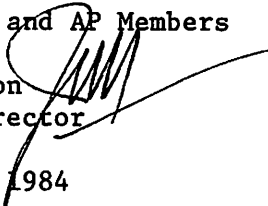


M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council, SSC and AP Members

FROM: Jim H. Branson 
Executive Director

DATE: November 29, 1984

SUBJECT: Foreign Directed Fishing Allocations

ACTION REQUIRED

- a. Review national responses to Council's Interim Policy.
- b. Report by NWAFC representative on observer data base.
- c. Review Japanese response.
- d. Review available TALFFs for 1985.
- e. Recommend foreign allocations for 1985.

BACKGROUND

In September 1984 the Council approved an Interim Policy on Joint Ventures and Allocations to guide its review of joint venture applications and recommendations for allocations to foreign countries for 1985. The policy contains 16 criteria [C-5(a)] designed to promote development of the U.S. fishing industry, fisheries research off Alaska, and compliance with U.S. laws and treaties. As noted in C-5(b), eight of the criteria require discussion from a national perspective. On November 5, the policy and criteria were sent to all designated foreign agents of countries anticipating fishing activities off Alaska in 1985.

We've received responses from Japan, South Korea, U.S.S.R., Poland, and Taiwan [C-5(c-g)]. Directed allocations requested by all countries except Japan (not available) are shown in Table 1. Table 2 compares these requests with past allocations and joint venture performance.

In addition to the fish-'n-chips type questions answered in response to our policy, the violations records of the nation's vessels also may be considered in setting allocations. The violations history for the countries will be reviewed under agenda item C-6, but may be summarized as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of Vessel Applications</u> ^{1/}	<u>Number which are Serious Violators</u>	<u>%</u>
Japan	460	37	8
Korea	45	1	2
U.S.S.R.	52	1	2
Poland	53	2	4
Taiwan	6	1	17

We also have a response from the Government of Japan concerning its investigations into the alleged violations of the Japanese longline and Hokuten fleets [C-5(h)]. A representative from the Northwest & Alaska Fisheries Center will review the implications of the alleged misreporting on our groundfish data base.

When considering the directed allocations requested for 1985, anticipated TALFFs for 1985 should be reviewed. Estimated TALFFs will be made available in table form after the Council takes up agenda items D-2 and D-3 on groundfish.

Another aspect that will not be settled until after the Council meeting concerns Japan. U.S./Japan industry talks are scheduled to begin December 8 so at this meeting we will not know Japan's full commitment to joint ventures and purchases of U.S.-processed product. Because allocations to one country affect those to others, the Council may elect to recommend allocations just for the first quarter of 1985 and make further recommendations at the early February Council meeting.

Worksheets I-III are provided here for considering initial allocations for each country. Past catches through March 30 are indicated in the worksheets as a guide to recommending first quarter allocations should the Council choose to do so.

A history of allocations for 1984 is under C-5(i) and (j).

^{1/} All vessel applications will be published in the Federal Register on Monday, December 3. There are no applications submitted for West Germany, Portugal or Iceland.

WORKSHEET I

JAPAN

Species	GOA January - March				BSA January - March			
	Past Catches		Allocation	Area	Past Catches		Allocation	Area
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Restrictions</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Restrictions</u>
Pollock	1,044	416	_____	_____	81,399	75,494	_____	_____
Pacific cod	9,174	10,638	_____	_____	6,598	4,698	_____	_____
Atka mackerel	0	0	_____	_____	6	1	_____	_____
POP	6	10	_____	_____	48	1	_____	_____
Rockfish	8	4	_____	_____	124	1	_____	_____
Sablefish	194	157	_____	_____	249	147	_____	_____
Yellowfin sole	---	---	---	---	5,293	4,930	_____	_____
Turbot	---	---	---	---	10,758	178	_____	_____
Flounders	<u>0</u>	<u>62</u>	_____	_____	<u>4,400</u>	<u>2,262</u>	_____	_____
TOTAL	10,426	10,871			108,875	87,701		

WORKSHEET 11

SOUTH KOREA

<u>Species</u>	GOA January - March				BSA January - March			
	Past Catches		Allocation	Area	Past Catches		Allocation	Area
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Restrictions</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Restrictions</u>
Pollock	0	0	_____	_____	19,269	20,113	_____	_____
Pacific cod	0	0	_____	_____	39	100	_____	_____
Atka mackerel	0	0	_____	_____	42	1	_____	_____
POP	0	0	_____	_____	0	3	_____	_____
Rockfish	0	0	_____	_____	0	1	_____	_____
Sablefish	0	0	_____	_____	0	1	_____	_____
Yellowfin sole	-----	-----	-----	-----	320	258	_____	_____
Turbot	-----	-----	-----	-----	106	37	_____	_____
Flounders	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	_____	_____	<u>63</u>	<u>42</u>	_____	_____
TOTAL	0	0	_____	_____	19,839	20,556	_____	_____

WORKSHEET III

Recommended First Quarter Allocations^{1/}

<u>Species</u>	<u>U.S.S.R.</u>		<u>POLAND</u>		<u>TAIWAN</u>	
	<u>GOA</u>	<u>BSA</u>	<u>GOA</u>	<u>BSA</u>	<u>GOA</u>	<u>BSA</u>
Pollock	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Pacific cod	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Atka mackerel	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
POP	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Rockfish	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sablefish	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yellowfin sole	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Turbot	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Flounders	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

^{1/} U.S.S.R. and Poland did not have allocations for the first quarters of 1983 or 1984. Taiwan did not fish in that quarter in either year.

TABLE 1. DIRECTED FISHING ALLOCATION REQUESTS FOR 1985

	<u>Gulf of Alaska</u>			
	<u>USSR</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>S. Korea</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>
Pollock	63,000	30,000	37,500	3,000
Pacific cod	4,200	1,000	4,000	3,000
Flounders	3,000	100	2,250	2,000
Pacific ocean perch	3,500	500	500	
Other Rockfish	--	500	500	
Sablefish	--	500	1,000	1,000
Atka mackerel	15,000	1,000	2,500	
Squid	--	500	500	
Sebastes ^{1/}	--	500	250	
Others ^{1/}	<u>6,000</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>500</u>
TOTAL	94,700	34,800	50,000	9,500

	<u>Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands</u>			
	<u>USSR</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>S. Korea</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>
Pollock	157,000	150,000	266,000	8,000
Pacific ocean perch	600	200	150	
Rockfish	--	300	300	
Sablefish	--	200	700	1,000
Pacific cod	17,500	3,000	24,500	4,000
Yellowfin sole	71,000	--	38,500	
Turbot	--	500	7,000	2,000
Flatfish	--	--	7,600	1,000
Atka mackerel	10,000	200	700	
Squid	--	1,500	1,050	
Others ^{1/}	<u>20,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>
TOTAL	276,100	156,900	350,000	17,500
ALL AREAS	370,800	191,700	400,000	27,000

^{1/} Not necessarily the same as "other species" category defined in FMPs.

TABLE 2. COMPARISON OF REQUESTS FOR 1985 WITH PERFORMANCE IN 1979-1984

		<u>Japan</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>USSR</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>FRG</u>	<u>Portugal</u>
1985 Request	Allocation	?	400,000	27,000	370,800	191,700	0	0
	JV Catch	330,000	125,300	9,000	102,600	20,000	0	0
	%	?	31	33	28	10	0	0
1984	Allocation	1,137,340	329,690	0	20,000	50,810	27,995	6,805
	JV Catch	332,256	98,296	7,381	92,310	12,050	4,000	0
	%	29	30	All JV	462	24	14	0
1983	Allocation	1,163,256	324,690	7,013	0	0	29,144	0
	JV Catch	213,923	59,276	3,000	71,750	0	0	0
	%	18	18	43	All JV	0	0	0
1982	Allocation	1,353,218	307,010	21,226	0	0	22,254	0
	JV Catch	66,596	48,344	400	53,216	7,000	4,000	0
	%	5	16	2	All JV	All JV	18	0
1981	Allocation	1,384,650	265,608	20,683	0	137,002	22,780	0
	JV Catch	11,445	30,000	0	48,020	2,220	3,004	0
	%	1	11	0	All JV	2	13	0
1980	Allocation	1,361,215	239,191	8,900	75,468	103,604	16,267	0
	JV Catch	0	8,571	0	24,859	0	0	0
	%	0	4	0	33	0	0	0
1979	Allocation	1,146,201	146,747	6,143	325,859	54,787	0	0
	JV Catch	0	1,383	0	123	0	0	0
	%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

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

-
- Purchase of finished or semi-finished U.S. product, especially underutilized species
 - Efforts to lower or remove trade barriers.
 - Level of U.S. industry involvement in all phases of joint operation (harvesting, processing, marketing)
 - Ratio of country's total joint venture request to total anticipated direct fishing allocation.
 - Enhancement of U.S. employment at sea and ashore
 - Destination and final marketing of products and competition with U.S. products
 - Achievement of joint operation requests and past participation in purchasing, processing and harvesting groundfish from off Alaska.
 - Proof of financial responsibility by foreign partner.
 - Transfer of capital and investment to U.S. infrastructure.
 - Compatibility of joint operation with other U.S. fisheries and incidental species (i.e. gear conflicts, ground preemption, environmental degradation, bycatch of highly valued species totally utilized by U.S. industry, etc.)
 - Partnership relations, ease of dispute settlement.
 - Foreign participation in fisheries research off Alaska.
 - Technology transfer.
 - Reporting of fishery and market information beyond that required by law.
 - Potential net economic contributions of the joint venture to the U.S. fishing industry.
 - Compliance with U.S. laws and treaties.
-

*No priorities meant or implied.

Foreign Nation Level Questions

10. How much finished or semi-finished U.S. product has the nation of the foreign partner purchased over the past few years? How much of this was of groundfish species underutilized by the U.S.?
11. What progress has been made in lowering or removing trade barriers of the foreign nation to U.S. fishery products?
12. What is the ratio of the country's total joint venture request to total anticipated direct fishing allocation?
13. To what extent has the foreign nation transferred capital and investment to U.S. infrastructure?
14. What kinds of technology have been transferred to the U.S.?
15. How much fisheries research does the country do off Alaska?
16. Has the foreign nation cooperated in reporting fishery and market information beyond that required by law?
17. Has the foreign nation complied with U.S. laws and treaties to the fullest extent?

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November 27, 1984

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

Re: Japanese Directed and Joint Venture Fisheries
off Alaska during 1985

Dear Jim:

The purpose of this letter is to provide the Council with information responding to the 16 criteria contained in the Interim Policy on Joint Ventures and Allocations for evaluating Japanese directed and joint venture fisheries off Alaska during 1985. Since the U.S. partners will be supporting their individual operations before the Council, I will be placing greater emphasis upon the foreign nation level questions.

Foreign Nation Level Questions

Question 10. How much finished or semi-finished U.S. product has the nation of the foreign partner purchased over the past few years? How much of this was of groundfish species underutilized by the U.S.?

During 1983 the Japanese purchased 229,000 tons of marine products from the United States valued at \$649 million. This purchase amount accounted for one half the total fishery exports from the United States during 1983 and was 2.4 times the amount purchased during 1978.

Over the past few years the Japanese have significantly increased their purchases of underutilized species. During 1981 the Japanese purchased 11,400 mt of pollock from U.S. fishermen in joint venture operations. Joint venture pollock purchases expanded to 66,200 mt during 1982, 211,600 mt during 1983, and 341,000 mt during 1984. A yellowfin sole joint venture was also initiated during 1984 with a purchase amount of 4,700 mt. The total value of Japanese joint venture purchases from U.S. fishermen during 1984 is estimated at \$33.0 million.

Japanese purchases of shoreside processed groundfish products during the first 9 months of 1984 have also increased sharply over the same period during 1983. Groundfish species purchased include sablefish, rockfish, Pacific cod and others. Member companies of the Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association only have purchased approximately 4,100 tons of product through September which is 4.3 times the amount purchased over the same period last year.

Question 11. What progress has been made in lowering or removing trade barriers of the foreign nation to U.S. fishery products?

Since the 1979 Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) the Japanese have taken a number of steps to facilitate the import of U.S. fishery products. Tariff reduction schedules agreed upon during the trade negotiations for some fishery products have been accelerated by the Japanese voluntarily. Progress in this area is considered significant in view of the severe internal opposition from the Japanese coastal fishing industry. Two areas of major progress are explained below.

(1) April 1982. The MTN reduction schedules for tariffs on 24 individual marine products were accelerated from 1984 and fully achieved by 1982.

(2) April 1983. Under the MTN schedule the tariff on frozen herring roe and salted roe for other species was to be reduced by the end of 1987. However, the Japanese accelerated the schedule by more than 4 years and reduced the tariff to the rate agreed upon by April 1983.

Question 12. What is the ratio of the country's total joint venture request to total anticipated direct fishing allocation?

Japan has conducted its joint venture operations in conformity with the "fish and chips" policy of the United States on the premise that the United States would consider ensuring fishery allocations to Japan which are necessary for maintaining stable operations within the fishery conservation zone. This is a fundamental Japanese attitude which has not changed.

The directed fishery allocation to the Japanese companies is critical to the maintainance of their joint venture fishery operations. The importance of the directed fishery allocation has been emphasized time and again by the Japanese industry. Just this past month the annual meeting between the U.S. and Japanese industries had to be postponed by the Japanese industry due to the imminent threat of severe sanctions against the 1985 Japanese

allocation under the Mangunson Act. Without a balanced and stable ratio between directed and joint venture allocations, the Japanese companies will not be able to continue financial support of their joint venture fisheries.

During 1984 the Japanese joint venture target level was 330,000 mt. Through October 1984 this target level has been exceeded by 10,000 mt. The total amount of fish allocated to Japan in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska during 1984 has been 1,136,255 mt. More importantly, however, the Japanese have only been able to harvest 763,565 mt or 67 percent of the total allocation through October 20. This difference between the total allocation and the actual catch achieved is due to delays in the release of withheld allocations, reserves, incidental species, and certain management measures which inhibit the ability of the Japanese vessels to harvest their allocations economically.

