

## RECOVERY AND LONG TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR COD

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

### *Objective*

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

### *Transitional arrangement*

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

The transitional phase ends (and will not apply) as from the first year in which the long-term management arrangement (paragraphs 3, 4 and 6) leads to a higher TAC than the transitional arrangement.

### *Long-term management*

3. If the size of the stock on 1 January of the year prior to the year of application of the TACs is:
  - a. Above the precautionary spawning biomass level, the TACs shall correspond to a fishing mortality rate of 0.4 on appropriate age groups;
  - b. Between the minimum spawning biomass level and the precautionary spawning biomass level, the TACs shall not exceed a level corresponding to a fishing mortality rate on appropriate age groups equal to the following formula:
 
$$0.4 - (0.2 * (\text{Precautionary spawning biomass level} - \text{spawning biomass}) / (\text{Precautionary spawning biomass level} - \text{minimum spawning biomass level}))$$
  - c. At or below the limit spawning biomass level, the TAC shall not exceed a level corresponding to a fishing mortality rate of 0.2 on appropriate age groups.
4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 2 and 3, the TAC for 2011 and subsequent years shall not be set at a level that is more than 20% below or above the TACs established in the previous year.
5. When scientific advice indicates that the application of the rules set out in paragraphs 2 to 4 is not appropriate to meet the objectives of the strategy, the Parties may, notwithstanding the above mentioned provisions, decide on an alternative TAC level.

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

***Procedure for setting TACs in data-poor circumstances***

9. If, due to a lack of sufficiently precise and representative information, it is not possible to implement the provisions in paragraphs 3 to 7, the TAC will be set according to the following procedure.
  - a. If the scientific advice recommends that the catches of cod should be reduced to the lowest possible level the TAC shall be reduced by 25% with respect to the TAC for the preceding year.
  - b. In all other cases the TAC shall be reduced by 15% with respect to the TAC for the previous year, unless the scientific advice recommends otherwise.

This arrangement entered into force on 1 January 2013 and shall be reviewed no later than 31 December 2015.





**LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR HADDOCK**

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

The strategy shall consist of the following elements:

1. Every effort shall be made to maintain a minimum level of Spawning Stock Biomass greater than 100,000 tonnes ( $B_{lim}$ ).
2. For 2009 and subsequent years the Parties agreed to restrict their fishing on the basis of a TAC consistent with a fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.3 for appropriate age-groups, when the SSB in the end of the year in which the TAC is applied is estimated above 140,000 tonnes ( $B_{pa}$ ).
3. Where the rule in paragraph 2 would lead to a TAC, which deviates by more than 15 % from the TAC of the preceding year, the Parties shall establish a TAC that is no more than 15% greater or 15% less than the TAC of the preceding year.
4. Where the SSB referred to in paragraph 2 is estimated to be below  $B_{pa}$  but above  $B_{lim}$  the TAC shall not exceed a level which will result in a fishing mortality rate equal to  $0.3 - 0.2 * (B_{pa} - SSB) / (B_{pa} - B_{lim})$ . This consideration overrides paragraph 3.
5. Where the SSB referred to in paragraph 2 is estimated to be below  $B_{lim}$  the TAC shall be set at a level corresponding to a total fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.1. This consideration overrides paragraph 3.
6. In the event that ICES advises that changes are required to the precautionary reference points  $B_{pa}$  (140,000t) or  $B_{lim}$ , (100,000t) the Parties shall meet to review paragraphs 1-5.
7. In order to reduce discarding and to increase the spawning stock biomass and the yield of haddock, the Parties agreed that the exploitation pattern shall, while recalling that other demersal species are harvested in these fisheries, be improved in the light of new scientific advice from *inter alia* ICES.
8. No later than 31 December 2014, the Parties shall review the arrangements in paragraphs 1 to 7 in order to ensure that they are consistent with the objective of the strategy. This review shall be conducted after obtaining *inter alia* advice from ICES concerning the performance of the strategy in relation to its objective.

This arrangement entered into force on 1 January 2009.



**LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR SAITHE**

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

The strategy shall consist of the following elements:

1. Every effort shall be made to maintain a minimum level of Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) greater than 106,000 tonnes ( $B_{lim}$ ).
2. Where the SSB is estimated to be above 200,000 tonnes the Parties agreed to restrict their fishing on the basis of a TAC consistent with a fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.30 for appropriate age groups.
3. Where the SSB is estimated to be below 200,000 tonnes but above 106,000 tonnes, the TAC shall not exceed a level which, on the basis of a scientific evaluation by ICES, will result in a fishing mortality rate equal to  $0.30 - 0.20 * (200,000 - SSB) / 94,000$ .
4. Where the SSB is estimated by the ICES to be below the minimum level of SSB of 106,000 tonnes the TAC shall be set at a level corresponding to a fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.1.
5. Where the rules in paragraphs 2 and 3 would lead to a TAC, which deviates by more than 15% from the TAC of the preceding year the Parties, shall fix a TAC that is no more than 15% greater or 15% less than the TAC of the preceding year.
6. Notwithstanding paragraph 5 the Parties may where considered appropriate reduce the TAC by more than 15% compared to the TAC of the preceding year.
7. A review of this arrangement shall take place no later than 31 December 2015.

This arrangement entered into force on 1 January 2009.





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

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

1. Every effort shall be made to maintain a minimum level of Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) greater than 800,000 tonnes ( $B_{lim}$ ).
2. Where the SSB is estimated to be above 1.5 million tonnes the Parties agree to set quotas for the directed fishery and for by-catches in other fisheries, reflecting a fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.26 for 2 ringers and older and no more than 0.05 for 0 - 1 ringers.
3. Where the SSB is estimated to be below 1.5 million tonnes but above 800,000 tonnes, the Parties agree to set quotas for the direct fishery and for by-catches in other fisheries, reflecting a fishing mortality rate on 2 ringers and older equal to:
 

$0.26 - (0.16 * (1,500,000 - SSB) / 700,000)$  for 2 ringers and older, and  
no more than 0.05 for 0 - 1 ringers
4. Where the SSB is estimated to be below 800,000 tonnes the Parties agree to set quotas for the directed fishery and for by-catches in other fisheries, reflecting a fishing mortality rate of less than 0.1 for 2 ringers and older and of less than 0.04 for 0-1 ringers.
5. Where the rules in paragraphs 2 and 3 would lead to a TAC which deviates by more than 15% from the TAC of the preceding year the parties shall fix a TAC that is no more than 15% greater or 15% less than the TAC of the preceding year. However, if the resulting fishing mortality rate would be more than 10% higher or more than 10% lower than that indicated by the rules in paragraphs 2 and 3, the TAC shall be fixed at a level corresponding to a fishing mortality that is respectively 10% higher or 10% lower than that indicated by the rules of paragraphs 2 and 3.
6. Notwithstanding paragraph 5 the Parties may, where considered appropriate, reduce the TAC to a level that corresponds to a fishing mortality more than 10% lower than that indicated by the rules of paragraphs 2 and 3.
7. By-catches of herring may only be landed in ports where adequate sampling schemes to effectively monitor the landings have been set up. All catches landed shall be deducted from the respective quotas set, and the fisheries shall be stopped immediately in the event that the quotas are exhausted.
8. The allocation of the TAC for the directed fishery for herring shall be 29% to Norway and 71% to the EU. The by-catch quota for herring shall be allocated to the EU.
9. A review of this arrangement shall take place no later than 31 December 2017

This arrangement shall enter into force on 1 January 2015.

**LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR WHITING IN THE NORTH SEA**

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

The strategy shall consist of the following elements:

1. The Parties shall establish a TAC that is consistent with a fishing mortality rate of no more than 0.15 for appropriate age groups.
2. Where the rule in paragraph 1 would lead to a TAC, which deviates by more than 15% from the TAC of the preceding year, the Parties shall establish a TAC that is no more than 15% greater or 15% less than the TAC of the preceding year.
3. A review of this arrangement shall take place no later than 31 December 2017.

This arrangement entered into force on 1 January 2014.





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

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



## CONDITIONS FOR FISHERIES BY THE PARTIES IN 2015

### I. JOINT STOCKS

1. The Total Allowable Catches (TACs) for the stocks mentioned in Table 1 for 2015 shall be as indicated in that table. If ICES make new scientific recommendations, the Parties will review these TACs.
2. The TACs referred to in paragraph 1 shall be divided between the Parties as indicated in Table 1.
3. Each Party shall inform the other Party of allocations granted to third countries for fishing on the stocks referred to in Table 1.
4. The Parties shall supply each other with monthly catch statistics for fishing on the stocks referred to in Table 1 by their own vessels. Communication of these statistics for the preceding month shall take place at the latest on the last day of each month.

