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Permit Review Committee
DRAFT MINUTES
December 7-8, 1986

The Council's Permit Review Committee met on December 7-8, 1986 at the Sheraton Hotel to review joint venture requests, JVP estimates, foreign vessel permit applications and foreign allocations for 1987. In attendance were Admiral Nelson (Chairman), Rudy Petersen, John Peterson, Oscar Dyson, Henry Mitchell, Bob Mace, Don Collinsworth, and John Winther. Non-voting members representing the Advisory Panel included Barry Fisher, Rick Lauber, Cameron Sharick and Al Burch.

Review of Joint Ventures for 1987

The Committee reviewed joint venture applications from Japan, Korea, the USSR, Poland, and China totalling 2,001,066 mt and heard public comments on behalf of many of the joint ventures. A particular concern of the Committee was the availability of US catcher capacity next year to take the significantly increased JVP. Company representatives responded that capacity will increase next year because of the following changes:

1. New vessel conversions will enter the fleet.
2. Existing vessels are repowering.
3. Catching ability is increasing aided by more sophisticated electronics and knowledge of the grounds.
4. Boats will spend longer seasons on the grounds.
5. Catchers and processor operations will be more carefully organized to increase efficiency.

Regarding the unidentified US partner for the Hokuten Association joint venture, Jay Hastings indicated that the Association is actively seeking partners and economical arrangements and hopes to firm up their operating plans sometime next year. Public testimony resulted in several changes to company arrangements in Table 3 of agenda item C-6. There was also a question as to whether product destined for JAC Creative Foods was incorporated in the tonnage request for Alyeska Ocean and Hoko. This could not be resolved at the committee meeting.

By a vote of 7 to 1, the Committee approved the joint venture requests as revised in Table 3 (new table attached to these minutes), subject to the availability of JVP. The prospective JVPs by species and area remain the same as shown in Table 2 in the Council notebooks.

Portuguese Internal Waters Request

The Portuguese have requested an internal waters permit from the State of Alaska to conduct a joint venture for 3,500 mt cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands. The US partner, Profish International, stated that there had not been much progress on establishing the joint venture. Therefore, the committee concluded there was no need to comment now on the proposal.

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Review of Foreign Allocations

The Committee reviewed the allocations requests of Japan, Korea, Poland, China, and the USSR. The tonnages requested for all countries but the USSR are shown in Table 1 of agenda item C-7. A late request by the USSR puts their tonnage at 152,000 - 200,000 mt for 1987. The Committee then reviewed each country's contributions to the U.S. fishing industry, research and enforcement and took extensive public testimony from country representatives.

The Committee also reviewed the industry-to-industry agreements recently consummated between the US and Japan and Korea. The agreement with South Korea specifically mentions 22% as the desirable share of TALFF for Korea in 1987. The US - Japan agreement calls for the 1987 allocation to exceed Japan's historic percentage and states an expectation of 300,000 mt. The Committee was concerned whether 77%, the Council's recommendation for Japan for 1986, fulfilled Japan's expectations in the 1987 US-Japan industry agreement. Mr. Takagi, of the Japan Fisheries Association, indicated that it was his personal opinion that it did, though certain smaller companies would need greater shares of such species as Pacific cod and turbot to be economical.

After considerable debate, the Committee voted unanimously to recommend to the Council the following percentages of TALFF, should it be available next year:

Japan	77%
South Korea	22%
China	1%

This recommendation was based on Japan being a major trading partner of the U.S. Korea also is very important to US fisheries trade, and, in fact, has a greater percentage increase since last year than Japan in the import of U.S. processed fish products. The Committee views China as a potentially large, latent market for US fishery products. The Committee also views very favorably the reporting by China and South Korea of their catches in the international waters of the Bering Sea. Evidently there also are plans for China to aid in the development of a Western Alaska small boat fishery. In contrast, Poland and the USSR have never imported US processed fishery products though they have had extensive fishing privileges off the US in the past.

Review of Foreign Vessel Permit Applications

The Committee reviewed foreign vessel permit applications summarized under agenda item C-7(b) and recommends they be approved subject to the availability of JVP and/or TALFF depending on the activity requested. As last year, the Committee recommends that the Council express its continuing concerns over serious violations and recommend that sanctions be imposed by the foreign nation involved on skippers and companies involved in repeated violations.

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Other Considerations of the Committee

The Committee wants to call several other issues to the Council's attention:

1. Catches in the international waters of the Bering Sea are a continuing major concern. Permit requirements to report catches in these waters and carry US observers should be explored. Long term solutions also need consideration.
2. Restricting permits of foreign processing vessels as a means of providing priority access to DAP operations should also be explored. A legal opinion would be very useful.
3. A seminar on Japanese trade barriers and import quotas and access to Japanese markets by US processors is highly recommended. Present should be representatives of both countries to clearly describe the complexities of the system.
4. There also is concern that with decreasing TALFF, the funds recovered from foreign fees are decreasing. How can these funds be replaced? Through joint venture processing fees, etc?
5. Another concern is the current proceedings on the marine mammal permit for Japan and how that problem may influence Japan's participation in INPFC.
6. Finally, there was concern over marine debris and whether ^{all} countries were making sufficient progress in resolving the problem of net and plastics discards. CP
12/22/86

Future Joint Venture Policy Considerations

Several Committee members stated their opinion that there should be a thorough review of the Council's joint venture policy during 1987 to determine if changes are needed in light of the rapidly evolving groundfish fishery.

New

TABLE 3. JOINT VENTURE REQUESTS FOR 1987 COMPARED WITH 1986 PERFORMANCE OF U.S. PARTNER (ALL IN METRIC TONS).

	1986 Performance U.S. Partner	1987 Request
<u>JAPAN</u>		
Whitney Fidalgo: Ohtori	46,186	44,300
Westward Trawlers:	185,572	325,335
Taiyo, Esahi, Hokkaido, Kanefuji ^{1/} , Ohura ^{1/}		
Kodiak Western Trawl: Kanai	2,850	6,963
Alyeska Ocean: Hoko	68,378	57,100
Peter Pan: Kaiyo, Nansei, Nichiro, Shinnichi, Kanefuji, Ohura	32,939	50,769
Northern Deep Sea Fisheries: Nippon Suisan	242,593	388,709
Profish:	3,275	36,460
Anyo, Fukushin, Kanari, Kato, Marue, Matsubun, Watarai, Yoshida		
Undecided: Hokuten Association	--	5,000
North Pacific Cooperative: Japan Longline Assn.	250	2,000
TOTAL	582,857	916,636
<u>KOREA</u>		
Cal-Alaska: Mar. Enterprise	0	10,040
Alaska JV Fisheries: Samho, Taewoong, Nambug, Daerim	151,320	195,000
Profish: Korea Wonyang, Dongbang, Dongwon, Namyang, Namyangsa, Sajo, Silla	185,000	352,900
JV Fisheries: Oyang	31,531 ^{3/}	46,800
Arctic Venture Fish: Transocean	^{3/}	13,000
Dona JV Fish: Hansung		65,000
Alaska Surimi Products/Korea Wonyang	N/A	80,000
TOTAL	367,851	762,740
<u>USSR</u>		
Marine Resources	178,595	200,000
<u>POLAND</u>		
Alaska Pacific: Dalmor	4,000	28,500 (min)
Profish: Gryf	4,500	?
Quest: Odra	1,124	?
TOTAL	9,624	82,500 ^{2/}
<u>CHINA</u>		
North Pacific Int.	7,104	37,000
Marco	1,871	N/A
TOTAL	8,975	37,000 ^{2/}
GRAND TOTAL	1,147,902	1,998,876

^{1/} Cooperative with Peter Pan Seafoods.

^{2/} Company tonnages not specified.

^{3/} Included in Alaska JV Fisheries total for 1986.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council, SSC and AP Members
FROM: Jim H. Branson
Executive Director
DATE: December 4, 1986
SUBJECT: Joint Venture Requests for 1987

ACTION REQUIRED

- (a) Report on joint ventures in 1986.
- (b) Evaluate joint venture requests by country and recommend any special conditions and restrictions on permits.
- (c) Determine total JVP needs by species and area.
- (d) Review Portuguese internal waters joint venture request.

BACKGROUND

Status of Joint Ventures in 1986

The total joint venture catch for 1986 was roughly 1.2 million metric tons, 95% of it taken in the Bering Sea and Aleutians. A detailed operational summary is under item C-6(a). Almost all operations met their goals. Major shortfalls were experienced by some small Japanese companies such as Anyo, Kanai, Nansei, and the longliners, by the Korean company Marine Enterprise, all three Polish operations, and the Chinese.

Several companies had difficulties finding catcher boats. The maximum number of U.S. trawlers on the grounds was 102 in August. According to NMFS, a total of 103 trawlers and 9 longliners made deliveries this year. The following table shows the number of U.S. catchers on the grounds for 1984-86.

Year	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1984	24	56	50	42	32	63	66	57	57	21	14	4
1985	11	61	79	78	73	87	92	96	85	50	20	6
1986	3	64	79	92	88	95	99	102				

Joint Venture Requests for 1987

The Council has received joint venture applications from Japan, Korea, the USSR, Poland and China totalling 2,001,066 mt (Table 1). The requests identify five major species or species groups for target fisheries: pollock, Pacific cod, yellowfin sole, flatfish, and Atka mackerel (Table 2). The major U.S. partners that will coordinate the joint ventures are indicated in Table 3. A detailed list of companies for Japan and Korea is in Table 4. Additional information and the original permit requests will be in a reference notebook available at the meeting.

According to the Council's policy on joint ventures adopted last June [Item C-6(b)], requests are evaluated on a country basis and all joint ventures fish from a common pool for target species whether or not demand exceeds supply. However, each company will have harvest guidelines for bycatch species as deemed necessary, and are expected to voluntarily modify their operations to minimize bycatch. The policy calls for a post season audit of bycatches by country. Item C-6(c) summarizes bycatches for Japan, Korea, China and Poland as calculated by NMFS. Item C-6(d) was volunteered by Marine Resources and has information that otherwise would have been confidential.

The Council will need to review each country's request for joint ventures and determine if any special permit conditions should be placed on vessel permits.

Projected JVP by Area and Species

The aggregate joint venture demands will exceed supply for most species. The Permit Review Committee will forward for Council consideration a table of projected JVP by species and management area. The final determination of JVP availability will be made in full Council session after DAP is set.

Portuguese Internal Waters Request

Portugal has requested an internal waters joint venture for 3,500 mt cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutians to be delivered near Dutch Harbor and Akutan [item C-6(e)]. Comments are being requested by December 15, 1986.

TABLE 1. JOINT VENTURE REQUESTS (MT) COMBINED BY COUNTRY FOR 1987.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Pollock</u>	<u>Pacific cod</u>	<u>Atka mackerel</u>	<u>Yellowfin Sole</u>	<u>Flatfish</u>	<u>Total</u>
Japan	819,036	39,365	4,240	38,783	21,202	922,626
ROK	642,010	27,950	42,200	42,100	5,380	759,640
USSR	1,800	28,500	17,400	90,200	62,100	200,000
Poland	80,000 ^{1/}	1,300	30	200	270	81,800
China	<u>28,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>37,000</u>
TOTAL	1,570,846	100,115	65,370	173,783	90,952	2,001,066

^{1/} Total amended request as of December 3, 1986.

Note: ROK also requested 3,100 mt in other species. Poland requested 700 mt assorted other species such as Pacific ocean perch, rockfish, sablefish turbot, squid, and other species.