We cannot estimate the size of the Japanese allocation during 1985. Nor can we predict the ability of the fleet to take the allocation given the uncertainty in the allocation and management process. However, we are requesting the United States to properly evaluate the efforts and positive achievements of the Japanese joint ventures and make a timely allocation to Japan for 1985 at the same level of allocation received during 1984.

Question 13. To what extent has the foreign nation transferred capital and investment to U.S. infrastructure?

Overseas investment statistics of the Japan Fishery Agency estimate that Japanese equity investments in the infrastructure of the U.S. fishing industry through March 1984 exceed \$35.2 million. This figure does not include loans, advances, and the value of technology transfer.

Question 14. What kind of technology have been transferred to the U.S.?

All Japanese fishing companies have been sending specialists to the United States to provide technical instruction and assistance in the handling, preparation, and processing of marine products to meet the standards of the Japanese market. We believe this technical assistance to be the major factor contributing to the increase in marine product exports to Japan from the United States, especially from the North Pacific.

Due to the high interest in surimi within the U.S. fishing industry, the Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association sponsored a 2-day surimi workshop in Seattle during the first week in October 1984. Japanese surimi specialists of the highest caliber

participated in the workshop where they delivered detailed presentations on the harvesting of pollock and the processing and marketing of surimi and surimi secondary products. More than 120 U.S. participants from different parts of the United States attended the workshop.

The North Pacific Longline Gillnet Association has also sponsored a series of workshops for Southeast Alaskan longline fishermen on the handling and processing of sablefish and other species. These workshops have contributed to the substantial growth in exports of sablefish to Japan.

The National Federation of Medium Trawlers has continued its work with the Pribilovians towards the development and promotion of the Pribilovian commercial fisheries. Japanese technicians have been sent to the Pribilofs, fishing vessels and gear have been provided to the Pribilovian fishermen at no cost, and fishermen have been invited to Japan for training. The Federation has expended more than \$750,000 on this project.

Question 15. How much fisheries research does the country do off Alaska?

The following research surveys have been conducted by the Japanese off Alaska over the past several years.

(1) The U.S.-Japan joint stock survey of sablefish and Pacific cod has been conducted every year in the Aleutian Islands area since 1979 and the eastern Bering Sea area since 1982. Japanese longline vessels are used for these surveys.

(2) Groundfish surveys using Japanese stern trawlers were conducted in the eastern Bering Sea during 1979, 1981, and 1982 and in the Aleutian Islands area during 1980 and 1983.

(3) Pollock stock surveys have been conducted along the continental shelf of the Bering Sea every year since 1979 using 12 Japanese catcher vessels from a Japanese mothership trawl fishery.

(4) Since 1982 surveys have been conducted for testing gear improvements to reduce the incidental catch of prohibited species and other bycatch species in the Japanese trawl fishery. Two Japanese stern trawlers have been used for these surveys.

(5) Since 1978 Japan has participated in a joint U.S.-Japan stock survey on sablefish and Pacific Cod in the Gulf of Alaska. Japanese longline vessels are used for these surveys.

(6) A joint U.S.-Japan stock survey on groundfish in the Gulf of Alaska was conducted during 1984. Japanese stern trawlers were used for this survey.

Japan conducts more fisheries research off Alaska than any other nation and is planning to continue its survey research efforts during 1985. The results of this research are analyzed by the Japanese scientists and reports are submitted for use during INPFC and bilateral scientific meetings. Japanese research contributes significantly to groundfish stock assessments within the 200-mile fishery conservation zone off Alaska.

Question 16. Has the foreign nation cooperated in reporting fishery and market information beyond that required by law?

The results of Japanese research surveys off Alaska are made available to the United States as soon as possible. Information on the Japanese market is readily available through daily Japanese publications or upon request to a U.S.-Japan Fisheries Trade Office. The first trade office was established in Washington, D.C. during October 1983 and the second trade office was established in Seattle during January 1984. These two offices offer various services such as providing information on the Japanese market and fisheries and introducing potential business partners.

Question 17. Has the foreign nation complied with U.S. laws and treaties to the fullest extent?

The government of Japan has and will continue to do everything possible within its legal and physical capabilities to ensure that vessels of Japan comply with U.S. laws and treaties to the fullest extent. In its report to the U.S. government concerning enforcement problems related to alleged violations of fishing regulations by Japanese fishing vessels, the Japanese government has outlined its program for deterring future violations.

Company Level Questions.

The following is a brief summary of the company level questions for the five Japanese companies engaged in joint venture fisheries during the 1984 fishery. We understand that the U.S. partners participating in each Japanese joint venture fishery will

appear before the Council in support of the joint venture permit applications for their individual fisheries. For this reason we have not prepared separate Japanese company reports responding to the company level questions.

Question 1. What is the level of U.S. industry involvement in the harvesting, processing, and marketing phases of the joint operation?

Each Japanese joint venture is a typical "over-the-side" operation wherein the U.S. partners harvest the product and the Japanese partner processes and markets the finished product.

Question 2. How will this specific operation enhance U.S. employment at sea and ashore?

During 1984 as many as 34 U.S. trawl vessels with five to nine U.S. crew members have been employed in Japanese joint ventures. Each operation also employs at least one U.S. observer and a joint venture representative stationed aboard each Japanese processing vessel. Additional shoreside employment has been generated in Alaska, Washington, and Oregon resulting from annual maintenance and repairs and the purchase of fishing and vessel gear and other provisions.

Question 3. What is the destination and final marketing of products? To what extent will the joint venture products compete with U.S. products?

All products produced in Japanese joint ventures are marketed in the Japan. None of these products compete with U.S. exports in the Japanese market.

Question 4. What is the company's past record in achieving its requests and participating in purchasing, processing, and harvesting groundfish off Alaska?

Joint venture target levels for each Japanese joint venture fishery since 1981 has been achieved. Most of the target levels have been exceeded. See Table I attached to this letter.

Question 5. What proof of financial responsibility has been shown by the foreign partner?

The financial responsibility of the Japanese companies engaged in joint venture fishery operations is excellent.

Question 6. How compatible will this particular joint venture operation be with other U.S. fisheries and incidental species? What is the potential for gear conflicts, grounds preemption, environmental degradation, or bycatch of highly valued species totally utilized by U.S. industry?

Since joint venture fisheries are U.S. fisheries utilizing U.S. combination crab and trawl vessels to harvest the JVP portion of the OY which, on an annual basis, is reserved for the U.S. industry under the Magnuson Act, this question is best answered by the U.S. partners in the individual joint venture operations. However, our experience in past joint venture operations has demonstrated that the potential for gear conflicts, grounds preemption, environmental degradation, and the bycatch of highly valued species totally utilized by the U.S. industry is minimal.

Question 7. What is the company's record on dispute settlement and more generally on partnership relations?

It is my understanding that disputes have been few and have generally been worked out among the joint venture partners in an amicable and business-like manner.

Question 8. What are the potential net economic contributions of the joint venture to the U.S. fishing industry?

Each Japanese joint venture operation provides one or more Japanese processing vessels to purchase pollock and other groundfish species from U.S. fishing vessels which otherwise could not be utilized by the U.S. industry. The approximate exvessel values paid to the U.S. fishermen in joint venture fisheries since 1981 is listed in Table 1.

Question 9. What kind of record does the foreign partner and its vessels have in complying with U.S. laws and treaties?

Please refer to the report prepared by the National Marine Fisheries Service dated November 14, 1984.

Japan provides the largest export market for U.S. fishery products. In fact, Japan is the only major nation with whom the U.S. enjoys a balance of trade surplus in fisheries trade. The total estimated value to the U.S. industry of Japanese purchases for all fishery products during 1983 was \$649 million.

The total amount and value of purchases by the Japanese have increased tremendously over the past few years and is expected to increase in the future. This increase is attributable for the most part to cooperation between the two industries in technology transfer and the purchase of groundfish species underutilized by the U.S. industry. In exchange for continued cooperation from Japan, the individual Japanese fishing companies are dependent upon the availability of an adequate directed allocation to ensure stability in their fishery operations.

I will be attending the December Council meeting and I will be ready to supplement this letter with an oral presentation for the benefit of both the Permit Review Committee and the Council. Should you have any particular questions or recommendations, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely,



Jay D. Hastings
on behalf of the
Japan Fisheries Association

Attachment

JAPAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

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Estimated for 1985

A. Estimated JV Purchase Amount

Pollock	324,400 ton
Pacific Cod etc.,	5,600 ton

Total	330,000 ton
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*Note: BSA 210,000 ton
 GOA 120,000 ton

B. Expected Allocation to Japan (Actual Allocation in 1984)

BSA

Pollock	688,031 ton
Pacific Cod	41,110
Yellowfin Sole	130,911
Turbot (Greenland)	44,566
Other Flounders	61,666
Atka Mackerel	761
P.O.P	1,028
Other Rockfish	1,300
Sablefish	1,883
Squid	5,113
Other Species	23,237

Total	999,606 ton
-------	-------------

GOA

Pollock	77,820 ton
Pacific Cod	22,191
Flounders	9,243
Atka Mackerel	5,454
P.O.P	3,169
Other Rockfish	1,663
Sablefish	1,513
Squid	3,127
Thorny Head	2,287
Others	10,182

Total	136,649 ton
-------	-------------

*These figures are tentative, final amounts for first allocation will be submitted in December, 1984, to Washington D.C..)

KOREA DEEP SEA FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

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CABLE ADD: "KOPELAGIC"
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TEL: 779-0531 ~5

REF NO: _____
DATE: Nov. 23 1984

TO: North Pacific Fishery Management Council
REF: NPFMC "Interim Policy on Joint Ventures and Allocations"
SUBJ: "Foreign Nation Level Questions" (Questions 10-17 of ref
att B)

As requested by the Council's Executive Director in a letter dated November 5, 1984 and addressed to our registered agent in the United States, the Association replies below to the referenced questions and thereby provides a consolidated Korean reply to those "nation level" questions which are to be answered as part of the Korean/American applications to the Council for permits for 1985 "over-the-side" joint ventures. For the reader's convenience, the questions are repeated in advance of the answer.

10. How much finished or semi-finished U.S. product has [Korea] purchased over the past few years? How much of this was of groundfish species underutilized by the U.S.?

Answer: The U.S. is Korea's largest supplier of imported fisheries products. The following are dollar figures for imports of American fisheries products: 1981 - \$26.7 mln; 1982 - \$20.3 mln; 1983 - \$20.2 mln (44% of total ROK fisheries product imports); and 1984 (through August) - \$21 mln (45% of total imports).

11. What progress has been made in lowering or removing [Korean] trade barriers to U.S. fisheries products?

Answer: The Republic of Korea, as a developing country, enforces an internationally-recognized system of trade controls for the purpose of husbanding scarce foreign exchange. The most liberalized category of import under the system is the "automatic approval" list. In addition, the ROK maintains a tariff and tariff/quota system. Most major American fisheries products, e.g. salmon, herring and cod, are on the "automatic approval" list. As of July 1, 1984, the following species were added to the "automatic approval" list: sablefish, atka mackerel, king crab, rockfish, Pacific Ocean perch, and sebastolobus. The basic ROK tariff on imports of fisheries products is 20%. In response to a request by the U.S. Government, this tariff has

been overridden by a tariff/quota of 10% renewable annually. This means that American exports of fisheries products to Korea are subjected to a tariff of only 10%. There is an overall quota on the absolute quantity of imports permitted, but the National Fisheries Administration has pledged to be quite flexible should actual American exports appear likely to approach the existing limit. The ROK Government has stated its intention to renew the special tariff/quota for imports of fisheries products in 1985 and it is anticipated that the existing quota, despite the fact that it has not been filled, will be doubled in 1985. As a matter of practical fact, no application by an American exporter for the entry of a product into Korea has been refused by the Korean trade authorities in recent years.

12. What is the ratio of the [Korean] total joint venture request to total anticipated direct fisheries allocation?

Answer: Korean "over-the-side" joint venture purchases of American-harvested fish have risen steadily from 10,000 mt in 1980, when they were only 4% of the Korean direct allocations, to 98,000 mt in 1984, when they were 30% of Korean direct allocations. The Korean industry has been told that "TALFF" will be reduced in 1985, and has no means of "anticipating" the total of its direct allocations in 1985. Korean applications for joint ventures in 1985 total 125,000 mt, and it therefore seems likely that the percentage of joint venture purchases to direct quotas will in 1985 exceed last year's ratio of 30%. Moreover, as the fishing year progresses, it may be that Korean partners in joint ventures will wish to expand their purchases of American-harvested fish. We assume that requests for such expansion will be handled expeditiously, and that the ratio of joint venture purchases to direct quotas may accordingly rise even above what seems probable as of this date.

13. To what extent has [Korea] transferred capital and investment to U.S. infrastructure?

Answer: Members of the Korean industry have established domestic American corporations for trading and joint venture purposes. The Korean Government and industry are giving their full and complete support to the several business discussions which are going forward envisioning "true" joint ventures with joint American/Korean investment and/or marketing and production.

14. What kinds of technology have been transferred to the U.S.?

Answer: In the course of the numerous Korean joint ventures, the Korean side has transferred to American fishermen the entire range of Korean bottomfish trawling location and fishing techniques. Additionally, assistance has been given to American fishermen and fishing companies in the design of fishing nets, cod ends, and other support equipment.

15. How much fisheries research does [Korea] do off Alaska?

Answer: In the years since 1978, with the exceptions of 1979 and 1984, the Government of the Republic of Korea has sent its research vessel, the Odaesan Ho to the Gulf of Alaska for oceanic environment and bottomfish distribution studies. Since 1979, there have been annual gatherings of Korean and American scientists at the NMFS Northwest and Alaska Center for the exchange of data and analytical papers. The Korean Government has announced its intention to send the Odaesan Ho to the Gulf of Alaska again in 1985 to renew its program of cooperative American/Korean fisheries research.

