

AGREED RECORD OF CONCLUSIONS OF FISHERIES CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN NORWAY, THE FAROE ISLANDS, ICELAND, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE MANAGEMENT OF NORWEGIAN SPRING SPAWNING (ATLANTO-SCANDIAN) HERRING IN THE NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC IN 2025

London, 18.10.2024

1. A delegation from Norway, headed by Elisabeth Norgård GABRIELSEN, a delegation from the Faroe Islands, headed by Herluf SIGVALDSSON, a delegation from Iceland, headed by Guðmundur ÞÓRÐARSON, a delegation from the Russian Federation, headed by Anna SHULAEVA and a delegation from the United Kingdom, headed by Will FRANCIS, met at NEAFC in London on 17.-18 October to consult on the management of the Norwegian Spring Spawning (Atlanto-Scandian) Herring stock in the North-East Atlantic in 2025.
2. A delegation from the European Union, headed by Adela REY and a delegation from Greenland, headed by Iben FUNCH DØJ attended the meeting as observers.
3. The delegations noted that the agreed long-term management strategy for Norwegian Spring Spawning (Atlanto-Scandian) herring dated 6 November 2018, is regarded by ICES as consistent with the precautionary approach (Annex I). The delegations agreed to send a request to ICES by the end of 2024 to evaluate the harvest control rules.
4. In accordance with the ICES advice, the delegations agreed that the level of catches of Norwegian Spring-Spawning (Atlanto-Scandian) herring in North-East Atlantic for 2025 should be no more than 401.794 tonnes. The delegations also agreed that the establishing of unilateral quotas for 2025 does not in any way imply the acceptance of the level of these quotas by any Party.
5. All Parties expressed a genuine willingness to continue addressing the issue of a new quota sharing arrangement and underlined the need to reach such new arrangement in order to achieve comprehensive, sustainable management of the stock.
6. The delegations encouraged the Parties to develop and coordinate their scientific research activities in order to improve the information available for the assessment and the management of this stock.
7. The delegations welcomed the outcomes of the Report of the 2024 Coastal States Working Group on the distribution of Norwegian Spring-Spawning Herring in the North-East Atlantic and the Barents Sea and agreed to update this report in 2025.
8. The delegations exchanged final quota and catch information for 2022 and 2023 as well as preliminary information for 2024 (Annex II). The delegations also exchanged information with regard to their fishing activities, including exchanges and access arrangements (Annex III).
9. The delegations agreed to continue to provide information in the same format as set out in Annex II and Annex III to this Agreed Record. Each Party shall, by 1 May 2025, provide updated information in this regard to the chair of the consultations from April 2025 to March



2026, the Faroes, who shall forward this information within 10 working days to all Parties to this Agreed Record.

10. The delegations agreed that the Parties may fish Norwegian Spring-Spawning (Atlanto-Scandian) herring within their quotas in their respective zones of fisheries jurisdiction and in international waters.
11. The delegations agreed that further arrangements by the Parties, including arrangements for access, quota transfers and other conditions for fishing in their respective zones of fisheries jurisdiction, are regulated by bilateral agreements.

London, 18.10.2024



Will FRANCIS

For the Delegation of the United Kingdom

**LONG-TERM
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
FOR THE NORWEGIAN SPRING
SPAWNING (ATLANTO-SCANDIAN)
HERRING STOCK**