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TABLE 2. JOINT VENTURE REQUESTS FOR 1987 BY SPECIES AND AREA
(all in metric tons)

	<u>BSA</u>	<u>GOA</u>
<u>Pollock</u>		
Japan	722,836	96,200
Korea	594,640	47,370
USSR	1,800	--
Poland	75,000	5,000
China	<u>23,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Total	1,417,276	153,570
Alaska-wide		1,570,846
<u>Pacific Cod</u>		
Japan	36,468	2,897
Korea	26,750	1,200
USSR	28,500	--
Poland	1,000	300
China	<u>2,220</u>	<u>780</u>
Total	94,938	5,177
Alaska-wide		100,115
<u>Yellowfin Sole</u>		
Japan	38,783	
Korea	42,100	
USSR	90,200	
Poland	200	
China	<u>2,500</u>	
Total	173,783	
<u>Flatfish</u>		
Japan	19,702	1,500
Korea	4,450	930
USSR	62,100	--
Poland	220	50
China	<u>2,000</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	88,472	2,480
Alaska-wide		90,952
<u>Atka Mackerel</u>		
Japan	4,240	--
Korea	38,300	3,900
USSR	17,400	--
Poland	20	10
China	<u>1,500</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	61,460	3,910
Alaska-wide		65,370
<u>Total</u>		
Japan	822,029	100,597
Korea	706,240	53,400
USSR	200,000	--
Poland	76,440	5,360
China	<u>31,220</u>	<u>5,780</u>
Total	1,835,929	165,137
Alaska-wide		2,001,066

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Profish: Korea Wonyang, Dongbang, Dongwon	185,000	255,400
JV Fisheries: Oyang	31,531	46,800
Arctic Venture Fish: Transocean	11,019	13,000
Alaska Pacific: Taewoong	N/A	22,000
Dona JV Fish: Hansung	N/A	65,000
Undecided: Nambug, Namyangsa, Namyang, Sajo, Silla	--	222,500
TOTAL	367,851	762,740
<u>USSR</u>		
Marine Resources	178,595	200,000
<u>POLAND</u>		
Alaska Pacific: Dalmor	4,000	?
Profish: Gryf	4,500	?
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TOTAL	9,624	82,500 ^{2/}
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TOTAL	8,975	37,000 ^{2/}
GRAND TOTAL	1,147,902	1,998,876

1/ Cooperative with Peter Pan Seafoods.

2/ Company tonnages not specified.

JAPAN

TABLE 4.

JOINT VENTURE REQUESTS BY COMPANIES FOR 1987

COMPANY	AREA		POLLOCK		PACIFIC		ATKA		YELLOWFINI		OTHER		TOTAL
	BSA	GOA	BSA	GOA	BSA	GOA	BSA	GOA	BSA	GOA	BSA	GOA	
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL / ANZO	BSA	GOA	2,160	3,000	450	75			600	400			3,810
WESTWARD TRAWLERS / ESASHI	BSA	GOA	5,000		125								5,125
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL / FUKUSHIN	BSA	GOA	4,000		400				600				5,000
WESTWARD TRAWLERS / HOKKAIDO FISHERIES	BSA	GOA	15,160		775			1,120	480				17,535
ALYESKA OCEAN / HOKO	BSA	GOA	45,150	9,000	1,125	225	1,600						47,875
PETER PAN SEA FOOD INC. / KAIYO	BSA	GOA	2,140		400			700	350				3,590
KODIAK & WESTERN TRAWLER / KANAI	BSA	GOA	2,700	200	563	500		1,000	500				4,763
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL / KANARI	BSA	GOA	4,000		400				600				5,000
WESTWARD TRAWLERS & PETER PAN / KANEFUJI	BSA	GOA	4,580		313			400	200				5,493
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL / KATO GYOGO	BSA	GOA	100	3,000	250	75		500	250				3,075
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL / MARUE	USA	GOA	4,000		400				600				5,000
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL / MATSUBUN	HSA	GOA	4,000		100				200				4,300
PETER PAN SEA FOOD INC. / NANSEI MARINE	BSA	GOA	2,140		400			700	350				3,500
PETER PAN SEA FOOD INC. / NICHIRO	BSA	GOA	22,303	8,250	1,927	206		3,870	1,660				29,760
NORTHERN DEEP SEA FISHERIES / NIPPON SUISAN	BSA	GOA	309,424	33,000	15,220	825		21,170	9,070				354,894
KYOKUYO U.S.A. / OHTORI	BSA	GOA	29,360	16,500	1,390	410	2,640						33,390
WESTWARD TRAWLERS & PETER PAN / OHURA	BSA	GOA	4,580		313			400	200				5,493
PETER PAN SEA FOOD INC. / SHINICHI	BSA	GOA	350		875			1,750	875				3,950
WESTWARD TRAWLERS / TAIYO	BSA	GOA	252,589	23,250	8,392	561		5,873	2,517				269,371
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL / WATARAI	BSA	GOA	100		250			500	250				1,100
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL / YOSHIDA	BSA	GOA	4,000		400				600				5,000
TOTAL	BSA	GOA	717,836	96,200	34,468	2,887	4,240	38,783	19,702				815,029

Longline Assoc
Hokuten Assoc
5000

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 AMENDED FISHING PLAN
 APPLICATION FOR VESSEL PERMITS TO FISH WITHIN
 THE FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE
 FOR DIRECTED FISHING AND TO RECEIVE U.S. HARVESTED
 FISH (JV) FROM VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the provisions of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Government of Japan submits this permit application for vessels operation under its flag to fish within the fishery conservation zone of the United States, or beyond that zone for anadromous species during the year 1987.

Fishing Vessel Identification Forms and supplemental sheets describing any joint venture operation are attached to this application. The fisheries, species, and catch contemplated in this application for vessels of the Japanese flag are as follows:

Fishery	Species	Total Tonnage Requested For Each Species (MT)	
		Directed	Joint Venture
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Groundfish	Pollock	47,860	722,838
	Pacific cod	65,690	36,468
	Other flatfish	56,880	19,702
	Atka Mackerel	38	4,240
	Sablefish	93	
	Greenland turbot	15,000	
	Arrowtooth flounder	30,000	
	Squid	4,990	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	59	
	Other Rockfish	55	
	Yellowfin sole	51,000	38,783
	Other species	12,435	
Gulf of Alaska Groundfish	Pollock	140	96,200
	Pacific cod	15,310	2,897
	Flounders	120	1,500
	Atka Mackerel	30	
	Sablefish	(40)	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	(20)	
	Thornyhead	10	
	Other rockfish	(10)	
	Squid	10	
Other species	280		

(): Prohibited Species Catch

KOREA

OUTLINE OF JOINT VENTURE PROJECT BY KOREAN FISHING COMPANY IN 1987

<u>COMPANY NAME</u>	<u>U.S. PARTNER</u>	<u>TONNAGE TO RECEIVE FISH</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>
Korea-Wonyang Fisheries Co., Ltd.	Profish Alaska, Inc.	150,000M/T	Feb.1 - Nov.30, 1987
Transocean Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Arctic Venture Fisheries, Inc.	13,000M/T	Jan. - Nov.
Nambug Fisheries Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	45,000M/T	Feb. - Oct.
Namyangsa Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	38,400M/T	Feb. - Nov.
Namyang Frozen Foods Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	11,000M/T	Feb. - Nov.
Daerim Fishery Co., Ltd.	Daerim America, Inc.	58,000M/T	Jan. - Nov.
Yongbang Ocean Fisheries Co., Ltd.	Profish Alaska, Inc.	35,400M/T	Jan. - Dec.
Dongwon Industries Co., Ltd.	Profish Alaska, Inc.	70,000M/T	Feb. - Oct.
Marine Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Cal-Alaska Fisheries, Inc.	10,040M/T	Feb. - Oct.
Sajo Industrial Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	33,000M/T	Feb. - Oct.
Sanho Moolsan Co., Ltd.	Alaska Joint Venture Fisheries, Inc.	70,000M/T	Jan. - Oct.
Silla Trading Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	95,100M/T	Jan. 20 - Nov. 30.
Oyang Fisheries Co., Ltd.	Joint Venture Fisheries Ltd.	46,300M/T	Jan. - Dec.
Taewoong Deep Sea Fisheries Co., Ltd.	Alaska Pacific Fisheries, Ltd.	22,000M/T	Feb. - Oct.
Hansung Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	65,000M/T	Jan. - Nov.
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>762,740M/T</u>	

LIST OF KOREAN PROCESSORS TO BE
ENGAGED IN JOINT VENTURES IN 1987

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>PERMIT NO.</u>	<u>VESSEL NAME</u>	<u>GROSS TONS</u>
Korea Wonyang Fisheries Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0085	KYUNG YANG HO	5,377
	KS-87-0003	CHEOG YANG HO	2,801
	KS-87-0004	PUNG YANG HO	3,527
	KS-87-0112	GAE CHEOG HO	23,799
Transocean Enterprise Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0001	GAE YANG HO	2,999
Nambug Fisheries Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0033	HAM BUG HO	5,549
Namyangsa Co., Ltd	KS-87-0034	CRYSTAL DAHLIA	1,903
	KS-87-0002	SUNFLOWER NO.7	3,527
Namyang Frozen Foods Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0103	SALVIA	1,684
Daerim Fishery Co., Ltd	KS-87-0037	DAE JIN NO. 52	4,055
	KS-87-0136	DAE JIN NO. 21	1,331
Dongbang Ocean Fisheries Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0121	NO.71 Dong Bang	1,459
	KS-87-0140	NO.117 DONG Bang	2,261
Dongwon Industries Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0039	DAE SAN HO	4,348
	KS-87-0104	YU YANG HO	1,863
	KS-87-0122	SHIN YANG HO	1,490
Marine Enterprise Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0041	NO. 7 SANG WON	1,301
Sajo Industrial Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0123	ORYONG NO. 501	3,238
	KS-87-0095	ORYONG NO. 503	1,555
Samho Moolsan Co., Ltd	KS-87-0042	TAE BAEK HO	5,511
	KS-87-0091	NO. 29 TAE BAEX	2,697
Silla Trading Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0047	SHIN AN HO	5,680
	KS-87-0045	HAN JIN HO	1,499
	KS-87-0044	HAN KIL HO	1,498
	KS-87-0137	HAN IL HO	1,179
Oyang Fisheries Co.,	KS-87-0048	NO. 70 O YANG	1,599
	KS-87-0006	O YANG HO	5,377
Taewoong Deep Sea Fisheries Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0105	NO. 602 TAE WOONG	1,015
	KS-87-0117	NO. 603 TAE WOONG	1,438
Hansung Enterprise Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0051	DAE SUNG HO	4,055
	KS-87-0106	NO.1 HAN SUNG	1,575
	KS-87-0137	JOON SUNG HO	3,182

TOTAL32 VESSELS

TABLE 3. JOINT VENTURE REQUESTS FOR 1987 COMPARED WITH 1986 PERFORMANCE OF U.S. PARTNER (ALL IN METRIC TONS).

	1986 Performance U.S. Partner	1987 Request
<u>JAPAN</u>		
Whitney Fidalgo: Ohtori	46,186	44,300
Westward Trawlers: Taiyo, Esahi, Hokkaido, Kanefuji ^{1/} , Ohura ^{1/}	185,572	325,335
Kodiak Western Trawl: Kanai	2,850	6,963
Alyeska Ocean: Hoko	68,378	57,100
Peter Pan: Kaiyo, Nansei, Nichiro, Shinnichi, Kanefuji, Ohura	32,939	50,769
Northern Deep Sea Fisheries: Nippon Suisan	242,593	388,709
Profish: Anyo, Fukushin, Kanari, Kato, Marue, Matsubun, Watarai, Yoshida	3,275	36,460
Undecided: Hokuten Association	--	5,000
North Pacific Cooperative: Japan Longline Assn.	250	2,000
TOTAL	582,857	916,636
<u>KOREA</u>		
Cal-Alaska: Mar. Enterprise	0	10,040
Alaska JV Fisheries: Samho, Taewoong, Nambug, Daerim	151,320	195,000
Profish: Korea Wonyang, Dongbang, Dongwon, Namyang, Namyangsa, Sajo, Silla	185,000	352,900
JV Fisheries: Oyang	31,531 ^{3/}	46,800
Arctic Venture Fish: Transocean	^{3/}	13,000
Dona JV Fish: Hansung		65,000
Alaska Surimi Products/Korea Wonyang	N/A	80,000
TOTAL	367,851	762,740
<u>USSR</u>		
Marine Resources	178,595	200,000
<u>POLAND</u>		
Alaska Pacific: Dalmor	4,000	28,500 (min)
Profish: Gryf	4,500	?
Quest: Odra	1,124	?
TOTAL	9,624	82,500 ^{2/}
<u>CHINA</u>		
North Pacific Int.	7,104	?
Marco	1,871	?
TOTAL	8,975	37,000 ^{2/}
GRAND TOTAL	1,147,902	1,998,876

^{1/} Cooperative with Peter Pan Seafoods.

^{2/} Company tonnages not specified.

^{3/} Included in Alaska JV Fisheries total for 1986.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 AMENDED FISHING PLAN
 APPLICATION FOR VESSEL PERMITS TO FISH WITHIN
 THE FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE
 FOR DIRECTED FISHING AND TO RECEIVE U.S. HARVESTED
 FISH (JV) FROM VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the provisions of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Government of Japan submits this permit application for vessels operation under its flag to fish within the fishery conservation zone of the United States, or beyond that zone for anadromous species during the year 1987.