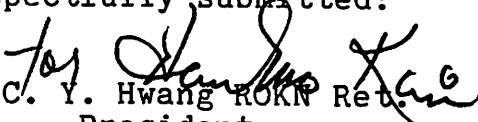
16. Has [Korea] cooperated in reporting fishery and market information beyond that required by law?

Answer: As a result of arrangements made at the Korean/American fisheries trade talks in 1981, the Korean side has carried out a program for transmittal to the concerned NMFS office of a broad range of domestic Korean fisheries statistical and market information. The Korean side is currently working to improve the timeliness and quality of the data being supplied.

17. Has [Korea] complied with U.S. laws and treaties to the fullest extent?

Answer: The record of the Korean fleet with respect to enforcement is surely one of the best of all the foreign fleets. During the early days of the Magnuson Act regime, the Korean industry made a concerted effort to disseminate information on American rules, and from 1980 through 1983, American enforcement officials were invited at Korean expense to visit Korea and hold seminars for the benefit of Korean captains and executives. When gear conflicts with American fishermen became an issue, the Korean authorities developed regulations and special communications channels which appear substantially to have ended problems in that area. The Government of the Republic of Korea has also instituted effective enforcement measures to cooperate with American and multilateral conservation policies for high-seas salmon and marine mammals. Finally, the Government of the Republic of Korea has supported International Whaling Commission measures to protect and conserve whales. In this connection, it has been decided to end the Korean domestic whaling effort, and the Government and deep-sea industry have established programs for readjustment assistance to the displaced workers and capital formerly involved in whaling.

Respectfully submitted:


ADM C. Y. Hwang ROKN Ret.
President

RECEIVED NOV 16 1984

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
OFFICE OF FISHERIES ATTACHE
1609 DECATUR STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20011
(202) 726-38-38

Jim H. Branson
Executive Director,
North Pacific Fishery Management
Council,
411 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

November 14, 1984

Dear Mr. Branson:

In response to the letter as of November 5, 1984 of North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Director Mr. J.H. Branson the following answers are enclosed to the questions dealing with a Foreign Nation level and concerning Soviet fisheries activity in the U.S. 200-miles Zone:

10) All purchases have been raw fish delivered by U.S. vessels fishing in joint ventures in steadily increased quantities since 1977. All raw fish have been species not fully utilized by the U.S.

11) The USSR has no trade barriers such as import quotas, etc.

12) The requested amounts of fish for joint Venture operations in the fishing season of 1985 are the following:

Bering sea cod fishery	- 14,200 MT
Bering sea yellowfin sole fishery	- 44,600 MT
Aleutian Islands atka mackerel fishery	- 24,500 MT
Bering sea flounder fishery	- 17,300 MT
Total Alaska JV catch	- 100,600 MT

Request for direct allocation in 1985 is applied at the level of 1979 direct Soviet fisheries in the U.S. 200-miles Zone with total amount for pacific areas of 370800.

13) The USSR partner has contibuted equally with MRC to working capital and investment in plant and equipment totalling 8.5 million dollars.

14) Fishing gear technology (construction, rigging, employment) and fishing areas and data, scientific research methodology and results.

15) The USSR has participated in a formal scientific research program with the U.S. annually since the FCMA was implemented. The USSR also participated in cooperative scientific research with the U.S. for many years prior to the FCMA since 1967. In 1984, the USSR dispatched 4 research vessels to the North Pacific and Bering sea to conduct 400 ship days of fisheries research.

16) The USSR has provided the U.S. government and fishing industry with information of fisheries research methods and findings, stock status and distribution, fishing technology, and MRC with fisheries marketing information and assistance.

17) No major violations or monetary penalties in 1984. Annual formal participation with U.S. in fisheries research is carried out and full compliance with U.S. Laws and treaties (GIFA and Inter-governmental Agreement on Protection of Environment) was effected throughout the whole period of cooperation in the field of fisheries.

Sincerely yours,



G. CHURSIN,
Fisheries Attache

have bought over the side additional 5,000 ton of Alaska pollock although this year is not easy for Polish economy.

- Ratio of country's total joint venture request to total anticipated direct fishing allocation:

Ratio of country's total joint venture request has been indicated in the applications forms.

- Enhancement of US employment at sea and ashore:

It is all what is connected with commercial and fishing activities of the polish fleet and is proportional to the scale of those two areas of activities.

- Destination and final marketing of products and competition with US products:

Our general policy shows that our target is to supply with fish the Polish market. It is wide known that white fish is badly needed on that market as Polish people face shortage of meat and fish.

In order, however, to operate our fleet, especially to cover the hard currency exploitation costs we are forced to export the necessary quantities of fish onto foreign markets. This is a tradition of almost 20 years that Poland supplies the US processors with a raw material for further processing and that is why in order to meet their desires of our participation /among the other nations/ in providing the processing plants with blocks and beheaded and gutted fish we are going to keep export of these assortments onto US market on a requested level.

We emphasize that that this type of cooperation which is appreciated by US processors of our raw material does not compete with US products.

- Achievement of joint operation requested and past participated in purchasing, processing and harvesting groundfish from off Alaska:

For the kommon known reasons we did not participate in JVP in the US Fishery Zone for more than two years.

We started cooperation in JVP with US fishermen in second part of 1984 and we are pleased to inform that over the side operations are succesfull as the Polish fishery fulfilled all terms and expectations.

- Proof of financial responsibility by foreign partner:

There are no delays in payment for fish to US fishermen.

- Transfer of capital and investment to US infrastructure:

There was no transfer in question as there were sanctions imposed on Polish fishery.

- Compatibility of joint operation with other US fisheries and incidental species /i.e. gear conflicts, ground preemption, environmental degradation, bycatch of highly valued species totally utilized by US industry, etc./:

Polish fishing boats did not have a single conflict with US fishery. We have imposed many restrictions and regulations to avoid such conflicts.

- Partnership relations, ease of dispute settlement:

The cooperation wit US partners is amicable. No dispute were recorded.

- Foreign participants in fisheries research off Alaska:

There was limited participation in fisheries research off Alaska in last two years because of sanctions imposed on

Polish fishing fleet which was forced to move to other grounds. It is worthwhile to state that there was traditionally wide scientific cooperation between Polish and US fishery in past years. Even at the time when sanctions were imposed there was maintained continuous plankton identifying research in the laboratory in Szczecin, Poland.

At the beginning of November, 1984 Polish delegation delivered a proposal of Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia, Poland concerning our participation in fishery research off Alaska in the future.

- Technology transfer:

Polish gears contractors transferred free of charge to US fishermen full technical documentation of pelagic trawl which is now in wide use by US fishery.

- Reporting of fishery and market information beyond that required by law:

They can be obtained on request.

- Potential net economic contributions of the joint venture to the US fishing industry:

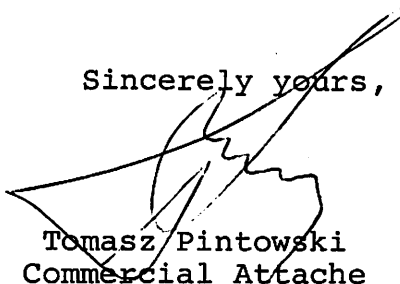
Polish fishing fleet reentered cooperation with US fishery for a few months only, thus it is too early to make assessment of the economical results and share its potential economic contribution of the joint venture to the US fishing industry.

- Compliance with US laws and treaties:

Poland was the first nation which has signed GIFA which the United States and Polish fishing fleet traditionally comply with all US laws and treaties.

We hope that you will find our answers satisfactory as they are sincere and coming out from our best knowledge.

Sincerely yours,



Tomasz Pintowski
Commercial Attache

Copies to:

1. Mr. Larry Snead, Director
Office of Fisheries Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520
2. National Marine Fisheries Service /F-37/
3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W.
Page Building No 2
Washington, D.C. 20235

FOREIGN NATIONAL LEVEL QUESTIONS:

TAIWAN

AGENDA C-5(g)
DECEMBER 1984

10; STATISTICS OF JOINT VENTURE PURCHASE OF FRESH ROUND FISH ONLY:

1982: 254.55MT PAID USD 52,826.10
1983: 2,929.29MT PAID USD 920,394.54
1984: 7,380.88MT PAID USD1,415,803.10
(UPTO OCT.30,1984)
TOTAL:10,564.72MT PAID USD2,389,023.74

11; TAIWAN IS REDUCING IMPORT DUTY EVERY YEAR ACCORDING TO THE SCHEDULE NEGOTIATED BETWEEN 2 COUNTRIES.

12; ONE JOINT VENTURE TO THREE DIRECTED.

(WITH ENCOURAGEMENT FROM TAIWAN GOVERNMENT; SOME TAIWANESE COMPANIES SUBMITTED PLANS FOR JV FISHINGS; BUT AT THE LAST MOMENT THEY WITHDREW. AS A RESULT THE RATIO BECAME 1:3.)

13; IN ST. GEORGE/HIGHLY JOINT VENTURE; HIGHLY CONTRIBUTED:

(1)USD500,000.- TO THE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND FOR ST. GEORGE TO PURCHASE A CATCHERBOAT.

(2)USD100,000.- FOR ST. GEORGE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES USD50,000.- EACH IN 1981 N 1982.

(3)USD150,000.- PLUS; FOR OTHER EXPENSES (INCLUDING JV MANAGER SALARIES; SCHOLARSHIPS; TRAVEL EXPENSES; ETC.)

14; ALL THE HARVEST RECORDS IN ALASKAN WATERS IN THE PAST WERE PASSED ON TO NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY; FISHERIES DEPT. THEIR RESEARCH PAPERS WERE EXCHANGED WITH UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

15; (NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE)

16; YES. WEEKLY REPORTS HAVE BEEN SENT WITHIN TIME LIMIT.

17; YES. A SEMINAR OF U.S. FISHERY LAW N REGULATIONS WAS HELD IN TAIPEI IN APRIL 1984 FOR FISHINGBOAT CAPTAINS N CHIEF MATES; COMPANY EXECUTIVES; BY 3 U.S. OFFICIALS. THOSE PARTICIPATING WERE TOLD TO STRICTLY ABIDE THE U.S. REGULATIONS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF JAPAN
909 WEST 9TH AVENUE, SUITE 301
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

AGENDA C-5(h)
RECEIVED NOV 27 1984
DECEMBER 1984

James Branson
605 West 4th Avenue
P.O. #3136DT
Anchorage, AK 99510

21st November, 1984

Dear Mr. Branson:

The Japanese Government has made a formal reply to the allegations made through U.S. Diplomatic Channels, which were then made public during the September NPFMC Meeting, in the form of a Note Verbale sent to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo. You will eventually receive same, but because of the pending risk of an irreparable breakdown in relations with Alaska, I would like to expedite the procedure, and am therefore enclosing a summary of the Verbale for your perusal and comments.

An investigation into the alleged violations was conducted by the Japanese Government and such findings are included in the Verbale, as well as the various measures which will be undertaken to prevent the recurrence of such an unfortunate incident. Where necessary the Japanese Government imposed a number of penalties as a consequence of their investigation. Certain misconceived allegations on the part of the U.S. as to additional supposed violations are also clarified.

I would like to mention how vital U.S.-Japan relations are, primarily with regard to fisheries. The following information, I trust, succeeds in emphasizing the high values of Alaskan exports, and the potential loss to Alaska which is implicated should our ties be broken.

A most recent report shows Alaskan export value at approximately 1.1 billion dollars. Of this total, the exports to Japan were valued at over \$800 million; an estimated \$350 million thereof being marine products.

In the past year seafood commodities have proven extremely beneficial to Alaska's economy. The 1982 Alaskan annual fish harvest amounted to \$560 million. In 1981 it was \$780 million, and in 1980 \$530 million. Approximately 70 percent of these catches were to Japan. In addition, seafood exported to Japan from Washington totaled \$220 million in 1982.

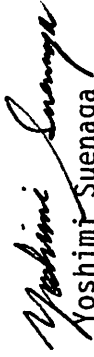
/....Continued

Over the years the number of Joint Ventures between Alaska and Japan has shown rapid increase, and consequent strengthening of our already thriving relationship.

I will make every effort in working with you to aid in stabilizing the fisheries' economy in Alaska, and will do my utmost to maintain continued strong relations.

If you have any questions regarding the Verbale, or would like to discuss it with me, please do contact me.

Sincerely,


Yoshimi Suenaga
Consul of Japan

YS;ae

November 7, 1984

Note Verbale (provisional translation summary)

I. Increase in the Number of Violations:

- A. The Government of Japan (GOJ) is currently analyzing the materials presented by the Government of the United States (USG). However, we see that there are certain differences in the perceptions of the U.S. and Japan regarding classification. In comparison with 1982, the number of violations did increase during 1983, and therefore GOJ in turn has been conducting rigorous guidance and enforcement programs on a larger scale.
- B. The number of confirmed violations during 1983 was 67 and, in 1984, only 5. There has been a drastic decline in the number of violations in 1984 vs. 1983.

II. Suspicion of an Organized Conspiracy:

- A. Upon receipt of the seizure documents forwarded by the USG, GOJ undertook an investigation targeted at the two associations concerned (National Federation of Medium Trawlers, and North Pacific Longline-Gillnet Association, individual vessels, and leading fish markets).
- B. The results of the investigation are as follows:
 1. North Pacific Longline-Gillnet Association
 - a. In March, 1984 guidance documents, "Observer Counter Measures Supplementary Items", were distributed to members of this Association. No evidence of joint conspiracy with the Hokuten Trawlers was uncovered.
 - b. The guidance regarding catch restrictions for observer vessels was to help the vessels avert possible adverse effects of a premature closure during the fishing season.
 - c. During investigation of this Association's vessels, no violations of any sort were established. Results of actual boarding inspections by the U.S. authorities over the past 2 years show virtually no underlogging. Based upon those facts, the GOJ concludes that none of the suspected violations have occurred on the part of the vessels under this Association.
 - d. We do conclude that it was inappropriate that an expression hinting at the under-reporting of a number of longline units actually set was included in the guidance document, this may have prevented accurate resource assessment.

