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Sammendrag af rådgivning for 2026 om fiskeri på rejebestandene ved Vest- og Østgrønland

Dette sammendrag beskriver kort ændringer i forhold til sidste års rådgivning og præsenterer de anbefalede fangstmængder fra NAFO's videnskabelige råd. Anbefalingerne uddybes i Appendiks på følgende sider.

NAFO anbefaler en fangst på 75.000 tons rejer ved Vestgrønland i 2026, hvilket er en reduktion på 5.000 tons i forhold til 2025.

NAFO's nye tilgang til forsigtighedsprincippet (Precautionary Approach Framework) åbner for en rådgivning, der dækker en række scenarier af fangstniveauer. NAFO anbefaler ikke et specifikt fangstniveau ved Østgrønland. I stedet præsenteres en fremskrivning af fangstmuligheder fra 500 til 3.000 tons og de tilhørende risici for at overskride diverse referencepunkter. Ved et fangstniveau på 500 tons vil risikoen for, at bestanden kommer under B_{lim}[1], være mindre end 10 %. Ved et fangstniveau på 1.000 tons vil der være 30 % risiko for, at fiskeridødeligheden ligger over F_{lim}[2], hvilket kan føre til et kollaps af bestanden – hvilket så også gælder fangstniveauer over 1.000 tons. Rådgivningen er ikke direkte sammenlignelig med rådgivningen for 2025, da principperne er ændret i år. Tages der udgangspunkt i principperne anvendt ved sidste års rådgivning, bør der ikke fiskes over 500 tons rejer i Østgrønland i 2026.

Anbefalede fangstmængder (tons) i 2026

	Rådgivning		Forventet fangst
Fangstområde	***2026***	*2025*	*2025*
Vestgrønland	**75.000**	80.000	85.000
Østgrønland	**500-3.000**	1.000	7.550

Den officielle rådgivning, som Departementet for Fiskeri, Fangst, Landbrug og Selvforsyning modtager en kopi af, vil være tilgængelig på NAFO's hjemmeside (www.nafo.int) senere på året. Dette gælder også de af Grønlands Naturinstitut udarbejdede baggrundsdokumenter til rådgivningen. Hvis der ønskes yderligere dokumentation, står Grønlands Naturinstitut naturligvis til rådighed.

Grønlands Naturinstitut vil snarest invitere repræsentanter fra forvaltningen og erhvervet til en grundig gennemgang af baggrunden for rådgivningen, herunder besvarelse af spørgsmål og udveksling af viden.

Med venlig hilsen

Helle Siegstad
Afdelingschef

[1] Den biomassestørrelse, under hvilken bestanden ikke længere kan opretholdes på et bæredygtigt niveau.
[2] Den fiskeridødelighed, over hvilken bestanden ikke længere kan opretholdes på et bæredygtigt niveau.

Appendiks

Rejer i Vestgrønland

Det rådgivne fangstniveau på 75.000 tons ved Vestgrønland er fastsat med udgangspunkt i, at årets bestandsvurdering viser, at både *rejebestanden og fangstraterne er faldet*. Samtidig har der over de seneste år været *flere torsk*, som forventes at spise rejer. Dette medfører en risiko på 45 % for i indeværende år at overskride den optimale dødelighed. Bestanden af rejer har siden 2020 været nedadgående i udenskærsområdet, hvorimod den har været støt stigende i Disko Bugt og Vaigat.

Modellen, der beregner udviklingen i bestanden, anvender som i tidligere år

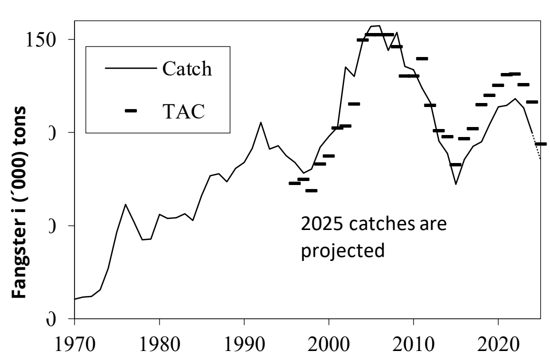
- rejefiskeriets fangster (Figur 1 og Tabel 1)
- rejefiskeriets fangstrater
- rejebiomassen beregnet ud fra de fiskeribiologiske undersøgelser
- biomassen af torsk, der spiser rejer.

