

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council, AP and SSC Members

FROM: Clarence G. Pautzke
Executive Director



DATE: April 18, 1990

SUBJECT: International Fisheries

ACTION REQUIRED

Receive status report on high seas fisheries negotiations and plans for further action.

BACKGROUND

Salmon Interceptions. Last fall I reported that the State Department had negotiated and signed high seas fishing agreements with Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea with regard to area restrictions, the required use of satellite transponders, and deployment of observers. All three international agreements refer to the development of "arrangements" between each country and the United States with regard to details of the agreement such as the driftnet observer program, the driftnet enforcement program, etc. On March 31, 1990 Ambassador Edward Wolfe initialled driftnet arrangements with Japan and Canada. The cooperative arrangements will be effected by an exchange of letters. The letters highlight the United Nations resolution on driftnets which was co-sponsored by the United States and adopted by the General Assembly December 22, 1989. The results of these arrangements will play an important role in determining what measures must be taken, pursuant to the UN resolution, by June 30, 1992. On March 1, 1990 the United States initialled arrangements with Taiwan. A comparison of the key elements of the Japanese and Taiwanese arrangements with the U.S. is provided as item C-2(a). No date has been set for similar discussions with Korea. Copies of the Japanese and Taiwanese arrangements are available at the Council office.

U.S.-U.S.S.R. Talks. The U.S.-U.S.S.R. Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on Fisheries, which was established pursuant to the May 32, 1988, U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Mutual Fisheries Relations, held its third meeting in Washington, DC during March 16-22, 1990. The committee considered a number of issues, including the proposed establishment of a new treaty on Pacific salmon, as well as conservation problems posed by high seas driftnet fishing activities and the intensive unregulated fishery for pollock in the "donut hole" area of the Bering Sea. The two sides developed draft text of a new convention for conservation of anadromous fish stocks. The convention would promote management of valuable salmonid resources of mutual concern and prohibit the fishing for and incidental taking of salmonids on the high seas, except as specifically agreed. Having reached a bilateral understanding on the terms of the convention, the U.S. will now present the draft to Canada and Japan. Multilateral discussions are being requested as soon as possible. Copies of the draft convention are available at the Council office upon request.

The committee reviewed disturbing information regarding the level of unregulated fishing for pollock in the donut area. There is evidence to suggest that the Bering Sea pollock resource is declining and that pollock harvested from the donut are not of a separate stock from those found in the U.S. and Soviet 200-mile zones. Based on information submitted by scientists, members of the committee preliminarily explored elements and principles aimed at the possible establishment of a conservation regime for the central Bering Sea. Because of the serious nature of this issue, both governments have agreed to meet bilaterally at an early date to continue these discussions.

GIFAs. The current Governing International Fishery Agreement (GIFA) with the People's Republic of China is scheduled to expire on July 1, 1990, unless extended.

CEQ Conference. The President's Council on Environmental Quality, the State of Alaska, and the Center for Marine Conservation are co-sponsoring a "Conference on Legal and Administrative Measures for Conservation and Management of Shared Living Resources of the Bering Sea Region." The Conference is to be held at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks from June 5-7, 1990. A draft agenda is provided as item C-2(b). The subject matter will be of particular interest to management agencies and the fishing industry.

PICES. The drafting group met December 11-13, 1989 to consider revisions to the draft convention for the proposed North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES). The working draft was provided to the Council in your December notebooks. In large part because of a greatly changed Japanese position, it was possible to reach agreement on nearly all details of the draft articles. The only unresolved issues are the name of the organization; whether consensus is required for admitting new members or establishing ad hoc scientific groups; whether members should contribute equally to the annual budget; and whether reports in all languages be required. It was agreed that a plenary session to sign the convention be set for later this year with the first meeting of the organization held sometime in 1991.

Item C-2(c) is a summary of activities on the international front since the beginning of the year.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUID AND LARVAE MESH DRIFTNET ARRANGEMENTS

JAPAN

TAIWAN

KOREA

Number of Vessels (in 1989)

