

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council, SSC and AP Members

FROM: Clarence G. Pautzke
Executive Director



DATE: September 20, 1989

SUBJECT: International Fisheries

ACTION REQUIRED

Receive reports on high seas fisheries negotiations, international relations, and status of GIFAs. Develop Council positions as appropriate.

BACKGROUND

Salmon Interceptions. The State Department has recently announced its tentative agreement with South Korea on high seas driftnet fishing. This agreement must be approved by September 27 if Korea is to avoid possible Pelly Amendment sanctions. Once approved by both governments, the United States will have agreements with Japan, Taiwan and South Korea as required under the Driftnet Impact Monitoring, Assessment, and Control Act of 1987. A summary table which compares the key points of each agreement is provided as Item C-2(a). More detailed summaries of each agreement are also provided as Item C-2(b-d). An oral report is available from Jeff Miotke, the Council's new State Department member.

GIFAs. Since the last Council meeting, the United States has approved extending the Governing International Fishery Agreement (GIFA) with South Korea until July 1, 1991. The current GIFAs with Japan and the Peoples Republic of China are scheduled to expire on December 31, 1989 and July 1, 1990, respectively, unless extended.

Donut Issues. A U.S./U.S.S.R. meeting has just concluded in Leningrad on such topics as multilateral conservation regimes for pollock and salmon. A primary discussion topic was consideration of a draft salmon convention prepared by the U.S. that would supercede the existing international convention for the high seas fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (INPFC). A copy of the draft convention is provided as Item C-2(e).

PICES. Last November, representatives of the U.S.S.R., U.S., Japan, Canada and China met in Sydney, British Columbia, to draft a multilateral scientific convention as a mechanism for scientific cooperation in the North Pacific. The draft was circulated to the countries with comments due this past spring. An expert group then was to meet this summer to polish the draft convention and a plenary session was to be scheduled before the end of the year to sign the convention.

According to U.S. State Department reports, these talks have stalled and we are still waiting for comments on the draft convention from China, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. To stimulate activity on this issue, the U.S. State Department is formally inviting the participating nations to attend a drafting session during November 13-18 in Seattle. To date, we have received no word on whether such a session will be held or the responses from the various countries.

Pacific Summit Fisheries Symposium. As was noted in the August 31 Council mailing, John Peterson served as Master of Ceremonies for the Fisheries Symposium held August 9-11 in Bellingham, Washington as part of the state's centennial celebration. He had the opportunity to meet many of the official delegates from countries around the Pacific Rim. During their meetings, Dr. Zilanov, Deputy Minister of Fisheries of the USSR, introduced the concept of a Pacific Ocean Organization that would serve as a forum for cooperative research and management of resources outside national fisheries jurisdictions, the exchange of scientific information, and for the consideration of trade issues and business cooperation. Item C-2(f) has related correspondence and a letter of appreciation to Mr. Peterson from Governor Booth Gardner. A summary of the conference proceedings is being prepared by the Washington Centennial Commission and should be available later this year.

Sitka II.

The Japanese hosted an international scientific symposium on pollock in August. The U.S. and U.S.S.R. declined to send representatives but will be arranging an international symposium in the Soviet Union later this year or early in 1990. Jeff Miotke should have more on these plans.

NORTH PACIFIC DRIFTNET REGULATIONS

| | <u>JAPAN</u> | <u>TAIWAN</u> | <u>KOREA</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>Fisheries:</u> | Squid Will regulate tuna in 90 | Squid, Tuna | Squid |
| <u>Time and Restrictions for 170E-145W</u> | | | |
| Jan-April: | closed | 20N | closed |
| May: | closed | 34N (Large mesh only) | 37N |
| June: | 40N | 40N | 40N |
| July: | 42N (170E-170W) 43N (170W-145W) | 42N | 42N |
| August: | 45N (170E-170W) 46N (170W-145W) | 44N | 44N |
| September: | 46N | 46N | 46N |
| October: | 44N | 44N | 44N |
| November: | 42N | 42N | 42N |
| December: | 40N | 40N | Closed |
| <u>Time and Restrictions West of 170E</u> | | | |
| Jan-April: | closed | 36N | 36N (160E-170E) |
| May: | closed | 38N | 38N (160E-170E) |
| June: | closed | 40N | 40N (160E-170E) |
| July: | closed | 42N | 42N (160E-170E) |
| August: | closed | 44N | 44N (160E-170E) |
| September: | closed | 46N | 46N (160E-170E) |
| October: | closed | 44N | 44N (160E-170E) |
| November: | closed | 42N | 42N (160E-170E) |
| December: | closed | 40N | 40N (160E-170E) |
| <u>Transmitters</u> | | | |
| in 1989: | Test by U.S. & Japan | 10% on F/V 100% on transports | 10% on F/V 100% on transports |
| in 1990: | Discuss based on tests | 100% on all vessels | 100% on all vessels |
| <u>Boarding & Inspection</u> | | | |
| | By U.S. under INPFC | By AIT under agreement | By US under agreement |

JAPAN

TAIWAN

KOREA

Retention of Salmon

Prohibited

Prohibited

Prohibited

Fishing Records

Monthly effort & catch
Reported in 6 months

Monthly effort & catch
Reported by 6/30

Monthly effort & catch
Reported in 6 months

Net Regulations

Must be marked
Cannot be discarded

Must be marked
Cannot be discarded

Must be marked
Cannot be discarded

Research Cruise

1 U.S. & 1 Canadian on 1 of
2 Japanese small mesh vessels.
Report to INPFC.
1 U.S. on 1 Japanese large mesh.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR
JAPAN'S NORTH PACIFIC DRIFTNET FISHERIES

Japan's Squid Driftnet Fishery

- o 14 North American scientific observers and 32 Japanese scientific observers deployed on 32 Japanese commercial squid driftnet vessels.
- o Two distinct observer program segments: 10 vessels with 5 North American and 10 Japanese observers to assess variability of bycatch during June to December, and 22 Japanese vessels with 9 North American and 22 Japanese observers to assess impacts on salmonids and other species in the northern boundary area in July and August.
- o Significant variety of data to be collected, including the numbers/quantity of target (squid) and non-target resources (salmonids, marine mammals, and seabirds--by species) that are taken. Nearly 20 percent of all net retrievals made in the northern boundary area of the fishery are to be observed.
- o Data to be exchanged on a timely basis (within 30 days after each observer disembarks host vessels). Collected data to be taken into account when designing scientific observer program for Japan's squid driftnet fishery in 1990, and in reviewing appropriateness of the fishery's northern boundary.
- o Research Vessels: Japan to deploy 2 driftnet research vessels with participation of U.S. and Canadian scientists onboard the R/V Shoyo Maru. (Canada and the United States also intend to deploy research vessels in the central North Pacific in 1989--may invite Japanese participation).
- o Enforcement: Japanese at-sea patrols to be doubled for 1989; Japan prohibits at-sea catch transfers; mandatory marking of vessels and vessel nets with vessel name/number; Japan to provide weekly vessel location data; mandated net mesh size restrictions; exchange of enforcement personnel on U.S. and Japan patrols; list of vessels to be provided to U.S. and Canada; vessel offloading surveillance at Japanese ports; penalties doubled for vessel violations; Cooperation with regard to monitoring of driftnet activities of other foreign entities (Taiwan and Korea). Japan agrees to consider deploying automatic satellite transmitting devices on squid driftnet vessels following U.S. tests of such systems during 1989.

Japan's Large-Mesh Driftnet Fishery

- o Japan to accept placement of a U.S. scientist on a Japanese research vessel conducting research on target and non-target species of its large-mesh driftnet fishery in the central and southern part of the North Pacific Ocean during 1989.
- o Japan intends to expand its regulatory control over this fishery for 1990 and beyond and to exchange views with U.S. and Canadian sides about accepting North American scientific observers on Japanese commercial large-mesh driftnet vessels in 1990.

ARRANGEMENTS TO BE UNDERTAKEN PURSUANT TO INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION PROGRAMS

Japan's Salmon Driftnet Fishery

- o Phaseout of Japanese salmon fishing in the central Bering Sea to continue as per 1986 agreement. (No Japanese salmon fishing in U.S. EEZ as a result of U.S. Court actions. 1989 Japan-Soviet highseas salmon quota likely to be set at a record low level--between 15,000 to 17,500 tons.)
- o Japan to deploy 10 salmon research vessels in 1989. U.S. and Canadian scientists are to participate in cruises of certain of these vessels. Japan to supply data from all research cruises to INPFC in accordance with past practice.
- o Six Japanese patrol vessels to be deployed in the landbased fishing area; three such vessels to patrol specifically the eastern boundary of the fishery. Provision for the exchange of enforcement observers between the United States and Japan.
- o U.S. is prepared to resume consultations on Japan's mothership to landbased conversion for 1990 at an early date convenient to Japan and Canada.
- o As in past practice, U.S. Coast Guard vessels may board and inspect Japanese salmon vessels on the high seas.

Signed on August 24

Ad Referendum Driftnet Agreement

- o We concluded an ad referendum driftnet agreement with Taiwan on June 30, the day after the Driftnet Act deadline.
- o This agreement will provide for:
 - boarding and inspection of Taiwan driftnet vessels on the high seas by U.S. enforcement personnel,
 - the absolute prohibition of the retention of salmon by Taiwan driftnet vessels,
 - the placement of satellite transmitters on all Taiwan driftnet vessels by 1990,
 - an observer program with the ultimate goal of obtaining statistically reliable data,
 - the marking of all Taiwan driftnets and driftnet vessels,
 - an exchange of enforcement consultants and information,
 - restrictions on the times and areas of driftnet operations to avoid salmon interceptions,
 - restrictions on at-sea transfers to minimize smuggling of illegally harvested salmon,
 - the dedication of 2 Taiwan patrol vessels for 200 vessel-days in 1989 and 3 patrol vessels for 310 vessel-days in 1990.

