

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council, SSC, and AP Members
FROM: Jim H. Branson
Executive Director
DATE: May 18, 1984
SUBJECT: Joint Venture Operations

ACTION REQUIRED

Information only.

BACKGROUND

The total joint venture catch off Alaska through April 28, 1984 was 275,878 mt. In the Gulf of Alaska joint ventures harvested 179,030 mt including 175,916 mt pollock, 1,221 mt Pacific cod, 460 mt flounders, 320 mt Pacific ocean perch, 65 mt sablefish, and 1,048 mt other species. The Bering Sea harvest was 96,848 mt including 72,229 mt pollock, 17,576 mt Pacific cod, 5,765 mt flatfish, 30 mt of Pacific ocean perch, and 1,248 mt other species. General summaries are given below.

1. Marine Resources Company (USSR)
(1984 request: 92,300 mt)

Operations began February 2 in Unimak Pass fishing for cod, and in early April moved into Bristol Bay for yellowfin sole. Currently, 5 processors and 8 catchers are being used. Total catch through May 5 was 4,360 mt sole, 12,367 mt cod, 1,242 mt pollock, and 3,055 mt meal-grade fish. This operation will probably continue in Bristol Bay until the end of August.

Atka mackerel operations began on April 11 and are currently using 2 processors plus a mothership and 7 catchers in Seguam Pass. Through May 5 the catch was 3,068 mt Atka mackerel, 633 mt cod, 4 mt rockfish, and 318 mt meal-grade fish. Operations will be moving west along the Chain and probably run through June 30.

2. Whitney-Fidalgo Seafoods/Ohtori Suisan (Japan)
(1984 request: 24,000 mt)

Shelikof operations began in late January and ended March 17 with a total catch of about 23,000 mt pollock using five catchers and two processors.

3. Westward Trawlers/Taiyo (Japan)
(1984 request: 110,000 mt)

Pollock operations in Shelikof ran from February 1 to March 13 using seven catchers and three processors. They had a very successful harvest of over 30,000 mt pollock.

Pollock operations continued in the Bering Sea with a harvest of 40,100 mt between March 16 and April 26. The operation was very clean and took less than 2% Pacific cod.

Their next operation will be in the Bering Sea between the first half of June and the end of July. They will target on 39,000 mt of pollock using 8 catchers and the same or equivalent processing capacity as used previously.

4. Alyeska Ocean/Hoko (Japan)
(1984 request: 35,000 mt)

Pollock operations in Shelikof ran from February 2 until March 18 using four catchers and one processor. The total catch was 13,061 mt of which over 99% was pollock.

The second operation was in the Unimak Pass area for pollock between March 21 and April 13. Four catchers and one processor were used to harvest 9,977 mt pollock, 249 mt cod, and 2 mt of other species.

The next operation will commence in June on pollock in the Unimak Pass area. It will probably end before August.

5. Peter Pan Seafoods/Nichiro Gyogyo (Japan)
(1984 request: 21,000 mt)

Pollock operations began in Shelikof on January 29 and using two catchers and one processor, achieved their 11,000 mt pollock quota by early April. Summer operations on pollock in the Bering Sea will commence about June 25.

The yellowfin sole fishery began on May 9 in Bristol Bay and has been running smoothly using 2 catchers and 2 processors.

6. Universal Seafoods/Nippon Suisan (Japan)
(1984 request: 129,000 mt)

Pollock operations began on January 27 in Shelikof Strait, moved to Unimak Pass in late March, and ended on April 15. Seven to eight catchers and four processors were used to harvest 60,202 mt pollock and incidental species.

Pollock operations will resume on June 14 in the Bering Sea using 4 surimi processors and 14 catchers for approximately 3 months. The target is 69,000 mt of pollock.