Beregningerne viser en maksimal bestand i 2004 og herefter et fald frem til 2014. Herefter fulgte en periode frem til 2018, hvor bestanden øges og herefter er på et stabilt niveau, men siden 2020 er bestanden atter faldet. Den totale dødelighed (Figur 3) falder i perioden efter 2014 kortvarigt, men stiger igen frem til 2025 til et niveau tæt på Z_{msy}[3]. Beregninger viser, at biomassen i slutningen af 2025 vil være 9 % under den optimale biomasse, der sikrer et optimalt, bæredygtigt udbytte af rejebestanden (Figur 2).

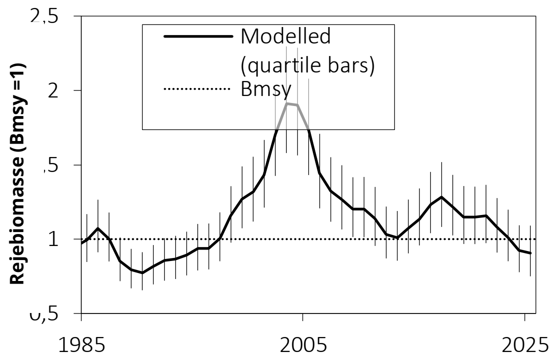
Tabel 1. Totale landinger (tons) af rejer i Vestgrønland og Canada fra 2016 til 2025

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
STACFIS	85.527	92.584	94.878	104.314	113.758	114.569	118.127	113.223	99.809	85.000*

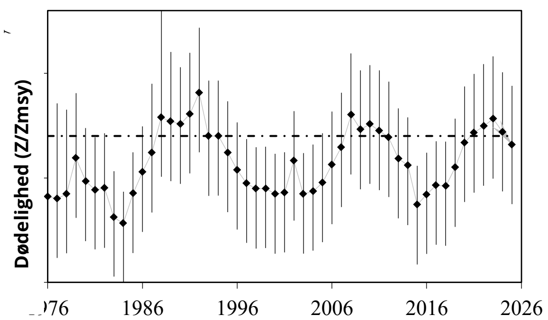
* Antaget fangst for 2025.



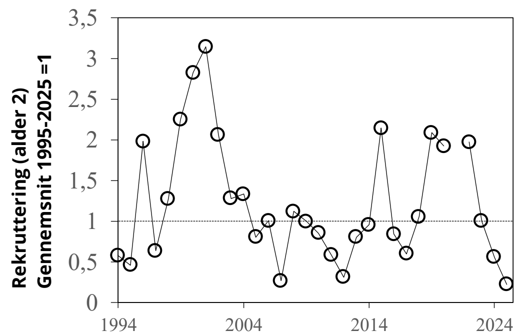
Figur 1. Samlede fangster (1970-2025)



Figur 2. Biomasseudvikling af rejer (fra model; 1985-2025)



Figur 3. Total dødelighed (fiskeri og torsk prædation (1976-2025)



Figur 4. Rekruttering (alder 2; 1994-2025)

[3] Den samlede dødelighed (fiskeridødelighed + naturlig dødelighed), hvor bestanden stadig kan give det størst mulige bæredygtige udbytte.

Appendiks

Antallet af 2-årige rejer, der forventes at komme ind i fiskeriet inden for de næste 3-4 år, ligger i 2025 under gennemsnittet for tidsserien 1995-2025 (Figur 4).

Det videnskabelige råd har med udgangspunkt i de af Naalakkersuisut fastsatte forvaltningskriterier for rejefiskeriet i Vestgrønland vurderet, at et fiskeri på 75.000 tons i 2026 vil sikre en bæredygtig udnyttelse af bestanden. Der vil være en risiko på maksimalt 35 % for at overskride Z_{msy}, som er den samlede dødelighed, hvor bestanden stadig kan give det størst mulige bæredygtige udbytte. Samtidig er der lille risiko for, at biomassen kommer under det bæredygtige niveau (B_{lim}).

Rejer i Østgrønland

NAFO's videnskabelige råd har ikke rådgivet et specifikt fangstniveau, men har præsenteret fremskrivning af fangstmuligheder fra 500 til 3.000 tons.