KOREAN AD REFERENDUM DRIFTNET AGREEMENT

Once signed and implemented, this two year agreement will provide for:

- o continuous patrolling of the fishing grounds by a Korean enforcement vessel in 1990,
- o visits of Korean driftnet vessels by the U.S. Coast Guard to verify compliance with fishing regulations,
- o an absolute prohibition of the retention of salmon,
- o satellite transmitters on all Korean driftnet vessels before the next season,
- o the placement of 13 U.S. and 13 Korean scientific observers on 26 Korean driftnet vessels next-year,
- o restrictions of the times and areas of driftnet operations to avoid salmon interception,
- o restrictions on at-sea transfers,
- o an exchange of enforcement observers,
- o the marking of all Korean driftnets and vessels,
- o an absolute limit on the number of Korean driftnet vessels that can operate during the term of the agreement,
- o a requirement that driftnet operators maintain and provide the U.S. with complete effort, catch and by-catch records.

Department of State
Washington,

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to discussions between the representatives of our two Governments held in Washington during August and September 1989 regarding high seas squid driftnet fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean. I have the further honor to refer to the enclosed arrangement reached as a result of the said discussions.

If the enclosed arrangement is acceptable to the Government of the Republic of Korea, this note and Your Excellency's note in reply confirming the acceptance by the Korean Government of the arrangement shall constitute an agreement between the two Governments, which will enter into force on the date of Your Excellency's note in reply and shall remain in force through December 31, 1990.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

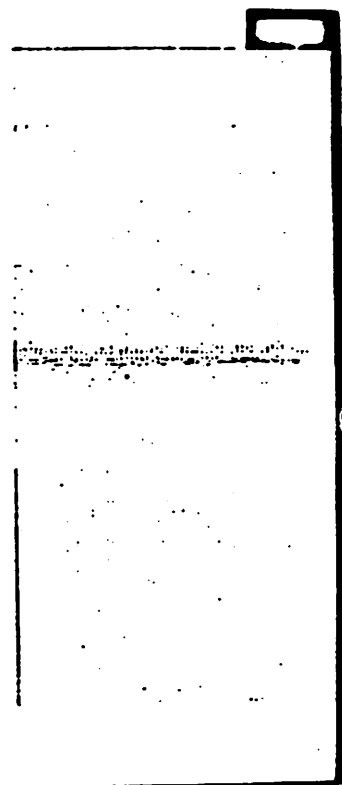
Enclosure:

Record of Discussions

His Excellency

Tong-Jin Park

Ambassador of the Republic
of Korea



RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS

Representatives of the United States and the Republic of Korea met August 18 - September 7, 1989 to discuss matters pertaining to high seas driftnet fishing activities in the North Pacific Ocean. Both sides recognized that driftnet vessel operations in the North Pacific Ocean may result in the take of U.S.-origin anadromous species. Both sides agreed to the following temporary arrangements:

- a) Officials of one party, upon encountering a driftnet vessel of the other party that they desire to visit to verify compliance with driftnet fishing regulations, shall transmit to the appropriate officials of the other party a request to conduct a cooperative visit.
- b) If the officials of the other party find that they are unable to join in the cooperative visit and verification, they will cooperate and assist the officials of the requesting party to conduct the visit and verification. In those cases where the on-scene officials of the requesting party find that officials of the other party are not immediately present to join in the visit and verification, the officials of the requesting party will initiate the visit and verification.
- c) The visiting officials may verify compliance with driftnet fishing regulations, remove any anadromous species on board, document incidental catches of marine mammals, seabirds, and anadromous species, and take representative samples of those resources.
- d) Officials of the party conducting the visit and verification shall take all reasonable measures to ensure a minimum interference to legitimate fishing operations of the driftnet vessel. The officials will conduct their operations in accordance with applicable rules of international law and practice.
- e) Upon arrival of officials of the other party, the officials of the two parties shall jointly continue the visit and verification.
- f) If the officials of the other party do not arrive before the officials of the requesting party complete the visit and verification, the authorities of the requesting party will notify promptly the authorities of the other party of the results of the visit and verification and will consult with the authorities of the other party regarding the disposition of the violations detected.

g) When no violation is detected as a result of the verification activities, the visiting officials shall immediately withdraw from the vessel.

h) The appropriate authorities will ensure that the visit and verification procedure for driftnet vessels will also apply to all transport vessels.

i) The two parties agree that the present arrangements will be effective until the end of 1990.

September 8, 1989

Edward J. Wolfe

For the Delegation of
the United States

이희삼

For the Delegation of
the Republic of Korea

**NATIONAL FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION
REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

September 8, 1989

**Ambassador Edward E. Wolfe
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Oceans and Fisheries Affairs
Ocean, International Environmental and
Scientific Affairs
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20850**

**Mr. James W. Brennan
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
1335 East-West Highway, Room 9334
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910**

Dear Ambassador Wolfe and Mr. Brennan:

Recalling the general principle of international law that high seas fisheries shall be conducted and managed under the responsibility and initiative of the flag state and in light of the U.S. concern about the possible incidental taking of the U.S. origin anadromous species of fish by driftnet vessels in the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean, I wish to inform you that the Korean Government will implement the attached Regulatory Program and Monitoring Program on the Korean squid driftnet fishery for the fishing seasons of 1989 and 1990.

Sincerely,



**Hee Soo Lee
Deputy Administrator**

Enclosures:

**Annex I
Annex II**

Annex I

REGULATORY PROGRAM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA ON THE KOREAN SQUID DRIFTNET FISHERIES FOR THE 1989 AND 1990 FISHING SEASONS

The Government of the Republic of Korea adopted regulatory measures in 1984, which have been intensified as of July 1, 1989 as follows:

1. No driftnet vessel may operate in the North Pacific without a license issued by the appropriate Korean authorities. (No more than 160 driftnet vessel licenses will be issued in 1990).
2. Fishing grounds are limited by time and area.
3. Driftnet vessels are prohibited from retaining anadromous species, even those taken incidentally.
4. Nets may not be discarded.
5. Vessels must display name, registration number, and hull number.
6. Mesh size is restricted to 86 mm or larger.
7. Fishing gear must be marked for identification.
8. Vessels must report weekly their daily noon positions.
9. Vessels must submit catch and effort data.
10. Catch may be landed only at designated ports, and vessels must be inspected upon landing.
11. Catch may be transferred at sea only with prior approval.

I. No driftnet vessel may harvest anadromous species of fish. Any anadromous species of fish incidentally taken in the driftnet fishery are to be immediately returned to the water and included in catch records outlined in Annex II, Paragraph 10(a). All Korean driftnet vessels are to adhere to the following while operating in the North Pacific Ocean beyond national 200-mile zones.

- (a) Each squid driftnet vessel seeking to operate in the North Pacific Ocean will have a license issued by the appropriate Korean authorities.

- (b) Each squid driftnet vessel will report to the appropriate Korean authorities when it begins and ceases its seasonal fishing operations on the fishing grounds.
- (c) Except for transiting from Korea to the squid fishing grounds and returning to Korea, each driftnet vessel is permitted to conduct activities only in the area west of 145 degrees W longitude and south of the following monthly northernmost latitudinal lines of the fishery:

For the area between 160 degrees E and 170 degrees E longitude:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| January through April | Latitude 36 degrees N |
| May | Latitude 38 degrees N |
| June | Latitude 40 degrees N |
| July | Latitude 42 degrees N |
| August | Latitude 44 degrees N |
| September | Latitude 46 degrees N |
| October | Latitude 44 degrees N |
| November | Latitude 42 degrees N |
| December | Latitude 40 degrees N |

For the area between 170 degrees E and 145 degrees W longitude:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| December through April | Closed to fishing |
| May | Latitude 37 degrees N |
| June | Latitude 40 degrees N |
| July | Latitude 42 degrees N |
| August | Latitude 44 degrees N |
| September | Latitude 46 degrees N |
| October | Latitude 44 degrees N |
| November | Latitude 42 degrees N |

- (d) Before the end of 1989, ten percent of Korean driftnet vessels will be equipped with transmitter equipment that will allow automatic, real-time monitoring by both parties of the location of Korean driftnet vessels (identified here as transmitters). Before the beginning of the 1990 fishing season, all remaining driftnet vessels will be equipped with transmitters before the vessels operate in the North Pacific Ocean. The U.S. authorities will assist the Korean authorities in procuring the transmitters. Representatives of both sides will meet as soon as possible to discuss technical matters on transmitter installation. All costs associated with the purchase, installation, and operation of the transmitters will be borne by the Korean side.
- (e) All marine resources harvested by Korean driftnet vessels must be landed in designated Korean ports. The appropriate Korean authorities will continue a port inspection program to monitor landings from all driftnet vessels and squid transport vessels at all designated Korean ports. The following conditions will apply to at-sea transfers:
- (1) Catches may only be transferred to vessels managed by Korean companies. Before the beginning of the 1990 fishing season, all such transport vessels operating in the North Pacific must be equipped with transmitters monitored by both parties;
 - (2) Korean authorities will provide U.S. authorities with a list of the transport vessels;
 - (3) The transport vessels, after receiving transfers from squid driftnet vessels in the North Pacific fishing grounds, will navigate directly to the designated Korean ports;
 - (4) When a transport vessel intends to carry on an at-sea transfer, prior permission must be obtained from the appropriate Korean authorities. These authorities will promptly forward this information to the appropriate U.S. authorities prior to transfer;
 - (5) Detailed records will be kept by all squid transport vessels in connection with the at-sea transfers they carry on, including the name of the fishing vessel from which the transfer is received and the quantity of squid. Upon return of the transport vessel to the designated Korean port, the vessel will immediately report to the competent Korean authorities for inspection.

