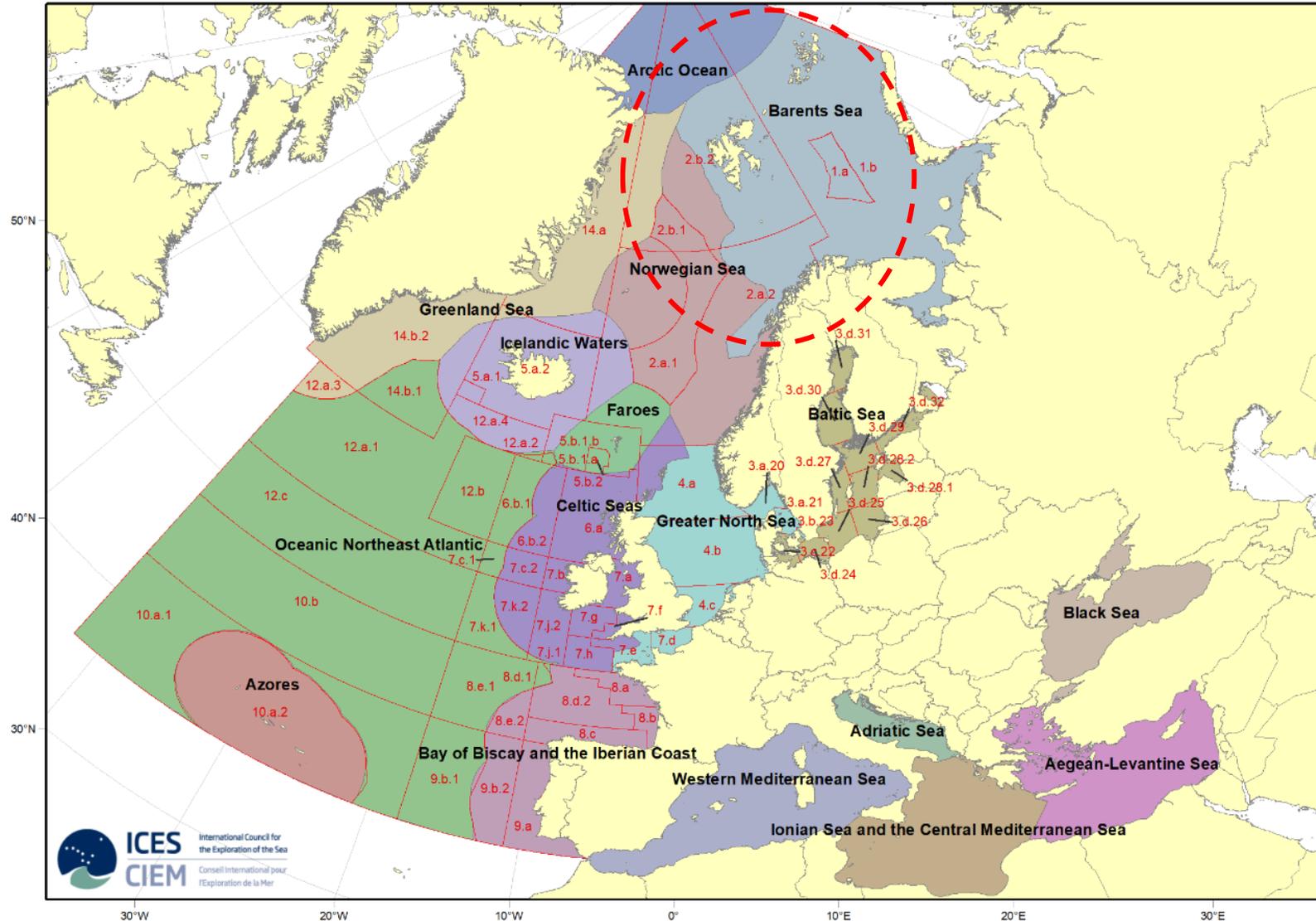


Greenland halibut (area I and II)

*Lack of EU fishing rights despite
strong historical track record*

ICES area I and II

ICES Ecoregions including ICES Statistical Areas, ices.dk. Dec 2017



EU GHL Svalbard rights

EU Member States share in GHL quota in the Svalbard area based on historical track records

- **How should be the EU share of the GHL Svalbard quota calculated?**

Using Norway's methodology for calculating the EU share in the Svalbard cod quota, the EU's GHL share should be based on its historical fishing activity in Svalbard from 1967–1976.