1. The Parties agree to implement a long-term management strategy for the fisheries on the Norwegian Spring Spawning (Atlanto-Scandian) Herring stock, which is consistent with the precautionary approach and the MSY approach, aiming at ensuring harvest rates within safe biological limits.
2. For the purpose of this long-term management strategy, in the following text, "TAC" means the total allowable catch as agreed by Coastal States.
3. As a priority, the long-term management strategy shall ensure with high probability that the size of the stock is maintained above B_{lim} .
4. In the case that the spawning biomass is forecast to be above or equal to $B_{trigger}$ ($=B_{pa}$) on 1 January of the year for which the TAC is to be set, the TAC shall be fixed to a fishing mortality of $F_{mgt}=0.14$.
5. Where the rules in paragraph 4 would lead to a TAC, that deviates by more than 20% below or 25% above the TAC of the preceding year, the Parties shall fix a TAC that is respectively no more than 20% less or 25% more than the TAC of the preceding year. The TAC constraint shall not apply if the spawning biomass at 1 January in the year for which the TAC is to be set is less than $B_{trigger}$.
6. In the case that the spawning biomass (SSB) is forecast to be less than the precautionary biomass ($B_{trigger}$) but above or equal to B_{lim} on 1 January of the year for which the TAC is to be set, the TAC shall be fixed at a level that is consistent with a fishing mortality given by:

$$\text{Target } F = 0.05 + [(SSB - B_{lim}) * (F_{mgt} - 0.05) / (B_{trigger} - B_{lim})]$$

7. In the case that the spawning biomass is forecast to be less than B_{lim} on 1 January of the year for which the TAC is to be set, the TAC will be fixed corresponding to a fishing mortality $F=0.05$.



8. 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.
9. Each Party may authorise fishing by its vessels of up to 10% beyond the quota allocated. However, this shall not apply if the stock is forecast to be under B_{trigger} at the end of the TAC year. All quantities fished beyond the allocated quota for one year shall be deducted from the Party's quota allocated for the following year.
10. The Parties, on the basis of ICES advice, shall review this long-term management strategy at intervals not exceeding five years. The first such review shall take place no later than 2023, in time for ICES to issue advice for 2024.



ANNEX III

Transfers in 2024¹

Party	Transfer to									
	Quotas	Balance from 2023	Total available	European Union	Faroe Islands	Iceland	Norway	United Kingdom	Russian Federation	Greenland
Faroe Islands	74 219	27 037	101 256		---				6 435	5 500
Iceland	60 834	552				---				
Norway	255 847	-1 656	254 191				---			
Russian Federation	49 999	1 331	51 330					---		
United Kingdom	7 617	876	8 493	2 060					---	
European Union ²	17 773	2 329	20 102	---						
Greenland	3 900		3 900							---

¹ Transfers imply full access

² EU's quota after application of the EU-UK TCA, which transferred from the EU quota to the UK for 2024 a total of 2.040 tonnes/0,52 percentage points of EU's share.

Access arrangements in 2024

Party	Access to									
	European Union	Faroe Islands	Iceland	Norway	United Kingdom	Russian Federation	Greenland			
Faroe Islands		---	Full access							
Iceland		Full access	---							
Norway				---						
Russian Federation				51 329,62						
United Kingdom	Full access			20 000	---					
European Union	---			15 107	Full access					
Greenland							---			

ANNEX II

Reporting of quotas and catches of Norwegian Spring-Spanning herring in the North-East Atlantic 2022-2024

2022 (Final)	QUOTAS (tonnes)					CATCHES (tonnes)										
	Quota established	Balance from 2021	Quota exchange	Quotas after transfers and flexibility	NEAFC Regulatory Area	European Union Zone	Faroese Fishing Zone	Greenland fishing zone	Icelandic Exclusive Economic Zone	Norwegian Economic Zone	Fishery Zone around Jan Mayen	Fishery Protection Zone around Svalbard	Russian Economic Zone	United Kingdom Zone	TOTAL CATCH	Balance to 2023
Faroe Islands	131 989	21 747	-13 500	140 236	45 010	16 106		60 966							122 082	18 154
Iceland	108 225	1 654		109 879	8 649		101 833								110 482	-603
Norway	454 927	-9 318		445 609	2 797				443 467						446 264	-655
Russian Federation	76 739	1 080	9 200	87 019	13 363	9 157			63 353						85 873	1 146
United Kingdom	11 690	623	-2 101	10 212					10 379						10 379	-167
Total Coastal States	783 570	15 786	-6 401	792 955	69 819	25 263	0	162 799	517 199	0	0	0	0	0	775 080	17 875
European Union*	27 278	2 967	2 102	32 347	2 498	875			28 009						30 507	1 840
Greenland	25 000		6 500	31 500	5 447										6 322	25 178
Total all Parties	835 848	18 753	2 201	856 802	77 764	26 138	0	162 799	545 208	0	0	0	0	0	811 909	44 893