- (f) Each driftnet vessel will be assigned an international radio call sign (IRCS), which is to be displayed amidships on both the port and starboard sides of the deckhouse or hull, and on a weather deck, in a color in contrast to the background and permanently affixed to the vessel in block Roman alphabet letters and Arabic numerals at least one meter in height. Where the vessel size and/or configuration do not permit display of one meter high letters and numerals, the letters and numerals shall be as large as possible, but no less than 50 centimeters in height.
- (g) Each driftnet vessel is to use methods to identify the driftnet gear it deploys by permanently marking at each 50 meter interval of net with the name of the vessel and its corresponding IRCS call sign. Vessels must be prohibited from discarding used or damaged driftnets and related gear while at sea. Such fishing equipment is to be stowed on the vessel and returned to port for proper disposal upon completion of the vessel's voyage. The location, date, and amount of lost fishing gear must be reported to the appropriate Korean authorities.

II. With regard to Paragraph I(a) of this Annex, the Korean authorities will provide U.S. authorities with a list of licensed vessels, sample photographs, and a brief standard description of characteristics and configurations which would readily identify the different types of Korean driftnet vessels.

III. Korean authorities will conduct surveillance and boardings of Korean driftnet vessels, both dockside and at sea. The appropriate Korean and U.S. authorities will coordinate communications between their respective patrol units. At a minimum, the Korean authorities will provide a continuous presence of one dedicated patrol vessel on the fishing grounds during the 1990 fishing season, and two dedicated patrol vessels during June, July and August.

IV. Korea and the United States may exchange their appropriate officials to facilitate their respective enforcement and surveillance activities of the driftnet fishery. These exchanges may include:

- (a) participation by the appropriate U.S. officials on Korean enforcement cruises;
- (b) participation by the appropriate Korean officials on U.S. surveillance flights.

V. Korean authorities will adopt sanctions to punish violations of the above regulations adequately. Korean authorities will provide the appropriate U.S. authorities with planned regulatory activities before the fishing season begins. Korean authorities will provide an outline of Korean regulatory activities at the end of the fishing season on the patrols conducted, violations detected, and sanctions imposed. The outline of Korean regulatory activities will include valuations of non-monetary sanctions such as suspended licenses or mandatory in-port periods.

VI. Korean authorities will utilize to the maximum extent the information supplied by U.S. authorities indicating alleged violations by the Korean squid driftnet fishing and transport vessels in investigation and identification of the violator.

ANNEX II

MONITORING PROGRAM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA ON THE KOREAN SQUID DRIFTNET FISHERIES FOR THE 1989 AND 1990 FISHING SEASON

The arrangements described below represent a monitoring program to be implemented in cooperation with U.S. scientists intended to provide information on Korean driftnet fishery operations and catches in the North Pacific Ocean. Under this program, the Korean Government will require each driftnet vessel to collect data on catches of target and non-target species, and Korean and U.S. scientific observers will be deployed on Korean driftnet vessels. The following paragraphs outline the process for collecting, handling and providing data by Korean and U.S. scientific observers aboard Korean commercial driftnet vessels and by Korean vessels.

1. Monitoring During the 1989 Fishing Season: The Korean Government will invite a scientific observer of the United States aboard a driftnet vessel. The observer will have the opportunity to observe approximately 45 driftnet retrievals.

2. Monitoring During the 1990 Fishing Season: The Korean Government will implement a cooperative monitoring program with the United States in 1990 with the objective of obtaining statistically reliable data on the catch of target and non-target species by Korean driftnet fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean. The Korean Government will provide the names of a sufficient number of vessels which are fully seaworthy and equipped to maintain the health and safety of scientific observers who will participate in the 1990 monitoring programs. The 1990 program will include the following:

- (a) At least 13 U.S. and 13 Korean scientific observers will be deployed aboard 26 Korean commercial driftnet vessels for at least 45 days each to observe 45 or more driftnet retrievals on each vessel;
- (b) The Korean Government will make efforts to seek funding for 1990 for a vessel that would move among the driftnet fleet during three summer months of the fishing season. The vessel would carry two U.S. and two Korean scientific observers. The scientific observers would be deployed from this platform on a series of Korean driftnet commercial fishing vessels to observe a few driftnet retrievals on each vessel.

3. Data collected by the scientific observers will include for each set:

- (a) Information on fishing methods including net mesh sizes, method of net deployment, depth of the top of the net from the water surface, total net depth, direction of the set, length of a pok of net, number of poks per net section, number of net sections deployed per net set, and poks of net lost.**
- (b) Environmental conditions including: surface water temperatures at the beginning and ending of net deployment, weather conditions (air temperature, wind speed and direction, and visibility), and oceanographic conditions (sea state, swell direction and height, CTD casts (when possible), etc.).**
- (c) Date and location of net at time of the start of retrieval to nearest minute of latitude and longitude.**
- (d) Dropouts, catches and take of salmonids, marine mammals, seabirds, albacore, and other marine species of mutual interest shown in Appendix A shall be recorded for each net section, except for the target species which will be recorded by three categories (low, medium, and high abundance) for each continuous net section observed with the estimated numbers of product weight for the set to be provided by the host vessels.**
- (e) Any other data and information which are jointly agreed to.**

4. All data identified in paragraph 2 will be recorded daily onto a data form. These forms will be duplicated and exchanged between the parties within 30 days after the Korean and U.S. scientific observers disembark the host vessels.

5. Total catch and fishing effort of the driftnet fleet stratified by month and 1 X 1 degree statistical areas will be provided to the U.S. authorities within six months or less following the closing of the fishing season. Three measures of effort are to be reported for each strata: the cumulative number of standardized poks, number of vessels fishing and vessel days of operation.

6. Using 1990 observer data and any other pertinent data such as logbook data which is acceptable to both sides, the appropriate organizations of the two sides will jointly produce a preliminary data summary of average catch rates of species

identified in Appendix A by April 1, 1991. To facilitate the production of the preliminary data summary, Korean and U.S. scientists will meet at an agreed upon location. A report, which includes the data summary and which reviews all the data identified in paragraph 2 collected by Korean and U.S. scientific observers during 1990, will be jointly produced by June 30, 1991. If there are disagreements between the two sides pertaining to either the data summary or report, the differences will be presented therein.

7. All observed field data per set will not be opened to the public. The summary review and the final report of the observations made by the scientific observers will not be opened to the public until their completion as specified in paragraph 6.

8. Scientists from both sides will consult as soon as practical to determine logistical arrangements necessary to implement the 1989 program outlined above. These arrangements will include, inter alia, the selection of the host fishing vessel, probable fishing areas and periods of observation, and the schedule of transport vessels used to embark and disembark the observer. The representatives of Korea will meet the representatives of the United States in early 1990 and complete logistical arrangements for the 1990 observer program by February 28, 1990.

9. The scientific observers will take all reasonable measures to ensure a minimum interference to the fishing activities of the host vessels.

10. The Korean Government will require squid driftnet vessels operating in the North Pacific Ocean to gather and report catch data as follows:

- (a) Each driftnet vessel must maintain monthly records of harvests of target species, incidental takes of anadromous species, marine mammals, seabirds, and other living marine resources, and fishing effort, delineated by 1 degree latitude and 1 degree longitude areas, and provide such fishery records to the appropriate Korean authorities at the end of the fishing season.
- (b) Each driftnet vessel must validate the time and the location of catch and fishing effort, including the use of location records from an automatic navigation system, and will report such data to the appropriate Korean authorities. Driftnet vessels with Navaj Navigation Satellite System (NNSS) equipment capable of printing a record of location will be required to record their daily noon position on printed tape.

11. Korean authorities will compile the data specified in paragraph 10(a) within six months of the annual termination of fishery operations so that both sides may cooperatively monitor scientific and enforcement aspects of the fishery. Korean authorities will compile the data specified in paragraph 10(b) and make them available at the request of the appropriate authorities of the United States.

APPENDIX A

Marine Mammals

Pacific white-sided dolphin
Northern right whale dolphin
Common dolphin
Striped dolphin
Northern fur seal
Dall's porpoise
Other marine animals

Squid

Neon flying squid
Japanese common squid
Boreal chubhook squid
Eight-armed squid

Fish

Albacore
Pomfret
Yellowtail
Skipjack tuna
Marlin
Swordfish
Other tuna and billfish
Blue shark
Salmonids
Salmon shark

Seabirds

Short-tailed albatross
Black-footed albatross
Laysan albatross
Sooty shearwater
Short-tailed shearwater
Flesh-footed shearwater
Buller's shearwater
Tufted puffin
Horned puffin
Leach's storm-Petrel
Northern fulmar

Marine Turtles

**NATIONAL FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION
REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

September 8, 1989

**Ambassador Edward E. Wolfe
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Oceans and Fisheries Affairs
Ocean, International Environmental and
Scientific Affairs
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20850**


**Mr. James W. Brennan
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
1335 East-West Highway, Room 9334
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910**

Dear Ambassador Wolfe and Mr. Brennan:

Taking into consideration U.S. concern over the preservation of U.S. origin salmon in the North Pacific Ocean, I am pleased to inform you that my office will take appropriate measures for the masters of Korean driftnet fishing vessels to conduct fishing operations in accordance with "A Directive for the Protection of Salmon, Marine Mammals and Seabirds in the Pacific Ocean," in the area west of 160 degrees E longitude of the North Pacific Ocean, while maintaining the patterns of fishing area and effort of recent years.