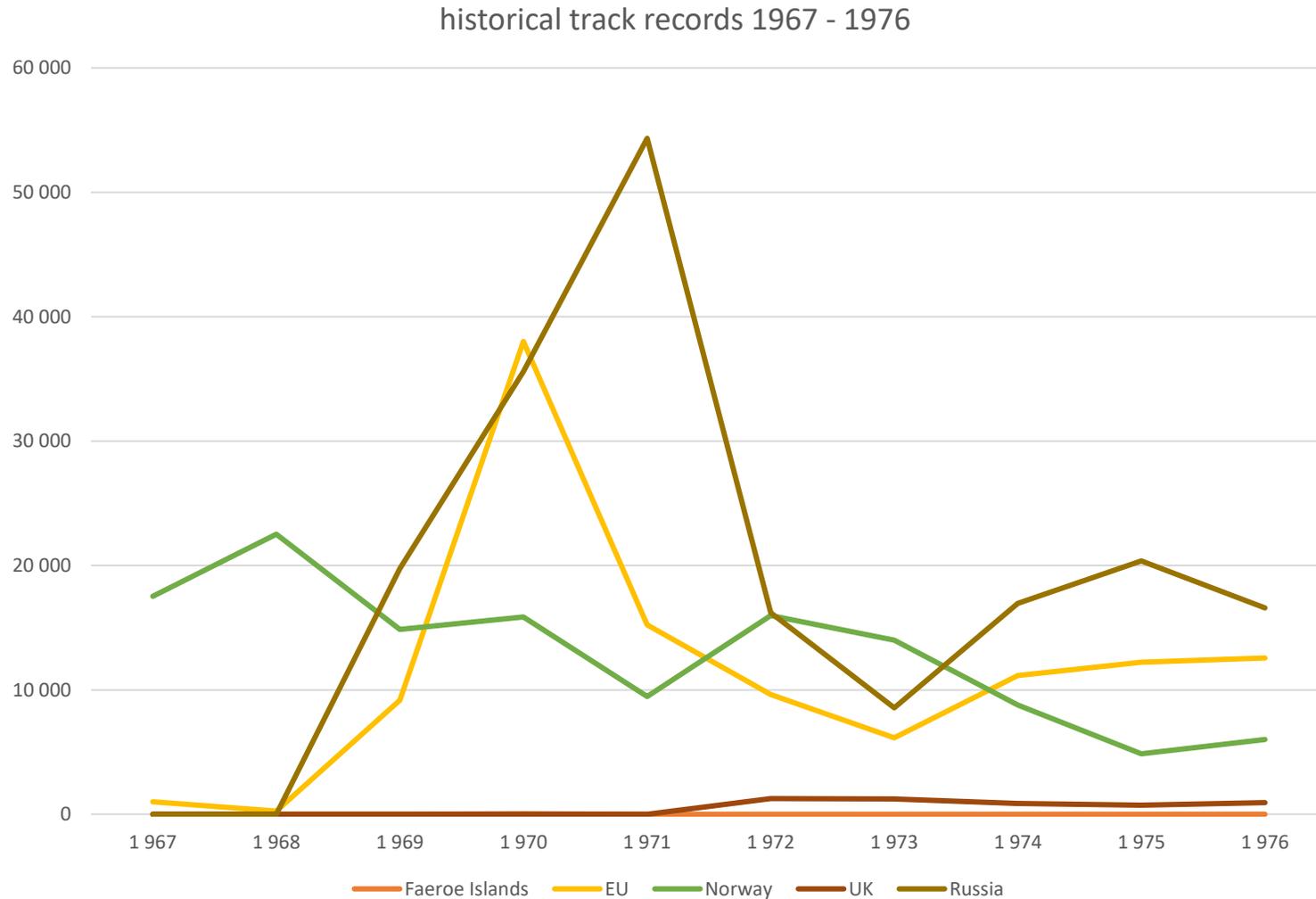
- **What is the Cod-Based Method?**

- a) EU COD catches in the Svalbard (IIB) area (1967–1976), divided by
- b) Total COD catches in ICES Areas I and II (1967–1976) by all countries

- **Why apply the same method to GHL?**

- a) Precedent set for cod,
- b) Methodological coherence,
- c) Allocation based on historical track records,