460 squid
200+ large mesh

240 squid & tuna

150 squid

Date of Arrangements

June 26, 1989
ad ref: March 31, 1990

August 24, 1989
March 29, 1990

October 2, 1989

Enforcement Effort

at-sea & dockside
will report activities

at-sea & dockside
will report activities

at-sea & dockside
will report activities

in 1989: 5 patrols for 600 vsl-days
1 US on 1 Japan patrol
1 Japan on US flight

2 patrols for 200 vsl-days
1 AIT on 1 Taiwan patrol
1 Taiwan on AIT flight

1 US on 1 ROK patrol
1 ROK on US flight

in 1990: 5 patrols for 600 vsl-days
1 US on 1 Japan patrol
1 Japan on US flight

3 patrols for 310 vsl-days
for a continuous presence

1 patrol continuously
2 patrols in peak months

Transmitters

in 1989: Test by US & Japan

10% of F/V
All transports

10% of F/V
All transports

in 1990: All vessels

All vessels

All vessels

Boarding & Inspection

under INPFC

under agreement

under agreement

Retention of Salmon

Prohibited

Prohibited

Prohibited

JAPANTAIWANKOREATime and Restrictions for 170E-145W

Jan-Apr:	36N (Large-mesh Only)	20N	closed
May:	37N (Large-mesh Only)	34N (Large-mesh Only)	37N
June:	40N	40N	40N
July:	42N	42N	42N
	43N (170W-145W) (Squid Only)		
August:	44N	44N	44N
	45N (170E-170W) (Squid Only)		
	46N (170W-145W) (Squid Only)		
September:	46N	46N	46N
October:	44N	44N	44N
November:	42N	42N	42N
December:	40N	40N	closed

Time and Restrictions West of 170E

Jan-Apr:	36N (Large-mesh Only)	36N	36N (160E-170E)
May:	30N (Large-mesh Only)	38N	38N (160E-170E)
June:	40N (Large-mesh Only)	40N	40N (160E-170E)
July:	38N (Large-mesh Only)	42N	42N (160E-170E)
August:	38N (Large-mesh Only)	44N	44N (160E-170E)
September:	38N (Large-mesh Only)	46N	46N (160E-170E)
October:	44N (Large-mesh Only)	44N	44N (160E-170E)
November:	42N (Large-mesh Only)	42N	42N (160E-170E)
December:	40N (Large-mesh Only)	40N	40N (160E-170E)

NOTE: Where one fishery only is specified that area is closed to the other fishery.

Scientific Observers

in 1989:	9 US, 5 Canadian, & 32 Japanese on 32 F/V	1 AIT for 30 retrievals	1 US for 45 retrievals
in 1990:	35 US, 10 Canadian & 29 Japanese on 74 small mesh, 12 North American & 12 Japanese on 24 large-mesh	14 AIT on 14 F/V for 45 days 20 CCNAA on 10 F/V for 60 days 2 AIT & CCNAA in roving platform	13 US & 13 ROK for 26 F/V for 45 retrievals



Scientific Observer Reports

Data exchanged in 30 days
89 report by 6/1/90
90 report by 5/31/91

Data exchanged in 30 days
Summary by 4/1/91
Report by 5/31/91

Data exchanged in 30 days
Summary by 4/1/91
Report by 6/30/91

Vessel Regulations

Must be licensed
Limited entry
ID must be displayed
List provided US
Must report location

Must be licensed
Limited entry
ID must be displayed
List provided US
Must report location

Must be licensed
Limited entry
ID must be displayed
List provided US
Must report location

At-Sea Transfers

Prohibited

Only by Taiwan vessels
carrying transmitters &
subject to inspection.
Restricted & inspected
landings.

Only under ROK managers
carrying transmitters &
subject to inspection.
Restricted & inspected
landings.

Fishing Records

Monthly effort & catch
Reported in 6 months

Monthly effort & catch
89 results reported by 6/30/90
90 results reported by 5/31/91

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

in 1989: 2 North American scientists
on small mesh vessel
1 US on Japanese large mesh.

in 1990: 7 North American scientists
on 4 small & 1 large mesh.

2/14/90

CONFERENCE ON LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR
CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF
SHARED LIVING RESOURCES OF THE BERING
SEA REGION

Sponsored by Area XI
Legal and administrative Measure for Protection of the Environment
US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation for Environmental Protection

Co-Sponsored by
State of Alaska
and the
Center for Marine Conservation

June 5-7, 1990
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska

June 5th: (afternoon):

Welcome

- II. Overview of American environmental/natural resources law
 - II. Overview of Soviet environmental/natural resources law
 - I. Management and Conservation of Fisheries Resources
 - A. Overview: commercial fisheries of the Bering Sea
 - B. Domestic fisheries management in the Soviet Union
 - C. Domestic fisheries management in the United States
 - D. Foreign fisheries management in the Bering Sea
- Dinner, followed by discussion on:
- E. Current challenges - opportunities for cooperation
 - 1. Efforts to mitigate intensive fishing beyond the 200 mile zone