Modellen, der beregner udviklingen i bestanden, anvender som i tidligere år

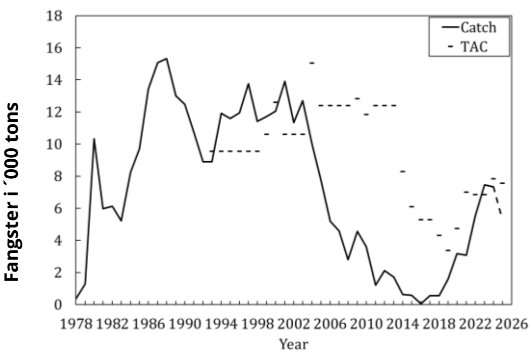
- rejefiskeriets fangster (Figur 5 og Tabel 2)
- rejefiskeriets fangstrater
- rejebiomassen beregnet ud fra de fiskeribiologiske undersøgelser.

Fangsterne har været stigende siden 2017 (Figur 5 og Tabel 2). I 2025 er rejebestanden beregnet til at ligge 48 % under den optimale biomasse (Figur 6), og samtidig er fiskeridødeligheden over den optimale grænse (Figur 7). Der er usikkerhed om udbredelse af bestanden, men resultater fra de fiskeribiologiske undersøgelser siden 2020 og data fra fiskeriet siden 2014 peger på, at bestanden er koncentreret i et begrænset geografisk område. Der er intet rekrutteringsindeks for bestanden, da kun meget få unge (juvenile) rejer fanges i området.

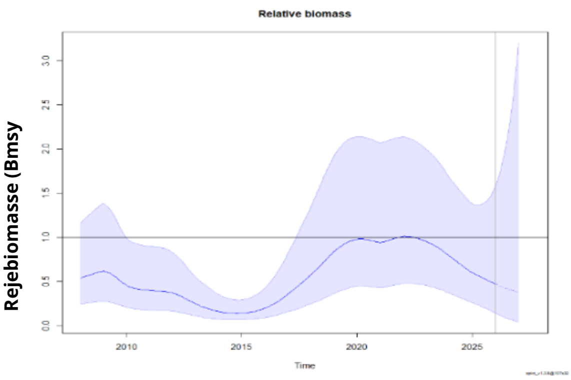
Tabel 2. Totale landinger (tons) af rejer i Østgrønland fra 2015 til 2025

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
STACFIS	49	561	547	1.576	3.172	3.067	5.523	7.466	7.330	7.550*

* Antaget fangst er baseret på årets fastsatte TAC.

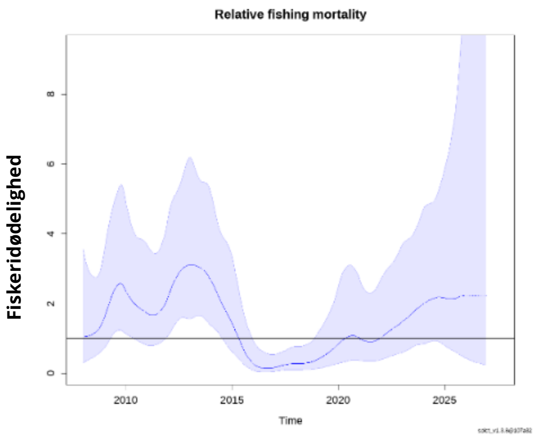


Figur 5. Samlede fangster (1978-2025)

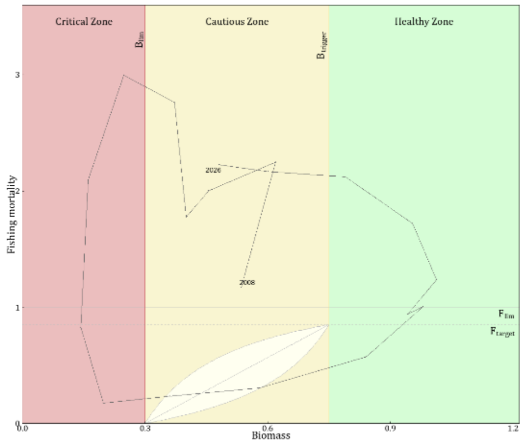


Figur 6. Biomasse af rejer fra model (1987-2025)

Appendiks



Figur 7. Fiskeridødelighed fra model (1987-2025)



Figur 8. Bestandsstatus fra model (1987-2025)

NAFO's officielle rådgivning

Northern shrimp in Subarea 1 and Div. 0A

Advice September 2025 for 2026

Recommendation

In line with Greenland's stated management objective of maintaining a mortality risk of no more than 35% (subject to a risk of biomass being below B_{lim} of less than 1%), Scientific Council advises that catches in 2026 should not exceed 75 000 t.

