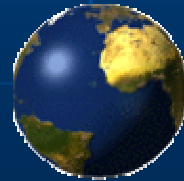


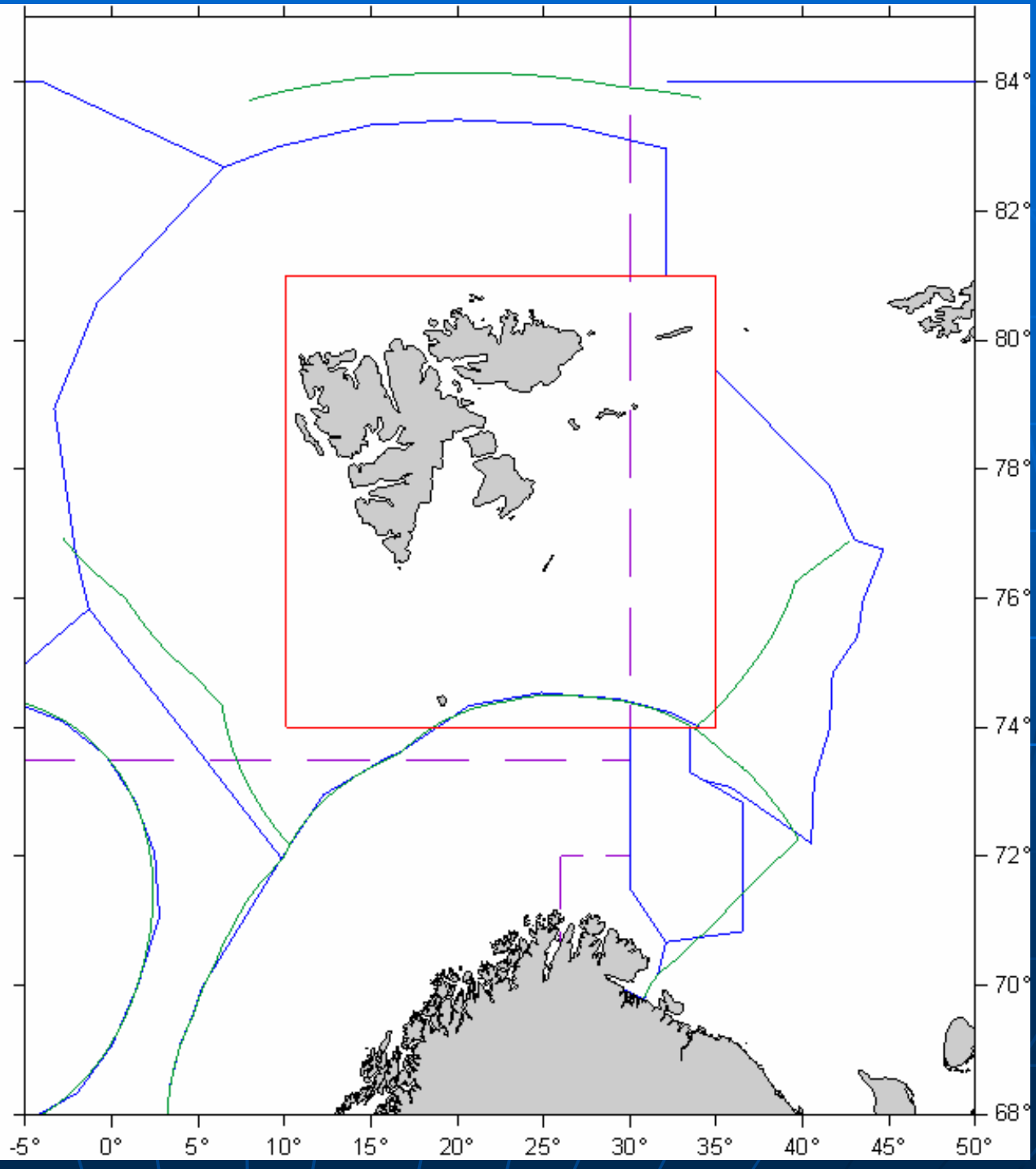
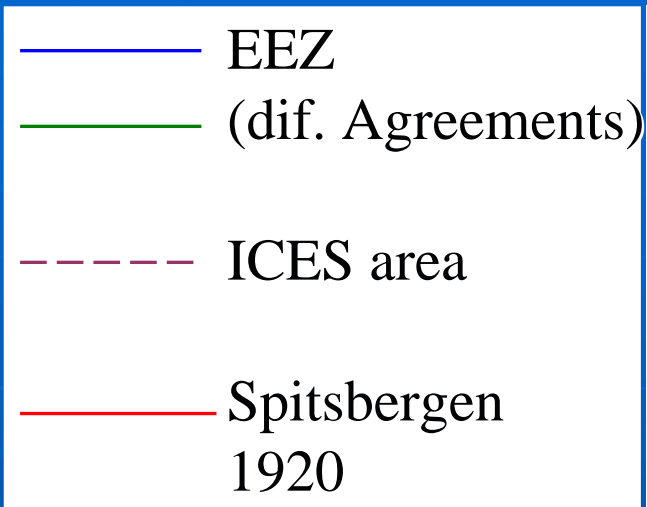
THE 11TH JOINT RUSSIAN-NORWEGIAN SYMPOSIUM

ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS AND OPTIMAL LONG-TERM HARVEST
IN THE BARENTS SEA FISHERIES

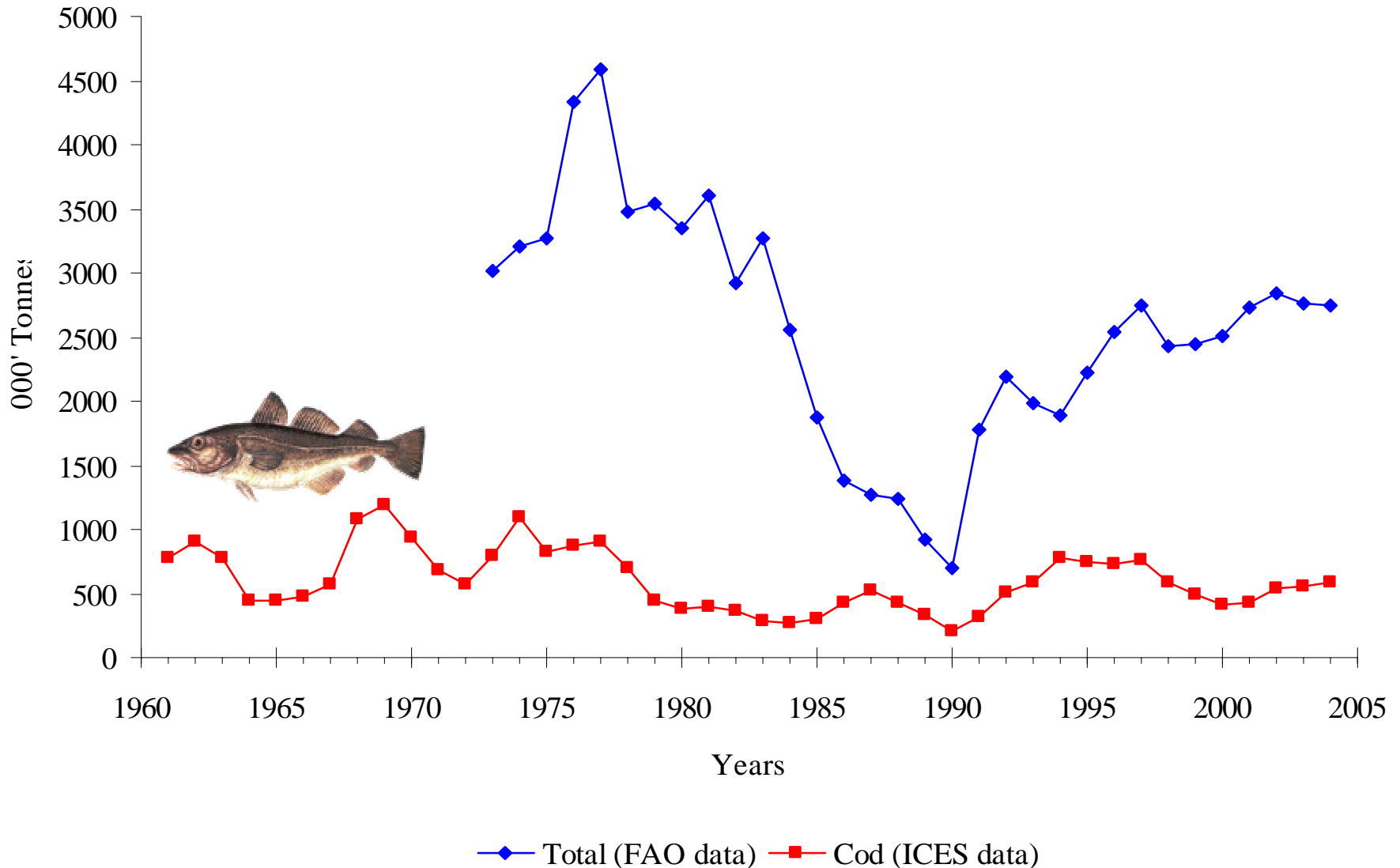
**THE USE OF TAC AS A MANAGEMENT MEASURE
IN THE BARENTS SEA FISHERIES**

Prof. V. K. ZILANOV

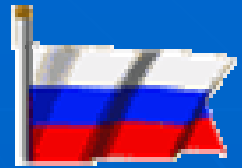




Catch of marine fish and cod in the Barents Sea (ICES area I, IIa, IIb)



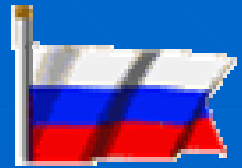
RUSSIAN FEDERAL LAW (Article 30) “ON FISHERY AND CONSERVATION OF AQUATIC BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES”



*Total allowable catches of aquatic biological resources
are usually divided into:*

- ✓ Quotas for fishing at the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Russian Federation (commercial quotas);
- ✓ Quotas for fishing in the internal sea waters of the Russian Federation, in the territorial sea of the Russian Federation, on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation and in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Russian Federation (coastal quotas);
- ✓ Quotas for fishing for the research and control purposes (scientific quotas);
- ✓ Quotas for fishing for educational and social purposes;
- ✓ Quotas for fishing aimed at aquaculture, reproduction and acclimatization of water biological resources;