June 6th:

III Conservation and Management of Marine Mammals

- A. Setting the stage: scientific overview, including species, status and trends
- B. Soviet law: Russian Republic and Federal - domestic protection and management; subsistence use
- C. American law: State and Federal - domestic protection and management; subsistence use
- D. International regimes (bi-lateral and multilateral) - opportunities for cooperation
 - 1. Particular emphasis on:
 - a. Walrus
 - b. Stellers sea lions

Lunch

II. Marine pollution in the Bering Sea

- A. Overview of types, sources and impacts of marine pollution
- B. US and state controls
 - 1. Ocean Dumping Act, etc.
 - 2. Land based sources - Clean Water Act, CZMA, etc.
- C. Soviet controls
- D. International measures: MARPOL, Annex V . . . opportunities for cooperation

Evening Banquet: Keynote Speaker

June 7th:

- I. Proposed Oil and Gas Development in the Bering Sea
 - A. Overview of current and future prospects
 - B. Systems of environmental impact assessment
 - 1. National Environmental Policy Act
 - 2. System of Expert Assessment - Goskompriroda

- C. Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act/related legal issues
- D. Soviet system
- E. Case studies - opportunities for cooperation

Lunch

II. Management of Protected Areas

A. United States

- 1. Marine Sanctuaries
- 2. National Wildlife Refuge System
- 3. National park/National Forests/others

B. USSR

- 1. Zapovedniki

C. Multilateral

- 1. Regional Seas (UNEP)
- 2. Biosphere Reserves
- 3. World Heritage Sites

- D. Opportunities for cooperation: Heritage Conservation and Management Working Group's study of feasibility of establishing a US- Soviet international park in the Bering Strait.**

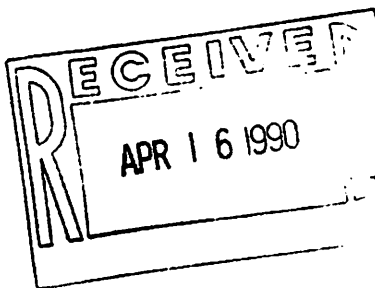
III. Concluding Discussions

- A. Resource management in an international context**

MEETINGS ON NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES
ACTIVITIES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1990

- Jan. 18 U.S.-Canada Meeting on Proposed Salmon Convention in Washington, D.C., to review preliminary U.S.-Soviet draft salmon convention text.
- Jan. 29-
Feb. 1 International Pacific Halibut Commission Annual Meeting in Seattle. Quotas left unresolved until informal agreement reached Feb. 27.
- Feb. 1 U.S.-Canada Meeting in Ottawa to review East and West Coast fisheries issues, including driftnets and proposed high seas Pacific salmon convention.
- Feb. 5-10 Pacific Salmon Commission meets in Seattle. No agreement was reached on a management regime for 1990.
- Feb. 5-6 U.S.-Canada Enforcement Meeting in Seattle to coordinate measures to address high seas salmon interceptions and uncover/tract salmon smuggling activities.
- Feb. 12-16 U.S.-Japan-Canada Consultations on 1990 high seas driftnet fishery scientific monitoring and enforcement programs as well as Japanese salmon mothership conversion proposal in Washington, D.C. Talks are inconclusive and the next round is scheduled for Tokyo in March.
- Feb. 20-23 Taiwan Driftnet Fishery Talks in Rosslyn, VA, results in ad referendum agreement on 1990 logistical arrangements for deployment of scientific observers (14 U.S. and 10 Taiwan observers aboard 24 commercial vessels, etc.) and outlines enforcement procedures (Final agreement concluded on March 29).
- Feb. 27 U.S. North Pacific and Bering Sea Advisors meet in Seattle to discuss recommended positions for the March U.S.-Soviet fisheries talks.
- Mar. 5-10 U.S.-Korean Fishery Scientists Meeting in Korea to design and work out scheduling details for deployment of U.S. and Korean scientific observers aboard Korean driftnet vessels in 1990 (13 U.S. and 12 Korean observers aboard 36 Korean driftnet vessels). Final details to be worked out through diplomatic channels (still pending as of 4/16/90).
- Mar. 16-23 U.S.-Soviet 3rd Intergovernmental Consultative Committee (ICC) on Fisheries meets in Washington, D.C. and agrees on a joint draft Pacific salmon convention text. Further agrees to text's formal presentation to Japan and Canada. ICC receives report of the U.S. and Soviet fisheries scientists who participated in the Bering Sea fisheries Advisory Body Meeting in Seattle in November 1989. The two sides explore principles and elements for a conservation and management regime for the donut area. Further bilateral meetings on this issue planned for the near future.

