

## **Submission by the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization**

### **Information Specific To General Assembly Resolution 72/73**

#### **IX Marine environment and marine resources**

*196. Encourages States, individually or in collaboration with relevant international organizations and bodies, to enhance their scientific activity to better understand the effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity, support continued coordination of scientific work to study and minimize the impacts of ocean acidification and develop ways and means of adaptation, taking into account, as appropriate, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches;*

2019 is the International Year of the Salmon (IYS) that NASCO has organized in collaboration with its sister organization in the Pacific – the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC). The IYS aims, among other things, to raise global awareness about the status of wild Atlantic salmon, the threats they face, potential solutions, and actions that can be taken to address the threats. One of the IYS' research themes is 'Salmon in a changing salmosphere' and to this end NASCO held a Symposium in Tromsø, Norway from 3-4 June 2019 entitled 'Managing the Atlantic salmon in a Rapidly Changing Environment - Management Challenges and Possible Responses'. Presentations described how climate alteration is changing salmon ecosystems and a report on recommendations to NASCO from the Symposium has been produced, one of which is that NASCO should identify strategic activities to deal with climate



### **2017 Submission by NASCO to the 2017 report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea**

NASCO is a single-species (Atlantic salmon) organization, set up under the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean. Under the Convention, fishing for salmon is prohibited beyond 12 nautical miles from the baselines (with exceptions at West Greenland and the Faroe Islands), thus creating an enormous area in the North Atlantic free from any directed salmon fishing. Regulatory measures have been adopted for the distant-waters fisheries in most years since NASCO was established in 1984 and have resulted in major reductions in harvests. There have also been major restrictions on fisheries by States of Origin partly in recognition under the NASCO Convention. Those salmon fisheries which do occur within the permitted areas have been assessed by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) as having ‘no, or only minor, influence on the marine ecosystem’.

With regard to the Technical Guidelines on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and development of EAF management plans, much of the information which would be included in an EAF management plan is already being provided by NASCO Parties/jurisdictions in their Implementation Plans which detail the measures being taken by Parties/jurisdictions to implement NASCO Agreements over a five-year period. Preparation for the next round of Implementation Plans, covering the period from 2019, will commence later this year.

The Resolution encourages States, individually or in collaboration with relevant international organizations and bodies, to enhance their scientific activity to better understand the effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity. In that regard, NASCO’s International Atlantic Research Board has developed the SALSEA – Track programme to partition mortality along the salmon’s migration route. NASCO, in collaboration with the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission, is organising an International Year of the Salmon (IYS), with its focal year in 2019. One of the main research themes of the IYS is ‘

It is hoped that IYS ac