- d) Consistency with Norway's established practice.

GHL historical track records (area I and II) 1967 -1976

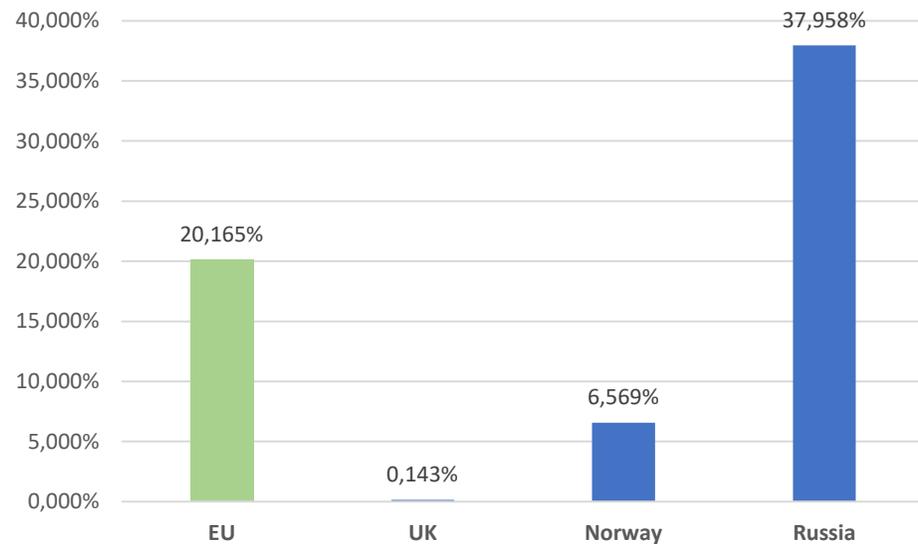


- EU had strong track record in the area I and II GHL fishery during the period 1967-76
- The share of fishing:
 - Russia 42,938%
 - Norway 29,606%
 - EU 26,298%
 - Other 0,010 %

GHL quota shares in Svalbard area (IIb)