- Mar. 26-30 U.S.-Japan-Canada Driftnet/Conversion Talks in Tokyo result in an ad referendum agreement for 1990 observer and enforcement programs for Japan's driftnet fisheries in the North Pacific as well as agreement on Japan's mothership conversion proposal.
- Mar. 26-30 The 8th Round of U.S.-Canada Yukon Salmon Negotiations is held in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. 9th Round is planned for April 23-25 in Juneau.
- Apr. 2-3 INPFC Working Group on alternate fishing technologies meeting in Tokyo to discuss tests of modified driftnets in 1990.
- Apr. 2-5 2nd Multilateral Scientific Symposium on Bering Sea fisheries Resources held in Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
- Apr. 3-4 U.S.-Canada Enforcement Meeting in Ottawa on Pacific salmon high seas interceptions and smuggling issues.
- Apr. 5-6 Formal Presentation of U.S.-Soviet Draft Pacific Salmon Convention made to the Governments of Japan and Canada on April 5 and 6, respectively, by Ambassador Ed Wolfe. A multilateral session on this draft test was requested for May.
- Apr. 9-13 Pacific Salmon Commission meets in Seattle.



AGENDA C-2
 APRIL 1990
 SUPPLEMENTAL
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Alaska Fisheries Science Center
 7600 Sand Point Way NE; Building 4
 Bin C15700
 Seattle, WA 98115

APR -9 1990

F/AKC2:LLL

MEMORANDUM FOR: Distribution
 FROM: F/AKC - William Aron
 SUBJECT: Preliminary Summary on Khabarovsk Pollock
 Symposium

GENERAL INFORMATION

Symposium Title: International Scientific Symposium on
 Bering Sea Fisheries
 Dates of the Symposium: April 2-5, 1990
 Location: Khabarovsk, USSR
 Head of Delegation
 and size of delegation: USSR (D. Studenetsky, N. Novikov;
 about 40)
 U.S. (W. Aron; 6)
 Japan (M. Morimoto, T. Sasaki, 14)
 ROK (Chong Kab Lae, Yeong Gong; 3)
 PRC (Song ZhiWen; 3)
 Poland (Karnezki; 4)
 Canada (W. Shaw, 1)
 U.S. Participants: (From AFSC) William Aron, Loh-Lee Low
 Jimmie Traynor, Neal Williamson
 (From ADFG) Douglas Eggers
 (From Univ. of Alaska) Ole A. Mathisen

ORGANIZATION OF THE SYMPOSIUM

The symposium was organized in five Panels and a session on Research Planning as follows:

- Panel 1 Oceanography (Chair: S. Rodionov, USSR)
 (Rapporteur: G. Khen, USSR)
- Panel 2 Reproduction and Early Life History
 (Chair: O. Bulatov, USSR)
 (Rapporteur: V. Serebriakov, USSR)
- Panel 3 Population Structure (Chair: J. Traynor, U.S.)
 (Rapporteur: D. Eggers, U.S.)
- Panel 4 Commercial Fisheries (Chair: Karnizki, Poland)
 (Rapporteur: M. Stepanenko, USSR)
- Panel 5 Stock Assessment (Chair: W. Shaw, Canada and
 T. Sasaki, Japan)
 (Rapporteur: L. Low, U.S.)



The number of papers presented were Panel 1 (3), Panel 2 (2), Panel 3 (5), Panel 4 (3), and Panel 5 (12). There were more papers submitted that were not presented. However, these papers will also be published in the proceedings of the symposium.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT EACH PANEL

A summary of each paper submitted was made by the Rapporteur and a very rough draft is available. Comments will be sent to VNIRO later. The papers that may be of special interest to most of you on donut pollock issues were discussed in Panels 3 and 5.