I hope that this type of measure will alleviate the concern you expressed during our recent talks in Washington, D.C.

Sincerely,


Hee Soo Lee
Deputy Administrator

September , 1989

Mr. Hee Soo Lee
Deputy Administrator
National Fisheries
Administration
Republic of Korea

Dear Mr. Lee:

In view of the general principles of international law that fisheries for anadromous stocks shall be conducted only in waters landward of the outer limits of exclusive economic zones, and that all states have the duty to cooperate with other states in taking measures necessary for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas, the United States welcomes the Korean Government's commitments to take the actions described in the Regulatory Program and Monitoring Program on the Korean squid driftnet fishery, as attached to your letter of September , 1989, and places great reliance on the commitment of the Korean Government to implement fully the scientific monitoring and regulatory programs outlined for the 1989 and 1990 fishing seasons.

Our participation in the described programs should not be understood to condone the practice of high seas driftnet fishing generally or as practiced by vessels from the Republic of Korea.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Edward E. Wolfe
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Oceans and Fisheries Affairs
U.S. Department of State

James W. Brennan
Assistant Administrator for
Fisheries
U.S. Department of Commerce

ELW

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United States Department of State

*Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

August 10, 1989

TO: See Attached Distribution List

FROM: OES/O- Edward E. Wolfe *EEW*

SUBJECT: Draft Salmon Convention

Next month I will be leading a U.S. delegation to Leningrad to enter into the second consultative meetings with Soviet fisheries officials, pursuant to the US-USSR comprehensive fishery agreement signed in 1988. I want to bring to your attention the primary item that will be on the agenda: the attached draft of a North Pacific Salmon Convention. This draft has been prepared in close consultation with interested U.S. government agencies and the U.S. - Soviet Advisory Body.

The intent of this proposed convention will be to supercede the existing International convention for the high seas fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (INPFC). I believe this new convention will better protect U.S. salmon. It is anticipated that members of the new salmon convention will include the U.S., U.S.S.R., Japan, and Canada.

The Convention area will include the waters in the North Pacific Ocean north of 33° North and manage salmon to all areas beyond 50 nautical miles of the coasts of the respective countries. Except as agreed by the parties, all direct fishing for salmon will be prohibited beyond this 50 nautical mile limit.

I will keep you informed as discussions continue on this matter.

Attachment: Draft salmon convention.

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**CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ANADROMOUS STOCKS OF FISH IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN**

THE PARTIES to this Convention,

RECOGNIZING that anadromous fish originating in the rivers, lakes, and intertidal waters of the United States, Canada, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Japan intermingle in certain areas of the North Pacific Ocean;

RECOGNIZING that, in conformity with international law, the Parties to this Convention have sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation, conservation, and management of the living resources within zones they have established, extending 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured (hereinafter referred to as "zones"); and have authority and responsibility for conservation and management of anadromous species of their respective origin beyond their respective zones, except when found in the zone or jurisdiction of another State;

RECOGNIZING that many important stocks of living marine resources of the North Pacific Ocean ecological complex, including anadromous species, range within and beyond the respective zones of the Parties;

RECOGNIZING that stocks of anadromous species originating in rivers of the Parties, which are the major States of origin for the North Pacific Ocean, constitute the vast majority of such species which occur in the Convention area;

RECOGNIZING that there do not currently exist fisheries for anadromous species in the North Pacific Ocean, by States other than States of origin, which are sanctioned by the laws of such States or by agreement with the Parties;

RECOGNIZING that the directed and incidental harvest of anadromous fish in areas beyond the zones of the Parties have a detrimental effect on the efforts of the Parties to carry out their responsibility for conservation and management of those stocks;

RECOGNIZING that the Parties have important economic interests in the anadromous species of the North Pacific Ocean, for the reason that, as States of origin, they must make significant commitments of financial resources and must forego certain economic development opportunities in order to conserve and manage those species;

RECOGNIZING, as well, that the harvest of anadromous fish by the Parties, as States of origin, contributes to their national economies and sustains the economic and social viability of their small and often isolated coastal communities;

RECOGNIZING that, in accordance with international law, all States have an obligation to cooperate with the States of origin in conservation of such anadromous species and a duty to enforce compliance by their flag vessels with international restrictions on fishing for such species;

EMPHASIZING the importance of scientific research for the conservation and management of the living marine resources of the North Pacific Ocean;

DESIRING to promote the acquisition, analysis, and dissemination of scientific information pertaining to living marine resources, including anadromous species, of the North Pacific Ocean;

DESIRING to coordinate efforts to conserve and manage anadromous species in the North Pacific Ocean; and

DESIRING to promote the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of anadromous stocks of fish in the North Pacific Ocean through international cooperation;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. The area of this Convention, hereinafter referred to as the "Convention area," shall be the waters of the North Pacific Ocean north of 33 degrees N.
2. This Convention shall apply to the management of anadromous fish in the Convention area beyond the seaward limits of the zones of the Parties and within the zones of the parties, seaward of 50 nautical miles of the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

ARTICLE II

1. The directed or incidental harvesting of anadromous fish by any State is prohibited beyond the seaward limit of the zones in the North Pacific Ocean, except as agreed among the Parties.
2. The knowing sale, purchase, or transport of anadromous fish harvested in violation of this Convention is prohibited.
3. Within the zones of the Parties, directed fishing for anadromous fish is prohibited seaward of 50 nautical miles of the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured, unless otherwise agreed among the Parties.

ARTICLE III

1. The Parties shall invite any State not a Party to this Convention to consult with regard to any matter relating to the activities of the vessels or nationals of that State which might affect adversely the conservation, restoration, enhancement, or rational management of anadromous stocks of fish subject to this Convention or the implementation of the Convention.
2. The Parties shall seek to achieve agreement with any State, referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, concerning the enforcement of the prohibitions established in Article II.
3. In the absence of an agreement in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, the Parties shall, consistent with international law, take such measures, individually and collectively, as they deem necessary and appropriate to implement the prohibitions established in Article II.

ARTICLE IV

The parties may establish separate subregional organizations, among themselves or with other states, to address the interception of anadromous species originating in one state within the zone or jurisdiction of another state.

ARTICLE V

1. Each Party shall take appropriate measures to ensure that no fishing from stocks of anadromous fish is permitted within its zone 50 miles seaward of the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured, and that its nationals and vessels refrain from fishing beyond its zone or the zones of any Party for anadromous stocks of fish, except as otherwise authorized pursuant to this Convention.
2. Each Party consents to, and will assist, boardings and inspections of its vessels by duly authorized officers of any other Party in the Convention area beyond the zones of the Parties for compliance with provisions of this Convention and measures established pursuant thereto. If, upon boarding and inspection of a vessel by a Party's duly authorized officer, any provision of this Convention, or any measure pursuant thereto, is found to have been violated, each Party agrees that it will not object to appropriate enforcement action undertaken pursuant to the laws of that other Party, including seizure of the vessel.

3. Each Party shall impose appropriate penalties, in accordance with its laws, for violations of any provision of this Convention or any measure established pursuant thereto.
 - a) The penalty for violation of a limitation or restriction on the fishing operations of a Party shall be limited to appropriate fines, forfeitures or revocation, or suspension of fishing privileges.
 - b) In the case of arrest and seizure of a vessel of a Party by the authorities of any other Party, notification shall be given promptly through diplomatic channels informing the flag state Party of the facts and actions taken. Each Party shall release vessels of the other Party and their crews promptly, subject to the posting of reasonable bond or other security.

ARTICLE VI

1. The Parties shall cooperate, consistent with their existing international obligations, to exchange information and to take action, where appropriate, to address the harvesting of anadromous species originating in the waters of any other Party by nationals and vessels of non-Parties in areas beyond any zone, and otherwise to advance the conservation of such anadromous species.
2. The Parties shall cooperate on the exchange of information on the sale and transport of anadromous species taken contrary to the provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE VII

1. The Parties shall cooperate in the conduct of scientific research required for the purpose of the conservation and optimum utilization of living marine resources, including anadromous stocks of fish.
2. The Parties shall cooperate in the implementation of procedures for collecting, reporting, and exchanging biostatistical information, fisheries data including catch and fishing effort statistics, biological samples, and time and area of vessel and fleet operation, in accordance with agreed upon procedures.

3. The Parties shall develop appropriate cooperative programs to monitor fishing operations in Convention waters in order to ensure conservation and rational management of living marine resources, including anadromous stocks of fish.
4. The Parties agree to exchange scientists in order to carry out scientific observations necessary to fulfill the purposes of the Convention.

ARTICLE VIII

1. There is hereby established an international organization that shall be known as the North Pacific Anadromous Species Commission, hereinafter referred to as the "Commission".
2. The objective of the Commission is to contribute through consultation, cooperation and recommendations to the conservation, restoration, enhancement, and rational management of anadromous stocks of fish subject to this Convention.
3. The Commission shall have legal personality and shall enjoy in the territories of the Parties and its relations with other international organizations such legal capacity as may be necessary to perform its functions and achieve its ends. The privileges and immunities which the Commission, its officers and staff, and representatives of the Parties shall enjoy in the territory of a State shall be subject to agreement between the Commission and the State concerned.
4. The official languages of the Commission shall be English and Russian.
5. The Commission shall be composed of three Commissioners from each of the Parties and a Secretariat composed of an Executive Director and appropriate support staff housed at a permanent location agreed to by the Parties. One Commissioner from each party will serve on one of three standing committees, which shall include Science, Enforcement and Administration.
6. Each national section shall have one vote. All proposals, recommendations and other decisions of the Commission shall be made by a vote of at least three national sections.
7. The Commission shall meet at least once annually and at such other times as may be agreed upon, to elect officers, which shall include a chairman and vice chairman, and conduct such other business as is appropriate to the implementation of this Convention.