### II. OTHER STOCKS

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

### III. LICENSING

1. Licensing by either Party of the other Party's vessels in 2015 shall be limited to the following fisheries.
  - A. EU fishing in the Norwegian Economic Zone:
    - all fishing north of 62° N;
    - all industrial fishing and fishing for mackerel in the North Sea;
    - all other fishing with vessels over 200 GRT in the North Sea.
  - B. Norwegian fishing in the EC zone and in Greenland waters:
    - all fishing in NAFO Sub-area 1 and ICES Sub-area XIV and Division Va;
    - all fishing in the EU's fishing zone with vessels over 200 GRT.

For 2015, the number of licences and the conditions of those licences shall be in accordance with the Agreed Record of Conclusions on Licence Arrangements for 1995 between the European Community and Norway signed at Bergen on 13 May 1995.

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

It is agreed that the requirement for each Party's vessels to keep on-board a licence






whilst fishing in the other Party's zone shall no longer apply.

3. Vessels, which were authorised to fish on 31 December 2014, may continue their activities in 2015.
4. Each Party shall submit to the other Party the names and characteristics of the other Party's vessels which will not be authorised to fish in its fishing zone the next month(s) as a consequence of an infringement of its rules.

#### **IV. FISHERY REGULATIONS**

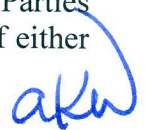
1. The Parties will consult on fishery regulations in the North Sea, with a view to achieving, as far as possible, the harmonisation of regulatory measures in the zones of the two Parties.
2. A Party intending to introduce or amend fishery regulations, applicable to vessels of the other Party, shall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

#### **V. CONSULTATIONS**

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

#### **VI. IMPLEMENTATION**

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



**INTER-ANNUAL QUOTA FLEXIBILITY**

1. The Inter-annual quota flexibility scheme as described in this Annex is applicable to the quotas of herring, haddock, saithe and plaice established in this Agreed Record.
2. Each Party may transfer to the following year unutilised quantities of up to 10% of the quota allocated to it. The quantity transferred shall be in addition to the quota allocated to the Party concerned in the following year. This quantity cannot be transferred further to the quotas for subsequent years.
3. Each Party may authorise fishing by its vessels of up to 10% beyond the quota allocated. All quantities fished beyond the allocated quota for one year shall be deducted from the Party's quota allocated for the following year.
4. Complete catch statistics and quotas for the previous year should be made available to the other Party no later than 1 April in the format as set out below. The Delegations agreed that in order to ensure transparency in the operation of inter-annual quota flexibility, more detailed information on catch utilisation shall be exchanged.
5. The inter-annual quota flexibility scheme should be terminated if the stock is estimated to be under the precautionary biomass level ( $B_{pa}$ ) and the fishing mortality is estimated to be above the precautionary mortality level ( $F_{pa}$ ) the following year, or if the SSB is estimated to be below  $B_{pa}$  in two consecutive years.

**REPORTING OF QUOTAS AND CATCHES**

	<b>Quotas for 2015</b>	<b>Catches in 2015</b>	<b>Transfers to 2016</b>	<b>Quotas in 2016</b>	<b>Quotas after transfers in 2016</b>
<b>Norway</b>					
<b>European Union</b>					
<b>Total</b>					



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

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

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



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

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

1. All quantities of fresh herring, mackerel, blue whiting and horse mackerel landed must be weighed before sorting and processing. When determining the weight, any deduction for water shall not exceed 2% for landings for human consumption and 0% for landings for industrial purposes.
2. For fish landed frozen the weight shall be determined by weighing all the boxes minus the tare weight (cardboard and plastic) or by multiplying the total number of boxes landed by the average weight of the boxes minus tare weight landed in the same shipment calculated in accordance with an agreed sampling methodology.
3. Landings shall take place in designated ports. Masters of fishing vessels shall submit prior notice of landing including notification of catch on board and submit the estimated catch information to the competent authorities before commencing the discharge of catch.
4. The processor or buyer of the fish shall submit sales information for the payment of the quantities landed to the competent authorities. In cases where fish is placed in storage for a period of time after landings before being sold, information on the catch (weighing note/landing declaration, etc.) should be submitted to the competent authorities.
5. A minimum of 5% of landings and 7.5% of the quantities landed for each species should be subject to a full inspection. This should be based on a risk assessment. A full inspection shall also include cross checks of prior notifications and information submitted to competent authorities of estimated catch, weighing and sales information.