7. Cal-Alaska Fisheries/Marine Enterprise (South Korea)
(1984 request: 8,200 mt)

Their Shelikof fisheries started on March 10 and harvested 1,124 mt pollock by April 5 using one catcher and one processor. Operations then moved to the Shumagins and, between April 9 and May 13, harvested 870 mt which included rockfish, cod and some sablefish. Operations will continue in the Sanak Island area.

8. J.V. Fisheries/Oyang and Nambug Fisheries (South Korea)
(1984 request: 21,000 mt)

Shelikof operations began on February 27 and finished on April 2 with a catch of 10,182 mt pollock. They used three to five catchers and two processors.

Operations began again on May 4 in Seguam Pass for Atka mackerel, cod and sole using 1 processor and 2-4 catchers. These will continue for about a month and then concentrate on pollock.

9. Profish International/Dongwon (South Korea)
(1984 request: 7,000 mt)

Shelikof operations began on February 22 and finished on March 15 using five catchers and three processors. This fleet participated in Profish's other joint venture operations as well. The catch by March 15 was 3,647 mt pollock, over the goal of 3,500 mt. The fleet will work cod and sole in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska beginning in June.

10. Profish International/Silla (South Korea)
(1984 request: 10,500 mt)

Shelikof operations began on February 26 and reached the target of 6,000 mt by March 25. Operations will begin on cod and sole in the Bering Sea in summer.

11. Profish International/Daerim
(1984 target: 3,000 mt)

Operations lasted from February 22 to March 17 in Shelikof with a catch of 3,232 mt pollock. The goal was 3,000 mt.

12. Fish Producers Associates/Korea Wonyang Fisheries (South Korea)
(1984 request: 12,000 mt)

Shelikof operations began on March 5 and harvested about 13,700 mt pollock by March 26. The fleet consisted of four catchers and two to four processors.

13. Alaskan Joint Venture Fisheries/Samho Moolsan (South Korea)
(1984 request: 20,000 mt)

The Shelikof operation began on February 8 and harvested 8,420 mt pollock before ending on March 31 using four catchers and two processors. Operations moved to Seguam Pass in mid-April and will fish toward a goal of 3,000 mt Atka mackerel through June. There are 2 processors and 4 catchers. Two more catchers will be added about May 28.

14. Alaskan Joint Venture Fisheries/Daerim America (South Korea)
(1984 request: 2,500 mt)

Operations on Atka mackerel began in Seguam Pass on May 15 and will run through June using 1 processor and 2-3 catchers.

15. Alaska Contact/Hansung Fisheries (South Korea)
(1984 request: 4,000 mt)

Shelikof operations ran from February 29 to March 21 catching 3,400 mt pollock using two to four catchers and one processor. The next operation commenced in mid-April on Atka mackerel in Seguam Pass using two catchers and one processor. It finished on April 30 with a harvest of 450 mt Atka mackerel and 400 mt Pacific cod.

16. Alaska Contact/Highly Enterprise (Taiwan)
(1984 request: 12,000 mt)

This operation has fished since January 8 around the southeast end of Kodiak using one catcher and one processor. The total harvest by March 17 was 1,130 mt of cod and pollock. Operations have continued using three processors and three catchers.

17. Alaska Salt Fish Corp. (Portugal)

This operation fished the Akutan area from November 5 to February 22 using five catchers and one processor. The harvest was about 2,300 mt of cod.

18. Alaska Salt Fish/Bacaladera Vasca (Spain)
(1984 request: 12,000 mt)

Operations have not begun yet.

19. Nordstern (West Germany)
(1984 request: 6,000 mt)

Shelikof operations began on February 24 and ended about March 24 with a catch of 4,000 mt pollock. One to three catchers and one processor were used. The second joint venture will commence sometime before fall for pollock in the Bering Sea.