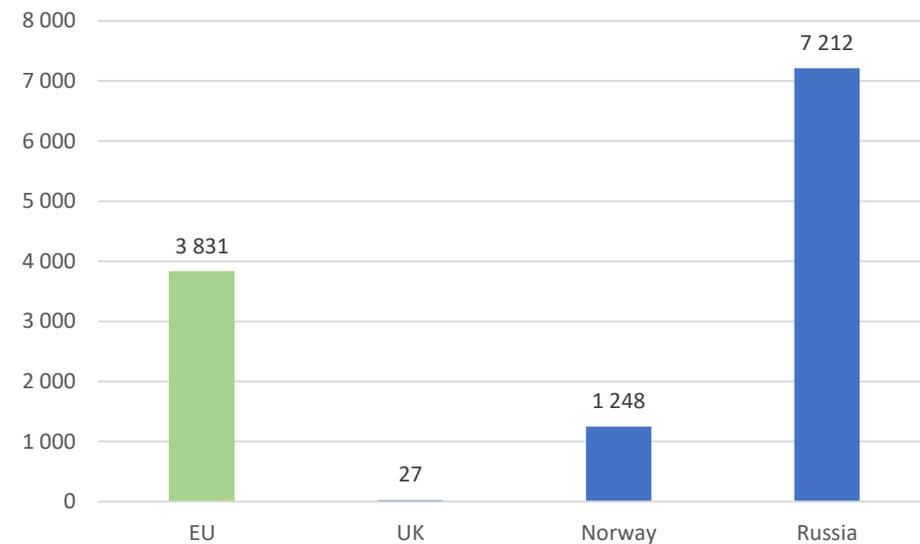
Using Norway's cod-based method

Shares in GHL quota - Svalbard area (IIb)



EU would have the #2 biggest share of GHL in Svalbard area

2025 SVA quota based on historical track records*



Resulting in 3.831mt of quota for 2025

*TAC 2025 according to the protocol of the 54th session of the Joint Norwegian-Russian Fisheries Commission

GHL moratorium 1992-2009

Norwegian strategic behaviour during moratorium

1992–2000: Moratorium implemented in line with ICES advice.

GHL moratorium introduced by NOR in 1992

- GHL moratorium introduced by NOR (except by-catch, research and Norwegian coastal fishing)

MELDING FRA FISKERIDIREKTØREN
J-197-91



FISKERIDIREKTORATET

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Arkt. nr. 412.5 Kvarte

Bergen, 24.12.91
TLØ/BJ

FORSKRIFT OM REGULERING AV FISKET ETTER BLÅKVEITE I 1992.

Ved kgl.res. den 20. desember 1991, er det i medhold av lov av 16. juni 1972 nr. 57 om deltakelsen i fiske og § 6 og lov av 3. juni 1983 nr. 40 om saltvannsfiske m.v. § 4 bestemt:

§ 1. Fiskeforbud.

Det er forbudt å fiske blåkvette nord for 62° n.br.

Unntatt fra forbudet i første ledd er fiske med fartøy under 27,5 meter lengste lengde. Fartøy under denne størrelse kan fiske blåkvette med konvensjonelle redskap sør for 71° 30' n.br. i tiden 1. april - 31. oktober.

§ 2. Stopp i fisket.

Fiskeridirektøren kan stoppe fisket nevnt i § 1 annet ledd dersom omfanget av fisket er i ferd med å overskride tradisjonelt nivå.

GHL catches 1992 - 2000

GHL catches (area I and II)

	ICES recc.	NOR TAC (coastal)	research quota	total quota	NOR catches	RUS catches	NOR + RUS catches
1992	6000	7 000		7 000	7 667	718	8 385
1993	7000	7 000		7 000	10 380	1 235	11 615
1994	<12000	11 000		11 000	8 428	283	8 711
1995	0	2 500		2 500	9 368	794	10 162
1996	0	2 500		2 500	11 623	1 576	13 199
1997	0	2 500		2 500	7 661	1 038	8 699
1998	0	2 500		2 500	8 435	2 659	11 094
1999	0	2 500		2 500	15 004	3 823	18 827
2000	0	2 500		2 500	9 083	4 568	13 651

GHL moratorium 1992-2009

Norwegian strategic behaviour during moratorium

2001–2009: Moratorium maintained despite ICES advice (<11,000 mt)

2001–2009: Moratorium maintained despite ICES

- **2001: Norway upholds the moratorium despite ICES advice (< 11,000 mt) but keeps quotas for Norwegian coastal fleet and introduces research quotas**
- **between 2001 – 2009 Norway sustained the moratorium despite ICES advice allowed for fishing activity. *Why wasn't the fishery open?***