(*) EU's quota after application of the EU-UK TCA, which transferred from the EU quota to the UK for 2022 a total of 3.131 tonnes/0.52 percentage points of EU's share.

2023 (Final)	QUOTAS (tonnes)					CATCHES (tonnes)										
	Quota established	Balance from 2022	Quota exchange	Quotas after transfers and flexibility	NEAFC Regulatory Area	European Union Zone	Faroese Fishing Zone	Greenland fishing zone	Icelandic Exclusive Economic Zone	Norwegian Economic Zone	Fishery Zone around Jan Mayen	Fishery Protection Zone around Svalbard	Russian Economic Zone	United Kingdom Zone	TOTAL CATCH	Balance to 2024
Faroe Islands	112 713	18 154	-13 500	117 367	15 891	20 458			53 981						90 330	27 037
Iceland	92 421	-1 467		90 954	2 530	43			87 826						90 399	555
Norway	388 490	-655		387 835	4				389 473	14					389 491	-1 656
Russian Federation	65 532	1 103	8 500	75 135	13 715	8 435			51 590				1		73 741	1 394
United Kingdom**	9 983	-167	-113	9 703					7 607						8 827	876
Total Coastal States	669 139	16 968	-5 113	680 994	32 140	28 936	0	141 807	448 670	14	0	0	0	0	652 788	28 206
European Union*	23 294	1 840	113	25 247	8 992	3 280			12 362						21 354	3 893
Greenland	5 112		6 500	11 612	3 085										6 365	5 247
Total all Parties	697 545	18 808	1 500	717 853	44 217	32 216	0	141 807	461 032	14	0	0	1	0	680 507	37 346

(*) EU's quota after application of the EU-UK TCA, which transferred from the EU quota to the UK for 2023 a total of 2.673 tonnes/0.52 percentage points of EU's share.

(**) Total catch includes 1 022 tonnes from an unknown area of capture.

2024 (Provisional)	QUOTAS (tonnes)					CATCHES (tonnes)										
	Quota established	Balance from 2023	Quota exchange	Quotas after transfers and flexibility	NEAFC Regulatory Area	European Union Zone	Faroese Fishing Zone	Greenland fishing zone	Icelandic Exclusive Economic Zone	Norwegian Economic Zone	Fishery Zone around Jan Mayen	Fishery Protection Zone around Svalbard	Russian Economic Zone	United Kingdom Zone	TOTAL CATCH	Balance to 2025
Faroe Islands	74 219	27 037	-11 935	89 321	1 255	21			83	6					1 365	87 956
Iceland	60 843	552		61 395	521				54 532						55 053	6 342
Norway	255 847	-1 656		254 191					93 645						93 645	160 546
Russian Federation	49 995	1 331	6 435	57 765	2 368				9 213						11 581	46 184
United Kingdom	7 617	876	-2 060	6 433					5 843						5 843	590
Total Coastal States	448 525	28 140	-7 560	469 105	4 144	21	0	54 615	108 707	0	0	0	0	0	167 487	301 618
European Union*	17 773	2 329	2 060	22 162					10 451					2	10 453	11 709
Greenland	3 900		5 500	9 400				836							836	8 564
Total all Parties	470 198	30 469	0	500 667	4 144	21	836	54 615	119 158	0	0	0	0	2	178 776	321 891

(*) EU's quota after application of the EU-UK TCA, which transferred from the EU quota to the UK for 2024 a total of 2.040 tonnes/0.52 percentage points of EU's share.