Fishing Vessel Identification Forms and supplemental sheets describing any joint venture operation are attached to this application. The fisheries, species, and catch contemplated in this application for vessels of the Japanese flag are as follows:

Fishery	Species	Total Tonnage Requested For Each Species (MT)	
		Directed	Joint Venture
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Groundfish	Pollock	47,860	722,838
	Pacific cod	65,690	36,468
	Other flatfish	56,880	19,702
	Atka Mackerel	38	4,240
	Sablefish	93	
	Greenland turbot	15,000	
	Arrowtooth flounder	30,000	
	Squid	4,990	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	59	
	Other Rockfish	55	
	Yellowfin sole	51,000	38,783
	Other species	12,435	
	Gulf of Alaska Groundfish	Pollock	140
Pacific cod		15,310	2,897
Flounders		120	1,500
Atka Mackerel		30	
Sablefish		(40)	
Pacific Ocean Perch		(20)	
Thornyhead		10	
Other rockfish		(10)	
Squid		10	
Other species	280		

(): Prohibited Species Catch

KOREA

OUTLINE OF JOINT VENTURE PROJECT BY KOREAN FISHING COMPANY IN 1987

<u>COMPANY NAME</u>	<u>U.S. PARTNER</u>	<u>TONNAGE TO RECEIVE FISH</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>
Korea-Wonyang Fisheries Co., Ltd.	Profish Alaska, Inc.	150,000M/T	Feb.1 - Nov.30, 1987
Transocean Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Arctic Venture Fisheries, Inc.	13,000M/T	Jan. - Nov.
Nambug Fisheries Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	45,000M/T	Feb. - Oct.
Namyangsa Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	38,400M/T	Feb. - Nov.
Namyang Frozen Foods Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	11,000M/T	Feb. - Nov.
Daerim Fishery Co., Ltd.	Daerim America, Inc.	58,000M/T	Jan. - Nov.
Wangbang Ocean Fisheries Co., Ltd.	Profish Alaska, Inc.	35,400M/T	Jan. - Dec.
Dongwon Industries Co., Ltd.	Profish Alaska, Inc.	70,000M/T	Feb. - Oct.
Marine Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Cal-Alaska Fisheries, Inc.	10,040M/T	Feb. - Oct.
Sajo Industrial Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	33,000M/T	Feb. - Oct.
Sanho Moolsan Co., Ltd.	Alaska Joint Venture Fisheries, Inc.	70,000M/T	Jan. - Oct.
Silla Trading Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	95,100M/T	Jan. 20 - Nov. 30.
Oyang Fisheries Co., Ltd.	Joint Venture Fisheries Ltd.	46,800M/T	Jan. - Dec.
Taewoong Deep Sea Fisheries Co., Ltd.	Alaska Pacific Fisheries, Ltd.	22,000M/T	Feb. - Oct.
Hansung Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Not yet decided	65,000M/T	Jan. - Nov.
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>762,740M/T</u>	

LIST OF KOREAN PROCESSORS TO BE
ENGAGED IN JOINT VENTURES IN 1987

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>PERMIT NO.</u>	<u>VESSEL NAME</u>	<u>GROSS TONS</u>
Korea Wonyang Fisheries Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0085	KYUNG YANG HO	5,377
	KS-87-0003	CHEOG YANG HO	2,801
	KS-87-0004	FUNG YANG HO	3,527
	KS-87-0112	GAE CHEOG HO	23,799
Transocean Enterprise Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0001	GAE YANG HO	2,999
Nambug Fisheries Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0033	NAM BUG HO	5,549
Namyangsa Co., Ltd	KS-87-0034	CRYSTAL DAHLIA	1,903
	KS-87-0002	SUNFLOWER NO.7	3,527
Namyang Frozen Foods Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0103	SALVIA	1,684
Daerim Fishery Co., Ltd	KS-87-0037	DAE JIN NO. 52	4,055
	KS-87-0136	DAE JIN NO. 21	1,331
Dongbang Ocean Fisheries Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0121	NO.71 Dong Bang	1,459
	KS-87-0140	NO.117 DONG Bang	2,261
Dongwon Industries Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0039	DAE SAN HO	4,348
	KS-87-0104	YU YANG HO	1,863
	KS-87-0122	SHIN YANG HO	1,490
Marine Enterprise Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0041	NO. 7 SANG WON	1,301
Sajo Industrial Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0123	ORYONG NO. 501	3,238
	KS-87-0095	ORYONG NO. 503	1,555
Samho Moolsan Co., Ltd	KS-87-0042	TAE BAEK HO	5,511
	KS-87-0091	NO. 29 TAE BAEX	2,697
Silla Trading Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0047	SHIN AN HO	5,680
	KS-87-0045	HAN JIN HO	1,499
	KS-87-0044	HAN KIL HO	1,498
	KS-87-0107	HAN IL HO	1,179
Oyang Fisheries Co.,	KS-87-0048	NO. 70 O YANG	1,599
	KS-87-0006	O YANG HO	5,377
Taewoong Deep Sea Fisheries Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0105	NO. 602 TAE WOONG	1,015
	KS-87-0117	NO. 603 TAE WOONG	1,438
Hansung Enterprise Co., Ltd.	KS-87-0051	DAE SUNG HO	4,055
	KS-87-0106	NO.1 HAN SUNG	1,575
	KS-87-0137	JOON SUNG HO	3,182

TOTAL32 VESSELS

12/3/86

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
STATUS REPORT ON JOINT VENTURE OPERATIONS OFF ALASKA FOR 1986

The total joint venture catch off Alaska through late November as reported by NMFS was 1,219,600 mt, which included the following species harvests:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Gulf of Alaska</u>	<u>Bering Sea/Aleutians</u>
Pollock	58,499 mt	834,556 mt
Pacific cod	1,230	64,420
Atka mackerel	5	31,985
Flatfish	865	62,658
Yellowfin sole	---	153,049
Others	<u>358</u>	<u>11,975</u>
TOTAL	60,957 mt	1,158,643 mt

OPERATIONAL SUMMARIES

1. Whitney-Fidalgo Seafoods/Ohtori Suisan (Japan) (complete)
 (1986 request: 48,000 mt)

Shelikof pollock. From February 15 to March 3, 3 catchers harvested 3,056 mt pollock. A small operation outside Shelikof harvested 57 mt pollock.

Bering Sea and Aleutians. From March 15 to October 31, 3 catchers harvested 46,186 mt, mostly pollock.

Total. 46,186 mt.

2. Westward Trawlers/Taiyo (Japan) (complete)
 (1986 request: 181,130 mt)

Shelikof pollock. From February 15 to March 1, 9 catchers harvested 13,881 mt pollock.

Bering Sea and Aleutians pollock. The spring fishery from March 4 to May 2 caught 86,119 mt using 11 catchers. Another 79,500 mt was caught from June 8 to August 17 using 11 catchers.

Yellowfin sole operations. These began August 19 and caught 6,072 mt yellowfin and other species by September 20 using 3 catchers.

Total: 185,572 mt.

3. Alyeska Ocean/Hoko (Japan) (continuing)
(1986 request: 45,560 mt)

Shelikof pollock. From February 15 to March 1, 3 catchers harvested 4,327 mt plus 35 mt Pacific cod and other species.

Bering Sea pollock. From March 7 to April 23, 3-4 catchers harvested 18,145 mt in the Unimak area. The summer pollock fishery from June 22 to September 17 harvested about 22,000 mt.

JAC Operation. From October 23 to November 30, they harvested 6,484 mt pollock using 4 catchers. Operations are continuing toward 9,000 mt.

Yellowfin sole operations. From September 20 to October 17, 2,078 mt was harvested using 2 catchers.

Total: 55,585 mt (projected).

4. Peter Pan Seafoods/Nichiro (Japan) (complete)
(1986 request: 31,570 mt)

Shelikof pollock. From February 17 to March 3, 3 catchers harvested 2,974 mt.

Bering Sea pollock. The spring fishery from March 6 to March 28 harvested 5,226 mt pollock using 2 catchers. The summer fishery began July 3 and is expected to run through October 1 with a total projected catch of 18,000 mt by 3 catchers.

Yellowfin sole operation. The spring fishery from April 26 harvested 6,034 mt sole and other species using 2-3 catchers. The fall operation from September 7 to October 11 harvested 705 mt sole and other species using two catchers.

Total. 32,939 mt.

5. Northern Deep Sea Fisheries/Nippon Suisan (Japan) (complete)
(1986 request: 238,710 mt)

Shelikof pollock. From February 15 to March 1, 10 catchers harvested 16,739 mt.

Bering Sea pollock. From March 4 to March 21, 10 catchers harvested 56,720 mt in the Unimak Pass area. The summer fishery began June 29 and caught 143,841 mt through October 12 using 18 catchers.

Yellowfin sole operations. From March 27 to April 27, 2 catchers harvested 2,688 mt flounders and other species. The major sole fishery from April 27 to June 24 used 10 catchers to harvest 18,699 mt. A fall fishery from September 1 to November 3 harvested 3,906 mt with 4 catchers.

Total: 242,593 mt.

- 6a. ProFish/Anyo (Japan) (complete)
(1986 request: 19,150 mt including Kanai)

Operations in Shelikof from February 15 to March 7 caught 800 mt. Anyo then was with Alaska Contact. Operations recommenced in the Bering Sea on August 25 with ProFish and harvested 700 mt, including 500 mt sole, 50 mt pollock and 150 mt cod using 2 catchers.

Total. 1,500 mt.

- 6b. Kodiak Western Trawler Group/Kanai (Japan)
(1986 request: 19,150 mt including Anyo)

When associated with Alaska Contact, Kanai operations in the Gulf used 3 catchers to harvest 1,800 mt in the March-April period. Now working with Kodiak Western Trawlers, Kanai started about mid-September and expects to harvest 1,050 mt pollock using 3 catchers. (This report will be updated at the meeting.)

Total: The harvest for 1986 should be near 2,850 mt.

7. Peter Pan Seafoods/Nansei (Japan) (complete)
(1986 request: 10,000 mt)

Operations with Alaska Contact in February caught just over 2,000 mt pollock with 2 catchers east of Kodiak. Operations with Peter Pan never commenced.

Total: 2,000 mt.

8. Profish/Matsubun (Japan) (complete)
(1986 request: 2,020 mt)

Bering Sea operations February 17-March 15 caught 1,775 mt pollock.

Total: 1,775 mt.

9. Alyeska Ocean/Hokkaido (Japan) (complete)
(1986 request: 12,270 mt)

Bering Sea operations from June 18 to August 31 harvested about 10,500 mt (10,153 mt was pollock) using 4 catchers. Yellowfin sole operations harvested another 2,293 mt and ended October 20.

Total: 12,793 mt.

10. North Pacific Cooperative Fisheries/Japan Longliners (Japan) (complete)
(1986 request: 2,100 mt)

Operations commenced August 1 and ended August 23 when the longliners left to go halibut and sablefish fishing. Total catch was 200-300 mt.

Total: 200-300 mt.

11. Cal-Alaska/Marine Enterprise (South Korea) (no operation)
(1986 request: 6,800 mt)

No operations were conducted because no catchers were available.

12. Alaska JV/Samho Moolsan/Taewoong (South Korea) (complete)
(1986 request: 50,000 mt for Samho; 4,800 mt for Taewoong)

From January 25 to November 8, using from 1 to 4 catchers, operations in the Bering Sea and Aleutians harvested about 50,000 mt pollock, sole and Atka mackerel.

Taewoong bought two vessels from Samho and began a joint venture in July. About 4,300 mt pollock was caught by November 1.

Total: 54,300 mt.

13. Alaska JV/Nambug (South Korea) (complete)
(1986 request: 30,646 mt)

From February 2 to November 1, 1-2 catchers harvested 27,000 mt pollock.

Total: 27,000 mt.

- 14-18, Profish/Namyang/Dongwon/Silla/Dongbang/Korea Wongyang/Sajo (Korea)
22,24 (1986 request: 125,250 mt)

Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska operations through November 30 have used 25-30 catchers to harvest 150,000 mt pollock, 11,300 mt sole, 6,800 mt cod, 11,100 mt Atka mackerel, and 500 mt other species. A small pollock fishery continues in the Bering Sea.

Total: 180,000-190,000 mt (projected).

19. JV Fisheries/Oyang (South Korea) (complete)
(1986 request: 21,200 mt)

Operations in Shelikof and in the Bering Sea from February 15 to November 19 harvested 31,531 mt mostly pollock using 2-3 catchers.

Total: 31,531 mt

20. Alaska Joint Venture Fisheries/Daerim (South Korea) (complete)
(1986 request: 23,224 mt)

From February 2 to November 1, 2-3 catchers harvested about 32,000 mt pollock, sole and Atka mackerel in the Bering Sea and Aleutians.

Total: 32,000 mt.