Stock Structure: All the papers on stock structure presented in Panels 3 and 5 essentially portrayed that there are three major stocks of pollock in the Bering Sea: a western Bering Sea stock, an Aleutian Basin stock, and an eastern Bering Sea stock. There was no evidence of a unique self-sustaining stock in the donut hole area. The fish from the donut hole area come from the EEZs of the USSR and the U.S. The most comprehensive diagram of the stock migration pattern was presented in Fadeyev's paper. It is attached as Figure 1 with this memo. The migratory pattern appears to be reasonably possible. If it is true, then most of the pollock that are found in the Aleutian Basin are pollock that resulted from spawning in the U.S. EEZ (Bogoslof and eastern Bering Sea shelf-slope) and reared on the eastern Bering Sea shelf as juveniles (till age 5).

Stock assessment, conditions of the stocks, and allowable catch levels: These topics were discussed in Panel 5.

There were three major papers presented on stock assessments that estimated stock biomass and allowable catch levels. The first paper was by Mito (Japan) who conducted an extensive cohort analysis of the three major stocks. The second paper was by Horbowy and Janusz (Poland) who presented a cohort analysis of the Aleutian Basin stock. The third paper was by Low (U.S.) who presented the biomass estimates and allowable catch levels of pollock resources for the entire Bering Sea.

The Japanese paper suggested that the allowable catch for 1990 for the entire Bering Sea should be about 4.29-6.31 million metric tons. The Polish paper suggested that the exploitable biomass for the Aleutian Basin stock was about 15.3 million metric tons in 1989 and that the present rate of harvest in the donut hole (about 1.3 million mt) is very low. The U.S. paper reported on the conclusions reached by BSFAB that the appropriate harvest level for 1990 should be 2.63 million mt.

If we break down some of the details, the differences in estimates for 1990 can best be illustrated for the three stocks presented in the papers as:

	<u>Biomass Estimates (MMT)</u>			<u>Allowable Harvest (MMT)</u>		
	Japanese	Polish	U.S.	Japanese	Polish	U.S.
EBS stock	9.5	?	6.5	1.71	?	1.6
Aleutian Basin	20.8	15.3	2.0	2.16	?	0.5
WBS stock	?	?	1.5	0.43	?	0.4

If you compare the numbers above, especially for the biomass of the Aleutian Basin stock (15-21 million mt from the Japanese and Polish papers and 2 million mt from the U.S. paper), you can imagine that we had substantial debate at the symposium. As you can also surmise, there was no resolution of our differences.

Despite our differences, the symposium brought together much expertise, new data, and many papers on marine resources in the Bering Sea that would not have been made available to us. Therefore, the symposium was very useful.

RESEARCH PLANNING AND COORDINATION

In general we agreed on the following:

1. Conduct a workshop on ageing techniques in Poland this year to standardize age determination methodology.
2. Agreed that all nations provide detailed catch-effort statistics according to a standard format. We also agreed that the U.S. will be the "clearing house" for the data base.
3. Conduct a workshop on biomass estimation and age-structured analysis in Seattle. This workshop will be used to examine all of the data and different combinations of cohort analyses will be performed to arrive at a closer understanding of pollock stock biomass and allowable harvests. This workshop would take place after data are derived from the ageing workshop.
4. Agreed that all the countries cooperate on surveys. Details of these surveys and national participation are to be worked out later.
5. Stressed that research must be conducted throughout the range of Bering Sea pollock stocks, which include the need to enter USSR waters to conduct research.

FUTURE SYMPOSIUM

This topic was not addressed.

It is with pleasure that I begin my closing comments with a strong sense of gratitude to our hosts for their many kindnesses, their effective organization of a challenging meeting and their warm hospitality. I must also thank each of the Symposium participants for the excellence of their presentations and analyses. All of us learned a great deal at this Symposium both in terms of clarifying past uncertainties and, of no less importance, providing a sense of the direction that must be followed to close critical gaps of our knowledge.

What have we learned?

1. Based on investigations of stock identification by scientists from Japan, Korea, the USSR and the US there is a broad agreement on the existence of at least three stocks in the Bering Sea. These papers provided no support for the existence of a unique, self-sustaining stock in the "doughnut hole".

2. Studies by Soviet scientists on the distribution of eggs, larvae and the movement of pollock in the Bering Sea are consistent with the above conclusions.

3. We listened to important contributions from Japan, Korea and Poland regarding their commercial fisheries in the "doughnut hole". These papers all showed a downward trend in CPUE data, consistent with the downward trends in the Bering Sea reported by the USSR and the USA. Questions were raised by some delegates about the value of using CPUE data for assessing these trends.

4. There was little agreement on the health of pollock populations, widely disparate views on the status of stocks were presented. Currently available data and analysis do not permit a satisfactory resolution of these differences.

What must we do?

