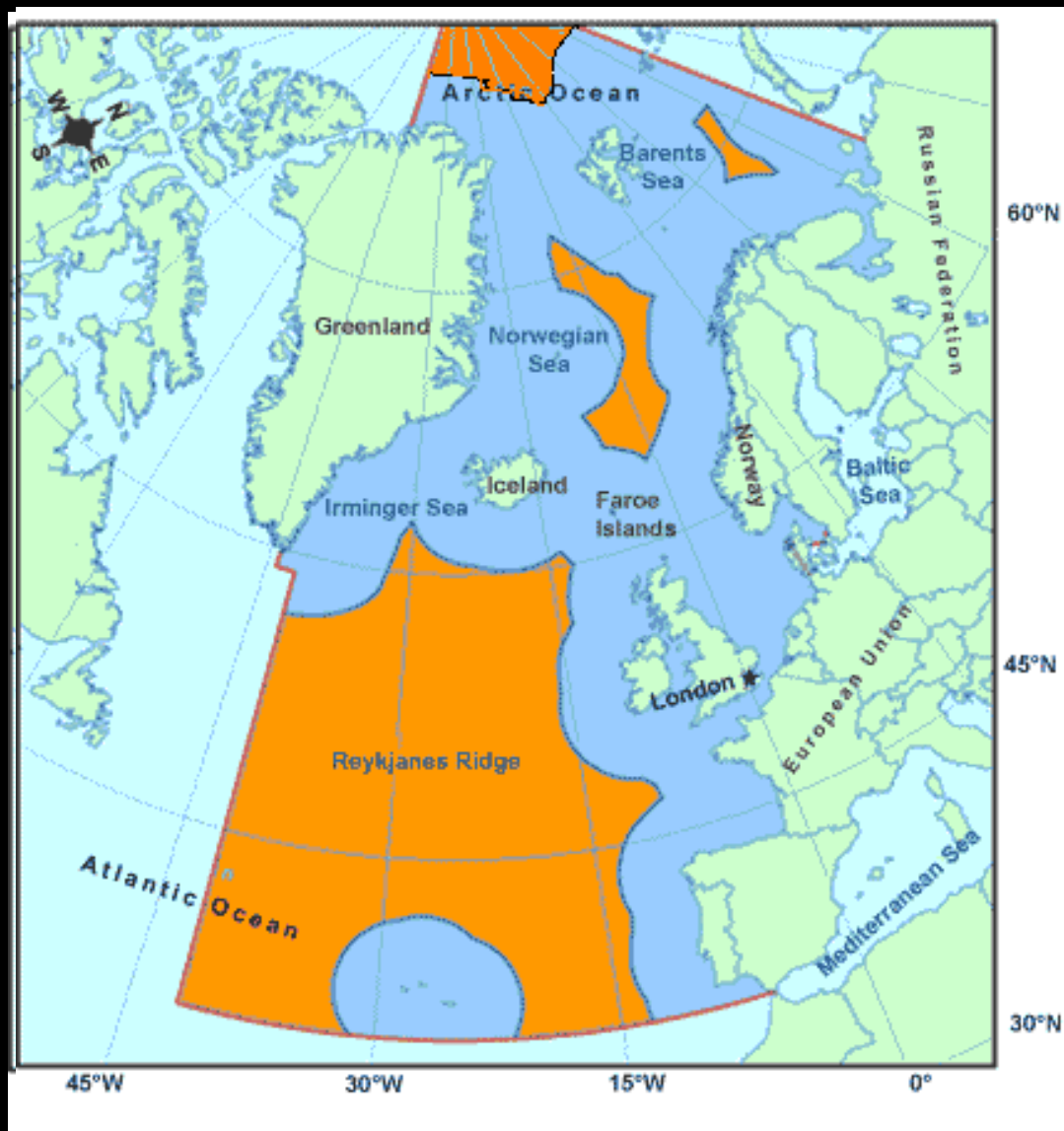
# Blue Whiting

- Blue whiting was unregulated for many years. NEAFC discussed the problem in the 1980'ies and 1990'ies but there was no interest in discussing allocations until the late 1990'ies.
- A NEAFC WG analysed the zonal attachment in 1999. This report was discussed in the following years. In 2006 an agreement on allocations was reached for the year 2007 and following years.
- A NEAFC WG has since 2009 attempted to update the 1999 analysis of zonal attachment. It is expected to report next year.