21. Alaskan Joint Venture Fisheries/Hansung (South Korea) (complete)
(1986 request: 28,900 mt)

Hansung operated with Northwest Joint Venture Fisheries in Shelikof and Unimak from February 7 to March 8 and then Alaskan Joint Venture Fisheries took over. Using 4 catchers, Hansung caught 27,000 mt pollock, cod and sole by November 15.

Total: 27,000 mt.

22. N.W. JV Fisheries/Sajo (South Korea) (transferred)
(1986 request: 12,300 mt)

Shelikof and Unimak operations with Northwest Joint Venture Fisheries from February 15 to mid-September harvested about 7,000 mt using 3 catchers. Sajo switched to ProFish beginning mid-September and will fish through October. Their prospective tonnage is included in the projections for ProFish.

23. Alaska JV Fisheries/Transocean (South Korea) (complete)
(1986 request: 7,300 mt)

One to two catchers in the Bering Sea and Aleutians from February 2 to November 1 harvested 11,020 mt (including 9,590 mt pollock, 1,084 mt yellowfin sole).

Total: 11,020 mt.

24. Alaska Contact/Korea Wongyang (South Korea) (transferred)
(1986 request: 31,300 mt)

KWF transferred over to Profish.

25. Marine Resources (USSR) (complete)
(1986 request: 182,025 mt)

Bering Sea cod. From February 7 to March 25, 17 catchers harvested 13,200 mt cod and assorted bycatch.

Yellowfin sole operations. From March 25 to October 20, 147,395 mt sole and flounder was harvested using a maximum of 24 catchers in June.

Atka mackerel operations. From mid-April to late July, 5 catchers harvested 18,000 mt.

Total: 178,595 mt.

- 26-27. Taiwan (No operations)
(1986 request: 16,800 mt)

Operations planned with Alaska Contact and Windjammer Seafoods never materialized.

28. Alaska Pacific International/Dalmor (Poland) (complete)
(1986 request: 18,300 mt)

Alaskan JV Fisheries managed this joint venture from March 1 to May 17 and they caught 3,000 mt pollock in the Bering Sea using 2 processors and 1-2 catchers. Alaska Pacific took over the operation after mid-May and fishing began again off Alaska on September 22. However, few catcher boats were available and only 1,000 mt more were taken.

Total: 4,000 mt.

29. Profish International/Gryf (Poland) (continuing)
(1986 request: 15,800 mt)

Operations so far this year have harvested 3,550 mt pollock and 75 mt cod in the Bering Sea.

Total: 4,500 mt projected.

30. Quest Alaska/Odra (Poland)
(1986 request: 18,300 mt)

(complete)

Earlier this year, 1,124 mt pollock were harvested.

Total. 1,124 mt.

31-33. China
(1986 request: 35,000 mt)

(continuing)

Bering Sea pollock operations began the second half of March and were suspended in early June. The catch totaled 5,821 mt. Three processors began again November 1 and harvested another 3,154 mt pollock by late November using 3 catchers. Total catches to date by company are 7,104 mt for North Pacific International and 1,871 mt for Marco.

Total. 10,000 mt (projected).

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Policy on Joint Ventures and Allocations*

General Policy. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council is responsible by law for assuring the conservation of fishery stocks off Alaska and fostering the development of the United States fishery for those stocks currently underutilized by this country, though they may be fully exploited by other nations. The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act allows the Council to equitably allocate harvest privileges, and the Council intends to use these allocations to increase American participation in underutilized fisheries consistent with the Act.

The Council believes it is in the greatest national interest for the resource to be harvested, processed, and marketed by U.S. industry. However, until the domestic industry can harvest, process, and market the available groundfish resource, the Council will allow joint ventures between Americans and foreigners that will increase U.S. participation in the utilization of these resources. Joint ventures generally are considered to be operations in which U.S. fishermen deliver raw fish to foreign processors at sea. Other forms of joint ventures are possible and will be appraised on their individual merits as they are formulated.

The Council will continue to give highest priority to target operations that are wholly American, and joint ventures will only be considered for groundfish species not harvested and processed totally by U.S. industry.

The Council intends that any country to whom a direct allocation is given must also be engaged in "over-the-side" joint ventures or the purchase of U.S. produced products. As fully-U.S. harvested and processed fisheries expand, TALFF and then JVP will be decreased toward the total elimination of foreign fishing and processing.

Joint Venture Permit Review Procedure. The Council will hold its review each December of all prospective joint ventures for the coming year. This will coincide with the Council making its final recommendations on apportioning available groundfish yields to Domestic Annual Processing (DAP: totally U.S. harvested and processed), Joint Venture Processing (JVP: U.S. harvested and foreign processed), and Total Allowable Level of Foreign Fishing (TALFF: foreign harvested).

The Council must receive all permit applications for joint ventures at least two weeks before the week of the Council meeting. Applications must be complete and have been published in the Federal Register by Friday preceding Council meeting week. Review of applications not meeting these deadlines will be postponed until the next scheduled meeting of the Council. If necessary, the Council may request the Permit Review Committee to consider applications between regular Council meetings.

*Adopted by Council in June 1986.

All interested persons are invited to submit written and oral comments to the Council and its Permit Review Committee on all matters relevant to proposed joint ventures, including the extent to which various foreign nations meet the criteria listed in Table 1.

Joint ventures are expected to estimate their groundfish harvest needs as accurately as possible and to specify their needs by Council management area (e.g. Bering Sea, Aleutians, Western Gulf, etc.). The Council will compare these requests in aggregate with NMFS projections of JVP derived from industry surveys and will closely monitor attainment of joint venture goals during the season.

The Council's recommendations on approvability of permit requests and on permit conditions and restrictions will be forwarded to NMFS. The Council requests that NMFS respond in writing concerning final disposition of the Council's recommendations, with reasons for disapproval should that occur.

Basis for Recommendations. Groundfish operations which are legitimately wholly domestic in the harvesting and processing of our fishery resources and do not involve foreign flag vessels, fall under the Council's definition of DAP and therefore will not need permits. They will be given first priority in groundfish apportionments. Second priority is granted to operations involving foreign processing vessels and U.S. harvesters and other sectors of the U.S. industry.

The Council will use the criteria in Table 1 to appraise a country's joint venture requests relative to other nations and make its recommendations to NMFS. Other factors not listed may be considered also. The Council intends to give preference to those nations whose operations clearly evidence maximum U.S. industry involvement in all phases of the operation and which give strongest support to the development of the domestic industry for underutilized species.

Company Bycatch Guidelines

All companies will fish from a common pool for joint venture target species whether or not demand exceeds supply. However, each company will have harvest guidelines for bycatch species as deemed necessary by the Council. The Council expects a company to voluntarily modify its operations to minimize further bycatch upon reaching its guideline limit. The Council will conduct a post-season audit of performance each December when developing recommendations for joint venture approval for the following year.

Internal Waters Joint Venture Review

The Council requests the opportunity to review all internal waters joint venture requests. Depending on the nature of the specific application, the Council may meet formally in whole or in Committee to comment further. The Council staff may provide technical comments. The Governor of Alaska is requested to appoint the Chairman of the Council's Permit Review Committee as a standing member of the State's Foreign Processing Advisory Committee.

Table 1. Criteria for the review of joint venture requests*

-
- Level of U.S. industry involvement in all phases of nation's joint operations (harvesting, processing, marketing, or others)
 - Enhancement of U.S. employment at sea and ashore
 - Transfer of capital through investment in U.S. industry.
 - Technology transfer.
 - Achievement of joint venture goals during previous seasons.
 - Proof of financial responsibility by foreign partner.
 - Compatibility of joint operation with other U.S. fisheries and incidental species (i.e. gear conflicts, ground preemption, bycatch of U.S. fully-utilized species, etc.).
 - Economic contribution of nation's joint ventures to U.S. harvesting, processing, and support industries.
 - Purchase of U.S. processed product, especially underutilized species.
 - Compliance with U.S. laws, international treaties, and regulations.
 - Existence of trade barriers to U.S. fish products and efforts to remove them.
 - Ratios of country's total joint venture request and purchase of U.S.-processed product to total direct fishing request.
 - Reporting of fishery and market information beyond that required by law.
 - Foreign participation in fisheries research off Alaska.
-

*No priorities implied.

12-Nov 1986 BYCATCHES BY JOINT VENTURES: BY COUNTRY

ORIGINAL GUIDELINES	***** JAPANESE *****			***** KOREAN *****			***** CHINESE *****			***** POLISH *****		
	GUIDELINE	CATCH	% TAKEN	GUIDELINE	CATCH	% TAKEN	GUIDELINE	CATCH	% TAKEN	GUIDELINE	CATCH	% TAKEN
BERING SEA (MT)												
POP	102	15.8	15.5%	53	47.8	90.2%	1	0.0	0.0%	9	4.2	46.7%
SABLEFISH	130	82.3	63.3%	67	213.7	319.0%	1	0.0	0.0%	12	4.9	40.8%
ROCKFISH	75	15.2	20.3%	39	38.4	98.5%	1	0.1	10.0%	7	0.1	1.4%
ALEUTIANS (MT)												
POP	3	22.8	760.0%	261	140.5	53.8%	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
SABLEFISH	5	0.4	8.0%	44	80.8	183.6%	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
ROCKFISH	18	0.0	0.0%	145	39.7	27.4%	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
ZONE 1 (NUMBERS)												
BAIRDI TANNER	14189	15048	106.1%	12666	13980	110.4%	5616	27	0.5%	0	N/A	N/A
RED KING	23945	22944	95.8%	21357	22767	106.6%	22886	26	0.1%	0	N/A	N/A
ZONE 2 (NUMBERS)												
BAIRDI TANNER	57822	16960	29.3%	51616	25896	50.2%	9477	604	6.4%	0	N/A	N/A
"REVISED" GUIDELINES												
BERING SEA (MT)												
POP	104	15.8	15.2%	57	47.8	83.9%	1	0.0	0.0%	2	4.2	210.0%
SABLEFISH	185	82.3	44.5%	102	213.7	209.5%	2	0.0	0.0%	3	4.9	163.3%
ROCKFISH	77	15.2	19.7%	42	38.4	91.4%	1	0.1	10.0%	1	0.1	10.0%
ALEUTIANS (MT)												
POP	8	22.8	285.0%	321	140.5	43.8%	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
SABLEFISH	2	0.4	20.0%	84	80.8	96.2%	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
ROCKFISH	5	0.0	0.0%	181	39.7	21.9%	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
ZONE 1 (NUMBERS)												
BAIRDI TANNER	13638	15048	110.3%	11972	13980	116.8%	492	27	5.5%	0	N/A	N/A
RED KING	23013	22944	99.7%	20203	22767	112.7%	291	26	8.9%	0	N/A	N/A
ZONE 2 (NUMBERS)												
BAIRDI TANNER	55573	16960	30.5%	48787	25896	53.1%	1187	604	50.9%	0	N/A	N/A

COMMENTS:

ORIGINAL GUIDELINES WERE CALCULATED FROM ORIGINAL PROJECTED JVP CATCHES BY COUNTRY, USING THE INITIAL JVP'S OR PSC QUOTAS. GROUND FISH GUIDELINES WERE CALCULATED FOR EACH COUNTRY BY USING ITS PROPOSED TARGET SPECIES AMOUNT PROPORTIONATE TO THE TOTAL OF ALL TARGET SPECIES. CRAB GUIDELINES WERE CALCULATED SIMILARLY EXCEPT ONLY YELLOWFINSOLE AND FLATFISH PROPOSED AMOUNTS WERE CONSIDERED.

"REVISED" GUIDELINES REPRESENT WHAT THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN HAD ACTUAL CATCHES BEEN KNOWN AT BEGINNING OF YEAR. THEY ALSO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT REVISED JVP'S.

CATCH AMOUNTS BASED ON REPORT FOR OCTOBER 25; NOTE THAT JOINT VENTURES WERE CONTINUING IN THE BERING SEA AREA AFTER THAT DATE, SO FIGURES ARE PRELIMINARY.