1984 JAPANESE JOINT VENTURE PURCHASES

GULF OF ALASKA				BERING SEA		
Company	Period	Vessels JA/US	Tonnage Catch/ Target	Period	Vessels JA/US	Tonnage Catch/ Target
Taiyo	2/1-3/13	JA-3 US-7	31,110.7 31,000.0	3/15-4/26	JA-3 US-8	40,147.0 79,000.0
Nissui	1/27-3/24	JA-4 US-7	41,970.5 42,000.0	3/26-4/16	JA-4 US-12	18,231.9 87,000.0
Kyokuyo	1/28-3/19	JA-2 US-5	22,994.3 23,000.0	3/19-3/22	JA-1 US-3	1,199.7 12,000.0
Nichiro	1/30-4/3	JA-1 US-2	10,899.2 11,000.0		JA-1 US-3	
Hoko	2/2-3/18	JA-1 US-3	13,061.4 13,000.0	3/21-4/13	JA-1 US-4	10,229.2 22,000.0
Total		JA-11 US-24	120,036.1 120,000.0		JA-10 US-30	69,807.8 210,000.0

SUMMARY

	GOA	BS/A	Total
Current Catch	120,036.0	69,808.0	189,844.0
1984 Target	120,000.0	210,000.0	330,000.0
Percentage	100%	33.2%	57.5%

SUPPLEMENTAL
MAY 1984

JAY D. HASTINGS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

SUITE 3305
1111 THIRD AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

(206) 292-9792
TELEX: 32-8024
ANSBK; FOSTER LAW SEA

May 22, 1984

Mr. Jim H. Branson
Executive Director
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Re: Cooperative Development of the North Pacific Fisheries
between the U.S. and Japanese Fishing Industries

Dear Jim:

I would like to request a few minutes of the Council's time to comment upon recent cooperative efforts between the Japanese and U.S. fishing industries towards the development of U.S. fisheries. The Council's understanding and recognition of these efforts is most important in view of the forthcoming July allocations. We have identified seven areas of cooperation which are most important to both industries.

(1) Trade. The total export of seafood products from the United States to Japan in 1983 amounted to approximately 230,000 mt or 156 billion yen (U.S. \$649 million). This volume of export to Japan comprised about one half the total U.S. export of seafood products during 1983. The United States continues to benefit from a surplus balance of trade with Japan in seafood products.

(2) Trade facilitation. The Japan Fisheries Association has recently opened two trade facilitation offices in the United States. The first office was opened in Washington, D.C. during October of 1983. The second office was opened in Seattle on January 1, 1984. These offices provide information on Japanese seafood markets. Through March of this year, these offices have already handled 82 inquiries.

(3) Joint venture fisheries. Japanese fishermen have been engaged in joint venture fishery operations since 1981. The Japanese target level for pollock purchases in joint venture operations during 1984 is 330,000 mt. The individual Japanese companies intend to attain this expanded target level in accordance with the MEMORANDUM concluded between the two industries here in Anchorage last November. (See attached tables.) In addition to pollock, an arrangement has been concluded to purchase approximately 4,500 mt of yellowfin sole through a joint venture fishery.

Get attached - Jay handed out

Sales of processed bottomfish products to Japan have also increased this past year. Approximately 2,000 mt of processed Pacific cod and rockfish involving 18 transactions has already been purchased by Japan. Another 1,500 mt is currently under discussion.

(4) Surimi technical assistance. Arrangements have been concluded for providing a surimi technician to a surimi project sponsored by the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation. Japan has been requested to delay the technician's schedule until preparations on the U.S. side have been completed.

(5) Pribilovian fisheries development. The National Federation of Medium Trawlers is working with the Pribilovians towards the development and promotion of their commercial fisheries. Japanese technicians have been sent to the Pribilofs, vessels and gear have been provided to the Pribilof fishermen, and fishermen have been invited to and trained in Japan. To date the Federation has invested 180 million yen (U.S. \$750,000) in this project.

(6) Marketing and marketing assistance. The North Pacific Longline Gillnet Association has been purchasing herring from Togiak fishermen in over-the-side arrangements for the past three years. Plans call for purchases of 3,500 mt this year. A separate joint venture operation is now being negotiated with local fishermen in Norton Sound for the purchase of underutilized pink salmon. Plans call for the purchase of 1,000 mt of pink salmon during July of this year.