With regard to the Canadian harvest strategy, Scientific Council notes that catches of 75 000 t in 2026 would result in a 33%, 31% and 30% risk of exceeding Z_{msy} in 2026, 2027 and 2028, respectively, assuming catches and the stock biomass at the same level as in 2026.

Management Objectives

A management plan and management objectives have been defined by the Government of Greenland in 2018. The objective is to maintain a mortality risk of no more than 35% (subject to a risk of biomass being below B_{lim} of less than 1%). Canada has a harvest strategy with the objective to maintain the stock in the Healthy Zone (>80% of B_{msy}); when the biomass is above 80% of B_{msy}, the risk of being above Z_{msy} should not exceed 35%, based on the 3-year projections. General principles from the *Convention on Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries* are applied.

Objective	***Status***	***Comment/consideration***
Maintain risk of being above Z_{msy} not exceeding 35%		The projected catches for 2025 equates to a risk of being above Z_{msy} by the end of 2025 of 45%. Scientific Council noted that the mortality is higher than the risk level of 35%.
Maintain the stock in the Healthy Zone (>75% of B_{msy})		The stock is below to B_{msy} in 2025
Maintain risk of biomass being below B_{lim} of less than 1%		The risk of biomass in 2025 being below B_{lim} is less than 1%

OK

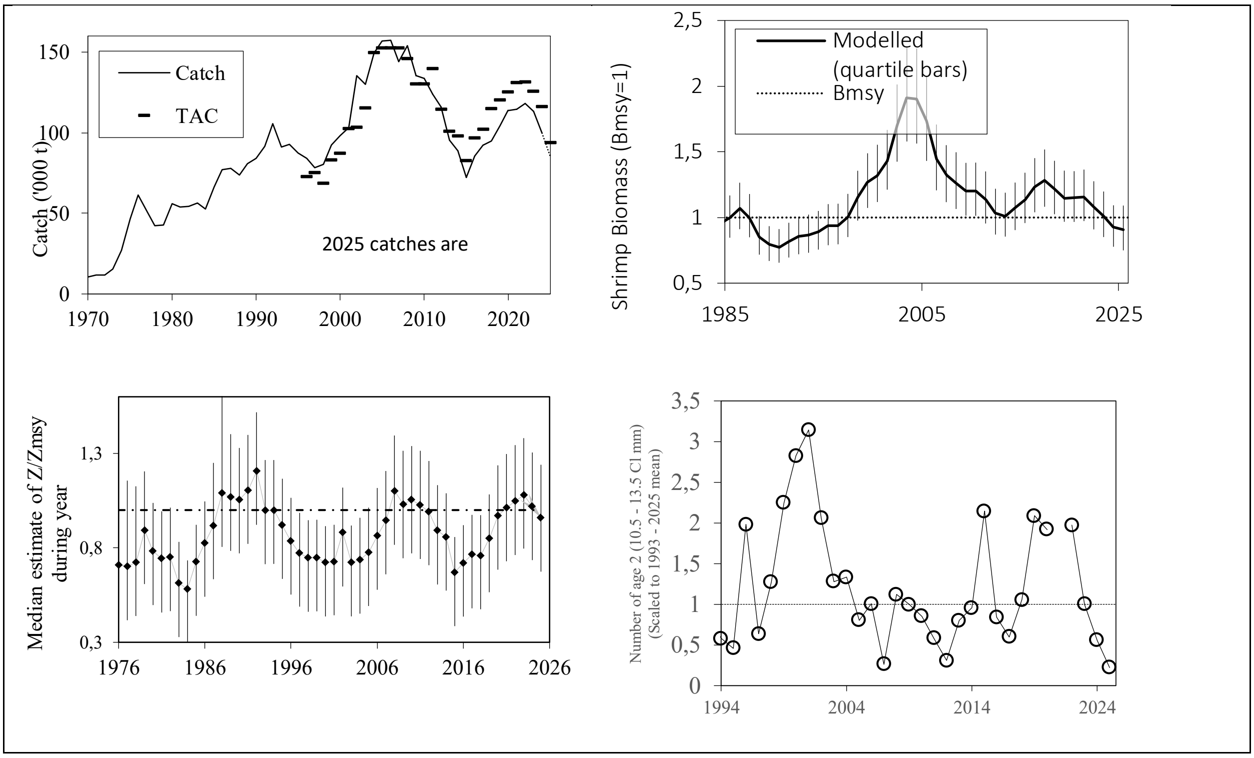
Intermediate

Not accomplished

Management unit

The stock is distributed throughout Subarea 1, extends into Div. 0A east of 60°30'W, and is assessed as a single stock. In 2024, more than 99% of the landings were from Greenland.