12-Nov

PROHIBITED SPECIES CATCHES IN GULF JOINT VENTURES

NO. NO/MT

JAPANESE

SHELIKOF POLLOCK

GROUND FISH (MT)	42762	
SABLEFISH (MT)	0.6	
POP (MT)	0.6	
RED KING CRAB	0	0.000
BAIRDI TANNER	27	0.001
HALIBUT	571	0.013
CHINOOK SALMON	5	0.000
OTHER SALMON	1605	0.038

OTHER

GROUND FISH (MT)	2471	
SABLEFISH (MT)	5.9	
POP (MT)	0	
RED KING CRAB	23	0.009
BAIRDI TANNER	5486	2.220
HALIBUT	9892	4.003
CHINOOK SALMON	11	0.004
OTHER SALMON	3443	1.393

KOREAN

SHELIKOF POLLOCK

GROUND FISH (MT)	9502	
SABLEFISH (MT)	0.1	
POP (MT)	0.1	
RED KING CRAB	0	0.000
BAIRDI TANNER	0	0.000
HALIBUT	117	0.012
CHINOOK SALMON	6	0.001
OTHER SALMON	407	0.043

OTHER

GROUND FISH (MT)	2666	
SABLEFISH (MT)	36.7	
POP (MT)	40.6	
RED KING CRAB	6	0.002
BAIRDI TANNER	45	0.017
HALIBUT	4533	1.700
CHINOOK SALMON	4	0.002
OTHER SALMON	59	0.022

POLAND

SHELIKOF POLLOCK

GROUND FISH (MT)	106	
SABLEFISH (MT)	0	
POP (MT)	0	
RED KING CRAB	0	0.000
BAIRDI TANNER	0	0.000
HALIBUT	34	0.321
CHINOOK SALMON	0	0.000
OTHER SALMON	1	0.009

12-Nov

PROHIBITED SPECIES CATCHES IN BSA JOINT VENTURES

FISHERY TYPE	ZONE 1		ZONE 2		ZONE 514		TOTAL BSA	
	NO.	NO/MT	NO.	NO/MT	NO.	NO/MT	NO.	NO/MT
JAPANESE								
YELLOWFINSOLE								
GROUND FISH (MT)	13436		12416		15281		41650	
RED KING CRAB	22944	1.71	308	0.02	5479	0.36	28731	0.69
BAIRDI TANNER	15048	1.12	16960	1.37	659	0.04	32667	0.78
OPILIO TANNER	7937	0.59	989014	79.66	758243	49.62	1755194	42.14
HALIBUT	10503	0.78	17123	1.38	28015	1.83	55641	1.34
SALMON	0	0.00	18	0.00	71	0.00	89	0.00
ALL FISHERIES								
GROUND FISH (MT)	67722		194845		15686		553824	
RED KING CRAB	39600	0.58	6083	0.03	929	0.06	46667	0.08
BAIRDI TANNER	22108	0.33	29401	0.15	5479	0.35	58390	0.11
OPILIO TANNER	13074	0.19	1009841	5.18	758243	48.34	1784897	3.22
HALIBUT	18853	0.28	46058	0.24	28015	1.79	95016	0.17
SALMON	723	0.01	2481	0.01	71	0.00	4911	0.01
KOREAN								
YELLOWFINSOLE								
GROUND FISH (MT)	11817		22414		8184		42415	
RED KING CRAB	22767	1.93	1129	0.05	251	0.03	24147	0.57
BAIRDI TANNER	13980	1.18	25896	1.16	507	0.06	40383	0.95
OPILIO TANNER	10028	0.85	115526	5.15	13638	1.67	139192	3.28
HALIBUT	9584	0.81	6107	0.27	2041	0.25	17732	0.42
SALMON	6	0.00	38	0.00	3	0.00	47	0.00
ALL FISHERIES								
GROUND FISH (MT)	93693		182821		9785		366306	
RED KING CRAB	74270	0.79	14380	0.08	251	0.03	88952	0.24
BAIRDI TANNER	36447	0.39	55217	0.30	507	0.05	98082	0.27
OPILIO TANNER	50396	0.54	185362	1.01	13638	1.39	253290	0.69
HALIBUT	59586	0.64	63708	0.35	2041	0.21	144754	0.40
SALMON	6210	0.07	7024	0.04	3	0.00	13696	0.04
CHINESE								
YELLOWFINSOLE								
GROUND FISH (MT)	617		445		0		1062	
RED KING CRAB	26	0.04	190	0.43	0	ERR	216	0.20
BAIRDI TANNER	27	0.04	604	1.36	0	ERR	631	0.59
OPILIO TANNER	54	0.08	640	1.44	0	ERR	694	0.65
HALIBUT	8	0.01	71	0.16	0	ERR	79	0.07
	0	0	0	0.00	0	ERR	0	0.00
ALL FISHERIES								
GROUND FISH (MT)	3805		2133		0		5938	
RED KING CRAB	952	0.25	262	0.12	0	ERR	1214	0.20
BAIRDI TANNER	118	0.03	734	0.34	0	ERR	852	0.14
OPILIO TANNER	264	0.06	808	0.38	0	ERR	1072	0.18
HALIBUT	1854	0.48	2264	1.06	0	ERR	4118	0.69
SALMON	3	0.00	9	0.00	0	ERR	12	0.00
POLISH								
ALL FISHERIES								
GROUND FISH (MT)	5023		3916		0		8939	
RED KING CRAB	320	0.06	495	0.13	0	ERR	815	0.09
BAIRDI TANNER	331	0.06	427	0.11	0	ERR	758	0.08
OPILIO TANNER	335	0.06	354	0.09	0	ERR	689	0.08
HALIBUT	2906	0.57	3160	0.81	0	ERR	6066	0.68
SALMON	14	0.00	184	0.04	0	ERR	198	0.02

Our halibut incidental catch totaled 64,968 halibut in zone one (1.3 halibut per ton of fish); 38,654 halibut in zone 2 (0.7 halibut per ton of fish) and 88,648 halibut in zone 3 (1.4 Halibut per ton of fish). There were no guidelines assigned for halibut in 1986.

Last year we furnished the Council with charts containing detailed catch data (fish and prohibited species) for each year of our flounder fishery through 1985. We are now in the process of compiling similar data for 1986 and will provide it to you upon completion. Enclosed are charts which show the prohibited species catch rate and metric tons of fish sampled by one by one half degree squares for our 1986 fishery.

Please call if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



Philip E. Chitwood
Director of Operations

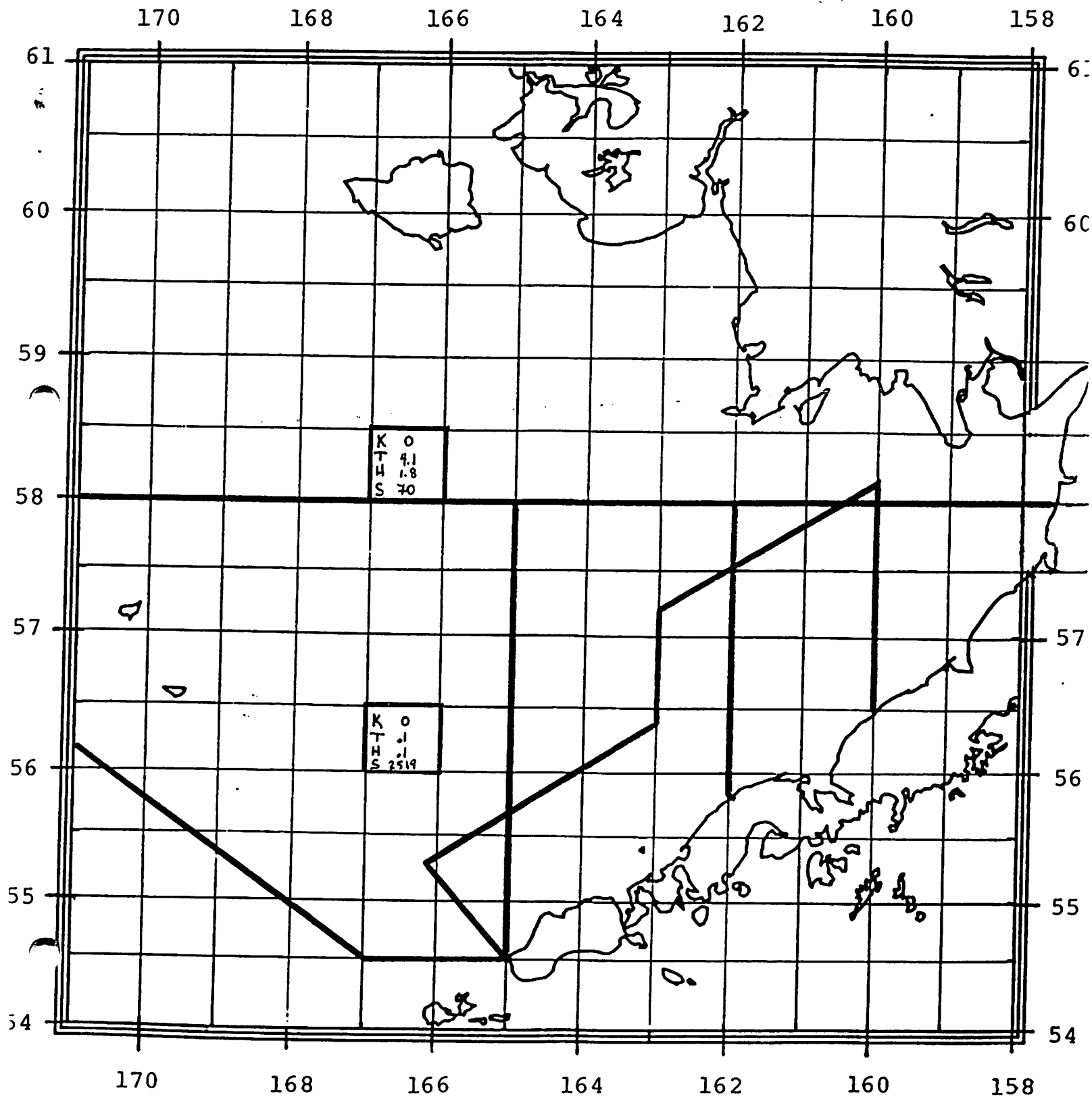
PEC/fst

1986 MRCI FLOUNDER FISHERY

MARCH

- K = King crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- T = Bairdi tanner crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- H = Halibut bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- S = Sample size (MT)

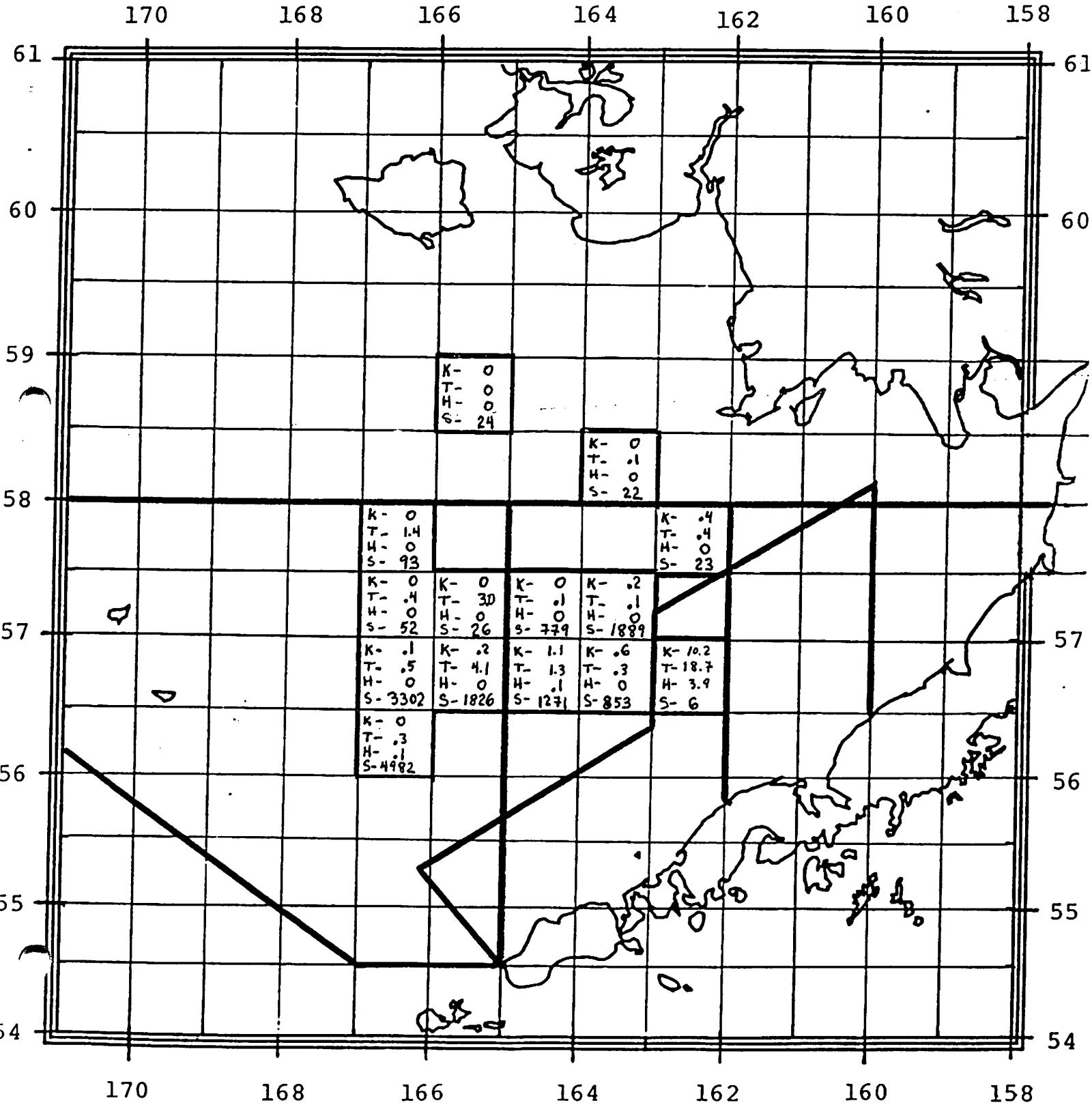
(In March approximately 51% of the total catch was sampled.)