Year	ICES advice	Catch corresponding to advice	Agreed TAC – Norway/JNRF	TAC to Norway–EU zone in ICES subareas 2 and 6 ^	Official catches
2001	Reduce catch to rebuild stock	< 11000	2500**		16365
2002	Reduce F substantially	< 11000	2500**		13293
2003	Reduce catch to increase stock	< 13000	2500**		13447
2004	Do not exceed recent low catches	< 13000	2500**		18899
2005	Do not exceed recent low catches	< 13000	2500**		18834
2006	Do not exceed recent low catches	< 13000	2500**		17904
2007	Reduce catch to increase stock	< 13000	2500**		15453
2008	Reduce catch to increase stock	< 13000	2500**		13792
2009	Same advice as previous year	< 13000	2500**		12990
2010	Same advice as previous year	< 13000	15000***	350	15229

Is there a scientific basis for maintaining by NOR and RUS high research quotas during the moratorium?

year	research quota (NOR + RUS)
2001	2 000
2002	3 000
2003	6 000
2004	6 000
2005	6 000
2006	9 000
2007	9 800
2008	8 000
2009	8 000

Report of the ICES Advisory
Committee on Fishery Management,
Advisory Committee on the Marine
Environment
and Advisory Committee on
Ecosystems, 2006

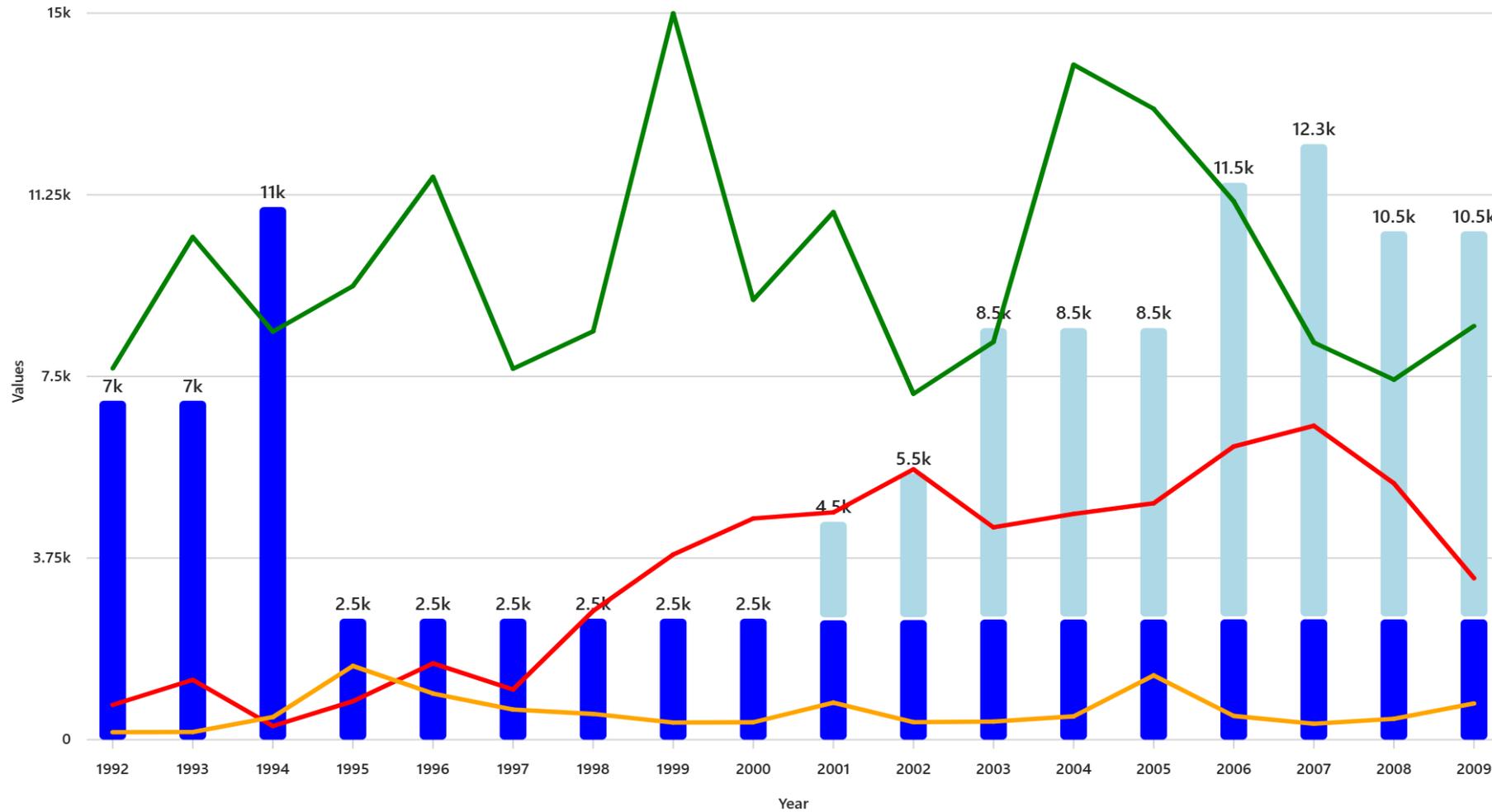
Russia and the Norway could each catch up to 1500 t of Greenland halibut for research and surveillance purposes in 2002. This research quota has been increased in 2006 to 4500 t for each country, as compared to the advised maximum catch of 13 000 t. ICES cannot see the scientific need for research quotas of this magnitude.