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

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

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

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





**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR  
A MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS)  
WORKING GROUP FOR 2015**

The Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Working Group should meet before 1 April 2015 under the Terms of Reference described below.

The Working Group should submit its report to the Parties well in advance of the Coastal State consultations for 2016. Representatives of the Parties should meet no later than 31 January 2015 to plan the activity of the Working Group in 2015.

The objective of the Working Group should be to establish best practice in monitoring, control and surveillance both at sea and on land, with the goal of securing a level playing field for fisheries on pelagic stocks such as mackerel, Norwegian spring-spawning (Atlanto-Scandian) herring, blue whiting and horse mackerel.

The Working Group should be composed of operative MCS experts.

The MCS Working Group should:

- 1) Conduct fact-finding missions concerning;
  - a. Sea-going missions focusing on slipping, discards and high grading, by-catch issues and other relevant issues in the context of MCS; and
  - b. Missions on land focusing on weighing and inspections, by-catch issues and other relevant issues in the context of MCS;
- 2) Compare and consider findings in fact-finding mission reports with a view to harmonising practises between the Parties;
- 3) Explore and present existing weighing systems used for pelagic landings and how these systems could be manipulated, hereunder reflect which challenges need to be faced in the future by the Parties to secure correct catch reporting;
- 4) Review the current practices by individual Parties in relation to risk assessment strategies; and
- 5) Exchange information on any common trends in infringements regarding the pelagic industry and discuss approaches to such infringements.

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



**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE WORKING GROUP ON  
ELECTRONIC REPORTING AND RECORDING EXPERTS FOR 2015**

The Delegations agreed that the Working Group on Electronic Reporting and Recording Experts should meet before 31 May 2015 under the Terms of Reference described below. After that the Working Group should meet as appropriate to closely follow and evaluate the development, tests performed and solve practical questions the Parties may encounter.

The Working Group should submit its report to the Parties well in advance of the annual consultations for 2016, and where appropriate make proposals for measures to be adopted in accordance with the agreed ERS format life cycle.

The Working Group shall:

- Follow up the implementation of the Agreed Record on a Transportation layer on exchange of electronic data signed by the Parties 20 June 2014;
- Follow up the implementation of the agreed electronic reporting system between Norway and the European Union, to secure satisfactory exchange and increased quality of catch and activity data;
- Review the arrangements set down in the Agreed Record of Conclusions of Fisheries Consultations between the European Union and Norway on Electronic exchange of catch and activity data of 14 November 2011, with a view to establish procedures and specifications to complement the existing push approach for exchanging catch and activity data of the current fishing trip with a pull approach;
- Review the return error codes with a view to increase the quality of the data; and
- Consider international standards for ERS.



**TABLE 1**

**2015 JOINT STOCK QUOTAS IN THE NORTH SEA**

Species and ICES Area	TAC	Zonal Attachment <sup>(8)</sup>				Transfer from Norway to European Union <sup>(6)</sup>	Transfer from EU to Norway <sup>(6)</sup>	Quota to Norway		Quota to European Union	
		Norway		European Union				Total	EU Zone <sup>(1)</sup>	Total	Norwegian Zone <sup>(1)</sup>
		%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes						
<b>Cod IV</b>	29,189 <sup>(2)</sup>	17	4,962	83	24,227	-----	-----	4,962	4,962	24,227	21,057
<b>Haddock IV</b>	40,711 <sup>(3)</sup>	23	9,364	77	31,348	2,600	-----	6,764	6,764	33,948	25,252
<b>Saithe IV, IIIa</b>	66,006	52	34,323	48	31,683	-----	300	34,623	34,623	31,383	31,383
<b>Whiting IV</b>	13,678 <sup>(3)</sup>	10	1,368	90	12,310	750	-----	618	618	13,060	8,848
<b>Plaice IV</b>	128,376	7	8,986 <sup>(7)</sup>	93	119,390	300	-----	8,686	8,686	119,690	49,114
<b>Herring IV, VIId</b>	445,329	29	129,145	71	316,184	-----	-----	129,145	50,000 <sup>(4)(5)</sup>	316,184	50,000 <sup>(5)</sup>