1986 MRCI FLOUNDER FISHERY
APRIL

K = King crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
T = Bairdi tanner crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
H = Halibut bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
S = Sample size (MT)

(In April approximately 46% of the total catch was sampled.)

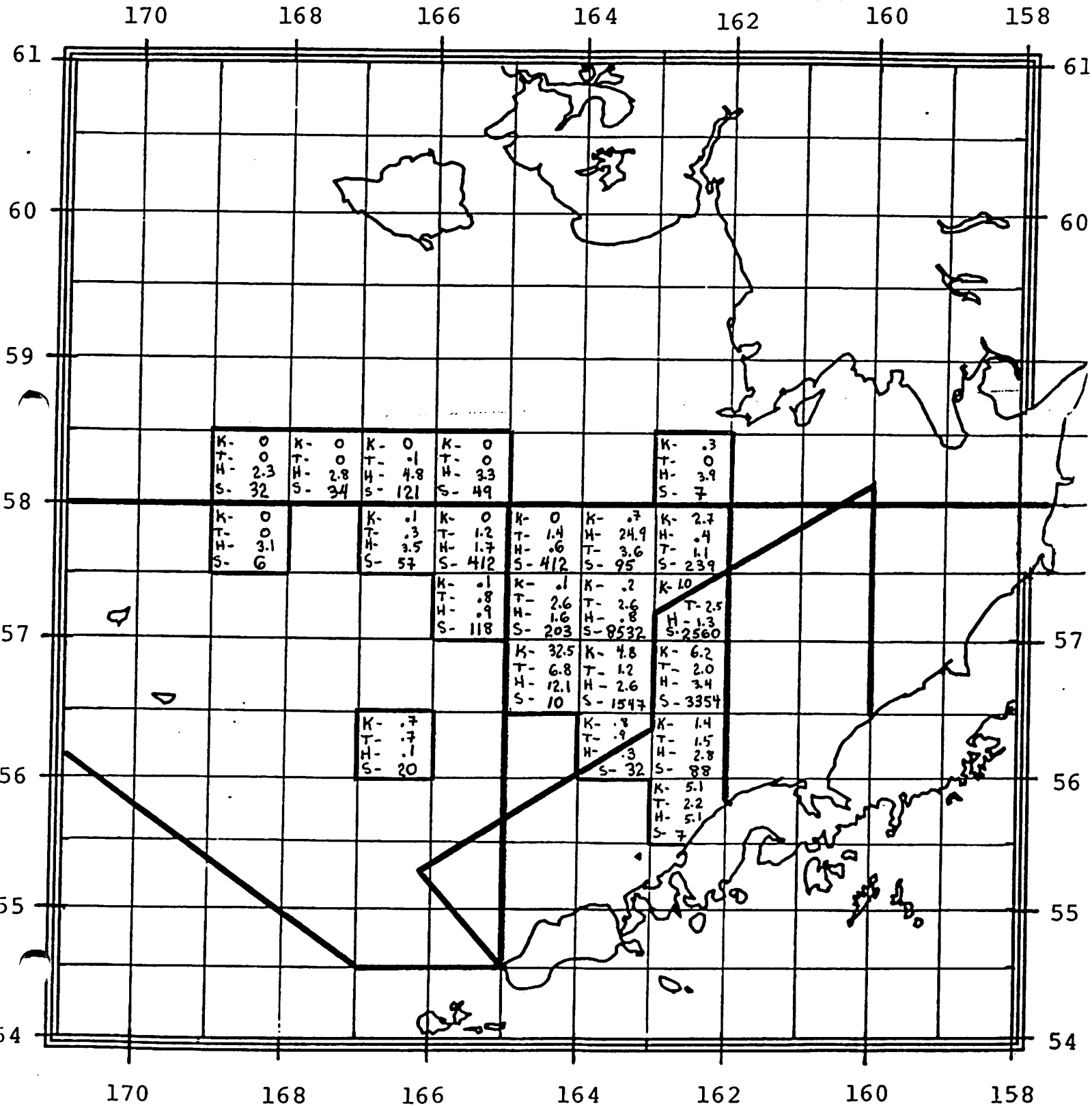


1986 MRCI FLOUNDER FISHERY

MAY

- K = King crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- T = Bairdi tanner crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- H = Halibut bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- S = Sample size (MT)

(In May approximately 52% of the total catch was sampled.)



1986 MRCI FLOUNDER FISHERY

JUNE

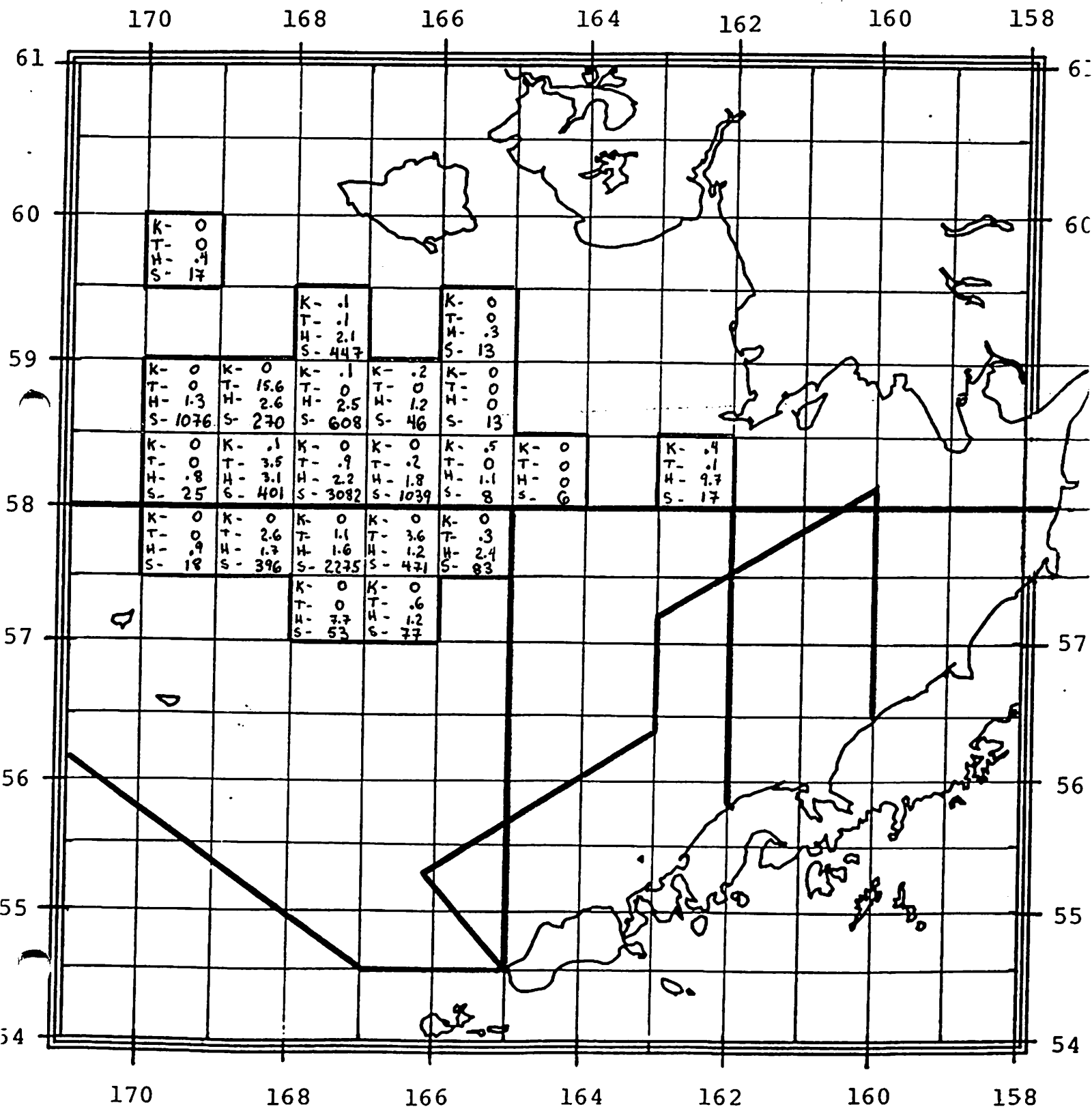
K = King crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)

T = Bairdi tanner crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)

H = Halibut bycatch (no./MT groundfish)

S = Sample size (MT)

(In June approximately 41% of the total catch was sampled.)

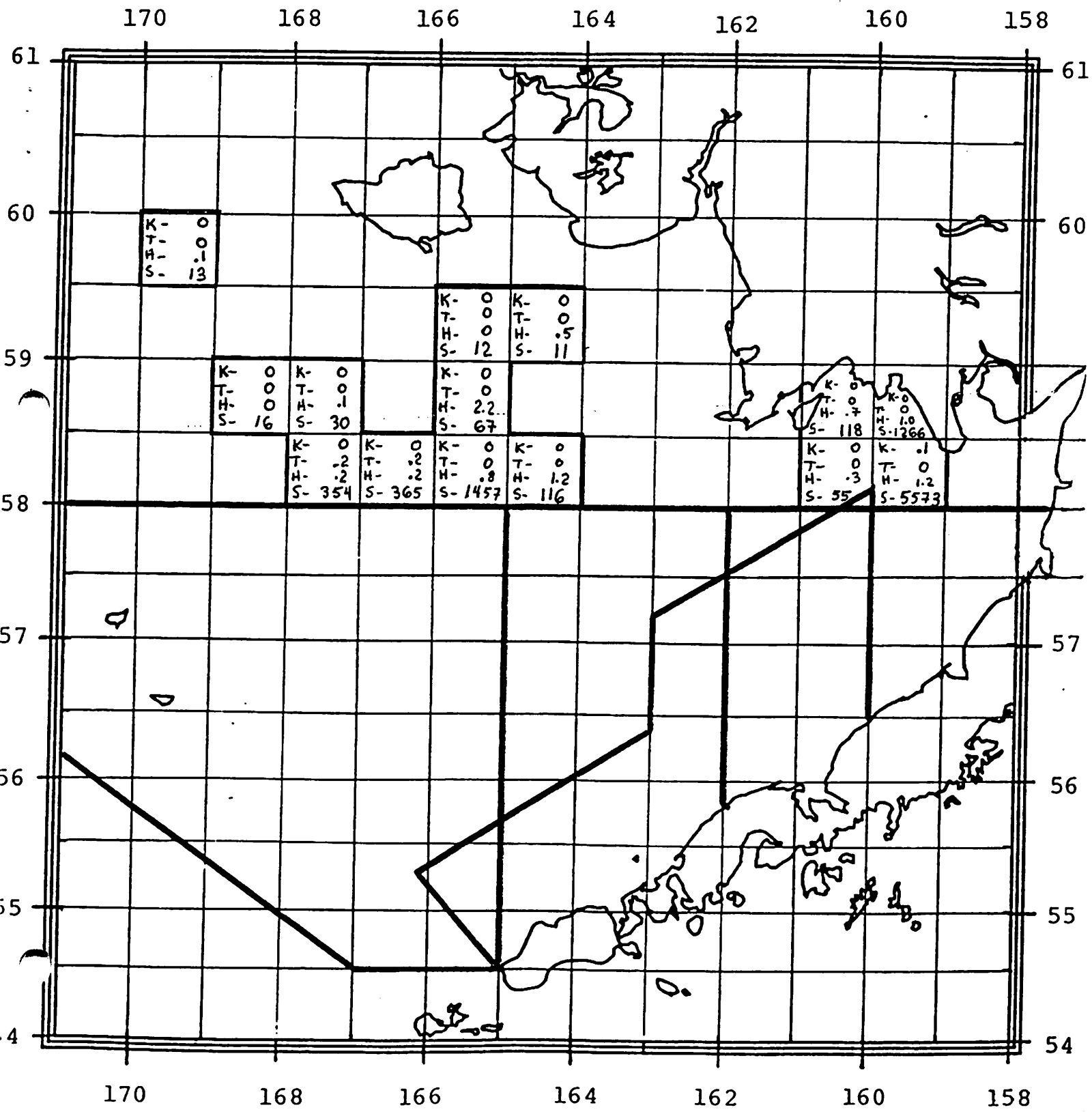


1986 MRCI FLOUNDER FISHERY

JULY

- K = King crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- T = Bairdi tanner crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- H = Halibut bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- S = Sample size (MT)