2. National Federation of Medium Trawlers:

- a. GOJ concluded that the Federation had in June of 1981 and May of 1982, distributed guidance documents "New Observer Boarding Plan Countermeasures (1981)" and "Plan on Coast Guard Countermeasures".
- b. A detailed examination of the guidance materials resulted in the following conclusions. There was actually an item in the guidance document instructing the observer vessels to disregard profit considerations in their operations. Therefore it is difficult to conclude that this was guidance solely for the purpose of avoiding potential adverse effects. The fact that guidance was intended to cause Coast Guard boarding inspections of observer vessels in FCZ for no more than one week suggests that the guidance did carry a danger of inducing underlogging and was intended to prevent disclosure of possible violations.

3. Individual Vessels:

Enforcement inspectors were dispatched to verify past market invoices against log books for 50 Hokuten trawler vessels and 10 longliners. This investigation was intended to discover whether there had been actual instances of underlogging and, if so, whether any such underlogging had purported organized intents. GOJ verified that in the case of the Hokuten trawlers, 5 vessels were subject to penalties on the basis of false entries in their log books. However, no evidence of violations was noted with regard to longline vessels.

C. Penalties

1. North Pacific Longline-Gillnet Association:

Although we understand that there has been no organized violations, as suspected by the U.S., we have called the strict attention of this Association to certain improprieties in its guidelines.

2. National Federation of Medium Trawlers:

Upon receiving a strong suggestion from GOJ that the Federation punish the persons responsible for giving instructions and institute voluntary operating suspensions, the Federation has decided to take the following measures:

- a. Punishment of the responsible Association Officials: The Chairman and 3 Vice-Chairmen of the North Pacific Special Committee

are being discharged.

b. Voluntary Operating Suspensions for all fishing vessels operating in FCZ: On November 16, all 70 Hokuten trawlers fishing in FCZ will voluntarily suspend their operations until Dec. 31, 1984.

3. Individual Fishing Vessels: With respect to such violations as underlogging, GOJ is meting out administrative penalties as Fishing Law violations (the penalty for underlogging will involve a maximum 60-day suspension of operations).

D. Measures to Be Taken to Prevent Recurrences:

1. Preventing Underlogging by Japanese Fishing Vessels:

a. Intensifying the Program of Inspections at Landing Ports:

GOJ will conduct a regular program of inspections on shore and to make spot inspections more effective will reduce the number of ports per fishing vessel at which landings are permitted.

b. Reduction in the Number of Vessels: In order to discourage possible underlogging, GOJ will request the National Federation of Medium Trawlers to significantly decrease the number of Hokuten trawlers.

2. Prevention of Evasion of Enforcement Action by the Coast Guard:

GOJ is prepared, if the USG desires, to let Japanese vessels fishing within FCZ inform the U.S. of their noon positions every 5 days.

3. Joint U.S.-Japan Enforcement Meetings: GOJ proposes that a meeting be held at least once a year for enforcement specialists from both countries.

4. GOJ requests that details on suspected violations be provided to it immediately after the subject occurrence, because of the extreme difficulty of retroactively investigating past suspected violations.

III. Enforcement Cooperation in Connection with the Nikko-Maru Case:

A. Submission of Transfer Log Book:

When GOJ requested that the subject company turn over its transfer log books they refused on the grounds that the case was presently under litigation in the U.S.

B. Submission of Information:

GOJ has every intention of cooperation within the context of the Governing International Fisheries Agreement between Japan and the U.S. and in accordance with Japanese laws and regulations, in tendering as much information as possible to the USG.

C. Preventing a Recurrence of Similar Cases Involving a Suspected Violation:

GOJ has been giving repeated and thorough instructions on the observance of U.S. fishing regulations to the associations who in turn notify the operators and crew members.

IV. USG's request in the Embassy's Note Verbale #1009 to GOJ for Periodical Reports on Enforcement Activities:

GOJ is prepared to make the following regular reports to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

A. Report on Administrative Penalties:

GOJ plans to report on administrative penalties which have been meted out to fishermen who committed violations.

B. Reports on fishing Port Inspections:

GOJ will make reports on the circumstances and results of the inspections conducted in landing ports at the time of unloading.

C. Report of the Results of Enforcement Action at Sea:

GOJ will report the results of Activities by inspection vessels of the Fishery Agency to ensure that our fishing vessels cooperate in U.S.

V. Request to USG:

GOJ requests that USG duly appreciate the maximum effort being made by GOJ to cooperate with respect to enforcement programs and prevent recurrences of violations, along with the reduction in number of violations that has taken place since the start of this year.

ATTACHMENT:

Problem Areas in the List of Violations
Submitted by USG

1. A total of 6 items in the list relate to cases that are currently under investigation by the U.S. (2 during 1983 and 4 during 1984).
2. Three of the 1984 cases included among the cited violations are of the same date, by the same vessel, and based on identical grounds. (Example: under a violation involving the method of discarding prohibited species, Pacific halibut and crab are shown as separate violations).
3. Three catch violations bearing the same date relate to seizures after receiving violations notice, (one in relation to the transfer log; the second with respect to the daily cumulative log, and the third with regard to vessel repairing), but these are all listed as seizures. GOJ feels that, at the very worst, they should be shown as 1 seizure and 2 violations.
4. The Nikko-Maru related fishing vessels are almost all listed as violations despite the fact that these cases are presently the subject of litigation in U.S. courts. The list also includes 23 other cases during 1983 that are currently in litigation, under protest, or under a request for reexamination (including 3 seizures, 15 violations, and 5 citations). The list also includes 16 such cases during 1984 (15 violations and 1 citation).
5. Excluding the above items, the actual number of cases confirmed as violations are as shown in the following table. This table indicates that in 1983, there were 67 confirmed violations, 28 fewer than shown in the U.S. list, and, in 1984, only 5 cases; 20 fewer than shown by the U.S.

LIST OF CONFIRMED VIOLATIONS

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Type of Violation</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>		
		<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Japan Deep-Sea Trawlers Association	Seizures (S)	2 (-3)	- (+0)	2 (-3)
	Violations (V)	2 (-12)	- (-15)	2 (-27)
	Citations (W)	18 (-5)	1 (-2)	19 (-7)
	Total	22 (-20)	1 (-17)	23 (-37)
National Federation of Medium Trawlers	S	- (-1)	- (+0)	- (-1)
	V	10 (-2)	- (+0)	10 (-2)
	W	16 (-1)	2 (+0)	18 (-1)
	Total	26 (-4)	2 (+0)	28 (-4)
North Pacific Longline- Gillnet Association	S	- (-1)	- (+0)	- (-1)
	V	7 (-1)	- (+0)	7 (-1)
	W	5 (-1)	- (-3)	5 (-4)
	Total	12 (-3)	- (-3)	12 (-6)
Federation of Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperative Association	S	1 (+0)	- (+0)	1 (+0)
	V	4 (-1)	- (+0)	4 (-3)
	W	- (+0)	- (+0)	- (+0)
	Total	5 (-1)	- (+0)	5 (-1)
Others	S	1 (+0)	- (+0)	1 (+0)
	V	- (+0)	2 (+0)	2 (+0)
	W	1 (+0)	- (+0)	1 (+0)
	Total	2 (+0)	2 (+0)	4 (+0)
TOTAL	S	4 (-5)	- (+0)	4 (-5)
	V	23 (-16)	2 (-15)	25 (-31)
	W	40 (-7)	3 (-5)	43 (-12)
	Total	67 (-28)	5 (-20)	72 (-48)

NOTE: Figures in parentheses indicate differences from the list provided by the U.S. Items being reviewed under Code I have, for the present, been shown as a reduction in the number of Citations.

Japanese order trawl fleet home

United Press International

TOKYO — A Japanese fleet of 70 fishing trawlers operating in U.S. waters have been ordered to their home ports following discovery that some of them underlogged their hauls, fishery officials said Friday.

The officials of the government's Fisheries Agency said investigations confirmed five Japanese trawlers concealed their overharvesting of fish quotas in 1982 and 1983.

"They (the boats) have been ordered to call off their operations and return to their home ports to exercise self-control," said a spokesman for the agency.

The officials said the trawlers have yet to achieve their 1984 quotas in the U.S. 200-mile limit. Quotas for the Japanese fleet accounts for roughly two-thirds of the 1.7 billion pounds of fish allotted to foreign nations this year.

The investigations

stemmed from U.S. charges that Japanese fishermen conspired to conceal overharvesting of fish catches in the North Pacific under U.S. jurisdiction in 1982 and 1983.

A note sent through the Foreign Ministry requested "proper steps" on the case.

U.S. authorities claimed Japanese ships resorted to "organized measures" to frustrate American observers and used a special code to tell each other about approaching Coast Guard patrol ships.

The U.S. State Department announced last month that the Japanese allocation for fish catches off Alaska had been cut by 75 percent for the remainder of 1984.

The officials said Japan's Fisheries Agency delivered to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo a letter Nov. 7, notifying it would take necessary punitive action against five trawlers.

Young: Japanese cracking down on fishing violators

By DAVID FOSTER
The Associated Press

Some Japanese fishing industry officials will be fired and fishing rights curtailed in a Japanese government crackdown on fishermen who allegedly violated quotas in U.S. waters, according to Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska.

Young said Tuesday he had received the information from an "informal translation" of the Japanese government's report on the alleged violations. The report was written following U.S. charges that some Japanese fishermen conspired to exceed fishing quotas.

"Because this document has not been translated formally, we cannot yet treat it as the official statement of

the Japanese government," Young said. "However, it appears that Japan is willing to take steps to punish Japanese fishermen who violate U.S. laws."

Young said the document says some accused fishermen, members of the North Pacific Longline-Gillnet Association, did not appear to violate U.S. laws. Some of their actions, however, "may have prevented accurate resource assessments," Young quoted the translation as saying.

But another fishermen's group, the National Federation of Medium Trawlers, gave individual vessels guidance that "was intended to prevent the disclosure of possible violations," Young said.

According to Young, the Japanese report said the fishing group's chairman and three vice chairmen will be fired, and the group's trawl operations in the United States' 200-mile fishing zone will be suspended until the end of the year. Individual vessels will be prohibited from fishing for longer periods, the document said.

Also, the Japanese government plans to increase its port inspections and reduce the number of ports where vessels can deliver their catch, Young said. It also offered to provide locations of Japanese fishing vessels more often to the U.S. Coast Guard.

In September, the National Marine Fisheries Service charged the Japanese fishermen with organizing a conspira-

cy to evade monitoring of Japanese catches in Alaska waters.

As a result, the State Department slashed by 75 percent the amount of fish the Japanese will be allowed to take in the North Pacific for the rest of the year. The reduced allocation could cost the Japanese fishermen about \$15 million and would mean a loss of \$4.2 million in fees to the U.S. treasury.

The Japanese report was given to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, then was sent to Washington for translation into English. The official translation is not yet complete. The document Young has was translated by the Japanese embassy in Washington, said Young's aide, Rod Moore.

Japan to fire fish industry officials

by David Foster
Associated Press

Some Japanese fishing industry officials will be fired and fishing rights curtailed in a Japanese government crackdown on fishermen who allegedly violated quotas in U.S. waters, Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, said Tuesday.

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"Because this document has not been translated formally, we cannot yet treat it as the official statement of the Japanese government," Young said. "However, it appears that Japan is willing to take steps to pun-

ish Japanese fishermen who violate U.S. laws."

Young said the document says some accused fishermen, members of the North Pacific Longline-Gillnet Association, did not appear to violate U.S. laws. Some of their actions, however, "may have prevented accurate resource assessments," Young quoted the translation as saying.

But another fishermen's group, the National Federation of Medium Trawlers, gave individual vessels guidance that "was intended to prevent the disclosure of possible violations," Young said.

According to Young, the Japanese report said the fishing group's chairman and three vice chairmen will be fired, and the group's trawl operations in the United States' 200-mile fishing zone will be suspended until the end of the year. Individual ves-

sels will be prohibited from fishing for longer periods, the document said.

Also, the Japanese government plans to increase its port inspections and reduce the number of ports where vessels can deliver their catch, Young said. It also offered to provide locations of Japanese fishing vessels more often to the U.S. Coast Guard.

In September, the National Marine Fisheries Service charged the Japanese fishermen with organizing a conspiracy to evade monitoring of Japanese catches in Alaska waters.

As a result, the State Department slashed by 75 percent the amount of fish the Japanese will be allowed to take in the North Pacific for the rest of the year. The reduced allocation could cost the Japanese fishermen about \$15 million and would mean a

loss of \$4.2 million in fees to the U.S. treasury.

The Japanese report was given to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, then was sent to Washington for translation into English. The official translation is not yet complete. The document that Young has was translated by the Japanese embassy in Washington, said Young's aide, Rod Moore.

"We've been bugging various people for it for a long time. We finally got it from the Japanese" fishing industry, Moore said.

Young did not voice his opinion on the Japanese government's plans for punishment.

"The effect will have to be judged by the appropriate authorities — North Pacific Management Council, the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Commerce and the State Department," Moore said.

(NPFMC - 11/30/84)

GULF OF ALASKA GROUND FISH - 1984

The following tables indicate cumulative changes in metric tonnages of DAP, JVP, Reserve, and TALFF over time beginning with the initial quantities set in January and their subsequent reapportionments during the calendar fishing year. Though the NMFS Regional Director is empowered to reapportion at any time, it is done mainly in early April, June, and August. Apportionments to TALFF are then allocated to the various foreign countries fishing in the FCZ. Unallocated TALFF is the portion potentially available for foreign fishing that has not yet been released to specific countries.

Though the "TOTAL" table includes all groundfish, the remaining tables are only for selected species and therefore will not sum to the "TOTAL" tonnages.