8. The Commission may adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE IX

The functions of the Commission shall include the following:

1. recommend to the Parties measures for the conservation and rational management of anadromous stocks in the Convention area beyond the zones of any Party;
2. provide for the exchange of information on the illegal harvesting of anadromous species in the convention area beyond the zones of any party; and
3. provide for the exchange of catch and effort information for conducting scientific studies and for coordinating the collection, exchange and analysis of scientific data regarding living marine resources, including anadromous species, including data regarding the continent of origin of these species, and provide a forum for cooperation among the Parties with respect to these species.

ARTICLE X

1. The Commission shall appoint an Executive Director who shall oversee the work of the Secretariat.
2. The functions of the Executive Director and the Secretariat shall be:
 - a) To provide administrative services to the Commission;
 - b) To compile and disseminate statistics and reports concerning anadromous stocks subject to this Convention; and
 - c) To perform such functions as follow from other provision of this Convention or as the Commission may determine.
3. The Commission shall determine the conditions of employment of the Executive Director and staff.
4. The Executive Director shall appoint the staff in accordance with staffing requirements approved by the Commission. The staff shall be responsible to the Executive Director, subject to the general supervision of the Commission.

5. The location of the Secretariat shall be _____.

ARTICLE XI

1. Each Party shall determine and pay the expenses incurred by its national section. Joint expenses incurred by the Commission shall be paid by the Commission through contributions made by the Parties.
2. The Commission shall adopt an annual budget. The Executive Director shall transmit a draft budget to the Parties together with a schedule of contributions not later than 60 days before the meeting of the Commission at which the budget is to be considered.
3. The Commission shall determine the annual contribution of each Party according to the following formula:
 - a) 70 percent of the budget shall be divided equally among the Parties; and
 - b) 30 percent of the budget shall be divided among the Parties in proportion to their nominal catches of anadromous stocks in the areas beyond the zone of any Party.
4. The Executive Director shall notify each Party of its contribution. Contributions shall be paid not later than four months after the date of such notification, in the currency of the state in which the office of the organization is located.
5. The Commission shall authorize the disbursement of funds for the joint expenses of the Commission and may employ personnel and acquire facilities necessary for the performance of its functions.
6. A Party which has not paid its contributions for two consecutive years shall not be entitled to vote under this Convention until it has fulfilled its obligations, unless the parties agree otherwise.
7. The financial affairs of the Commission shall be audited annually by external auditors to be selected by the Commission.

ARTICLE XII

1. The Annex attached hereto forms an integral part of this Convention. All references to the Convention shall be understood as including the Annex either in its present terms or as amended in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2.
2. The Annex shall be considered amended from the date upon which the Commission receives notification from all the Parties of acceptance of a recommendation to amend the Annex made by the Commission or by one of the Parties.

ARTICLE XIII

Any Party, or the Commission, may propose amendments to this Convention. The adoption of an amendment shall require the unanimous agreement of the Parties. The amendment shall enter into force ninety days after all the parties have deposited instruments of ratification with the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall immediately notify all Parties of the receipt of instruments of ratification and the date of entry into force of the amendments.

ARTICLE XIV

Any Party may withdraw from this Convention 12 months after the date on which it formally notifies the Executive Secretary of its intention to withdraw.

ARTICLE XV

Nothing contained in this Convention shall be deemed to prejudice:

- a) The positions or view of any Party with respect to the existing territorial or other coastal State jurisdiction for all purposes other than the conservation and management of fisheries;
- b) The positions or views of any Party with respect to its rights or obligations under international law including, but not limited to, treaties and other international agreements to which it is party; or
- c) Any arrangements between or among the Parties concerning fisheries enforcement in the Bering Sea or the position of any Party concerning the extent of its respective maritime jurisdictions.

ARTICLE XVI

1. The original of this Convention shall be deposited with _____, which shall transmit certified copies thereof to all signatories and acceding Parties.

ARTICLE XVII

This Convention shall be open for signature at _____ from _____ to _____, by Canada, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, which are the major States of origin for anadromous species in the North Pacific Ocean. It is subject to ratification in accordance with the domestic requirements of the Parties, and will enter into force ninety (90) days following the deposit of instruments of ratification by three of these Parties.

ARTICLE XVIII

The International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific, among the United States, Canada and Japan, shall be superseded upon entry into force of the present Convention,

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE at _____ on _____, in a single original, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

John G. Peterson, Chairman
Clarence G. Pautzke, Executive Director

605 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501



Mailing Address: P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Telephone: (907) 271-2809
FAX (907) 271-2817

August 25, 1989

Dr. Vjacheslav K. Zilanov
Deputy Minister of Fisheries of the USSR
12 Rozhdestvensky Boulevard
Moscow, K-45
U.S.S.R.

Dear Dr. Zilanov:

Your presence and effective participation in the Pacific Summit Fisheries Symposium were integral to the success of that conference. Please accept my sincere thanks for your very significant contribution.

The concept of a Pacific Ocean Organization is yours and in my opinion needs to be pursued. At our breakfast meeting I suggested the official delegates discuss this idea with their home governments and report back to you. In order to expedite this process, and also as a reminder, I have written letters to each of the delegates, copies of which are attached for your information. Hopefully my letter reflects, with some degree of accuracy, your thoughts and will induce prompt responses from the delegates.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John G. Peterson".

John G. Peterson
Chairman

cc: ~~Members of North Pacific~~ Fishery Management Council

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

John G. Peterson, Chairman
Clarence G. Pautzke, Executive Director

605 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501



Mailing Address: P.O. Box 103136
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August 25, 1989

Samuel Abal
Embassy of Papua New Guinea
1330 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Mr. Abal:

It was my pleasure to meet you at the Pacific Summit Fisheries Symposium at Semiahmoo. Your participation contributed greatly to the success of the conference.

It is important to further pursue the concept of a Pacific Ocean Organization. As you may recall, this concept, introduced by Dr. Zilanov, was discussed at our breakfast meeting on Thursday, and I suggested that each delegate discuss it with their home government and advise Dr. Zilanov of the results. Such an organization could have great merit: it would foster effective and cooperative management of resources outside coastal state fisheries jurisdictions, facilitate the development and exchange of scientific information on the ocean's living resources, and serve as a forum for considering trade issues and business cooperation.

We all agree that fisheries resources should be managed effectively and conserved to ensure continued high stock abundance for future generations. The 200-mile zones are unrelated to fish distribution and migrations, and highly migratory species, anadromous fish, and "straddling" stocks regularly cross national boundaries. Unregulated fisheries on these resources will eventually lead to conservation problems unless there are rules established to determine right of access as well as rules that encompass harvests levels, fishing techniques, allowable gear types, regulatory areas and seasons, bycatch quotas, enforcement, and so forth.

The basis for effective management and conservation is accurate scientific information and objective evaluation. Comprehensive data and analyses are needed on resource abundance and distribution, the identity of discrete fish stocks and their productivity, and the relationship of the fisheries resources to oceanic and atmospheric variables. We need a forum for regularly exchanging this scientific data and ensuring that our national research is cooperative and minimizes duplication in light of the limited funds that are available to support that research.

And finally, there are trade issues and business matters that require discussion by Pacific Rim nations. An exchange of information designed to foster business opportunities through cooperative fishing, processing or marketing ventures could be quite useful. Foreign access to fishery zones,

August 25, 1989

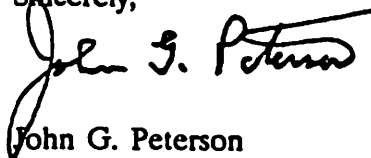
Page 2

import quotas, tariffs, and other trade barriers will be more difficult to resolve, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) process may be too slow and ponderous to effectively handle fisheries matters.

Bilateral and regional compacts now exist that are designed to deal with many of these issues. However, none includes all Pacific Rim nations with major fishing interests, and generally their area of interest is too narrow to effectively address the broad spectrum of issues and resource problems facing the fishing nations of the North, Central, and South Pacific Ocean. Moreover, duplication of mission and overlapping jurisdictions would have to be resolved. This is not to say that the existing organizations have outlived their usefulness. On the contrary, they perform very useful functions within their more narrowly defined missions. But we need to begin building a better, more comprehensive organizational structure for resolving the living resource issues that face Pacific Rim nations now and which will become much more troublesome as we move into the 21st Century.

Therefore, I strongly encourage you to explore the concept of a Pacific Ocean Organization with your home government. The opinion of your government will play an important role in initiating discussion with other countries that were not officially represented at the Pacific Summit Conference in Semiahmoo. I hope that you will be able to pass your comments along to Dr. Zilanov as quickly as possible. Again, thank you for your significant contribution to the success of the conference and your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



John G. Peterson
Chairman

cc: Deputy Minister Zilanov
Ambassador Edward Wolfe
Members of North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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Assistant Administrator Fisheries

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Singapore 0106



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA
98504-0413

BOOTH GARDNER
GOVERNOR

September 5, 1989

Mr. John Peterson
Chairman, North Pacific Fisheries
Management Council
c/o Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Council
7600 Sand Point Way
Building Four, Bin C15700
Seattle, Washington 98115

Dear Mr. Peterson:

As I look back with genuine pride on the Pacific Summit and Symposia, I want to extend some special words of appreciation for the superb job you did chairing the Fisheries Symposium in Semiahmoo. Although I was only there for a relatively brief time, I was extremely impressed with your flexibility and leadership, which allowed the Symposium to live up to its promise as a lively and in-depth exploration of key Pacific region fisheries issues.