The Japanese Longline Association has conducted a series of fish handling and processing workshops with U.S. longline fishermen from Southeast Alaska. Those workshops culminated in a cooperative marketing project whereby U.S. longline-caught sablefish has been promoted and marketed in Japan alongside the Japanese Longline Association's own product. As a direct result of those workshops and cooperative marketing efforts, U.S. longline-caught sablefish now enjoys ready access to the Japanese market and shares in the premium prices commanded by longline-caught products in the Japanese marketplace.

(7) Research. Every year the North Pacific Longline Gillnet Association has continued to cooperate in the field of research. Japanese longline vessels have participated in the extensive Japan-U.S. Groundfish Resource Survey in both the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea since 1978.

We know that both industries look forward to continued and expanded cooperation in the development of U.S. fisheries. A

Mr. Jim H. Branson
May 22, 1984
Page three

meeting scheduled in Seattle this week between industry leaders is a major step in this direction. We are also requesting the understanding of the Council and any assistance the Council may be willing to offer in support of the July allocation to Japan.

Sincerely,


Jay D. Hastings
on behalf of the
Japan Fisheries Association

RECEIVED MAY 24 1984

HOKO FISHING CO., LTD.
1111 - 3rd AVENUE • SUITE 2845
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
PHONE (206) 624-5551

TELEX NO.
32-8836 HOKO CO. SEA

May 17, 1984

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Post Office Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Interim Report - 1984 Hoko-Alyeska Ocean Joint Alaska Pollock Fishery:
(2) Bering Sea (March-April, 1984)

Dear sirs:

For the reference of the members of the Council, we are pleased to provide the following interim report of the second phase of our 1984 United States-Japan joint Alaska pollock fishery:

Japanese Company
Hoko Fishing Company
No. 2-4, 1-chome, Tsuki-ji
Chuo-ku
Tokyo, Japan

Name and Size of the Processing Vessel
Tsuda Maru

111 meters
4,317 gross tons

American Company
Alyeska Ocean, Inc.
816 Fourth Street
Anacortes, Washington 98221

Name and Size of the Trawlers
M/V Aldebaran
M/V Alyeska
M/V Arcturus
M/V Ocean Dynasty

195 gross tons
198 gross tons
198 gross tons
199 gross tons

Beginning Date of Fishing (GMT)

March 21, 1984

End of Fishing (GMT)

April 13, 1984

Type of Gear

Mid-water trawl only

Area of Fishing (over 95 percent of catch)

54-40N to 55-10N. lat
165-10W to 164-40W long

Operating Days	
Fishing Days	21 days
Cargo Transfer	2 days
Other	<u>1 day</u>
Total	24 days

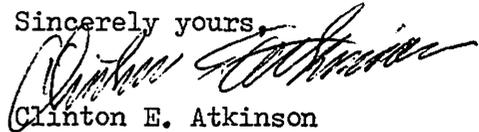
Composition of Catch	
Alaska Pollock	9,977.524 mt
Pacific Cod	249.525 mt
Other	<u>2.231 mt</u>
Total	10,229.280 mt

Average Catch per Operating Day 426.2 mt

The results of the second phase of the 1984 joint fishing operations between Hoko Fishing Company and Alyeska Ocean, Inc. were most favorable, producing an average catch of 426.2 mt per operating day and the highest average catch obtained during our three year history of joint fishing operations. For comparison, the average catch for a slightly later period of fishing in the same general area in 1983 (i.e., April 6 to May 15, 1983) was 267.4 mt per operating day.

Again, two representatives of Alyeska Ocean, Inc. were on board the Tsuda Maru in order to coordinate the fishing effort and deliveries with the processing vessel's production needs.

Sincerely yours,



Clinton E. Atkinson
Consultant and Advisor
Hoko Fishing Company