	<u>TOTAL (mt)</u>				
<u>Gulf-wide</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u> ^{1/}
OY	591,753	591,753	591,753	591,753	591,753
DAP	27,049	31,509	28,509	28,805	28,805
JVP	240,900	248,041	248,041	249,061	249,061
Reserve	115,311	25,187	24,445	23,129	23,129
TALFF	208,493	287,016	290,758	290,758	290,758
JA	49,606	74,659	136,649	136,649	131,649
ROK	32,124	32,186	62,076	62,076	73,097
POL	0	0	0	0	5,180
Unallocated	136,763	180,171	92,033	92,033	80,832

^{1/} There were no allocation changes in the Gulf during October. In November, Japan lost 1,000 mt Pacific cod in the Central Gulf and 4,000 mt in the Western Gulf. It was transferred to the Bering Sea and Aleutians.

ATKA MACKEREL (mt)

<u>Western</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	4,678	4,678	4,678	4,678	4,678
DAP	400	400	400	400	400
JVP	400	1,149	1,149	1,336	1,336
Reserve	936	187	187	0	0
TALFF	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942
JA	644	644	644	644	644
ROK	1,021	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785
POL	0	0	0	0	13
Unallocated	1,277	513	513	513	500
<u>Central</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	20,836	20,836	20,836	20,836	20,836
DAP	0	0	0	0	0
JVP	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,333	2,333
Reserve	4,167	833	833	0	0
TALFF	15,169	18,503	18,503	18,503	18,503
JA	1,595	2,738	4,762	4,762	4,762
ROK	5,350	7,774	13,416	13,416	13,618
POL	0	0	0	0	13
Unallocated	8,224	7,991	325	325	110
<u>Eastern</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	3,186	3,186	3,186	3,186	3,186
DAP	0	0	0	0	0
JVP	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve	637	127	127	127	127
TALFF	2,549	3,059	3,059	3,059	3,059
JA	48	48	48	48	48
ROK	5	5	5	5	5
POL	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	2,496	3,006	3,006	3,006	3,006

POLLOCK (mt)

<u>Western/Central</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
DAP	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
JVP	210,300	210,300	210,300	210,300	210,300
Reserve	80,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
TALFF	100,700	164,700	164,700	164,700	164,700
JA	13,425	28,009	77,810	77,810	77,810
ROK	8,649	13,144	35,855	35,855	45,526
POL	0	0	0	0	5,000
Unallocated	78,626	123,547	51,035	51,035	36,364

<u>Eastern</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	16,600	16,600	16,600	16,600	16,600
DAP	300	300	300	300	300
JVP	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve	3,320	664	664	664	664
TALFF	12,980	15,636	15,636	15,636	15,636
JA	10	10	10	10	10
ROK	5	5	5	5	5
POL	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	12,965	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621

ROCKFISH (mt)

<u>Gulf-wide</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600
DAP	395	1,915	1,915	1,915	1,915
JVP	500	500	500	500	500
Reserve	1,520	0	0	0	0
TALFF	5,185	5,185	5,185	5,185	5,185
JA	1,109	1,663	1,663	1,663	1,663
ROK	1,141	1,711	1,711	1,711	1,711
POL	0	0	0	0	5
Unallocated	2,935	1,811	1,811	1,811	1,806

PACIFIC COD (mt)

<u>Western</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	16,560	16,560	16,560	16,560	16,560
DAP	500	500	500	500	500
JVP	250	3,562	3,562	3,562	3,562
Reserve	3,312	0	0	0	0
TALFF	12,498	12,498	12,498	12,498	12,498
JA	9,967	11,673	11,673	11,673	11,673
ROK	350	725	725	725	725
POL	0	0	0	0	22
Unallocated	2,181	100	100	100	78

<u>Central</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	33,540	33,540	33,540	33,540	33,540
DAP	11,700	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
JVP	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600
Reserve	3,708	742	0	0	0
TALFF	3,532	6,498	10,240	10,240	10,240
JA	3,000	3,000	5,591	5,591	4,591
ROK	190	335	804	804	1,342
POL	0	0	0	0	23
Unallocated	342	3,163	3,845	3,845	4,284

<u>Eastern</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900
DAP	120	120	120	120	120
JVP	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve	1,980	396	396	396	396
TALFF	7,800	9,384	9,384	9,384	9,384
JA	400	647	4,927	4,927	927
ROK	10	10	10	10	10
POL	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	7,390	8,727	4,447	4,447	8,447

SABLEFISH (mt)

<u>Western</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	1,670	1,670	1,670	1,670	1,670
DAP	100	100	100	100	100
JVP	200	200	200	200	200
Reserve	334	256	256	256	256
TALFF	1,036	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114
JA	503	886	936	936	936
ROK	66	100	100	100	100
POL	0	0	0	0	1
Unallocated	467	128	78	78	77

<u>Central</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	3,060	3,060	3,060	3,060	3,060
DAP	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360
JVP	290	290	290	290	290
Reserve	612	612	612	612	612
TALFF	798	798	798	798	798
JA	343	567	567	567	567
ROK	29	45	95	95	95
POL	0	0	0	0	2
Unallocated	426	186	136	136	134

<u>W. Yakutat</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
OY	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680
DAP	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,640	1,640
JVP	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve	296	296	296	0	0
TALFF	40	40	40	40	40
JA	10	10	10	10	10
ROK	5	5	5	5	5
POL	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	25	25	25	25	25

(NPFMC - 11/30/84)

BERING SEA/ALEUTIAN ISLANDS GROUND FISH - 1984

The following tables indicate cumulative changes in metric tonnages of DAP, JVP, Reserve, and TALFF over time beginning with the initial quantities set in January and their subsequent reapportionments during the calendar fishing year. Though the NMFS Regional Director is empowered to reapportion at any time, it is done mainly in early April, June, and August. Apportionments to TALFF are then allocated to the various foreign countries fishing in the FCZ. Unallocated TALFF is the portion potentially available for foreign fishing that has not yet been released to specific countries.

Though the "TOTAL" table includes all groundfish, the remaining tables are only for selected species and therefore will not sum to the "TOTAL" tonnages.

<u>BSAI Area</u>	<u>TOTAL (mt)</u>				
	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u> ^{1/}
TAC	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
DAP	132,880	132,880	132,880	112,105	112,105
JVP	369,365	392,415	410,505	440,680	440,680
Reserve	297,990	68,735	50,645	40,645	40,645
TALFF	1,199,765	1,405,970	1,405,970	1,406,970	1,406,570
JA	433,026	641,039	961,506	961,506	1,004,691
ROK	72,267	122,330	176,851	176,851	256,593
FRG	8,731	16,845	27,995	27,995	27,995
PORT	0	6,805	6,805	6,805	6,805
POL	0	0	25,401	25,401	45,630
UR	0	0	20,000	20,000	20,000
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	685,741	618,951	187,412	188,412	44,856

1/ Includes release made to Japan on October 15, 1984 and to South Korea on October 24, 1984. Also includes the following releases to Japan on November 27, 1984: 85 mt sablefish in Bering Sea and 5,000 mt Pacific cod in BSA.

POLLOCK (mt)

<u>Aleutians</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u> ^{1/}	<u>November</u>
EY	100,000	100,000	100,000	120,000	120,000
TAC	100,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000
DAP	500	500	500	500	500
JVP	3,000	3,000	6,750	16,750	16,750
Reserve	15,000	3,750	0	0	0
TALFF	81,500	92,750	92,750	92,750	92,750
JA	40,000	54,500	54,500	54,500	54,500
ROK	10,488	11,488	13,488	13,488	13,488
FRG	6,793	10,293	15,293	15,293	15,293
PORT	0	0	0	0	0
POL	0	0	2,500	2,500	4,000
UR	0	0	750	0	0
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	24,219	16,469	6,219	6,969	5,469
<u>Bering Sea</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
TAC	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
DAP	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200
JVP	253,000	273,000	273,000	273,000	273,000
Reserve	180,000	39,105	39,105	39,105	39,105
TALFF	748,800	869,695	869,695	869,695	869,695
JA	258,072	391,572	603,531	603,531	633,531
ROK	41,951	80,531	111,890	111,890	173,889
FRG	500	3,795	8,154	8,154	8,154
PORT	0	500	500	500	500
POL	0	0	22,500	22,500	40,818
UR	0	0	10,000	8,901	8,901
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	448,277	393,297	113,120	114,219	3,902

^{1/} Revised in August 1984 based on latest stock status information.

PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH (mt)

<u>Aleutians</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800
TAC	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
DAP	550	550	550	550	550
JVP	1,745	3,380	3,380	3,380	3,380
Reserve	-245	-1,880	-1,880	-1,880	-1,880
TALFF	650	650	650	650	650
JA	520	520	520	520	520
ROK	50	50	95	95	95
FRG	6	11	18	18	18
PORT	0	0	0	0	0
POL	0	0	2	2	4
UR	0	0	1	0	0
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	74	69	14	15	13

<u>Bering Sea</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360
TAC	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780
DAP	550	550	550	450	450
JVP	150	150	150	250	250
Reserve	270	270	270	270	270
TALFF	810	810	810	810	810
JA	508	508	508	508	508
ROK	52	78	78	78	78
FRG	7	14	14	14	14
PORT	0	13	13	13	13
POL	0	0	8	8	16
UR	0	0	4	13	13
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	243	197	185	176	168

ROCKFISH (mt)

<u>Aleutians</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
TAC	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
DAP	50	50	50	50	50
JVP	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Reserve	825	825	825	825	825
TALFF	625	625	625	625	625
JA	448	448	448	448	448
ROK	90	90	140	140	140
FRG	5	10	17	17	17
PORT	0	0	0	0	0
POL	0	0	4	4	8
UR	0	0	1	0	0
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	82	77	15	16	12

<u>Bering Sea</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100
TAC	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
DAP	50	50	50	50	50
JVP	20	255	255	255	255
Reserve	235	0	0	0	0
TALFF	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245
JA	852	852	852	852	852
ROK	47	70	70	70	70
FRG	10	20	20	20	20
PORT	0	12	12	12	12
POL	0	0	5	5	10
UR	0	0	4	16	16
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	336	291	282	270	265

SABLEFISH (mt)

<u>Aleutians</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755
TAC	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
DAP	50	50	50	50	50
JVP	100	280	280	280	280
Reserve	240	60	60	60	60
TALFF	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210
JA	340	510	894	894	894
ROK	66	99	170	170	170
FRG	1	1	4	4	4
PORT	0	0	0	0	0
POL	0	0	0	1	2
UR	0	0	1	0	0
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	803	600	140	141	140

<u>Bering Sea</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	4,430	4,430	4,430	4,430	4,430
TAC	3,740	3,740	3,740	3,740	3,740
DAP	2,540	2,540	2,540	1,865	1,865
JVP	100	100	100	175	175
Reserve	200	50	50	50	50
TALFF	900	1,050	1,050	1,650	1,650
JA	715	715	889	889	1,074
ROK	65	98	130	130	219
FRG	1	3	3	3	3
PORT	0	2	2	2	2
POL	0	0	4	4	8
UR	0	0	11	26	26
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	119	232	11	596	318

YELLOWFIN SOLE (mt)

<u>BSAI Area</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000
TAC	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
DAP	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360
JVP	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500
Reserve	34,500	7,961	7,961	7,961	7,961
TALFF	157,640	184,179	184,179	184,179	184,179
JA	59,391	69,391	130,911	130,911	130,911
ROK	9,231	14,931	25,952	25,952	34,508
FRG	111	215	366	366	366
PORT	0	129	129	129	129
POL	0	0	3	3	6
UR	0	0	6,500	6,500	6,500
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	88,907	99,513	20,318	20,318	11,759

FLATFISH (mt)

<u>BSAI Area</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	150,200	150,200	150,200	150,200	150,200
TAC	111,490	111,490	111,490	111,490	111,490
DAP	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360
JVP	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Reserve	16,720	4,180	4,180	4,180	4,180
TALFF	71,410	83,950	83,950	83,950	83,950
JA	27,267	39,494	61,666	61,666	61,666
ROK	3,235	4,235	7,908	7,908	11,328
FRG	292	565	1,023	1,023	1,023
PORT	0	349	349	349	349
POL	0	0	13	13	26
UR	0	0	1,950	1,950	1,950
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	40,616	39,307	11,041	11,041	7,608

PACIFIC COD (mt)

<u>BSAI Area</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	291,300	291,300	291,300	291,300	291,300
TAC	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
DAP	104,400	104,400	104,400	84,400	84,400
JVP	27,200	27,200	27,200	47,200	47,200
Reserve	31,500	7,875	7,875	7,875	7,875
TALFF	46,900	70,525	70,525	70,525	70,525
JA	13,110	26,110	33,110	33,110	46,110
ROK	2,118	4,236	7,236	7,236	11,718
FRG	310	574	887	887	887
PORT	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
POL	0	0	250	250	500
UR	0	0	250	754	754
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	31,362	34,605	23,792	23,288	5,556

ATKA MACKEREL (mt)

<u>BSAI Area</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	25,500	25,500	25,500	25,500	25,500
TAC	23,130	23,130	23,130	35,000	35,000
DAP	230	230	230	230	230
JVP	19,430	19,430	33,770	33,770	33,770
Reserve	2,470	2,470	-11,870	-11,870	-11,870
TALFF	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
JA	347	694	761	761	761
ROK	66	132	145	145	145
FRG	13	25	36	36	36
PORT	0	12	12	12	12
POL	0	0	8	8	16
UR	0	0	7	11	11
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	574	137	31	27	19

<u>BSAI Area</u>	<u>TURBOT (mt)</u>				
	<u>January</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
EY	67,500	67,500	67,500	67,500	67,500
TAC	59,610	59,610	59,610	59,610	59,610
DAP	20	20	20	20	20
JVP	100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Reserve	8,940	2,235	2,235	2,235	2,235
TALFF	50,550	56,255	56,255	56,255	56,255
JA	18,919	36,919	44,566	44,566	44,566
ROK	2,318	3,118	3,918	3,918	4,807
FRG	282	545	923	923	923
PORT	0	316	316	316	316
POL	0	0	25	25	50
UR	0	0	100	322	322
TW	0	0	0	0	0
Unallocated	29,031	15,357	6,407	6,185	5,271

KOREA DEEP SEA FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

#10-1, 2GA, HOIHYUN-DONG
SEOUL, KOREA

C. P. O. BOX 2710
TELEX: KODESE K27538
CABLE ADD: "KOPELAGIC"
SEOUL
TEL: 779-0531 ~5

REF NO: _____

DATE: _____

Statement of the Korean Fisheries Mission
Visiting the United States
in November and December of 1984
Administrator Y. S. Kang
National Fisheries Administration
Admiral C. Y. Hwang ROKN, Retired
President of the Association

Background

1. Admiral Hwang, accompanied by Association Director K. Y. Lee, will visit Washington beginning November 20. In order to meet the convenience of certain State Department officials, meetings have been scheduled with State prior to the Thanksgiving holiday. Administrator Y. S. Kang of the National Fisheries Administration will arrive in Washington on November 26, accompanied by Mr. S. S. Kim, Director of the International Fisheries Cooperation Division, and the Mission will proceed to a week of meetings with Executive Branch and Congressional officials. The Mission will travel to Seattle on November 29, for meetings with joint venture partners. The Mission will move to Anchorage on December 2, and will be joined by representatives of some 12 Korean companies for attendance at the North Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting scheduled that week.