1. The grave uncertainty that exists virtually demands that fishing practices be conservative. Foolish optimism carries the risks of repeating the history of other geographic regions and destroying a world class natural resource.

2. With the clear recognition that conservative fishing practices have a cost in terms of human food resources our differences of views must be urgently resolved through:

a. Expanded research to gather necessary data about pollock populations, their distribution, abundance and the impacts of environmental change on these parameters.

b. Strengthened cooperation between all scientists working

on the problem to minimize duplication, resolve disagreements about scientific analyses, assure comparability of field data. Interchange of scientists and the development of joint research cruises can assist these efforts.

c. For some critical areas of concern including aging methods, analytical approaches, especially cohort analysis, workshops should be held to standardize methods and resolve differences. Accordingly the US support Poland's proposal to host an aging workshop and also offers to host a workshop on Age-Structured Analysis of Bering Sea Pollock. We will be pleased to provide the necessary computer facilities and be pleased to examine all of the data provided by the participants through appropriate combinations of analysis.

The U.S. is, of course, prepared to fully cooperate in the efforts essential to build the understanding required to manage the pollock resource of the Bering Sea. In the spirit of cooperation, the U.S. is pleased to accept its role as the clearinghouse for fisheries statistics from the Bering Sea.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF OCEANS, INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

DATE April 20, 1990

RAPIFAX TRANSMISSION 1 PAGE(S) TO FOLLOW

TO: NORTH PACIFIC & BERING SEA FISHERIES ADVISORY BODY

MAIL ROUTING CODE: SEE DISTRIBUTION BELOW

TELEPHONE: _____

FAX NUMBER: _____

FOR
CLARENCE
PAUTZKE
NPFMC
FAX: (907)
271-
868-2817

FROM: A. George Herrfurth

MAIL ROUTING CODE: OES/OEA

TELEPHONE: 647-2009

FAX NUMBER: (202) 647-1106

SUBJECT: PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

COMMENTS: FYI

<u>DISTRIBUTION:</u>	<u>Alvin Burch</u>	<u>Kevin Kaldestad</u>
	<u>Richard Lauber</u>	<u>Robert Morgan</u>
	<u>Henry Mitchell</u>	<u>Hugh Reilly</u>
	<u>Patrick Wood</u>	<u>Senator John Binkley</u>
	<u>Kate Graham</u>	<u>Rep. Sam Cotten</u>
	<u>Terry Baker</u>	<u>David Benton</u>
	<u>John Gilbert</u>	<u>Donald Bevan</u>
	<u>Don Collinsworth</u>	<u>Joe Blum</u>
	<u>Clem Tillion, INPFC</u>	<u>Lawrence Six, PFMC</u>
		<u>Clarence Pautzke, NPFMC</u>



United States Department of State

*Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: OES/O - Edward E. Wolfe

FROM: OES/O - Larry L. Snead, Acting *LS*

SUBJECT: Pacific Salmon Treaty

Mr. Len Legault, DCM, Embassy of Canada called me Thursday to report that Canada was "delighted" to have been asked by the U.S. and Soviet Union to host initial quadrilateral discussions on a new Pacific salmon treaty to replace the INPFC. Mr. Legault stated that Canada was prepared to host the meeting in Ottawa this June. First, however, Canada is seeking clarification through its embassy in Tokyo on whether Japan will participate. He stated that an instruction cable was recently sent to Tokyo. Mr. Legault added that if Japan is unwilling to attend a quadrilateral meeting, Canada is willing to move ahead with three-way discussions among Canada, the Soviet Union and the U.S. He added that, in Canada's view, the objective of this first conference should be to receive initial reactions to the draft treaty, rather than to convene a diplomatic conference to conclude the treaty.

Mr. Legault expressed disappointment that the U.S. and the Soviet Union had not incorporated Canada's comments into the draft US/USSR salmon text approved bilaterally during the last ICC meeting in Washington. I responded that although we had found Canada's comments to be very helpful and positive, we did not want to incorporate their views in a text which had not been discussed bilaterally between the Canadians and the Soviets; nor did we wish to give the impression that we were teaming up on Japan. Mr. Legault requested, and I agreed to provide, written comments on Canada's proposals for the draft salmon text.

In a meeting with Japanese embassy officials Tuesday, I was informed that the MOFA and FAJ are in a debate over whether Japan would participate in a quadrilateral Pacific salmon meeting. Mr. Kagawa said that a conference in May would be too early, but that one in June might be possible.