Stock status At the end of 2025, we expect the stock to be in the Healthy Zone of the NAFO PA Framework. Biomass is below B_{msy} but above $B_{trigger}$.The probability of being below B_{lim} is very low (<1%). The probability of total mortality (Z) being above Z_{msy} is 45%. Recruitment (number of age-2 shrimp) in 2025 was below the time-series average.



Reference points

B_{lim} has been established as 30% B_{msy}, Btrigger is defined as 0.75Bmsy, and Z_{msy} has been set as the mortality reference point. B_{msy} and Z_{msy} are estimated directly from the assessment model.

Projections

Predicted probabilities of transgressing reference points in 2026 – 2028 under eight catch options and subject to predation by a cod stock with an effective biomass of 14 Kt.

14 000 t cod	**Catch option ('000 tons)**							
Risk of:	**65**	**70**	**75**	**80**	**85**	**90**	**95**	**100**
falling below Bmsy end 2026 (%)	58	59	60	61	61	62	62	62
falling below Bmsy end 2027 (%)	54	55	57	58	58	59	60	62
falling below Bmsy end 2028 (%)	50	52	53	55	55	58	59	61
falling below Blim end 2026 (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
falling below Blim end 2027 (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
falling below Blim end 2028 (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
exceeding Zmsy in 2026 (%)	21	26	33	38	44	49	54	59
exceeding Zmsy in 2027 (%)	19	25	31	37	42	48	53	58
exceeding Zmsy in 2028 (%)	18	24	30	36	41	47	52	57
falling below Bmsy 80% end 2026 (%)	30	30	31	32	32	33	34	35
falling below Bmsy 80% end 2027 (%)	28	30	30	30	32	33	34	36
falling below Bmsy 80% end 2028 (%)	27	27	30	30	31	35	36	37
falling below Btrigger end 2026 (%)	23	24	24	24	25	26	27	27
falling below Btrigger end 2027 (%)	21	23	24	25	25	27	28	29
falling below Btrigger end 2028 (%)	21	21	24	24	26	28	29	31

Assessment

A Schaefer surplus-production model was used for the assessment of this stock.

The next assessment is scheduled for 2026.

Appendiks

Human impact

Mortality related to the fishery has been documented. Other human sources (*e.g.*, pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are un-documented.

Biological and Environmental Interactions

There is no integrated summary information available on the structure, status and trends of the marine ecosystem for the area inhabited by this stock.

Atlantic cod is an important predator on shrimp and this assessment incorporates this interaction. Other predation is likely but not explicitly considered. Shrimp might be important predators on, for example, fish eggs and larvae.

Ecosystem sustainability of catches

Shrimp is included in the benthivore guild. There are currently neither Ecosystem Production Units (EPUs) defined nor Total Catch Index (TCI) estimated for the distribution area of this stock.

Fishery

Shrimp are caught in a directed trawl fishery. The fishery is regulated by TAC.

Recent catches and TACs ('000 t) have been as follows:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
TAC										
SC Advised	90	90	105	105	110	115	115	110	95	80
Enacted GRL	82.8	87.9	99.9	103.4	108.3	113.7	113.8	109.1	101.7	82 3
*Greenland set aside to Canada	2.2	1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8
Enacted CAN	10.6	12.7	14.9	14.9	15.2	15.9	16.2	15.6	13.5	11.3
Enacted total	4	100.6	114.8	118.3	123.5	129.6	130	124.7	11.,2	93.6
Catches (STACFIS)										
SA 1	84.4	89.4	93.2	102	113.1	114.3	118.1	113	99.8	83[1]
Division 0A	1.2	3.2	1.7	2.5	0.6	0.2	0	0	0 [2]	2[1]
TOTAL	85.5	92.6	94.9	104.4	113.8	114.6	118.1	113.2	99.8	85[1]
STATLANT 21										
SA 1	82.9	88.9	90.5	98.2	110.1	107.4	117.8	110.2	97.2	-
Division 0A	2.8	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	-	-	-

[1] Projected total catch for the year. . *not included in enacted total

2 Total catch in SFA1 was in 2024 1.214 tonnes

Effects of fishery on the ecosystem

Measures to reduce effects of the fishery on the ecosystem include area closures, moving rules and gear modifications to reduce damage to benthic communities and reduce bycatch.