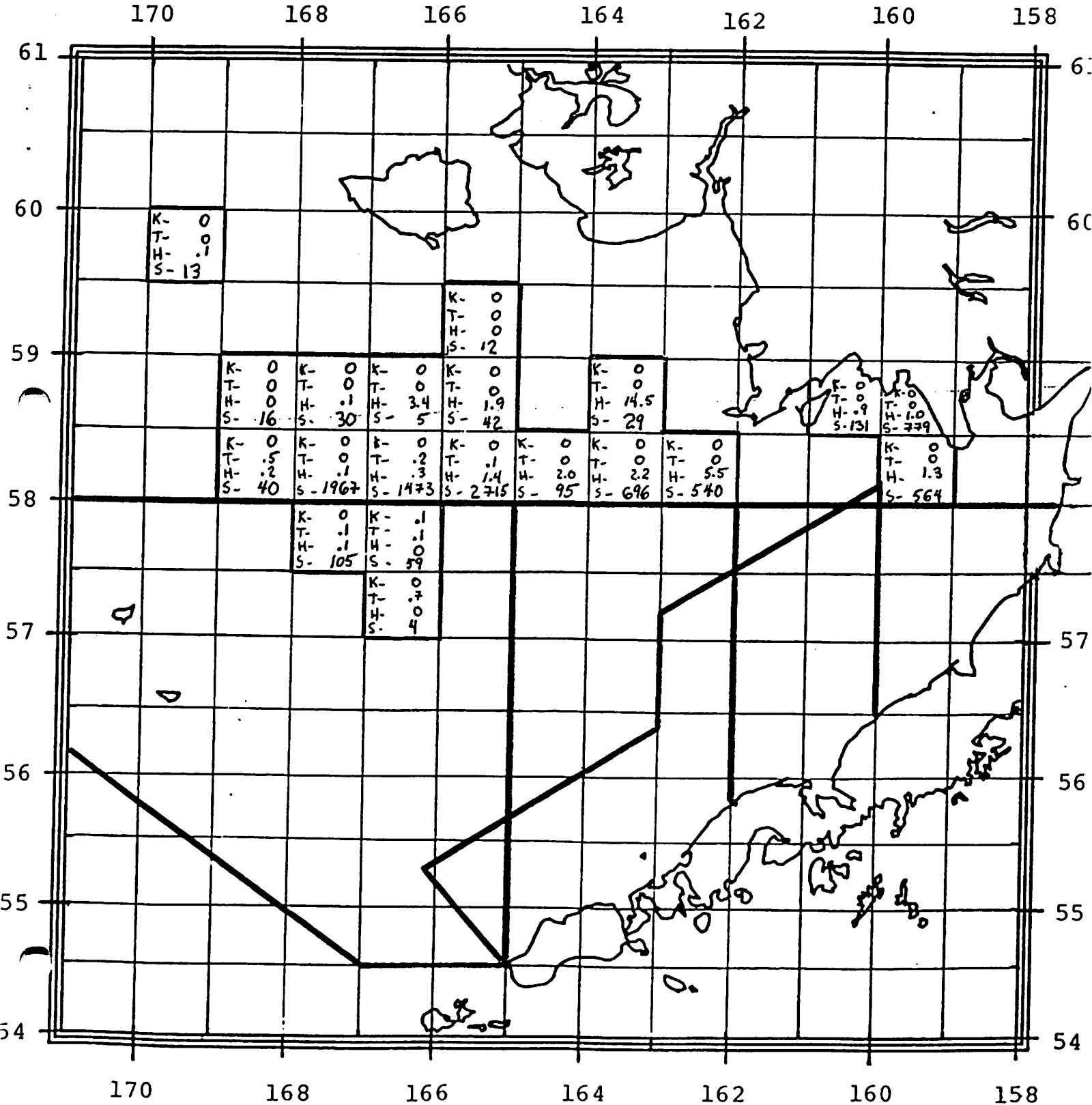
(In July approximately 35% of the total catch was sampled.)



1986 MRCI FLOUNDER FISHERY
AUGUST

K = King crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
T = Bairdi tanner crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
H = Halibut bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
S = Sample size (MT)

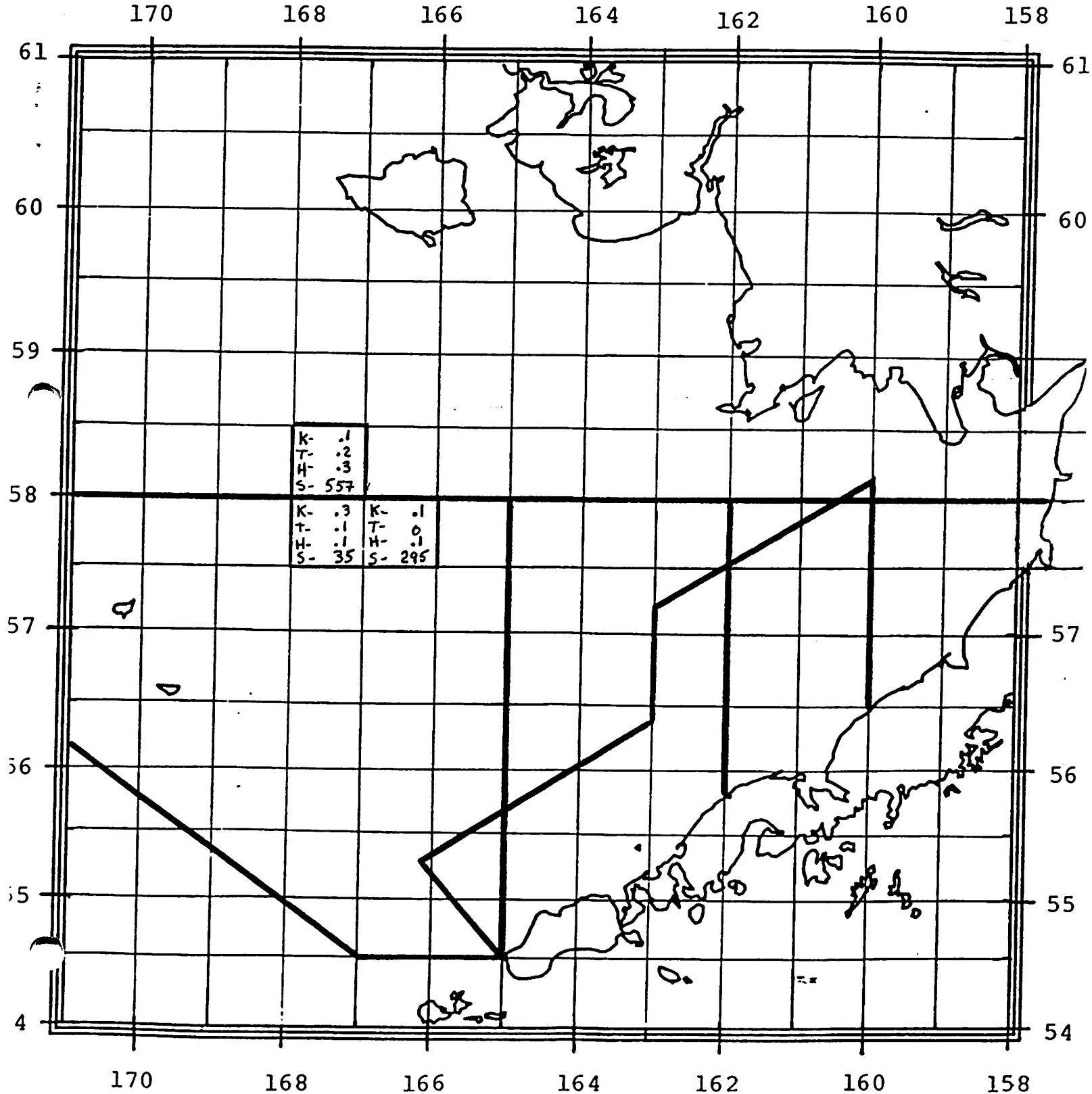
(In August approximately 38% of the total catch was sampled.)



1986 MRCI FLOUNDER FISHERY
OCTOBER

- K = King crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- T = Bairdi tanner crab bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- H = Halibut bycatch (no./MT groundfish)
- S = Sample size (MT)

(In October approximately 21% of the total catch was sampled.)



STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

RECEIVED
NOV 21 1986

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON APPLICATION TO CONDUCT FOREIGN SEAFOOD PROCESSING OPERATIONS IN THE INTERNAL WATERS OF ALASKA

SECTION	ROUTE TO	INITIAL
POUCH, D. D.	JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811	3
Phone: (907) 465-2018		
Admin. Off.		4
Exec. Sec.		
Staff Asst. 1		
Staff Asst. 2		
Staff Asst. 3		5
Economist		
Sec. Fikkr.		
Sec. Typist		

Profish International, Inc., representing the Portuguese company of Pascoal & Filhos, Ltd., has applied to the Governor of Alaska for permission to process Pacific cod in the internal waters of Alaska. The proposed venture has the following features:

Period of Operation: January 15, 1987 - March 30, 1987

Processing: 3,500 mt of cod will be salted aboard the Portuguese flag vessel S. GABRIEL. The vessel is 67 meters in length and will be manned by a crew of 50. The vessel will be stationed in the vicinity of Dutch Harbor and Akutan.

Fishing: To be conducted in the Bering Sea by U.S. trawl vessels under contract to Profish International, Inc.

Market: Products produced as a result of this venture will be sold in Portugal.

The Governor may not grant permission for a foreign vessel to engage in fish processing if he determines that fish processors within the state have adequate capacity and will use that capacity to process all of the domestically harvested fish that are landed in the state. In addition, it is the policy of the state to require that a joint venture operation in some way contribute directly toward the development of the Alaska seafood processing industry. The applicant has indicated an intention to custom process/purchase a substantial quantity of finished groundfish products from a shore-based Alaska processor.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development is compiling a record of public comments on this application to assist the Governor in his determination.

Please address written comments to Paul Peyton, Director, Office of Commercial Fisheries Development, P.O. Box D, Juneau, Alaska. To be considered, comments should be received by December 15, 1986.

Loren H. Lounsbury
Loren H. Lounsbury, Commissioner

Date: 11/17/86

RER/cw3936c
111486a

HOKO FISHING CO., LTD.

1111 THIRD AVENUE • SUITE 2885

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

PHONE (206) 624-5551

TELEX NO.
32-8836 HOKO CO. SEA

TELEFAX: (206) 628-8955

December 2, 1986

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

Interim Report - 1986 Hoko-JAC-Alyeska Ocean Joint Pollock
Fishery: (4) Shelikof/Bering Sea Area

Dear sirs:

For the reference of the members of the Council, we are pleased to provide the following report on the fourth phase of our 1986 United States-Japan joint Alaska pollock fishery:

Japanese Company
Hoko Fishing Company
No. 2-4, 1-chome, Tsukiji
Tokyo, Japan

Name and Size of the Processing Vessel
Tsuda Maru

111 meters
4,317 gross tons

American Companies
JAC Creative Foods, Inc.
3050 E. 11th Sreet
Los Angeles, California 90023

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

Name and Size of the Fishing Vessels

M/V Arcturus	198 gross tons
M/V Andrew McGee	198 gross tons
M/V Aldebaran	195 gross tons
Dona Genoveva	199 gross tons

HOKO FISHING CO., LTD.