2. This paper reviews Korean-American fisheries cooperation in 1984 and proposes final adjustments for the fishing year. We then put forth our requests for the 1985 fishing year. We next review the performance of the Korean industry in connection with the criteria for foreign direct allocations included in the Magnuson Act. Finally, we note several topics bearing upon the future of Korean/American fisheries cooperation.

Korean/American Fisheries Cooperation in 1984

3. The Korean industry expresses its appreciation and gratitude for the United States Government direct fisheries allocations in the U.S. Zone in 1984. The numerical total of Korean allocations to date has been 329,690 mt, a new record high. Nevertheless, for various reasons, our total harvest as of early November appears to have lagged at about the same rate as in 1983 -- that is, to only about 65 per cent of the total allocations. A major reason for this is the continuing delay in making in-year releases to Korea. Our initial quotas have not corresponded to

one-half of our annual allocations as American law provides, and have been much less. Another problem has been the shortage of bycatch allocations in the Gulf of Alaska. Because of a shortfall in Pacific Ocean perch, the Korean Fleet was shut out of the Western Area of the Gulf of Alaska on September 23rd. Because of a determination by the NMFS Regional authorities that sablefish bycatch allocations had been exceeded, the Central Area of the Gulf was closed to us on November 1. This leaves some 32,000 mt of Korean allocations in the Gulf unfishable, a major substantive reduction in Korean quotas.

4. Our most recent allocation for 1984 was for 36,578 mt in the Bering Sea. This welcome allocation permits us to work actively in the Bering Sea and thereby improve our ratio of harvests to nominal quotas. Despite the well-known problems of winter weather in the Bering Sea, we would be able to take another 20,000 mt of pollock and bycatch if it should be allocated to us. We request such a final allocation, and note that it would work to remove the gap between our nominal and harvestable allocations, while at the same time preventing wastage of the resource and helping to meet NMFS projections of foreign fishing fee revenues for the year.

Allocations Request for 1985

5. Even before stating our request for 1985 allocations in detail, we must give priority to the matter of timing of releases. Actual, harvestable Korean allocations over the past three years -- since the institution of the American legal requirement for staged allocations -- have totalled about 300,000 mt annually. The American law in question provides that a foreign nation is to receive an initial allocation of 50 per cent of its annual total for fishing to begin in January. Although there was some improvement in 1984, January releases to Korea have not in the past three years come anywhere near the total of half of annual allocations. To compound the problem, subsequent releases have often been delayed as a result of American negotiations with other nations, throwing the Korean effort even further off schedule and later and later beyond the onset of arctic winter conditions. In papers of this sort and in meetings with concerned officials, we have made numerous statements of the difficulties and costly inefficiencies which the delays in allocations have inflicted upon us. We hope very much that measures will be taken this year to give us a January allocation totalling, at a minimum, 150,000 mt.

6. The following table represents the Korean request for 1985 allocations.

TABLE 1: REPUBLIC OF KOREA REQUEST FOR 1985 ALLOCATIONS

	BSA	GOA	TOTALS
Pollock	266,000	37,500	303,500
Pacific Cod	24,500	4,000	28,500
Sablefish	700	200	900
Yellowfin Sole	38,500	0	38,500
Turbots	7,000	0	7,000
Other Flounders	7,600	2,250	9,850
Pacific Ocean Perch	150	500	650
Atka Mackerel	700	2,500	3,200
Rockfish	300	500	800
Sebastolobus	0	250	250
Squid	1,050	500	1,550
Other Species	3,500	1,800	5,300
Totals	350,000	50,000	400,000

7. The Korean industry welcomes the trend towards management of GOA resources on a "Gulfwide" basis. We would hope that cod, sablefish, "other flounders," Pacific Ocean perch, and Atka mackerel will all be added to the existing list of species managed Gulfwide. If this is not considered appropriate, the Korean Fleet requests that all of its allocations in the GOA be made in the Central and Western Areas. In the Bering Sea/Aleutian Areas, the Korean Fleet requests that pollock, Pacific Ocean perch, rockfish, and sablefish be managed as single stocks and allocations made "BSAwide."

Korean Performance in Terms of U.S. Allocation Criteria

8. Trade The Mission understands that Korean performance with respect to acceptance of American fisheries exports is perhaps the area of most concern to American officials at this time. In past papers in this series, the Korean industry has referred to the numerous reasons why reasonable expectations for growth in Korean imports of American fisheries products can only be modest. With one-fifth the per capita income of Japan and a much different dietary history, the Korean public's preferences in fisheries products are still at a fairly basic level, with by far the greatest consumption being of pollock in the round. Government policy is directed toward upgrading the degree of processing of fisheries products consumed, but progress is slow. Frankness compels us to note that most of the processed fisheries product we import is for trading elsewhere; a fact that makes our imports in this category particularly sensitive to the present overvaluation of the U.S. dollar.

9. The U.S. remains, of course, Korea's principal supplier of processed fisheries products, currently supplying about 45 per cent of total imports in this category. Korean imports from the U.S. fell markedly with the rise in the dollar along the following pattern: 1981 - \$26.7 mln; 1982 - \$20.3 mln; 1983 - \$20.2 mln. Fortunately, there would appear to be at minimum a leveling

off of this decline and possibly some very slight recovery this year; imports from the U.S. through August were \$21 mln. As our previous Mission reported, Korean companies trading in fisheries products were asked to be particularly attentive to import opportunities for American product in 1984, but found that availabilities were poor or, in some cases, non-existent.

10. The Korean side had fallen somewhat behind earlier this year in the transmission to the concerned American officials of the Korean domestic market statistics and information which they agreed to provide as a result of fisheries trade talks in 1981. This deficiency has now been remedied, and an effort will be made to improve the timeliness and quality of the data.

11. The Korean side is convinced that Government of Korea trade management measures play no role in the failure of the Korean market to provide a better reception for American fisheries product exports. All species of possible relevance to American interests have now been added to the foreign exchange control list for "automatic approval." On July 1, 1984, the following species were added: sablefish, Atka mackerel, king crab, rockfish, Pacific Ocean perch, and sebastolobus. The basic ROK tariff on imports of fisheries products is 20 per cent, but in order to meet the expectations of the U.S. Government, this has been overridden by a tariff/quota of 10 per cent with an overall quantitative limit of 7,000 mt. The quantitative limit has not, of course, been filled this year (imports from the U.S. total 2,000 mt), but in addition to extending the tariff/quota arrangement next year, the concerned ROKG authorities have indicated that they will double the quantitative limit to 15,000 mt.

12. Joint Ventures Recognizing the fundamental difficulties Korea would have in fulfilling American expectations in the field of trade, the Korean industry has always been the most active of the market economy fleets in "over-the-side" joint venture purchases of American-harvested fish. Early difficulties with finance and coordination have been overcome, and we are confident that our ventures, which are expanding both in terms of duration and species covered, will run smoothly in 1985. The following table reports our progress to date with over-the-side ventures, and our plans for 1985.

TABLE 2: KOREAN PERFORMANCE IN OVER-THE-SIDE JOINT VENTURES WITH AMERICAN FISHERMEN

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>GROWTH OVER PREVIOUS YEAR</u>	<u>RATIO TO DIRECT ALLOCATIONS</u>
1978	48	---	.04%
1979	1,274		.85%
1980	10,146		4.18%
1981	30,874		11.50%
1982	48,100	156%	15.67%
1983	61,813	129%	19.04%
1984	98,166	143%	29.77%
1985*	125,700	128%	---

* = projected

13. Enforcement The enforcement record of the Korean Fleet remains quite good. Because of the press of other business, the processing of "Notices of Violation" regarding Korean vessels has been delayed -- sometimes by as much as one year. It would appear, however, that the Korean Fleet has had only three substantial violations over the past two years, of which only one case had a "requested penalty" of over \$10,000. The remainder of Korean infractions have been citations for relatively minor matters such as failure to notify "cease" 24 hours in advance. American authorities will recall Korean efforts following the institution of the U.S. Zone and its complex regulations to make Korean captains and crews aware and observant of American rules. These efforts included the sponsorship at our expense of annual seminars in Korea featuring briefings by American officials. It will also be recalled that, when gear conflicts with American fishermen arose as an issue, the Korean Fleet issued new regulations designed to avoid such conflicts and arranged special communications patterns; these actions have apparently resolved the problem. The Korean Fleet will once again be tightening its discipline and procedures, and it is to be hoped will return to its former near-perfect enforcement status.

14. Research The Government of the Republic of Korea has sent its research vessel, the Odaesan Ho, to perform bottomfish and oceanic environment studies in the Gulf of Alaska each year since 1978 (with the exceptions of 1979 and 1984). Since 1979, there have been annual meetings of Korean and American scientists at the NMFS Northwest and Alaska Center for the exchange of data and analytical papers. The Korean Government has announced its intention to send the Odaesan Ho to the GOA again in 1985 and thereby continue this program of cooperative research.

15. Cooperation with Other U.S. Conservation Policies The Korean Government and industry have given whole-hearted cooperation to American efforts for the conservation of high-seas salmon. We will be represented at the meeting on marine debris in Hawaii in late November and will no doubt cooperate in any common measures agreed upon there. Korea has always assisted in maintaining international systems for the conservation of marine mammals.

16. The Korean Government has decided to offer no objection to the decision of the International Whaling Commission that all whaling should cease by 1986. The Korean Government has developed a program for the retraining of workers formerly employed in the Korean whaling industry, and the Korean deep sea industry has been asked to accept some responsibility for the financing of these programs and to share their quotas in the North Pacific with at least some of the vessels formerly employed in whaling. The recent agreement between the U.S. and Japan which apparently looks toward continuation of whaling beyond 1986 and revision of IWC decisions has surprised the Korean side, and has been interpreted by some in Korea as calling into question the Government's earlier decision to cooperate with the U.S. on ending whaling. The Mission would welcome a clarification of U.S. policy and intentions in this area, including a statement as to whether the U.S.-Japanese agreement may be expected to be fulfilled, whether the U.S. will object if other countries also seek to arrange exemptions from IWC decisions, etc.

Special Requests for Cooperation

17. The economics of Korean direct allocations in the North Pacific are deteriorating. Because of the special role of pollock in the Korean diet and the status of the U.S. Zone as Korea's principal remaining source of supply, U.S. Government actions in raising costs have an immediate and adverse effect on the macroeconomic situation in Korea. The proposed foreign fishing fee schedule for 1985 continues the trend of increases in recent years -- this despite low American inflation rates and declining budgets for the agencies whose services to the foreign fleets are supposed to be the basis for setting the fees. If a comparison is made between the 1984 and proposed 1985 schedules as applied to 1983 Korean quotas, it can be shown that Korean payments would rise by 11 per cent. This is an unnecessary and unfortunate spur to inflation in foreign nations dependent on American direct quotas. We have requested the Department of Commerce to consider a "standstill" on fees, with no increase in 1985. Our request is particularly pertinent in view of the problem of observer costs raised in the next paragraph.

18. By our estimate, direct and indirect costs for American observers are rising, under the new system of "100 per cent coverage," to an amount equivalent to upwards of one-half of the total of our foreign fishing fees. We earnestly request that the Executive Branch seek from the U.S. Congress some relief from the legislative requirement for "100 per cent coverage." In the meantime, we ask that the NMFS authorities responsible for admin-

istration of the program use every avenue possible to reduce the costs of the program to us. For example, we note that "travel costs" are a very large part of the budget which lies behind the direct observer costs we pay. Why cannot travel between Alaska and Seattle be reduced? The indirect costs in terms of travel to and from Dutch Harbor are as great, if not greater, than the direct costs. Could other harbors be opened? Could transfers be minimized?

Future Cooperation

19. The Korean side is grateful to the distinguished delegation of American public and private policymakers who attended our conference on U.S./Korean fisheries cooperation in Seoul in May of this year. Following that meeting, there have been several sets of private business discussions looking toward joint Korean/American investment and/or marketing and production. One arrangement, involving the purchase by the Korean partner of a vessel and its contribution to a joint program, is very close to approval and announcement. Other discussions are quite far advanced. The Government of Korea and the Korean industry support these initiatives and believe them to be instances of cooperation of precisely the type qualifying Korea for further consideration in terms of direct U.S. fishing quotas.

C-5
SUPPLEMENTA
RECEIVED DEC 2 1984

SUMMARY OF GOJ NOVEMBER 7, 1984 NOTE VERBALE
(Provisional Translation)

- ... Note is in response to USG July 16, 1984 Note, and USG October 18, 1984 Note regarding alleged violations by Japanese vessels in U.S. FCZ.
- ... Nikko-Maru type violations did increase in 1983 over 1982. GOJ has increased guidance and enforcement. Violations have decreased from 1983 to 1984. GOJ differs on seizure vs violation vs citation data.
- ... GOJ has investigated the two fishing organization and their individual vessels included in the seized documents.