Later this year, the Washington Centennial Commission will issue a summary of the conference proceedings---a document which, we hope, will be a catalyst for further discussion and action. I will ensure that you receive a copy and will look forward to any views you may have on the Summit and Symposia and its implications for the future of Washington State and its Pacific trading partners.

Once again, thank you for all you did to make the Pacific Summit and Symposia a major success of this Centennial year.

Sincerely,

Booth Gardner
Governor

SEP 21 '89 12:43 NORTHWEST & ALASKA FISHERIES CTR



AGENDA C-2
 SEPTEMBER 1989
 SUPPLEMENTAL
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
 Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

SEP 12 1989

Mr. Vjacheslav K. Zilanov
 Vice Minister
 Ministry of Fisheries of the USSR
 12 Rozhedstvensky Boulevard
 Moscow, K-45
 USSR

Dear Mr. Zilanov:

Your participation in the recent Pacific Rim Fisheries Symposium, held August 9-11, in Bellingham, Washington, was quite constructive and much appreciated. In particular, your informal proposal concerning an international, Pacific-wide fisheries research and management organization was most timely. As you noted, fishing pressure on stocks in the Pacific, outside 200-mile national jurisdictions, is increasing, thus intensifying the need for coordinated stock assessment and conservation. An international organization which would enhance cooperative research through the pooling of financial and manpower resources is, in my view, quite desirable. In your remarks, you indicated that such an organization might be tasked with (1) identifying data gaps, (2) planning and coordinating research efforts to address such data gaps, and (3) based on data collected, recommending management measures to conserve stocks.

While discussion on conserving various stocks of fish in the Pacific is increasing, none of the concepts to date has been as comprehensive as yours, which, as I understand it, would go beyond the multilateral regime contemplated in our bilateral memorandum of understanding on salmon signed last February. Although not a substantive obstacle, the breadth and scope of your proposal, as it includes both the southern and northern hemispheres, also expands the number of countries whose interests would be involved.

As you are aware, representatives of Canada, Japan, the People's Republic of China (PRC), the United States, and your country met in Sidney, British Columbia, Canada, last November to discuss, for the second time, the possible formation of a new multilateral scientific research organization for the North Pacific. The meeting produced a Draft Convention to Establish a New International Organization for Marine Science and Related Research in the



SEP 31 '89 12:44 NORTHWEST & ALASKA FISHERIES CTR

P.3/3

North Pacific Region. The objectives of such an organization, which is supported by the United States, are to: (1) promote the cooperative investigation of marine biology and oceanography in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea and foster the development of multinational resource programs and (2) promote the collection and exchange of both biological and oceanographic information. It might, therefore, be appropriate to consider your proposal as an extension of the concept embodied in the current proposed organization.

The United States is planning to host a drafting group in Seattle, later this year, to refine the Draft Convention. You should have received an invitation by this time for Soviet participation through diplomatic channels.

The United States is also very concerned about the expanding driftnet fisheries throughout the Pacific. In addition to the negotiations we have held with Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, regarding their driftnet fisheries in the North Pacific, we participated in discussions in June in Suva, Fiji, with the Pacific Island States to address these driftnet fisheries for albacore tuna which take place in the South Pacific outside the 200-mile zone of any nation. We are quite concerned about these fisheries as the activities appear to be so extensive that the resource could be severely impacted in a few years time. Certainly the United States would be interested in the creation of a multilateral organization with the authority to address this problem in the South Pacific.

Sincerely,

/s/ James W. Brennan

James W. Brennan
Assistant Administrator
for Fisheries

NEWS RELEASE

AGENDA C-2
SEPTEMBER 1989
SUPPLEMENTAL

Phone: (907) 279-8428
(907) 279-8429

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF JAPAN
ANCHORAGE

NO. 89-42

September 19, 1989

The Scientific Meeting on International Cooperation for Pollock Research in the Bering Sea

August 23-26, 1989

Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory
Shimizu, Shizuoka Pref., Japan

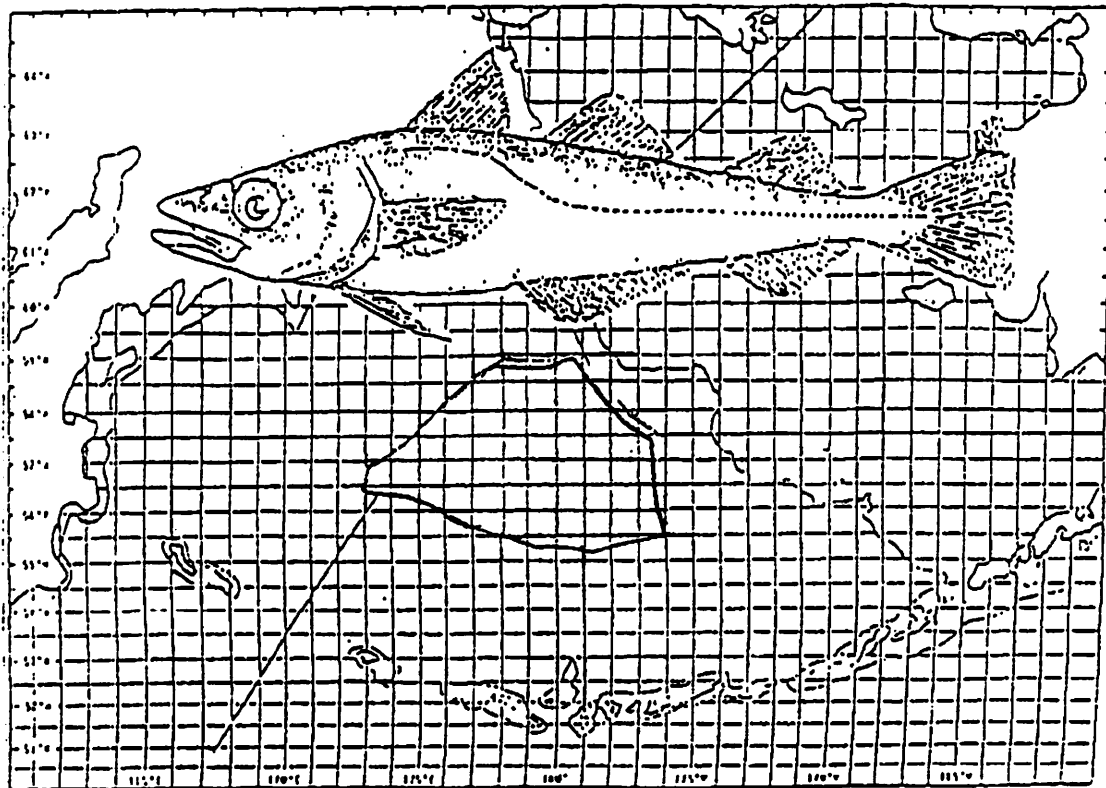
1. The Scientific Meeting on International Cooperation for Pollock Research in the Bering Sea was held from August 23rd to 26th at the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory, Shimizu, Japan. Scientists from the Republic of Korea, the Polish People's Republic and from Japan participated in the meeting. This meeting was held to follow up the recommendation made at the Sitka Symposium, and thus originally all the nations which participated in the Sitka Symposium were invited.
2. At this meeting, the participating scientists exchanged views regarding the status of the Bering High Sea pollock fishery, scientific knowledge obtained after the Sitka Symposium, research plans of each nation, the possibility of international cooperation for research and other matters.
3. Through the exchange of views by the scientists from three nations, understandings of the current status of the fishery were significantly promoted. Furthermore, the three nations agreed to promote cooperation of data exchange, standardization of research methodology and exchange of foreign researchers.
4. All participating scientists recognized that this meeting was very fruitful and agreed that it was necessary to have similar meetings periodically in the future with participation from all nations concerned with the Bering Sea pollock resource.
5. Japanese scientists are planning to explain the details of this meeting to U.S. scientists at the coming INPFC annual meeting in Seattle.

SCIENTIFIC MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
FOR POLLOCK RESEARCH IN THE BERING SEA

August 23-26, 1989
Shimizu, JAPAN

Chairman
Seiji Ohsumi

Rapporteurs
Jay Hastings
Jerzy Latanowicz



Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory
Fisheries Agency of Japan
Shimizu, Japan

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PREFACE

Recent exploitation of the Bering Sea walleye pollock (Theragra chalcogramma) in the international waters of the central Bering Sea by several nations has increased the need for scientific research on this resource. International cooperation for scientific research programs by concerned nations is indispensable. Scientists from Canada, Japan, the People's Republic of China, the Polish People's Republic, the Republic of Korea, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States met for the first time in Sitka, Alaska, U.S.A., 19-21 July 1988, to present information and discuss coordination of future scientific research needs. A major recommendation from the Sitka meeting was to conduct international scientific symposia in the future to facilitate data exchange/collections and communications among scientists from different countries.

Japan offered to sponsor the next international scientific symposium in accordance with the Sitka recommendation. One year following the Sitka meeting was deemed appropriate for a second meeting. Invitations were sent to concerned nations encouraging attendance of their scientists at this meeting held in Shimizu, Japan, 23-26 August 1989. Scientific delegations from the Republic of Korea, the Polish People's Republic, and Japan attended. Information and data developed since the Sitka symposium was exchanged and discussed between the scientific delegations. The information exchanged was included in a number of working documents.

The purpose of this document is to summarize the information and discussion exchanges between the scientific delegations and their recommendations for future cooperation in scientific research. The scientific delegations to this meeting sincerely hope that this summary and the documents produced from this meeting will contribute to a better knowledge of the pollock resources in the Bering Sea and will encourage greater cooperation among the concerned nations to develop further understanding.