Special comment

Scientific Council **recommends** that *the projection table should be given in projected catch increments of no less than 5 Kt due to uncertainty in calculating risk levels.*

*STACFIS **recommends** the continued development of reference points consistent with the NAFO PA Framework, notably Fmsy.*

Source of Information

SCS Doc 13/04, FC Docs 04-18, SCR Docs. 20/053, 20/057, 22/045, 25/037, 25/038, 25/039, 25/040.

Appendiks

Northern shrimp in Denmark Strait and off East Greenland

Advice September 2025 for 2026

Recommendation

Scientific Council projected catches between 500 t – 3000 t. Catches at 500 t kept the probability of B being below Blim at less than 10% and catches of 1000 t kept the probability of F being above Flim at 30%.

Management objectives

No explicit management plan or management objectives have been defined by the Government of Greenland. General principles from the *Convention on Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries* are applied.

Objective	*Status*	*Comment/consideration*
Restore to or maintain at Bmsy		Blim< B < Btrigger
Eliminate overfishing		$F > F_{lim}$

OK

Intermediate

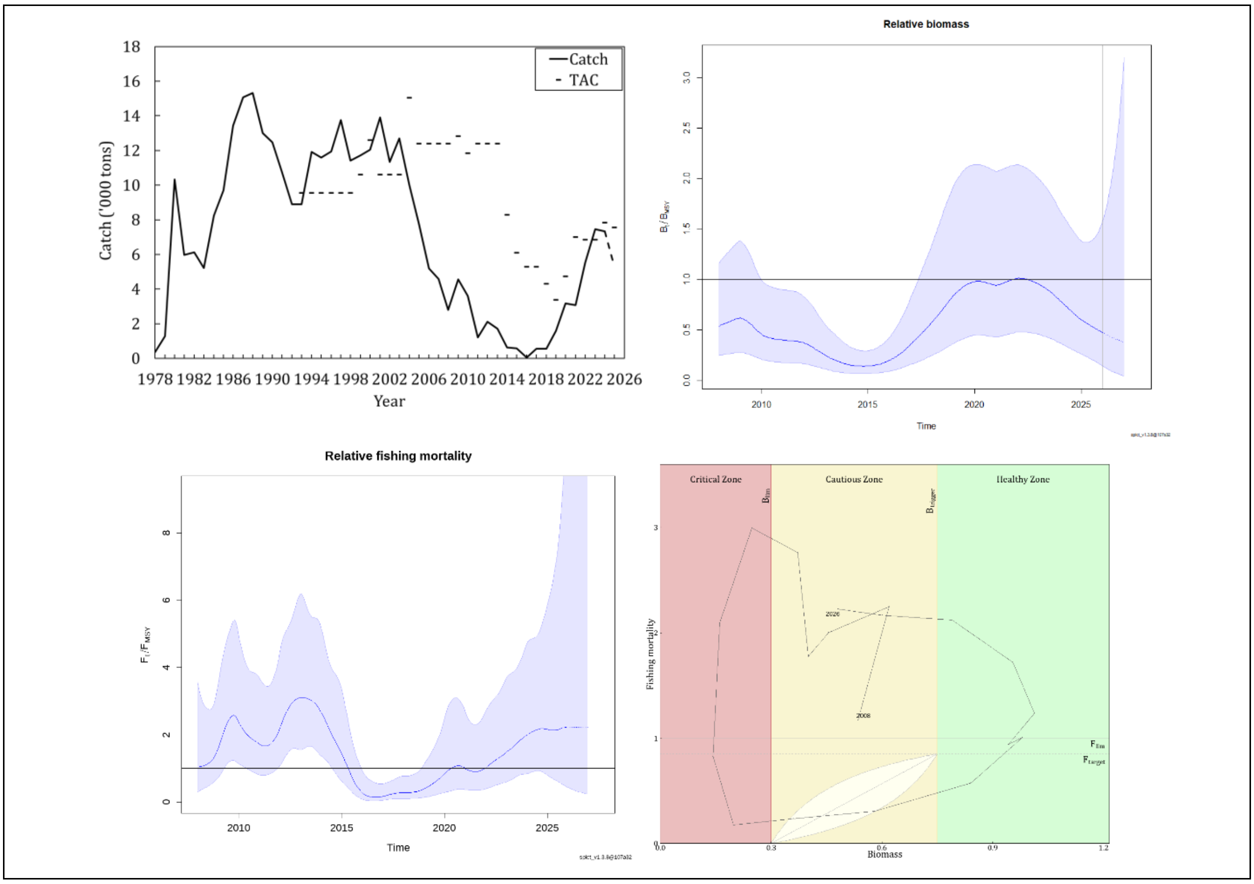
Not accomplished

Management unit

The shrimp stock is distributed off East Greenland in ICES Div. 14b and 5a and is assessed as a single stock.

Stock status

At the end of 2025, the stock is in the Cautious Zone of the NAFO PA Framework. The median biomass is below B_{msy} and $B_{trigger}$ (B/B_{msy} = 0.48) and the probability of being below B_{lim} is 23%. Fishing mortality is above F_{target} and F_{lim} (F/F_{msy} = 2.22). No estimates of recruitment are available.



Appendiks

Reference points

B_{lim} is defined as 30% of B_{msy}. $B_{trigger}$ is defined as 75% of B_{msy}. *Flim* is defined as F_{msy}. *Ftarget* is defined as 85 % of F_{msy}. The relative reference points B_{msy} and F_{msy} are estimated within the SPiCT model.

Projections

Relative reference points are estimated for six catch options for 2026 and the three scenarios as required for the stocks in the Cautious Zone of the NAFO PA Framework.

		Catch 2025 = 7550 t									
			Cautious Zone			Catch Options (t)					
		F=0	F lower edge leaf	F midrib leaf	F upper edge leaf						