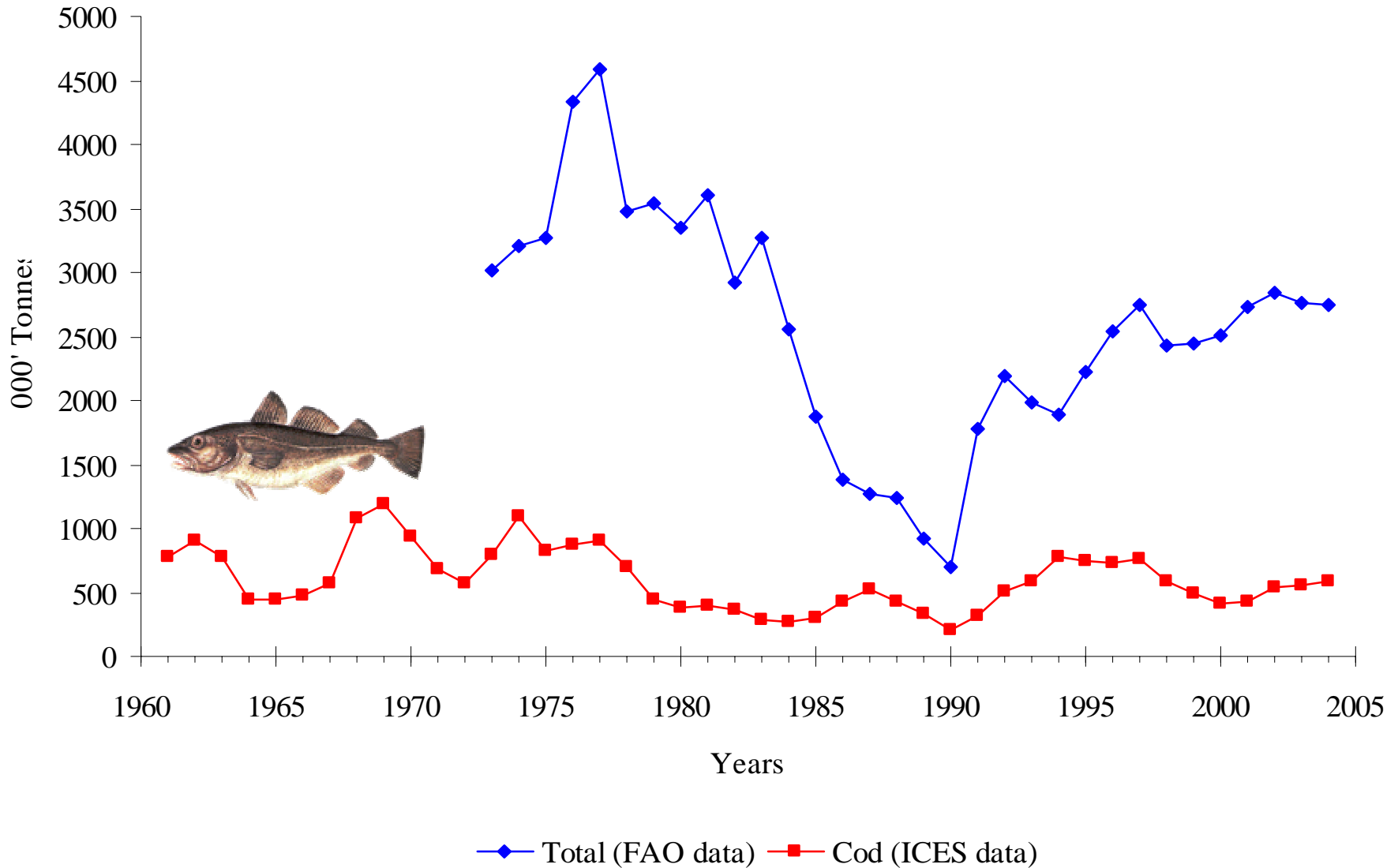
RUSSIAN FEDERAL LAW (Article 30) “ON FISHERY AND CONSERVATION OF AQUATIC BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES”



*Total allowable catches of aquatic biological resources
are usually divided into:*

- ✓ Quotas for recreational and game fishing;
- ✓ Quotas for fishing with the goal to provide traditional mode of life and economical
- ✓ Activity of small in numbers native population in the Arctic region, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation;
- ✓ Quotas for fishing in the areas of international agreements of the Russian Federation in the field of fishery and conservation of aquatic biological resources;
- ✓ Quotas for fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Russian Federation for foreign states established in accordance with international agreements of the Russian Federation in the field of fishery and conservation of aquatic biological resources

Catch of marine fish and cod in the Barents Sea (ICES area I, IIa, IIb)



SOME CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

1. At present and in future, the criterion of TAC has been remaining to be one of the main indicators of fishery regulation in the Barents Sea.
2. There is some uncertainty concerning a due control for national quotas to avoid exceeding TAC.
3. To keep fishery within the limits established by TAC it is necessary:
 - to have joint Russian-Norwegian Fishery Monitoring Center all over the area of marine organisms in the Barents Sea with the right to stop fishing when TAC has been reached;
 - to arrange joint Russian-Norwegian control and the inspection of fishery all over the area of marine organisms in the Barents Sea including the rights to close and open these or those fishing areas;
 - to harmonize the legislative base in the field of fishing of the both countries in relation to the Barents Sea including the punishment measures for violations of agreed fishery rules.

A satellite-style map of the world, showing continents and oceans. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean, with North and South America on the left, Europe and Africa in the center, and Asia and Australia on the right. The colors represent different terrain types: green for lowlands, brown for highlands, and white for snow and ice. The text "Many Thanks for yours attention" is overlaid in the center of the map.

Many Thanks
for yours attention