Seiji Ohsumi
Meeting Chairman

PARTICIPANTS

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Yeong Gong | Director, Deep-Sea Resources Division National Fisheries Research and Development Agency (NFRDA), Kyeongnam |
| Young Hee Hur | NFRDA, Kyeongnam |
| Byen Chang Myeng | Korean Deep-Sea Fisheries Association, Tokyo office (Observer) |

POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Zbigniew Karnicki | Director, Sea Fisheries Institute (SFI), Gdynia |
| Jerzy Janusz | Senior Marine Biologist, SFI, Gdynia |
| Mirosław Kucharski | Deputy Director, International Department, Ministry of Transport, Shipping and Communication, Warsaw |
| Jerzy Latanowicz | Director, Deep Sea Fisheries Company, Dalmor, Gdynia |

JAPAN

| | |
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| Masahiko Furusawa | Chief, Acoustic Instrument Research Section, National Research Institute of Fisheries Engineering, Hazaki |
| Kenji Kagawa | Technical Officer, Resources Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ), Tokyo |
| Daishiro Nagahata | Assistant Director, International Affairs Division, FAJ, Tokyo |
| Takashi Sasaki | Chief, North Pacific Groundfish Section, FSFRL, Shimizu |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Kazuo Shima | Director, Research Department, FAJ, Tokyo |
| Shintaro Suzuki | Assistant Director, Resources Division, FAJ, Tokyo |
| Satoshi Torika | Far Seas Fisheries Division, FAJ, Tokyo |
| Taku Yoshimura | North Pacific Groundfish Section, FSFRL, Shimizu |

Japanese Observers

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Koh Fuyuki | Japan Fisheries Association (JFA), Tokyo |
| Ken Kobayashi | Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association (JDSTA), Tokyo |
| Tomosaburo Nakata | JDSTA, Tokyo |
| Tatsuki Tabata | JDSTA, Tokyo |
| Tetsuo Yamamoto | National Federation of Medium Trawlers, Tokyo |

SECRETARIAT

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Aritsune Furukawa | Director, General Administration Department, FSFRL, Shimizu (Secretary) |
| Jay Hastings | General Counsel, JFA, USA |
| Reiko Hineno | Interpreter |
| Masatake Kato | International Affairs Division, FAJ, Tokyo |
| Itsuko Sakai | Interpreter |
| Sachito Segawa | General Affairs Section, FSFRL, Shimizu |
| Takeshi Yamamoto | Resources Division, FAJ, Tokyo |
| Kazumoto Yoshida | Director, North Pacific Resources Division, FSFRL, Shimizu (Deputy Secretary) |

STEERING COMMITTEE

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Yeong Gong

Director, Deep-Sea Resources Division,
National Fisheries Research and
Development Agency (NFRDA), Kyeongnam

Young Hee Hur

NFRDA, Kyeongnam

POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Zbigniew Karnicki

Director, Sea Fisheries Institute,
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Miroslaw Kucharski

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PROCEEDINGS

The place and date of the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory in Shimizu, Japan, 23-26 August 1989.

Opening of the meeting.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Suzuki, Assistant Director of the Resource Division of the Fisheries Agency of Japan, who acted as the moderator until a chairman was elected.

Welcoming address and opening remarks.

Mr. Shima, the newly appointed Director of the Research Department of the Fisheries Agency of Japan, delivered the opening address. He expressed his gratitude to the delegations of the Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic for attending this meeting at the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory, a laboratory with a long history of research experience, particularly in the Bering Sea. Mr. Shima also expressed his regrets that despite invitations extended to all interested countries, some were unable to attend.

Based upon discussions at the Sitka symposium, Japan has been making efforts to promote international cooperation in pollock scientific research. This past year scientists from the nations concerned were invited to participate in the pollock research cruise of the R/V KAIYO MARU.

This meeting in Shimizu is based upon the Japanese offer to hold the next meeting in accordance with recommendations made at the Sitka symposium. It is intended to promote international cooperation in the field of scientific research through introduction of the scientific research plans of each nation, discussion of future scientific research needs, standardization of the research methodology and coordination of future research plans. Mr. Shima emphasized that scientific data are indispensable in designing a proper management system and that the collection of sufficient data without close international cooperation among all the nations concerned is not possible. In this regard, he expressed regret that the pollock fishery resources in the Bering high seas have sometimes been discussed with speculation and emotion. But sufficient science for knowledge of the resources has not been accumulated due to the rapid expansion of the fishery. Thus, the need exists to deal with this matter more calmly and strengthen research activities.

Mr. Shima finally expressed his hope that this meeting will become significant in the continuation of stable and rational fishing operations in the Bering high seas in the future.

Opening remarks were also presented by the delegates from Korea and Poland. Dr. Gong stated that the Korean government recognizes this meeting to be extremely important. The Korean delegation believes that management of the fisheries in the high seas of the Bering Sea must be through international cooperation. Management should be based upon the scientific results produced by all countries concerned. Dr. Gong expressed his sincere hope that this meeting will be rewarding and that the amount of scientific information produced would be substantial.

Dr. Karnicki thanked Japan for organizing this scientific meeting. Poland considers this meeting to be a follow-up to the Sitka symposium and the continuation of joint efforts in the assessment of Alaska pollock in the international waters of the Bering Sea. He expressed his regret that not all the countries which attended the Sitka symposium are present and that this will certainly have a negative impact on the outcome of this meeting.

Dr. Karnicki reported with satisfaction that an American scientist took part in a joint collection of samples on board a Polish commercial vessel operating in the Bering high seas. Also, a Polish scientist participated in the research cruise of the Japanese research vessel R/V KAIYO MARU. He thanked the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory for the invitation and hospitality extended to the Polish scientist. Dr. Karnicki concluded by expressing his hope that this scientific meeting will be successful, that it will produce new knowledge in understanding the behavior of Alaska pollock in the international waters of the Bering Sea to the benefit of all countries concerned.

Both Dr. Gong and Dr. Karnicki congratulated Mr. Shima for his promotion and wished him the best in his new capacity.

Election of chairman.

Dr. Ohsumi, Director of the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory, was unanimously elected as the chairman of the meeting.

Appointment of rapporteurs.

Mr. Jay Hastings and Mr. Jerzy Latanowicz were appointed as rapporteurs for the meeting.

Adoption of the agenda.

The draft agenda was adopted with several amendments. The adopted version is appended to this report as Appendix I.

Review of available data and documents.

A number of working documents was presented during the meeting. A list of these documents is attached as Appendix II.

Introduction of new scientific knowledge obtained after the Sitka symposium.

All data and documents presented during the course of the meeting were carefully reviewed. It became obvious that a substantial amount of scientific information has been collected during the past year towards a better understanding on the behavior of Alaska pollock in the international waters of the Bering Sea. The preliminary reported catch of Alaska pollock in 1988 by country in thousands of metric tons was as follows: Japan - 749.2 mt; Korea - 268.6 mt; and Poland - 298.7 mt. Following the requests of Korea and Poland, Japan also provided detailed catch and effort data for pollock catches in 1987 and 1988.

It was reported that for the first time Japan, Korea and Poland fished during the entire year. Migration patterns of fished concentrations of Alaska pollock followed roughly the same pattern as reported for the past years. However, the disappearance of concentrations which moved away from the international waters for spawning was relatively long lasting (six weeks). It was reported by Poland that vertical distribution of concentrations of Alaska pollock during the year varied from 30 meters after spawning to 420 meters just before spawning.

The mean length of fish reported in 1988 was as follows:

| | Male | Female |
|--------|------|--------|
| Japan | 48.0 | 50.0 |
| Poland | 47.4 | 49.2 |
| Korea | 47.3 | 48.0 |

All investigating countries came to the conclusion that mean lengths (and also mean weights according to the Polish data) were slightly larger in 1988 compared with previous years.

Data in age composition was provided by Poland only. It is worth noting that the 1978 year class which dominated in catches of past years is slowly being replaced by younger year classes. Six year old fish from the 1982 year class now seem to be particularly abundant.

Food found in pollock stomachs studied in 1988 was more or less similar to that reported in the past and consisted of Euphausiacea, Copepoda and less frequently squid and lanternfish.

However, according to Polish observations, during the period of February and March a large number of fish caught in the southeast corner of the international waters had a significant amount of undigested pollock eggs in their stomachs which indicates that spawning grounds are nearby or in this area.

The scientists believe that the data presented during the meeting indicates that no significant changes in the stock of Alaska pollock have occurred in 1988.

Following the recommendations of the Sitka symposium, Polish scientists have made an attempt to assess the abundance of pollock in the Bering high seas using the cohort analysis method. The results show relative stability of the exploitable biomass (ages 5 through 15+) at the level of 12 million tons during the 1985-1988 period. Total stock biomass estimated at the beginning of 1988 was calculated at the level of 12.8 million tons. The exploitation rate of 11.7 percent (assuming 1.5 million tons in 1988) of the current biomass (12.8 million tons) is much lower than that in the eastern Bering Sea. The presented results can suggest that the pollock resources in the Aleutian Basin are still exploited at a relatively safe and stable level. These findings seem to be not that much different from those mentioned by Japan which, though calculated by a population dynamics model with some assumptions, estimated approximately 10 million tons for the Aleutian Basin.

The Japanese delegation reviewed a wide range of scientific programmes conducted recently. These include hydroacoustic surveys of pollock stocks and a number of methods to identify the subpopulations (morphometrics, growth rate, DNA identification, isozyme analysis, and microelements). As none of these projects have been concluded, only summaries of the information so far obtained were provided.