Longliners

- ... The GOJ confirmed that the North Pacific Longline-Gillnet Association distributed the seized guidance document to its members. Guidance ceased January 1984. GOJ found no evidence that the longliners conspired with the Hokuten Trawlers.
- ... The longliner guidance did not include prevention of enforcement action, such as the evasion of Coast Guard boarding inspections. Guidance, however, did include catch restrictions for vessels with an observer on board to avoid premature closure of the fishing season by the NMFS best-blend estimate.
- ... GOJ concluded that the longliners guidance was inappropriate but was not of an organized nature and under logging did not occur.

Trawlers

- ... The GOJ established that the National Federation of Medium Trawlers (Hokuten Trawlers) distributed guidance documents to its members during June 1981 and May 1982. GOJ also confirmed that such guidance has ceased since January 1984.
- ... GOJ confirms that trawlers with observers were instructed to disregard profit considerations.
- ... GOJ judged that underlogging could have occurred with trawlers. Trawler guidance was intended to direct Coast Guard boarding toward vessels with observers aboard and vessels that had been in the FCZ for less than one week.
- ... By inspection of fishing ports and log books, the GOJ verified that five Hokuten trawlers had falsified entries (three were under logging). (No longline violations of this type were found.)

Penalties

Longliners

- ... No organized violations were found by longliners but under reporting of longline units were pointed out to them.

Trawlers

- ... After strong suggestions from GOJ, voluntary suspensions of the Association Chairman and three Vice Chairmen of the North Pacific Special Committee occurred.
- ... As of November 16, 1984 all 70 Hokuten trawlers fishing in the U.S. FCZ will voluntarily suspend operations until December 31, 1984.
- ... GOJ is penalizing individual vessels by a maximum of 60-day suspension of operations.

Measures To Prevent Future Occurances

- ... GOJ will conduct a regular on-shore vessel inspection as well as spot inspections at landing ports.
- ... GOJ will reduce the number of ports these vessels can use. The Hokuten trawlers will be reduced from 7 to 3 ports and the longliners from 5 to 3 ports.
- ... To discourage under logging, the GOJ will request a significant decrease in the number of Hokuten Trawler vessels.
- ... If the USG desires, Japanese vessels fishing in the FCZ will report their positions each five days.
- ... GOJ proposes joint enforcement meetings, at least once a year.
- ... GOJ requests that future violations be reported immediately to facilitate investigation.

Nikko-Maru Enforcement

- ... When GOJ requested company to provide logbooks, it refused on the grounds that the case was under litigation in the U.S.
- ... In reference to U.S. October 17, 1984 Note Verbale, GOJ intends to cooperate.

Other Violation Matters

... GOJ will cooperate with NMFS on enforcement reports, port inspections, at sea enforcement, etc.

Request to USG

... GOJ requests that USG appreciate their intensive efforts on these matters.

OES/OFA:CWalters:smd
632-2009:11/20/84

UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

C-5 SUPPLEMENTAL
Fy I
edw.
INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 TOKYO 24100 210923Z 3995
ACTION OES-09

INFO OCT-00 COPY-01 ADS-00 EB-00 L-03 EAP-00 DOTE-00
CG-00 /021 W

R 210913Z NOV 84
FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4163
USDOC WASHDC
NMFS DIRECTOR JUNEAU

UNCLAS TOKYO 24100

DEPT FOR OES/OFA, EAP/J (REIS)
USDOC FOR NOAA/NMFS PASS TO F/M321, F/AKR

E. O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: EFIS, JA
SUBJECT: END-OF-YEAR ALLOCATIONS

- REF: A. TOKYO 23647
- B. STATE 305383
- C. STATE 203269
- D. STATE 305755

1. SUMMARY. GOJ HOPES THAT DIPLOMATIC NOTE ANSWERING USG CHARGES CONCERNING FISHING VIOLATIONS IN U. S. EEZ WILL PERMIT USG TO RELEASE 75 PCT PORTION OF THE SEPTEMBER RELEASE OF UNALLOCATED TALFF. END SUMMARY.

2. ON NOVEMBER 20, DURING CONVERSATION WITH EIJI KUSANO, DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION IN DEPARTMENT OF OCEANIC FISHERIES OF FISHERY AGENCY OF JAPAN, REGFISHATT WAS ASKED ABOUT EFFECT OF GOJ DIPLOMATIC RESPONSE (REFTEL A) TO USG CONCERNS REGARDING ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS IN JAPAN'S NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES IN U. S. EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ). REFTELS B AND C. IN PARTICULAR, KUSANO WANTED TO KNOW IF THE PORTION OF THE SEPTEMBER RELEASE OF REMAINING UNALLOCATED TALFF (75 PCT) THAT WAS WITHHELD BECAUSE OF ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS (REFTEL D) COULD NOW BE RELEASED. HE SAID THAT THIS END-OF-THE-YEAR RELEASE WAS DESIRED BY GOJ AND IT COULD BE FULLY UTILIZED BY JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS IN THE U. S. EEZ. ALSO ON NOVEMBER 20, ATSUO SAEGUSA OF THE FIRST NORTH AMERICA DIVISION OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (MFA), EXPRESSED HIS HOPE THAT THE USG WOULD TAKE FAVORABLE ACTION ON THE REMAINING 75 PCT PORTION THAT HAD BEEN WITHHELD. HE COMMENTED THAT FAJ WOULD BE PROVIDING FURTHER INFORMATION.

3. ON NOVEMBER 21, REGFISHATT MET WITH MASARU OKAMOTO, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE FAR SEAS FISHERY DIVISION OF THE FISHERY AGENCY OF JAPAN (FAJ) REGARDING THE PRESENT STATUS OF JAPANESE FISHING OPERATIONS IN THE U. S. EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ) AND GOJ EXPECTATIONS FOR THE REST OF THE YEAR. OKAMOTO INDICATED THAT "SINCE JAPAN HAS INVESTIGATED AND ANSWERED THE USG DIPLOMATIC NOTE ON VIOLATIONS, AND HAS TAKEN ACTION INCLUDING PUNISHMENTS AND PREVENTATIVE STEPS TO AVOID PROBLEMS IN THE FUTURE, GOJ HOPES THAT REMAINING 75 PCT CAN BE RELEASED." HE SAID THAT AT THE PRESENT TIME THE SIX MOTHERSHIPS OF THE JAPAN DEEP SEA TRAWLERS ASSOCIATION HAD RETURNED TO JAPAN BUT 15 LARGE SURIMI TRAWLERS WERE STILL OPERATING IN THE U. S. EEZ BUT WOULD HAVE TO RETURN TO PORT IN A COUPLE OF WEEKS UNLESS THE ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION WAS GRANTED. OKAMOTO CONFIRMED THAT THE ADDITIONAL AMOUNT WOULD PERMIT OPERATIONS TO CONTINUE UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR. HE ALSO MENTIONED THAT THE HOPED-FOR USG ACTION ON THE 75 PCT

REMAINDER WOULD ALLOW THE JAPAN'S FREEZER TRAWLERS TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS ON FLOUNDER AND PACIFIC COD THROUGH THE END OF THE YEAR. FINALLY, HE NOTED THAT SOME OF THE LONGLINE VESSELS HAVE RETURNED TO PORT, AND OTHERS WOULD PROBABLY BE FINISHING THEIR SEASONS IN ONLY ONE OR TWO WEEKS WITHOUT A RELEASE OF THE REMAINDER THAT WAS WITHHELD BECAUSE OF THE ENFORCEMENT ISSUE. HOWEVER, WITH A RELEASE, THE VESSELS STILL AT SEA COULD BE JOINED BY THE VESSELS NOW IN PORT AND OPERATIONS COULD CONTINUE THROUGH THE END OF THE YEAR AND POSSIBLE TIE INTO ANY 1985 ALLOCATION TO BE

4. OKAMOTO STATED THAT IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR FAJ TO CALCULATE THE MINIMUM EXTENT OF RELEASES FROM THE REMAINING 75 PCT THAT WOULD ALLOW GOJ VESSELS TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS IN THE U. S. EEZ AFTER THE PRESENT HARVEST QUOTAS ARE REACHED IN THE ANTICIPATED TIME FRAMES GIVEN ABOVE.

5. LEAD ARTICLE ON PAGE ONE OF SUISAN KEIZAI SHIMBUN DATED FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16 ON PROBLEM OF SYSTEMATIC VIOLATIONS BY JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS IN U. S. EEZ CONCLUDES WITH THE STATEMENT THAT "WHAT THE U. S. SIDE WILL DO WITH THE GOJ DIPLOMATIC RESPONSE AND THE EFFECT OF THE ANSWER ON THE REMAINDER OF THE 75 PCT ALLOCATION FOR THIS YEAR AND THE 1985 ALLOCATION CAN BE SAID TO BE A DELICATE PROBLEM." TRANSLATION OF THIS ARTICLE WAS INCLUDED IN WEEKLY MAILING OF REGFISHATT TO OES/OFA, EAP/J AND F/M321 ON NOVEMBER 21.

MANFIELD

11/21
to: OFA
Let's keep longliners going (partial or reallocation of existing)
No further allocation until us/GOJ industry - to industry meeting takes place + I have been briefed, and we have thoroughly reviewed GOJ diplomatic note.
(ED)

December 6, 1984

PROFILE ON POLISH ACTIVITIES OFF ALASKA - 1984Current Joint Ventures:

Alaska Contact: 15,000 mt pollock (13,200 mt caught by end of November using 4-5 catchers/3-4 processors)

Quest Export: 5,000 mt pollock (3,500 mt caught by end of November)

Current Allocations and Catch:

	Allocations		Catch (11-17)	
	<u>GOA</u>	<u>BSA</u>	<u>GOA</u>	<u>BSA</u>
Pollock	5,000	44,818	2,565	21,290
Pacific cod	45	516	74	30
Atka mackerel	26	16	0	0
Rockfish	5	18	1	1
Pacific ocean perch	2	20	14	3
Sablefish	3	10	7	3
Yellowfin sole	NA	32	--	0
Turbot	NA	50	--	5
Flounders	9	NA	18	13
TOTAL	5,180	45,630	2,702	21,371

Approximately 37 vessels are permitted for direct fishing and joint ventures in GOA/BSA.

History of Council Action

December 1983: Deferred action for lack of information.

May 1984: (a) Original permits requested 116,000 mt BSA and 62,000 mt GOA (mainly pollock)
 (b) During meeting: revised to 60,000 mt direct and 15,000 mt joint venture.
 (c) Permit Review Committee recommended 30,000/15,000 DF/JV.
 (d) Council recommended 40,000/15,000 DF/JV.

July 29, 1984: Public hearing in Juneau: Recommend no limit on allocation as long as 1:1 DF/JV.

September 1984: Council approved Quest joint venture and had no objection to additional directed allocation of 5,000 mt pollock.

Current ratio: 50,810/20,000 DF/JV or 2.54/1

Request Submitted for 1985:

	<u>Direct</u>	<u>JV</u>	
GOA	34,800 mt	10,000 mt	mainly
BSA	156,900 mt	30,000 mt	pollock
Total	191,700 mt	40,000 mt	

ratio = 4.79/1

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

James O. Campbell, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

411 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99510



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

Telephone: (907) 274-4563
FTS 271-4064

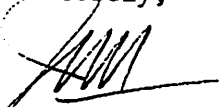
October 16, 1984

William G. Gordon
Asst. Administrator for Fisheries
National Marine Fisheries Service
3300 Whitehaven, Page 2 Bldg.
Washington, DC 20235

Dear Bill:

In September the Council reviewed the request for a joint venture between Poland and Quest Export Trading Company, Coos Bay, Oregon, for 5,000 mt pollock from the Gulf of Alaska for 1984. The Council recommends approval of this joint venture and the associated permit applications for the GEMINI (PL-84-0048/SQFL) and the AQUILA (PL-84-0097/SQLP). The Council also had no objection to the requested additional directed allocation of 5,000 mt pollock to Poland. However, they did note great concern with part of the Polish product coming back into U.S. markets.

Sincerely,



Jim H. Branson
Executive Director

cc Dick White
Alfred Billik
Craig Hammond (w/copies of vessel ID forms)

OCT84/V

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

7TH FLOOR FRONTIER BLDG.
3601 C STREET, SUITE 722
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE: (907) 563-2989

December 4, 1984

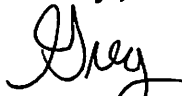
Mr. Jim Branson, Executive Director
North Pacific Fisheries
Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Jim:

Please find attached the production information your staff requested regarding Internal Waters Processing operations permitted by the State of Alaska. As you are well aware, operations such as that of the Alaska Herring Corporation in the Bristol Bay herring fishery have provided substantial economic benefits to some of Alaska's coastal communities and their residents. Properly designed, using the criteria in the State's joint venture policy, these operations can continue to contribute to the rapid and orderly development of Alaska's seafood industry.

At its upcoming December meeting, the Council will face difficult and complex decisions regarding foreign and joint venture allocations. Among the factors likely to be weighed in these decisions will be the quality and quantity of contributions made toward developing our fisheries. In this regard, I would ask that the Council review and consider the contributions made by these internal waters operations. Please feel free to contact me if you have further questions.