GHL catches 2001 - 2009

GHL catches (area I and II)

	ICES recc.	NOR TAC (coastal)	research quota	total quota	NOR catches	RUS catches	NOR + RUS catches
2001	<11000	2 500	2 000	4 500	10 896	4 694	15 590
2002	<11000	2 500	3 000	5 500	7 143	5 584	12 727
2003	<13000	2 500	6 000	8 500	8 216	4 384	12 600
2004	<13000	2 500	6 000	8 500	13 939	4 662	18 601
2005	<13000	2 500	6 000	8 500	13 028	4 883	17 911
2006	<13000	2 500	9 000	11 500	11 119	6 055	17 174
2007	<13000	2 500	9 800	12 300	8 203	6 484	14 687
2008	<13000	2 500	8 000	10 500	7 434	5 294	12 728
2009	<13000	2 500	8 000	10 500	8 542	3 335	11 877

Moratorium catches (area I and II), including bycatch and research, compared with TAC and research quotas



Annual Average Catch Under Moratorium:

- Norway – 9 500 mt
- Russia – 3 500 mt
- EU – 550 mt

Moratorium lifted

- **moratorium lifted by the joint NOR-RUS Commission for 2010**
- **Coincides with the Norway–Russia maritime border delimitation agreement**
- **ICES advise for 2010? No change from previous years**

2003	Reduce catch to increase stock	< 13000	2500**	
2004	Do not exceed recent low catches	< 13000	2500**	
2005	Do not exceed recent low catches	< 13000	2500**	
2006	Do not exceed recent low catches	< 13000	2500**	
2007	Reduce catch to increase stock	< 13000	2500**	
2008	Reduce catch to increase stock	< 13000	2500**	
2009	Same advice as previous year	< 13000	2500**	
2010	Same advice as previous year	< 13000	15000***	
2011	Same advice as previous year	< 13000	15000***	

New GHL allocation key after
moratorium

New GHL allocation key after moratorium

One year prior to reopening the fishery, Norway and Russia started discussion on the GHL allocation key

Results:

Norway – 51%

Russia – 45%

Third countries (including EU) – 4% as by-catch only

Report from meeting of the

Working Group of the Joint Russian-Norwegian Fisheries Commission on allocation keys for the Northeast Arctic Greenland halibut stock

25-28 August 2008, Murmansk

Report from the second meeting of the

Working Group of the Joint Norwegian-Russian Fisheries Commission on allocation keys for the Northeast Arctic Greenland halibut stock

4-5 June 2009, Bergen

Conclusion

- The moratorium served as a „pause button” to build NOR/RUS historical track records
- This 18-year gap in direct activity weakend the EU's claims for GHL quota allocations.
- The moratorium was used to transform a multilateral resource into a bilateral one.
- Paris (Svalbard) Treaty access rights not respected