The meeting has noted the forthcoming INPFC symposium on "Application of stock assessment techniques on gadids" to be held in Seattle from October 31, 1989. A number of scientific papers on Alaska pollock stock assessment and related matters will be presented. This will further enhance the knowledge on this species.

Introduction of research plans by each national group.

The following research plans for 1990 were presented:

Republic of Korea:

- (1) Detailed catch and effort data will be collected with the aim to assess the effect of fishing on pollock resources and to understand migration patterns.
- (2) Data on length and age composition, fecundity, maturity and other biological information will be collected.
- (3) The annual and geographic changes of the spawning season will be monitored.
- (4) Study on stock identification including morphometric and biochemical (electrophoresis) methods will be conducted by taking samples from different areas and during different times in the Bering Sea.

Korea is considering research in the Bering high seas with its research vessel. However, the research plan has not been finalized until a budget is approved.

Poland:

Poland will continue its research activities in the international waters of the Bering Sea collecting data on board commercial trawlers. Apart from catch and effort statistics, data on length and age composition, as well as weight, sex ratio, feeding, and stomach content will be collected. For age determination otoliths will be used. Morphometric and meristic data for stock identification will also be collected.

Due to budget constraints, use of the research vessel PROFESSOR SIEDLECKI in the Bering Sea in 1990 can only be considered on a cost sharing basis.

Japan:

- (1) 1989 summer survey for the biomass of pollock by the R/V SEIJU MARU No. 28 (July-October) (Japan-U.S. cooperative survey).
 - (a) Hydroacoustic survey of pollock resources by the high quality quantitative echo sounder (KJ-1000).
 - (b) Collection of biological samples by midwater trawl.
 - (c) Collection of larvae and fry of pollock by small-size midwater trawl.
 - (d) Collection of zooplankton with Norpac net.
 - (e) Oceanographic observations by XBT, etc.

- (2) Winter survey of pollock in the western Bering Sea by the R/V KAIYO MARU (December-January 1990).
 - (a) Collection of biological samples by midwater trawl.
 - (b) Oceanographic observations (this survey is now in the planning stages).
- (3) Collection of biological data and samples by all Japanese fishing vessels operating in the international waters (fork length measurements, otolith and scale sampling, whole body sampling, etc.).
- (4) Collection of biological samples on the shelves of U.S. and U.S.S.R. waters from joint venture vessels.
- (5) Observation and sampling on board Japanese fishing vessels operating in the international waters.
- (6) Study and improvement of the analysis methodology for acoustic data obtained from the quantitative echo sounder and estimation of biomass by this improved methodology.
- (7) Studies of stock identification by biological methodology (morphometrics and meristics) and biochemical methodology (isozyme, m-DNA, etc.).

A new research vessel with high technological measuring equipment and fishing facilities is now under construction and will be completed in 1991. The total budget for this vessel is about 6 billion yen. Japan will dispatch this new vessel to the Bering Sea for pollock research.

Examination of the possibility for international cooperation on research.

The participants expressed their willingness and readiness to exchange fishing and research data and recognized this as an essential step in the further improvement of cooperation. However, to make the data more compatible, it is necessary to provide the data in some uniform format. This refers particularly to fishing data. Japan agreed to prepare a draft of standardized procedures for reporting catch and effort data and circulate it among all countries concerned for their comments and opinions and eventual future adoption. It was stressed that for stock assessment purposes and proper understanding of Alaska pollock behavior, catch and effort data not only from the high seas but also from other areas are necessary. In this regard cooperation of coastal states should be requested.

As far as standardization of research methods is concerned, it was generally agreed that the most urgent need exists for standardized age determination method.

From participating countries, Poland seems to be most advanced in otolith reading. It was agreed that Polish scientists will get in touch with relevant scientists in the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. to compare the method used and then seek a way to standardize it. At the same time Poland offered to participating countries the possibility to carry out otolith readings at the specialized center at the Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia. This can be done under contract agreement.

The need to carry out egg and larval studies was emphasized. In this regard, Poland offered services of her Plankton and Identification Center.

Though the coordination of research cruises was discussed, only Japan from the three participating countries is planning to send research vessels to the Bering high seas for the coming season.

The participants were informed about the forthcoming winter survey with use of the R/V KAIYO MARU. As soon as the programme for this cruise is completed, invitations to participate will be sent through diplomatic channels to all countries concerned. It is expected that 4 to 5 scientists from different countries will board the vessel.

All participating countries expressed their readiness to exchange scientists. However, the conditions of such exchanges should be agreed upon on a case-by-case basis.

Future meetings.

It was agreed that meetings on general matters should be held periodically with participation from all nations concerned with Bering Sea pollock resources. However, the time, place, and programme of the meeting needs to be carefully considered to assure the fullest participation of the countries. It is advisable that such meetings be held whenever possible in conjunction with other scientific meetings related to the Bering Sea. The scope and form of papers and documents to be prepared for the meeting need to be clearly defined in order to avoid misunderstanding and ensure the fullest use of available materials. Nations participating in the future meetings are requested to present papers based on their catch and effort data from their commercial fishing operations in the Bering Sea. Meetings of smaller working groups on special topics (eg., age determination) should be encouraged.

Adoption of the report.

The report of this meeting was approved and adopted on 26 August. The host country was requested to distribute the report to all countries concerned, including those who were not present.

Closing remarks.

Appreciation was extended to Japan as well as the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory for organizing and sponsoring this meeting. The meeting was recognized as a further step in improving scientific collaboration of countries interested in Bering Sea pollock resources.

Conclusions.

1. The topics presented and discussed at the Shimizu scientific meeting regarding pollock research in the Bering Sea acknowledged the importance of international cooperation for better understanding of the pollock resources.
2. Research findings indicate that no significant changes in the Alaska pollock stock have occurred in the international waters of the Bering Sea during 1988.
3. Although knowledge on pollock stock identification and biomass estimation in the entire Bering Sea needs to be further improved, the provisional results of stock biomass estimates suggest that the pollock resources in the Aleutian Basin are still exploited at a relatively safe and stable level.
4. The need for further biological and resource research on Alaska pollock was recommended. The research on pollock stocks throughout the entire Bering Sea should be conducted in close international scientific cooperation, including data exchange, standardization of research methods, and exchange of scientists.
5. Meetings of this type should be held periodically with participation of all countries interested in Alaska pollock resources of the Bering Sea.

APPENDIX I
ADOPTED AGENDA

1. Address of welcome and opening remarks
2. Introduction of participants
3. Election of chairperson
4. Appointment of rapporteurs
5. Adoption of agenda
6. Arrangements for meeting
 - 6.1. Official language
 - 6.2. Meeting procedures and time schedule
 - 6.3. Treatment of meeting report
 - 6.4. Correspondence to press
7. Review of available data and documents
8. Introduction of new scientific knowledge obtained after the Sitka symposium
9. Introduction of research plans by each national group
 - 9.1. Kinds, methods and vessels for research
 - 9.2. Research areas
 - 9.3. Research seasons and periods
 - 9.4. Others
10. Examination on the possibility of international cooperation for research
 - 10.1. Exchange of data
 - 10.1.1. Fisheries data
 - 10.1.2. Research data
 - 10.1.3. Reporting systems and formats of data

- 10.1.4. Possibility of international standardization of data
- 10.1.5. Accumulation of data of each country
- 10.2. Standardization of research methods
 - 10.2.1. Stock identification and separation
 - 10.2.2. Estimation of stock size
 - 10.2.3. Age determination
 - 10.2.4. Egg and larval studies
 - 10.2.5. Movement and migration
 - 10.2.6. Tagging studies
 - 10.2.7. Studies of biological parameters
 - 10.2.8. Environmental studies
- 10.3. Coordination of research cruise plans
- 10.4. Exchange of scientists
 - 10.4.1. Boarding on research vessels
 - 10.4.2. Exchange among research institutes
 - 10.4.3. Conditions of exchange and acceptance of scientists
- 10.5. Others
- 11. Future meetings
- 12. Other business
- 13. Adoption of report
- 14. Closing remarks

APPENDIX II

LIST OF WORKING DOCUMENTS

1. Status of the Korean Trawl Fishery in the High Seas of the Bering Sea in 1983-88. Yong Gong and Young Hee Hur, National Fisheries Research and Development Agency, Republic of Korea.
2. Introduction and Review of Research Plan by the Republic of Korea. National Fisheries Research and Development Agency, Republic of Korea.
3. Biological Information on Walleye Pollock Caught in the International Waters of the Bering Sea in 1988. Bogdan Trocinski, Sea Fisheries Institute, Poland.
4. An Attempt at Assessment of the Status of the Walleye Pollock Stock in the Aleutian Basin. Jan Horbowy and Jerzy Janusz, Sea Fisheries Institute, Poland. (Preliminary report).
5. Summary of Urgent Study for 1988 under "Science and Technology Promotion and Control Budget" of Science and Technology Agency. Summarized by T. Sasaki, Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory, Japan.
6. Outline of the Acoustic Survey on Pollock in the Bering Sea. Y. Takao and M. Furusawa, National Research Institute of Fisheries Engineering, Japan.
7. Biological Information of Pelagic Pollock from Summer and Winter Surveys in 1988. T. Yoshimura, Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory, Japan.
8. The History and Current Status of the Japanese Pollock Fisheries in Aleutian Basin. T. Sasaki and T. Yoshimura, Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory, Japan.
9. Japanese Pollock Fishing on Bering High Seas. Fisheries Agency of Japan.
10. Fishing and Other Data. Fisheries Agency of Japan.
11. Previous and Future Research for Pelagic Pollock Resources on the Aleutian Basin by Japan. Fisheries Agency of Japan.
12. Outline of Method for Japanese Pollock Study in Bering Sea. T. Sasaki, Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory, Japan.