Sincerely,



F. Gregory Baker
Director

attachment

FGB/cr

Internal Waters Foreign Processing Production 1981-1984

Year	Permit #	JV Company	Foreign Partner	Species	Volume (MT)
1981		Alaska Herring	NPL/GA (Japan)	Herring	953.
1982		Alaska Herring	NPL/GA (Japan)	Herring	2452.
1983	8301	Alaska Salt Cod	Pascoal-et Filhos (Portugal)	P. Cod	2300.0
1983	8302	Alaska Herring Corporation	NPL/GA (Japan)	Herring	2631.5
1983	8303	Alaska Herring Corporation	NPL/GA (Japan)	Hair Crab	survey, insignificant
1983	8304	Alaska Salt Cod	Pascoal-et Filhos (Portugal)	P. Cod	2500.0
1984	8401	Alaska Herring Corporation	NPL/GA (Japan)	Herring	3229.9
1984	8404	Alaska Herring Corporation	NPL/GA (Japan)	Salmon (60% pink, 40% chum)	270.6
	8409/10	Alaska Salt Cod	Pascoal et Filhos (Portugal)	P. Cod	150. (approx.) (ceased operation until Jan. 85)

December 6, 1984

PROFILE ON POLISH ACTIVITIES OFF ALASKA - 1984Current Joint Ventures:

Alaska Contact: 15,000 mt pollock (13,200 mt caught by end of November using 4-5 catchers/3-4 processors)

Quest Export: 5,000 mt pollock (3,500 mt caught by end of November)

Current Allocations and Catch:

	Allocations		Catch (11-17)	
	<u>GOA</u>	<u>BSA</u>	<u>GOA</u>	<u>BSA</u>
Pollock	5,000	44,818	2,565	21,290
Pacific cod	45	516	74	30
Atka mackerel	26	16	0	0
Rockfish	5	18	1	1
Pacific ocean perch	2	20	14	3
Sablefish	3	10	7	3
Yellowfin sole	NA	32	--	0
Turbot	NA	50	--	5
Flounders	<u>9</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>
TOTAL	5,180	45,630	2,702	21,371

Approximately 37 vessels are permitted for direct fishing and joint ventures in GOA/BSA.

History of Council Action

December 1983: Deferred action for lack of information.

May 1984: (a) Original permits requested 116,000 mt BSA and 62,000 mt GOA (mainly pollock)
 (b) During meeting: revised to 60,000 mt direct and 15,000 mt joint venture.
 (c) Permit Review Committee recommended 30,000/15,000 DF/JV.
 (d) Council recommended 40,000/15,000 DF/JV.

July 29, 1984: Public hearing in Juneau: Recommend no limit on allocation as long as 1:1 DF/JV.

September 1984: Council approved Quest joint venture and had no objection to additional directed allocation of 5,000 mt pollock.

Current ratio: 50,810/20,000 DF/JV or 2.54/1

Request Submitted for 1985:

	<u>Direct</u>	<u>JV</u>	
GOA	34,800 mt	10,000 mt	mainly
BSA	156,900 mt	30,000 mt	pollock
Total	191,700 mt	40,000 mt	

ratio = 4.79/1

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

James O. Campbell, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

411 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99510



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

Telephone: (907) 274-4563
FTS 271-4064

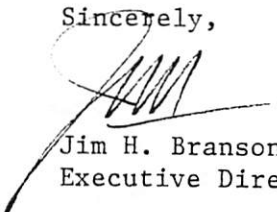
October 16, 1984

William G. Gordon
Asst. Administrator for Fisheries
National Marine Fisheries Service
3300 Whitehaven, Page 2 Bldg.
Washington, DC 20235

Dear Bill:

In September the Council reviewed the request for a joint venture between Poland and Quest Export Trading Company, Coos Bay, Oregon, for 5,000 mt pollock from the Gulf of Alaska for 1984. The Council recommends approval of this joint venture and the associated permit applications for the GEMINI (PL-84-0048/SQFL) and the AQUILA (PL-84-0097/SQLP). The Council also had no objection to the requested additional directed allocation of 5,000 mt pollock to Poland. However, they did note great concern with part of the Polish product coming back into U.S. markets.

Sincerely,



Jim H. Branson
Executive Director

cc Dick White
Alfred Billik
Craig Hammond (w/copies of vessel ID forms)

KEG FISHERMERN'S COOPERATIVE
Koyuk - Elim - Golovin
c/o Johnny Jemewouk
Elim, Alaska 99739

December 4, 1984

North Pacific Fishery
Management Council
605 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Allocations decisions

Gentlemen:

The North Pacific Longline Gillnet Association (NPLGA) has been authorized to fish in Alaska since 1960, for Sable Fish and Pacific Black Cod. Apparently, only Pacific Cod will be allowed in 1985.

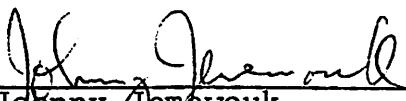
Domestic fishermen will receive the allocations of fish, and any surplus will go to the foreigners. We need the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to allocate surplus Pacific Cod to the NPLGA so that it can continue with its near shore joint ventures with us and with the Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Coop. Our area needs these people to return next summer to purchase fish from 200 families in six of our villages and the 600 Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Coop fishermen. For the first time, we have a firm who will purchase all of our fish caught. You all realize our problems in the past. Buyers come in and leave with the fish and leave bad checks with the fishermen, only taking chum and no pink salmon sales. At the peak of the season, we are cut down due to the inability for the buyer to process the fish. We have approximately 72 permits, and counting the crews' shares. Our joint venture will include approximately a total of over 200 families. In our villages, we have maybe five percent of our people employed during the winter. Fishing in many cases is the only income some of our Village people have to count on.

In our villages, the families must obtain their own water and wood for heat, and fuel for their three-wheelers or snow machines. There is a lot of subsistence way of life out there. Our larger villages have electricity and a few of the villages have running water and sewer and most of the villages still have out-houses. Some of our fishermen have taken loans

for boats and motors. Our boats up North are open skiffs with an outboard motor. Before the NPLGA came last summer, our Norton Sound domestic and local fish buyers who came in to purchase our fish usually failed to pay for the fish. As a result our people could not pay back the loans. The domestic buyers would come in and purchase chum, no pinks. We then had to throw away the rest of our catch of pinks. At the peak of the season, we are cut off, because they can't handle the fish, the weather goes down and the planes can't fly, so we wind up loosing two ways. The fishermen lose due to spoiled fish and for lack of a market to sell their fish. So how can he ever pay back a loan with this type of business venture opportunity.


Last summer, NPLGA came in after the peak of the season and the fishermen realized the benefit of the NPLGA support. They bought all the fish, chum and pinks. For the first time, the fishermen feel some security in the way of their life. Six villages are involved: Koyuk, Elim and Golovin and three others. We are throwing our full support to the NPLGA. We need in our areas this type of joint venture to upgrade the local economy in our area. In doing so, our boat loans will be paid. All local business will benefit. We will have healthier and happier people. The people of Norton Sound are looking forward to a bright future with the hope that NPLGA will return to enrich our local economy by buying our fish. It is very important to have a firm that will purchase all of the fish, which was indicated by the NPLGA at our Elim fishermen organization meeting of the Koyuk, Elim, Golovin Fisheries Coop.

Sincerely,

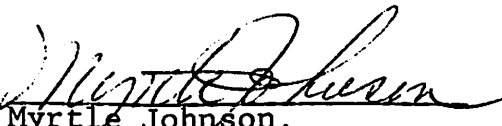


Johnny Jemewouk,
President, Elim

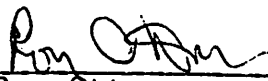
Sincerely,



Craig Willoya,
Vice-President, Golovin



Myrtle Johnson,
Secretary, Nome



Roy Otton,
Treasurer, Koyuk

December 5, 1984

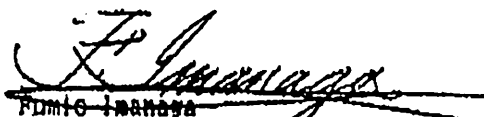
Mr. James O. Campbell
Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P. O. Box 103196
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Mr. Campbell:

The Japanese fishing industry has consistently stated to the U. S. fishing industry that expansion of Japanese purchases of bottomfish from U. S. harvesters must be on a step-by-step basis. There are presently many uncertainties which may affect the amount of Japanese purchases in 1985. Japanese projections for increased purchases during 1984 were based upon both the actual capacity and extent to which U. S. harvesters and processors would in fact utilize bottomfish resources and the availability of sufficient allocations to Japan under the "fish and chips" policy to support Japanese fishing vessel operations in the U. S. fishery conservation zone.

Our projections for 1985 will be discussed during the joint venture meeting scheduled in Seattle next week. Projected purchase amounts of bottomfish and bottomfish products on an individual company basis will depend upon the amount and availability of the Japanese allocation to support individual company vessel operations in the fishery conservation zone and other commercial considerations. The Japanese industry would therefore request the Council to set a tentative domestic annual harvest figure for Japanese bottomfish purchases based upon 1984 performance.

Respectfully submitted,


~~Fumio Inanaga~~
Chief Delegate of Japanese Fishing Industry

TELEGRAM

TO: Jim Branson and Jim Campbell
FROM: Verner S. Wilson
DATE: December 5, 1984

I strongly urge that full allocation be given to the Japanese North Pacific Longline Gillnet Association in their fisheries off the coast of Alaska and the Bering Sea area. Without their participation, we herring gillnetters of BBHMC will not have a market for our herring, and consequently cannot participate in that fishery. Please consider this in your decision and hopefully we will be able to herring fish again this spring.

Sincerely,

Verner S. Wilson

PHONE MESSAGE for Jim Branson

KAWERAK

FROM: Caleb Pungewiyi of ~~Kawerak~~ in Nome (443-5231)
Representative from Kawerak, Inc. to the Bering
Straits Native Corporation Strategy Conference,
Nome, Alaska

Message:

The Regional Conference is now in session on the future of villages of Bering Straits Region. The Conference is in full support of Shaktoolik, Koyuk, Elim and Golovin to have a joint venture operation with the Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association as a market for salmon in the Norton Sound region. The Conference urges the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to support the NPL by granting allocations of Pacific Cod. The support of the NPL is necessary to the villages of Norton Sound as it is a much needed source of income for those villages.

12/4/84 11:30 a.m.

Telegram



RECEIVED DEC - 6 1984

09005

TDA DILLINGHAM AR 163 12-06 845A AST

PMS NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

JAMES O CAMPBELL CHAIRMAN/JAMES O BRANNON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BOX 102136 0611 274-4863

ANCHORAGE AR 99512

THE ERIKOT BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THE REQUEST OF THE JAPANESE

LONGLINERS FOR AN ALLOCATION IN THE GULF OF ALASKA AND FERING SEA. FISHING

IS THE MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME TO PEOPLE OF ERIKOT BAY. CERTAIN SALMON

DISTRICTS WERE NOT PROPRIATE LAST YEAR AND THE APPLICATIONS FOR THESE SECTIONS

NEXT YEAR DO NOT LOOK GOOD. THE LOGIAK HERRING FISHERY IS AN IMPORTANT

SUPPLEMENT OR ALTERNATE DURING THESE FAD SALMON YEARS AND MANY LOCAL FISHERMEN

PARTICIPATE IN THE LOGIAK HERRING FISHERY. THESE HERRING FISHERMEN WILL NOT

HAVE A MARKET UNLESS THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS COME IN. THE JOINT VENTURE

BETWEEN THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS AND THE ERIKOT BAY HERRING MARKETING COOP

WILL BE JEOPARDY IF THE LONGLINERS DO NOT GET AN ALLOCATION IN THE GULF OF

ALASKA AND FERING SEA. THEREFORE, THE ERIKOT BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS

THE REQUEST OF THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS FOR AN ALLOCATION IN THE GULF OF ALASKA

AND FERING SEA AND WILL APPRECIATE YOUR FAVORABLE DECISION IN THIS MATTER.

SINCERELY YOURS,

DEC 8 8 56

WILLIAM P JOHNSON, PRESIDENT

ERIKOT BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Telegram

ALASCOM  5 DEC 84 2: 40

090220

RECEIVED DEC 8 1984

TDA DILLINGHAM AR 75 12-05 230P AST

PMS NORTH PACIFIC MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

JIM H BRANSON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/JAMES O CAMPBELL CHAIRMAN

PO BOX 103136

274-4563

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

0553

I STRONGLY URGE THAT FULL ALLOCATION BE GIVEN TO THE JAPANESE NORTH PACIFIC
LONGLINE GILLNET ASSOCIATION IN THEIR FISHERIES OFF THE GULF OF ALASKA AND
THE HERRING SEA AREA. WITHOUT THEIR PARTICIPATION, WE HERRING GILLNETTERS
OF BRHMC WILL NOT HAVE A MARKET FOR OUR HERRING, AND CONSEQUENTLY CANNOT
PARTICIPATE IN THAT FISHERY. PLEASE CONSIDER THIS IN YOUR DECISION AND
HOPEFULLY WE WILL BE ABLE TO HERRING FISH AGAIN THIS SPRING.
SINCERELY
VERNER E WILSON

December 6, 1984

TO: Jim Branson and Jim Campbell

Fished herring as a gillnetter at Togiak for last 4 years for the Japanese North Pacific Longliners and they have been excellent market. We need the Japanese longliners or the gillnetters will end up dumping 5,000 mt as in 1980. I hope the Council seriously considers an allocation for the Japanese Longliners in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. If no allocation is made it will seriously impact my market situation at Togiak.

Andy Golia
Dillingham, AK
Togiak Gillnetter

Anchorage, December 4, 1984

Mr. Larry Snead, Director
Office of Fisheries Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520.

Dear Mr. Snead,

We refer to our statement at the Permit Review Committee of North Pacific Fishery Management Council made December 3, 1984 in which we have requested additional 10,000 tons of Alaska pollock for direct fishing in BSA/ALE in 1984. We declare at the same time that we are ready to continue JV operations in BSA and GOA till the end of 1984.

We are committed to buy 20,000 tons of Alaska pollock this year.

We have already received about 17,500 tons and we expect to fulfil our obligations (20,000 tons) by December 10 - 12, 1984.

The additional quantities which we declare to buy over the side would those exceeding 20,000 tons and received till the end of 1984.

Your prompt and favourable consideration of our application will be highly appreciated.



Tomasz Pintowski
Commercial Attache
Embassy of the Polish Peoples Republic
Commercial Counselor's Office, New York.

- Copies to:
1. National Marine Fisheries Service
3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Page Building No. 2, Washington, D.C.
 2. Mr. Jim Branson, Executive Director of North Pacific Management Council, P.O. Box 103136, Anchorage Alaska.