# Cooperation in the NE Atlantic

- The main message:
- There was a system of bilateral agreements on exchange of fishing possibilities.
- Coastal state groups have succeed in a number of cases to reach agreements on allocations.
- The multilateral cooperation in NEAFC has dealt with fisheries in the high seas and provided control and enforcement of agreed measures.
- We should strive to get back to cooperation and fair allocations of all stocks in the pelagic complex.

## ■ The End

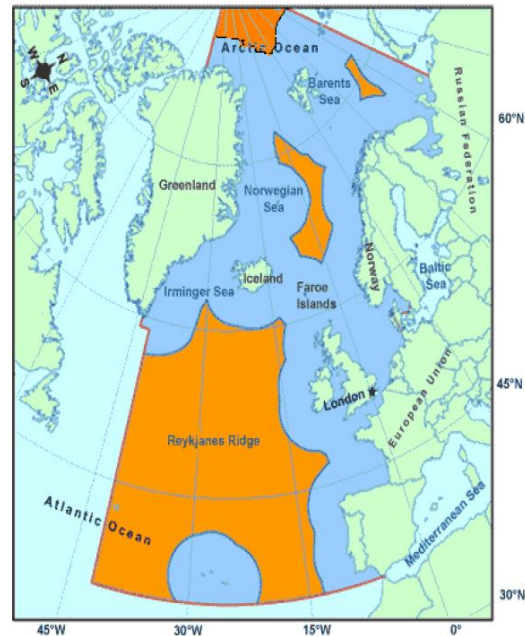






## NEAFC Fisheries Status Report 1998-2007

Edited by Kjartan Hoydal  
NEAFC Secretariat



The map shows the four parts of the NEAFC Regulatory Area: the Arctic Ocean, the Barents Sea, the Norwegian Sea and the North East Atlantic Ocean.

NEAFC runs a public website ([www.neafc.org](http://www.neafc.org)) on which it publishes all relevant documents with regard to management measures, control and enforcement and general information on NEAFC fisheries.