Yield	2026	0	291	628	1023	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000
P(F > F_{lim})	2026	0%	5%	17%	30%	12%	30%	45%	56%	66%	74%
P(B < B_{lim})	2026	4%	6%	9%	12%	8%	12%	18%	25%	32%	40%
P(F > F_{target})	2026	0%	6%	20%	36%	15%	35%	50%	62%	71%	78%
P(B < $B_{trigger}$)	2026	48%	51%	55%	59%	53%	58%	63%	67%	70%	73%
P($B_{end2026}$ > $B_{end2025}$)	2026	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%	97%	82%	62%	48%	38%
($B_{end2026}$-$B_{end2025}$)/B_{2025}		60%	54%	46%	35%	48%	35%	23%	10%	-4%	-17%

Catches above 2 500 t would result in a 30% or greater probability of *B* falling below B_{lim} and would likely result in continued decline of the stock.

Assessment

The Surplus Production in Continuous Time (SPiCT) model was used for the assessment of this stock.

The next assessment is scheduled for 2026.

Human impact
Mainly fishery related mortality has been documented. Other sources (*e.g.*, pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are considered un-documented.

Biological and Environmental Interactions
There is no integrated summary information available on the structure, status and trends of the marine ecosystem for the area inhabited by this stock. Atlantic cod is an important predator on shrimp, while the predation impact is unknown.

Ecosystem sustainability of catches
Shrimp is included in the benthivore guild. There are currently neither Ecosystem Production Units (EPUs) defined nor Total Catch Index (TCI) estimated for the distribution area of this stock.

Fishery

Shrimp is caught in a directed trawl fishery. The fishery is regulated by TAC and bycatch reduction measures include move-on rules and sorting grids.

Recent catches and TAC ('000 t) were as follows:

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Enacted TAC	5.3	4.3	3.4	4.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.9	7.6
SC advised TAC	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.0
STACFIS Catch	0.6	0.5	1.6	3.2	3.1	5.5	7.5	7.3	5.3[1]

[1] To June 30

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

Measures to reduce effects of the fishery on the ecosystem include move-on rules to protect sponges and corals.

Source of Information

SCR Docs. 25/041, 25/042, 25/043, 21/044, FC Doc. 04-18