- (1) Any part of this allocation not taken may be added to the allocation in the Party's own zone.
- (2) An additional amount of 3,503 tonnes is available to the Parties (Norway: 595 tonnes, EU 2,907 tonnes) under point 5.4.11 of this Agreed Record
- (3) TAC to include industrial by-catches.
- (4) Limited to ICES Divisions IVa and IVb.
- (5) An additional quantity of maximum 10,000 tonnes will be granted if such an increase is called for.
- (6) The Delegations may consider in 2015 possible further transfers.
- (7) Of which 300 tonnes may be fished in the Skagerrak
- (8) Based on the Nantes Report

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**TABLE 2**

**2015 JOINT STOCK QUOTAS (NOT JOINTLY MANAGED)**

SPECIES AND ICES AREA		QUOTA TO NORWAY IN THE EU ZONE (TONNES)	QUOTA TO EU IN THE NORWEGIAN ZONE (TONNES)
Norway pout	IV	15,000	
Blue ling	IV, Vb, VI, VII, IIa	150	
Ling	IV, Vb, VI, VII, IIa	5,500 <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	
Tusk	IV, Vb, VI, VII, IIa	2,923 <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	
Combined quota	Vb, VI, VII	140 <sup>(3)</sup>	
Shrimps	IV		357
Horse mackerel	IVb, c	3,550 <sup>(4)</sup>	
Others	IV, IIa (EU Zone)	4,000 <sup>(5)</sup>	7,250 <sup>(5)</sup>
Sole	IV	10	
Anglerfish	IV		1,500
Norway lobster	IV		1,000
Ling	IV		950
Tusk	IV		170
Saithe	VIa	500 <sup>(6)</sup>	
Blue Whiting	II, IVa, VIa <sup>(6)</sup> , VIIb, VII <sup>(9)</sup>	102,605 <sup>(7)(8)</sup>	

- (1) The quotas for ling and tusk are interchangeable of up to 2,000 tonnes and may only be fished with long-lines in ICES Division Vb and Sub-areas VI and VII.
- (2) Of which an incidental catch of other species of 25 % per vessel at any moment is permitted in ICES Sub-areas Vb, VI and VII. However, this percentage may be exceeded in the first 24 hours following the beginning of the fishing on a specific fishing ground. This total incidental catch of other species in Vb, VI and VII may not exceed 3,000 tonnes.
- (3) Fishing with long-lines for grenadiers, rat tails, mora mora and greater forkbeard.
- (4) This quota may be fished in ICES Division IVa.
- (5) Including fisheries not specifically mentioned; exceptions may be introduced after consultations as appropriate
- (6) North of 56°30'N.
- (7) Of which up to 500 tonnes of argentine (*Argentina spp.*) may be fished.
- (8) Of which up to 40,000 tonnes may be fished in ICES Division IVa.
- (9) West of 12°W.

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**TABLE 3****2015 QUOTAS TO THE EU OF NORWEGIAN EXCLUSIVE STOCKS**

SPECIES	ICES AREA	QUANTITY (TONNES)
Arcto-Norwegian cod	I, II	20,524
Arcto-Norwegian haddock	I, II	1,200
Saithe	I, II	2,550
Greenland halibut (by-catches)	I, II	50
Others (by-catches)	I, II	350



**TABLE 4**

**2015 QUOTAS TO NORWAY FROM EU EXCLUSIVE STOCKS  
AND FROM EU QUOTAS IN GREENLAND WATERS**

SPECIES	ICES AREA	QUANTITY (TONNES)
Sprat	IV	9,000
Greenland halibut	Ila, VI <sup>(1)</sup>	1,000
Shrimp	XIV, Va	2,550
Greenland halibut	NAFO 1 XIV, Va	575 575
Halibut	NAFO 1 XIV, Va	75 <sup>(3)</sup> 75 <sup>(3)</sup>
Grenadier (by-catches)	NAFO 1, XIV, Va	60
Redfish	XIV, Va	800 <sup>(2)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> In ICES Division VI with long-lines only.

<sup>(2)</sup> May be fished with pelagic trawls.

<sup>(3)</sup> May only be fished with long-lines.

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