# The dependency factor – an example with blue whiting

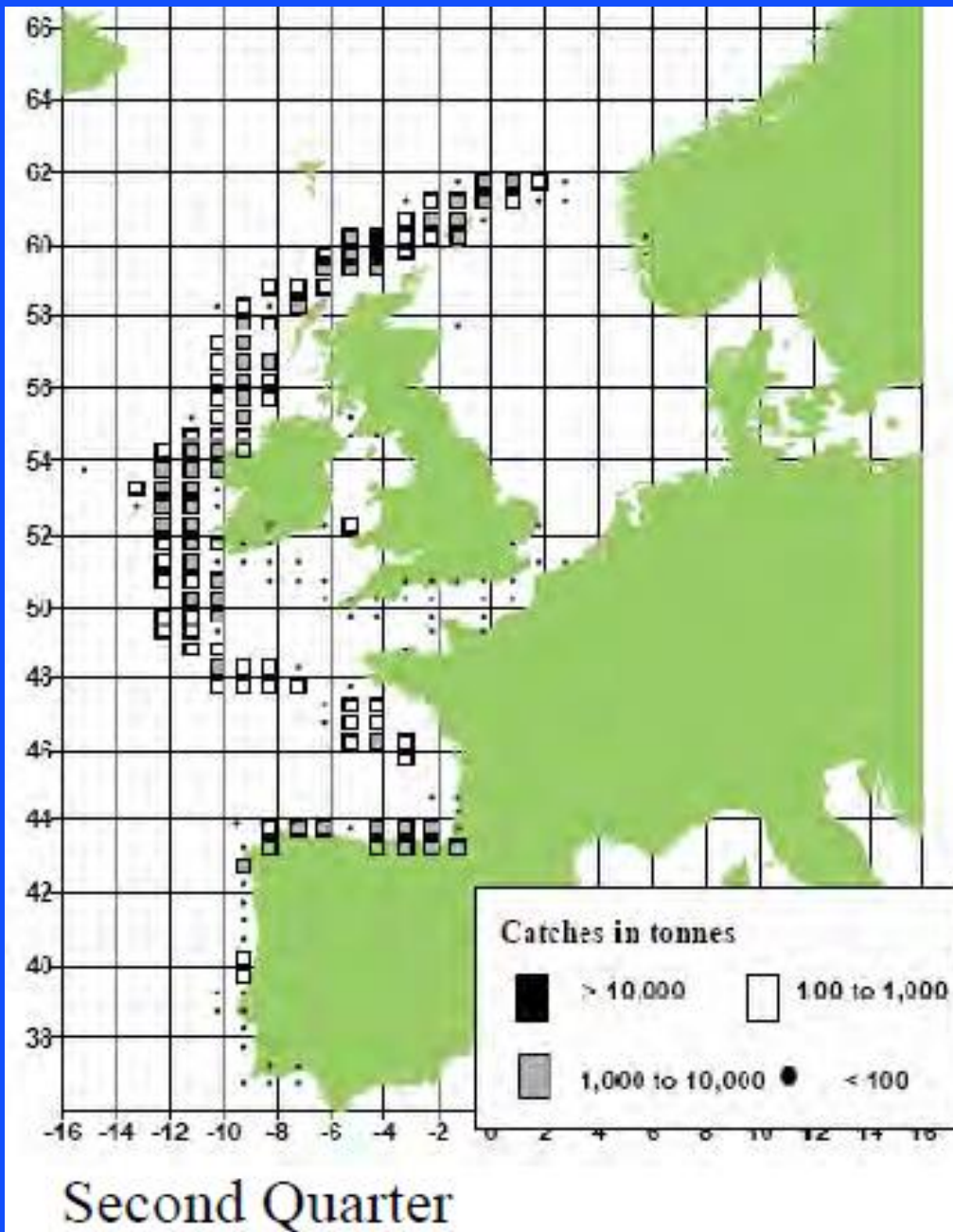
Sanderson 2004

Zones	Average catch in zones 1977-97 (tonnes)	Value of BW-landings 1000 Dkk per tonne (mDkk)	Total value of landings (mDkk)	Blue whiting landings relative to total landings (%)	Factor
EU-6	299,452	299	33,932	0.8825	<b>0.09000</b>
Norway	65,613	66	9,249	0.7094	<b>0.07235</b>
Faroe Islands	128,839	129	1,608	8.0124	<b>0.81715</b>
Iceland	5,597	6	5,590	0.1001	<b>0.01021</b>
Greenland	1,359	1	1,348	0.1009	<b>0.01029</b>
Total	500,859	501	51,727	0.0026	<b>1.00000</b>

# Makrel fangster kvartal



## Makrel fangster 2 kvartal



# Kyststater makrel

- 1976 → EU og Norge
- NEAFC ansvar for internationalt farvand siden 1999
- 1999 Færøerne accepteret som kyststat. I 2010 blev Island accepteret.
- ICES 2010: Nogle data synes at vise at der er sket en ændring de seneste år i gyde og fødeområder. Det er nødvendigt med yderligere undersøgelser for at fastslå størrelsen af denne mulige udvidelse af områderne. Makrel er også blevet fisket kommercielt i områder hvor der tidligere ikke var et fiskeri, især i islandsk farvand



# Makrel fangster 3 kvartal



# Makrel fangster 4 kvartal