1111 THIRD AVENUE • SUITE 2885

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

PHONE (206) 624-5551

TELEX NO.
32-8836 HOKO CO. SEA

TELEFAX: (206) 628-8955

December 4, 1986

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

Final Report - 1986 Hoko-Alyeska Ocean Joint Yellowfin
Sole Fishery: Bering Sea Area

Dear sirs:

For the reference of the members of the Council, we are pleased to provide the following report on our 1986 United States-Japan joint yellowfin sole fishery:

Japanese Company
Hoko Fishing Company
No. 2-4, 1-chome, Tsukiji
Tokyo, Japan

Name and Size of the Processing Vessel
Tsuda Maru

111 meters
4,317 gross tons

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

Name and Size of the Fishing Vessels
M/V Andrew McGee
M/V Aldebaran

198 gross tons
195 gross tons

Beginning Date of Fishing (GMT)

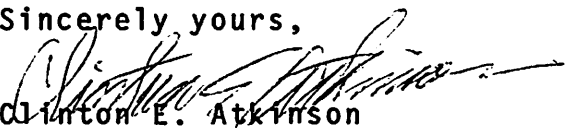
September 20, 1986

End of Fishing (GMT)

October 17, 1986

Type of Gear	Bottom Trawl
Area of Fishing	56:30N to 59N lat 165:20W to 170:00W long
Operating Days	
Fishing Days	27 days
Cargo Transfer	0 days
Other	1 days
Total	<u>28 days</u>
Composition of Catch	
Yellowfin Sole	1,181.198 mt
Other Flatfish	383.055 mt
Pacific Cod	323.132 mt
Alaska Pollock	190.983 mt
Other	0.000 mt
Total	<u>2,078.368 mt</u>
Average Catch per Fishing Day	77.0 mt/day

Hoko Fishing Company and Alyeska Ocean, Inc. are now completing their fifth year of joint operations in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. From the very beginning, the two companies have worked very closely together in the planning of the seasons's operations, in the exchange of technical and other information, and during the fishing operation. As in past years, two representatives of Alyeska Ocean, Inc. have been aboard the processing vessels in order to assure a continuing flow of deliveries to the processing vessels and a minimum loss of fishing time to the fishing vessels.

Sincerely yours,

Clinton E. Atkinson
Consultant and Advisor
Hoko Fishing Company

Hokopr86.yfs

C-6
Suppl.

ALASKA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL, LTD.

4019 21st Avenue West
Suite 202
Seattle, Washington 98199
(206) 284-3474
Telex: 989305 API SEA

November 21, 1986

Mr. James O. Campbell, Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Alaska Pacific International, Ltd. ("API") has joint venture contracts with the Polish companies Dalmor and Rybex Company, Ltd. for both Alaskan and WOC waters. We have summarized below our comments in support of Poland's 1987 permit application:

Domestic Industry Contributions:

1. Trade

- a) It is correct that Poland has not imported fish products processed by U.S. industry. This would be extremely difficult for Poland, based on its weak economy and lack of consumer ability to purchase high-priced imported food products. However, there are no government-imposed barriers to such imports.
- b) U.S. imports of Polish pollock blocks have represented an important source of supply to Mrs. Paul's Kitchen for several years. Beginning this year, Van de Kamp's Frozen Foods has purchased significant quantities of Polish blocks. Both of these companies probably will need to rely on Polish supplies for the foreseeable future, while Korean processing is increasingly converting to surimi for export to the U.S.

Van de Kamp's, however, has not turned down blocks from any U.S. processors on the basis of price. The total U.S. supply of blocks available to Van de Kamp's has been approximately 7% during this year, a quantity which does not even cover Van de Kamp's growth.

To develop the important U.S. sources of block supply over the longer term, Van de Kamp's has offered technical assistance to the U.S. processors. However, U.S. processors prefer to concentrate on the more valuable IQF pollock products rather than blocks. This leaves the U.S. secondary seafood processing industry extremely dependent on Polish supplies in order to continue producing their pollock products. If these quality blocks are not available at reasonable costs, then a growing market will be lost to chicken or other food alternatives. This would only hurt the long-term prospects for all U.S. seafood processors.

- c) Concern has been expressed that pollock blocks from Poland may be preventing U.S. processors from gaining a foothold in the European markets. Currently, however, prices and demand are much higher in the U.S. market. Pacific Fishing Magazine (October 1986 issue) reports that AFTA members also prefer the U.S. market because of freight and handling considerations. Glacier Fish Company states that Europeans and Australians are requesting product daily, but they are selling all that they can produce (Pacific Fishing October 1986).

It should be noted that the Polish entered and pioneered the pollock block market in Europe, developing an appreciation for Alaska pollock processed at sea. And, where the strong dollar previously has reduced the interest of U.S. processors in the European market, we now see a weaker dollar and a developed market with growing demand for U.S. blocks.

- d) Concern has been expressed that Polish trade is tightly controlled by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Again, we would like to stress that there are no restrictions on product purchases by Poland.

2. Investments in U.S. industry.

- a) An agreement in principle is being developed between Dalmor and API for an equity joint venture. At this stage of planning, details of the project are considered proprietary in nature. We have found the Polish to be eager to explore and go forward with an equity joint venture.

- b) The Polish government has approved investment in an equity joint venture. Government constraints have never been an issue in our discussions with Dalmor regarding an equity joint venture. A specific approval process does exist, but we have been satisfied that such process is only a formality.
3. Transfer of technology and other forms of assistance to the U.S. industry.
- a) API has obtained approval from Poland to offer to the U.S. processors contracts for the services of Polish technicians. API has discussed this offer with several U.S. processors and received good indications of interest.
 - b) Poland will purchase approximately \$12.6 million in fuel and packaging supplies from U.S. suppliers for its fishing fleets in 1986. Such purchases totaled \$10.7 million during 1985.

Joint Venture

4. 1986 was an extremely disappointing year for the Polish companies. At the request of the U.S. partners, the Polish began joint venture operations in April, when pollock fishing was scratchy. As June approached, the build-up of Japanese and Korean processors resulted in shifting of the catcher boats to those higher volume markets. All U.S. partners recommended to the Polish that they relocate their fleets to the WOC waters. At this point, slightly more than 7000 mt of pollock had been purchased. The Polish complied with this request to relocate and conducted successful Pacific whiting joint ventures, purchasing 35,000 mt of fish. These operations extended into October.

API and its partner, Dalmor, were able to recruit two catcher boats for Alaskan operations, and one processor was shifted to Alaska in the second half of September. All U.S. partners recruited other catcher boats heavily, with the Polish offering:

- a) Up to 15 processors for joint venture operations through late December.
- b) Higher prices (exceeding Japanese and Korean prices)

- c) Acceptance of yellowfin sole as well as cod by-catch. (previously YFS had been accepted only for fish meal, since processing lines were dedicated to pollock block production.

In spite of the effort by the U.S. partners, joint venture operations in Alaska were limited due to the extreme catcher boat shortage. Total pollock joint venture purchases for 1986 may not exceed 12,000 mt, compare to the original request of 52,400 mt.

This shortfall has resulted in tremendous losses for the Polish fishing companies.

* * * * *

Most expectations for 1987 are for continued shortage of catcher boats in comparison to joint venture demand. To deal with this situation, API, Van de Kamp's and Dalmor/Rybex have developed a new program as follows:

- 1) API has contracted with Dalmor/Rybex for 18,500 mt of joint venture fish for 1987; an option provides for increases, subject to quota revision approval.
- 2) API has contracted with the Westward Trawlers' fleet for fish to be delivered to two Polish processors January - March 1987. A goal of 15,000 mt has been set. The Westward Trawlers' fleet is one of the most efficient fleets in Alaska, with a successful track record for over five years. The Polish processors will be integrated with the Taiyo/Westward Trawlers operation.
- 3) API will contract with other catcher boats for additional tonnage to be delivered to other Polish processors. Contracts will be offered which include three key incentives not previously available for Polish joint ventures:
 - a) A five year term will be offered to catcher boats. This should be attractive to owners who foresee overbuilding of catcher boats in the future with a resulting shift back to a "buyers' market" for joint venture fish.
 - b) Financing with attractive terms will be available to catcher boats.

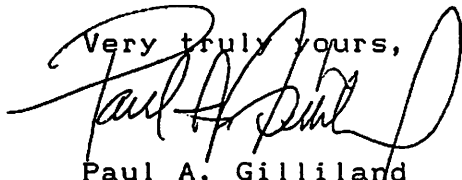
c) The Polish have agreed to modify processing lines on their existing processors to permit additional capacity to accept by-catch as food-grade fish. This will require a longer term to accomplish, but the Polish have recognized that by-catch acceptance is important in recruiting catcher boats.

Depending on our success in recruiting catcher boats, we will request an increase in the joint venture quota.

In summary, we strongly support Poland's application for 50,000 mt of joint venture fish. Also, we would like to see Poland receive a TALFF of at least 15,000 mt. This is needed to provide overall economic feasibility of operating in Alaskan waters. We believe that Poland should be rewarded for its position and contributions discussed above, namely:

- (1) equity joint venture
- (2) technology support
- (3) supply purchases
- (4) financial support of catcher boats

Very truly yours,



Paul A. Gilliland
President

PAG:tac

CC :Ambassador Edward E. Wolfe
Dr. Anthony Calio
Mrs. Prudence Fox
Mr. T. Pintowski
Mr. Daniel Barnett

Transfer of capital through investment in U.S. industry.

Although under active study at the present time, no transfer of capital investment has yet been made by Hoko Fishing Company in the U.S. industry.

Technology transfer.

Hoko Fishing Company has freely provided Alyeska Ocean, Inc. with the services of Master Fishermen whenever needed in order to improve the efficiency of our operation and increase our knowledge of the fishery and the fishing grounds.

Representatives from Hoko Fishing Company have also participated in surimi workshops and other meetings to discuss the technology of surimi processing.

Achievement of joint venture goals during the previous seasons.

In the past four years, our joint operations for pollock off Alaska have averaged slightly more than the amount of the request, as shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Request (mt)</u>	<u>Achieved (mt)</u>	<u>Ratio (%)</u>
1982	10,000	11,631	116
1983	31,500	31,732	101
1984	35,000	36,101	103
1985	45,000	44,587	99

Proof of financial responsibility by foreign partner.

Hoko Fishing Company has never defaulted in payments nor other obligations to Alyeska Ocean, Inc. Payments have been made promptly and in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Compatibility of joint operations with other U.S. fisheries and incidental species (i.e., gear conflicts, ground pre-emption, bycatch of U.S. fully utilized species, etc.).

a. The major target species of the joint operation has been pollock and the incidental catch of other commercial species has been less than 1 percent of our total catch. In 1986, our joint operation for yellowfin sole consisted of 57 percent yellowfin sole, 18 percent other flatfish, 16 percent cod, and 9 percent pollock.

b. To the best of our knowledge, we have never been involved in a gear conflict with U.S. fishermen, nor have we seriously competed with other U.S. fisheries for resource or fishing grounds.

c. We have made a special effort to avoid the taking the prohibited species and so far as known, our catches of these species have been under the guidelines set by the industry and the Council.

d. Taking all of this into consideration, we believe that this joint operation has had very little impact upon other U. S. Fisheries.

Economic contribution of nation's joint ventures to U.S. harvesting, processing, and support industries.

1987 will mark the sixth year of joint operations between Alyeska Ocean, Inc. and Hoko Fishing Company with an expansion each year in the quantity, value and kinds of fish purchased. The vessels of Alyeska Ocean, Inc. have provided a growing source of income to the States of Alaska and Washington, and to the community of Anacortes. Our operations contribute to additional employment in the shore-based support industries and retailers, and to their business and personal incomes.

Purchase of U.S. processed product, especially underutilized species.

In 1985, Hoko Fishing Company purchased over \$17 million dollars of U.S.-processed product, excluding "over-the-side purchases".

Compliance with U.S. laws, international treaties, and regulations.

Other than a possible violation for the 31 Hoko Maru for fishing in US-USSR disputed waters, there have been no serious violations of U.S. law by Hoko Fishing Company's vessels since 1978.

Existence of trade barriers to U.S. fish products and efforts to remove them.

Although there are quotas on the imports of pollock and other cod-like species, the quotas have increased from year to year and appear to be more than adequate. They have not at any time affected the imports of pollock or cod taken in our joint operations.

Ratios of country's total joint venture request and purchase of U.S.-processed product to total fishing request.

This would be difficult to answer since it is beyond the scope of our joint operations.

Reporting of fishery and market information beyond that required by law.

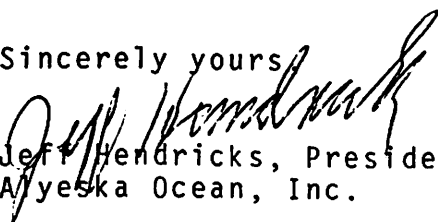
Since the first year of joint operations, Hoko Fishing Company has regularly submitted reports to the Council, giving details of season, fishing effort and catch beyond that normally required by the Council or other agencies.

Foreign participation in fisheries research off Alaska.

Over the past five years, Hoko Fishing Company has been called upon and has provided technical assistance and advice to both U.S. fishermen and surimi processors.

We trust that these answers will assist the Council in their review of Japan's applications for permits and allocations in 1987. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours


Jeff Hendricks, President
Alyeska Ocean, Inc.

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